

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES-26

CHANDIGARH

Part—XB

TOWN SURVEY REPORT

MANI MAJRA

Draft By S. P. GROVER
Deputy Director Of
Census Operations
CHANDIGARH

1981 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS OF CHANDIGARH

(All the Census Publications of this Union Territory will bear Series No. 26)

Part-I-A	Administration Report-Enumeration	}	Combined Volume (for official use only)
Part-I-B	Administration Report-Tabulation	}	
Part-II-A	General Population Tables-A Series	} ..	(Combined Volume) Published
Part-II-B	Primary Census Abstracts and Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes	}	
Part--IIIA&B	General Economic Tables	..	Published
Part-IV-A&B	Social and Cultural Tables	..	Published
Part-V-A&B	Migration Tables	..	Published
Part-VI-A&B	Fertility Tables	..	Published
Part-VII	Tables on Houses and Disabled Population	..	Published
Part-VIII	Household Tables	..	Published
Part-IX	Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	..	Published
Part-X-B	Survey Reports on Selected Towns	..	Present Volume
Part-X-C	Survey Reports on Selected Villages	..	Published
Part-X-E	Special Surveys	..	Published
Part-XI	Ethnographic notes and Special studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	..	Published
Part-XII	Census Atlas	..	Published
*Part-XIII	District Census Handbook	} ..	Published
	XIII-A Village and Town Directory		
	XIII-B Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstracts and Primary Census Abstracts for Scheduled Castes		
Specialised Studies	A Portrait of Population of Chandigarh	..	Published

*Publication of the Chandigarh Administration.

POPULATION STATISTICS OF MANI MAJRA TOWN

			Mani Majra N.A.C.	Mani Majra Town (Mani Majra N.A.C. +Mani Majra O.G.)	Chandigarh (Urban)
1	Population	Persons	22,880	28,001	422,841
		Males	12,770	15,765	238,232
		Females	10,110	12,236	184,609
2	Decenial Population Growth Rate (1971—81)	..	+61·16	+97·23	+81 .52
3	Area (Sq. Kms.)	..	3 .40	9 .45	68 .33
4	Density of Population (Persons per Sq. Km.)	..	6,729	2,963	6,188
5	Sex Ratio (No. of Females per 1000 males)	..	792	776	775
6	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population	Persons	17 .73	19 .59	13 .43
		Males	17 .60	19 .43	13 .55
		Females	17 .88	19 .79	13 .29
7	Average Household Size	..	5 .00	4 .82	4 .46
8	Literacy Rate	..	53 .85	47 .63	66 .15
9	Percentage to total population— (i) Main Workers	Persons	31 ·82	33 .80	34 .61
		Males	53 ·90	54 .74	54 ·23
		Females	3 .93	6 .82	9 .30
	(ii) Marginal Workers	Persons	0 .08	0 .39	0 .22
		Males	0 .14	0 .48	0 .27
		Females	0 .01	0 .27	0 .16
	(iii) Total Workers	Persons	31 .90	34 .20	34 .83
		Males	54 .04	55 .22	54 ·50
		Females	3 .94	7 .10	9 .46
	(iv) Non-workers	Persons	68 .09	65 .80	65 .17
		Males	45 .96	44 .78	45 .50
		Females	96 .06	92 .90	90 .54
10	Break up of Main Workers— (i) Cultivators	Persons	2 .77	2 .64	0 .49
		Males	2 .91	2 .86	0 .55
		Females	0 .50	0 .36	0 .07

		Mani Majra N.A.C.	Mani Majra Town (Mani Majra N.A.C. + Mani Majra O.G.)	Chandigarh (Urban)
(ii) Agricultural Labourers	Persons	0.80	0.67	0.25
	Males	0.83	0.72	0.27
	Females	0.25	0.12	0.08
(iii) Household Industry	Persons	2.77	1.75	0.55
	Males	1.77	1.43	0.51
	Females	10.83	5.15	0.82
(iv) Other Workers	Persons	94.16	94.94	98.71
	Males	94.49	94.99	98.67
	Females	88.41	94.37	99.03

FOREWORD

Apart from the decennial enumeration of population, the Indian Census is steeped in the tradition of undertaking a variety of studies of topical interest. In fact the publication brought out in connection with the earlier censuses contained veritable mines of information on racial, cultural, linguistic and a number of other aspects of life of the people of this country. With the advent of freedom, however, the scope and dimension of these special studies had to be restructured in a manner that would provide the basic feed backs on the processes of development taking place in different spheres of life of the people especially under planned development.

Thus, in connection with the 1961 Census, a massive programme was launched *inter-alia* to conduct socio-economic survey of about 500 villages selected from different parts of the country. The main objective of this study was to know the way of life of the people living in Indian villages which accounted for 82 per cent of the total population as per the 1961 Census. There was, however, an imperative need to extend the area of the study to urban centres as well, to provide a complete coverage of the people living in diverse socio-economic conditions. It was with this objective in view, ancillary studies on towns were launched as part of the social studies programme in connection with the 1971 Census.

The programme of social studies taken up in connection with the 1971 Census, was continued without any major change at the 1981 Census as well. A study on traditional rural based handicrafts was, however, added as a new item under the social study projects of the 1981 Census. For the conduct of urban study, 64 small and medium towns were selected from different parts of the country following the criteria such as (a) size, (b) demographic features, (c) functional characteristics, (d) specific industry or occupation dominating the economy, (e) location, (f) concentration of different castes and communities, and (g) other social and cultural phenomenon like temple town, health resort etc.

The research design, tools for data collection and formats for data tabulation and report writing required for urban studies were originally formulated by Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, the then Deputy Registrar General, Social Studies Division. His successor, Dr. N. G. Nag took considerable pains to revise all the formats to make them more comprehensive. Dr. K. P. Ittaman, the present Deputy Registrar General heading Social Studies Division, co-ordinated these studies at different levels as well as rendered necessary guidance to the Directorates of Census Operations for their successful consummation. Shri M. K. Jain, Senior Research Officer and Smt. Suman Prashar, A.D.C.O., with the able assistance of Shri A. A. Patel, Investigator did a commendable job in scrutinising the reports and communicating the comments thereon to the Directorates. I am grateful to all of them.

The present report is the out-come of a study on Mani Majra town undertaken by the Directorate of Census Operations, Union Territory, Chandigarh. I am indebted to Shri S. P. Grover, Deputy Director and his colleagues in the Census Directorate for their painstaking efforts in bringing out this report.

New Delhi

The 1st of June, 1988

V. S. VERMA

REGISTRAR-GENERAL, INDIA

PREFACE

The study of Mani Majra town was taken up as ancillary to 1981 Census as approved by the office of the Registrar-General, India. There are two statutory towns in the Union Territory Chandigarh, viz., Chandigarh City and Mani-Majra N.A.C., Mani Majra, being adjacent to Chandigarh City and urban estate, Panchkula, is in the developing stage and like other towns it has lost its ethnic association. Except a few sub-standard areas, all other localities have a mixed population of various communities and occupations. The objective of the study is to reveal the changes resulting as a consequence of developing process, in socio-economic life, education, culture, housing pattern, etc.

The field work of the town was completed during 1987-88 by Shri J. N. Suri, Assistant Director assisted by Shri Raj Kumar, Investigator. The initial draft of the report prepared by me was sent to S. S. Division of Registrar General, India's office for comments and scrutiny. The report has been revised by me with the assistance of Shri Raj Kumar, Senior Supervisor and Shri M. S. Bhatnagar, Statistical Assistant. The final draft of the report has been gone through by Shri J. K. Nanda, Assistant Director. The maps, diagrams & charts and cover page were prepared by Artist, Shri Devinder Singh Sulhen. I wish to acknowledge the hard labour put in by the above officials and besides some other mentioned in the annexed list of acknowledgements.

I wish to record my gratitude to Dr. K. P. Ittaman, Deputy Registrar General (SS), Shri M. K. Jain, Senior Research Officer and Smt. Suman Prashar, Assistant Director, for their valuable guidance & suggestions.

I am deeply indebted to Shri P. Padmanabha, Ex-Registrar General, India & his worthy successor Shri V. S. Verma, for providing inspiration in bringing out this useful report.

CHANDIGARH

DATED 9-6-1989

S. P. GROVER
DEPUTY DIRECTOR CENSUS OPERATIONS,
UNION TERRITORY, CHANDIGARH

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Draft	S. P. Grover Deputy Director of Census Operations
Field Investigation	J. N. Suri Assistant Director
	Raj Kumar Investigator
	M. S. Bhatnagar Statistical Assistant
	Gopi Chand Computor
	Mrs. Neelam Dhar Computor
Tabulation	Raj Kumar Investigator
	A. S. Thakur Statistical Assistant
	Gopi Chand Computor
	Miss Promila Mathur Computor
	Kuldip Bhatnagar Proof Reader
	Baldev Raj Assistant Compiler
	Mrs. Sushma Rani Assistant Compiler
Proof Reading	H. M. Maithani Operator
Maps	Devinder Singh Sulhen Artist
Typing	S. K. Puri Stenographer
	Dharam Pal U.D.C.
	Asha Rani Assistant Compiler

CONTENTS

		Page
Population Statistics of Mani Majra Town	..	iii-iv
Foreword	...	v
Preface	...	vii
Acknowledgements	...	ix
List of Maps and Diagrams	...	xii
Chapter I — Introduction	...	1
Chapter II — History of Growth of the Town	...	11
Chapter III — Amenities and Services—History of Growth and the Present Position	...	14
Chapter IV — Economic Life of the Town	...	30
Chapter V — Ethnic and Selected Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Population	...	65
Chapter VI — Migration and Settlement of Families	...	89
Chapter VII — Neighbourhood Pattern	...	100
Chapter VIII — Family Life in the Town	...	106
Chapter IX — Housing and Material Culture	...	113
Chapter X — Slums, Blighted and Other Areas with Sub-standard Living Conditions	...	126
Chapter XI — Organisation of Power and Prestige	...	127
Chapter XII — Leisure and Recreation, Social Participation Social Awareness, Religion and Crime	...	133
Chapter XIII — Linkages and Continua	...	138
Chapter XIV — Conclusion	...	151
Appendix 1 to 8	...	155

LIST OF MAPS AND DIAGRAMS

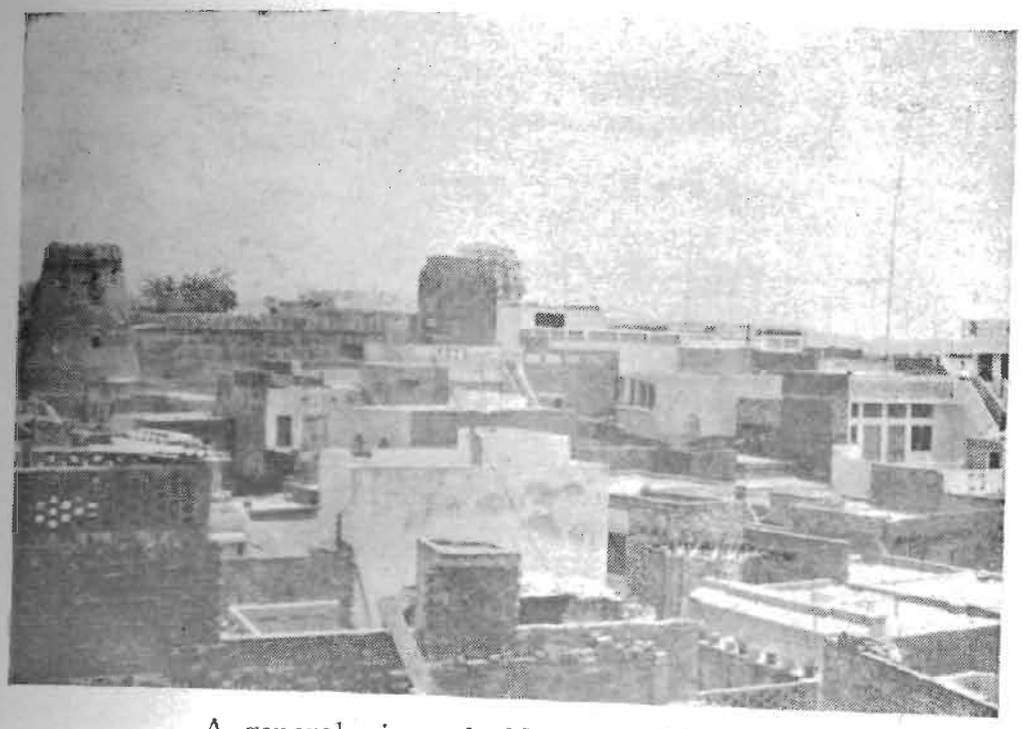
MAPS

Sr. No.	Maps.		
(i)	Chandigarh Administrative Divisions 1981	...	Facing page 2
(ii)	Mani Majra N.A.C., Land Use	...	Facing page 6
(iii)	Mani Majra N.A.C., Public Utility Services	...	Facing page 16
(iv)	Mani Majra N.A.C. and Adjoining Villages	...	Facing page 144

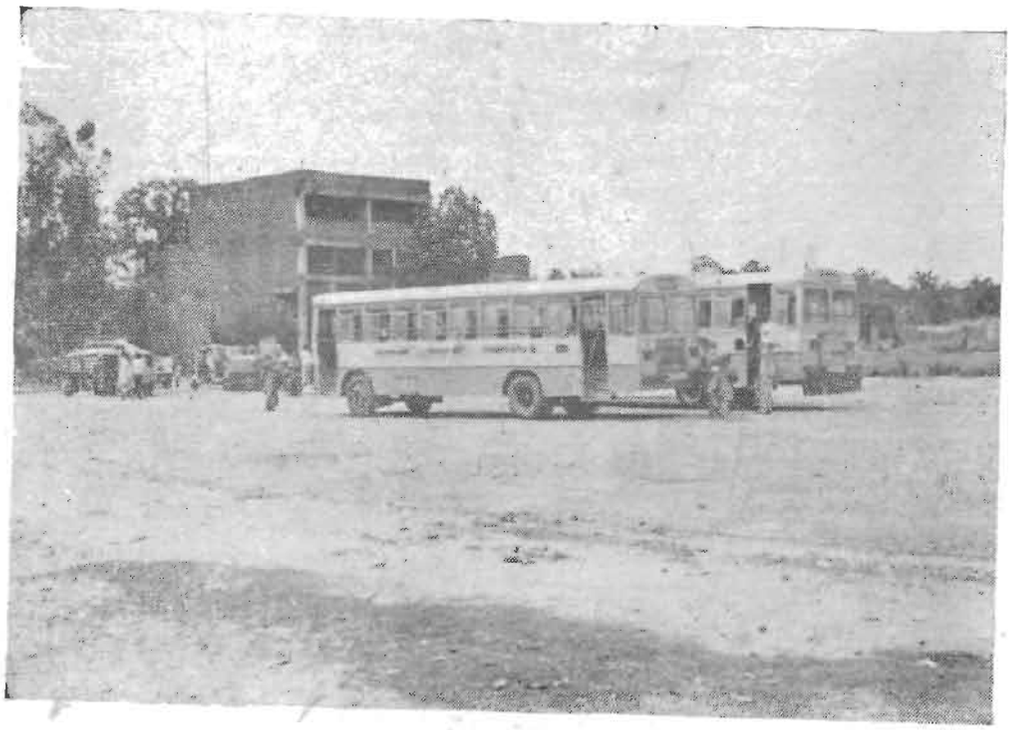
DIAGRAMS

(i)	Religious Composition of Population, 1981	...	Facing page 66
(ii)	Literacy Rates by Age Group (Based on Survey data)	...	Facing page 72
(iii)	Percentage Distribution of Population, 1981	...	Facing page 145

A PICTORIAL VIEW OF MANI MAJRA TOWN



A general view of old Mani Majra town



Bus stand, Mani Majra



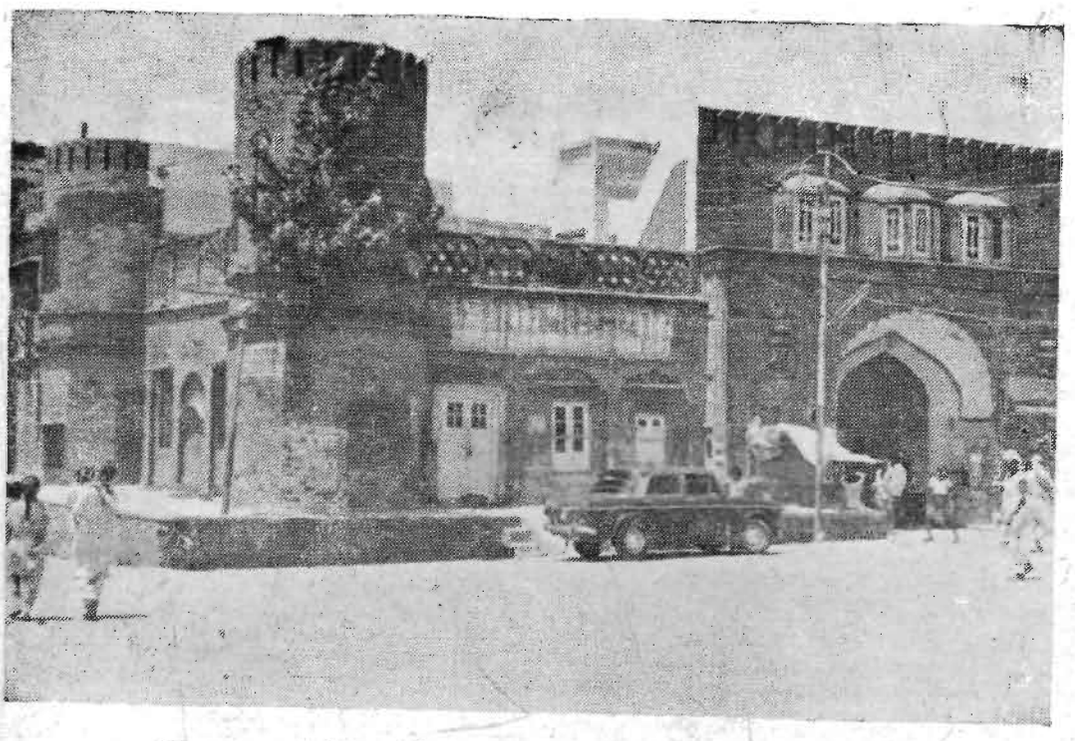
Rickshaw stand near N. A. C. office



A view of the main road in old town as one enters from Local Bus Stand



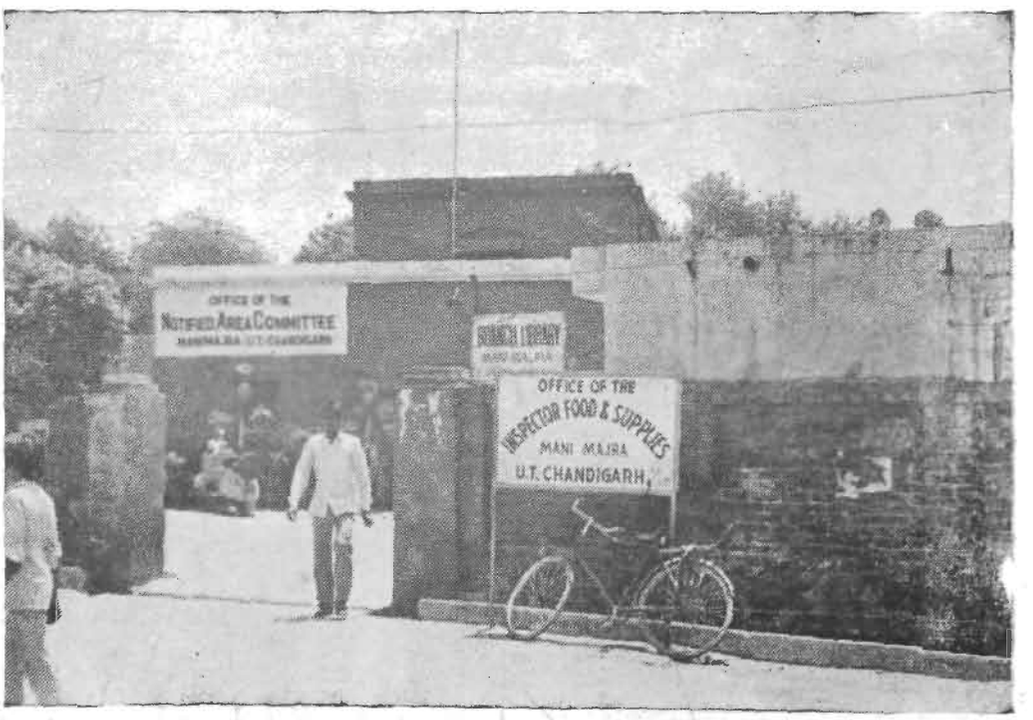
Chandigarh-Shimla road, a national highway dividing old town and newly developed Commercial-cum-residential Complex



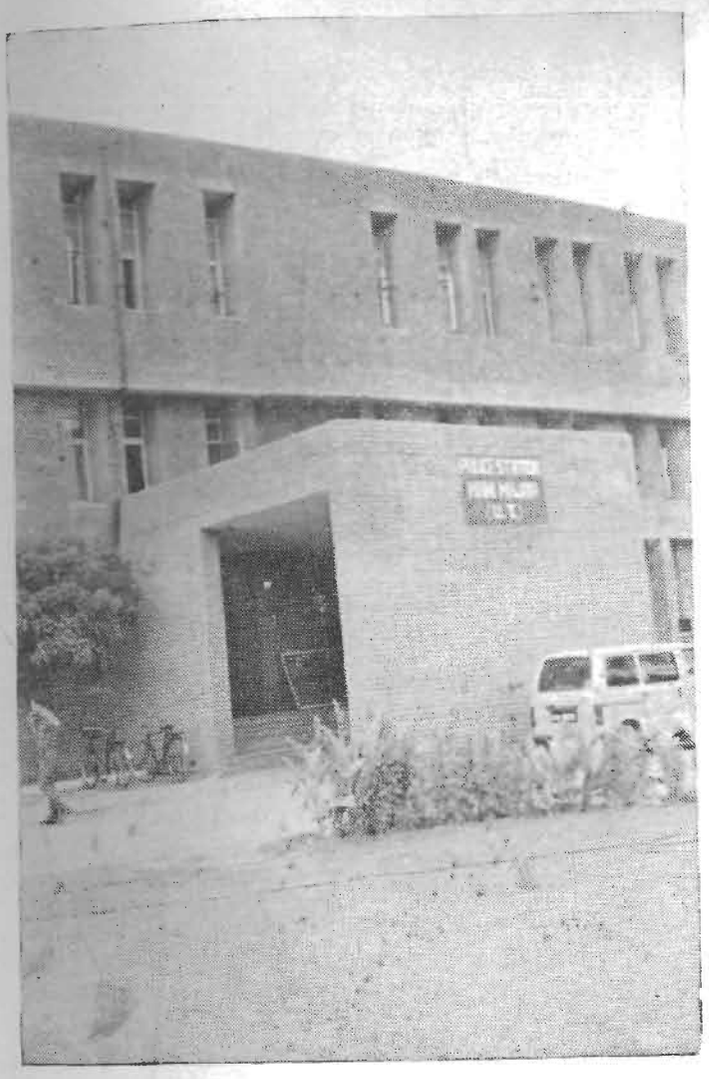
'Ranean-di-Haveli'—an old building in front of N.A.C. office



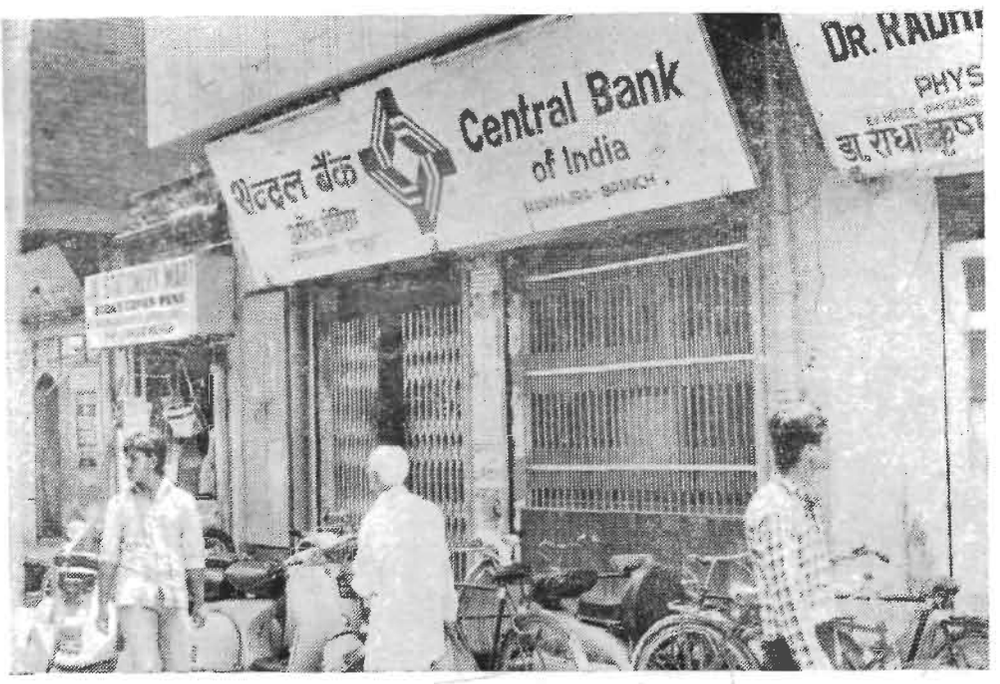
Post office located in a newly constructed shopping complex



Office of the Notified Area Committe, Mani Majra



Newly constructed Police Station



Central Bank of India in the main bazar



Punjab and Sind Bank in old Motor Market



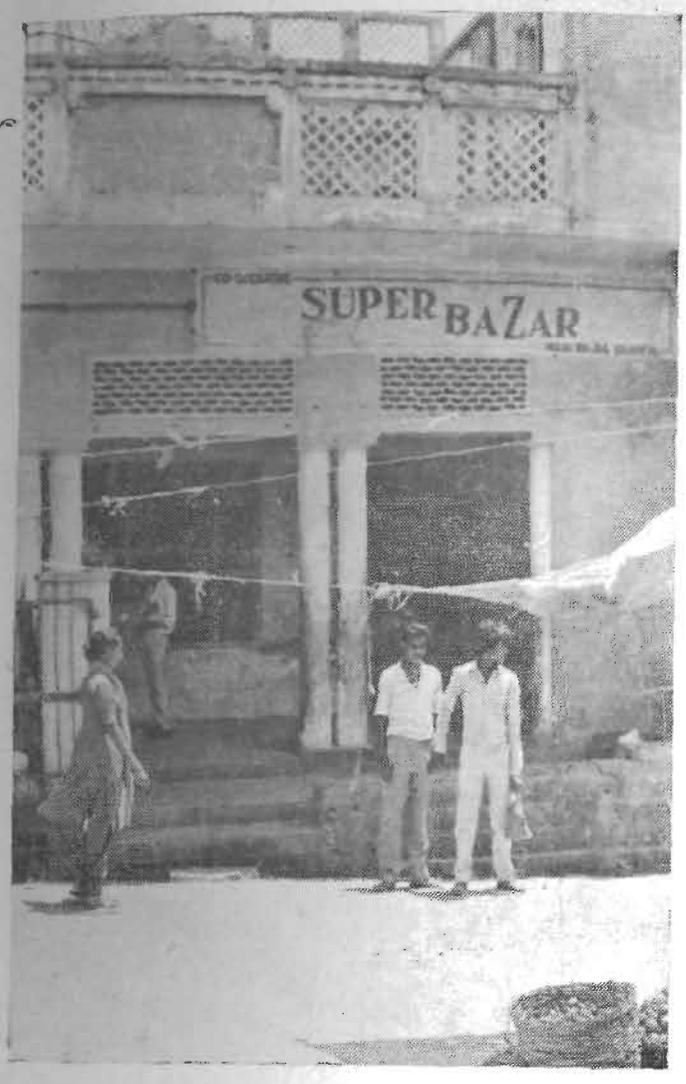
Newly constructed Shop-cum-office complex on Chandigarh—Shimla road



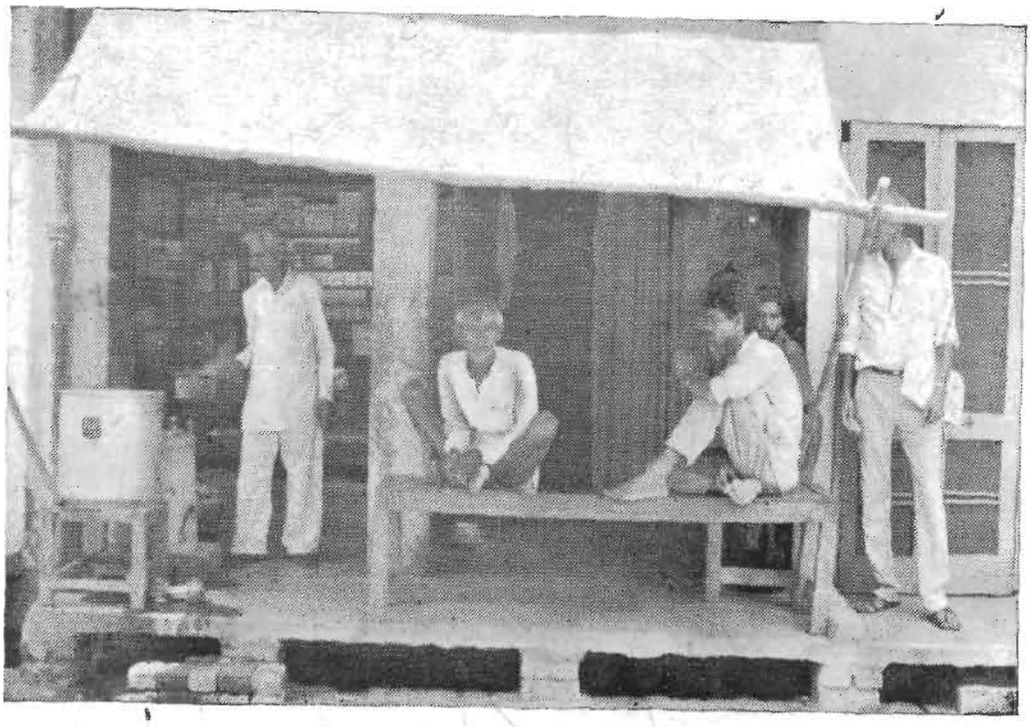
A view of main bazar of Mani Majra



New Motor Market complex



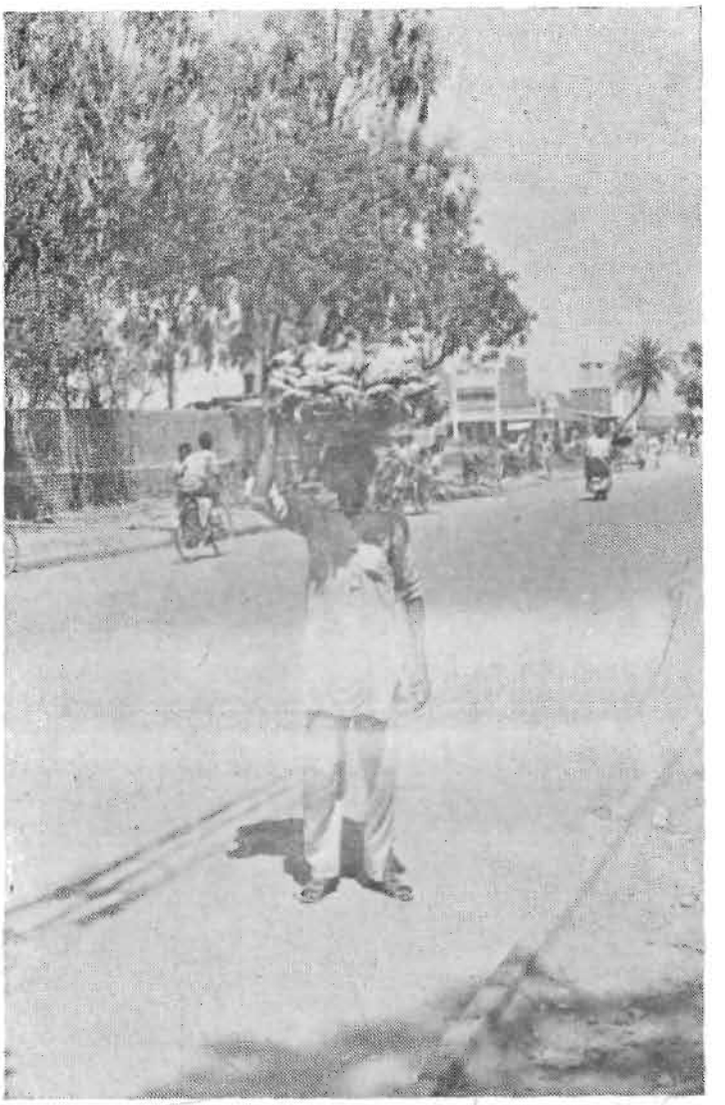
A branch of Super Bazar



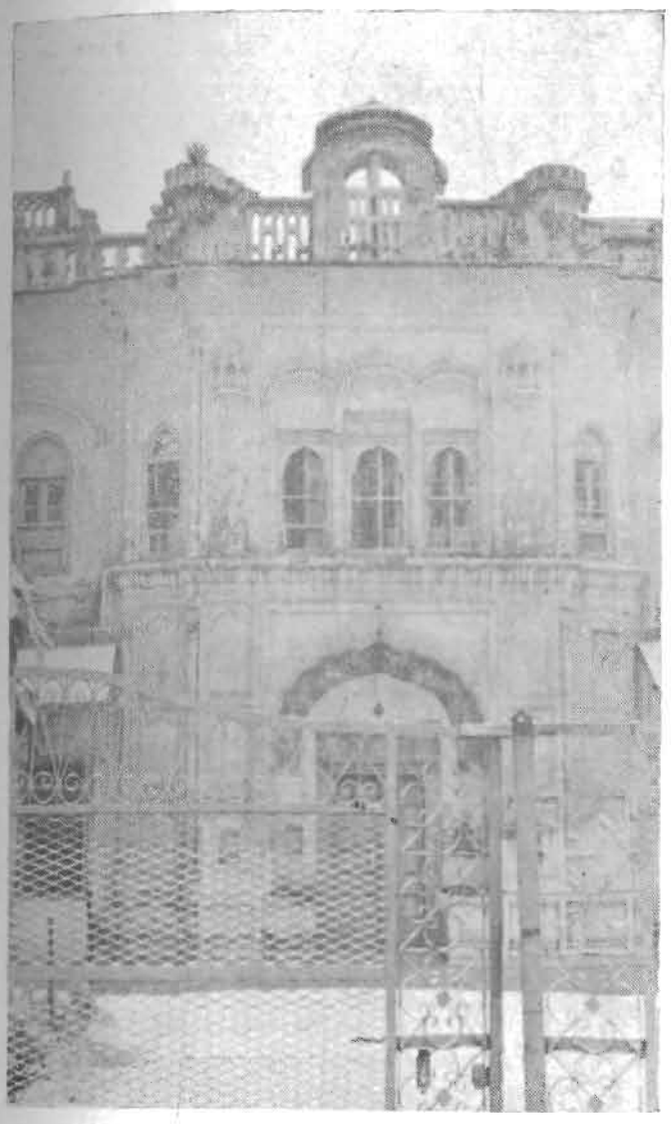
A tea-stall near Balmiki mohalla



New Shopping complex (under construction)



A hawker selling bananas



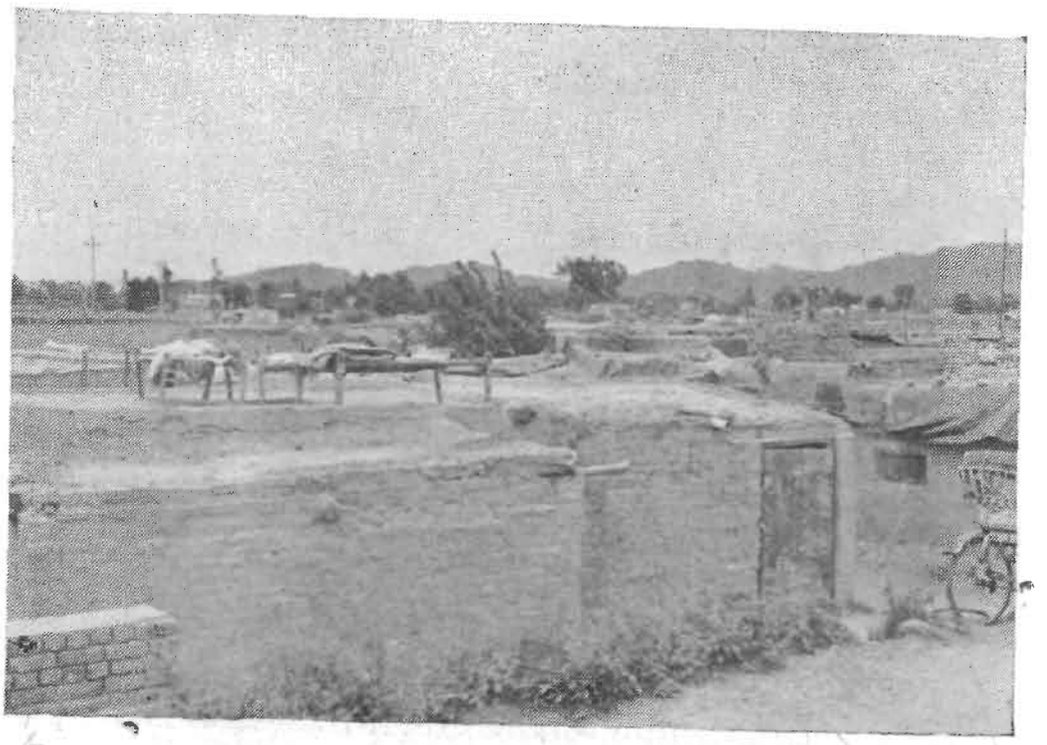
An old double storeyed building



A triple stroeyed building in old Abadi of the town



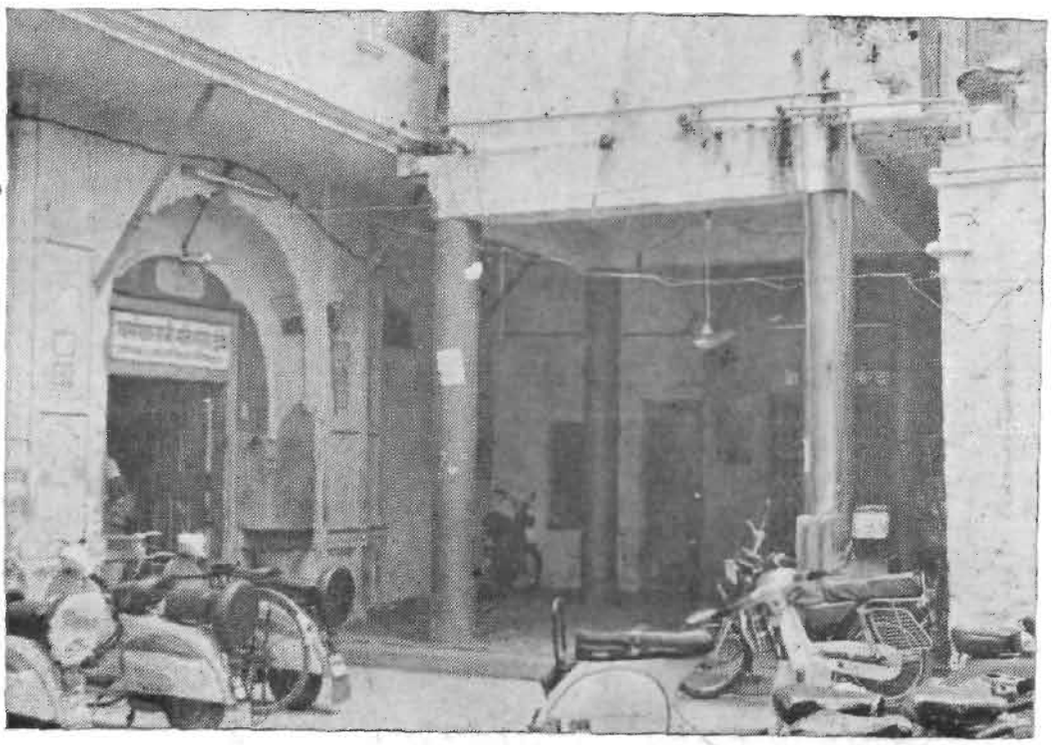
A house belonging to a Balmiki family



Indira colony —a blighted/substandard locality of Mani Majra



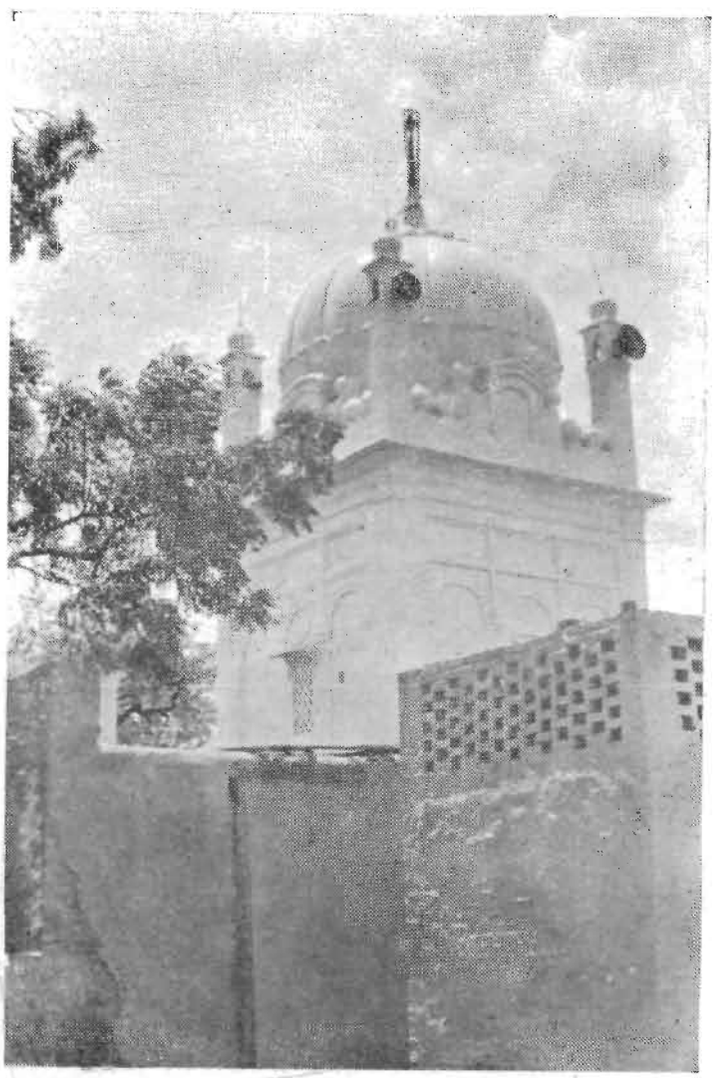
Self-constructed house-sites were alloted to the Economically Weaker Sections in *Indira colony*



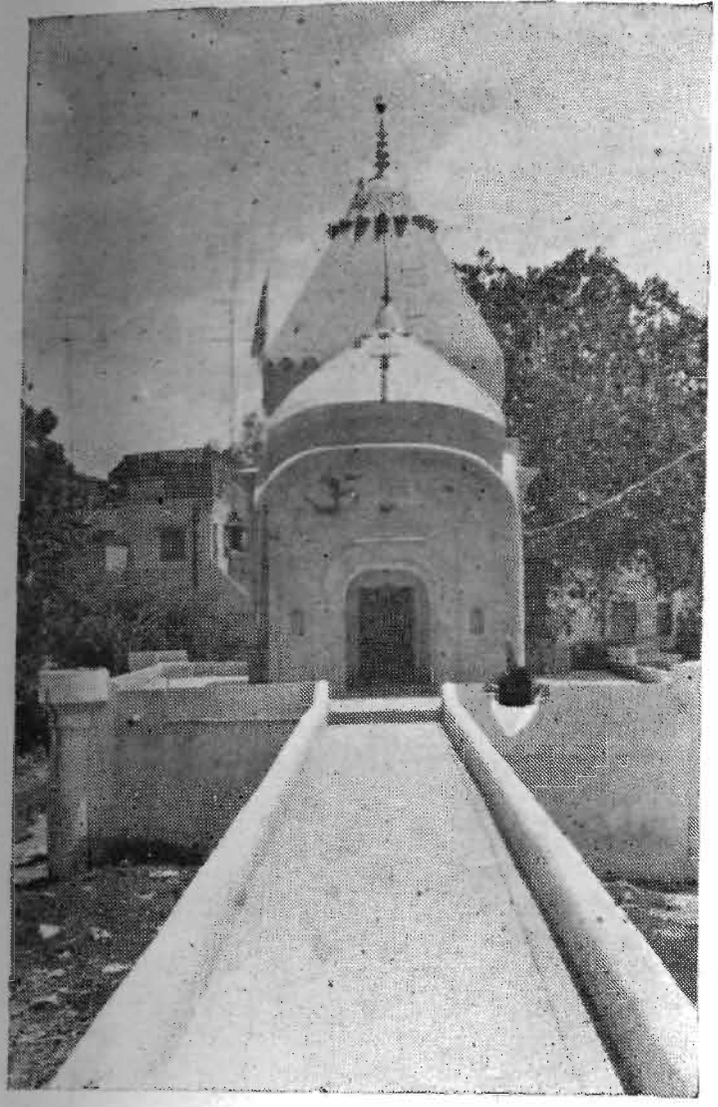
Dharamshala Smt. Ganga Devi in main bazar



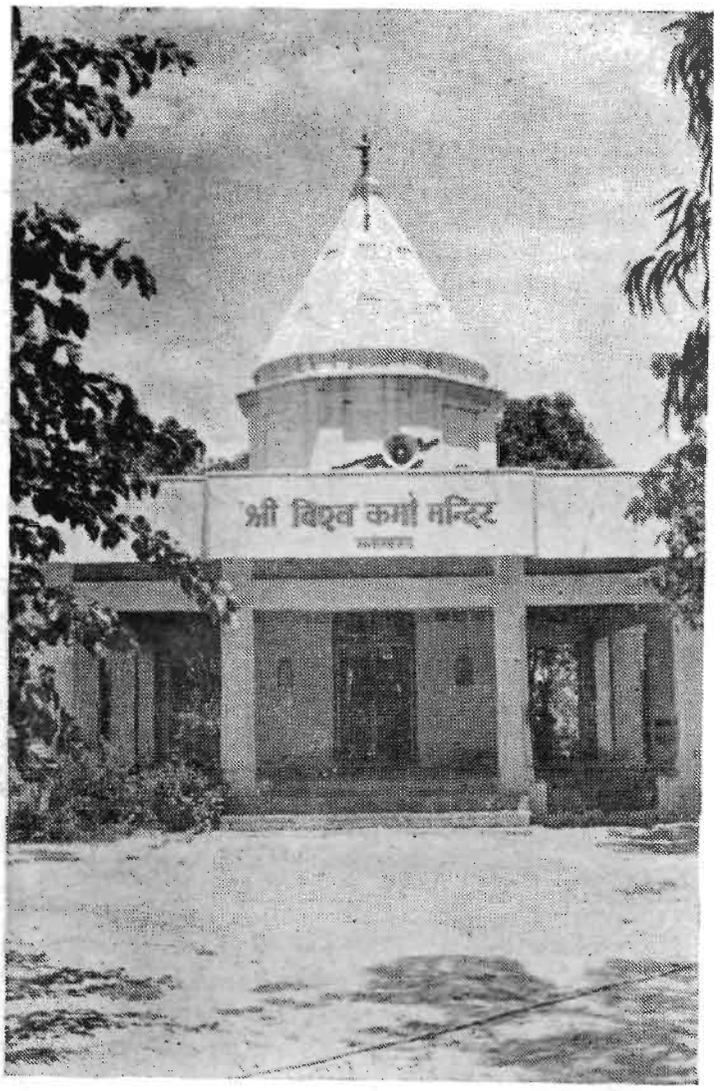
Famous temple of Goddess Mansa Devi—two Kms. from Mani Majra



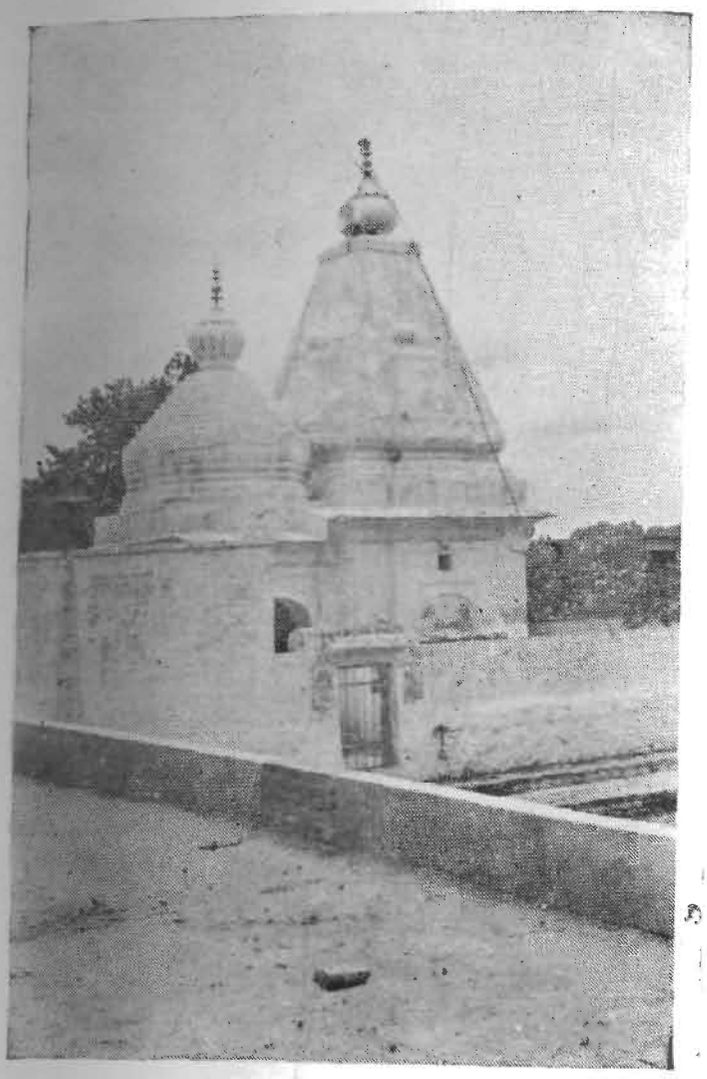
A well known Sikh Shrine-Gurudwara Mata Raj Kaur



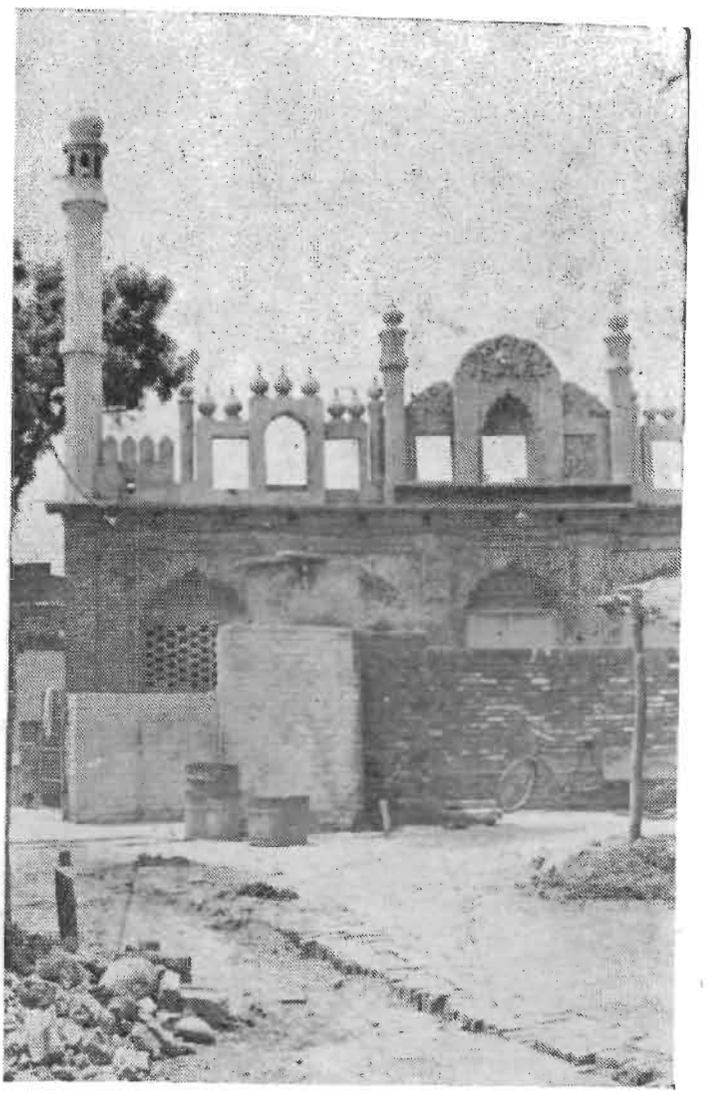
Shiv temple in the main bazar



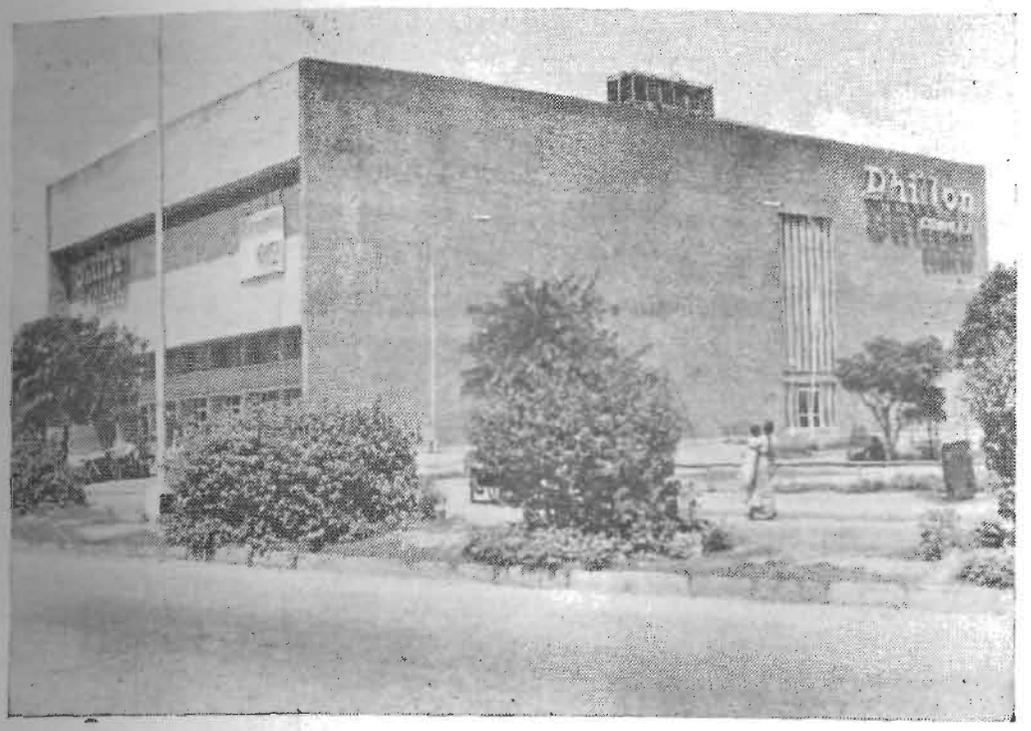
Temple of Shri Vishwa Karma on old Mansa Devi road



Thakur Dwara near Zimidaran mohalla



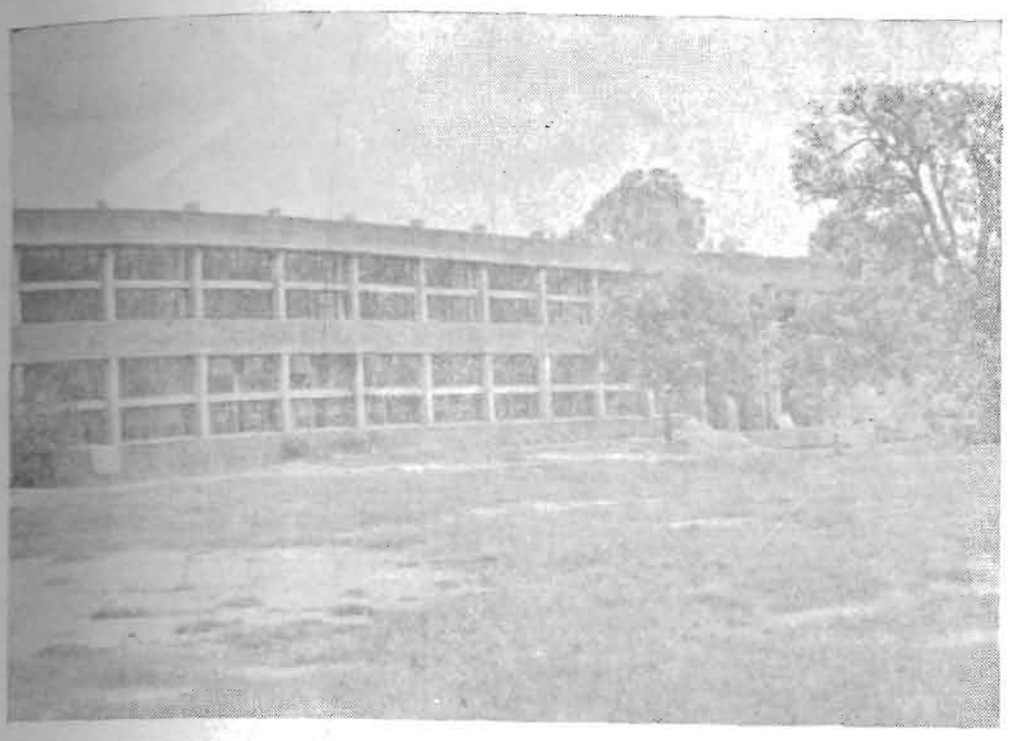
A mosque in Masjid mohalla



Dhillon Cinema Hall, Mani Majra



Primary Health Centre, Mani Majra



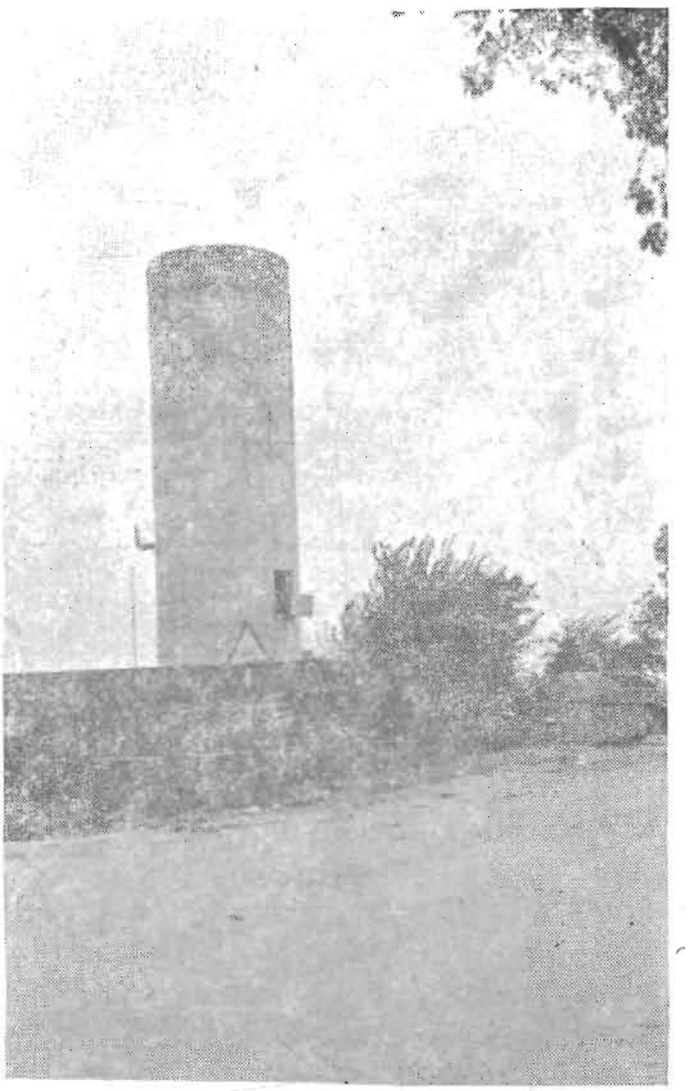
Senior Secondary School in Mariwala locality



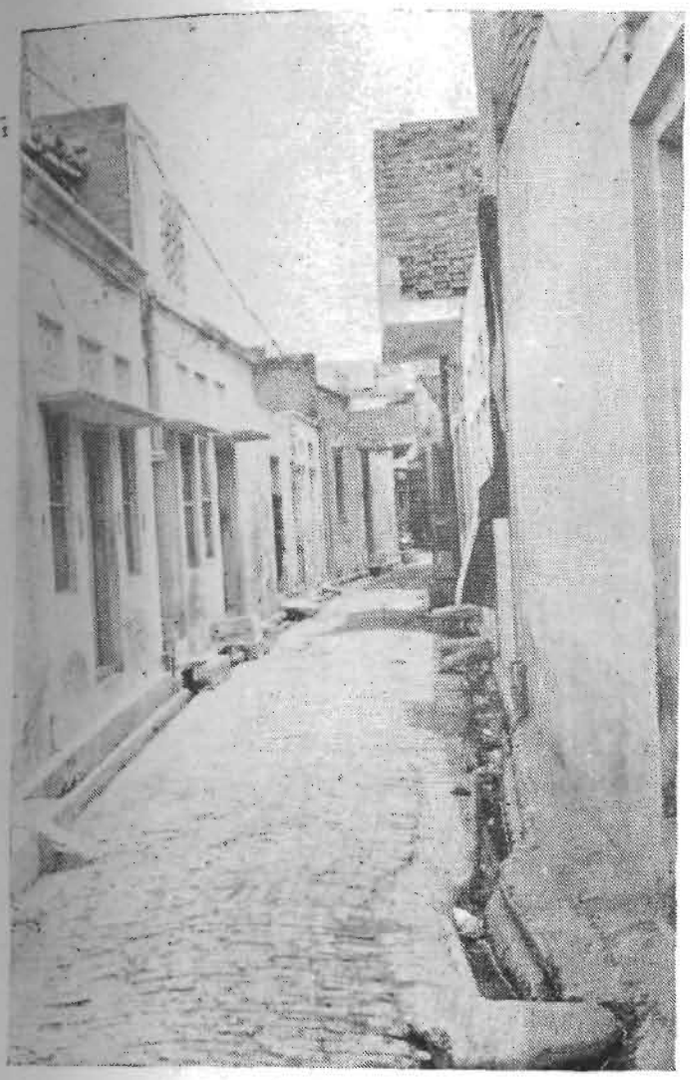
Government High School, Mani Majra



Adult Literacy and Tailoring Centre in Balmiki mohalla



Water reservoir in Mariwala locality



A narrow lane with open drains



Treating of skins of dead animals under process



Public latrines, Balmiki mohalla



Refuge bins put up by N.A.C. in different localities of the town

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Location

Mani Majra Notified Area Committee (N.A.C.) is a medium sized town with a population of 22,880 spread over on an area of 3.40 Km^2 as per 1981 Census. It is situated on Chandigarh—Kalka road at a distance of 8 Kms. from the heart (Sector 17) of Chandigarh city, the common state capital for Punjab and Haryana and headquarters of Union Territory Chandigarh, and about 50 Kms. north of Ambala. The town is surrounded by Mani Majra village (out growth for census purposes) and Sukhna lake on the north, Chandigarh city on the west, Panchkula on the south, Chandimandir Cantt. and Kalka on the east. The town comes under the direct influence of Chandigarh city.

Important Characteristics of the Town

Broadly, the town can be trifurcated into three major divisions namely Mani Majra (old Abadi), Pipliwala and Mariwala, the two segments of Mani Majra N.A.C. developed later in fifties. Mani Majra, Pipliwala and Mariwala habitations are located on south of Ambala—Kalka railway line. On the north of Mani Majra at a distance of 3 Kms. the famous Vishal Mansa Devi Temple is located which is surrounded by small magnificent hills of Shivalik. This temple is visited by thousands of pilgrims and those who have faith on deity for fulfilment of their wishes. Economy of the town is mainly based on services (most of the workers are employed in Chandigarh city but stay in Mani Majra on account of exhorbitant rents in Chandigarh), household industries, repairs and sale of auto/motors, trade in auto spare parts and tyres. A small proportion of workers derive their livelihood from agriculture. Situated on old Ropar road, it is a major trade centre accounting for daily trade worth lakhs of rupees. Mani Majra is considered as the oldest and biggest market for motor parts and spares in north India. Many people from Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Chandigarh have migrated to the town for livelihood.

Mani Majra was a small village with a population of 5,706 persons spread over an area of 10.93 Sq. Kms. in 1951. In 1961, it became a Census town though it continued to be administered by the village Panchayat. In 1961, it was a constituent of Chandigarh town group and again in 1971 it was a census town and a part of Chandigarh urban agglomeration but under the administrative control of local Panchayat. It was only in 1976 with effect from 14th April, 1976 when it was declared as a town administered under a Notified Area Committee.

The town has a health centre with facilities for indoor patients. There is a veterinary hospital as well. The town has five scheduled banks. For entertainment, there is Dhillon cinema hall which is regarded as one of the best in Chandigarh. Being a foremost trade centre for north India in motor parts and spares, a site for a five star hotel has also been earmarked closed to Shop-cum-showrooms/Offices on the Chandigarh—Kalka road. New planned beautiful residential houses on the pattern of Chandigarh city are coming up alongside this road. A new motor market complex has come up on the north of Dhillon cinema which undertakes motor repair and services besides dealing in spare parts. This will play a positive role in a fast growth of the economy of the town. To give a modern shape to the town, streets of town have been made pucca and many internal roads have come up. These streets have been provided with lights by the local administration. Potable drinking water has been provided. A model school is planned to be opened shortly. But, inspite of all the above facilities leading to modernization, a lot remains to be done. In many of the streets of the old Abadi, one can find rubbish scattered here and there. The drainage system is not working properly. Flies and mosquitoes can be found in their full fleets. Ponds with decaying water are a common scene. Drinking water is not sufficient to meet the requirement of its population. The houses are of old pattern with narrow and dirty streets. There is no proper place for parking of trucks and motor cars, scooters etc. There is no community or public play ground, auditorium or any entertainment centre except Dhillon cinema in the town. There are no proper arrangements for keeping the city neat and clean. There are no public conveniences. In short, just adjoining Chandigarh 'the city beautiful', this satellite, town of Chandigarh should have attracted the attention of planners so that this can rank next to Chandigarh city in its planned development, if not equal.

Size and Population

Mani Majra town comprises Mani Majra N.A.C. and Mani Majra out growth having 3.40 Sq. Kms. and 6.05 Sq. Kms. area respectively according to 1981 Census. The present study relates to Mani Majra N.A.C. The population of Mani Majra town, Mani Majra N.A.C. and Mani Majra out growth are 28,001, 22,880 and 5,121 respectively as recorded in 1981 Census. In 1951, Mani Majra was a village with an area of 10.93 Sq. Kms. and population of 5,706 (3,219 males and 2,487 females). For the first time in 1961, Mani Majra was declared as a census town. The extent of this town was merely 0.72 Sq. Km. and it had a population of 9,941. The percentage increase of population during 1951—61 works out to 74.22 per cent. But it should be noted that the population of 1951 and 1961 pertain to different jurisdictions of extent of space. In 1971, the extent of the town increased to 10.93 Sq. Kms. as it was in 1951 for Mani Majra village as a whole. During 1961—71, the growth of population was 42.81 per cent. In 1981, the jurisdiction of the town again declined to 3.40 Sq. Kms. and this area had a population of 22,880 registering a growth of 61.16 per cent. Mani Majra town which includes Mani Majra out growth with an area of 6.05 Sq. Kms. however, recorded a population of 28,001 showing a growth rate of 97.23 per cent. The above analysis shows that Mani Majra has been witnessing a tremendous growth since 1951, its population having increased to more than five times during the last 30 years from 1951 to 1981 and has in it a great potential of growth. The reason being that a good majority of low paid migrant workers of Chandigarh choose Mani Majra as their home on account of cheaper rents when compared to Chandigarh. Mani Majra is also easily accessible with no difficulty in the availability of transport from Chandigarh.

Table No. I.1 depicts variation in population during 1951—81 in Mani Majra town.

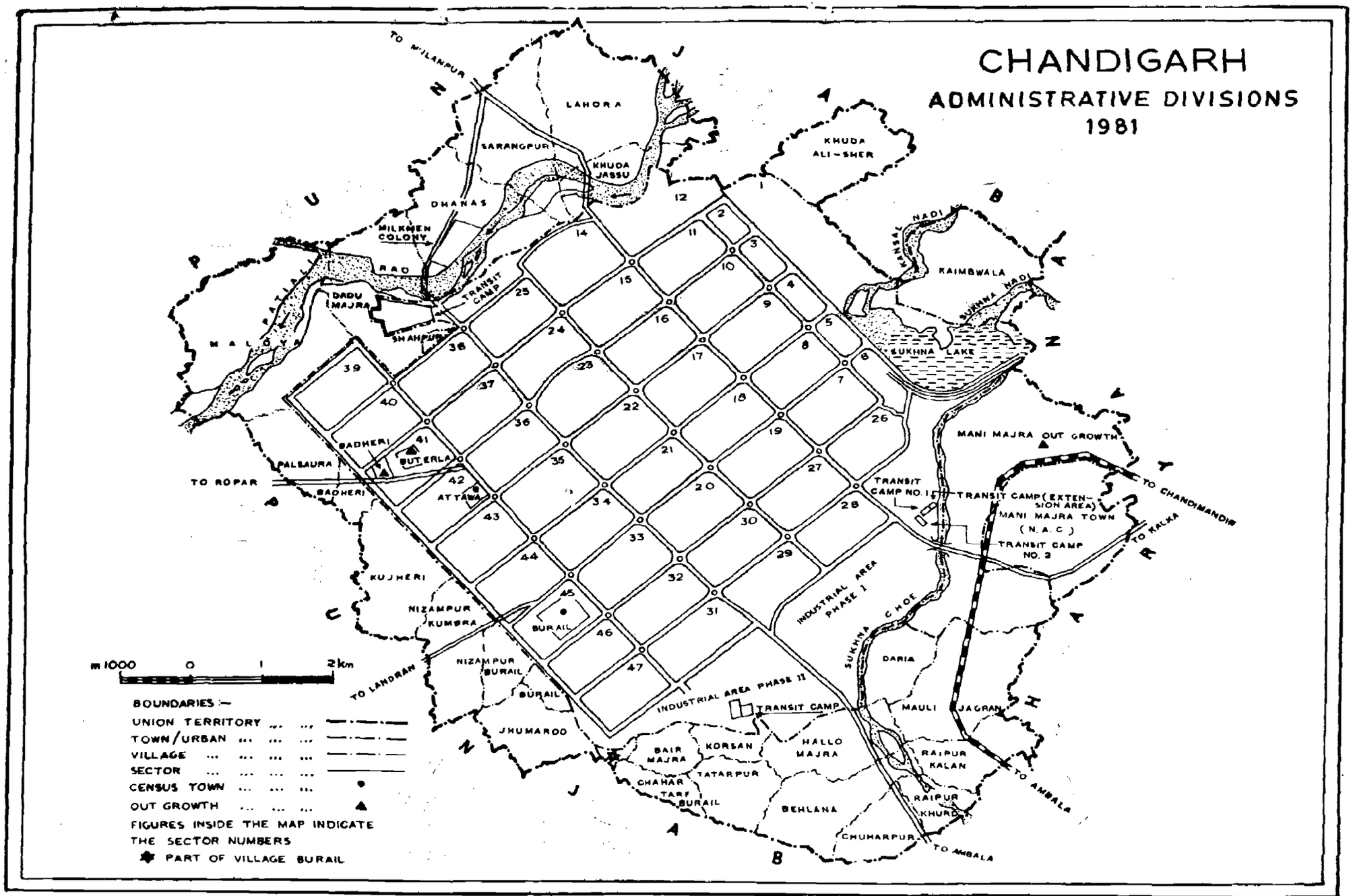
TABLE NO. 1.1

Variation in Population, 1951—81

Town	Year	Status of town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mani Majra N.A.C.	1951	Gram Panchayat	10·93	5,706	..	..	3,219	2,487
	1961	Census Town	0·72	9,941	+4,235	+74·22	5,573	4,368
	1971	Census Town	10·93	14,197	+4,256	+42·81	7,815	6,382
	1981	N.A.C.	3·40	22,880	+8,683	+61·16	12,770	10,110
Mani Majra Town	1981	Town including Mani Majra out growth	9·45	28,001	+13,804	+97·23	15,765	12,236

Density of Population

The density (persons per Square Km.) of Mani Majra N.A.C. is 6,729 and Mani Majra town which includes Mani Majra out growth, the density is 2,963. Thus the density of Mani Majra exceeds the density of even Chandigarh city which is 3,961 but it is much less than the density of Burail census town with 34,166 and Attawa census town which tops all urban areas of Union Territory in density and has a phenomenal density of 1,06,175. In 1951, Mani Majra was a small village with a low density of 522, which increased to 13,807 in 1961 phenomenally. Only a small portion of Mani Majra revenue estate, more densely populated, was carved out as a census town in 1961 which is responsible for a very high density at that time. In 1971, the density dropped to a very low figure of 1,299. This decline is again attributed to jurisdictional changes. The extent of the town was 10.93 Sq. Kms. in 1971 compared to a mere 0.72 Sq. Km. in 1961. In 1976, Mani Majra N.A.C. was formed with an area of 3.40 Sq. Kms. and again mainly on account of jurisdictional changes, density increased significantly to 6,729. The density of Mani Majra town including its out growth in 1981 is 2,963 which is less than half of the density of Mani Majra N.A.C. Table No. I.2 depicts density of population for Mani Majra N.A.C. for different censuses.



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

© GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, COPYRIGHT 1989.

TABLE NO. I.2

Density of Population During Different Censuses

Year	Area in Sq. Kms.	Population	Density (persons per sq. Km.)
1951	10·93	5,706	522
1961	0·72	9,941	13,807
1971	10·93	14,197	1,299
1981	3·40	22,880	6,729

Topography

Mani Majra forms north-east corner of Union Territory of Chandigarh which is located at the foot of Shivaliks on alluvial fertile plain, gently sloping towards south-west (gradient 1 : 100 which is good for natural drainage). On its north-east, the Shivaliks are merging with the plain. The topography of Mani Majra resembles that of Chandigarh plain. According to National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Nagpur, its soils are shallow black, brown and alluvial and of recent origin. On the basis of physiogeographic factors, the district can be divided into two sub-micro regions *viz.*, Chandigarh Shivaliks and Chandigarh plain. Chandigarh Shivaliks form the north-eastern part of the district, covering three villages, namely, Kaimbwala, Khuda Ali-sher and Lahora. Chandigarh plain is a fertile alluvial plain, consisting of 24 villages and 4 urban centres including 3 out growths. Mani Majra N.A.C. is one of the urban centres and Mani Majra out growth is one of the 3 out growths. Four urban centres are Chandigarh city, Mani Majra town, Burail census town and Attawa census town. Wheat is the main crop of the region coupled with vegetable farming.

Flora and Fauna

Though the vegetation around the town has almost been eliminated on account of urbanisation, however, some thick skinned trees such as 'Shisham' (dalbergia sissoo), Mango (mangifera-indica), 'Jaman' (eugenia jambolane), 'Pipal' (ficus religiosa), 'Kikar' (acacia arabica) and eucalyptus are found in the western side of the town. Vegetables like potatoes, onions, turnips and carrots are grown in the area. Wheat, maize, rice and sugarcane are the important crops whereas millet, 'Jowar' and 'Barseen' are grown as green fodder. Domestic animals such as cows, buffaloes are used for cultivation and dairy products. Donkey, the beast of burden, is also a common sight. Mangoose, lizard and bats are also seen in the town. Among birds, pigeons, crows, parrots, sparrows and vultures are found most commonly in the town. Poultry birds and pigs are reared by some town people only.

Climate

The climate of Mani Majra being adjacent to Chandigarh is entirely similar to that of Chandigarh city. Hence the climate of Chandigarh is discussed here. Chandigarh has almost a typically north-Indian extreme climate with occasional dust storms during the peak of summer. On the basis of climate, the year can be divided into three seasons, the summer season —from April to June, the rainy season—from July to September and the winter season—from October to March. The temperature may rise to as high as 40°C in the summer while it touches as low as 3°C in the winter. The rainy season provides great relief from discomforts of the summer. A large part of the annual rainfall is received during July to September. The other period of annual rainfall is in winter months from December to March which is scanty. The summer rainfall which is caused by the south-western monsoon, is beneficial for Kharif crops. The winter rainfall caused by western depression, lasts from December to March which is significant for rabi crops. Table Nos. I.3 and I.4 depict data on rainfall, temperature and relative humidity in Chandigarh. Mani Majra town being quite adjacent to Chandigarh, the data collected for Chandigarh holds good for the town. January and June are the two months recording the lowest and the highest temperature respectively. With the onset of monsoons in July, the temperature starts declining. July, August and September are recorded as most humid months.

TABLE NO. 1.3

Rainfall in Chandigarh*

Month	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	No. of rainy days	Total rainfall in mms.	No. of rainy days	Total rainfall in mms.	No. of rainy days	Total rainfall in mms.	No. of rainy days	Total rainfall in mms.	No. of rainy days	Total rainfall in mms.	No. of rainy days	Total rainfall in mms.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
January	5	63·9	4	66·9	3	66·2	0	0·0	5	70·3	2	9·3
February	2	21·2	5	45·2	0	2·0	4	37·4	4	100·1	1	4·0
March	4	30·0	3	18·4	0	0·0	5	63·8	3	31·0	2	9·8
April	0	0·0	0	2·3	0	0·8	1	4·0	1	3·4	1	7·8
May	1	6·2	3	67·6	4	23·3	0	0·0	2	20·7	1	7·4
June	7	344·4	5	209·5	3	22·7	5	67·8	7	132·2	4	48·2
July	8	143·7	17	496·2	18	291·4	13	209·8	17	451·1	12	395·4
August	9	185·0	9	189·0	14	405·9	10	559·1	8	104·7	7	183·8
September	9	136·4	1	32·0	14	116·7	14	118·7	5	48·4	4	10·46
October	2	7·6	0	0·0	0	0·0	1	2·8	1	1·2	1	12·0
November	0	0·0	0	0·0	0	0·0	0	0·0	0	0·0	2	10·8
December	0	0·0	1	3·2	2	36·6	1	2·5	0	0·0	3	37·4

Source : Statistical Hand Book—1982 Chandigarh Union Territory.

*Mani Majra town is quite adjacent to Chandigarh city and thus the figures for city hold good for the town.

TABLE NO. I.4

Temperature and Humidity in Chandigarh* (Humidity at 5.30 P.M. I. S. T.)

Month	Temperature in the years																	
	1975			1976			1977			1978			1979			1980		
	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	% Relative Humidity	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	% Relative humidity	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	% Relative humidity	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	% Relative humidity	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	% Relative humidity	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	% Relative humidity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
January	19·2	4·2	60	21·9	7·2	82	20·0	5·4	61	24·1	5·6	50	20·9	5·3	74	18·2	3·4	58
February	21·9	5·9	65	22·0	10·0	84	24·0	7·1	56	21·0	8·0	70	22·5	10·6	85	11·2	8·4	60
March	27·9	10·6	46	26·9	12·8	70	25·0	11·0	50	25·0	9·0	40	23·9	11·8	62	26·5	8·3	44
April	35·7	17·5	25	32·9	15·4	35	32·7	15·5	23	31·8	16·4	33	35·0	16·9	24	35·5	17·0	24
May	39·0	21·5	20	36·6	19·9	33	38·0	20·5	18	36·0	19·3	32	36·8	23·3	14	38·3	22·4	15
June	38·1	25·4	56	35·9	20·2	57	40·3	26·8	22	37·0	25·0	28	40·2	25·6	22	35·2	22·3	50
July	33·0	21·0	76	33·7	21·2	78	35·4	24·3	55	40·1	24·3	29	34·0	21·8	66	37·8	25·0	40
August	32·6	21·4	79	31·9	22·2	61	32·9	21·5	72	33·0	23·7	71	33·2	22·1	69	34·7	23·2	58
September	32·2	19·2	71	33·5	21·6	66	34·0	21·7	63	34·1	21·0	67	35·0	21·9	56	32·6	24·6	60
October	32·7	15·7	64	32·4	17·5	61	31·7	16·8	41	32·6	19·7	44	32·8	16·27	38	32·5	14·0	38
November	27·1	6·9	53	28·6	10·4	48	25·6	11·4	43	27·5	10·0	31	27·4	11·0	62	32·8	16·2	36
December	23·3	3·4	52	10·4	5·0	49	23·5	5·8	42	27·0	9·6	41	26·8	8·5	42	27·8	9·7	44

Source:—Statistical Hand Book—1982, Chandigarh Union Territory.

*Mani Majra town is quite adjacent to Chandigarh city and thus figures for city hold good for the town.

Communication with Other Places

The major factor attributing to fast growth of the town is its vicinity to Chandigarh city, the joint capital of Punjab and Haryana and seat of administration of Union Territory Chandigarh. Mani Majra is located at a short distance of only 8 Kms. from Chandigarh on Chandigarh-Kalka road. Union Territory Chandigarh is well developed in the means of communication and transportation. National highway 21 and broad gauge railway line pass through this region. About 250 Kms. north of New Delhi, Chandigarh city is well connected with roads. Besides road and rail, Chandigarh region is connected with the outer world with air links. It is well linked with Ambala, Patiala, Kalka, Shimla, Nangal, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Jammu, Dehradun, Hardwar, Agra, Jaipur, Sirsa, Rewari, Gurgaon etc. by all weather roads and with Ambala cantonment and Kalka also by railways. Regular air service has been established between Chandigarh and Delhi and Jammu-Srinagar.

Functional Areas

Table No. I.5 provides data on land use pattern in Mani Majra N.A.C.

TABLE NO. I.5

Land Use Pattern, Mani Majra N.A.C.

Category of land use	Area in hectares	Categorywise percentage to total area
1	2	3
Total	339·94	100·00
Home steads	28·33	8·33
Residential	218·53	64·29
Public buildings	22·26	6·55
Commercial	38·45	11·31
Industrial	14·16	4·16
Others	18·21	5·36

The data has been collected from the Secretary, N.A.C., Mani Majra. Of the total 339.94 hectares area of the Mani Majra N.A.C., 218.53 hectares constituting 64.29 per cent is meant for residential purpose. The figure of 218.53 hectares includes residential area as in use at present as well as residential area planned for future. 8.33 per cent of the area of the town is covered by homesteads. A good proportion of the town is occupied by commercial buildings, which constitutes 11.31 per cent of the total area of the town. Public buildings occupy an area of 22.26 hectares which works out to 6.55 per cent of the total area of the town. Area under industrial use is 4.16 per cent. The area of the town being used for purposes other than mentioned in this para is 5.36 per cent.

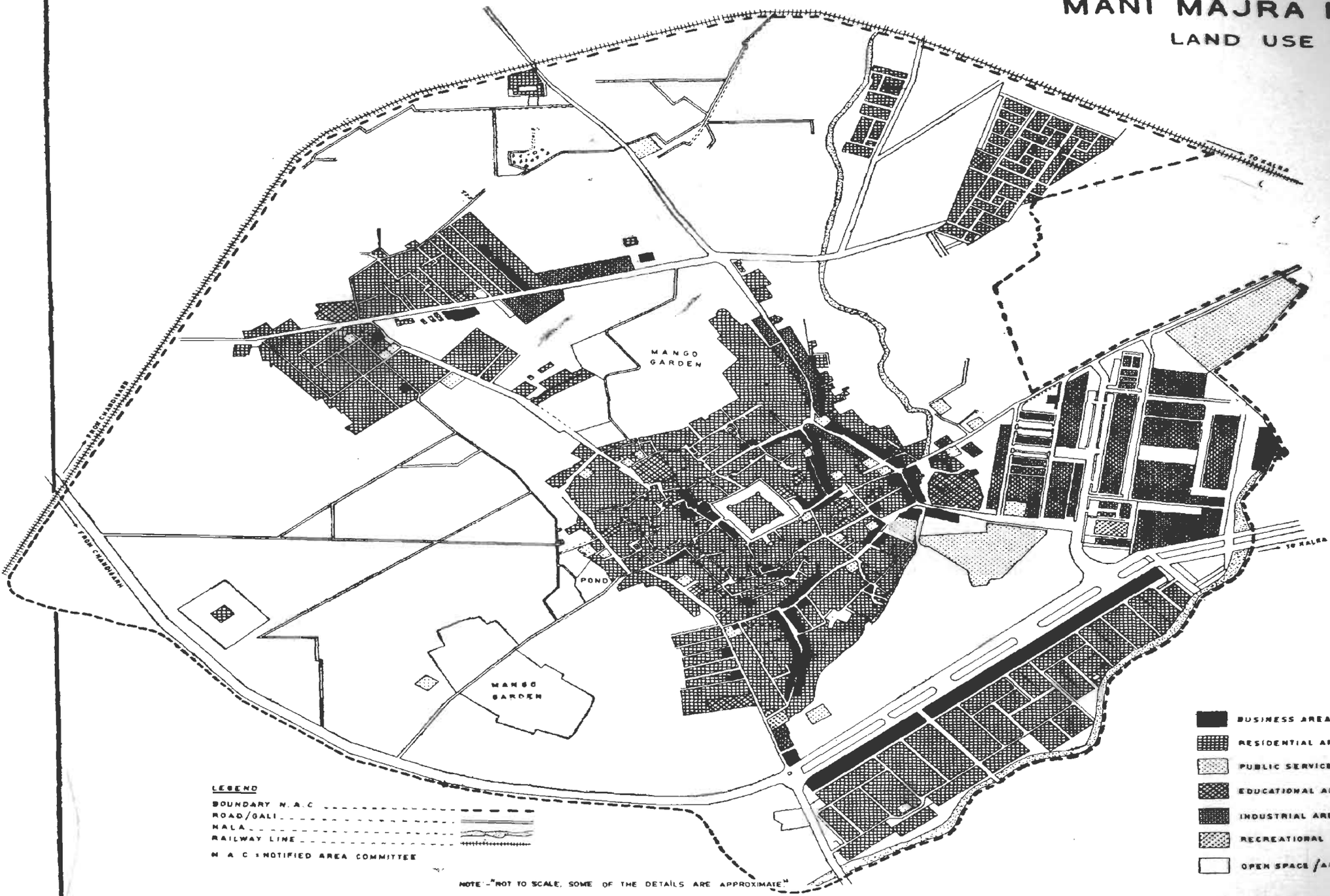
Urban land use pattern is depicted in the enclosed map. Well defined area for specific purpose such as commercial, industrial and educational is not easily identifiable. The town is a service-cum-industrial-cum-trade town.

Morphology

The morphology of the town can be studied under two main divisions *viz.*, the old town and the newly built-up portion known as new residential and motor market complex, constructed on modern lines with all amenities. Prior to the construction of Chandigarh-Kalka road in the fifth decade, the town was situated on the Ropar-Ambala road which meets the new by-pass road in the south-east of the town. The old Ropar road still exists but it is not used for traffic and motor repair workshops have come up on either side of this road. The major roads and streets entering the town are linked to old Ropar road. The total area of the town is 10.93 Km^2 (including Mani Majra out growth). About 40.90 per cent of the area is used for cultivation. The agricultural area almost falls north-west of the town. Prior to the shifting of communication to the Chandigarh-Kalka road, the main entrance to the town was through the main bazar. But after acceleration of the construction tempo,

MANI MAJRA N.A.C.

LAND USE



two more avenues for entrance to the town, namely, N.A.C. chowk road and Samadhi gate came up.

After declaring the town as a Notified area in 1976, the need as well as demand of the residents to shift the motor market, which is probably the biggest one in the north India, to a spacious place was considered. In the beginning of 1980, a big portion of land in the east-west of the old town was acquired and the plots of different sizes were sold at a fixed price on the basis of draw of lots. Residential plots on the right side (while travelling from Chandigarh to Kalka) on national highway were also sold on the same pattern. This area known as 'New motor market and residential complex' came up in a short span with all modern amenities. The main attraction of this area is 'Dhillon cinema', an air-conditioned cinema house, situated on the left side of the said national highway. Moreover, while travelling from Chandigarh to Kalka all along the right side of the highway, a business complex in a linear direction, is also an attraction of the town. This complex has 67 multistorey buildings with sufficient space for shops-cum-offices. Offices of the Haryana Government and other big concerns are housed in these buildings. Immediate behind this shopping centre, there are 313 residential houses out of which 96 have been constructed on plot size 500 Sq. Yds. 89 on 350 Sq. Yds. and 128 on 250 Sq. Yds. Residents of this locality are of different castes and all belong to well to do families. Some of them are in business in the motor market while others are in Government service. Tenancy rate is quite high in this area. Repairing of trucks and transaction of auto spare parts is undertaken on a large scale in this motor market.

Reverting to old Ropar road and moving towards the old town one finds local bus stand on the right hand and primary health centre having 30 beds arrangement on the left hand. In close proximity to the bus stand, there is a Government High School one of the oldest schools in the area. Previously, it was a middle school and was upgraded after Independence. Just crossing the school, there comes N.A.C. Office on the left hand and the street road on which it is situated, leads to the junction of Urban Estate Panchkula on the national highway. On both the sides of this road, small petty shops of furniture, electrical appliances, general merchandise and other necessities have come up fastly. This road also passes between the Harijan mohalla and Balmiki mohalla. Even in these localities people from the other faiths and sects have purchased land property and have started living. In many cases, the old residents of these localities have rented out their premises to the labour class. Cost of land in and around these two localities is much higher when compared to other areas of the town. A 'Biswa' (50 Sq. Yds) may bring 5 to 6 thousand rupees whereas in other parts of the town it may be available between 2.5 thousands to 4 thousands rupees. Another locality namely Khatik mohalla situated in the vicinity of Harijan mohalla also gives the intermingle outlook relating to castes and creeds. Khatik community generally deals in production of meat.

Again moving ahead on the old Ropar road at a short distance of 50 yards, one finds Mansa Devi chowk, the right hand link road leads to a famous temple of Mansa Devi, three kilometres away in the jurisdiction of Haryana, whereas on the left hand it enters into the main bazar. On the both sides of this road, retail shops of all kinds of necessity are found in abundance. The bazar road scatters into abrupt turns surrounding the dilapidated fort, constructed in 18th century by the then Ruler Raja Gopal Singh of Sikh faith. One of those lanes enters the periphery of the town and then joins with the national highway in the western side of the town. Moreover, many other lanes from the bazar enter into different mohallas like Devi Talaw mohalla, Sood Dharamshala, Mori Darwaza and Kumhar mohalla etc. Across the lane behind fort, mohalla Mata Raj Kaur is well known for a Sikh shrine namely Gurudwara Mata Raj Kaur. There is a legend that one holly woman Mst. Raj Kaur was constructing the said temple but Gopal Singh, the then Chief, took away her workers for his fort, Mst. Raj Kaur was obliged to abandon the temple and she pronounced a curse on all those who should erect a building higher than the temple. Curse was still believed to be effective and caused inconvenience to the people of the place who increased the height of the temple by spending rupees 1,000 making it safe to build higher houses. Mohalla Zimidaran touches western peripherial road of the town. In this mohalla, agriculturist community is having their abode. A big portion of the land has been acquired by the N.A.C. and the State Government for construction of houses under various schemes. Some agriculturists of this area have purchased cultivated land in the nearby State of Haryana. Due to small holdings and job opportunities available in Chandigarh, people are adopting other means of livlihood.

Samadhi gate is an other entrance to the town from the old Ropar road. The road moves straight upto gurudwara Dehra Sahib and then turns to the right and meets the periphery of the town.

While entering the Samadhi road at a distance of few yards, a road runs parallel to the old Ropar road and is known as Samadhi bazar and the other corner of this bazar ends with the main bazar. This road also has mixed types of shops in addition to the shops of utensils, goldsmiths and shoemakers. Going ahead on Samadhi road mohalla 'Jhewar', Dehra mohalla are on the right hand whereas a few houses of 'Thatheras' (repairer and manufacturers of metallic utensils) are in existence that is why the lane is known as 'Thatherian wali gali'. Gurudwara Dehra Sahib faces the entrance of Imliwala mohalla where plenty of households who migrated from Pakistan have been settled. These households are engaged in petty shops of 'karyana' and cloth. Other communities in this mohalla are 'Jhewar', 'Nai' and a land lord family of Jat Sikhs.

Old Ropar road has also its own importance in the town as on either sides of this road numerous auto workshops and truck body building workshops are located and give employment to hundreds of people. Crossing the old town on the same road, one finds a newly built up Police Station building and here this road also turns to left and makes contact with Pipliwala on its right and Mariwala on left with the old town. Initially, in the early fifties, evacuees of villages acquired for Chandigarh city were rehabilitated in these two clusters. Scheduled castes like Julaha, Ramdasia and Balmiki were allotted sites for their abodes in Mariwala and other backward classes like Jhewar, Tarkhan (carpenter) and Lohar (blacksmith) were compensated and rehabilitated in Pipliwala. The name of Mariwala got its name from the already existing shrine of 'Gugga Marih' (the snake god) and Pipliwala was named after a Pipal tree. The proximity to Chandigarh city and absence of bye-laws for construction in these habitations, attracted the lower and upper middle classes to have their abodes in these areas. Agricultural and around these two colonies fetched remunerative compensation to the owners.

Commercial Area

Like other towns, only a single shopping centre called main bazar was existing in the town starting alongside old Ropar road leading upto fort, but with the formation of Notified Area Committee and the impact of development of the Capital Project Chandigarh, new shopping avenues have opened up in the town. A new bazar called 'N.A.C. chowk bazar' having shops on both sides of the roads from N.A.C. Office to Balmiki mohalla dealing in multifarious goods, has developed. Although this area was not earmarked for commercial purpose, but in the recent past this area has gained a new look for commercial activities. After 1980, N.A.C. had proposed a new shopping centre called New motor market complex and Dhillon complex within an area of 38.45 hectares in the north-east of the old town and within a span of only seven to eight years, the area has sufficiently developed.

Administrative Area

There is no specific area earmarked for the administrative purposes. Only a few Government buildings like N.A.C. Office, Police Station and a branch office of Electricity Department of Chandigarh Administration exist in different localities of the town. A few scheduled banks are also functioning in private buildings in different areas of the town.

Educational Area

Like administrative area, no particular area has been allotted for educational purpose. However, many government and government aided schools of different levels are functioning in the town in various localities.

Residential Pattern and Ethnic Groups

The following table gives percentage distribution of households and population in the localities of Mani Majra town found at the time of survey conducted in February-March, 1987.

TABLE NO. I.6

Percentage Distribution of Households and Population in each Locality of Mani Majra Town—Survey Data (1987)

Sr. No.	Name of locality	Total No. of house-holds	Total population			Percentage of house-holds and population	
			Persons	Males	Females	House-holds	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Total	***4,746***	***25,104***	***13,436***	***116,68***	***100·00***	***100·00***
1	Mohalla Bhatrian	151	793	423	370	3·18	3·16
2	Devi Talab	37	198	108	90	0·78	0·79
3	Kumhar Mohalla	139	761	409	352	2·93	3·03
4	Mohalla Purohitan	127	822	422	400	2·68	3·27
5	Mori Darwaza	135	705	385	320	2·84	2·81
6	Mohalla Jattan	189	1,167	616	551	3·98	4·65
7	Masjid Mohalla	127	681	378	303	2·68	2·71
8	Gobindpura	160	735	406	329	3·37	2·93
9	Mohalla Zimidaran	229	1,237	634	603	4·83	4·93
10	Mohalla Mata Raj Kaur	173	891	480	411	3·64	3·55
11	Imliwala Mohalla	181	989	518	471	3·81	3·94
12	Dera Mohalla	83	499	258	241	1·75	1·99
13	Quila Mohalla	128	705	369	336	2·70	2·81
14	Gali Thatherian	107	634	312	322	2·25	2·53
15	Sood Dharamshala	175	986	525	461	3·69	3·93
16	Jhewar Mohalla	125	739	395	344	2·63	2·94
17	Mohalla Dehra Sahib	144	838	463	375	3·03	3·34
18	Mariwala	764	3,915	2,095	1,820	16·10	15·59
19	Pipliwala	558	2,760	1,462	1,298	11·76	10·99
20	New Motor Market & residential complex	146	691	370	321	3·08	2·75
21	Old Motor Market	111	555	305	250	2·34	2·21
22	Khatik Mohalla	139	717	389	328	2·93	2·86
23	Harijan Mohalla	202	1,120	632	488	4·26	4·46
24	Balmiki Mohalla	161	805	459	346	3·39	3·21
25	Indira Colony	255	1,161	623	538	5·37	4·62

The total population of the town found at the time of survey was 25,104 (13,436 males and 11,668 females) comprising of 4,746 households. This population is distributed in 25 localities of the town. The names of the mohallas have been taken as predominantly known in the town. Mariwala is the largest colony with 764 households and a population of 3,915, forming 16.10 per cent of the total households and 15.59 per cent of the total population of the town. This is followed by Pipliwala with 558 households and population of 2,760. In proportion terms 11.76 per cent of the total households and 10.99 per cent of the total population of the town are found in this locality. In other localities number of households and population is almost evenly distributed (with the exception of Devi Talab and Dehra mohalla), with the proportion ranging from 2.25 for households and 2.53 for population in Gali Thatherian to 5.37 for households and 4.62 for population in Indira colony.

The distribution of population on the basis of castes/communities with the exception of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is not furnished by the census data. A general picture of the relative strength of the major religions/castes can, however, be had from the data collected in the household schedules for this study. The major religions in the town as in the Union Territory Chandigarh are Hinduism and Sikhism while Islam occupies third rank. Few persons (0.29 per cent) belonging to Christianity, Jainism, Budhism and other unspecified religions are also found in the town. 70.65 per cent of the total population follow Hinduism, 21.03 per cent Sikhism, and 8.03 per cent Islam. Among the Hindus, Brahmins, Ramdasia (SC), Banias, Balmikis (SC) Jhewar, Khatiks (SC) Chamar (S.C.) form the major component of population. Various other castes sizeable in number are Khatri, Arora, Rajput, Dhiman, Gujjar, Ramgarhia, Lohar, Nai, Kumhar, Jat and Kamboj. Among the Sikhs, Jats are predominant, Ramdasia (S.C.), Sainis, Nais, Jhewars and Lohars are also in good number. The percentage of scheduled castes population in the town is 17.33 per cent as compared to 14.09 per cent for the Union Territory, Chandigarh. There is no scheduled tribe in the town as also in the Union Territory, Chandigarh. There are no separate colonies for scheduled castes. They live intermingled with other communities in the town. However, Harijan mohalla, Khatiki mohalla and Balmiki mohalla have predominant scheduled caste population. Brahmins are found predominantly in the localities of Mariwala and Pipliwala. Prohitan mohalla which should have majority of Brahmin population on account of its name, actually has only two households in the selected sample households. Banias are found predominantly in the locality of Pipliwala. The remaining Hindu castes are scattered in the various localities of the town. Masjid mohalla, Zamidaran mohalla, Mata Raj Kaur and Smadhi gate have a good number of Jat Sikh households. Muslims are found scattered in many localities of the town. There is only one Christian family in the sample household found living in Mariwala.

Important Public Places in the Town

The old fort, situated in the heart of the town, which can be approached through main bazar, is a renowned place of historical importance. The ownership of the fort property rests with Raja of Faridkot. The old town was established around this fort. Few domes of approximately 40 feet height still exist within the premises of the fort. A person designated as Manager is residing in the fort with his family and taking care of the property connected with fort.

Except for one children park, there is no other park or play ground in the town for spending leisure time. There are two Dharamshalas namely Sood Dharamshala and Smt. Ganga Devi Dharamshala in the main bazar, which accommodate marriage parties and pilgrims to the Mansa Devi mela. Office of the Patwari of Mani Majra is also housed in one room in Smt. Ganga Devi Dharamshala. The famous modern, constructed Dhillon cinema in the town is said to be one of the best cinema halls of Chandigarh. Various religious places in the town are Gurudwara Mata Raj Kaur, gurudwara Dehra Sahib, Shiv temple, Thakurdwara, Vishavkarma temple, and two mosques. The most renowned among religious places is gurudwara Mata Raj Kaur. Mansa Devi temple, which is visited by thousands of pilgrims every year, is located at a distance of three kilometres from the town in the jurisdiction of Haryana state. The only important public building worth mentioning is newly constructed police station located near Pipliwala. The town has a 30 beds Primary Health centre situated in front of Dhillon cinema. There are two primary schools, one model middle school, one high school and one senior secondary school. In addition to these, there is a vedic kanya high school aided by the Chandigarh Administration. There is one public library located in the premises of N.A.C. office.

Slums

There is no such area in the town which has been notified as slum by competent authority (N.A.C. Mani Majra) at the time of survey. However, only one blighted area with substandard living conditions was identified at the time of survey conducted for special town study. This blighted area is Indira colony located in the north-east of the town. This colony has a population of 1,161 persons living in 255 households as found at the time of survey. In proportion terms, 4.62 per cent of the population and 5.37 per cent of the total households live in this locality. Even in the lower strata colonies namely—Harijan mohalla, Balmiki mohalla and Khatik mohalla most of the houses are pucca with most of urban amenities available in these although for drainage, sewerage and cleanliness, a lot remains to be done. Further details of slums and blighted areas are discussed in Chapter 10 of this report.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY OF GROWTH OF THE TOWN

Prior to Sikh regime, not much is known about the history of Mani Majra. According to one legend, a Jat Mani Ram Dhillu founded this village 400 years ago. But after the death of Zain Khan, the then Governor of Sirhind (1763 A.D.) and disintegration of Imperial power, a Sikh leader Gharib Das seized upon 84 villages which his father had held as a revenue officer. Mani Majra became the capital of the new principality comprising the 84 villages. The boundary of this small principality was further extended after the seizure of the fortress of Pinjore. Maharaja of Patiala wrested this area afterwards from Mani Majra; Gharib Das after his death in 1783, left behind two sons Gopal Singh and Parkash Chand. The elder of these for his excellent service in the Gurkha compaign of 1814, received in lieu of reward, the title of Raja. He died in 1860. The Jagir then worth Rs. 39,000 a year finally lapsed to the Government in 1875 on the death of Late Raja Bhagwan Singh in the absence of legal heirs. The importance of the place rapidly declined till partition of the country in 1947, since then the town has again picked up tempo of development and now is only next in importance to Chandigarh city in the Union Territory of Chandigarh. The following paragraphs relating to the growth history of Mani Majra which may be of some interest to the reader are reproduced from Gazetteer of Ambala 1923-24 (P. 137-38).

"There are various Sikh legends in connection with Mussammat Raj Kaur, wife of Ram Rai of the family of Sikh Gurus. Raj Kaur is said to have quarrelled with her husband and to have come to Mani Majra from Garhwal Tiri. Gharib Das is said to have owed his power to the fact that his father Ganga Ram helped Raj Kaur to prop up her house one rainy night, and so won the holy woman's blessing. Gopal Singh, son of Gharib Das, however, fell foul of Mussammat Raj Kaur at the time of building the fort at Mani Majra, Raj Kaur was building a temple at the same time, and the Raja took away her workmen for his fort. Raj Kaur was obliged to abandon her temple but retaliated by pronouncing a curse on all who should erect a building higher than the present height of the temple. According to the legend it was this curse which caused the extinction of the Raja's family, as Gopal Singh's fortress was made higher than the temple. The curse is believed to be still effective, and has caused such inconvenience that the people of Mani Majra recently collected a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the purpose of increasing the height of the temple, and so making it safe to build higher houses"[1].

"The shrine of Mansa Devi as described in the foregoing paragraphs (reproduced from the district gazetteer) continues to be the venue of big fairs during Navratras in 'Asoj' and 'Chet', particularly the latter. Some 40 to 50 thousands pilgrims assemble here during these fairs though there is a constant stream of visitors to the temple all the year round. The shrine lies in Bilaspur village, about three kilometres east of Mani Majra. There are two temples dedicated to the goddess Mansa Devi here. The older one as already mentioned is said to have been built by Raja Gurbax Singh of Mani Majra near about 1872 Bikram year. The other temple is reported to have been constructed by Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala near about 1861 A.D., on his success in the battle against the Gurkhas. According to mythology the goddess is said to have killed the giant demon Mahashasur in this area."[2]

"The local industries are the manufacturer of various articles from bamboo and cutting millstones, of which a large quantity are annually turned out. A small trade also is carried on with the hills in country produce, especially ginger and spices. Mani Majra is the centre of the very unhealthy, tract known as the Neli, which has been previously mentioned. The town was occupied by cultivators from a number of the worst villages of the tract, who were unable to live on their lands owing to the adverse climate. The town has in consequence acquired a bad name for sanitation. It is in a miserable,

[1]Gazetteer of Ambala District (1923-24); p. 137-38.

[2]*Ibid.*

decayed condition, and in spite of the fine crops to be raised in parts of the Neli the strongest inducements will hardly tempt new cultivators to settle in the place"[1].

After partition of Punjab on linguistic basis into Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh on 1st November, 1966, Union Territory of Chandigarh as existing at present was formed which in addition to the city of Chandigarh included Mani Majra town and some villages of Kharar tahsil of Ambala district. Since both Haryana and Punjab put their claim on Chandigarh city, so it was decided to keep it as a joint capital of both the states under Central Government administration as a separate Union Territory till the Central Government could decide about its transfer.

Pre-urbanisation

From 1901 to 1951 Mani Majra was a rural component of Kharar tahsil of Ambala district under the administrative jurisdiction of village Panchayat. It was treated for the first time as a census town in 1961 census on the basis of some of its urban characteristics. Its density in 1961 Census was recorded as 13,807 per Sq. Km. and its functional category was industrial-cum-primary activities. It was one of the constituents of Chandigarh town group in 1961, the other component being Chandigarh. The accelerated development of Mani Majra village into a town, was due to its existence just at a distance of about 8 Kms. from Chandigarh capital project and development of a new urban estate at Panchkula and cantonment at Chandimandir in its close proximity. In 1971 too, it was a census town and part of Chandigarh agglomeration. Administratively, it continued to be under the village Panchayat till it was declared as a town under Notified Area Committee,—*vide* Chandigarh Administration Finance Department notification No. UT-1280-F2-76/6216, dated 12th April, 1976 and it has been considered as locally recognised urban area since 1981 Census as per census concept wherein all places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee etc., are treated as urban units.

Mani Majra as a village in 1951 was spread over an area of 10.93 Sq. Kms. and had a population of 5,706 spread over the various mohallas/localities that came up around the old fort in the village. In 1961 when it became a census town, it had a population of 9,941 spread over on area of only 0.72 Sq. Km. At the time of 1961 Census, a portion of revenue estate of Mani Majra (Abadi area) was treated as a town. The remaining portion of the revenue estate outside the town boundaries did not report any population. In 1971 Census, the entire revenue estate was treated as a town. The high growth of population during 1951—61 is attributed not to any economic development but due to lower labour class people getting employment in new developing Chandigarh city and settling in Mani Majra on account of non-availability of accommodation in Chandigarh. The further rapid growth of population during 1961—71 led to the increase in the jurisdiction of town from a mere 0.72 Km^2 in 1961 to 10.93 Km^2 in 1971 covering the entire revenue estate of Mani Majra. The population has recorded a significant growth rate of 42.81 per cent during 1961—71, population increasing from 9,941 in 1961 to 14,197 in 1971. Again there was not much economic growth leading to increase in population, but the same factor of low paid employees working in Chandigarh finding accommodation in Mani Majra at low rates and settling there has been responsible for the rapid growth rate of population. In 1976 Mani Majra N.A.C. was formed with its jurisdiction extending over an area of 3.40 Sq. Km. The adjoining area of N.A.C. with an area of 6.05 Sq. Km. was treated as an outgrowth of Mani Majra N.A.C. in 1981 Census. (The remaining area of 1.48 Km^2 was added to Chandigarh city). This outgrowth area has all the urban characteristics. The population increased phenomenally during 1971—81 from 14,197 in 1971 to 22,880 in 1981 recording a growth rate of 61.16 per cent. The population of Mani Majra town which included Mani Majra N.A.C. & Mani Majra outgrowth was 28,001 which revealed a significantly high growth rate of 97.23 per cent during 1971—81. This remarkable growth rate during the decade is attributed to employment opportunities offered by the construction of motor market commercial complex which had led to further migration of population to this town apart from Chandigarh and other neighbouring areas of Punjab and Haryana.

Land Speculation

Due to excessive pressure on the land as a consequence of urbanisation, the prices of this satellite town have gone up. Whereas in 1979,

---

[1]Gazetteer of Ambala District (1923-24) p. 137-38.

the extent of land speculation per hectare of land ranged between Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 40,000, during 1987, the same has further increased between 2.5 lacs to 4 lacs per hectare. Newly developed area near motor market and on national highway have been particularly affected by high speculation whereas in other old areas, the prices are comparatively low.

Changes in Land Use Pattern

The expansion of commercial activities and growing urbanisation are the two major factors in changing of land use pattern. While in 1961, the inhabited area of Mani Majra was 0.72 Km^2, in 1981 the same has increased to 3.40 Km^2 consequently diminishing cultivable area of the Mani Majra town which had an area of 10.93 Km^2 as per 1971, substantially. In older town more horticulture farms and flowers nurseries have come up in addition to one or two brick kilns. The proposed prospective land use for Mani Majra (as shown in the Map) demarcating specifically the various functional areas as per future needs, shall alter the present land use conspiculously.

Rules and Regulations

The rules and regulations in respect of type of land use, type of construction and nature of use of buildings are the same as are applicable to Chandigarh city under the 'Punjab Municipal Act, 1911'.

Impact of Topography and Other Factors on Out-migration and In-migration

There is no out-migration from Mani Majra although in-migration has taken place to a large extent. Topography is not a factor of any real significance for the in-migration of population. There seems to be other factors responsible for in-migration. During the last twenty years, construction activities in the adjoining satellite town, Panchkula and Chandigarh capital has employed a big labour class. Due to exhorbitant rents, this labour class and other lower income group people found cheaper accommodation in Mani Majra. Moreover, its situation on the Chandigarh-Kalka highway and expansion of commercial complex and new motor market in the town has attracted different groups of population to settle down in the town.

CHAPTER III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES — HISTORY OF GROWTH AND PRESENT POSITION

After the inception of Notified Area Committee (N.A.C.) Mani Majra, in 1976, the area of 1971 Census town was bifurcated into two segments, namely, Notified Area Committee (3.40 Km^2) and Mani Majra out-growth (6.05 Km^2) excluding an area of 1.48 Km^2 which was added to Chandigarh city.

With the functioning of N.A.C. much attention has been given to the new development of the town and a few administrative offices came into existence after 1980. Besides N.A.C. office, Water Supply department and a branch office of Food & Civil Supply, Chandigarh Administration (all are located in the same premises) and a full fledged Police Station have also come up in the old abadi of the town. Moreover, new offices, as given in table No. III.1, have started functioning in the newly developed N.A.C. area alongside the Chandigarh-Kalka national highway.

Administrative Offices-Central and State Government

Table No. III.1 provides particulars of important offices in Mani Majra town with reference to their year of establishment, nature of function, their jurisdiction and number of employees.

TABLE NO. III.1

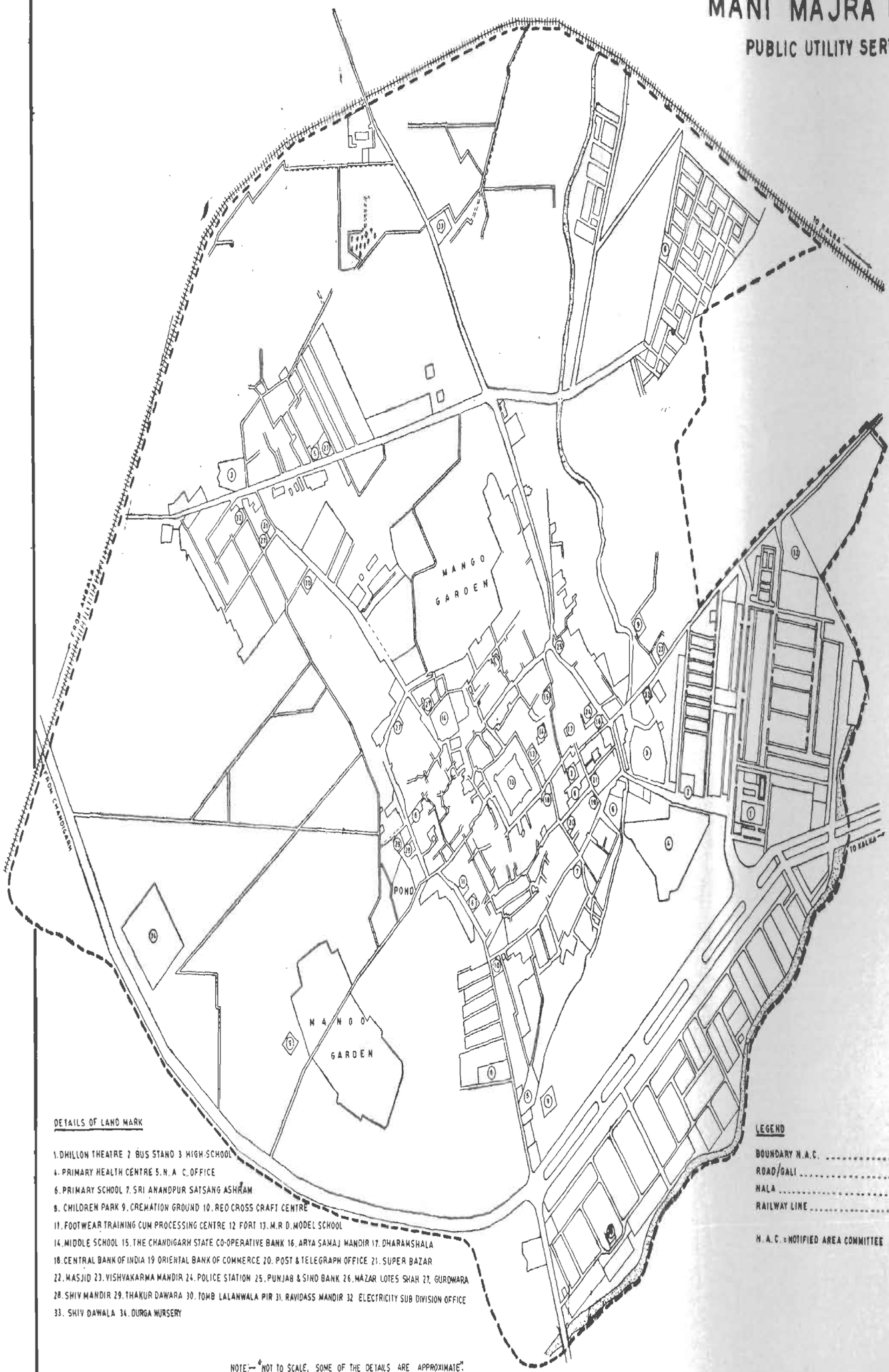
Important Institutions (Other than Banks, Educational and Medical Institutions)

Category	Name of office	Location	When established	Nature of function	Jurisdiction	Number of employees	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 State Govt. Haryana	State Employment Exchange	Kothi No. 31, NAC., Mani Majra	Not known	Employment & related statistics	Entire Haryana State	23	
2 ,,	Director General of Prison	SCO. No. 809, Chandigarh-Shimla Road, Mani Majra	1.11.1966	Jail administration	Entire Haryana State	55	
3 ,,	Subordinate Service Selection Board, Haryana	SCO. No. 803 Chandigarh-Shimla Road, Mani Majra	1970	Staff recruitment	Entire Haryana State	75	
4 ,,	Official Language Legislative Branch Law & Legislative Deptt. Haryana	Kothi No. 144, New Residential Complex, Mani Majra	1.11.1966	Legal work	Haryana State	20	
5 Quasi Govt.	Haryana Urban Development Authority	SCO. No. 841, Chandigarh-Shimla Road, Mani Majra	13.1.1977	Urban Development	Haryana State	125	Approximately
6 State Govt. Haryana	Project & Design Circle, I.B. Haryana	SCO. No. 847, Chandigarh-Shimla Road, NAC, Mani Majra	1954	Administrative matters relating to the projects	Haryana State	25	
7	Director of Irrigation Haryana	SCO. No. 851, Chandigarh-Shimla Road, NAC, Mani-Majra	1.1.1986	Engineering & Design (Irrigation)	Haryana State	103	
8 Co-operative Deptt. Haryana	Haryana State Co-operative Supply & Marketing Federation Ltd.	SCO. No. 826, Chandigarh -Shimla Road, NAC, Mani-Majra	1.11.1966	Marketing & Supply	Haryana State	76	
9 Chandigarh Administration	Junior Engineer, Electricity, Mani-Majra	Adjacent to New Motor Market Mani-Majra	1.11.1966	Electricity supply	NAC. Mani Majra & its outgrowth, village, Raipur Kalan & Mauli Jagran	53	
	Branch Office Food & Civil Supplies Deptt.	NAC office premises	1976	Distribution of rationed commodities	NAC. Mani Majra	2	
10 Central Govt.	Garrison Engineer (MES)	SCO. No. 814, Chandigarh-Shimla Road, NAC, Mani Majra	1985	Military Engineering Service	..	50	
	Chief Engineer (Western Command)	SCO. No. 818 Chandigarh-Shimla Road, NAC, Mani Majra	1986	Record Office C.E. Western Command	Chandigarh	60	

Category	Name of office	Location	When established	Nature of function	Jurisdiction	No. of employees	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11 Local Self Govt.	Notified Area Committee Mani Majra	NAC Building	19.4.1976	Civic Administration	NAC Mani Majra town	146	
,,	Branch Office Library	Do	1980	Providing News papers Periodicals, Books etc. Public reading	Mani Majra town	3	
12 Quasi Govt.	Zonal Training Centre (Bank of India)	SCO- 827-828, Chandigarh-Shimla Road, NAC, Mani-Majra	1983	Training to Bank employees	Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh & Jammu & Kashmir	N. A.	

MANI MAJRA N.A.C.

PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES



DETAILS OF LAND MARK

1. DHILLON THEATRE 2 BUS STAND 3 HIGH SCHOOL
4. PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE 5. N. A. C. OFFICE
6. PRIMARY SCHOOL 7. SRI ANANDPUR SATSANG ASHRAM
8. CHILDREN PARK 9. CREMATION GROUND 10. RED CROSS CRAFT CENTRE
11. FOOTWEAR TRAINING CUM PROCESSING CENTRE 12 FORT 13. M.R.D. MODEL SCHOOL
14. MIDDLE SCHOOL 15. THE CHANDIGARH STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANK 16. ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR 17. DHARAMSHALA
18. CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA 19 ORIENTAL BANK OF COMMERCE 20. POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE 21. SUPER BAZAR
22. MASJID 23. VISHVAKARMA MANDIR 24. POLICE STATION 25. PUNJAB & SIND BANK 26. NAZAR LOTES SHAH 27. GURDWARA
28. SHIV MANDIR 29. THAKUR DAWARA 30. TOMB LALANWALA PIR 31. RAVIDASS MANDIR 32 ELECTRICITY SUB DIVISION OFFICE
33. SHIV DAWALA 34. DURGA NURSERY

LEGEND

BOUNDARY N.A.C. .....
ROAD/GALI .....
NALA .....
RAILWAY LINE .....

N. A. C. = NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE

NOTE:— "NOT TO SCALE, SOME OF THE DETAILS ARE APPROXIMATE".

There are eight offices of State Government of Haryana, two of Chandigarh Administration, one pertaining to local self government and two of Government of India. These offices have been shifted to the newly developed buildings meant for office-cum-show-rooms on the Chandigarh-Kalka road for spacious accommodation.

The Project and Design Circle, of the Directorate of Irrigation, Haryana is the oldest office in Mani Majra. The other offices that were established on the formation of the Union Territory Chandigarh in 1966 are those of Director General of Prisons, Haryana, Law & Legislative Department, Haryana, Haryana State Co-operative & Marketing Federation Ltd., Junior Engineer, Electricity, Mani Majra. Government of India offices are of recent origin, established during 1983—86. N.A.C. office came into existence on 19th April, 1976 and has the highest number of 146 employees, followed by Haryana Urban Development Authority with 125 employees and Director of Irrigation, Haryana with 103 workers.

Notified Area Committee

Although Mani Majra was classified as a census town in 1961 Census, yet Gram Panchayat continued to function and manage its affairs as a local civic authority upto 18th April, 1976. The Gram Panchayat, however, on account of its administrative and financial limitations could not achieve much to improve sanitary conditions and provide other basic amenities to the inhabitants. Most of the streets remained katcha with no proper arrangements for drainage of water. With the increase in population, a spurt in building activity was discernible in order to meet the additional requirements for residential and commercial accommodation. New structures started appearing in an unplanned and haphazard manner. Land at many places was being encroached upon with impunity and in violation of the provisions of the Punjab Capital Periphery Act, 1952. Considering the conditions then prevailing, it was felt by the administration that the system of Panchayat to look after the affairs of a growing town like Mani Majra, needs to be replaced with an urban body with wider powers and larger urban functions. Regular cleanliness of streets, provision of water supply and other basic amenities were required to be taken up immediately. As a result, in the year 1976, Mani Majra was declared as a Notified Area,—*vide* Chandigarh Administration Finance Department Notification No. UT-1280-F2-76/6216, dated 12th April, 1976, to be effective from 19th April, 1976.

The committee was constituted by the Chandigarh Administration under the provisions of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 and its members were nominated initially for a period of three years. There is no provision in the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 for holding elections to the Notified Area Committee. The election of the members is possible only when the status of the N.A.C. is raised to that of a Municipal Committee after completion of the development schemes in accordance with the master Plan. At present, the committee consists of 7 official members and 4 non-official members besides the President. The 4 non-official members are all residents of Mani Majra and represent various communities of the town. In 1976, Mani Majra was a Class IV town and it got upgraded to Class-III town in 1981. The President is appointed by the Administrator or Chief Commissioner of Chandigarh. At present the Deputy Commissioner of Union Territory is the President of the N.A.C. Mani Majra. The list of official and non-official members as at the time of survey in February, 1988 is given in the Annexure-I to this chapter. The persons wishing to become non-official members submit their bio-data to the President, who nominates them with the approval of the Administrator. The function of the non-official members is to apprise the N.A.C. with the problems of the residents and get them a solution. The important subdivisions with their heads of N.A.C. are Executive Engineer, Public Health (Water Supply), Executive Engineer, Roads, Medical Officer of Health, Executive Engineer, Public Health (Sewerage), Architect, Department of Architecture. These departments are responsible for execution of all the development works and their maintenance. The staff strength working in N.A.C. is given in Annexure-II to this chapter.

The N.A.C. is governed by the rules as specified under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911. The type of land use is mainly residential followed by commercial, industrial, public and semi-public. The construction of building type in the new developing areas resembles Chandigarh. The rules and regulations in respect of type of land use; construction of type and nature of use of buildings are the same as are applicable to Chandigarh city under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911. Some agricultural lands have been acquired by Land Acquisition Officer (LAO), Chandigarh on behalf of N.A.C. for further urban development. In 1977, an area of 54.37 acres was acquired for setting up of commercial complex, in 1978 an area of 8.48 acres for construction of motor market and in 1979 an additional area of 61.21 acres was acquired for construction of residential-cum-commercial complex.

The extent of land speculation per acre of land ranged between Rs. 10,000 to 15,000 during 1971 and during 1987 the same has increased exhorbitantly between Rs. 1.00 lakh to 1.50 lakh. The reasons for the speculation are urbanisation and expansion of commercial activities. New development areas near motor market and on national highway have been particularly effected by high speculation whereas in other old areas (like Mariwala and Pipliwala) the prices are comparatively low. Land use plan has been finalised and Master Plan was under finalisation at the time of survey. There is no restriction on sale of land in the town and there are no rules therefore, which govern such sale of land.

Since the committee came into existence in 1976, it has undertaken various development schemes as listed below:

(i) provision of underground sewerage;

(ii) improvement of drainage system to prevent overflow of dirty water and human excreta into the streets;

(iii) improvement of sanitary conditions and environment;

(iv) augmentation of water supply;

(v) provision of adequate street lightings;

(vi) improvement of general conditions of streets and roads;

(vii) removal of encroachments on road side and pavements with a view to facilitate smooth development;

(viii) provision of adequate parking areas for trucks and other motor vehicles;

(ix) parking spaces for slow moving vehicles;

(x) to provide and maintain proper open spaces and play grounds;

(xi) to regulate unplanned and unauthorised construction activity resulting in mixed land uses and poor circulations; and

(xii) provision of other necessary community facilities.

Most of the above development schemes have been completed. The streets of old abadi of Mani Majra have completely been brick-paved, drains and metal roads constructed. The problems of drinking water to almost all the residents have been completely solved by constructing three tubewells and one water head works at Mani Majra. Besides, the committee after acquiring agricultural land, has developed a motor market and commercial complex and a residential and commercial complex at Mani Majra.

Main sources of income under the various heads in the budget estimates of the committee are Building or House tax at the rate of 7½ per cent of the annual rental value of the building, Teh. Bazari fee, Licence fee under various provisions of Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, Show Tax, sale of commercial and residential sites, sale of water, sale of city sweeping sullage water and contract money for removal of dead animals, sales proceeds, contract money from the sale of cycle/scooter and parking contract near Dhillon cinema. In the sanctioned estimates for the year 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 1.45 crores has been made on the expenditure side out of which a sum of Rs. one crore will be spent on various major development schemes — acquisition of land (Rs. 60 lakhs), providing sewerage/drainage (Rs. 15 lakhs), water supply (Rs. 12 lakhs), construction of municipal parks (Rs. 2 lakhs), roads (Rs. 2 lakhs), paving of streets (Rs. 2 lakhs) and repair of buildings (Rs. one lakh).

In addition to the above provisions, the following developmental schemes have also been approved/sanctioned by the Chandigarh Administration under the 7th Five-Year Plan 1985—90.

Sl. No.	*Name of scheme*	*Total anticipated cost*
		(Rs. in lacs)
1	Augmentation of water supply at Mani Majra	90
2	Sewerage system	125
3	Construction of roads and pavement of streets	20
4	Electrification	10
5	Municipal parks and road side trees	4

The expenditure on the above schemes under the 7th Five-Year Plan will be met out by the

committee out of municipal funds to the tune of 50 per cent and remaining 50 per cent will be paid by the Government of India as Grant-in-aid/Financial assistance to local bodies under Urban Development head.

The Committee has also forwarded a scheme for slum clearance of Mani Majra under the Prime Minister's 20 point programme for the year 1987.

Municipal Budget

Table No. III.2 shows income and Table No. III.3 expenditure of Mani Majra N.A.C. during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86.

TABLE NO. III.2

Income (in Rs.) of Mani Majra N.A.C. for the year 1984-85 and 1985-86

Income by source	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3
Building tax	2,64,277	40,160
Service water, drainage	2,14,515	3,61,370
Licence fee	8,231	5,070
Ground rent	17,138	5,680
PFA Act	1,870	1,200
Govt. grants & contributions	N.A.	30,00,000
Other contributions	..	1,98,000
Sale of plots	56,70,860	66,53,680
Grand Total	**61,76,891**	**1,02,65,160**

TABLE NO. III.3

Expenditure of Mani Majra N.A.C. for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 (In rupees)

Expenditure by item	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3
Management	N.A.	N.A.
Public works	2,62,440	7,20,350
Education	N.A.	N.A.
Water supply & drainage	8,75,000	10,42,100
Public health	2,39,804	79,900
Lighting	1,37,893	5,61,900
Social welfare	N.A.	25,000
Loans	4,60,932	4,87,450
Total	**19,76,069**	**29,16,700**

An income of Rs. 61.77 lacs accrued to the N.A.C. during the year 1984-85, which increased to Rs. 102.65 lacs during 1985-86, showing an annual increase of 66.19 per cent. Both during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86, major contribution of income was from sale of plots constituting 91.80 per cent and 64.82 per cent respectively of the total income during the respective years. This was followed by government grants worth Rs. 30 lacs constituting 29.22 per cent during 1985-86. There was no government grant to the committee during 1984-85. House tax

constituted 4.3 per cent of the total income during the years 1984-85 and only 0.39 per cent of the total income during 1985-86. Service of water and drainage contributed almost equally; 3.5 per cent during both the years.

Expenditure incurred by the Committee during 1984-85 was Rs. 19.76 lacs and during 1985-86 it was Rs. 29.17 lacs, the income exceeding the expenditure in both the years i.e., the Notified Area Committee has a favourable budget during both the years. Major portion of expenditure constituting 44.28 per cent in 1984-85 and 35.73 per cent in 1985-86 was on water supply, drainage, followed by public works forming 13.28 per cent in 1984-85 and 24.70 per cent in 1985-86. Street lighting came next with 6.98 per cent and 19.26 per cent during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86, respectively. Loans were also granted by the N.A.C. to the weaker sections of the population.

Water Supply

Before the augmentation of water supply scheme in the town, it was an act of skill to draw the drinking water from the wells because the water level was as deep as 60 feet under the ground. Installation of hand pumps was also impracticable, perhaps due to the soil conditions under the ground or deep boring. Generally two pairs of hands were required to pull out a bucket or a pitcher, filled with water, out of the well. Before the 6th decade, the inhabitants of the town used to get water for washing purposes from 'Koohals' small channels which fetched water from river Ghaggar. These 'Koohals' are still in existence in the outer parts of the town and are used for irrigation purposes. At the 1st instance drinking water was provided through public taps in different localities and later on water connections were given to individuals. Even now the low income group people having no indoor system of water supply make use of the public taps. During the recent survey, it was noticed that a good number of households belonging to Jhewar (water bearer) community are living in different parts of the town which shows that they might have migrated to the town for better chances of their occupation due to the scarcity of water in the town. People of the town heaved a sigh of relief after the commissioning of regular water supply in the town in the sixties.

Now the whole area of the town is getting tap water supply. The source of water is tubewells. There are five tubewells which are distributed all over the town. Water from these tubewells is stored in one reservoir of 45,40,000 litres capacity. There is no treatment plant for purification, water is only chlorinated. Water is pumped through a pumping station of 100 H.P. into service reservoir of 1,36,200 litres capacity. The size of main conduit is 61 cms./ 56 cms./51 cms. diameter and that of distribution pipe lines is 15 cms./10 cms. The total length of net work of pipes laid could not be made available by the N.A.C. Mani Majra.

There are 2,400 water connections in residential houses and all are fitted with water metres. The public health department of the Notified Area Committee is responsible for supplying water. Besides, there are 20 water connections all of which are metered through which water is supplied out of the town also. There are also 26 public taps and 1,200 water connections to various offices and industries in the town. Except these tubewells and water supply through taps, there is no other source of water supply. The water supply is intermittent from 5.00 A.M. to 8.30 A.M., 12.00 P.M. to 2 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. to 8.30 P.M. At present there are 23 employees in the Public Health Department including the Section Officer and an Executive Engineer. The break-up of staff into various categories of posts as held by them can be seen from the Annexure-II to this chapter.

Sewerage and Conservancy

Open drains are spread all over the town except motor market complex. These drains are cleaned daily. Ninety per cent of the town's area and almost 100 per cent of the houses in the town (where the sewerage service is available) is served by the sewerage system maintained by public health department of the N.A.C. The system of sewerage is underground and independent in each locality and there is no central sewerage to which these sewers are joined. The flow arrangement is through gravitation system. The refuge in the sewers is poured into nearby nullah, a natural state boundary line between Haryana state and Chandigarh Union Territory. A treatment plant for disposal of sewerage has been proposed. There are 5 public latrines and public urinals in the town. The number of private latrines in the houses of the town is not available. The method of disposal of night soil and garbage is through dumping ground for which contracts are given. A total of 71 regular sweepers (39 males and 32 females) are employed as conservancy staff, in the pay scale of Rs. 300—430. Besides, 12 sweepers work on a fixed pay of Rs. 648. Each household is charged Rs. two as sewerage charges by the Notified Area Committee.

Electricity

The town was electrified in the year 1956. Percentage area of the town served with electrification is 100 per cent. The Electricity Department of the Union Territory Chandigarh is responsible for transmission and supply of electricity through its branch office located at Mani Majra under the charge of a Junior Engineer. The whole of the requirement of the town is met by the Hydel Power Grid of the Bhakra Beas Management Board Complex. There is electric sub-station with a capacity of 56 K.V. installed at Chandigarh in the industrial area. The electricity is consumed by the town dwellers as well as the residents of surrounding villages. The details of electricity connections during 1985-86 are as follows :—

TABLE NO. III.4

Details of Connections

Type of Establishment	No. of connections	Rate per unit (Rs.)
1 **Domestic**		
(a) Lighting	224	0·22
(b) Power	..	..
2 Industrial	3	0·26
3 Irrigation	3	0·20
4 Commercial	79	0·60
Total	**309**	..

The total volume of consumption during the year 1985-86 was 58,37,120 units. The charges due for the total consumption were Rs. 28,41,807.40 out of which Rs. 27,87,273.38 were realised. There was no fresh application for an electric connection in the waiting list during the year.

Electricity department is responsible for road lighting for which tube lights are provided at a distance of 30 metres between the poles. The supply is for 10—12 hours, daily timings varying between the sunset and the sunrise during summer and winter. Total number of light points in the town is 1,092 and total consumption of electricity for the purpose was 1,11,353 units. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 4.17 lacs during the year.

Transport and Communication

As already brought out in Chapter-I, Mani Majra town is located at a short distance of about 8 Kms. from Chandigarh which is well developed in the means of transportation and communication. Nearest Railway station is also Chandigarh located at a very short distance of about 4 Kms. from Mani Majra town. Besides road and rail, Chandigarh Union Territory is connected with the outer world with air links, national highway 21 and broad guage railway line passes through this region. The time schedule of the various up and down trains passing through Chandigarh are given in the Annexure III to this chapter.

Chandigarh Transport Undertaking (CTU) buses ply from Bus stand Mani Majra to Chandigarh and vice versa from 6.00 A.M. to 8.30 P.M. with a frequency of every 30 minutes. Local bus routes and timings of CTU buses from Mani Majra to Chandigarh and back to Mani Majra are shown in the Annexure IV to this chapter.

The main roads that pass through the town are :

1 National highway 21 starting from the old habitation of Mani Majra and going upto newly built residential and motor market, commercial complex;

2 Old Ropar road starting from the railway crossing near Mariwala and meeting national highway 21 near Dhillon cinema;

3 Mansa Devi road starting from the main bazar of the town and leading to Mansa Devi temple in the jurisdiction of Haryana state;

4 Periphery road starting from Mariwala and after intersecting Thakurdwara road meeting national highway near Haryana Housing Board crossing ;

5 Thakur dwara road linking Thakur dwara temple to national highway;

6 Samadhi gate road—a street lane named after a Samadhi (grave) in the town; and

7 Kishangarh road leading to Kishangarh and Bhagwanpura, two hamlets of Mani Majra out-growth.

A total of 19 Kms. of metalled road in the old abadi area and new residential and motor market complex and 8 Kms. of brick payed streets have been constructed and are under maintenance of Mani Majra N.A.C.

Communication

The Post office facilities at Mani Majra come under Head Post office in Sector 17 of Chandigarh city. There is only one Post office in the town which is located in Kumhar mohalla near N.A.C. chowk. The total sale proceeds of postal stationery by the Post office authorities was worth Rs. 2,23,825 during the year 1986. Stamps sale accounted for a major amount for Rs. 1,33,500 (59.64 per cent) of the total amount followed by Inland covers, for Rs. 81,025 (36.20 per cent), envelopes for Rs. 5,700 (2.55 per cent) and post cards for Rs. 3,600 (1.61 per cent). During the year, 3,162 telegrams were received by the population of the town whereas 2,318 were issued from the Post office of Mani Majra The number of money orders received were 6,844 accounting for Rs. 4,63,967. The number of money orders issued (11,300) were 65 per cent more than the number of money orders received. The amount (Rs. 25,78,800) of these money orders issued was also about six times than the amount of money orders received. This shows favourable economic position of migrant earners in the town.

There is no telephone exchange in the town and the facility is being provided by Chandigarh Telephone Exchange.

Educational Facilities

The town has one Government Senior Secondary school (co-educational), one Government High school (co-educational), one Government aided Vedic Girls High school, one Government Middle school, two Government Primary schools as against only one Higher Secondary/ Secondary and two Primary schools in 1971. The town has thus made a very good progress in the provision of educational facilities (upto school level). Besides, there are 5 Model schools run by private agencies. For higher education viz. Degree and Diploma in arts and science and for technical education in engineering, medical and other professional education, the town depends on Chandigarh city where all the institutions of higher learning are located and where some students from other states of India and even abroad come for study. There are a total of 1,360 male and 914 female students in two co-educational Government Senior Secondary/ High schools. Vedic Girls High school has 1,050 female students. The Senior Secondary school has 12 male and 36 female teachers, Government High school 3 males and 25 female teachers and Vedic Girls High school 26 female teachers. In all the schools, female teachers out number the male teachers. The ratio of teachers to students is 1:30 in Senior Secondary school, 1:30 in Government High school and 1:40 in Vedic High school for girls. Besides, there are 18 audit literacy centres with equal number of teachers, 4 males and 14 females, in town as on May, 1988. A total of 472 students, 100 males and 372 females are on the roll on the date referred above. 15 Anganwadis run by Indian Child Development Society are also benefitting the town population of 337 male and 300 female children. Table No. III.5 furnishes data on various educational institutions in the town as in the year 1987.

TABLE NO. III. 5

Educational Institutions in the Town during 1987

Type/Name of Educational Institution	Location	Management (Govt./Semi-Govt. run by statutory body or Govt. aided, Social Service Agencies)	Number	Number of students		Number of teachers		Remarks indicating the number of institutions having co-education and other exclusively meant for females
				Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Govt. Senior Secondary School	Pipliwala	Government (Chandigarh Administration)	1	739	708	12	36	Co-educational
Govt. High School	Near Bus stand	,,	1	621	206	3	25	Do
Govt. Model Middle School	Pipliwala	,,	1	184	90	6	11	Do
Govt. Primary School	Near N.A.C. Office	,,	1	352	415	2	19	Do
Govt. Primary School	..	,,	1	130	145	2	9	Do
Vedic Girls High School	Main Bazar	(Govt. aided) Social Service Agency	1	..	1050	..	26	Exclusively for females
Mani Majra Model School	Near Thakur Dwara	Private	1	125	60	1	7	Co-educational
Sarv Bharti Model School	Near Fort	Private	1	240	126	..	16	Do
New Model School Mani Majra	Haveli Ranean	Private	1	147	88	1	7	Do
M.R.D. Model Primary School	Mori Darwaza	Private	1	43	74	..	6	Do
Bal Model School	Gobind Pura	Private	1	166	71	1	12	Do
Anganwadis	Over all the town	Indian Child Development Society	15	337	330	..	15	Do

Medical Facilities

The town has one Primary Health centre equipped with 30 beds for indoor patients. The staff of this centre at the time of survey comprised 4 doctors, 3 nurses and 38 paramedical staff. A total of 660 indoor patients and 68,164 outdoor patients received treatment in this centre during the year 1984-85. The number of patients who visited outdoor patient department of the Health centre during the year 1987 was 45,370. The break-up of various cases treated in the hospital by diseases as per stipulated proforma of the town schedule was not available in the institution. A statement of the cases classified by principal communicable diseases, numbering 1200, are related to dysentry. Break-up of majority of the cases 43,685 has not been provided. Malaria cases were considerable, numbering 409. For better medical facilities and for treatment of specific diseases, population of Mani Majra visits General hospital and Post Graduate Institute of Medical Research, Chandigarh, as the town is located only 8 Kms. away from Chandigarh city and transport/conveyance is no problem. Besides, Primary Health centre, there are 12 other sub-centres, located in different villages of Chandigarh U.T., under its charge rendering family welfare services; 947 persons availed of the services of these centres, during the year 1984-85.

For animal health care, there is a civil Vaterinary hospital in the town located near Railway crossing on the road leading to Kishangarh. A total of 3,968 bovine, 195 equine and 165 other animals were treated in this institution during the year 1985-86. Data on distribution of animals by diseases and those treated within the town and outside the town could not be made available by the centre.

In 1971, Mani Majra was equipped with one dispensary and one family planning centre with no facility for indoor patients, besides 12 family welfare sub centres. At the time of survey, the town has a Primary Health centre with 30 beds for indoor patients. The town has thus been making a good headway in provision of medical amenities to its population. The number of beds in the Primary Health centre per 1,000 population in Mani Majra N.A.C. works out to 1.31 compared to corresponding figure of 3.95 for Chandigarh city. Besides, Government health centre, there are 5 allopathic, 22 ayurvedic, 3 homeopathic and 2 unani doctors engaged in private medical practice to serve the population of the town.

ANNEXURE—I

List of Official and Non-Official Members of Notified Area Committee, Mani Majra

Serial No.	Members	Designation in Chandigarh Administration	Post held in Mani Majra N.A.C.
1	2	3	4
	Official Members		
1	Shri Krishan Mohan, I.A.S.	Deputy Commissioner	President
2	Shri U. S. Rao	Land Acquisition Officer	Official Member
3	Shri R. K. Wadhawan	Divisional Town Planner	Official Member
4	Shri B. N. Talwar	Architect	Official Member
5	Shri K. S. Madan	Executive Engineer, Public Health	Official Member
6	Captain Jagjit Singh	Executive Engineer, Capital Project	Official Member
7	Dr. A. P. Garg	Medical Officer, Health	Official Member
8	Shri Surinder Singh	Block Development & Panchayat Officer	Official Member
	Non-Official Members		
1	Dr. Surinder Singh		Non-official Member
2	Shri D. C. Sharma		Non-official Member
3	Shri Rajinder Singh Tiwana		Non-official Member
4	Shri Bakhshi Ram		Non-official Member

ANNEXURE II

Organisational Set up of the Committee

Serial No.	Category of Post	Post sanctioned	Grade	Remarks
1	Secretary	1	Rs. 850—1400	
2	Assistant	1	Rs. 570—1080	
3	Steno-typist	1	Rs. 400—600	
4	Accountant	1	Rs. 570—1080	Vacant
5	Clerk	4	Rs. 400—600	
6	Peon	2	Rs. 300—430	
7	Jeep Driver	1	Rs. 400—600	
8	Chowkidar	1	Rs. 300—430	
	Tax Branch			
1	Assistant	1	Rs. 570—1080	
2	Clerk	2	Rs. 400—600	
3	Tax Collector	1	Rs. 400—600	
4	Peon	2	Rs. 300—430	
	Garden			
1	Gardener	4	Rs. 300—430	
	Pound			
1	Cattle Pound Keeper	1	Rs. 400—600	
2	Chowkidar	1	Rs. 300—430	
	4-A Public Health			
1	Medical Officer (Part-time)	1	Rs. 150/- fixed	
2	Sanitary Inspector	2	Rs. 570—1080	1 Vacant
3	Sanitary Supervisor	1	Rs. 400—600	
4	Sewerman	6	Rs. 300—430	
4	**F. II Disposal**			
1	Tractor Driver	3	Rs. 400—600	
2	Cartman	4	Rs. 300—430	2 Vacant
3	Sweepers	8	Rs. 300—430	
4	Jhota Feeding Allowance	4	@ Rs. 150/- each P.M.	
	F. I. Conservancy			
1	Sanitary Zamadar	3	Rs. 325—495	
2	Sweepers	60	Rs. 300—430	
3	Sweepers part-time on daily wages	20	Rs. 600/- Fixed P.M.	
	Water Supply			
1	XEN Part-time	1	@ Rs. 150/- P.M.	
2	Sectional Officer	1	Rs. 700—1200	
3	Ledger Keeper/Cashier/Clerks	3	Rs. 400—600	
4	Work Munshi	1	Rs. 400—600	
5	Fitters	2	Rs. 400—600	
6	Mason	1	Rs. 400—600	
7	Water Meter Reader	2	Rs. 400—600	

Serial No.	Category of Post	Post sanctioned	Grade	Remarks
8	Beldar	6	Rs. 300—430	
9	Chowkidar	6	Rs. 300—430	3 Vacant
	Municipal Works			
1	Asstt. Engineer	1	Rs. 900—1850	Vacant
2	Sectional Officer	1	Rs. 700—1200	
3	Architectural Asstt	1	Rs. 700—1200	
4	Asstt. Draftsman	1	Rs. 570—1080	Vacant
5	Draftsman	1	Rs. 700—1200	
6	Surveyors	2	Rs. 450—800	
7	Store Keeper	1	Rs. 400—600	
8	Clerks	2	Rs. 400—600	
9	Operator Azo Printing Machine	1	Rs. 400—600	
10	Peons	2	Rs. 300—430	

ANNEXURE III

Railway Time Table Showing Departure and Arrival of Trains from and to Chandigarh

Train No.	Name	Arrival	Departure	Station		Via
				From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			UP TRAINS			
36 UP	Mail	09·48	10·06	Amritsar	Kalka	Rajpura
1 UP	Mail	04·33	04·58	Howrah	Kalka	Delhi
88 UP	Express	06·25	06·35	Suratgarh	Kalka	Rajpura
1 UK	Passenger	08·26	08·41	Ambala Cantt.	Kalka	..
409 UP	Ekta Express			Bhiwani	Kalka	Panipat/Rohtak
195 UP	Himalayan Queen Super Fast Express	10·17	10·27	N. Delhi	Kalka	..
8 UK	Passenger	19·39	20·03	Ambala Cantt.	Kalka	..
801 UP	Muri Express	21·27	21·30	Muri	Kalka	New Delhi
303 UP	Passenger	22·55	23·35	Delhi	Kalka	Panipat
			DOWN TRAINS			
2 DN	Mail	00·20	00·50	Kalka	Howrah	Delhi
802 DN	Muri Express	08·15	08·30	Kalka	Muri Hatia	N. Delhi
304 DN	Passenger	07·11	07·21	Kalka	Delhi	Saharanpur
2 UK	Passenger	13·03	13·15	Kalka	Ambala Cantt.	..
196 DN	Himalyan Queen Super Fast Express	17·03	17·15	Kalka	New Delhi, Bhiwani	Panipat/Rohtak
410 DN	Ekta Express					
UK	Passenger	17·43	17·51	Kalka	Ambala Cantt.	..
57 DN	Express	19·58	20·08	Kalka	Suratgarh	Rajpura
35 DN	Mail	22·15	22·35	Kalka	Amritsar	Rajpura.

ANNEXURE IV

Local Bus Routes from Chandigarh to Mani Majra

Bus Route No.	From	To	Timings
2A	Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Research, Chandigarh	Mani Majra (Via Bus stand, Chandigarh)	One hour service, 7.05 A.M. to 8.05 P.M.
2C	Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Research, Chandigarh	Mani Majra (via. Madhya Marg)	One hour service, 7.20 A.M. to 8.20 P.M.
32	Bus stand, Chandigarh	Old Panchkula.	Half an hour service, 7.05 A.M. to 8.40 P.M.
30	Bus stand, Chandigarh	Old Panchkula (via Mani Majra)	One hour service, 6.30 A.M. to 8.30 P.M.
30A	Bus stand, Chandigarh	Chandimandir Cantt (Via Mani Majra)	Half an hour service, 7.20 A.M., to 8.50 P.M.
71	Bus stand, Chandigarh	Suketri	One hour service, 7.25 A.M. to 6.25 P.M.
31	Bus stand, Chandigarh	Mariwala, Mani Majra	One hour service, 7.20 A.M. to 8.20 P.M.
31A	Bus stand, Chandigarh	Mariwala, Mani Majra	One hour service, 7.45 A.M. to 8.45 P.M.

Local Bus Routes from Mani Majra Bus Stand to Chandigarh

Route No.	From	To	Timings
2A	Mani Majra	P.G.I., Chandigarh	6.00 A.M. to 8.30 P.M. (Service after every half an hour)
2C	Mani Majra, Old Panchkula	P.G.I., Chandigarh	6.00 A.M. to 8.30 P.M. (Service after every half an hour)
32	Mani Majra	Bus stand, Chandigarh	6.00 A.M. to 8.30 P.M. (Service after every half an hour)
30	Mani Majra	Bus stand, Chandigarh	6.00 A.M. to 8.30 P.M. (Service after every half an hour)
30A	Chandimandir Cantt.	Bus stand, Chandigarh (via Mani Majra)	6.00 A.M. to 8.30 P.M. (Service after every half an hour)
71	Suketri (Haryana)	Bus stand, Chandigarh (via Mani Majra)	6.30 A.M. to 6.00 P.M. (Service after every half an hour)
31	Mariwala (Mani Majra)	Chandigarh Bus stand	6.30 A.M. to 8.00 P.M. (Service after every half an hour)
31A	Mariwala (Mani Majra)	Chandigarh Bus stand	6.30 A.M. to 8.00 P.M. (Service after every half an hour)

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TOWN

Some idea about the economy of the town as derived from the trends in work participation rate shows that industry, service, trade and construction are the main economic activities of the people of the town. Agricultural sector plays only a minor role in the economy of the town. Only about 5 per cent of the total workers of the town are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Working Force

The 'Work' concept of 1961 and 1971 Censuses, as opposed to the income or economic independence concept of the earlier censuses is adopted for 1981 Census, but the criterion for classification of persons as workers has been changed. While in the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, different approaches, namely, usual status and current status, were adopted with reference to period of one year and one week for seasonal and for regular work respectively, at the 1981 Census, the usual status approach has been adopted uniformly for all work. In 1961, a person was classified as worker if he had worked regularly during the last season or he had worked at least for a day in regular (non-seasonal) work during the preceding fortnight. In 1971 Census, a person was considered as a worker only if he spent his time mainly in work or if he worked at least for a day in regular work during the preceding week. In 1981 Census the dichotomy of worker/non-worker of 1961 and 1971 Censuses has been discarded. The whole population has been divided into main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. For main workers, the time criterion of engagement in work is the major part of the year i.e. at least 183 days. Those who worked for some time during the last year but not for the major part are treated as marginal workers. Those who have never worked during the last year, are considered as non-workers. This trichotomy partially permits a comparison of 1981 Census economic data with that of 1971 as well as 1961. The main workers of 1981 Census can be expected to correspond to the workers of 1971 and the main workers and marginal workers of 1981 Census together to correspond to the workers of 1961. A new item "seeking/available for work" has been added to the economic question for the 1981 Census.

Table No. IV.1 presents sex-wise data on population and workers in 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

TABLE NO. IV.1

Distribution of Main Workers and Marginal Workers during 1971 and 1981 Censuses

Name of the Town	Year	Total population			Main workers			Marginal workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mani Majra Town	1971	14,197 100·00	7,815 100·00	6,382 100·00	4,167 29·35	4,103 52·50	64 1·00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Mani Majra (N.A.C.)	1981	22,880 100·00	12,770 100·00	10,110 100·00	7,280 31·82	6,883 53·90	397 3·93	19 0·08	18 0·14	1 0·01

Out of total 22,880 persons in Mani Majra town in 1981 Census, 31.82 per cent are workers including marginal workers and 68.18 per cent are non-workers as against 29.35 per cent and 70.65 per cent respectively in 1971 Census. The proportion of workers in this town to the total population is not much different than that of the Chandigarh Union Territory as a whole, which is 34.92 per cent in 1981 Census. The proportion of main workers has increased by 2.47 per cent in 1981 when compared to 1971. The absolute number of main workers has increased from 4,167 in 1971 to 7,280 in 1981, registering a growth rate of 74.71 per cent when compared to growth rate of 61.16 per cent of population. This shows that proportion of workers has not increased at

a faster rate when compared to its population which is a favourable trend in the economy of the town.

For the census purpose, the workers were grouped into nine industrial categories in 1961 and 1971 Censuses

I Cultivator
II Agricultural labourer
III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities
IV Mining and quarrying
V (a) Household industry
(b) Manufacturing other than household industry
VI Construction
VII Trade and Commerce
VIII Transport, storage and communications
IX Other services

But in 1981 Census the workers were grouped into only four industrial categories as indicated below :—

I Cultivator

II Agricultural labourer

III Household industry

IV Other workers

The distribution of workers among various industrial categories is portrayed in Table No. IV.2 for 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses and differentials in the percentage of workers in Table No. IV.3. The proportion of workers as obtained from the survey data in different industrial classifications is depicted in Table No. IV.4.

TABLE NO. IV. 2

Distribution of Workers by Industrial Category and Sex for 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses (Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

Industrial category	1961			1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**3,355**	**3,138**	**217**	**4,167**	**4,103**	**64**	**7,280**	**6,883**	**397**
	(100·00)	(100·00)	(100·00)	(100·00)	(100·00)	(100·00)	(100·00)	(100·00)	(100·00)
I. Cultivators	485 (14·46)	477 (15·20)	8 (3·69)	327 (7·85)	327 (7·97)	.. (..)	202 (2·77)	200 (2·91)	2 (0·51)
II. Agricultural labourers	163 (4·86)	160 (5·10)	3 (1·38)	253 (6·07)	253 (6·17)	.. (..)	58 (0·80)	57 (0·83)	1 (0·25)
III. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	101 (3·01)	97 (3·09)	4 (1··85)	22 (0·53)	22 (0·54)	.. (..)	Shown under category IX other workers		
IV. Mining and quarrying	Shown under category III			.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	Shown under Category IX other workers		
V. (a) Household industry	311 (9·27)	263 (8·38)	48 (22·12)	65 (1·56)	63 (1·54)	2 (3·13)	165 (2·27)	122 (1·77)	43 (10·83)
V. (b) Other than household industry	712 (21·22)	649 (20·68)	63 (29·03)	880 (21·12)	874 (21·30)	6 (9·37)	Shown under category IX other workers		
VI. Construction	241 (7·18)	241 (7·68)	.. (..)	184 (4·42)	184 (4·48)	.. (..)	Shown under category IX other workers		
VII. Trade and commerce	425 (12·67)	423 (13·48)	2 (0·92)	671 (16·10)	669 (16·30)	2 (3·13)	Shown under category IX other workers		
VIII. Transport, storage and communications	229 (6·82)	228 (7·27)	1 (0·46)	219 (5·25)	219 (5·40)	.. (..)	Shown under category IX other workers		
IX. Other services	688 (20·51)	600 (19·12)	88 (40·55)	1,546 (37·10)	1,492 (36·36)	54 (84·37)	Shown under category other workers		
Other workers	2,396 (71·41)	2,238 (71·32)	158 (72·81)	3,522 (84·52)	3,460 (84·32)	62 (96·87)	6,855 (94·16)	6,504 (94·49)	351 (88·41)

TABLE NO. IV. 3

Percentage Variations of Workers during the Decades 1961—71 and 1971—81

Industrial category	Changes	
	1961—71	1971—81
1	2	3
I Cultivators	—6·61	—5·08
II Agricultural labourer	+1·21	—5·27
III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities	—2·48	Shown under other workers in 1981 Census
IV Mining and quarrying	..	Do
V (a) Household industry	—7·71	+0·71
(b) Manufacturing other than household industry	+0·10	Shown under other workers in 1981 Census
VI Construction	—2·76	Do
VII Trade and commerce	+3·43	Do
VIII Transport, storage and communications	—1·57	Do
IX Other services	+16·59	Do
Other workers	+13·11	+9·64

TABLE NO. IV. 4

Working Force by Industrial Category

(Survey data)

Industrial category	Workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
I Cultivator	12(3·46)	12(3·61)	—(..)
II Agricultural labourers	6(1·73)	6(1·81)	—(..)
III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards & allied activities	6(1·73)	6(1·81)	—(..)
IV Mining and quarrying	—(..)	—(..)	—(..)
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs—			
(a) Household Industry	2(0·58)	1(0·30)	1(6·67)
(b) Manufacturing other than household industry	90(25·94)	87(26·20)	3(20·00)
VI Construction	49(14·12)	48(14·46)	1(6·67)
VII Trade and commerce	64(18·44)	64(19·28)	—(..)
VIII Transport, storage and communications	20(5·76)	20(6·02)	—(..)
IX Other services	98(28·24)	88(26·51)	10(66·66)
Total workers	**347(25·80)**	**332(47·50)**	**15(2·32)**
Non-workers	998(74·20)	367(52·50)	631(97·68)
Total population	**1345(100·00)**	**699(100·00)**	**646(100·00)**

As it can be discerned from the above tables, bulk of the workers are engaged in manufacturing, industries, services, agriculture, trade and commerce in 1961 with manufacturing occupying top rank and trade and commerce at the fourth position. In 1971, major proportion of workers are reckoned in services, manufacturing, trade and commerce and agriculture. The services recording the first position and agriculture stepping down to the fourth rank. The proportion of workers among the above said first four categories is 82.99 per cent in 1961 and 89.79 per cent in 1971. The comparable figures in only four industrial categories of agricultural labourers, cultivators, household industries and other workers are available for three censuses of 1961, 1971 and 1981. The proportion of workers in the four major categories as being studied for 1961 and 1981, as obtained from the survey data in 1986 is 78.39 per cent with other services getting the top ranking and agriculture the bottom rank with 5.19 per cent. Considering the individual industrial classification and sectoral distribution for 1961, 1971, 1981 Censuses and the survey data, the proportion of workers in the category of cultivators has consistantly declined from 14.46 per cent in 1961 to merely 3.46 per cent in 1986 (survey) and from 4.86 per cent in 1961 to 1.73 per cent in 1986 for agricultural labourers. In the agricultural sector, comprising both cultivators and agricultural labourers, the proportion declined significantly from 19.32 per cent in 1961 to 5.19 per cent in 1986. The percentage of workers in the secondary sector [category V(a) and V(b)] declined from 30.49 per cent in 1961 to 26.52 per cent in 1986. The proportion of workers in the tertiary sector (Category VI to IX) increased from 47.18 per cent in 1961 to 66.56 per cent. Thus, there has been a significant decline in the proportion of primary sector workers by 14.13 per cent, 3.97 per cent decline in the secondary sector and a very significant phenomenal increase of 19.38 per cent in the tertiary sector during the 25 years period of 1961 to 1986.

This shows that the economy of the town is on the path of a very rapid progress and there is a very favourable trend for the socio-economic development of the town. The categories of livestock, forestry, hunting, plantations, orchard and allied activities and transport, storage and communications have revealed a decline in the proportion of workers whereas trade and commerce and construction activities and service category have also registered a fast tempo of development. In 1981 Census, the proportion of male workers to total male workers for three industrial categories of cultivators, agricultural labourers and other workers is higher when compared to the corresponding proportion in these categories of female workers, but the trend is reversed with regard to household industries wherein for all the three Censuses of 1961, 1971 and 1981, the proportion of female workers to total female working force is higher.

Workers by Occupational Divisions

The data pertaining to workers, according to occupational divisions, in 1981 Census separately for Mani Majra town is not available, however, the detailed classification of workers relating to 1986 sample survey into occupational divisions is depicted in Table No. IV.5.

TABLE NO. IV. 5

Classification of Workers excluding Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers into Occupational Divisions (Survey Data)

Occupational divisions	Total workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	347(100·00)	332(100·00)	15(100·00)
1 Professional, technical and related workers	25(7·21)	21(6·32)	4(26·67)
2 Administrative, executive and managerial workers	5(1·44)	5(1·51)	—(..)
3 Clerical and related workers	48(13·83)	47(14·16)	1(6·67)
4 Sales workers	48(13·83)	48(14·46)	—(..)
5 Service workers	26(7·49)	21(6·32)	5(33·33)
6 Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	23(6·63)	23(6·93)	—(..)
7, 8, 9 Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	171(49·28)	166(50·00)	5(33·33)
10 Workers not classified	1(0·29)	1(0·30)	—(..)

The highest percentage of workers to the extent of 49.28 per cent is found in the occupational divisions of production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers. Other three predominant occupational divisions are sales workers (13.83 per cent), clerical and related workers (13.83 per cent), service workers (7.49 per cent) and professional, technical and related workers (7.21 per cent). The occupational divisions relating to administrative, executive and managerial workers has merely a percentage of 1.44. Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers have also a good proportion of workers accounting for 6.63 per cent. As far as female workers are concerned, service workers and production and related workers have equal major share of 33.33 per cent each. Professional, technical and related workers also constitute a considerable percentage among female workers (26.67 per cent).

Working Force by Age-groups in the Sample Households

The household schedules canvassed in the town may give an idea of the strength of workers in the households in different age-groups. Altogether 250 households covering a population of 1,345 persons (699 males and 646 females) were canvassed for the special study in Mani Majra. Out of them, 347 persons (332 males and 15 females) are workers and 998 persons are non-workers. The participation rate of workers for the survey data is 25.80 per cent as against 34.20 per cent in 1981 Census. The variation in the two rates can be attributed to sampling fluctuations. The distribution of workers in sample households by broad age-groups is given below in Table No. IV.6.

TABLE NO. IV. 6

Distribution of Workers in Sample Households by Broad Age-groups (Survey Data)

Age-groups	Total workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
0—14	1	1	..
15—59	334	320	14
60+	12	11	1
Total	**347**	**332**	**15**

According to the Census 1981, 54.74 per cent of the males and 6.82 per cent of the females are main workers, whereas according to the survey data 47.50 per cent of the males and merely 2.32 per cent of the females constitute main workers. Females participation in economic activities is found to be extremely low both according to the census and the special survey. There is only one worker among the children below 15 years of age and he is a male. The proportion of workers of age-group between 15—19 years is 4.32 per cent. Among elderly persons of 60 years and above there are 12 workers consisting of 11 males and 1 female. As much as 96.25 per cent of the total workers pertain to the age-group 15—59.

Age-group of Non-workers (Survey data)

In Mani Majra town, 41.86 per cent of the total surveyed population is below 15 years of age and 3.87 per cent are above 60 years of age. Both of these groups are generally expected to be non-workers. Even in the age-group 15—59 there is quite a large number of non-workers, most of them females. There are a total 396 non-workers belonging to the age-group 15—59. Majority of them 344(86.87 per cent) are females and only 52(13.13 per cent) are males. Low level of literacy among the females (which is 39.17 per cent when compared to 54.20 per cent for males) is one of the factors responsible for making the females stick to only household chores and not to come forward for economic participation. Besides, the notion that women are born to look after their children and to perform household duties only is still deep rooted. This prevents the participation of most of the women in economic activities. The distribution of workers and non-workers in the intermediate age-groups is shown in Table No. IV.7.

TABLE NO. IV.7

Distribution of Workers and Non-workers by Age-groups and Sex (Survey Data)

Age-groups	Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**347**	**332**	**15**	**998**	**367**	**631**
Below 10	..	..	..	386	209	177
10—14	1	1	..	176	91	85
15—19	15	14	1	98	39	59
20—24	51	51	..	79	8	71
25—29	56	54	2	43	1	42
30—34	51	49	2	52	..	52
35—39	57	53	4	40	..	40
40—49	67	65	2	44	..	44
50—59	37	34	3	40	4	36
60—64	6	5	1	20	9	11
65+	6	6	..	20	6	14

Among 52 non-worker males of age-group 15—59, 39 belong to age-group 15—19 and 8 to 20—24 age-group. Most of them probably may be students. One belonging to 25—29 and 4 to 50—59 age-group, may be in search of employment. The sample reveals that proportion of unemployed in the town is not of much significance. Unemployment aspect in the town will be further discussed in the later pages of this chapter.

Employment Depth

The survey data gives an idea of strength of working force in relation to number of adult members in each household. The data after analysis can bring out the disparity in the economic burden borne by the sample households with varied strength of workers as well as varied size of households. The most concerning are 10 households with no workers who have to bear the burden of 15 adults. Majority of these 10 households pertain to household size 1—3 and one each has a household size of 4—6 and 7—10. The predominant number of households numbering 169 or 67.60 per cent of the total sample households have one worker each, 18.40 per cent have two workers each, 6.00 per cent 3 workers each, 3.60 per cent 4 workers each and one household (0.4 per cent) has 5 workers. The ratio of workers to adults for households with one, two, three, four and five workers each works out to 2.42, 1.98, 2.08, 1.92 and 1.80 respectively showing that households with one worker each have to undergo a major economic stress in supporting the adult members. Of the 169 households with one worker each, as many as 106 (62.72 per cent) households with size 7—10 (76 adults) are economically more weak. The households with 2, 3, 4 and 5 workers each are economically better when compared to the households with one worker each.

The distribution of households with reference to employment depth is depicted in Table No. IV.8.

TABLE NO. IV.8

Distribution of Households by Employment Depth (Number of Workers in the Household)

(Survey Data)

Number of workers in the household	Number of households by size and No. of adults, having No. of workers noted in Column 1				
	All households	1—3	4—6	7—10	11+
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nil	10(19)	8(15)	1(2)	1(2)	..
1	169(409)	38(75)	106(258)	25(76)	..
2	46(182)	6(15)	23(91)	16(71)	1(5)
3	15(94)	3(17)	10(66)	2(11)	..
4	9(69)	..	1(6)	2(13)	6(50)
5	1(9)	..	..	1(9)	..
Total	**250(782)**	**55(122)**	**141(423)**	**47(182)**	**7(55)**

Note.—No. of adults has been given in brackets

Workers by Occupational Status (Survey data)

Employment status is an indicator of socio-economic position enjoyed by a person in his society. Table No. IV.9 depicts data on this aspect.

TABLE NO. IV.9
Employment Status of Workers by Locality and Sex

Serial No.	Locality	Total Workers			Employment status															
					Employee			Single Worker			Family Worker			Cultivator			Agricultural labourer				
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	Mohalla Bhatrian	9	8	1	3	3	..	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	Devi Talab	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	Kumhar Mohalla	11	9	2	4	3	1	5	5	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	Mohalla Purohitan	11	11	..	8	8	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Mori Darwaza	12	11	1	8	7	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
6	Mohalla Jattan	22	22	..	10	10	..	6	6	..	2	2	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	
7	Masjid Mohalla	10	10	..	4	4	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
8	Gobindpura	10	10	..	6	6	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	
9	Mohalla Zimidaran	15	15	..	8	8	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	
10	Mohalla Mata Raj Kaur	10	10	..	5	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11	Imliwala Mohalla	10	10	..	6	6	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	Dera Mohalla	6	6	..	1	1	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13	Quila Mohalla	12	12	..	5	5	..	4	4	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14	Gali Thatherian	9	9	..	4	4	..	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15	Sood Dharamshala	13	11	2	6	4	2	6	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
16	Jhewar Mohalla	10	10	..	7	7	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17	Mohalla Dera Sahib	12	12	..	6	6	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	
18	Mariwala	50	50	..	25	25	..	23	23	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19	Pipliwala	37	36	1	22	21	1	8	8	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20	New Motor Market	11	8	3	9	6	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21	Old Motor Market	10	10	..	5	5	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	
22	Khatik Mohalla	13	11	2	7	6	1	3	2	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23	Balmiki Mohalla	13	10	3	8	6	2	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24	Harijan Mohalla	14	14	..	6	6	..	6	6	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25	Indira Colony	15	15	..	4	4	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total	**347**	**332**	**15**	**179**	**168**	**11**	**124**	**121**	**3**	**27**	**26**	**1**	**12**	**12**	..	**5**	**5**	..	

Note :—Not a single worker is having the status of an Employer

Occupational status has been divided into four categories of employer, employee, single worker and family worker. Of the total 347 workers in the sample population, majority of them (53.03 per cent) are employees, inclusive of five agricultural labourers in the sample population, who have also been treated as employee. There is no person in the sample with the employer status. However, there are 12 cultivators recorded in the sample population which can be considered self workers with employer status. Their proportion to the total workers is 3.46 per cent. Next to employee status come single workers, their proportion forming 35.73 per cent of the total workers. Family workers constitute only 7.78 per cent of the total workers. A family worker in the census terminology is defined as one who is doing work in a family enterprise along with other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind. All the 12 cultivators are males. More proportion of females are found pertaining to employees' status when compared to males, whereas the position is reverse with regard to single and family workers.

Employees and single workers are found to be distributed evenly over all the castes/communities in the town. Family workers are existing among Khatri, Arora, Ramgarhia, Jhewar, Saini, Kamboj and Muslims. All the 12 cultivators are Jat Sikhs indicating the predominance of Sikh community in cultivation. Out of the 5 agricultural labourers, 4 are Kumhars and one is a Khatik.

Workers by Religion and Caste

A study of the working force by religion and caste will throw some light on the socio-economic fabric of the town. Of the total 332 male workers, 75 per cent belong to Hindu religion, 20.18 per cent to Sikh community, 4.52 per cent to Muslims and 0.30 per cent to Christians. Among the total 15 female workers, 13 are Hindus and one each is a Sikh and Muslim. Caste-wise break up of the total male workers among the Hindus is 18.07 per cent Brahmins, 8.84 per cent Ramdasia and 7.63 per cent Banias, thereby 34.54 per cent of male working force among Hindus is constituted by these three castes. Coming to Sikh religion, among male working force, Jats predominate with 41.79 per cent followed by Ramdasia with 16.42 per cent and Saini with 8.96 per cent. With regard to female working force, 4 are Brahmins, 3 Balmikis, 2 Khatiks, one each is from Arora, Bania, Jhewar, Chamar, Sikh Jat and Muslim.

With regard to participation rates of workers to total surveyed population, Sikhs top with 27.31 per cent followed by Hindus with 25.61 per cent, Muslims with 23.53 per cent and Christians with the lowest rate of 20 per cent. Among the various castes, Brahmins predominate in participation rate with 27.22 per cent among Hindus and Jats among Sikhs with 28.71 per cent. Table No. IV.10 furnishes data on workers and non-workers cross classified by religion and caste.

TABLE NO. IV. 10

Distribution of Workers and Non-workers by Sex, Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community (Survey Data)

Religion/Caste/Community	Males		Females	
	Workers	Non-workers	Workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5
All Religions	332	367	15	631
Hindus	**249**	**284**	**13**	**277**
Brahmin	45	49	4	82
Jogi	1	2	..	2
Dhiman	5	6	..	18
Khatri	9	17	..	20
Arora	12	13	1	22
Bhatia	1	..	..	2
Verma	7	11	..	11

1	2	3	4	5
Bania	19	20	1	40
Sood	2	3	..	5
Rajput	13	7	..	19
Gujjar	4	1	..	6
Ramgarhia	6	5	..	11
Lohar	8	5	..	11
Nai	9	12	..	18
Dhobi	1	1	..	1
Jhewar	17	16	1	34
Kumhar	2	2	..	6
Jat	4	7	..	10
Saini	12	8	..	23
Kamboj	4	2	..	8
Khatik (S.C.)	16	23	2	34
Ramdasia (S.C.)	22	28	..	43
Chamar (S.C.)	10	12	1	22
Balmiki (S.C.)	16	27	3	22
Pasi (S.C.)	1	..	..	1
Noongar	1	1	..	2
Other Hindus	2	6	..	4
Sikhs	**67**	**62**	**1**	**119**
Bhatra	3	6	..	11
Ramdasia (S.C.)	11	13	..	19
Jat	28	23	1	49
Ramgarhia	1	1	..	2
Saini	6	7	..	11
Nai	4	2	..	4
Arora	3	..	..	3
Dhiman	1	2	..	2
Jhewar	2	3	..	7
Gujjar	1	2	..	2
Bhatia	1	..	..	1
Khatri	1	1	..	2
Lohar	4	2	..	5
Rajput	1	..	..	1
Muslims	**15**	**20**	**1**	**32**
Muslims	13	18	1	27
Teli	2	2	..	5
Christians	1	1	..	3

Occupational Diversity

Out of 250 sample households, as many as 240 head of households are workers whereas remaining 10 head of households are non-workers. As many as 71 households of the above 240 households are such which have two or more workers per household, i.e. apart from the head of household there is one or more other member(s) of the same household engaged as worker(s), either with the analogous occupations or diversified pursuits. Further, among the aforesaid 71 households, 23 have the workers of identical occupations whereas workers in 48 households have reported multiple professions. Table No. IV.11 shows the number of sample households with occupational diversity among the working members.

TABLE NO. IV.11

Distribution of Households by Number of Members and Occupational Diversity (i.e. Different Members having Different Occupation)

(Survey Data)

Locality	Description of occupational diversity	Number of households with number of members having diverse occupations	
		No. of households	No. of members
1	2	3	4
Total		**48**	**350**
1 Mohalla Bhatrian	Labourer general (Head), Tailor (son)	1	3
2 Kumhar Mohalla	Salesman in grocery shop (Head), Labourer in Metre factory (wife)	1	4
	Sweetmeat shop (Head), confectionery shop (son)	1	4
3 Mohalla Purohitan	Salesman in a shop (Head), Clerk Irrigation Deptt., (son), Sales Assistant electric shop (son)	1	10
	Religious service (Head), Sale and repair of radios (son)	1	6
	Priesthood (Head), Electrician (son), Clerk in Govt. Hospital (two sons)	1	10
4 Mori Darwaza	Sale of Grocery (Head), Steno in D.P.I. Office (son)	1	11
	Gardener in Nursery Plantation (Head), Factory worker (wife)	1	2
5 Mohalla Jattan	Construction worker (Head), Vegetable selling (three sons)	1	14
	Waterman (Head), Laskar (son), Beldar (son)	1	5
	Driver truck (Head), Cultivator (son)	1	10
	Cultivation (Head), Cattle rearing (son), Foreman in factory (son)	1	10
6 Masjid Mohalla	Construction labour (Head), Attendant in Dispensary (son)	1	9
7 Zimidaran Mohalla	Cultivation (Head), Mechanic television (son)	1	9
	Fodder sale (Head), Clerk (brother)	1	9
8 Mohalla Mata Raj Kaur	Contract of orchards (Head), Security guard in C.B.I. (brother)	1	6
	Driving truck (Head), Cycle repair(son)	1	6
9 Imliwala Mohalla	Vegetable selling (Head), Motor mechanic (son)	1	6
10 Quila Mohalla	Steno (Head), Repair of referigrator (son)	1	7
	Lineman Electricity Deptt. (Head), Motor mechanic (two sons), Electrician (two sons)	1	10
11 Gali Thatherian	Sweet meat selling (Head), Clerk C.B.I. Deptt. (son), Driver Car (son)	1	14
12 Sood Dharamshala	Tailor (Head), Folding of paper in Press (wife), Salesman shoes (son)	1	7
13 Jhewar Mohalla	Driver Truck-in P.W.D. (Head), Daftri in bank (son)	1	4
	Clerk in E.S.I. Deptt. (Head), practice.in Ayurvedic medicine (father)	1	6
	Running tea shop (Head), Steno Govt. service (son)	1	6

1	2	3	4
14 Mohalla Dehra Sahib Gurudwara	Driver Bulldozer (Head), Driver Truck (son), Cleaner in P.W.D. (son)	1	9
15 Mariwala	Overseer (Head), Inspector P. W.D. (father)	1	9
	Fruit selling (Head), Driver truck (brother)	1	10
	Ward servant in Dispensary (Head), Peon (son)	1	4
	Labourer in foundry (Head), Making furniture (brother)	1	2
	Sweeper (Head), Compositor in press (son) Painter (son)	1	91
	Sale of grocery (Head), Clerk in Housing Board (son)	1	6
16 Pipliwala	Carpenter (Head), Compounder with Doctor (son)	1	11
	Clerk Post Office (Head), Teacher Primary School (wife)	1	4
	Munshi of Advocate (Head), Salesman iron shop (son)	1	8
	Senior Auditor (Head), Scooter repairing (son)	1	6
	Doctor Govt. Dispensary (Head), Road Transportation (son)	1	5
17 New Motor Market and Residential Complex	Section Officer (Head), Librarian School (wife)	1	3
	Assistant State Govt. (Head), Teacher Primary School (wife)	1	6
18 Old Motor Market	Truck body building (Head), Mechanic Private Factory (son), Vulcanising tyre etc. (son)	1	11
	Truck Driver (Head), Domestic services (mother)	1	3
19 Khatik Mohalla	Assistant Electricity Board (Head), Teacher Primary School (daughter)	1	7
20 Harijan Mohalla	Shoe making (Head), Generator operator M.E.S. Deptt. (son)	1	9
	Cattle Rearing (Head), Bus conductor (son), Running Tea stall (son)	1	8
	Cleaner, Indian oil corporation (Head), Auto mechanic (son)	1	8
21 Balmiki Mohalla	Sweeper (Head), Motor mechanic (son)	1	9
	Labourer Construction (Head), Sweeper (wife)	1	7
22 Indira Colony	Inker Govt. Press (Head), Casual labourer (son)	1	8

Out of the said 48 households engaged in different occupations, majority of them 37 households have 2 workers each with diversified occupations whereas other 9 households have 3 workers each. The remaining 2 households have 4 and 5 workers with varied occupations. The amplitude of diversification is found to be so wide that most of the pairs do not follow consistent occupations with each other.

TABLE NO. IV.12

Distribution of Households by Occupation of the Head and Type of Household

Serial No.	Type of occupation of head of household	Number of households where type of household is												
		Nuclear	Supplemented nuclear	Sub-nuclear	Single person	Supplemented sub-nuclear	Collateral joint	Supplemented Collateral joint	Lineal joint	Supplemented lineal joint	Lineal Collateral joint	Supplemented lineal Collateral joint	Other (Specify)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Unskilled manual	27	..	..	2	..	..	1	4	..	2	..	..	36 (14·4)
2	Skilled manual	41	1	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	5	54 (21·6)
3	Lowest professional and Administrative workers (e.g. primary teacher)	14	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	23 (9·2)
4	Small business	20	..	..	..	..	2	1	4		2	..	3	32 (12·8)
5	Highly skilled and supervisory manual	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	10 (4·0)
6	Clerks and shop assistants	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	2		..	..	1	23 (9·2)
7	Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teacher etc.	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		.	..	..	19 (7·6)
8	Medium business	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		1	..	..	10 (4·0)
9	Higher professional and salaried posts	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	2	6 (2·4)
10	Owners of factories, large-shops etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Cultivators	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	8 (3·2)
12	Pensioners and retired personal	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4 (1·6)
13	Beggars and vagrants	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 (0·4)
14	Non-workers	6	..	2	1	..	..	3	5	..	2	..	5	24 (9·6)
	Total	**171**	**2**	**4**	**8**	..	**4**	**5**	**26**	..	**7**	..	**23**	**250**

250 sample households have been distributed in the Table No. IV.12 according to the type of occupation of the head of the household cross classified by type of household. The majority of the head of the households numbering 54 (21.6 per cent) belong to skilled manual workers followed by unskilled manual workers numbering 36 (14.4 per cent), highly skilled and supervisory manual with 32 households (12.8 per cent). Households with higher professional and salaried posts are only 6 in number (2.4 per cent). There are 4 households with their heads as pensioners and rentiers. A good number of households 25 (10 per cent) are such whose head of the households are non-workers. Coming to type of households, majority of these are nuclear households. Their number is 177 and their proportion to the sample households is 70.8 per cent. Households with joint families are 42 (16.8 per cent) of the total sample households. There are 8 households with only single person as their member. In respect of 23 households, type of household could not be specified. Among nuclear households there are 41 households with skilled manual workers, their proportion to the total nuclear households being 24.29 per cent followed by households with unskilled manual workers with 16.38 per cent and small business with 11.30 per cent.

Place of Work, Mode of Transport and Time Taken

During the special survey undertaken for this study, the earning members were asked to state the means of transport used by them and time taken to reach their respective places of work from their residences. The main purpose of this study was to find out whether the residential areas are situated away from where the earners work. Table No. IV.13 and IV.14 depict the occupation of the head of households according to the means of transport and time taken to reach for traversing distance between place of work and the residence.

TABLE NO. IV.13

Means of Transport to Place of Workers by Type of Occupation of Head of Household

Type of occupation of head of household	Total workers	On foot	Bicycle	Motor cycle/ Scooter	Bus	Three-wheeler
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Unskilled manual	64(100·00)	48(75·00)	12(18·75)	..	4(6·25)	..
Skilled manual	90(100·00)	55(61·11)	34(37·78)	..	1(1·11)	..
Lowest professional and administrative workers (e.g. primary teacher)	39(100·00)	11(28·21)	23(58·98)	1(2·56)	3(7·69)	1(2·56)
Small business	44(100·00)	32(72·73)	11(25·00)	..	1(2·27)	..
Highly skilled and supervisory manual	14(100·00)	3(21·43)	7(50·00)	1(7·14)	3(21·43)	..
Clerks and shop assistants	36(100·00)	9(25·00)	22(61·11)	2(5·56)	3(8·33)	
Intermediate professional and related posts	26(100·00)	1(3·85)	8(30·77)	5(19·23)	12(46·15)	..
Medium business	15(100·00)	10·(66·66)	3(20·00)	1(6·67)	1(6·67)	..
Higher professional and salaried posts	6(100·00)	..	3(50·00)	2(33·33)	1(16·67)	..
Cultivators	12(100·00)	12(100·00)	..	..	..	..
Unclassified	1(100·00)	1(100·00)	..	..	..	..
Total	**347(100·00)**	**182(52·45)**	**123(35·44)**	**12(3·46)**	**29(8·36)**	**1(0·29)**

TABLE NO. IV.14

Type of Occupation, Mode of Transport to Place of Work and Time Taken to Reach

Type of occupation of head of household	Total workers	Transport to place of work and time taken to reach													
		On foot			Bicycle			Motorcycle/Scooter			Bus			Three-wheeler	
		30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	No particular time	30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	No particular time	30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	No particular time	30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	No particular time	30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Unskilled manual	64	23	..	25	11	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Skilled manual	90	45	..	10	30	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. teacher)	39	10	..	1	22	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	..
Small business	44	21	..	11	6	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Highly skilled and supervisory manual	14	3	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Clerks and shop assistants	36	9	..	..	22	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teacher etc.	26	1	..	..	8	..	..	5	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
Medium business	15	8	..	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Higher professional and salaried posts	6	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cultivators	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unclassified	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**347**	**133**	..	**49**	**111**	**3**	**9**	**12**	..	..	**27**	**1**	**1**	**1**	..

The above table reveals that 182 (52.45 per cent) out of a total of 347 workers cover the distance to their respective places of work on foot. Another 35.44 per cent workers travel on bicycle, 3.46 per cent on motorcycle or scooter, 8.36 per cent by bus. There is only one worker who travels by a three wheeler. None of the sample worker uses a car as a means of transport to his place of work. Majority of the workers travelling on foot or bicycle, take 30 minutes or less, 26.92 per cent of the workers travelling on foot could not state the specific time taken by them for reaching to their place of work. All the workers travelling by motorcycle or three wheeler took 30 minutes or less. Of the persons covering the distance on foot or by bus or by bicycle, majority of them are unskilled manual or skilled manual or smaller or medium businessmen or lowest professionals such as primary teachers etc. Among the 12 workers using motorcycle or scooter, 5 belong to intermediate profession and related posts, 2 each to higher professional and salaried posts and clerks and shop assistants and one each to highly skilled, lowest professional and medium business.

Non-workers by Main Activity

Table No. IV.15 depicts survey data on distribution of non-workers by main activity in the town by age-groups and sex.

TABLE NO. IV.15

Distribution of Non-workers according to Activity

Age-group	Full time student		Household duties		Dependents		Retired/Rentier		Infants		Disabled		Beggars & Vagrants		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0—14	201	180	..	8	80	56	..	..	19	18	..	..	..	..	300	262
15—19	32	13	..	41	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	39	59
20—24	5	4	..	66	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	71
25—29	..	..	..	42	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	42
30—39	..	..	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
40—49	..	..	..	45	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
50—59	..	..	..	30	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	32
60+	..	..	..	8	14	15	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	24
Total	**238**	**197**	..	**334**	**108**	**79**	**1**	**1**	**19**	**18**	..	**2**	**1**	..	**367**	**631**
	(64·85)	(31·22)	(..)	(52·92)	(29·43)	(12·52)	(0·27)	(0·16)	(5·18)	(2·86)	(..)	(0·32)	(0·27)	(..)	(100·00)	(100·00)

Note.—Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage distribution to total male and female non-workers.

As it can be observed from the table, bulk of the non-workers come under the categories of students, dependents and household duties, 64.85 per cent of the male non-workers and 31.22 per cent of female non-workers are students followed by dependents with 29.43 per cent in respect of males and 12.52 per cent in respect of females. The infants constitute 5.18 per cent of males and 2.86 per cent of females. Among male non-workers, students form the major group, whereas among female non-workers students constitute the second larger group next to household duties. Among female non-workers, majority of them 52.92 per cent are engaged in household duties. A major proportion of students belongs to age-group 0—14 followed by age-group 15—19 and 20—24. In the age-group 20—24 there are only 5 male and 4 female students. There is no student in the sample belonging to age-group 25 or higher. No male has been recorded with household duties as his activity. Majority of the dependents fall in the age-group 0—14 followed by age-group 60 + and 15—19. The sample population includes only one male and one female who is either retired or rentier with independent income. There are also two disabled persons both female and one beggar which form a part of the sample population. Of the two disabled females, one belongs to age-group 15—19 and the other 20—24. One beggar pertains to the age-group 50—59.

Unemployment

There are 41 households with at least one unemployed person among the sample households. These are distributed among all the castes. Majority of them belong to age-group 15—24 followed by age-group 25—34. There is no unemployed person seeking employment among the age-group 0—14 and 35+. Total number of unemployed persons seeking employment are 47, among whom only 7 are males and 40 females. Among the unemployed persons, majority of them (20 persons) have been staying in the town for more than ten years, another 8 persons have duration of their stay in the town between 6—9 years and 19 persons upto 5 years. Religion-wise break up among the unemployed persons is 36 Hindus, 10 Sikhs and one Muslim. Of the unemployed persons, there are 23 from Punjab, 9 from Haryana, 3 from Chandigarh, 2 from Uttar Pradesh and one each from Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi and 7 belonging to Mani Majra itself. The main activity of the majority of the unemployed persons numbering 40 is household duties and the remaining 7 are dependents. Among the employment seekers a majority of 38 have obtained education upto matric/secondary level, another 3 are graduates and one is higher secondary. Educational level of 2 is middle and primary and one is without any formal education. Employment sought by most of the unemployed persons is clerical with 26 such persons, followed by typing job with 8 persons and stenography with one person, mechanic auto mobile, helper and midwife each with one person, 2 are seeking peon job and the remaining 7 any type of job. 39 among the unemployed persons are registered in the Employment Exchange and 8 have not registered themselves. With reference to marital status of the unemployed persons, majority of 31 are married and 16 unmarried.

Unemployment Depth

Distribution of households by unemployment depth is given below in Table No. IV.16.

TABLE NO. IV.16

Distribution of Households by Unemployment Depth (Number of Unemployed in the household)

Number of unemployed including who are seeking work	Number of households by size and No. of adults having No. of non-workers noted in column 1				
	All households	1—3	4—6	7—10	11+
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nil	209(601)	51(113)	120(353)	33(96)	5(39)
1	36(164)	4(9)	21(70)	9(69)	2(16)
2	4(10)	..	..	4(10)	..
3	1(7)	..	..	1(7)	..
4	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**250(782)**	**55(122)**	**141(423)**	**47(182)**	**7(55)**

Note:—No. of adults has been given in brackets

Out of the 250 households, 209 (83.6 per cent) have no unemployed who is seeking work. 36 households have one unemployed each, 4 households have two unemployed each and one household has three unemployed persons. 36 households having one unemployed each have a total of 164 adults. The ratio of adults per unemployed person at 4.76 is very high. Further, of the 36 households with one unemployed each, 21 households are of size 4 to 6 adults, 9 of size 7 to 10 adults and two households have more than 11 adults. Only 4 households have small families with one to three adults. The ratio of adults in the 4 households with 2 unemployed each is 2.5 adults per unemployed person. All these 4 households are of size 7 to 10. One household with 3 unemployed persons has 7 adult members and is of size 7 to 10.

Workers and Non-workers by Migration Status

The migration has been studied from two different angles viz. with reference to place of birth and with reference to place of last residence. With reference to place of last residence, the study of sample households showed that among 1,345 persons covered under the survey, 756 were found to be migrant while the remaining 589 were recorded as non-migrants. Out of 756 migrants, 739 persons were migrant to the town from within the country and the remaining 17 persons migrated from outside the country, 14 from Pakistan and three from Nepal. Of these 17 persons, 8 are workers and 9 are non-workers. 739 migrant persons to the town from within the country were distributed as 221 workers and 518 non-workers. Of the 221 workers from within the country, 39 are from Chandigarh Union Territory and the remaining 182 from other states of the country. Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh are the three major states from which the migrant workers have got settled in Mani Majra. Few migrant workers from Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi are also found in Mani Majra. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh account for 77, 60, 30 and 11 migrant workers respectively. Of the 221 migrant workers from within the country, 129 are from rural areas and 92 from urban areas. Thus migrant workers from rural areas out number those from urban areas.

Table No. IV.17 depicts distribution of migrant workers and non-workers by duration of their stay in Mani Majra.

TABLE NO. IV.17

Distribution of Migrant Workers and Non-workers by Duration of Their Stay at Mani Majra

Duration of stay	Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**229** (100·00)	**215** (100·00)	**14** (100·00)	**527** (100·00)	**113** (100·00)	**414** (100·00)
Less than 1 year	9 (3·93)	8 (3·72)	1 (7·14)	37 (7·02)	9 (7·96)	28 (6·76)
1—4 Years	34 (14·85)	30 (13·95)	4 (28·57)	116 (22·01)	30 (26·55)	86 (20·77)
5—9 Years	47 (20·52)	46 (21·40)	1 (7·14)	130 (24·67)	37 (32·74)	93 (22·47)
10—19 Years	63 (27·51)	60 (27·91)	3 (21·43)	142 (26·94)	25 (22·13)	117 (28·26)
20 + Years	76 (33·19)	71 (33·02)	5 (35·72)	102 (19·36)	12 (10·62)	90 (21·74)

For the majority of the migrant workers, duration of stay in the town is more than 10 years; for 33.19 per cent more than 20 years and 27.51 per cent between 10 to 19 years. The corresponding figure for non-workers is 19.36 per cent for those staying for more than 20 years and 26.94 per cent for those who have been in the town between 10—19 years. The comparatively much higher proportion of migrant workers as compared to migrant non-workers staying in the town for more than 10 years shows that first the earning members have

come to the town in search of work and then their non-earning dependents have joined them in the town. Only 9 migrant workers came to the town within the last one year. The corresponding figure for migrant non-workers is 37. The higher figure for migrant non-workers may be due to the fact that some of these may be related to the persons already settled in the town. The figures for migrant non-workers whose stay in the town is between 1—4 years is 116 as against 34 for migrant workers. This is also due to the fact that non-earning dependents are joining their earning members who have got settled in the town after establishing themselves.

Majority of the migrant as well as non-migrant workers belong to the working age-group 15—59. Thus 116 (98.31 per cent) of the non-migrant workers and 217 (94.76 per cent) of the migrant workers pertain to the age-group 15—59. There is only one migrant worker in the age-group 0—14 and none among the non-migrant workers is in this tender age-group. Out of 13 workers of age-group 60+, majority of them (11) are migrant and only 2 are non-migrants which shows that more proportion of old age migrant continues to work when compared to non-migrant population. Among the non-workers, 381 are non-migrants and only 180 are migrants in the age-group, 0—14. This is owing to the fact that migrant working population have left their families behind in their places of origin. In the working age-group, among the non-workers there are only 84 non-migrants as against 314 migrants which confirms the general hypothesis that working age-group usually migrates to the town and their families join them when they economically establish themselves in the place of migration. In the old age-group, there are 6 non-migrants and 33 migrants. Table No. IV.18 furnishes data on migrants and non-migrants by broad age-group.

TABLE NO. IV.18(a)

Distribution of Workers by Age-group and Migration Status

Age-group	Non-migrants	Migrants	Total
1	2	3	4
0—14	..	1	1
15—59	116	217	333
60+	2	11	13
Grand Total	**118**	**229**	**347**

TABLE NO. IV.18(b)

Distribution of Non-workers by Age-group and Migration Status

Age-group	Non-migrants	Migrants	Total
1	2	3	4
0—14	381	180	561
15—59	84	314	398
60+	6	33	39
Grand Total	**471**	**527**	**998**

Table No. IV.19 depicts data on employment status of workers by migration and employment status.

TABLE NO. IV.19

Distribution of Workers by Migration and Employment Status (with percentages in brackets)

Employment status	Total workers	Non-migrant workers	Migrant workers
1	2	3	4
Total employees	**347** (100·00)	**118** (100·00)	**229** (100·00)
Employee	179 (51·59)	54 (45·76)	125 (54·58)
Single worker	124 (35·73)	40 (33·90)	84 (36·68)
Family worker	27 (7·78)	12 (10·17)	15 (6·55)
Cultivator	12 (3·46)	8 (6·78)	4 (1·75)
Agricultural labourer	5 (1·44)	4 (3·39)	1 (0·44)

There is no employer in the surveyed population either among the migrants or the non-migrants. The proportion of the employees and single workers is more among the non-migrants when compared to that of corresponding migrant workers. On the other hand, the proportion of family workers, cultivators and agricultural labourers is higher among the migrant workers when compared to the non-migrant workers.

Agriculture

According to 1981 Census, 260 out of total 7,280 workers, constituting only 3.57 per cent, depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Out of these 260 persons, 202 (2.77 per cent) are cultivators and 58 (0.80 per cent) agricultural labourers. Wheat, maize, bajra, fodder, vegetables are the main crops. 447 hectares is total agricultural land in the town (including out growth) which form 40.86 per cent of the total of 1,094 hectares of the whole extent. Out of total agricultural land, 423 hectares (94.63 per cent) is irrigated and 24 hectares (5.37 per cent) is unirrigated. Almost all persons who are in possession of land, cultivate the land themselves or by hired labourers. Majority of the people have only small holdings of size 5 acres (2.02 hectares). According to the survey, 241 households or 96.40 per cent have no agricultural or horticultural land. Among the households who have agricultural land, 33.33 per cent own 1 to 2.5 acres (0.405 to 1.013 hectares), 44.45 per cent between 2.6 to 5 acres (1.053 to 2.025 hectares) and 22.22 per cent own above 5 acres (above 2.025 hectares).

Among the 58 agricultural labourers, 57 are males and only one is a female. Agricultural labourers are the most economically backward among the workers. However, the conditions of labourers have improved after the introduction of minimum wages for each kind of agricultural operations and fixation of hours of work.

Households Owning Agricultural/Horticultural Land

Table No. IV.20 shows data relating to households in possession of agricultural or horticultural land inside or outside the town.

TABLE NO. IV.20

Households in Possession of Agricultural or Horticultural Land Inside Town or Within 2 Kilometres from Outer Peripheri of Town by Locality, Where the Household is Situated

Locality	Total number of households (sampled households)	Number of households having agricultural or horticultural land inside or adjoining the town	Number of households having agricultural or horticultural land				Average size (acres of agricultural land per household)	Remarks
			Adjoining the house	Within a distance of 1 Km. from house	Within a distance 2—3 Km. from house	More than 4 Kms. from house		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mohalla Jattan	10	3	..	3	..	..	2·83 acres	
Mohalla Zimidaran	12	2	..	2	..	..	2·75 acres	
Old Motor Market	6	1	..	1	..	..	5 acres	
Outside the town								
Gobindpura	8	1	..	..	..	1	7 acres	Owns land near Sirhind town in Punjab (50 Kilometres from the house)
Sood Dharamshala	9	1	..	..	..	..	3 acres	Cultivated land in Bhainsi Tibba in Haryana (5 Kilometres from the house)
Masjid Mohalla	7	1	..	..	..	..	10 acres	Cultivated land at Morinda 24 Kilometres from Mani Majra

Out of the 250 surveyed households, there are only 6 households owning agricultural/horticultural land within the town and 3 households owning such land outside the town. All the 6 households owning agricultural/horticultural land possess it within a distance of 1 Km. from their houses and are cultivating this land. The crops sown are wheat, maize, fodder and sugarcane. Total production of wheat and maize is 250 quintals of wheat and maize, 70 quintals of fodder, besides sugarcane. 4 households own 2-3 acres and two households 4-5 acres. 4 households engage family workers and two households both family and hired workers. Five households use traditional implements in cultivating their land and only one household is fortunate to have a tractor for the purpose. Three heads of the households are illiterate, two have primary level of education and one has attained middle level.

Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Plantation, Orchards and Allied Activities

The participation of this industrial activity to the economy of the town has been declining. There were 101 main workers in this category in 1961 which declined to 22 in 1971. However, separate figures for this category for 1981 are not available. In the survey, 6 workers (1.73 per cent) were found to be engaged in such activities in the sample workers of 347. Out of these 6 workers, 3 were found to be engaged in horticulture, one each respectively in goat breeding and production of milk, rearing of livestock and planting, replanting and conservation of forests. All persons engaged in this work are males.

Live Stock

As per survey conducted by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Chandigarh U.T. in 1986, the total animal wealth of Mani Majra town is 11,097 comprising of 7,686 buffaloes, 2,569 cattle and 842 are goats, mules and other unspecified animals. Among buffaloes, majority of them, 5,320 are she-buffaloes, 152 he-buffaloes and 2,214 calves. Table No. IV.21 shows livestock position in Mani Majra town.

TABLE NO. IV.21

Live Stock Position in Mani Majra (November, 1986)

Animals	Male	Female	Calves	Total
Buffaloes	152	5,320	2,214	7,686
Cattle	665	1,204	700	2,569
Other species (Goats, Mules)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	842
Total	**817**	**6,524**	**2,914**	**11,097**

Source:—Department of Animal Husbandry, Chandigarh U.T., Survey completed in November, 1986.

Out of total 250 surveyed households, only 47 (18.8 per cent) were found to be keeping cattle. The total number of cattle owned by them is 122, out of which majority 82 (67.21 per cent) are buffaloes which are kept by 34 households. Another 5 households possess both buffaloes and cows which are 15 in number. The number of cattle per household is 2.59. There are 4 households who keep only cows numbering seven. Two households keep one horse and one donkey for their domestic/commercial use. Only one household was found to be having twelve poultry hens. Buffaloes are being owned evenly by all the castes/communities in the town. There is one Civil Veterinary hospital in the town to look after the animal health. A total of 4,328 animals were offered treatment in this hospital during the year 1985 as per the data furnished by Veterinary Surgeon, Civil Veterinary hospital, Mani Majra. Among the total animals treated, majority of them 3,968 were bovine (cattle), 195 equines and 165 were of other types. Data on incidence of diseases of different type of animals treated has not been made available as no record is kept on this account in the hospital. A tax of Rs. 30 per animal is charged from the households keeping these animals.

Industry

Industrially, Mani Majra is fast developing and industry is one of the major avenues of employment next to services in the town. 92 or 26.52 per cent of the total sample workers are engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs. Manufacture of machines, tools, manufacture of paper and paper products and printing, manufacturing of wood and wood products, furniture and fixture and manufacture of textile products are some of the major industrial products of the town. Besides, repairs also account for a good percentage of workers in the town. Manufacture of machine tools account for 19.57 per cent of the total 92 workers engaged in industry out of total 347 workers found in the sample population. Next to machinery tools, paper and paper products account for 13.04 per cent, wood and wood products etc. 10.87 per cent, textile products 8.70 per cent and repairs 21.74 per cent, the above major industrial products account for a total of 73.92 per cent.

Table No. IV.22 depicts type of industry and persons engaged in each industry as per survey data.

TABLE NO. IV.22

Persons Engaged in Different Types of Industries

(SURVEY DATA)

Type of industry	Total workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total workers (Divisions 2 and 3)	**92** (100·00)	**88** (100·00)	**4** (100·00)
Manufacture of food products	4 (4·35)	4 (4·55)	.. (..)
Manufacture of wool, silk and synthetic fibre textile	1 (1·09)	1 (1·14)	.. (..)

1	2	3	4
Manufacture of textile products (including wearing apparel other than footwear)	8 (8·70)	7 (7·95)	1 (25·00)
Manufacture of wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures	10 (10·87)	10 (11·36)	.. (..)
Manufacture of paper and paper products and printing, publishing and allied Industries	12 (13·04)	11 (12·50)	1 (25·00)
Manufacture of leather, leather and fur products (except repair)	2 (2·17)	2 (2·27)	.. (..)
Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products	1 (1·09)	1 (1·14)	.. (..)
Basic metal and alloy industries	1 (1·09)	1 (1·14)	.. (..)
Manufacture of metal products and parts, except machinery and transport equipment	5 (5·43)	5 (5·68)	.. (...)
Manufacture of machinery, machine tools and parts except electrical machinery	18 (19·57)	16 (18·18)	2 (50·00)
Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies and parts	3 (3·26)	3 (3·41)	.. (..)
Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	3 (3·26)	3 (3·41)	.. (..)
Other manufacturing industries	4 (4·34)	4 (4·54)	.. (..)
Repairs	20 (21·74)	20 (22·73)	.. (..)

Out of total of 15 female workers, in the survey population, 4 are found deployed in industry, 2 in manufacture of machinery and machine tools and one each in textile products and manufacture of paper products.

Generation of Electricity, Gas and Water Supply

There are in all eight workers forming 2.31 per cent of the total 347 sample workers. Of these 8 workers, 4 are found in water supply (Public Health Department), 3 in distribution of gas and one in generation and transmission of electric energy (Electricity Department).

Construction

Construction also forms one of the major economic activity in the town. 49 workers, forming 14.12 per cent of the total sample workers, are found engaged in this sector of economy. Construction also include maintenance of buildings (including aerodrome). Out of the total 49 workers, 48 are males and only one is female.

Trade

Significant proportion of workers is deployed in trade in the town. This proportion being 18.44 per cent of the total workers found in the sample population. Of the total 64 workers found engaged in trade, 39.06 per cent are deployed in trade of food and food articles, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants which occupies first rank with regard to deployment in trade articles. Next to food and food articles, fuel and other household articles and durables deploys 17.19 per cent of the total sample workers followed by retail trade in textiles with 12.50 per cent. Restaurants and hotels also engage 12.50 per cent of the total sample workers. No female is found engaged in trade in the town.

Transport and communication

20 workers constituting 5.76 per cent of the total workers of the sample data are found deployed in transport and communication. Of these 20 workers, 19 are working in surface transport and one in communication. There is no female worker in this activity.

Banking, Real Estate and Legal Services

This sector of economy deploys 7 workers forming 2.02 per cent of the total workers of the sample population. Of the total 7 workers, 4 are found in banking, 2 in legal service and one in real estate. This sector of economic activity also has no female worker.

Services

This sector engages majority of workers and occupies first rank with 23.05 per cent of the total sample workers. There are 80 workers engaged in this economic activity with predominant number i.e. 44 (55.00 per cent) engaged in public administration and defence services. The next rank in this sector goes to education, scientific, medical and health services with 17.50 per cent followed by personal services with 10 per cent and education, scientific and research services with 8.75 per cent. This sector engages majority of female workers of the sample population, 10 out of 15 female workers constituting 66.67 per cent are found deployed in services in the town, 4 in education, scientific and research services, two each in public administration, sanitary services and personal services respectively.

Table No. IV.23 shows percentage distribution of population by workers and non-workers in each locality of the town as per survey data.

TABLE NO. IV .23

Distribution of Population into Workers and Non-workers by Locality (Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

Locality	Workers		Non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**332(100·00)**	**15(100·00)**	**367(100·00)**	**631(100·00)**
1 Mohalla Bhatrian	8(2·41)	1(6·67)	14(·3·82)	15(2·38)
2 Devi Talab	2(0·60)	..	3(0·82)	8(1·27)
3 Kumhar Mohalla	9(2·71)	2(13·33)	10(2·72)	15(2·38)
4 Mohalla Purohitan	11(3·31)	..	11(3·00)	21(3·33)
5 Mori Darwaza	11(3·31)	1(6·67)	8(2·18)	18(2·85)
6 Mohalla Jattan	22(6·63)	..	17(4·63)	31(4·91)
7 Masjid Mohalla	10(3·01)	..	18(4·90)	18(2·85)
8 Gobindpura	10(3·01)	..	9(2·45)	22(3·49)
9 Zimidaran Mohalla	15(4·52)	..	16(4·36)	46(7·29)
10 Mohalla Mata Raj Kaur	10(3·01)	..	12(3·27)	18(2·85)
11 Imliwala Mohalla	10(3·01)	..	9(2·45)	20(3·17)
12 Dera Mohalla	6(1·81)	..	6(1·64)	14(2·22)
13 Quila Mohalla	12(3·62)	..	6(1·64)	16(2·54)
14 Gali Thatherian Bania Mohalla	9(2·71)	..	10(2·72)	17(2·69)
15 Sood Dharamshala	11(3·31)	2(13·33)	10(2·72)	20(3·16)
16 Jhewar Mohalla	10(3·01)	..	6(1·64)	17(2·70)
17 Dera Sahib Gurdwara	12(3·62)	..	11(3·00)	25(3·96)
18 Mariwala	50(15·06)	..	72(19·62)	105(16.64)
19 Pipliwala	36(10·85)	1(6·67)	42(11·44)	63(9·98)
20 New Motor Market or Residential Complex	8(2·41)	3(20·00)	3(0·82)	15(2·38)
21 Old Motor Market	10(3·01)	..	10(2·72)	14(2·22)
22 Khatik Mohalla	11(3·31)	2(13·33)	12(3·27)	15(2·38)
23 Harijan Mohalla	14(4·22)	..	17(4·63)	29(4·60)
24 Balmiki Mohalla	10(3·01)	3(20·00)	16(4·36)	18(2·85)
25 Indira Colony	15(4·52)	..	19(5·18)	31(4·91)

Out of total 332 male workers, majority of them 50 (15.06 per cent) came from Mariwala, 36 (10.85 per cent) from Pipliwala, 22 (6.63 per cent) from mohalla Jattan. The remaining workers are distributed in various localities as shown in the table mentioned above. Highest non-worker population also pertains to Mariwala with 72 males and 105 females followed by Pipliwala with 42 males and 63 females and mohalla Jattan with 17 males and 31 females.

Mother tongue of Workers and Non-workers

Table No. IV.24 shows distribution of worker and non-worker population by mother tongue, sex and educational level. Majority of the population of both workers and non-workers have Punjabi as their mother tongue. 2nd rank goes to Hindi. There is one worker and one non-worker each with mother tongue as Urdu and Garhwali/Nepali respectively. 63.10 per cent of the total sample workers are speakers of Punjabi and 36.02 per cent have returned Hindi as their mother tongue. Among the non-workers, 63.92 per cent speak Punjabi and 35.67 per cent speak Hindi. 74.64 per cent among the workers and 60.12 per cent among the non-workers are literate, which shows that literacy level of workers is higher when compared to that of non-workers. 36.31 per cent among the workers and 8.92 per cent of non-workers have attained educational level of matric and above. With regard to educational level also, the workers have an edge over the non-workers. The analysis shows that more employment opportunities exist for literate and higher educated compared to illiterate and less educated population.

TABLE NO. IV.24

Workers and Non-workers by Mother Tongue, Sex and Educational Levels

Educational level	Population			Workers and Non-workers speaking mother tongue as																			
				All Mother tongues				Hindi				Punjabi				Nepali				Urdu			
				Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	19	20	21	22	23	24
Total	**1,345**	**699**	**646**	**332**	**15**	**367**	**631**	**120**	**5**	**131**	**225**	**210**	**10**	**235**	**403**	**1**	..	**1**	**1**	**1**	..	..	**2**
Illiterate	486	213	273	81	7	132	266	28	2	48	109	53	5	83	156	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Literate (without educational level)	272	141	131	19	1	122	130	5	..	47	33	13	1	75	97	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Primary	230	120	110	49	..	71	110	17	..	22	36	32	..	49	73	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Middle	142	87	55	62	2	25	53	26	1	9	19	36	1	16	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Matric/Secondary	154	91	63	79	2	12	61	27	..	5	25	51	2	7	36	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary, Intermediate, Pre-University	23	19	4	16	..	3	4	7	..	..	1	9	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	3	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical diploma not equal to degree	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Graduate degree	23	17	6	16	1	1	5	7	..	..	2	9	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	6	3	3	3	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree																							
(i) Engineering and technology	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Medicine	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

It was observed during the survey, there are no manufacturing industrial concerns either large scale or medium in the town. A few small scale industrial establishments engaged in manufacture of trunks, steel and wooden furniture, ornaments and jewellery, shoes, repair of automobiles and cycles, radio, television and other electrical appliances and watch repair etc., were found in the town during survey. These establishments are not exclusive manufacturing concerns but mainly trade and commerce establishments engaging at the same time in small scale manufacturing, servicing and repairs.

Establishments (Trade and Commerce)

The number of establishments (wholesale and retail), type of establishment in broad categories with reference to commodities dealt with and number of workers are given in Table No. IV.25.

TABLE NO. IV.25

Distribution of Establishments (Wholesale and Retail) by Type of Commodities dealt with

Type of establishment	Approximate number			
	Whole Sale	Retail	Total	Workers
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**20(100·00)**	**717(100·00)**	**737(100·00)**	**1375(100·00)**
Food and Grocery/Articles	5(25·00)	139(19·39)	144(19·54)	291(21·16)
Vegetable/Fruit	..	10	10	19
Foodgrain/Cotton	2	11	13	27
Meat	..	11	11	18
Milk, ghee and butter	..	1	1	1
Bakery	1	5	6	17
Grocery	..	62	62	98
Other—				
(i) Tea and sweet shop	..	39	39	101
(ii) Gunny bags	2	..	2	10
Cloth	(..)	113(15·76)	113(15·33)	200(14·55)
Textile/Readymade garments	..	84	84	160
Tailoring, embroidery and darning	..	29	29	40
Construction	1(5·00)	15(2·09)	16(2·17)	54(3·93)
Cement and other building material	..	9	9	20
Marble Sale	1	..	1	3
Other—				
(i) Timber material	..	4	4	25
(ii) Fire wood	..	2	2	6
Household Goods	..	96(13·39)	96(13·03)	190(13·82)
Metallic utensils and other wares	..	14	14	22
Furniture and carpentry	..	37	37	90
Sheet metal articles	..	8	8	12
Plastic and rubber goods	..	18	18	33
Ornaments, jewellery and goldsmith	..	19	19	33
Other Consumer Goods	10(50·00)	32(4·46)	42(5·70)	84(6·11)
Sale of cosmetic material	..	5	5	10

1	2	3	4	5
Stationery	..	8	8	11
Shoes	..	19	19	40
Other—				
(i) Leather	10	..	10	23
Medical	(..)	42(5·85)	42(5·70)	71(5·16)
Medical practitioner	..	34	34	57
Ayurvedic medicines shop	..	3	3	5
Allopathic medicines shop	..	3	3	5
Homoeopathic medicines shop	..	2	2	4
Educational	..	5(0·70)	5(0·68)	10(0·73)
Books and publications	(..)	5	5	10
Recreation and Hobby	2(10·00)	36(5·02)	38(5·16)	43(3·13)
Pan, bidi and cigarettes etc.	2	23	25	30
Photographers and photo material	..	13	13	13
Transport	2(10·00)	76(10·60)	78(10·58)	141(10·25)
Cycles and cycle repair	2	14	16	30
Automobile parts and repair	..	62	62	111
Tools, Equipments, Electric Goods and Machinery	(..)	64(8·93)	64(8·68)	99(7·20)
Electric goods	..	8	8	10
Watch and watch repair	..	2	2	2
Radio/T.V. sale	..	54	54	87
Others (Specify by broad headings)	(..)	99(13·81)	99(13·43)	192(13·96)
Hair dressing saloons	..	16	16	25
Washing, dyeing and dry cleaning	..	7	7	10
Welding works	..	23	23	35
Printing press	..	6	6	24
Band shop	..	2	2	12
Tent house	..	5	5	12
Hardware material	..	9	9	16
Paper shop	..	10	10	20
Stove repair	..	4	4	4
Wine shop	..	2	2	8
Fair price shop	..	10	10	20
Fire work (Cracker)	..	5	5	6

The survey has revealed that there are in all 737 trade and commerce establishments in the town, out of which 717 relate to retail and 20 to wholesale trade. Of the 20 wholesale trade establishments, 50 per cent deal in leather goods. 2 each in foodgrains/cotton, recreation and sports goods, transport, pan, bidis and cigarettes and one each in bakery and construction. There are a total of 1,375 workers found engaged in all the trade and commerce establishments in the town. Of which 194 workers are employed in 20 wholesale establishments and 1,181 workers in retail establishments. Maximum number of 139 establishments (19.54 per cent) employing 291 workers (21.16 %) deal in food and grocery articles. Cloth establishments occupy 2nd rank with 113 establishments (15.33%) deploying 200 workers (14.55%). Third

rank goes to establishments which deal in household goods, numbering 96 (13.03%) with 190 workers (13.82%). There are a good number of medical shops numbering 42 (5.70%) with 71 workers (5.16%). The town has a fair number of medical practitioner shops numbering 34 with 57 workers. Transport establishments occupy fourth rank with 78(10.58%) establishments and 141 workers (10.25%). There is also a good number of recreation and sport establishments which number 38 (5.16%) with 43(3.13%) workers. 64 establishments constituting 8.68 per cent and employing 99 (7.20%) workers deal in tools and equipment, electrical goods and machinery.

Table No. IV.26 depicts establishment data cross classified by religion of the owners.

TABLE NO. IV.26

Distribution of Trade and Commerce Establishments by Religion of the Owner of the Shop

Type of establishment	Religion					
	Hindu	Sikh	Muslim	Jain	Christian	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**630** (100·00)	**82** (100·00)	**19** (100·00)	**2** (100·00)	**4** (100·00)	**737** (100·00)
Food and Grocery Articles	131 (20·79)	8 (9·75)	4 (21·05)	1 (50·00)	.. (..)	144 (19·54)
Vegetable/Fruit	10	..	..	..	..	10
Food grain/Cotton	9	3	1	..	..	13
Meat	10	..	1	..	..	11
Milk, ghee, butter	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bakery	5	..	1	..	..	6
Grocery	61	..	..	1	..	62
Other—						
(i) Tea and sweet shop	34	4	1	..	..	39
(ii) Gunny bags	1	1	..	..	..	2
Cloth	100 (15·87)	9 (10·98)	3 (15·79)	.. (—)	1 (25·00)	113 (15·33)
Textiles/Readymade garments	80	4	..	..	..	84
Tailoring, embroidery and darning	20	5	3	..	1	29
Building Material	13 (2·07)	3 (3·66)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	16 (2·17)
Cement and other building material	9	..	..	..	..	9
Marble	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other—						
(i) Timber material	2	2	..	..	..	4
(ii) Fire wood	1	1	..	..	..	2
Household Goods	86 (13·65)	9 (10·98)	.. (..)	1 (50·00)	.. (..)	96 (13·03)
Metallic utensils and other wares	14	..	..	..	..	14
Furniture and carpentry	31	5	..	1	..	37
Sheet metal articles	8	..	..	..	..	8
Plastic and rubber goods	14	4	..	..	..	18
Ornaments, jewellery and goldsmithy	19	..	..	..	..	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Other Consumer Goods	32 (5·08)	10 (12·19)	(..)	(..)	(..)	42 (5·70)
Cosmetic material	4	1	..	..	..	5
Stationery	5	3	..	..	..	8
Shoes.	15	4	..	..	..	19
Other—						
(i) Leather	8	2	..	..	..	10
Medical	40 (6·35)	2 (2·44)	(..)	(..)	(..)	42 (5·70)
Medical practitioners	32	2	..	..	..	34
Ayurvedic medicines shops	3	..	..	..	..	3
Allopathic medicines shops	3	..	..	..	..	3
Homoeopathic medicines shops	2	..	..	..	..	2
Educational	5 (0·79)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	5 (0·68)
Books and publications	5	..	..	..	..	5
Recreation and Hobby	36 (5·72)	1 (1·22)	1 (5·27)	(..)	(..)	38 (5·16)
Pan, bidis and cigarettes etc.	23	1	1	..	..	25
Photographers and photo material	13	..	..	..	..	13
Transport	61 (9·68)	16 (19·51)	(..)	(..)	1 (25·00)	78 (10·58)
Cycles and cycle repairs	14	2	..	..	..	16
Automobile parts and repairs	47	14	..	..	1	62
Tools Equipments, Electric Goods and Machinery	49 (7·78)	9 (10·98)	4 (21·05)	(..)	2 (50·00)	64 (8·68)
Electric goods	6	1	1	..	..	8
Watch repair	2	..	..	..	..	2
Radio/T.V.	41	8	3	..	2	54
Other (Specify by broad heading)	77 (12·22)	15 (18·29)	7 (36·84)	(..)	(..)	99 (13·43)
Hair dressing saloons	12	..	4	..	..	16
Washing, dyeing and dry cleaning	6	..	1	..	..	7
Welding works	17	6	..	..	..	23
Printing press	6	..	..	..	..	6
Band shop	2	..	..	..	..	2
Tent house	2	3	..	..	..	5
Hardware	9	..	..	..	..	9
Paper shop	8	2	..	..	..	10
Stove repair	2	..	2	..	..	4
Wine shop	2	..	..	..	..	2
Fair price shop	8	2	..	..	..	10
Fire work (Cracker)	3	2	..	..	..	5

Note.—Figures in parenthesis show percentages of main type of establishments to total establishments for each respective religion .

Of the total 737 establishments, 630(85.48%) are owned by Hindus, 82(11.13%) by Sikhs, 19(2.58%) by Muslims, 4(0.54%) by Christians and 2(0.27%) by Jains.

Table No. IV.27 shows distribution of establishments with reference to commodities dealt with and duration of their establishments.

TABLE NO. IV. 27

Distribution of Establishments with Reference to Commodities Dealt with and Duration of their Establishment

Type of Establishment	Number of shops established						
	Total	Within 3 years	4—9 years	10—19 years	20—49 years	50 years and above	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	**737** (100·00)	**271** (100·00)	**251** (100·00)	**163** (100·00)	**47** (100·00)	**5** (100·00)	
Food and Grocery Articles	144 (19·54)	49 (18·08)	51 (20·32)	35 (21·47)	8 (17·02)	1 (20·00)	
Vegetable/Fruit	10	3	4	1	2	..	
Foodgrain/Cotton	13	3	3	5	2	..	
Meat	11	4	5	2	..	..	
Milk, ghee and butter	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Bakery	6	2	2	2	..	..	
Grocery	62	23	23	14	2	..	
Other (i) Tea and sweet shop	39	13	13	10	2	1	
(ii) Gunny bags	2	..	1	1	..	..	
Cloth	113 (15·33)	30 (11·07)	39 (15·54)	33 (20·24)	9 (19·15)	2 (40·00)	
Textile/Ready made garments	84	20	30	25	7	2	
Tailoring, embroidery and darning	29	10	9	8	2	..	
Building Material	16 (2·17)	4 (1·48)	6 (2·39)	5 (3·07)	1 (2·12)	(..) (..)	
Cement and other building material	9	3	3	2	1	..	
Marble	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Other (i) Timber material	4	..	3	1	..	..	
(ii) Fire wood	2	..	..	2	..	..	
Household Goods	96 (13·03)	34 (12·55)	31 (12·35)	22 (13·50)	8 (17·02)	1 (20·00)	
Metallic utensils and other wares	14	4	4	3	2	..	
Furniture & carpentary	37	18	11	6	2	..	
Sheet metal articles	8	2	4	2	..	..	
Plastic and rubber goods	18	3	5	7	3	..	
Ornaments, jewellery & gold smithy	19	6	7	4	1	1	
Other consumer goods	42 (5·70)	9 (3·32)	20 (7·97)	8 (4·91)	4 (8·51)	1 (20·00)	
Cosmetic material	5	4	1	..	..	..	
Stationery	8	1	5	2	..	..	
Shoes	19	2	8	4	4	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Other (i) Leather	10	2	6	2	..	..	
Medical	42 (5·70)	20 (7·38)	13 (5·18)	5 (3·07)	4 (8·51)	..	
Medical practitioners	34	15	10	5	4	..	
Ayurvedic medicines shops	3	2	1	..	..	..	
Allopathic medicines shops	3	1	2	..	..	..	
Homoeopathic medicines shops	2	2	..	..	..	..	
Educational	5 (0·68)	1 (0·37)	3 (1·20)	1 (0·61)	.. (..)	.. (..)	
Books & publications	5	1	3	1	..	..	
Recreation & hobby	38 (5·16)	11 (4·06)	16 (6·37)	9 (5·52)	2 (4·26)	.. (..)	
Pan, bidi and cigarettes etc.	25	5	12	6	2	..	
Photographers & photo material	13	6	4	3	..	..	
Transport	78 (10·58)	39 (14·39)	25 (9·96)	14 (8·59)	.. (..)	.. (..)	
Cycles & cycle repairs	16	5	8	3	..	..	
Automobile parts & repairs	62	34	17	11	..	..	
Tools, Equipments, Electric Goods and Machinery	64 (8·68)	39 (14·39)	12 (4·78)	11 6·75)	2 (4·26)	.. (..)	
Electric goods	8	1	2	4	1	..	
Watch repair	2	1	1	..	..	..	
Radio/T.V.	54	37	9	7	1	..	
Other (Specify by broad heading)	99 (13·43)	35 (12·91)	35 (13·94)	20 (12·27)	9 (19·15)	.. (..)	
Hair dressing saloons	16	7	8	1	..	..	
Washing, dyeing & dry cleaning	7	3	3	..	1	..	
Welding works	23	7	4	10	2	..	
Printing press	6	3	2	..	1	..	
Band shop	2	1	1	..	..	..	
Tent house	5	1	4	..	..	..	
Hardware	9	3	2	3	1	..	
Paper shop	10	2	4	4	..	..	
Stove repair	4	..	..	..	4	..	
Wine shop	2	2	..	..	..	..	
Fair price shop	10	5	3	2	..	..	
Fire work (Cracker)	5	1	4	..	..	..	

Note:—Figures in parenthesis show percentages of main type of establishments to total establishments for each respective religion.

Five establishments are very old and were set up more than 50 years back. Two of these 5 establishments, pertain to cloth, textile and readymade garments and one each is a tea and sweet shop, jewellery and shoe making. Another 47 were established within a period of 20—49 years and 414 within a period of 4—19 years. As many as 271 establishments came into existence only recently within the last 3 years. 39 establishments (50%) of the total 78 establishments of transport and 39 of tools, equipments, electrical goods and machinery were set up within the last three years. Similarly, 37 out of total 54 radio/T.V. shops are of recent origin. Thus the town has good prospects for trade in transport, tools, equipments, electrical goods, machinery and radio/T.V.

Hotels

There is no hotel in the town. Visitors in the town avail the lodging and boarding facilities at Chandigarh as there are plenty of hotels in the city. However, a site for a big hotel has been earmarked on the Chandigarh—Shimla road adjacent to the shop-cum-offices.

Sweets and Tea Shops

There are 12 tea stalls exclusively serving tea with snacks. Tea is also served on all the sweet shops which are 18 in number. All these shops are situated in commercial areas (i.e.) main bazar, motor market complex and N.A.C. road. Panna sweet shop in the middle of main bazar is well known in the town for its preparations, Arjun sweet and Goel sweet shops also attract the customers in good numbers.

Dhabas

There are only 9 dhabas in the town. The customers are mostly the truck drivers who come to the town to get their vehicles repaired.

Toddy, Arrack and Alcoholic Liquor Shops

There are only two liquor shops in the town, one is located near N.A.C. office and sells country liquor. The other deals in English wine and is located on the national highway. These liquor shops have a daily sale of Rs. 8,000 and 10,000 for country liquor and English wine respectively. None of these shops has a bar attached to it.

Petrol Pump

There is no petrol pump in the jurisdiction of the town. The consumers have to go either to a petrol pump only a few yards away from the boundary of Mani Majra town lying in the Urban Estate Panchkula on Chandigarh-Kalka road or Sector 26/28 of the adjoining Chandigarh city on the same road. These two petrol pumps are also not very far off from the town under study.

Marketing

Before the partition of the country in 1947, Mani Majra was a medium size, but an important transaction centre in foodgrains and 'Munj' (dried grass used for twining the cot rope and also used for making of paper pulp). At that time, there was no other likewise market within a radius of 20 kilometres of this place. The market was also known for a good variety of rice. A popular saying in this regard stands as — 'Munj, Bhagad (rice) ka Sauda, Darshan Devi ke' (मुंज, बगड़ (चावल) का सौदा, दर्शन देवी के) It means that while making a deal in 'Munj' and rice the visitors can also utilize the occasion to pay homage to the goddess Mansa Devi. In the past, due to dearth of roads and other means of communications, the goods transacted in the town were transported by bullock carts and camels. The decline of the sales in the town began with the coming up of the new grain and vegetable market at Chandigarh, quite adjacent to Mani Majra. The whole foodgrain business of the town was snatched by the neighbouring markets. Trading in 'Munj' has almost vanished from the market due to direct purchase of 'Munj' by the paper mills from the producers and also the replacement by plastic 'Niwar' for knitting the cots instead of twisted rope.

After loosing the reputation of aforesaid trade, a new avenue in the shape of present motor market came into light with the start of a few auto repair shops, in the middle of last decade, in the town and gradually the number increased in hundreds. And now, the motor market of Mani Majra is considered the biggest auto motor market in northern India as detailed below:—

Presently Mani Majra is known for its motor market and commercial complex which came up recently and have been developed by Mani Majra N.A.C. after its coming into being in 1976 on the agricultural land acquired for the purpose. Motor market complex comprises 192 motor shops, 24 booth sites, 18 painter and dent beater shops, 10 body builder shops, 4 saw mills, 3 'Kabari' shops, one kerosene oil depot, one coal depot and 9 restaurant sites. The commercial

complex consists of 235 shop-cum-flat sites, 305 booth sites, 5 restaurants, 2 atta chakki sites, 4 'Kolhu' sites and one cinema site. The total number of sites in motor market complex and commercial complex are 262 and 552 respectively. At the time of survey, 62 retail establishments dealing in automobile parts and repairs were found functioning.

There is no market exclusively dealing in food and grocery or cloth or household goods. The shops dealing with daily consumer needs are found alongside all the major roads passing through the town.

Press

At the time of survey in 1988, 6 private small presses were found functioning in the town. The oldest press in the town is Goel's press which was established 35 years back in 1953. Garg printing press was next established in the year 1963. Four other printing presses were established after 1980. These are Bhambri printing press (1982), Bhalla printing press (1986), A.V. printer (1986) and Apex printing press (1987). The number of employees varies from one to six in these presses. Both Bhalla and Goel press deploy 6 workers each.

Banks

Due to expanding commercial importance of the town on account of development of motor market and commercial complex during the last 10 years, the banking facilities in the town have also fast expanded. In 1970, a branch of Central Bank of India was only functioning in the town. In 1988, at the time of survey, banking facilities were provided by five banks in the town, namely — Central Bank of India, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Punjab National Bank, Punjab and Sind Bank and Chandigarh Co-operative Bank. These banks provide facilities for fixed, saving and current accounts as also for loans and advances. Facilities for discounting and purchasing bills also exist in these banks. Punjab National Bank is the lead bank. Details of number of accounts and the sums held in each category as well as bills discounted and loans and advances granted are shown in the Table No. IV.28.

TABLE No. IV. 28

Transactional Activities of Banks and Other Financial Institutions in Mani Majra

(Rs. in thousands)

Number of Banks/ Financial institutions	NUMBER OF DEPOSITS								Transactions during last one year	
	Fixed		Saving		Current		Others		Bill discounted & purchased	*Loans & advances
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	5,410	86,599	1,8723	55,024	978	6,393	984	556	104	24,609

*Loans and avdances outstanding upto 31st December, 1987.

CHAPTER V

ETHNIC AND SELECTED SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

According to 1981 Census, Hinduism is the predominant religion in the town constituting 16,166 persons (70.65%) of the total population of 22,880. The Sikhs form the second largest community with 4,811 persons (21.03%) and Muslims ranking third with a population of 1,837 persons (8.03%) of the total population. Christians, Jains and Buddhists are negligible in number. It is worth mentioning here that the religion-wise composition of population of the town is almost similar to that of religion break up of population of Chandigarh Union Territory as a whole wherein Hindus constitute the major component of the population comprising 75.27 per cent followed by Sikhs having 21.11 per cent, Muslims rank 3rd with 2.02 per cent of the total population. The religion wise distribution of population of the town with their percentages is depicted in Table No. V.1 given below:

TABLE NO. V. 1

Distribution of Population by Religion (Census, 1981)

Religion	Total population			Percentage of total population
	Persons	Males	Females	
Total	**22,880**	**12,770**	**10,110**	**100·00**
Buddhist	2	2	..	0·01
Christian	33	14	19	0·14
Hindu	16,166	9,083	7,083	70·65
Jain	20	11	9	0·09
Muslim	1,837	1,084	753	8·03
Sikh	4,811	2,572	2,239	21·03
Others	11	4	7	0·05

Though the Hindus and Sikhs are found in large concentration almost in all the localities of the town, the scheduled castes are generally confined to some particular localities like Balmiki mohalla, Harijan mohalla, Khatik mohalla and Mariwala locality, where they are numerically dominant. Detailed analysis of individual scheduled castes is elaborated in the preceding paragraphs of this chapter.

The data collected during the survey is presented in Table No. V.2 to reflect the numerical strength of the various castes among the Hindu, Sikh and other religions in the town.

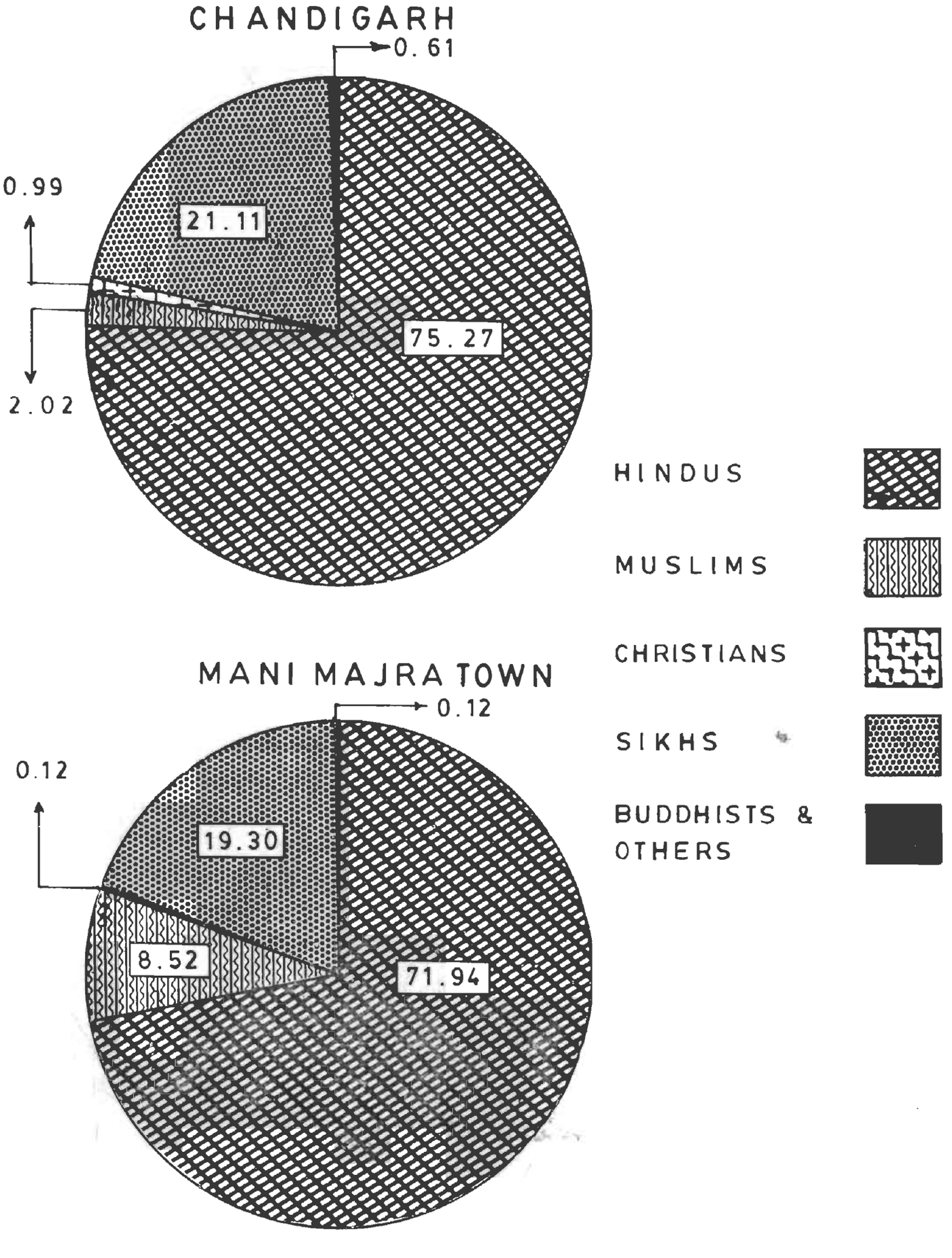
TABLE NO. V. 2

Distribution of Population by Caste/Community in Mani Majra Town (Survey Data)

Caste/Community	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All Castes	1,345	699	646
Hindus	1,023	533	490
1 Brahmin	180	94	86
2 Jogi (Nath)	5	3	2
3 Dhiman	29	11	18
4 Khatri	46	26	20

1	2	3	4
5 Arora	48	25	23
6 Bhatia	3	1	2
7 Verma	29	18	11
8 Bania	80	39	41
9 Sood	10	5	5
10 Rajput	39	20	19
11 Gujjar	11	5	6
12 Ramgarhia	22	11	11
13 Lohar	24	13	11
14 Nai	39	21	18
15 Dhobi	3	2	1
16 Jhewar	68	33	35
17 Kumhar	10	4	6
18 Jat	21	11	10
19 Saini	43	20	23
20 Kamboj	14	6	8
21 Khatik (SC)	75	39	36
22 Ramdasia (SC)	93	50	43
23 Chamar (SC)	45	22	23
24 Balmiki (SC)	68	43	25
25 Pasi (SC)	2	1	1
26 Noongar	4	2	2
27 Others (Hindu)	12	8	4
Sikhs	249	129	120
1 Bhatre	20	9	11
2 Ramdasia (SC)	43	24	19
3 Ramgarhia	4	2	2
4 Jat	101	51	50
5 Saini	24	13	11
6 Nai	10	6	4
7 Arora	6	3	3
8 Dhiman	5	3	2
9 Jhewar	12	5	7
10 Gujjar	5	3	2
11 Bhatia	2	1	1
12 Khatri	4	2	2
13 Lohar	11	6	5
14 Rajput	2	1	1
Muslims	68	35	33
1 Teli	9	4	5
2 Other Muslims	59	31	28
Christians	5	2	3

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION OF POPULATION 1981



Out of the total 1,345 surveyed population, 1,011(76.06%) are Hindus, 249(18.52%) are Sikhs, 68(5.00%) are Muslims and 5(0.37%) are Christians. The corresponding proportion of Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims and Christians as per 1981 Census is 70.65, 21.03, 8.03 and 0.14 per cent respectively. There are as many as 27 castes among Hindus and 14 castes among Sikhs. Among Muslims, only Teli caste has been recorded separately. Among Hindus, Brahmin is the single predominant caste representing 17.60 per cent who are oldest settlers in the town. Next in numerical strength are the Ramdasia (SC) and Bania who account for 9.00 per cent and 7.92 per cent respectively. Khatik (SC), Balmiki (SC) and Jhewar are also in sizeable strength constituting 7.33, 6.65 and 6.65 per cent respectively. Among the Sikhs, Jats top numerically and form 40.56 per cent of the surveyed Sikh popluation followed by Ramdasia (17.27%) and Saini (9.64%). Scheduled caste population forms 24.16 per cent of the total surveyed population, of which 20.96 per cent are Hindus and 3.20 per cent are Sikhs.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Among the total population of 22,880 persons of the town, 4,056 persons were returned as scheduled castes at 1981 Census. Among the scheduled caste population, the Chamar community is the most dominant which alone constitutes about 42.48 per cent of the scheduled caste population of the town. Balmiki is the second largest community with 24.21 per cent. The third position among scheduled castes goes to Khatik community with 20.22 per cent population. Further, among those recorded under the column 'unspecified', there is 6.63 per cent population. These unspecified castes have been recorded mostly as 'Harijans' or those who might have returned castes not included in the list of scheduled castes specified for Chandigarh U.T. When we compare the percentage of scheduled caste population of Mani Majra town, the proportion of scheduled castes in the town at 17.73 per cent is quite high than that of 14.09 per cent for the Union Territory and Chandigarh city which stands at 12.64 per cent. Table No. V.3 depicts the distribution of individual scheduled castes as per 1981 Census.

TABLE NO. V. 3

Distribution of Population by Individual Scheduled Caste in Mani Majra (N.A.C.) as per 1981 Census

Serial No.	Name of scheduled castes	No. of households	Population		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Total	**756**	**4,056**	**2,248**	**1,808**
1	Bangali	1	2	1	1
2	Batwal	1	3	2	1
3	Bauria or Bawaria	2	3	3	..
4	Bazigar	1	1	1	..
5	Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi	201	982	541	441
6	Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi or Ravidasi	299	1,723	973	750
7	Dhanak	4	19	11	8
8	Dumna, Mahasha or Doom	1	1	1	..
9	Kabirpanthi or Julaha	16	61	35	26
10	Khatik	134	820	442	378
11	Kori or Koli	4	7	5	2
12	Mazhabi	2	14	9	5
13	Pasi	4	15	7	8
14	Sapela	26	136	71	65
15	Unspecified	60	269	146	123

Mother Tongue

Hindi is the mother tongue of the majority of the population of Mani Majra. Punjabi is the language which is next in importance. The third rank is occupied by Urdu and fourth by Tamil. 59.00 per cent of the total population of the town speaks Hindi, 36.44 per cent Punjabi, 2.55 per cent Urdu and 1.17 per cent Tamil. The total proportion of speakers of languages other than the four mentioned is only 0.84 per cent of the total population. The distribution of population by mother tongue as per 1981 Census is depicted in the following table :—

TABLE NO. V.4

Distribution of Population by Mother Tongue (Full Count —Census 1981)

Serial No.	Mother tongue	Total population			Percentage to total population
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Total	**22,880**	**12,770**	**10,110**	**100·00**
1	Assamese	5	4	1	0·02
2	Bengali	8	4	4	0·04
3	Dogri	1	1	..	0·01
4	Gorkhali	28	15	13	0·12
5	Gujarati	5	3	2	0·02
6	Hindi	13,498	7,608	5,890	59·00
7	Kannada	7	3	4	0·03
8	Kashmiri	3	2	1	0·01
9	Lahnda	7	5	2	0·03
10	Marathi	4	1	3	0·02
11	Punjabi	8,337	4,485	3,852	36·44
12	Tamil	268	160	108	1·17
13	Telugu	3	1	2	0·01
14	Urdu	584	375	209	2·55
15	Other languages	65	46	19	0·28
16	*Unspecified	57	57	..	0·25

*Institutional population

Houseless and Institutional Population

Table No. V.5 portrays Houseless and Institutional population in Mani Majra (N.A.C.) and Chandigarh Union Territory.

TABLE NO. V.5

Distribution of Houseless Households and Institutional Population in Mani Majra (N.A.C) and Chandigarh Union Territory

State/District/City	T/R/U	Houseless population				Institutional population			
		No. of households	Persons	Males	Females	No. of households	Persons	Males	Females
Mani Majra N.A.C.		31	34	34	..	2	57	57	..
Chandigarh U.T.	T	1,299	4,047	3,765	282	187	10,773	7,609	3,164
	R	..	..	..	..	2	121	115	6
	U	1,299	4,047	3,765	282	185	10,652	7,494	3,158
Chandigarh City		1,196	3,783	3,582	201	183	10,595	7,437	3,158

In Chandigarh Union Territory, in 1981 Census, there were 4,047 persons comprising 1,299 households who were counted as houseless population and there were 10,773 persons comprising 187 households who were counted under the head 'Institutional Population' and of these 31 houseless households with 34 persons and 2 institutional households with 57 persons pertain to Mani Majra (N.A.C.).

In census terminology, a household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Example of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams etc. These are called Institutional households. In the Union Territory, which includes Mani Majra, a bulk of rickshaw pullers and some labourers form houseless population. Institutional population in the Union Territory consisted of students who mostly live in educational hostels, and workers who migrated from other states and have not brought their families. They are mostly living in groups, where each group shares a house and a common mess on account of high rent prevailing in the Union Territory. The number of houseless households and population have recorded a steep rise of 255.89 per cent and 213.24 per cent respectively during 1971—81 in Union Territory, Chandigarh and also Mani Majra, the increase being 14.50 per cent in houseless households and 16.00 per cent in houseless population. The institutional households and their population also recorded an appreciable rise i.e., 53.28 per cent and 78.72 per cent in Union Territory Chandigarh. In Mani Majra, there are only two institutional households which existed at the time of 1981 Census and these two households pertain to unrelated persons.

Disabled Population

The following table shows the extent of the physically handicapped persons in the population. The table is based on the data collected during the houselisting operation of 1981 Census.

TABLE NO. V. 6

Disabled Population by Type of Disability

State/District/City	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
Mani Majra N.A.C.	Urban	3	4	4
Chandigarh U.T.	Total	98	164	83
	Rural	15	19	8
	Urban	83	145	75

In Mani Majra (N.A.C.), out of every 1,000 handicapped persons as many as 272 are totally blind, 364 each are totally crippled and totally dumb. As against this in the Union Territory Chandigarh, out of every 1,000 persons, 284 are totally blind, 475 are totally crippled and 241 are totally dumb. In other words, the proportion of totally crippled population tends to be the highest both in Mani Majra (N.A.C.) and Chandigarh Union Territory. The proportion of totally dumb in Mani Majra is much higher than the corresponding proportion in Chandigarh Union Territory and that of the blinds, the differential is insignificant. In Mani Majra there are 4.7 handicapped persons per ten thousand estimated population, out of these there are 1.3 persons who are totally blind, 1.7 persons each who are totally crippled and dumb. The corresponding figure for Chandigarh in respect of totally blind, crippled and dumb are 2.3, 3.8 and 1.9 respectively and for all India are 7.1, 5.4 and 4.1 respectively. This shows that the extent of disabledness is comparatively much less in Mani Majra when compared to Chandigarh Union Territory and all India.

Age, Sex and Marital Status

The distribution of population according to age, sex and marital status for Mani Majra town

is not available separately in 1981 Census as such it would be feasible to adopt sample survey data for discussion. According to survey, there are 1,345 persons consisting 699 males and 646 females. Among males, 56.80 per cent are never married, 42.06 per cent are married and other 1.14 per cent are widowed. The corresponding figures among females are 50.46, 45.36 and 4.18 per cent respectively. None of the persons have reported divorced or separated status. Details of population by sex, age and marital status are given in Table No. V.7.

TABLE NO. V. 7

Percentage Distribution of the Population of Mani Majra (N.A.C.) by Age, Sex and Marital Status (Survey Data)

Age-group	Total		Marital status							
			Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	699 (100·00)	646 (100·00)	397 (100·00)	326 (100·00)	294 (100·00)	293 (100·00)	8 (100·00)	27 (100·00)	(..) (..)	(..) (..)
0—14	301 (43·06)	262 (40·56)	301 (75·52)	262 (80·37)	(..) (..)	(..) (..)	(..) (..)	(..) (..)	(..) (..)	(..) (..)
15—19	53 (7·53)	60 (9·29)	53 (13·35)	49 (15·03)	(..) (..)	11 (3·76)	(..) (..)	(..) (..)	(..) (..)	(..) (..)
20—24	58 (8·30)	71 (10·99)	30 (7·56)	14 (4·29)	28 (9·52)	57 (19·45)	(..) (..)	(..) (..)	(..) (..)	(..) (..)
25—29	56 (8·01)	43 (6·66)	8 (2·01)	1 (0·31)	48 (16·33)	42 (14·34)	(..) (..)	(..) (..)	(..) (..)	(..) (..)
30—34	48 (6·87)	57 (8·82)	(..) (..)	(..) (..)	48 (16·33)	57 (19·45)	(..) (..)	(..) (..)	(..) (..)	(..) (..)
35—49	119 (17·02)	92 (14·24)	3 (0·76)	(..) (..)	115 (39·11)	87 (29·69)	1 (12·50)	5 (18·52)	(..) (..)	(..) (..)
50+	64 (9·16)	61 (9·44)	2 (0·50)	(..) (..)	55 (18·71)	39 (13·31)	7 (87·50)	22 (81·48)	(..) (..)	(..) (..)

From the above table, it can be persumed that child marriage is not in vogue as no married male or female in the age-group 0—14 was recorded during the survey. Only 3.76 per cent females have been reported as married in the age group of 15—19 whereas for males it is nil. Further, the survey data reveals that in the age-group 20—29, the ratio of married males and females is much higher being 25.85 for males and 33.79 for females. It is evident that after the age of 29 there is hardly seen any bachelor or spinster in town whereas there are some chronic bachelors to the extent of 0.76 per cent in the age-group of 35—49 and 0.50 per cent in the age-group 50+. With regard to widowed persons, it is seen that only one male and 5 females are found in the age-group 35—49. The predominant proportion of widowed persons falls in the age-group of 50+, which has recorded a percentage of 87.50 for males and 81.48 for females. The higher proportion of widowed females, which is 3½ times more compared to males, is attributed to the fact that more males after the death of their spouses remarry whereas due to a social stigma attached to widow remarriage prevalent throughout the country, the lesser widow females remarry.

Literacy and Educational Levels

In 1971, Chandigarh Union Territory topped other States and Union Territories in literacy rate with a proportion of 61.6 per cent followed by Kerala (60.4 per cent) and Delhi (56.6 per cent). In 1981, however, it occupied second rank with a literacy rate of 64.8 per cent, Kerala with

a literacy rate of 70.4 per cent getting first position, followed by Delhi (61.5 per cent) which maintained its *status quo* of 1971 at number three. When we consider four urban areas of the Union Territory, namely, Chandigarh city, Mani Majra, Burail and Attawa census towns we find that Mani Majra with a literacy rate of 47.63 per cent ranks number three and Chandigarh tops with the highest literacy rate of 68.24 per cent in 1981. Attawa has the literacy rate of 31.90 per cent much lower than even the rural components of the Union Territory. The main reason for the lower literacy rate of Mani Majra as compared to Chandigarh city is that Mani Majra has comparatively higher proportion of backward and lower strata population who, for economic reasons mainly, cannot afford to send their children to school. Table No. V.8 depicts progress of literacy in Mani Majra town during the last four censuses.

TABLE NO. V.8

Literate and Educated Persons in Mani Majra Town (1951—1981 Censuses)

Year	Total population			Literate and educated persons		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951	5,706 (100·00)	3,219 (100·00)	2,487 (100·00)	976 (17·10)	742 (23·05)	234 (9·41)
1961	9,941 (100·00)	5,573 (100·00)	4,368 (100·00)	2,951 29·69)	2,153 (38·63)	798 (18·27)
1971	14,197 (100·00)	7,815 (100·00)	6,382 (100·00)	5,901 (41·57	3,935 (50·35)	1,966 (30·81)
1981	22,880 (100·00)	12,770 (100·00)	10,110 (100·00)	12,322 (53·85)	7,796 (61·05)	4,526 (44·77)

As it can be observed from the above table, Mani Majra town has made a rapid progress in the literacy rate during the last three decades. The literacy rate rose from a mere 17.10 per cent in 1951 to 53.85 per cent in 1981. The progress of literacy has been phenomenal in both the sexes. Male literacy rate increased from 23.05 per cent in 1951 to 61.05 per cent in 1981 and female literacy made a headway from a mere 9.41 per cent in 1951 to 44.77 per cent in 1981.

The effective literacy rate of the town is 74.18 per cent compared to general literacy rate of 63.87 per cent as based on survey data. A comparison of general literacy rate of 1981 Census (53.85%) with that of the survey data (63.87%) shows that the town is making a rapid improvement. For calculation of effective literacy rate, the population under five years of age has been excluded from the total population.

Table No. V.9 throws further light on the progress of literacy in the town.

TABLE NO. V.9

Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Education

(Survey Data)

All Ages	Population			Illiterate			Literate		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All ages	1.345 (100·00)	699 (100·00)	646 (100·00)	486 (36·13)	213 (30·47)	273 (42·26)	859 (63·87)	486 (69·53)	373 (57·74)
0—4	187 (100·00)	105 (100·00)	82 (100·00)	187 (100·00)	105 (100·00)	82 (100·00)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)
5—9	198 (100·00)	103 (100·00)	95 (100·00)	20 (10·10)	11 (10·68)	9 (9·47)	178 (89·90)	92 (89·32)	86 (90·53)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10—14	178 (100·00)	93 (100·00)	85 (100·00)	9 (5·06)	6 (6·45)	3 (3·53)	169 (94·94)	87 (93·55)	82 (96.47)
15—19	113 (100·00)	53 (100·00)	60 (100·00)	14 (12·39)	3 (5·66)	11 (18·33)	99 (87·61)	50 (94·34)	49 (81·67)
20—24	129 (100·00)	58 (100·00)	71 (100·00)	34 (26·36)	13 (22·41)	21 (29.58)	95 (73·64)	45 (77·59)	50 (70·42)
25—34	204 (100·00)	104 (100·00)	100 (100·00)	54 (26·47)	16 (15·38)	38 (38·00)	150 (73·53)	88 (84·62)	62 (62·00)
35—49	211 (100·00)	119 (100·00)	92 (100·00)	90 (42·65)	32 (26·89)	58 (63·04)	121 (57·35)	87 (73·11)	34 (36·96)
50+	125 (100·00)	64 (100·00)	61 (100·00)	78 (62·40)	27 (42·19)	51 (83·61)	47 (37·60)	37 (57·81)	10 (16·39)

Among the children of school going age 5—14, it is found that 89.90 per cent in the age group 5—9 and 94.94 per cent in the age group 10—14 are literate. In the age-group 5—9, the percentage of literacy is lower than that in the age-group 10—14. The proportion of literacy among adults over 35 years of age is lower. One of the reasons may be that education did not receive much importance at that time and only children from rich families could bear the cost of education by paying fees and buying books. The highest literacy rate is in the age-group 10—14 and in the other age-groups the literacy goes on declining as the age-group proceeds upwards. At every age-group (with the exception of 5—9 age-group where there is insignificant difference between male and female literacy rates), the literacy rate among the female is lower than that of males.

The disparity is lesser among children and higher among adults.

An analysis of literacy picture will be incomplete unless we also observe the qualitative trends alongwith quantitative changes. The quality of literacy can be depicted by proportion of literate population attaining various educational levels. Table No. V.10 shows educational level by age-group and sex.

It can be seen that 29.01 per cent of the total literate males and 35.12 per cent of the total literate females are those without educational level. Among the literates, a large proportion of persons both among males and females have got only primary education. Persons who have had their schooling up to primary level constitute 24.69 per cent among males and 29.49 per cent among females. The percentage of females who had primary education is more than that of males in most of the age-groups. Males outnumber females in all educational levels higher than primary with the exception of Post-graduate degree where both sexes have three each.

MANI MAJRA TOWN

LITERACY RATES BY AGE GROUPS

(BASED ON SURVEY DATA)

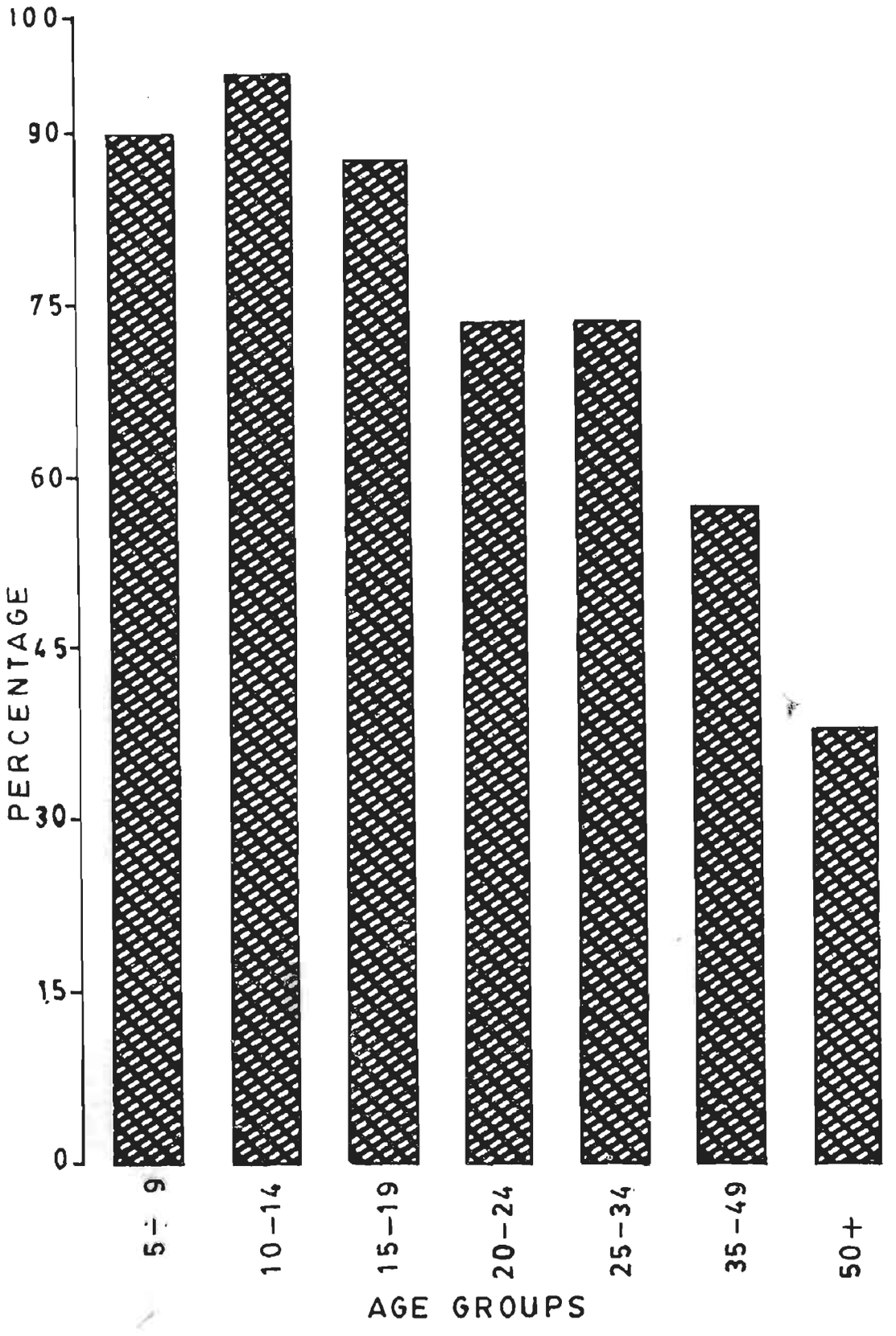


TABLE NO. V. 10

Educational Levels by Age Group and Sex (Survey Data)

Educational levels	All Ages		5—9	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
Total Literates	486 (100·00)	373 (100·00)	92 (100·00)	86 (100·00)
Literate (without educational level)	141 (29·01)	131 (35·12)	89 (96·74)	86 (100·00)
Primary	120 (24·69)	110 (29·49)	3 (3·26)	.. (..)
Middle	87 (17·90)	55 (14·75)	.. (..)	.. (..)
Matriculation/Secondary	91 (18·72)	63 (16·89)	.. (..)	.. (..)
Higher secondary/Intermediate/Pre-university	19 (3·91)	4 (1·07)	.. (..)	.. (..)
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	2 (0·41)	1 (0·27)	.. (..)	.. (..)
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to dergee	3 (0·62)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)
Graduate degree other than technical degree	17 (3·50)	6 (1·61)	.. (..)	.. (..)
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	3 (0·62)	3 (0·80)	.. (..)	.. (..)
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree—				
(i) Engineering and technology	2 (0·41)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)
(ii) Medicine	1 (0·21)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)

Age and sex												
10—14		15—19		20—24		25—34		35—49		50+	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
87 (100·00)	82 (100·00)	50 (100·00)	49 (100·00)	45 (100·00)	50 (100·00)	88 (100·00)	62 (100·00)	87 (100·00)	34 (100·00)	37 (100·00)	10 (100·00)
30 (34·48)	33 (40·24)	2 (4·00)	.. (..)	1 (2·22)	.. (..)	4 (4·55)	2 (3·22)	8 (9·19)	5 (14·71)	7 (18·92)	5 (50·00)
52 (59·77)	38 (46·34)	16 (32·00)	15 (30·61)	11 (24·45)	13 (26·00)	15 (17·04)	31 (50·00)	13 (14·94)	10 (29·41)	10 (27·03)	3 (30·00)
5 (5·75)	10 (12·20)	20 (40·00)	13 (26·53)	13 (28·89)	11 (22·00)	20 (22·73)	9 (14·52)	17 (19·54)	11 (32·35)	12 (32·43)	1 (10·00)
.. (..)	1 (1·22)	9 (18·00)	19 (38·78)	15 (33·33)	22 (44·00)	32 (36·36)	16 (25·81)	29 (33·33)	4 (11·77)	6 (16·22)	1 (10·00)
.. (..)	.. (..)	2 (4·00)	2 (4·08)	3 (6·67)	2 (4·00)	5 (5·68)	.. (..)	9 (10·35)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)
.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	2 (2·30)	1 (2·94)	.. (..)	.. (..)
.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	1 (2·22)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	2 (2·30)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)
.. (..)	.. (..)	1 (2·00)	.. (..)	.. (..)	1 (2·00)	9 (10·23)	3 (4·84)	7 (8·05)	2 (5·88)	.. (..)	.. (..)
.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	1 (2·00)	3 (3·41)	1 (1·61)	.. (..)	1 (2·94)	.. (..)	.. (..)
.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	1 (2·22)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	1 (2·70)	.. (..)
.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	1 (2·70)	.. (..)

Literacy and Educational Level by Castes

Table No. V.11 depicts data by broad age group, sex, caste/community and educational level.

TABLE No.

Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Sex,

Caste/Community	Age group	Total		Educational									
				Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary		Middle		Matric/ Secondary	
		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
All Castes	5—14	196	180	17	12	119	119	55	38	5	10	..	1
	15—59	372	358	79	158	19	10	61	70	77	45	90	61
	60+	26	26	12	21	3	2	4	2	5	..	1	1
Brahmin	5—14	24	19	1	2	15	9	6	5	2	3	..	..
	15—59	51	55	5	15	1	..	5	14	10	7	17	12
	60+	5	6	2	4	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	..
Jogi	5—14	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhiman	5—14	4	5	..	..	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	9	12	2	6	1	..	3	2	2	2	1	2
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khatri	5—14	10	7	..	..	9	3	1	2	..	2	..	..
	15—59	10	12	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	5	5
	60+	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Arora	5—14	7	7	..	..	5	2	2	4	..	..	..	1
	15—59	15	16	1	2	..	..	5	1	2	7	4	5
	60+	3	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bhatia	5—14	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Verma	5—14	2	2	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	10	7	..	4	1	..	4	1	2	1	2	1
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bania	5—14	12	11	1	1	7	6	4	3	..	1	..	..
	15—59	22	22	1	6	..	1	..	6	7	3	12	3
	60+	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sood	5—14	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajput	5—14	2	4	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	13	12	1	4	3	1	3	2	3	..	1	4
	60+	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Gujjar	5—14	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	15—59	5	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramgarhia	5—14	3	4	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	8	7	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	1
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lohar	5—14	6	3	..	1	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
	15—59	11	9	1	2	1	..	2	2	3	3	4	2
	60+	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nai	5—14	8	6	2	..	5	2	..	4	1	..	..	..
	15—59	16	13	1	6	2	1	1	3	6	1	5	2
	60+	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

V.11

Caste/Community and Educational Level (Survey Data)

level

Higher secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-university		Non-technical diploma/certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal o degree or post-graduate degree			
										Engineering and technology		Medicine	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	4	2	1	3	..	17	6	3	3	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	2	..	1	1	..	5	3	1	1	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Sex,

Caste/Community	Age-group	Total		Educational									
				Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary		Middle		Matric/ Secondary	
		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
Dhobi	5—14	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhewar	5—14	7	14	1	2	5	11	1	1	..	..	..	..
	15—59	21	22	9	15	1	1	3	4	3	..	3	2
	60+	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kumhar	5—14	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	2	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teli	5—14	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	3	4	1	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jat (Sikh)	5—14	11	14	1	1	5	11	5	1	..	1	..	..
	15—59	30	27	5	6	..	3	7	8	6	4	8	5
	60+	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Jat (Hindu)	5—14	7	5	..	..	3	3	3	2	1	..	..	..
	15—59	4	5	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	1
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saini	5—14	8	11	..	..	7	7	1	4	..	..	..	..
	15—59	23	16	6	8	1	1	7	4	6	2	3	1
	60+	1	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kamboj	5—14	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	2	1
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhatra	5—14	3	7	..	..	2	4	1	2	..	1	..	..
	15—59	5	3	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khatik	5—14	11	13	2	1	6	10	3	2	..	..	..	..
	15—59	19	17	9	10	4	1	4	3	1	1	1	2
	60+	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramdasia	5—14	22	20	1	2	12	16	9	2	..	..	..	..
	15—59	36	32	12	21	..	..	3	6	10	3	5	2
	60+	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamar	5—14	9	5	2	..	5	4	2	1	..	..	..	..
	15—59	11	14	2	8	2	..	2	3	2	2	3	1
	60+	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balmiki	5—14	13	8	1	..	7	4	5	3	..	1	..	..
	15—59	20	15	4	12	1	..	3	..	5	1	3	2
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pasi	5—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslims	5—14	12	6	5	1	4	4	3	..	..	1	..	..
	15—59	13	13	9	10	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	2
	60+	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Noongar	5—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christian	5—14	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	5—14	6	1	..	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. V. 11

Caste/Community and Educational Level (Survey Data)

level

Higher secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-university		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree			
										Engineering and technology		Medicine	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..

Education below graduation is spread almost evenly over all the castes including scheduled castes in the town. However, Brahmins, Khatris and Jat Sikhs appear to be leading over the other castes in the town so far as college level education is concerned. Among the 23 graduates, 8 are Brahmins, 3 are Khatris, 3 are Jat Sikhs, 4 are Ramdasias and remaining 5 are spread over other castes. Among the 6 post-graduates, two are Brahmins, one each is Khatri Bhatia, Bania and Ramgarhia. Two with engineering degree are Jat Sikhs and one with degree in medicine is a Bahmin. It is worth mentioning here that among scheduled castes only 4 persons have been recorded as graduates in Ramdasia community. No person has achieved any post-graduate degree among the surveyed population of the scheduled castes though one male of Balmiki community has attained a technical diploma.

Average Educational Score

The study of average educational score for individual, male and female, gives an index to the level of education attained by the people. The score has been assigned to individuals with reference to educational level attained as indicated below :

Educational level	*Score*
Illiterate	0
Literate without educational level	1
Primary and Middle	2
Matriculation or higher secondary	3
Technical and non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and their equivalents	4
Graduate and post-graduate degree and their equivalents	5
Ph.D. or equivalent or higher	6

The cumulative score of all individuals, males and females, aged 5 and above has been divided by total number of individuals, males and females, to obtain average per head.

The average per head educational score for the town is 1.28, which for males is 1.46 and for females is 1.09. Score per household in respect of surveyed area is 5.93, the male score being 3.47 and female 2.46.

The average per head educational score, to a certain extent, depends on occupation. The households with the heads engaged in clerical and related workers have revealed a highest individual average score of 2.29 (2.62 for males and 1.92 for females). The lowest average educational score of 1.15 has been recorded in respect of households with the heads engaged as service workers. With reference to non-workers, the average per head educational score is 1.28 and per household educational score is 6.80.

Table No. V.12 depicts distribution of households by occupational categories of head of household and average educational score.

TABLE NO. V.12

Distribution of Households by occupational Category of Head of Household and Average Educotional Score (Survey Data)

Educational category division-wise	No. of households	Population			Average educational score						Remarks
					Per head			Per household			
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0—1 Professional, technical and related workers	16	80	42	38	2·00	2·21	1·76	10·00	5·81	4·19	
2 Administrative, executive and managerial workers	3	15	7	8	1·47	1·86	1·13	7·33	4·33	3·00	
3 Clerical and related workers	31	136	71	65	2·29	2·62	1·92	10·03	6·00	4·03	
4 Sales workers	35	153	73	80	1·46	1·48	1·44	6·37	3·08	3·29	
5 Service workers	15	68	38	30	1·15	1·34	0·90	5·20	3·40	1·80	
6 Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers & related workers	13	66	34	32	1·27	1·50	1·03	6·46	3·92	2·54	
7, 8 & 9 Production and related workers, transport equipment operators & labourers	106	475	250	225	1·28	1·47	1·06	5·72	3·46	2·26	
10 Workers not classified by occupation	1	6	3	3	1·65	1·66	1·67	9·98	4·98	5·01	
Non-workers	30	159	76	83	1·28	1·59	1·00	6·80	4·03	2·77	
Total	**250**	**1,158**	**594**	**564**	**1·28**	**1·46**	**1·09**	**5·93**	**3·47**	**2·46**	

Locality-wise average score ranges between the lowest 0.56 (0.66 for males and 0.43 for females) for Indira colony and the higest 3.00 3.81 for males and 2.43 for females) for new motor market and residential complex. Caste-wise, the average educational score per head and household score is the highest at 2.66 per head and 8.00 per household for Verma caste and the lowest for Christians. Tables V.13 and V.14 depict the average educational score by locality and by caste respectively. Table No. V.15 provides distribution of households by type and average educational score.

TABLE NO. V.13

Distribution by Average Educational Score Per Head by Localities (Survey Data)

Serial No.	Locality	Average per head educational score			Remarks
		Total	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mohalla Bhatrian	1·88	2·15	1·53	
2	Devi Talab and Portion of Bazar	2·18	2·50	2·00	
3	Kumhar Mohalla	1·46	1·76	1·07	
4	Mohalla Purohitan	1·67	1·95	1·35	
5	Mori Darwaza	1·18	1·37	1·00	
6	Mohalla Jattan (Near Kuan Bharamal)	1·71	1·80	1·60	
7	Masjid Mohalla	1·12	1·12	1·12	
8	Gobindpura	1·48	1·86	1·16	
9	Mohalla Zimidaran	1·57	1·72	1·46	
10	Mohalla Mata Raj Kuar	1·25	1·57	0·87	
11	Imliwala Mohalla	1·77	1·94	1·61	
12	Dera Mohalla	1·33	2·00	0·83	
13	Quila Mohalla	1·70	1·93	1·46	
14	Gali Thatherian and Bania Mohalla	1·75	1·81	1·69	
15	Sood Dharamshala	1·62	1·93	1·38	
16	Jhewar Mohalla and Dhobi Mohalla	1·80	2·31	1·21	
17	Mohalla Dehra Sahib Gurdwara	1·04	1·15	0·95	
18	Mariwala	1·39	1·67	1·11	
19	Pipliwala	1·73	2·07	1·32	
20	New Motor Market & Residential Complex	3·00	3·81	2·43	
21	Old Motor Market	1·54	1·60	1·46	
22	Khatik Mohalla	1·23	1·47	1·33	
23	Harijan Mohalla	1·27	1·50	1·04	
24	Balmiki Mohalla	0·97	1·10	0·85	
25	Indira Colony	0·56	0·66	0·43	

TABLE NO. V.14

Distribution of Households by Caste/Tribe/Community and Average Educational Score

Caste/Tribe/Community	Number of Households	Population			Average educational score						Remarks
					Per head			Per household			
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Brahmin	36	160	80	80	1·93	2·17	1·70	8·61	4·83	3·77	
2 Jogi	1	3	1	2	1·00	2·00	0·50	3·00	2·00	1·00	
3 Dhiman	7	30	13	17	1·33	1·61	1·11	5·71	3·00	2·71	
4 Khatri	10	42	22	20	2·07	2·13	2·00	8·50	4·50	4·00	
5 Arora	8	50	25	25	1·88	1·88	1·88	11·75	5·87	5·87	
6 Bhatia	2	6	2	4	2·66	4·00	2·00	8·00	4·00	4·00	
7 Verma	7	21	12	9	1·61	2·08	1·00	4·85	3·57	1·28	
8 Bania	14	70	35	35	1·87	2·17	1·57	9·35	5·42	3·92	
9 Sood	1	6	3	3	1·66	1·66	1·66	10·00	5·00	5·00	
10 Rajput	10	34	17	17	1·70	1·94	1·47	5·80	3·30	2·50	
11 Gujjar	5	13	7	6	1·07	1·00	1·16	2·80	1·40	1·40	
12 Ramgarhia	5	22	11	11	1·90	2·36	1·45	8·40	5·20	3·20	
13 Lohar	5	33	18	15	1·51	1·72	1·26	10·00	6·20	3·80	
14 Nai	10	45	25	20	1·51	1·72	1·25	6·80	4·30	2·50	
15 Dhobi	1	3	2	1	1·66	1·50	2·00	5·00	3·00	2·00	
16 Jhewar	12	67	30	37	0·98	1·26	0·75	5·50	3·16	2·33	
17 Kumhar	2	9	4	5	0·33	0·50	0·20	1·50	1·00	0·50	
18 Teli	2	8	4	4	1·25	1·25	1·25	5·00	2·50	2·50	
19 Jat (Sikh)	17	86	43	43	1·80	2·09	1·51	9·11	5·29	3·82	
20 Jat (Hindu)	4	21	11	10	1·71	2·00	1·40	9·00	5·50	3·50	
21 Saini	14	63	32	31	1·20	1·40	1·00	5·42	3·21	2·21	
22 Kamboj	1	11	5	6	2·00	2·20	1·83	22·00	11·00	11·00	
23 Bhatra	3	18	8	10	1·55	1·87	1·30	9·33	5·00	4·33	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24 Khatik	11	61	30	31	0·95	0·96	0·93	5·27	2·63	2·63	
25 Ramdasia	27	114	62	52	1·24	1·58	0·84	5·25	3·62	1·62	
26 Chamar	8	40	20	20	1·17	1·40	0·95	5·87	3·50	2·35	
27 Balmiki	11	56	33	23	1·35	1·69	0·86	6·90	5·09	1·81	
28 Muslim	11	47	27	20	0·72	0·74	0·70	3·09	1·81	1·27	
29 Noongar	1	2	1	1	2·00	2·00	2·00	4·00	2·00	2·00	
30 Christian	1	4	2	2	0·75	1·00	0·50	3·00	2·00	1·00	
31 Others	2	11	8	3	0·81	1·00	0·33	4·50	4·00	0·50	
32 Passi	1	2	1	1	2·00	2·00	2·00	4·00	2·00	2·00	
G. Total	**250**	**1,158**	**594**	**564**	**1·28**	**1·46**	**1·09**	**5·93**	**3·47**	**2·46**	

TABLE NO. V.15

Distribution of Households by Type and Average Educational Score

Serial No	Type of household	Number of households	Population			Average Educational Score						Remarks
						Per head			Per household			
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Nuclear	171	707	367	340	1·57	1·80	1·33	6·52	3·86	2·65	
2	Supplemented nuclear	2	12	9	3	0·16	0·22	0·00	1·00	1·00	0·00	
3	Subnuclear	4	14	5	9	1·07	1·80	0·66	3·75	2·25	1·50	
4	Single person	8	8	7	1	0·87	0·85	1·00	0·87	0·75	0·12	
5	Supplemented sub-nuclear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	Collateral joint	4	24	10	14	1·08	1·00	1·14	6·00	2·50	3·50	
7	Supplemented collateral joint	5	34	16	18	1·23	1·68	0·83	8·40	5·40	3·00	
8	Lineal joint	26	177	94	83	1·45	1·67	1·20	9·88	6·03	3·84	
9	Supplemented lineal joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	Lineal collateral joint	7	64	30	34	1·28	1·43	1·14	11·71	6·14	5·57	
11	Supplemented lineal collateral joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	Other (Specify)	23	118	56	62	1·56	1·87	1·29	8·04	4·56	3·47	

Nuclear families which are in majority (68.4 per cent) lead in average educational score with 1.57 per head and 6.52 per household. The lowest average educational score of 0.16 per head and 1.00 per household has been recorded by supplemented nuclear families which were only two in the surveyed households.

Enrollment, Non-enrollment in Schools

8 out of 103 males and 10 out of 95 females in the age-group 5—9 and 10 out of 93 males and 10 out of 85 females in the age-group 10—14 were not found to be studying in the various educational institutions and this shows a good progress towards achieving cent-percent goal of sending present generation children to school upto matric level. However, in the higher age-group 15—19, a good number of children 31 out of 53 males and 44 out of 60 females were not found to be attending educational institutions, which shows a slow progress towards higher education. Only 2 out of 58 males and 3 out of 71 females in the age-group 20—24 were found to be studying and none in the age-group 25+. Those found not studying in the age-group 5—9 and 10—14 belong to all the religions in the town. Table No. V.16 provides age-wise data on non-enrollment with religion-wise break-up.

TABLE NO. V.16

Non-enrolement of Children of School Going Age (5—14) by Sex, Age and Religion (Survey Data)

Religion	Age-group (School going age)	Total		Children not attending school	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Religions	5—9	103	95	8	10
	10—14	93	85	10	10
Hindu	5—9	87	69	5	7
	10—14	67	73	8	8
Sikh	5—9	11	21	1	1
	10—14	18	10	..	2
Muslim	5—9	5	4	2	1
	10—14	7	2	2	..
Christian	5—9	..	1	..	1
	10—14	1	..	..	..

Out of 18 males and 20 females found not studying in the age-group 5—14, 7 males and 6 females belong to scheduled castes and they are distributed as Balmiki, Chamar, Khatik, Pasi and Ramdasia castes among the scheduled castes in the town. Again, out of those not attending educational activities in the age-group 5—14, majority of 15 males and 5 females are non-migrants and only 3 males and 15 females are migrants.

Out of 250 households surveyed for special study, 160 households have children of school going age 5—14. Among these, 6 households or 3.75 per cent of the households of school going age did not send their children to school and 22 households or 13.75 per cent send only some of their children to school. Table No. V.17 presents data on distribution of households with children not attending school.

TABLE NO. V.17

Distribution of Households by Children Not Attending School

Distribution of households	Total households	Households with boys only	Households with girls only	Households with both boys & girls
1	2	3	4	5
Having children of school going age	160	48	35	77
All the children not sent to school	6	2	3	1
Some of the children not sent to school	22	2	4	16

If both male and female children of school going age are not enrolled in school it is turned as default consistancy. There is only one such household belonging to Muslim community engaged as unskilled manual worker in the present study. If all male children of school going age are enrolled but not female children, it has been defined as default inconsistancy. There are 2 such households, head of one of the households has middle level education and one is educated upto Matric. One of the head is an unskilled manual worker and the other holds intermediate professional and related post. In case some male and female children are enrolled and not others, it has been defined as default inconsistancy unstructured. There are two such households, head of one of households is educated upto middle level only and the other is illiterate. Further one of the head is a Hindu engaged as a skilled manual worker and the other is a cultivator.

The study has also revealed that out of the surveyed population of school going age, 15 males (7.66 per cent) and 11 females (6.11 per cent) never attended school and 3 males (1.53 per cent) and 6 females (3.33 per cent) discontinued their studies. In case of males, reasons mentioned for never attendance are poverty in 6 cases, no interest in study in 2 cases, for want of birth certificate in one case and in 6 cases, the parents have indicated their desire to admit them in the next year. In respect of females, in case of 2, the reason is no interest in study, 2 are dumb/deaf cases, 2 on account of poverty and 4 have shown their desire to admit them next year. For discontinuation of study, the reason quoted in respect of males is no interest in study whereas in respect of females on account of poverty. Further of the three males, one discontinued after Class II, one while in Class IV and one after Class VIII. In respect of 6 females who discontinued their studies, 3 did it while in Class VI, 2 in VIII and one in X Class. The three male cases related to head of the households engaged as mason, loader and shop assistant and out of the 6 female cases, 3 heads were working as street vendors, one each as a labourer, a clerk and a sweeper. Thus all the cases of discontinuation of study belong to the heads in lower socio-economic strata with poor incomes and thus poverty can be infered as a major cause for never attending school and discontinuation of study.

Age at Marriage

Among the 699 males in the sample population, 302 are found to be married and among 646 females 320 are married. Among the various age-groups of currently married males, the age-group 20—24 and among the currently married females the age-group 14—19 claim the highest incidence of marriage. While considering males of present age 25 and above, 52.92 per cent of the total currently married males, report their age at marriage as 20—24 and 23.36 per cent as 25—29. A good proportion of males constituting 20.80 per cent have reported their age at marriage as 14—19. Only one male has mentioned his age at marriage below 14 years and 7 males married as late as between 30—34 years of age. In respect of females of present age 14 and above majority of them 55.31 per cent have stated their age at marriage in the age-group 14—19, followed by age-group 20—24 with 26.56 per cent. A good percentage making 15 per cent even married below the age of 14 compared to only one case relating to males in this tender age-group. 10 have recorded to have married between age-group 25—29 and none after the age of 29. The age at marriage and present age of married males and females are given in the sub-joined Table No. V.18.

TABLE NO. V.18

Age at Marriage as Related to Sex and Present Age (Survey Data)

Present age	Age at marriage																	
	Males									Females								
	Below 14 years	14—19 years	20—24 years	25—29 years	30—34 years	35—39 years	40—44 years	45+ years	Total	Below 14 years	14—19 years	20—24 years	25—29 years	30—34 years	35—39 years	40—44 years	45+ years	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
14—24	..	6	22	..	..	..	..	..	28	8	44	16	..	..	..	..	..	68
25—34 Years	..	21	53	19	3	..	..	..	96	11	48	31	6	..	..	..	..	96
35—44 Years	1	20	46	26	2	..	..	..	95	12	38	23	2	..	..	..	..	75
45—54 Years	..	6	25	6	..	..	..	..	37	2	16	8	1	..	..	..	..	27
55+ Years	..	10	21	13	2	..	..	..	46	15	31	7	1	..	..	..	..	54
Total	**1**	**63**	**167**	**64**	**7**	..	..	..	**302**	**48**	**177**	**85**	**10**	..	..	..	..	**320**

Thus males with marriage age-group 14—19 and females with marriage age-group below 14 are distributed over all the present age-groups starting from 14—24.

Religion, Age at Marriage and Trend

Age at marriage, total number of married males and married females in each religion as obtained from the survey data are tabulated below in Table No. V.19.

TABLE NO. V. 19

Age at Marriage and Total Number of Ever Married Males/Females by Religion and Their percentage (Survey Data)

Age at marriage	Ever married males/Females by religion										Ever Married Males/Females (percentage)									
	All Religions		Hinduism		Sikhism		Islam		Christianity		All Religions		Hinduism		Sikhism		Islam		Christianity	
	M	F	M	F	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	19	20	21
All ages	302	320	227	243	59	61	15	15	1	1	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Below—14	1	48	1	35	..	8	..	4	..	1	0·33	15·00	0·44	14·40	..	13·11	..	26·67	..	100·00
14—19	63	177	43	137	13	33	6	7	1	..	20·86	55·31	18·94	56·38	22·04	54·10	40·00	46·67	100·00	..
20—24	167	85	132	65	29	16	6	4	..	..	55·30	26·56	58·15	26·75	49·15	26·23	40·00	26·66	..	..
25—29	64	10	46	6	15	4	3	..	..	..	21·19	3·13	20·27	2·47	25·42	6·56	20·00	..	..	..
30—34	7	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2·32	..	2·20	..	3·39	..	..	..	..	..
35+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

In the surveyed population, there are 302 married males of whom 227 are Hindus, 59 Sikhs, 15 of Islam faith and one is a Christian. The married women in the surveyed population are 320, out of which 243 belong to Hindu religion, 61 follow Sikhism, 15 are Muslims and one is a Christian. It can be observed from the above table that marriage of the majority of the currently married women in all the religions had taken place between the age of 14—19 whereas in the case of males the majority had their age of marriage 20—24 i.e. 5 years higher than that of the females.

Education, Age at Marriage and Trend

An analysis of the impact of education on the age at marriage of women and men reveals that most of the women whether illiterate or literate without educational level got married while in the age-group 14—19. Whereas majority of the literate females with educational level primary and above got married in the next higher age-group 20—24. The study reveals a positive corelation between literacy and age at marriage which increases with the increase in the level of education. Table No. V.20 depicts percentage distribution of married women/men by educational level and age at marriage.

TABLE NO. V.20

Distribution of Married Women/Men by Educational Level and Age at Marriage (Survey Data)

Age at marriage	Percentage to total married women							Percentage to total married men						
	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary	Middle	Matric/ secondary	Higher secondary/ Intermediate/Pre-university	Graduate & above	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary	Middle	Matric/ Secondary	Higher secondary/ Intermediate/Pre-university	Graduate and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All ages	52·81	3·75	19·06	9·38	12·50	0·31	2·19	25·50	5·96	14·24	18·21	23·51	5·30	7·28
Below 14	72·92	6·25	10·42	8·33	2·08	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	..	..
14—19	51·98	3·39	20·34	10·17	13·00	0·56	0·56	30·16	7·94	9·52	22·22	20·64	1·59	7·93
20—24	45·88	3·53	20·00	8·24	18·82	..	3·53	26·95	4·79	13·77	17·36	24·55	7·19	5·39
25—29	30·00	..	30·00	10·00	..	..	30·00	20·31	6·25	15·63	18·75	25·00	4·69	9·37
30—34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·29	57·14	..	..	..	28·57
35+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. V.21 portrays average age at marriage as related to educational level and time of marriage for ever married males and females.

TABLE NO. V.21

Average Age at Marriage as Related to Educational Level and Time of Marriage

Educational level	Number of ever married		Average age at marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at marriage of ever married females who married		
	Males	Females	Earlier than 30 years	15—29 years	Within 15 years	Earlier than 30 years	15—29 years	Within15 year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**302**	**320**	**20·4**	**21·1**	**22·4**	**15·0**	**16·8**	**18·8**
Illiterate	77	169	19·0	20·8	21·7	15·0	16·2	18·0
Literate (without educational level)	18	12	22·6	21·7	20·0	13·2	23·8	19·0
Primary	43	61	21·3	22·1	23·5	16·3	17·3	19·3
Middle	55	30	21·5	20·3	21·5	14·5	17·3	17·1
Matric/Secondary	71	40	19·5	20·8	22·4	20·0	16.3	19·1
Hr. Secondary/Intermediate/ Pre-university	16	1	..	22·3	23·8	..	..	16·0
Graduate and above	22	7	19·5	21·7	24.2	..	20·0	24·0

The average age at marriage has recorded an increasing trend over time both in respect of males and females. The average age of males which was 20.4 years for those married 30 years back has gradually increased to 22.4 years for those who married within the last 15 years. In respect of females the average age has increased from 15 years for those who married 30 years ago, to 18.8 years for those marrying within the last 15 years. Literacy and educational level has shown a positive correlation with the age at marriage. The average age at marriage has shown a variation range between 21.7 and 24.2 years for illiterate and graduate and above in respect of males married within the last 15 years. With regard to females also, the average age of marriage has varied between 18.0 years for illiterates and 24 years for those with educational level graduate and above.

Widow / Widower / Divorced / Separated-Remarriage

27 cases of widow and 11 cases of widower were reported among the surveyed population and out of these none of the widows and 3 widowers have reported their remarriage. Among all the religions, widow marriage is not prohibited by law or custom. But unlike the male, a widowed or divorced female finds it difficult to get a partner for remarriage. One of the reasons is that most of the males do not like to take the responsibility of bringing up the progeny born out of the first marriage. Social stigma attached to widow's remarriage is the second factor which makes it difficult for a divorced or widowed female to get a partner. Out of the three cases of widower remarriage, 2 belong to Hindu Jhewar caste and one to Muslim. Two of the cases pertain to age-group below 25 and one to 25—34 when the widowhood occurred. The reason for remarriage reported was partner's death. Table No. V.22 portrays data on this aspect.

TABLE NO. V.22

Widow/Widower Remarriage by Age of becoming Widow/Widower and Caste/Community

Caste/Community	Number reporting to have become widow/widower at age						Number of remarried out of those who became widow/widower at the age of					
	Below 25		25—34		35 and above		Below 25		25—34		35 and above	
	Widow	Widower	Widow	Widower	Widow	Widower	Widow	Widower	Widow	Widower	Widow	Widower
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Brahmin	1	..	1	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khatri	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arora	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bania	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jat Sikh	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saini	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramgarhia	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lohar	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nai	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhewar	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Ramdasia	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khatik	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teli	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total	**1**	**1**	**5**	**2**	**21**	**5**	..	**2**	..	**1**	..	..

There is no case of reported divorce or separation in the surveyed households.

Inter-caste/Inter-religion Marriage

There was no case of inter-caste or inter-religion marriage reported from any of the 250 surveyed households.

Mother-tongue and Subsidiary Language (Surveyed population)

Out of 1,345 surveyed population, majority of 858 (63.79 per cent) have Punjabi as their mother tongue. 481 (35.77 per cent) speak Hindi and 3 persons (0.22 per cent) each have Urdu, Nepali and Garhwali as their mother tongues. All speakers of Hindi, irrespective of their period of stay in the town, can speak Punjabi as their subsidiary language and all speakers of Hindi/Urdu/Nepali/Garhwali, without any consideration of their period of settlement in the town, can speak Hindi as their subsidiary language. The duration of stay in the town for majority of the persons constituting 52.64 per cent is more than 10 years, for 22.90 per cent between 5—9 years and 24.46 per cent settled in the town during the last four years.

CHAPTER VI

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES

Births, deaths and migration constitute three major components of population dynamics. Migration from India to other countries and vice-versa was of very insignificant magnitude till 40's. The partition of the country is an unforgettable event in the history of the country which resulted in a mass movement of hoards of Hindus and Sikhs from Pakistan to India and lot of Muslims particularly from Punjab to Pakistan. This had an important impact on the demographic and social trends of both the countries. Many a people were compelled to leave their ancestral homes and traditional occupation and adopt to a new and different environment and occupation. The trend of migration is more to urban areas in comparison to rural areas. To make an indepth study, particulars regarding history of migration and settlement of families in the town were collected during the present survey.

Table No. VI.1 gives the distribution of sampled households by size and migration status.

TABLE NO. VI.1

Distribution of Sample Households by size of Household and its Migration Status

Migration status (place of birth of head of household)	Number of members in the household				
	1	2—5	6—9	10 & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mani Majra Town (Non-migrant households)	2	27	28	9	66
Other places within the district	..	6	9	2	17
Other States of the country	5	94	45	6	150
Foreign countries	1	5	10	1	17
Total migrant households	**6**	**105**	**64**	**9**	**184**
Grand Total	**8**	**132**	**92**	**18**	**250**

The heads of only 66 households constituting 26.4 per cent of the total 250 households were born in Mani Majra town. The heads of remaining 184 households (73.6 per cent) have migrated to Mani Majra. Heads of 17 households have migrated to the town from other rural areas of the Union Territory Chandigarh. None of the head of the household has migrated from urban areas of Chandigarh i.e. Chandigarh city and its outgrowth. Majority of the heads of the 150 households forming 60 per cent of the total surveyed households have migrated to the town from other States/Union Territories of India. As many as 17 heads of the households (6.8 per cent) have migrated from foreign countries and majority of them 16 are from Pakistan and one from Nepal. Those from Pakistan apparently have migrated at the time of partition. Of the 66 non-migrant households, 2 are single member households, 27 households (40.9 per cent) comprise 2 to 5 members, 28 families (42.4 per cent) consist of 6 to 9 members and the remaining 9 households (13.64 per cent) are of size 10 and above. As against this, out of 184 migrant households, 105 (57.07 per cent) households have 2 to 5 members, 64 families (34.78 per cent) comprise 6 to 9 members, and 9 households (4.89 per cent) are still large families with 10 members and above. This analysis shows that migrant families have comparatively smaller

families when compared with non-migrant households and this holds good for all types of migrants whether within the district or from other states or from foreign country. Detailed data with regard to distribution of households by number of members, migration status and place of birth of head of household can be seen in Appendix Table No. 1.

Distribution of Households by Locality and Place of Birth

Table No. VI.2 furnishes data on migration with reference to place of birth of head of the household and by locality in the town in which the head of the household presently resides.

TABLE NO. VI. 2

Distribution of Households by Locality and Place of Birth of Head of Household

Locality	Number of households where head of household born in							
	Same town	Within district		Other States		Other Countries	Total	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Mohalla Bhatrian	1	..	..	1	5	1	1	7
2 Devi Talab and portion of Bazar	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
3 Kumhar Mohalla	2	..	..	3	1	2	3	5
4 Mohalla Purohitan	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	7
5 Mori Darwaza	3	..	..	1	2	2	1	7
6 Mohalla Jattan (Near Kuan Bharamal)	5	..	..	3	2	..	3	7
7 Masjid Mohalla	5	1	..	..	1	..	1	6
8 Gobindpura	1	..	..	5	2	..	5	3
9 Mohalla Zimidaran	5	..	..	5	..	2	5	7
10 Mohalla Mata Raj Kaur & Smadhi gate	4	..	..	3	1	..	3	5
11 Imliwala Mohalla	4	..	..	2	2	1	2	7
12 Dera Mohalla	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	2
13 Quila Mohalla	2	..	..	3	2	..	3	4
14 Gali Thatherian	..	..	..	3	2	1	3	3
15 Sood Dharamshala and Harmilap Mandir	1	..	..	4	3	1	4	5
16 Jhewar Mohalla	2	..	..	4	1	..	4	3
17 Mohalla Gurdwara Dehra Sahib	2	1	..	2	2	..	3	4
18 Mariwala	4	10	..	16	10	..	26	14
19 Pipliwala	2	2	..	22	4	..	24	6
20 New Motor Market & Residential Complex	..	..	..	3	3	2	3	5
21 Old Motor Market	..	2	..	3	1	..	5	1
22 Khatik Mohalla	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	7
23 Harijan Mohalla	5	1	..	2	1	1	3	7
24 Balmiki Mohalla	6	..	..	2	..	..	2	6
25 Indira Colony	1	..	..	9	3	1	9	5
Total	**66**	**17**	..	**99**	**51**	**17**	**116**	**134**

Out of the total 66 heads of the households born in the town and who are non-migrants, 6 are residents of Balmiki mohalla, 5 each are residents of mohalla Purohitan, mohalla Jattan, Masjid mohalla, mohalla Zimidaran, Harijan mohalla and the remaining are distributed in various localities as shown in the said table. Out of 184 migrant households, 36 were found in Mariwala and 28 in Pipliwala, these two constituting 34.78 per cent of the total migrant households.

Out of total 150 migrant heads of the households from other states, 99 have migrated from rural areas and 51 from urban areas. Majority of these heads numbering 61 (39 from urban and 22 from rural areas) came from the neighbouring state of Punjab followed by Haryana with 46 such heads of the households and 30 from Uttar Pradesh. In proportion terms, migrant heads of households constituted 40.67 per cent from Punjab, 30.67 per cent from Haryana and 20 per cent from U.P. of the total migrant households, these three states together constituting 91.34 per cent of the total migrant households from other states. The remaining 8.66 per cent were from Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi. There was no migrant household from the southern or western or eastern states.

Table No. VI.3 shows distribution of households by migration status and place of birth of head of the household and composition by sex and age of members. Those 14 and above years of age have been treated as adult and upto 14 years are considered as minors.

TABLE NO. VI. 3

Distribution of Households by Migration Status and Place of Birth of Head of Household and Composition by sex and Age of Members

Migration status and place of birth of head of the household		Number of households where composition by sex and age of members is						
		Adult male and female minor male/ female	Adult male and female	Adult male only	Adult Female only	Adult male & minor male or female	Adult Female and minor male or female	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total		**199**	**42**	**8**	**1**	..	..	**250**
A Non-migrant (Born in the same town)		53	11	2	..	..	..	66
B Migrants								
I Born outside the town but within the district								
	(a) Rural	15	2	..	..	..	..	17
	(b) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Born in other States								
(i) Haryana	(a) Rural	30	3	1	..	..	..	34
	(b) Urban	8	4	..	..	..	..	12
(ii) Himachal Pradesh	(a) Rural	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
	(b) Urban	4	1	..	..	..	..	5
(iii) Madhya Pradesh	(a) Rural	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	(b) Urban	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
(iv) Punjab	(a) Rural	30	9	..	..	..	..	39
	(b) Urban	18	2	2	..	..	..	22
(v) Rajasthan	(a) Rural	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	(b) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Uttar Pradesh	(a) Rural	16	1	3	..	..	..	20
	(b) Urban	8	2	..	..	..	..	10
(vii) Delhi U.T.	(a) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Urban	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
III Other Countries								
(i) Nepal		1	..	..	..	..	..	1
(ii) Pakistan		10	5	..	1	...	..	16

As it can be observed from the above table VI.3 that there is not much variation in the percentage of composition of households with regard to migration status as related to place of birth of head of the household. Majority proportion comprising 80.4 per cent of the non-migrant surveyed households and 79.3 per cent of the migrant surveyed households comprise of adult male and female as well as minor male and female members. Similarly, 16.6 per cent of the non-migrant and 16.8 per cent of the migrant surveyed households have only adult male and female members. The proportion of households with adult males only is very small, it being 3.0 per cent in respect of non-migrant households and 3.3 per cent for migrant households. There is only single household which has only adult female and this is a migrant household.

Migrants with respect to Last Residence as related to Place of Birth

A comparative study of migration with regard to both place of birth and place of last residence may provide some interesting features of migration given in Table No. VI.4.

TABLE NO. VI. 4

Place of Last Residence of Members of Households as Related to Place of Birth

Place of birth	Rural/ Urban	To Place of Birth			
		Place of last residence			
		Same as place of birth		Different from place of birth	
		Male	Female	male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total		**579**	**494**	**120**	**152**
	Rural	125	171	64	91
	Urban	454	323	56	61
I Born in the same town	Urban	371	215	..	3
II With in the district of enumeration	Rural	23	6	7	4
	Urban	19	18	12	11
III Born in other states	Rural	102	165	57	87
	Urban	54	83	44	47
(a) Haryana	Rural	31	55	25	36
	Urban	18	30	7	12
(b) Himachal Pradesh	Rural	10	8	1	2
	Urban	..	5	5	3
(c) Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	1
(d) Madhya Pradesh	Rural	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2	..	..	2
(e) Maharashtra	Rural	1	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	2
(f) Punjab	Rural	42	80	22	38
	Urban	25	37	22	17
(g) Rajasthan	Rural	1	2	..	2
	Urban	2	1	..	..
(h) Uttar Pradesh	Rural	17	20	9	9
	Urban	6	8	9	7
(i) Delhi U.T.	Rural	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	2	1	3
(IV) Born in other countries	Urban	10	7	..	..
(i) Pakistan	Urban	8	6	..	..
(ii) Nepal	Urban	2	1	..	..

The sample population of 1,345 comprises of 1,073 persons (579 males and 494 females) whose place of last residence was the same as place of birth and 272 persons (120 males and 152 females) whose place of last residence was different from their place of birth. In proportion terms, 20.2 per cent of the sample population had place of last residence other than their place of birth. Out of the 1,073 persons with the last residence same as place of birth, 27.6 per cent are from rural areas and 72.4 per cent are from urban areas. Correspondingly, for the persons with place of last residence different from place of their birth, the proportion from rural areas is comparatively higher with 57.0 per cent and urban areas comparatively lower at 43.0 per cent. There are three persons whose place of last residence was different from place of birth but they were born in the town under study. This means they have migrated from place of birth (Mani Majra town) to some other place of their last residence and have come back to the town. They are non-migrant therefore with reference to the place of their birth but have migration status with regard to their place of last residence. A considerable number of persons (54.6 per cent), having the same place as their last residence and place of birth were in Mani Majra town and as such are non-migrants. Out of the 45.4 per cent migrants (with place of last residence same as place of birth) 6.1 per cent came from union Territory, 37.7 per cent from other states and 1.6 per cent from other countries. Correspondingly, out of the persons with place of last residence different from place of birth, 1.1 per cent were born in Mani Majra town 12.5 per cent belong to U.T., Chandigarh (other than Mani Majra town) whereas 86.4 per cent are from other states and none from other country.

Migration by Stages and Duration of Stay

Table No. VI.5 shows households which have migrated to the town over different opportunities of time.

TABLE NO. VI.5

Stages of Migration

Last residence Rural/Urban/Total	Total households	Households migrated during			
		1965 or earlier	1966—1970	1971—76	1976 and later
	Absolute figures				
Rural	116	40	13	19	44
Urban	68	24	11	8	25
Total	184	64	24	27	69
	Percentages				
Rural	100·00	34·48	11·21	16·38	37·93
Urban	100·00	35·29	16·18	11·77	36·76
Total	100·00	34·78	13·04	14·68	37·50

It can be observed from the table that 1/3rd of the migrant households (34.78 per cent) have settled in the town in 1965 or earlier, another 13.04 per cent came to the town during 1966—70, 14.68 per cent during 1971—75 and almost about 1/3rd (37.50 per cent) in 1976 and later. This shows that migration has been a continuing process over the time. There are insignificant rural urban differentials over a time with regard to settlement of the households in the town. Of the 120 households that have migrated to the town in 1966 or later, 97 households came directly to the town from the place of their origin i.e. place of their birth. Another 23 households came to the town in 2 stages which may comprise village to village then to Mani Majra (2 households), village to medium size town before coming to Mani Majra (3 households), village to city and then to Mani Majra (6 households), medium size town to medium size town before coming to Mani Majra (1 household), city to city and then to Mani Majra (4 households), other countries to medium size town and then to Mani Majra (5 households) and other country to city before coming to Mani Majra (2 households). No set pattern emerges with regard to choice of 1st place or 2nd place of migration. Appendix Table No. 2 portrays data on migration stages of households hailing from outside and time of migration. Out of total 184 migrant households, 116 (63.04 per cent) have come from rural areas and 68 households (36.96 per cent) from urban reas. Of the 17 households migrating from other countries, 16 migrated from Pakistan and one from Nepal. No household has

migrated to the town from other countries after 1965. Out of 17 households migrating from the rural areas of Chandigarh, 16 have migrated in 1965 or earlier and one household during 1971—75 and none after 1975 which is a healthy sign and shows self-reliant economy of the villages of Chandigarh with no push factor for migration to urban areas. No household has migrated from other towns of the district of Union Territory to Mani Majra. This shows absence of any pull factor (economic and even accommodation) in Mani Majra town after 1975 for the population of U.T., Chandigarh, both urban and rural. A total number of 150 households, 99 from rural areas and 51 from urban areas have migrated to the town from other states of India and of these, 31 households (20.67 per cent) have migrated during 1965 or earlier, 24 (16.00 per cent) households during 1966—70, 26 (17.33 per cent) households during 1971—75 and majority of these 69 households (46.00 per cent) during 1976 and later. This shows migration from other states to the referant town has been continuous and is still continuing.

Out of 116 migrating from rural areas, 46 (39.65 per cent) have migrated during 1966 or earlier, 43 households (37.07 per cent) during 1976 and later and 27 households (23.28 per cent) during 1967—75. Of the total migrating households, majority (38.04 per cent) have migrated from places at a distance up to 50 Kms., 10.32 per cent from places located at a distance range of 51 to 100 Kms., 13.05 per cent from places situated in distance range of 101 to 200 Kms. 24.46 per cent have come from places located between 200—500 Kms. and remaining 14.13 per cent from places at a distance of 501 Kms. and above.

Reasons for Migration

During the survey, reasons for migration were also collected from the concerned households. The survey reveals that 54.35 per cent of migrating households have come to the town for seeking employment opportunities. 12.50 per cent of the migrating households came to Chandigarh Union Territory for employment but got settled in Mani Majra town on account of exhorbitant rents in Chandigarh. Another 11.96 per cent are evacuees of the villages which came under Capital Project and were compensated and given alternative sites in the town. 8.70 per cent of the migrant households, settled in the town as they established themselves in some business in the town. The remaining 3.80 per cent have migrated on account of marriage. Out of 100 heads of the households migrating to the town for economic opportunities (employment), 76 (76.0 per cent) have come from rural areas, 4 per cent of the households from small towns, 8 per cent from medium size towns and 12 per cent from the city/cities.

Table No. VI.6 depicts data on broad category of place (village, small town, medium size town/city) from where the households hail, time and reasons of migration.

TABLE NO. VI.6

Broad Category of Place From Where the Household Hails, Time and Reasons for Migration

Broad category of place from where the household hails	Time of migration	Total households	Number of households migrating because of					
			Due to employment	Due to marriage	Due to Exhorbitant rents in Chandigarh	Due to establishing own business	Evacuees of village come under capital project	Partition of Punjab in 1947
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total		**184**	**100**	**7**	**23**	**16**	**22**	**16**
1 Village	Prior to 1966 or during 1966	46	20	..	..	4	22	..
	1967—1970	7	5	2	..	..	..	..
	1971—1975	20	14	2	1	3	..	..
	1976 & later	43	37	..	6	..	..	..
	Total ..	**116**	**76**	**4**	**7**	**7**	**22**	..
2 Small town	Prior to 1966 or during 1966	6	2	1	2	1	..	..
	1967-1970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1971—1975	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	1976 and later	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**8**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**1**	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3 Medium size town	Prior to 1966 or during 1966	3	1	..	1	1	..	..
	1967—1970	5	2	..	2	1	..	..
	1971—1975	5	1	1	2	1	..	..
	1976 and later	12	4	..	6	2	..	..
	Total	**25**	**8**	**1**	**11**	**5**	..	..
4 City	Prior to 1966 or during 1966	20	2	..	..	2	..	16
	1967—1970	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	1971—1975	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	1976 and later	13	8	1	3	1	..	..
	Total	**35**	**12**	**1**	**3**	**3**	..	**16**

With reference to time of migration as related to broad category of place of migration and reason for migration, the general analysis as done above holds valid, whether the place of migration is a village, small/medium size town or a city. During the survey, characteristics of the place of origin at the time of migration were also collected and this is depicted in Appendix Table No. 3. Out of total migrating households, majority of 63.04 per cent have come to the town from villages, 19.02 per cent from cities, 13.59 per cent from medium size towns and remaining 4.35 per cent from small towns and those households are distributed over various periods of time. From Chandigarh district, all the 17 households have migrated from villages. From other states, 66.00 per cent have migrated from villages, 5.33 per cent from small towns, 16.67 per cent from medium size towns and 12.00 per cent from cities. With regard to other countries, all the 17 households have recorded to be migrants from cities.

Table No. VI.7 shows characteristics of places of successive migration in two stages by reasons of migration. This table is self-explanatory.

Table No. VI.8 depicts data on characteristics of places of successive migration in two stages by duration of stay at each place.

TABLE NO. VI.7

Characteristics ofPl ace of Successive Migration in Two Stages by Reasons of Migration

Characteristics of places			1st Stage	Number of house-holds	2nd stage	Number of house-holds	Remarks
			Reasons for migration		Reasons for migration		
1			2	3	4	5	6
Village	Village	Mani Majra	Due to employment	2	Due to employment	2	
Village	Medium sized town	Mani Majra	Due to business	1	Due to business	1	
			Due to employment	1	Due to employment	1	
			Partition of Punjab in 1947	1	For better business opportunities	1	
Village	City	Mani Majra	Due to business	3	For better business opportunities	3	
			Due to employment	1	Due to employment	1	
			Due to employment	1	Due to high rents in Chandigarh	1	
			Due to marriage	1	Due to employment (Transfer)	1	
Medium sized town	Medium sized town	Mani Majra	Due to employment	1	Due to employment	1	
City	City	Mani Majra	Due to employment	2	Due to lower rents in the town	2	
			Due to Business (small business)	2	Due to small business	2	
Other countries	Medium sized town	Mani Majra	Partition in 1947	5	For employment	5	
Other countries	City	Mani Majra	Partition in 1947	2	Employment in Chandigarh and purchased land for setting in Mani Majra	2	
	Total			23		23	

TABLE NO. VI·8

Characteristics of Places of Successive Migration in Two Stages By Duration of Stay at Each Place

Characteristics of the places			1st Stage and duration of stay				No. of house-holds	2nd stage and duration of stay				No. of house-holds
			Less than one year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10+ years		Less than one year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10+ years	
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Village	Village	Mani Majra	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	2
Village	Medium sized town	Mani Majra	..	2	..	1	3	1	..	..	2	3
Village	City	Mani Majra	1	4	..	1	6	1	3	1	1	6
Medium sized town	Medium sized town	Mani Majra	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
City	City	Mani Majra	..	2	..	2	4	1	2	..	1	4
Other countries	Medium sized town	Man Majra	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	5	5
Other countries	City	Mani Majra	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	2
Total			**1**	**10**	..	**12**	**23**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**10**	**23**

Of the 23 such households migrating during the first stage, duration of stay of 12 households is more than 10 years and 11 households is upto 4 years. During the second stage of migration, duration of stay of 10 households in the town is more than 10 years, 11 households upto 4 years and 2 households between 5—9 years. No pattern with regard to places of successive migration and duration of stay at each place emerges from the above analysis.

Unit of Migration

Table No. VI.9 depicts data on unit of migration as related to place of last residence and religion.

TABLE NO. VI·9

Unit of Migration as Related to Place of Last Residence and Religion

Religion	Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others followed		Total migrating households		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu	9	7	35	20	19	10	100	63	37
Sikh	1	..	4	2	3	2	12	8	4
Muslim	..	..	3	2	1	1	7	4	3
Christian	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Total	**10**	**7**	**43**	**24**	**23**	**13**	**120**	**76**	**44**

Majority of the households have migrated to the town with all its members settling in the town all at one time. This was followed by households with male working members first coming to the town followed by other members of the households. However, there is a good proportion of the households whose male working members only came to settle in the town leaving other members at the place of their origin. The above analysis holds good with regard to all the religions. The proportion of households whose all members migrated to the town at a time is 56.58 per cent for rural and 54.55 per cent for urban migrant households. In 30.26 per cent of the rural and 29.55 urban migrant households, male working members came to the town and other members joined them after they got economically settled themselves in the town. The percentage of households where only male working members came to the town is 13.16 for rural and 15.91 for urban migrant households respectively. It is to be noted that this information was collected only in respect of 120 households migrating to the town after 1966 or during 1966 and the same is depicted in Table No. VI.9 given above.

Out of 184 migrating households, 64 have settled in the town prior to 1966 and no data was collected from the latter in respect of their migration. In the remaining 120 households, 37 have reported no relations and there are 83 migrating households reported to have close relations at places from where the heads of the households have migrated. Majority of these households 48 (57.8 per cent) have their parents at the places from where they migrated followed by brothers numbering 17(20.5 per cent). Other close relations comprise mothers (8.4 per cent), fathers (7.2 per cent), wife and children (3.6 per cent) and father's brother (2.4 per cent). Of the total number of households having close relations at places from where they have migrated, 26 are such whose at least one member visited the close relation during the last three years. Duration of stay of these 26 households in the town is upto 4 years. The number of similar households which are staying in the town for 5 to 9 years is 27 and those staying in the town for 10 to 19 years is 29 and upto 20 years there is only one such household. Majority of the households irrespective of period of stay in the town have visited their close relations during the last three years between 1 to 3 times. There are 7 households which did not visit even once their close relations. Appendix Table No. 4 provides data on this aspect, and the appendix Table No. 6 furnishes similar data classified by religion, caste or community of head of households.

Out of 83 households having close relations at places from where they have migrated, 54 have their last residence in rural areas and 29 in urban areas. Again 4 households have their last residence within Chandigarh Union Territory and 79 in other states—27 in Haryana, 22 in Punjab, 6 in Himachal Pradesh, 22 in Uttar Pradesh, one each in Madhya Pradesh and Pakistan. Heads of 66 such households belong to Hindus, 10 to Sikhs, 6 to Muslims and 1 is a Christian. Among such Hindu households, major castes are Brahmin (11), Ramdasia (10), Bania (9), Verma (6) and Rajput (5). Among Sikhs, there are 3 Jat and 2 Saini households. Of the 4 households whose last residence is Union Territory of Chandigarh, 3 are Hindus and one is a Sikh household. Out of the 6 Muslim households, 5 are from Uttar Pradesh and one from Haryana. Hindu households with reference to their last residence are almost evenly

distributed over the various states, although majority of them are from Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. Out of 10 Sikh households, 5 are from Punjab, 2 from Haryana and one each from Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Union Territory of Chandigarh (other than Mani Majra town).

Management of Property at Place of Origin

A good proportion of migrant households from all places irrespective of the stay in the town continue to retain ownership of their landed property in their native places and these account for 45.11 per cent of the migrant households. In majority of the cases constituting 65.0 per cent, the property at the native places of the migrants is being looked after by the parents of the migrants followed by brothers which account for 18.07 per cent. 7.23 per cent of households having property at place of their origin, do not have any arrangement for supervision of property. Appendix tables 6 and 7 furnish data on this aspect. There are only five households having landed property at the place of origin and a total of five members of these households are deriving economic benefit from their landed property. The place of migration of 4 of these households is at a distance ranging between 21 to 50 Kms. and one has property at a place located at a distance range of 201—500 Kms. Of the five households, 3 have the migration period to the town between 5 to 9 years and one each less than 4 years and 10—19 years.

Of the 83 households having property at the place of origin, 24 households are from urban areas and remaining 59 households from rural areas. None of the 17 households migrating to Mani Majra from rural areas of U.T., Chandigarh, owns any property at their original village. Out of the 17 households migrating from other countries, none of them owns property at their places of origin.

Appendix Table Nos. 5, 7 and 8 depict data on property at the place of origin cross classified by distance and duration of stay. Of the 83 households migrating from other states to the town and owning property at their places of origin, 5 are migrants for less than 1 year, 14 have been staying in the town for 1 to 4 years, 29 for a period of 5—9 years, another 29 for 10 to 19 years and six have more than 20 years stay in the town.

CHAPTER VII

NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

In any area, whether urban or rural in character, neighbourly contacts are consequence of physical proximity and mutual helpfulness which may occur in various forms, for instance borrowing and lending of money, helping a person who is sick or in any other adversity. The process of urbanisation is generally viewed acting in the opposite direction to the preservation of neighbourhood life because urban life is wholly impersonal and lacks primary group intimacy. The general opinion is that urban life is wholly sophisticated and fellow feeling among neighbourers does not go beyond a polite expression of goodwill. Consequently, some sociologists have tried to draw a distinction between neighbourhood in the city and in the rural areas by designating the group relationship in the rural area as 'primary' or 'intimate' and face to face association and cooperation' characterised by the 'we' feeling and the group relationship in the city as 'secondary' and characterised by the 'me feeling'.

The most distinctive characteristics of a neighbourhood according to Carpenter are—

"Its relation with a local area sufficiently compact to permit frequent intimate association and the emergence out of such association of sufficient homogeneity and unity to permit a primarily face to face social grouping endowed with a strong sense of self consciousness and capable of influencing the behaviour of its several constituents." *Neighbourhood is only a sub-section of the city/town and its position in the urban structure can not be overlooked. Even the most unplanned town does not come up in a completely random fashion though it is not controlled by a 'master plan'. Neighbourhood is not to be conceived as a physical entity alone, it is a social and moral entity as well. Hence in considering neighbourhood pattern, we have to consider the social class of any given area, its functions and the behaviour that constitutes neighbourhood life.

The town under study became a notified area only in 1976. Although it was a census town from 1961 to 1976, it was not recognised as a town by UT Chandigarh Administration and was administratively under the jurisdiction of a village panchayat. Typically urban institutions and voluntary organisations for social service have not yet emerged in the town. No such neighbourhood pattern as can be strictly stratified into social, cultural or economic gruops is discernible. Mani Majra being a medium class town, geographical and social elements have not yet intermingled but both have to be considered for studying the neighbourhood pattern in the town.

As mentioned earlier, the town which has an area of 3.40 Sq. Kms. has grown around the fort area of the Mani Majra revenue estate as a nucleous and gradually Abadi area in an unplanned manner over the agricultural land around. There is no planned centrally located commercial area or any central place for public or private institutions. The commercial activities are found spread in a linear fashion over the main roads passing through the town. The town has not been divided into wards and it constitutes a single unit. After discussion with Secretary N.A.C. Mani Majra and knowledgeable persons of the town and evidence gathered during the field survey, 9 neighbourhoods of the town have been selected which are discussed here. The location of the area in which they live, their standard of living, their dependence on each other for various purposes, their belonging to the same caste/community are some of the factors that contribute towards the sense of oneness.

In each of the selected areas, main characteristics such as boundaries of the neighbourhood, ethnic composition, occupational set up and social strata of sample neighbourhoods were studied.

Particulars of Individuals Covered

For canvassing the neighbourhood schedule, relatively knowledgeable and sophisticated informants were selected for interviewing. The names of neighbourhood selected and number of neighbourhood and community life (NCL) schedules canvassed in each neighbourhood are depicted in the sub-joined Table No. VII.1.

---

*Carpenter, Encyclopedia of the Social Science, New York, 1923.

TABLE NO. VII.1

Sl. No.	Neighbourhood	Number of NCL schedules canvassed
1	Mariwala	10
2	Pipliwala	7
3	Indira Colony	4
4	New Motor Market and Residential Complex	2
5	Balmiki Mohalla	2
6	Gobindpura	2
7	Harijan Mohalla	5
8	Mohalla Jattan	10
9	Mohalla Mata Raj Kaur	8
	Total	**50**

Out of the 50 informants, 48 were Hindus including Sikhs and 2 Muslims. Among the 50 informants, 38 (76 per cent) had their stay in their respective neighbourhoods for ten years or more, 8 interviewees for four to nine years, 3 for one to three years and one for less than 1 year. Of these interviewees, 12 were in the age-group 20—34, 32 in the age-group 35—59 and 6 in the age-group 60 and above. The following statements VII.2, VII.3 and VII.4 show the distribution of the interviewees by ethnic composition, occupation and educational level.

TABLE NO. VII.2

Ethnic group	No. of Interviewees
Brahmin	9
Khatri	2
Arora	2
Bania	3
Sood	1
Verma (Sunar)	1
Jat	5
Saini	2
Gujjar	3
Ramdasia	7
Balmiki	5
Chamar	4
Khatik	1
Jhewar	2
Kumhar	1
Muslim	2
Total	**50**

TABLE NO. VII.3

Occupation	No. of Interviewees
Professional, technical and related workers	6
Clerical and related workers	7
Sales workers	6
Service workers	2
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers & related workers	2
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	25
Non-workers	2
Total	**50**

TABLE NO. VII.4

Educational level	No. of Interviewees
Illiterate	13
Literate without educational level	1
Primary	6
Middle	9
Matric/Higher secondary	15
Non-technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree	1
Graduate and above	5
Total	**50**

In the present study, the localities except new motor market and residential complex are situated in different parts of the town having a little variation in their socio-economic composition. The selected neighbourhoods with regard to their boundaries, socio-economic structure, availability of amenities are discussed in the following paragraphs.

1 *Mariwala*

The neighbourhood is named after the shrine of 'Gugga Pir', the snake deity. A fair is held in this neighbourhood in the honour of the

deity in August-September. Mariwala came into being only after 1952 with the coming into existence of Chandigarh city, the capital of erstwhile Punjab state. The evacuees of the villages Kanchanpura, Kailor, Kalibar and Kheri which were acquired for Capital Project Chandigarh were allotted the undeveloped residential sites in this area. Initially, scheduled castes viz., Balmikis, Ramdasias and Chamars of the said villages were rehabilitated in this area and with the passage of time people of lower and middle classes of different faiths managed to accommodate themselves either as tenants or the owners after purchasing the land from the allottees and others holding the possession of nearby fields. The people of the area are generally engaged in casual labour, agricultural labour, service and small scale dairy farming. Due to proximity of the area to the Chandigarh city, the neighbourhood has attracted the labour class and low paid persons working in Chandigarh city on account of comparatively cheaper accommodation. Mariwala extends on a plain area alongwith the old Ropar road. In the north-west, the neighbourhood touches the said road and in the west-south. Chandigarh—Kalka railway line has limited its extension. In the north-east the boundary is determined by a link road from the old Ropar road to the old town. In the south-east and south-west, agriculture fields are in existence. There is a senior secondary school in this neighbourhood. There is no proper market in the area. Few petty grocery and sweet meat shops are located in the houses and on the old Ropar road. Medical facilities are availed of outside the neighbourhood.

2 *Pipliwala*

The name is attributed to an old Pipal tree. The time and conditions of settlement of the neighbourhood are the same as of the Mariwala except the allottees, who were rehabilitated here were of the backward classes, such as carpenter (Tarkhan), blacksmith (Lohar), barber (Nai) and waterman (Jhewar). Families of a few Brahmins and Jats are also residing. Pipliwala also has even land scape and is situated on the old Ropar road quite opposite to the Mariwala neighbourhood. In the north-west, it is bounded by railway lines whereas on the other sides it is surrounded by fields. Residents living herein are mostly engaged in work connected with construction, automobile repair and services in and around Chandigarh city. Jats are engaged in agricultural pursuits and small dairy farming. One of the family of Jat Sikhs is also deployed in road transport and stone crushing work.

3 *Indira Colony*

It is reported that the neighbourhood has derived its name after the late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, who once visited the area during her election tour in 1980. Landless casual labourers working in and around Chandigarh initially settled themselves here in temporary huts and later on under the government's 20 point programme, most of the dwellers were allotted residential sites and also provided with loans for better construction of their houses. Further, N.A.C. Mani Majra constructed a pucca road and brick paved lanes and also arranged the water supply system and electric connections. Indira colony lies both on plain and uneven landscape outside the peripherial limits in the north of old Mani Majra town. The dwellers who have not yet been allotted the sites are residing on the uneven surface and facing unhygienic and unsatisfactory living conditions. The Chamar and Balmiki communities almost cover half the strength of population living therein. People having faith in Islam, are also in good number. Inhabitants of this locality are mostly engaged in casual labour, scavenging services and as construction labourers.

4 *New Motor Market and Residential Complex*

This neighbourhood is the distinct and posh locality of the town spread in a linear fashion on the Chandigarh-Kalka road. The long awaiting demand of the residents and the persons engaged in automobile trade to shift the old unwieldy motor market to a spacious place was conceded to by the Chandigarh Administration and in late seventies development work started. Commercial and residential sites of different sizes were sold at a fixed price to the applicants and also on lottery basis and on auction basis under certain provisions. The area is provided with all modern amenities. Due to speedy construction, the neighbourhood has come up in a short span of time. No particular community has the claim to be in numerical strength. The residents of this locality are rich businessmen and high salaried persons who are dependent upon Chandigarh city for their daily needs.

5 *Balmiki Mohalla*

The neighbourhood is named after the Balmiki community which is said to have been living here since the origin of the town. Before the development of urban estate Panchkula and new residential complex of Mani Majra, the area had a slummy outlook. Moreover, approach

lanes to the locality from bus terminus Mani-Majra has taken a shape of bazar called N.A.C. bazar. Under the slum improvement scheme, all the lanes within the vicinity have been brick paved. The land scape of the neighbourhood is even and its shape is in a triangular form. One side of the triangle is the peripheri road of the town, other is N.A.C. bazar road and on the third side a lane separates the locality from Zimindaran mohalla. The neighbourhood is predominantly inhabited by Balmikis who are engaged in petty jobs and scavenging services. In order to augment the sources of income, the owners whose premises happen to face the said main roads have converted these into shops and have rented these. The neighbourhood enjoys the facility of the N.A.C. bazar. Medical and educational facilities are also available at the door steps.

6 *Gobindpura*

The area has been named after Guru Gobind Singh but there is nothing legendary with the name. Entire habitation is situated across the peripheri road of the old town on a plain land space which separate the area from Balmiki mohalla and mohalla Zimidaran. The neighbourhood is not very old. In fact, under the influence of the newly developed estate of Panchkula and new residential complex, nearly half kilometre away from the scene, the agricultural land fetched remunerative prices to the owners. Moreover, the owners also raised the houses on their land, close to the peripheral road, to attract the tenants. Majority of the inhabitants are Jat Sikhs who are engaged in agricultural pursuits and small scale dairy farming. N.A.C. bazar is very close to the area. A primary school is also in existence in the neighbourhood.

7 *Harijan Mohalla*

Once known as Chamaran mohalla, it was named after the Chamars, a scheduled caste community. The Ramdasias, Chamars and Khatiks are largely concentrated in this neighbourhood. These communities are residing in this locality since the origin of the town. It is also spread over even landscape along the N.A.C. bazar road. None of the interviewees could determine the boundary of the neighbourhood as it seems to be intermingled with nearby locality known as Khatik mohalla. The Ramdasia and Chamar communities are engaged in casual labour and lower administrative jobs. Few families of Chamars are also holding the occupation of tanning, currying the hides and skins. The Khatiks are generally found in their traditional occupation viz., production and sale of meat. Residents of this area are from the poor sections of the society. Marketing facilities are available in the neighbourhood. Educational and medical facilities are not available in the neighbourhood and are availed of in the other neighbourhoods of the town.

8 *Mohalla Jattan*

The neighbourhood is obviously the abode of Jat community which is associated with agricultural pursuits. This is the oldest habitation of the town. There was a well, known as 'Bhara Mal-Ka-Kuan', which now has been dumped and filled. Bhara Mal was a man of noble birth in the days of Raja Gopal Singh of Mani Majra. This mohalla has the plain landscape with identical land marks, the fort on the one side of the lane and mosque at the other end. The neighbourhood is thickly populated and besides the Jat community, there are other castes such as Brahmins, Khatris, Banias and Sunars. The occupations of other castes are shop-keeping and other services. For marketing, education and medical facilities, the neighbourhood depends upon other neighbourhoods of the town. Only a sweetmeat shop and a few small grocery shops are in existence in the locality.

9 *Mohalla Mata Raj Kaur*

The neighbourhood is named after a holy woman Mst. Raj Kaur who constructed a temple in this vicinity about 400 years back. Gopal Singh, the chief of that time took away her workmen for his fort. Mata Raj Kaur was obliged to abandon the temple but pronounced a curse on all those who should erect buildings higher than the temple. Curse was believed to be effective and caused inconvenience to the people of the place who increased the height of the temple by spending Rs. 1,000 making it safe to build higher houses. The so called temple is now known as gurudwara Mata Raj Kaur and managed by Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee. The neighbourhood is situated across the back lane of the fort and spread over around the gurudwara on a plain landscape. The area is populated by Saini, Sodhi, Jat and Sunar communities. Once Sodhis used to manage the gurudwara affairs but now they are keeping business. Saini and Jats are engaged in agriculture and small scale dairy farming. The Sunars are still following their traditional occupation i.e., making of silver and gold ornaments. One of the Jat family owns a brick kiln also. Few households of Lohar (blacksmith) community are also located in the area and they

are repairing agricultural implements. One of Lohar family has a flourishing business in an Atta Chakki and crushing of oil seeds in the same neighbourhood. Like other neighbourhoods, tenant households are also prevalent in this area. During the field survey, it was observed that people of the neighbourhood have caste/community and social consciousness. It was also seen that a social group in majority in the neighbourhood was making its own influence felt upon the neighbourhood.

Religious and Social Activities within the Neighbourhoods

Most of the major religious festivals of different communities such as Gurupurabs, Lohri, Janam Ashtami, Diwali, Dussehra are celebrated with greater or lesser enthusiasm in all the neighbourhoods. But there are a few particular festivals which are celebrated in some of the selected neighbourhoods and these are detailed below:

1 *Gugga Naumi*

In the month of August or September on the 9th day of the dark half of the month of Bhadon according to Hindu calendar, people from both Hindu and Sikh communities from the town gather at the shrine of Gugga Pir situated in Mariwala and pay homage to the snake deity. Offerings are made in the shape of corns, sweetened 'Sevai' and 'Dal Channa'. Temporary shops of sweetmeat and clay toys are the attraction for the children.

2 *Vishvakarma*

Vishvakarma festival is celebrated by the manual workers engaged in construction, carpentry, blacksmithy and other mechanical works. Vishvakarma is believed to be the god of technology by the Ramgarhia community and the day is commemorated a day or two after Diwali. On this day, the artisans tie their tools with sacred thread and place them before the ominous deity and perform worship. The function is generally held indoors and 'Karah Parshad' is distributed at the end of the function. Celebrations are also held at Vishvakarma temple on Mansa Devi road. The festival is celebrated in Pipliwala and motor market complex neighbourhoods.

3 *Gurupurabs*

In the neighbourhoods of Mariwala, Pipliwala and mohalla Mata Raj Kaur, birthday of Guru Nanak Dev on the 15th day of bright half of the month of Kartik of Hindu calendar (October-November), Guru Gobind Singh's birthday on the 7th day of the bright half of the month of Pausa (December-January) and Shahidi Guru Teg Bahadur on 5th day of the bright half of the month of Magh (November-December) are celebrated with great enthusiasm in the gurudwaras in the respective neighbourhoods. Processions are taken out and non-stop recital of Shri Guru Granth Sahib, Kirtan and discourses on the life of the Gurus are held in the gurudwaras. Free food is served on each occasion. People from Sikh and Hindu religions attend these ceremonies.

4 *Shivratri*

Shivratri festival is celebrated in the temples located in two neighbourhoods namely Pipliwala and mohalla Jattan. This festival falls on the 14th day of the dark half of Phagun, according to Hindu calendar month (February-March). Devotees from Hindu religion observe fast and worship before the idol of Lord Shiva.

Educational Facilities

Educational facilities only up to school level are available in the town itself whereas high education can be availed in Chandigarh city. Senior Higher Secondary school is located in the Mariwala neighbourhood which also facilitate the students of Pipliwala. Neighbourhoods namely Indira colony, Pipliwala, Gobindpura and mohalla Jattan each has a Primary school Kanya Mahavidalaya in the main bazar and Government High school near bus terminus of Mani Majra also provide educational facilities to the residents of the town. Out of 50 interviewees, 17 reported to be availing educational facilities within the neighbourhood, 5 partly inside the neighbourhood and partly outside, 26 entirely outside the neighbourhood but within the town and 2 outside the town.

Recreational Facilities

Cinema is the cheapest and popular mean of entertainment of the people of lower and middle classes. As a large number of population of the town belong to this category, most of the people have their recreation at Dhillon cinema situated on the Chandigarh-Shimla national highway. Presumably, the entry tickets to cinemas in Chandigarh Union Territory cost much cheaper than that of the neighbouring states Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. Entry to lower stall costs Rs. 2.25, upper stall Rs. 3.00 and balcony Rs. 4.50 in the Union Territory. The said Dhillon cinema is considered

one of the best theatres in Chandigarh. Besides Mani Majra, people from nearby town Panchkula, Chandimandir cantonment and also from neighbouring villages of Suketri, Daria, Raipur Kalan and Mauli Jagran come to Dhillon cinema for entertainment. Besides, the residents of the town who are fond of cinema also go to the theatres at Chandigarh to view the latest films. The maximum distance of the Dhillon cinema from any locality of the town is about 1.5 Kms. Only one library managed by the Chandigarh Administration falls in the jurisdiction of Mani Majra N.A.C. Reputed English, Hindi and Punjabi news papers and periodicals are available for public in the library. There is no club in the town but it has one small children park.

Medical Facilities

There is only one hospital having 30 beds run by the Chandigarh Administration catering to the needs of entire population of the town. In case of serious illness people avail the services of General Hospital and Post Graduate Institute at Chandigarh city. Apart from these, there are about 35 private medical practitioners which include allopathy, unani, homeopathic and ayurvedic systems of medicines. Seven chemist shops are reported to be in existence in the town. Most of the doctors and chemist shops are found in the main bazar and N.A.C. road bazar. One or two private medical practitioners can be seen in Mariwala neighbourhood. Government Vetrinary hospital, Mani Majra is also situated beyond the limits of Mani Majra N.A.C. This hospital looks after the animal health of Mani Majra town and its outgrowth, besides some neighbouring villages.

Purchase of Consumer Goods

Except the two shopping centres namely main bazar and N.A.C. road bazar, small grocery shops are seen scattered in all the neighbourhoods. These shops cater to the day to day small household needs. For vegetables or large purchases in grocery and other consumer goods, people in all the neighbourhoods depend on the main bazar and N.A.C. road bazar. Residents of neighbourhood new motor market and residential complex mostly make their purchases from the grain market in Chandigarh which is a feeder market to Mani Majra, town. During the cross questioning, it was also gathered that on certain festive occasions, well-to-do residents of the town also approach the grain market Chandigarh for bulk grocery purchases. Some of the interviewees working in Chandigarh city also go in for their purchase in vegetables from vegetable market in Chandigarh as the same falls on the way from Chandigarh to Mani Majra.

Table No. VII.5 depicts the pattern of purchasing of commodities by the informants living in the selected nine neighbourhoods.

TABLE NO. VII.5

Purchase of Commodities in and outside different Neighbourhood

Neighbourhood	Total No. of interviewees	Interviewees purchasing commodities			
		Within neighbourhood	Outside neighbourhood	Outside town in metropolitan centre or other towns to which the referrent town is a satelite or suburb	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Mariwala	10	2	2	6	..
2 Pipliwala	7	1	1	5	..
3 Indira Colony	4	1	1	2	..
4 New Motor Market and Residential Complex	2	1	..	1	..
5 Balmiki Mohalla	2	..	..	2	..
6 Gobindpura	2	..	..	2	
7 Harijan Mohalla	5	1	1	3	..
8 Mohalla Jattan	10	3	4	3	..
9 Mohalla Mata Raj Kaur	8	3	3	2	..
Total	**50**	**12**	**12**	**26**	..

As can be seen, of the 50 interviewees, 12(24%) purchase commodities from the shops available in their respective neighbourhoods and an equal number i.e., 12(24%) make purchases for their day to day necessities from other shops located outside the neighbourhoods. The remaining 26(52%) do not confine themselves to their neighbourhoods or the other markets of the town for purchase of commodities but make use of the markets of the adjoining Panchkula town and Chandigarh city.

CHAPTER VIII

FAMILY LIFE IN THE TOWN

Indian Census has evolved the concept of "Census households" to function as the primary unit for the collection of census data. According to the census concept, the household has been defined as "a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meal from a common kitchen unless the exegencies of work prevent any of them from doing so." The family composition and its size is a function of time and space. Some of the Sociologists have defined family as comprising "a man, his wife and the children resulting from the union or adopted into family."

In the Chandigarh Union Territory as a whole, 4.49 persons on an average constitute a household and this varies from 4.46 in urban to 4.89 in rural areas. The rural urban differential with regard to the household size holds good almost in all the states of the country. The higher household size in the rural areas as against that in urban areas is generally attributed to the fact that rural migrants to urban areas leave their families behind when they come for better employment opportunities to the urban areas. An other factor which can be recorded as a major reason is that the joint family system still continues to be dominant in rural areas. In Mani Majra N.A.C., an average of 5.00 persons form a household as per 1981 Census as well as in 1961 Census. The household size was lower at 4.76 in 1971 Census in Mani Majra town when compared to 1981 and 1961 Censuses. The sample households considered for this survey provide a comprehensive picture about the family life in the town.

A total of 250 households, comprising 1,345 persons consisting of 646 males and 699 females, were covered by the special survey. The average number of persons in a household as revealed by the survey is 5.38. There is a little variation over the 3 major religions, the Hindus, the Sikhs and the Muslims with regard to average size of the household, which varies from 5.23 for Muslim households to 5.41 for Hindu households. The average size of Sikh households is 5.30. There is only one Christian household comprising 5 persons.

Table VIII.1 shows distribution of households by number of members cross-classified by age of head of households.

TABLE NO. VIII.1

Distribution of Households by Number of Members and Age of Head of Household

Age of head of household	Number of households having members									
	Single	2	3	4	5	6—7	8—9	10—12	13+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	8	18	26	42	46	73	19	16	2	250
Below 20 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—29 Years	2	4	11	9	5	2	1	..	..	34
30—39 years	2	4	8	19	22	24	3	2	..	84
40—49 years	1	1	4	6	12	33	5	1	..	63
50—59 years	2	6	2	7	4	5	7	6	2	41
60+	1	3	1	1	3	9	3	7	..	28

Majority of families (29.20%) consist of large households with 6-7 members. This is followed by households of size 5 members constituting 18.4 per cent of the total surveyed households

followed by 4 member households with 16.8 per cent of the total households. Three member families comprise 26 households (10.4%). There are 8 households (3.2%) each of single member and 18(7.2%) with two members. A good number of households numbering 37 have more than 7 members and are constituting 14.8 per cent of the total surveyed households.

Of the total surveyed households, for the largest proportion constituting 33.6 per cent, the age of the head of the household is 30—39 years, followed by heads of the households in the age-group 40—49 forming 25.2 per cent and age-group 50—59 constituting 16.4 per cent of the total households. There is no head of the household with age below 20 years and the heads of a good number of households numbering 28(11.2%) are of age exceeding 60 years. The data reveals a positive corelation between the size of the household and age of the head of the household. Thus of the total 19 households of size 8-9 members, seven pertain to the heads with age-group 50—59 and three to the heads with age exceeding 60 years. Similarly of the total 16 households of size 10—12, majority of them (13) pertain to the age 50 and above.

It is revealed that out of 250 sample households, 238 households (95.2%) had male heads and only 12 households (4.8%) have female heads. The majority of the households are managed by male heads as the males are generally the earning, members or bread earners of the household. Among the female heads, 10 are widows. This shows that normally the headship of the household passes on to a female in case where the male head had passed away or in the event of living away from the house.

Nature of Relation of Members to Head of Household

Despite the few nominal changes taking place in the socio-economic fabric of the country, the family in India as in other advanced countries, continues to remain the basic entity and is unlikely to be mutilated in the foreseeable future. Even so, the composition of the family is undergoing a radical change both in urban and rural areas. To fully appreciate the differentials in the family composition, the households have been grouped into 12 categories as per the definitions adopted by Kolenda, Pauline M. and given in an Annexure to this chapter.

The relationship of head of the household with the members varies in several cases as it can be seen from the following analysis which is based on Table VIII.2 showing the distribution of households by nature of relation of members to head of households and migration status of head of household. The largest group constituting 157 households or 62.8 per cent of the total 250 surveyed households came under the composition of self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters; 33 households or 13.2 per cent of the total households with self,, spouse, married sons and son's wives with or without unmarried sons and daughters; 16 households constituting 6.4 per cent of the total households with self and spouse only. 8 households comprised only of self. There is one household with composition of self (male), unmarried son, daughter and there is no household with self (female), unmarried son/daughter. There are also many households with yet different nature of relations of members to head of households as it can be observed from the table under reference. Both with reference to migrant and non-migrant households, majority proportion of the households are with composition of self-spouse, unmarried sons and daughters followed by those households with composition of self, spouse, married sons and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters.

Taking into consideration the relationship between various members of the household, not necessarily with the head of the household, the surveyed households have been classified into 11 types of households besides the additional category of 'others' as per above referred to definitions. Their castewise distribution is presented in Table No. VIII.3 and without caste break up in Table No. VIII.4.

TABLE NO. VIII.2

Distribution of Households by Nature of Relation of Members to Head of Household and Migration Status of Head of Household

Sr. No.	Nature of relation of members to head of household	Number of households where migration status of head of household is			Remarks
		Non-migrant	Migrant	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Self	3	5	8	
2	Self, spouse	4	12	16	
3	Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters	38	119	157	
4	Self, spouse married son and son's wife with or without unmarried, sons and daughters	7	26	33	
5	Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife without unmarried sons and daughters	1	..	1	
6	Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, married son/ son's wife without unmarried son and daughter	1	2	3	
7	Self (male), unmarried son/daughter	..	1	1	
8	Self, female), unmarried son/daughter	..	..	..	
9	Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father	..	1	1	
10	Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	1	..	1	
11	Self (male), unmarried brother/sister	..	..	..	
12	(Other specify)	..	..	..	
I	Self, spouse, married and unmarried son and son's wife, mother	..	3	3	
II	Self, spouse, married brother and brother's wife, married son and son's wife and unmarried son and daughters and mother	1	..	1	
III	Self, spouse and married son and son's wife and unmarried sons and daughter and mother	2	1	3	
IV	Self, spouse, unmarried son, daughter and maid servant	..	1	1	
V	Self, spouse, unmarried son, daughter, married son and son's wife and widow mother	..	2	2	
VI	Self, spouse, unmarried son, daughter, married sons, son's wife and mother, father	1	2	3	
VII	Self, spouse, brother and brother's wife	2	2	4	
VIII	Self, spouse, unmarried children and daughter's daughter	..	2	2	
IX	Self, and mother	2	..	2	
X	Self, spouse, wife's brother	2	..	2	
XI	Self, spouse, unmarried, sons, daughter, brother's son	..	1	1	
XII	Self, brother, brother's wife	1	..	1	
XIII	Self, mother and sisters	..	1	1	
XIV	Self, spouse and children and mother-in-law	..	1	1	
XV	Self and servant	..	1	1	
XVI	Self, spouse with unmarried children with brother and brother's wife and widowed father	..	1	1	
	Total	**66**	**184**	**250**	

TABLE NO. VIII.3

Distribution of Households by Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household and type of Household

Type of household	Brahmin	Joginath	Dhiman	Khatri	Arora	Bhatia	Verma	Bania	Sood	Rajput	Gujjar	Ramgarhia	Lohar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 Nuclear	22	1	7	8	3	2	7	11	..	6	3	4	2
2 Supplemented nuclear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Sub-nuclear	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
4 Single person	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	.
5 Collateral joint	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Supplemented collateral joint	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
7 Lineal joint	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1
8 Lineal collateral joint	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
9 Others	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Total	**36**	**1**	**7**	**10**	**8**	**2**	**7**	**14**	**1**	**10**	**5**	**5**	**5**

Nai	Dhobi	Jhewar	Kumhar	Teli	Jat Sikh	Jat Hindu	Saini	Kamboj	Bhatra	Khatik	Ramdasia	Chamar	Balmiki	Pasi	Muslim	Noongar	Christian	Others	Total
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
7	1	7	2	1	7	4	8	..	3	8	18	8	8	1	8	1	1	2	171
1	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	.	2
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	5
1	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	26
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
1	..	2	..	1	5	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
10	**1**	**12**	**2**	**2**	**17**	**4**	**14**	**1**	**3**	**11**	**27**	**8**	**11**	**1**	**11**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**250**

TABLE NO. VIII.4

Distribution of the Sample Households by Type (Survey Data)

Serial No.	Type of household	Numbers
1	2	3
	Total	**250**
1	Nuclear	171
2	Supplemented nuclear	2
3	Sub-nuclear	4
4	Single person	8
5	Supplemented sub-nuclear	..
6	Collateral joint	4
7	Supplemented collateral joint	5
8	Lineal joint	26
9	Supplemented lineal joint	..
10	Lineal collateral joint	7
11	Supplemented lineal collateral joint	..
12	Others	23

Majority of the surveyed households, are nuclear families. The main reason being that most of the couples after marriage prefer to lead an independent life of their own. In the case of migrants, usually the head of the household on getting married sets up new household which accounts for more nuclear families in this town. 184 or 73.6 per cent of the total surveyed households are migrant households. 70.8 per cent of the total households belong to nuclear, supplemented nuclear or sub-nuclear families, 8 households are single member households. Some even today follow the joint family system. 16.8 per cent of the total sample households come under joint type of family system which include collateral joint, supplemented collateral joint, lineal joint and lineal collateral joint. There are 23 households which could not be grouped among 11 defined category of families.

The joint family system is found in the town in all the religions and castes/communities, but their proportion among Hindu and Sikh communities is more when compared to Muslims which usually on all India pattern have more proportion of joint families when compared to other major religions Hindu or Sikh. Among the castes, Brahmin, Arora, Rajput, Jat Sikh, Ramdasia and Balmiki have shown a more proportion of joint families when compared to other castes in the town.

Education has also its impact in splitting up joint families into nuclear families as educated couples prefer more to live an independent life of their own. Out of 177 households of nuclear families, heads of 77.40 per cent households are literate, whereas out of 42 joint families head of only 20 households or 47.62 per cent are literate. The education level has also its role in the formation of more nuclear families as it can be seen from the sub-joined Table No. VIII.5 which shows distribution of households by type and educational level of heads of households.

TABLE NO. VIII·5

Distribution of Households by Type and Educational Level of Head of Households

Type of household	Number of households whose educational level of head of household is									
	Illiterate	Education without level	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Matric/ Secondary	Hr. Sec/ Intermediate/Pre-university	Diploma/ certificate	Degree and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nuclear	36	..	11	24	29	43	10	3	15	171
Supplemented nuclear	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sub-nuclear	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4
Single person	4	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	8
Collateral joint	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Supplemented collateral joint	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5
Lineal joint	14	..	2	3	3	3	..	..	1	26
Lineal collateral joint	1	.	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	7
Others	8	..	3	2	4	3	..	2	1	23
Total	**74**	..	**18**	**33**	**40**	**52**	**11**	**5**	**17**	**250**

Members Staying Outside, Reason and Nature of Link with Household

Out of 250 households covered by the study, close family members of only five households are staying outside the town and of these 5 households head of one household belongs to Chandigarh U.T. (same town Mani Majra), heads of two households belong to Haryana, one belongs to Punjab State and one to Pakistan. Heads of four households are of Saini Caste and one is a Gujjar. Heads of four households have come to stay in the town from a place within a distance of 50 Kms. With regard to the occupation of the head of the household, one is a dependent, two are engaged in household duties, and one each is a mechanic in H.M.T. and driver in Public Health Department. Head of one dependent household had a son staying outside, 2 female heads engaged in household duties have their husbands staying outside, mechanic in H.M.T. and driver in Public Health Department have their wives staying outside the town. Husband of one of the female head is of age-group 35—59 and one is above 60. The wives of driver and mechanic are in age-group 25—34 and 35—59 respectively. One son staying outside pertains to the age-group 25—34 and is educated upto matric. Out of two husbands, one is illiterate and one is literate without educational level. Of the two wives, one is illiterate and one has primary level of education. The son is engaged as a clerk. None of the members staying outside is seeking any employment. Two husbands and two wives have been staying outside the town for a period of 5—9 years and son for a period of 1—4 years.

Remittances

Out of 5 households, whose family members are staying outside, three are receiving some remittances from their relations residing outside the town. Son of one of the head of the household sends some remittances on certain occasions. One wife is receiving remittances from her husband who is working in Haryana State. He is sending Rs. 10,000 per annum to meet the entire burden of his family in the town. Another man who is presently working in Himachal Pradesh is sending Rs. 500 per month to his wife (head of household).

ANNEXURE

Classification of Households Into Family Types

1 Nuclear family—A couple with or without unmarried children.

2 Supplemented nuclear family—A nuclear family plus one or more unmarried, separated or widowed relatives of the parents, other than their unmarried children.

3 Sub-nuclear family—A fragment of a former nuclear family (e.g. widow/or widower with unmarried children or siblings—whether unmarried or widowed or separated or divorced living together).

4 Single person—Single member household.

5 Supplemented sub-nuclear—A group of relatives, members of a formerly complete nuclear family plus some other unmarried, divorced or widowed relative, who was not a member of the nuclear family (e.g. a widow and her unmarried children plus her widowed mother-in-law).

6 Collateral joint family—Two or more married couples between whom there is a sibling bond usually a brother-brother relationship-plus unmarried children.

7 Supplemented collateral joint family—A collateral joint family plus unmarried, divorced or widowed relatives. Typically such supplemented relatives are the widowed mother of the married brothers, or the widower father, or an unmarried sibling.

8 Lineal joint family—Two couples between whom there is a lineal link usually between parents and married son, sometimes between parents and married daughters.

9 Supplemented lineal joint family—A lineal joint family plus unmarried, divorced or widowed relatives who do not belong to either of the lineally linked nuclear families: for example, the father's widower brother or the son's wife's married brother.

10 Lineal-collateral joint family—Three or more couples linked lineally and collaterally. Typically parents and their two or more married sons plus unmarried children of the three or more couples.

11 Supplemented lineal-collateral joint family—A lineal collateral joint family plus unmarried widows or separated relatives who belong to none of the nuclear families lineally and collaterally linked : for example, the father's widowed sister or brother, or an unmarried nephew of the father.

12 Others—All those not covered above.

Kolenda Pauline M.—Religion, Caste and Family Structure: A comparative study of the Indian "Joint" Family, in Structure and Change in Indian Society—edited by Milton Singer and Bernard S. Cohn: Chicago, 1968, pp. 346-347.

CHAPTER IX

HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

The data was collected on various aspects such as relationship of surveyed households with their adjoining houses, the location of house in relation to the floor, material of floor, walls, roofs, amenities, ventilation, lighting arrangement etc. Besides, information was also collected on the material culture available in the house, utensils used, possession of luxury goods and similar allied subjects. Of the 250 selected households, 206 were found to be living in houses with compound and rest 44 houses without compound.

Among the total households, 160 were housed at ground floor, 83 households lived on 1st floor and only 7 households were found living on second floor. Of the many problems reported by the dwellers of these houses, the predominant ones are inconvenience caused in movement due to tethering of animals in common space in front of the house, entry of rain water into the houses and non-cooperation in cleaning the common drains. Two households in Kumhar mohalla felt discomfort over the smoke which comes out from the oven while baking the earthen pots by the Kumhars. Many a people, particularly in Indira colony, have to live in unhealthy environment, but there is hardly any remedy or choice against these and they have become accustomed to such a living.

Majority of the houses in Indira colony are without compound. In the sample of 14 houses of Indira colony, 13 were found without compound. More than 50 per cent of the sample houses were recorded to be without compound in Quila mohalla and more than 1/3rd in Mori darwaza and Sood dharamshala. In rest of the localities, the predominant number of houses are with compound. All the sample houses occupied by Ravidasia, Brahmin and Balmiki castes among Hindus and Jat Sikhs and single Christian household are with compound.

Housing Stock

Mani Majra had recorded a total of 4,675 census houses in 1980 houselisting operation which forms 4.33 per cent of the total housing stock of UT Chandigarh, which had returned a total of 108,005 census houses.

Table No. IX.1 gives the distribution of census houses by purpose of use along with the corresponding percentage distribution.

TABLE NO. IX.1

Distribution of Census Houses by Purpose of Use and Corresponding Percentage Distribution for Mani Majra N.A.C.

Sl. No.	Census houses by type of use	No. of houses	Percentage to total houses
	Total	**4,675**	**100·00**
1	Vacant	136	2·91
2	Residence	4,333	92·68
3	Shop-cum-workshop-cum-residence	88	1·88
4	Hotel, tourist home etc.	2	0·04
5	Shops excluding eating houses	13	0·28
6	Business houses and offices	12	0·26
7	Places of entertainment	4	0·09
8	Others (Places of worship, hospital, school)	50	1·07
9	Factories and workshops	25	0·53
10	Restaurants, sweet meat shop and eating places	12	0·26

Mani Majra town has a total number of 4,539 occupied residential houses in 1981 Census. The number of occupied residential houses for every thousand population of the town works out to 198. As against this, the number of occupied residential houses per thousand population of U.T. Chandigarh is 219 and Chandigarh city 221. Thus Mani Majra N.A.C. is rather congested in comparison to Chandigarh city as well as U.T. Chandigarh as a whole. The reason being that the people with low economic level such as low paid employees and labour class are settling in Mani Majra town, (though many of these are working in Chandigarh city), on account of exhorbitant rents in Chandigarh and accommodation being available at a lower rent in old Abadi area or new unplanned colonies of Mani Majra town.

The proportion of vacant houses (2.91 per cent) in Mani Majra town is very small, the said proportion being 5.49 per cent for U.T. Chandigarh, 4.00 per cent for rural areas and 5.59 per cent for urban areas. The percentage of vacant houses in U.T. Chandigarh has fallen from 6.54 per cent in 1971 to 5.49 per cent in 1981. The fall in percentage of vacant houses shows a greater demand for houses due to rapid growth of population. The percentage of partly residential houses for Chandigarh urban in 1981 was recorded at 0.90 as against the corresponding figures of 1.88 for Mani Majra town. An interesting feature of the distribution of houses given in Table No. IX.1 is that 25 census houses are being used as factories, workshops and worksheds. This works out to 0.53 per cent of the total census houses. In the Union Territory Chandigarh in 1981, there were 2,253 factories, workshops and worksheds of which 206 in rural areas and 2,047 in urban areas.

Household Congestion

The relation between the number of persons and the number of living rooms in a household is the factor for judging whether the house is over crowded. Table No. IX.2 presents data on this aspect.

TABLE NO. IX.2

Distribution of Households Classified by Number of Members and the Pressure of Population Per Room

Households with	No. of houses	No. of rooms	Population	Percentage	No. of persons per room
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	250	550	1,345	100·00	2·4
One Room	105	105	467	34·7	4·4
Two Rooms	58	116	304	22·6	2·6
Three Rooms	40	120	266	19·8	2·2
Four Rooms	33	132	200	14·9	1·5
Five Rooms & above	14	77	108	8·0	1·4

The above table shows that more than 65 per cent of the households with 57.3 per cent of population have one or two room houses. This speaks for poor economic status of the majority of the households. The ratio of members per household also suggests that one room and two rooms households have comparatively much higher pressure of population and congestion in living conditions.

One of the important aspects of housing on which information was collected during the survey is per capita floor space. This data has been portrayed in Table No. IX.3.

TABLE NO. IX·3

Distribution of Households and Persons by Per Capita Floor Space

Per capita availability of floor space	No. of households	No. of persons	Per capita floor space
1	2	3	4
Total	**250**	**1,345**	**5·4**
Less than one Square Meter	21	138	6·6
2-3 Square Meters	72	417	5·8
4-5 Square Meters	51	262	5·1
6—9 Square Meters	59	349	5·9
10—15 Square Meters	24	103	4·3
16 Square Meters & above	23	76	3·3

When constructing a house, the minimum floor space required to accommodate all the members of that house has not been taken into consideration by majority of the people especially by the poor classes. The size of the building depends on the amount that the house owner can afford to spend for its construction. It is not possible to prescribe uniformly, a specific standard of accommodation for a person as it may call for variation from place to place. There is also wide disparity between the per capita floor space required for poor and rich persons. In this connection it may be worth noting that Shri N. V. Sovani* in his book has proposed that 40 to 50 Sq. Ft. (3.79 to 4.73 Sq. Mtrs.) per person may be more realistic standard to aim at. Considering the standard by Shri Sovani, more than 41 per cent of the total population of the town have a per capita floor space below the minimum standard level of 3.79 Sq. Metres and besides 19.47 per cent have per capita floor space between 4 to 5 Sq. Metres. It is, therefore, apparent that per capita floor area in the town is unsatisfactory for majority of the households.

Table No. IX.4 depicts distribution of households by number of married couples without other members aged 5 and above and with other members aged 5 and above.

TABLE NO. IX.4

Households Classified by Number of Married Couples Without Other Members Aged 5 and above, With Other Members Aged 5 and above and No. of Rooms

Classification of household	Total No. of Households	Total No. of members	Households occupying one room		Households occupying two rooms		Households occupying three rooms		Households occupying four rooms		Households occupying five and more rooms	
			No. of households	No. of members	No. of households	No. of members	No. of households	No. of members	No of households	No. of members	No. of households	No. of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
One married couple												
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	40	119	26	84	8	22	1	2	4	9	1	2
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	151	826	65	336	46	248	16	102	17	96	7	44
Two married couples												
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	5	30	1	6	1	5	2	13	.	..	1	6
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	29	242	4	32	2	19	13	100	7	63	3	28

*N. V. Sovani "Urbanization and Urban India", Asia Publishing House, 1966 (p. 24)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Three married couple												
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	6	61	..	..	1	10	2	19	2	18	1	14
Four married couple												
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Five married couple												
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	1	12	..	..		..	1	12	..	..	..	..
Household with no couple	17	41	9	9	..	..	5	18	3	14	..	..
Total	**250**	**1,345**	**105**	**467**	**58**	**304**	**40**	**266**	**33**	**200**	**14**	**108**

Out of 191 households with one married couple, 151 (79.06 per cent) stay with other members of aged 5 and above and majority of them stay in one or two room houses. Only 40 households (20.94 per cent) stay without any member of age 5 and above and out of these 40 households majority of them (26) stay in one room and 8 in two rooms. With reference to two or more married couples, majority of the households occupy three or more rooms.

House Types

Most of the residential houses, as in other parts of northern India, are rectangular in shape. However, the size of the houses and quality of material varies depending upon the financial capacity of the owner. Houses have generally been built with walls of burnt bricks except for Indira colony where some houses with mud walls have also been seen. Predominant material of the roof is RCC followed by burnt bricks. Some houses mainly in Indira colony have mud roof also. Ceilings have been constructed with cement as predominant material followed by wooden Ballies' (beam) and thatch. Most of the doors and windows are made of wood. In few cases, the frames of the doors and windows are made of iron. Majority of the houses have cemented floors but there are some houses with burnt bricks and mud as well.

Table No. IX.5 gives distribution of houses by predominant material of floor, wall, roof, ceiling and doors and windows for each locality of the town.

TABLE NO. IX. 5

Distribution of Houses by Predominant Material of Floor, Wall, Roof and Ceiling by Locality

Locality	No. of house-holds	Predominant material of floor			Predominant material of wall		Predominant material of roof				Predominant material of ceiling				Door and window	
		Cement	Burnt bricks	Mud	Burnt bricks	Mud	RCC	RBC	Burnt bricks	Mud	Cement	Tiles	Thatch	Wooden ballies and thatch	Wooden	Iron
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1 Mohalla Bhatrian	8	7	1	..	8	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	8	..
2 Devi Talab	2	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
3 Kumhar Mohalla	8	6	2	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	8	..
4 Mohalla Purohitan	7	5	..	2	7	..	4	..	3	..	4	..	3	..	7	..
5 Mori Darwaza	8	5	1	2	8	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	8	..
6 Mohalla Jattan	10	7	2	1	10	..	4	..	6	..	4	..	6	..	10	..
7 Masjid Mohalla	7	6	..	1	7	..	3	..	4	..	3	..	4	..	7	..
8 Gobindpura	8	6	1	1	8	..	6	..	..	2	6	..	2	..	8	..
9 Mohalla Zimidaran	12	8	3	1	12	..	7	1	4	..	8	1	3	..	12	..
10 Mohalla Mata Raj Kaur	8	3	2	3	8	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	8	..
11 Imliwala Mohalla	9	7	1	1	9	..	1	..	6	2	3	..	6	..	9	..
12 Dera Mohalla	4	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	4	..	4	..
13 Quila Mohalla	7	7	..	..	7	..	4	..	3	..	4	..	3	..	7	..
14 Gali Thatherian	6	4	2	..	6	..	4	..	..	2	4	..	2	..	6	..
15 Sood Dharam shala	9	5	..	4	9	..	3	..	1	5	4	..	5	..	9	..
16 Jhewar Mohalla	7	5	2	...	7	..	3	..	3	1	3	..	4	..	7	..
17 Mohalla Dehra Sahib	7	4	1	2	7	..	2	..	..	5	2	..	5	..	7	..
18 Mariwala	40	29	5	6	40	..	25	..	15	..	25	..	15	..	40	..
19 Pipliwala	30	25	4	1	30	..	25	..	5	..	25	..	5	..	29	1
20 New Motor Market	8	8	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..
21 Old Motor Market	6	6	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..
22 Khatik Mohalla	7	4	2	1	7	..	3	..	2	2	3	..	4	..	7	..
23 Harijan Mohalla	10	7	..	3	10	..	2	..	8	..	2	..	8	..	10	..
24 Balmiki Mohalla	8	6	..	2	8	..	1	..	4	3	1	..	7	..	8	..
25 Indira Colony	14	1	..	13	5	9	..	..	5	9	..	..	8	6	14	..
Total	**250**	**175**	**31**	**44**	**241**	**9**	**124**	**1**	**93**	**32**	**128**	**1**	**115**	**6**	**249**	**1**

175 out of the total 250 surveyed households constituting 70 per cent have cemented floors followed by mud with 17.6 per cent and burnt bricks 12.4 per cent. With reference to material of wall, majority of the houses constituting 96.4 per cent have burnt bricks and only 3.6 per cent have mud walls. Predominant material of the roof is RCC with 49.6 per cent of the surveyed households followed by those with burnt bricks constituting 37.2 per cent and those with mud forming 12.8 per cent. There is a single house with roof of RBC among the surveyed households. With reference to material of ceiling, majority of the houses have cemented ceiling constituting 51.2 per cent followed in order by wooden beams and thatch ceiling with 46.0 per cent. Only a single house has a ceiling made with tiles. 249 surveyed households have wooden doors and windows and only one house has iron doors and windows.

Amenities

(a) *Power*

On the basis of census data, power facility is available to 71.36 per cent of the households. As per survey data, power supply is available to 65.6 per cent of the households and 19.6 per cent share with other households.

(b) *Drinking Water*

As per 1981 Census, drinking water tap facility is available to all the population but only 43.24 per cent of the households are fortunate to have it within premises and 54.10 per cent outside the premises of the house. 2.15 per cent make use of wells, 0.42 per cent hand pumps, one household gets water from a tank and 3 households from sources other than mentioned above. As per survey data, 8 per cent of the households do not have any drinking water facility, 71.6 per cent possess it at their own level and 20.4 per cent share with other households. The survey thus reveals a good improvement of the facility.

(c) *Kitchen Facility*

73.6 per cent households possess kitchen facility, one household shares this facility with another household and 26.0 per cent do not have any kitchen in the house.

(d) *Bath and Toilet Facility*

Bath room facility is available to 73.2 per cent of the households and another 3.2 per cent households share with other and 23.6 per cent households lack this facility. Lavatory facility exists in 66.8 per cent of the households and another 8 per cent share with other households.

(e) *Water for Washing*

Water for washing is available in 72 per cent of the households and another 19.6 per cent share with other households.

Indira colony appears to be the most backward in the provision of basic amenities. Out of total 14 surveyed households in this colony, 11 do not possess kitchen facility, 13 lack bath room, lavatory, drinking water, washing water and power supply facility. Except for a few localities, the households not possessing various amenities are distributed almost evenly over all the localities.

Tenural Status

Out of the total 5,708 households (as per Houselisting data 1981 Census) in Mani Majra town (Mani Majra N.A.C. and Mani Majra outgrowth), 2,303 (40.35 per cent) only live in their own houses and the remaining 3,405 (59.65 per cent) live in rented houses.

Table No. IX.6 depicts data on households by duration of stay in the present residence and tenural status for the surveyed households.

TABLE NO. IX.6
Distribution of Households Classified by Duration of Stay in the Present Residence and Tenural Status

Name of town	Duration of present residence	No. of households	No. of households living in houses which are	
			Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5
Mani Majra	Less than 1 year	7 (2.8)	.. (..)	7 (8.4)
	1—4 years	26 (10.4)	8 (4.8)	18 (21.4)
	5—9 years	37 (14.8)	8 (4.8)	29 (34.5)
	10+years	180 (72.0)	150 (90.4)	30 (35.7)
	Total	**250** (100.00)	**166** (100.00)	**84** (100.00)

Majority of the surveyed households numbering 166 (66.4 per cent) are living in their own houses. Only 33.6 per cent households are staying in rented houses. Further, most of the households have been staying in the present residence for more than 10 years and their proportion is 72 per cent followed by households with period of stay between 5 to 9 years with 14.8 per cent and those with duration of stay between 1 to 4 years constitute 10.4 per cent. The percentage of households with period of stay in their present residence less than one year is very small with only 2.8 per cent. The above table also shows that majority of the households which have been staying in the town upto 9 years are living in rented houses and those staying for 10 years and more are living in their own houses. This shows that after a good period of stay in the town, the migrants construct their own houses. Locality-wise data on distribution of households by duration of stay in the present residence and tenural status can be seen from Table No. IX.7.

TABLE NO. IX.7

Households classified by Locality Duration of Stay in the Present Residence and Tenural Status

Locality	Duration of present residence	Total No. of households	Number of households living in houses which are		
			Owned	Rented	Allotted
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Mohalla Bhatrian	Less than 1 year	1	..	1	..
	1—4	..	..	..	..
	5—9	..	..	..	..
	10+	7	6	1	..
2 Devi Talab	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1—4	..	..	..	..
	5—9	1	..	1	..
	10+	1	..	1	..
3 Kumhar Mohalla	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1—4	..	..	..	..
	5—9	2	..	2	..
	10+	6	6	..	..
4 Mohalla Purohitan	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1—4	1	..	1	..
	5—9	..	..	..	..
	10+	6	5	1	..
5 Mori Darwaza	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1—4	1	..	1	..
	5—9	2	..	2	..
	10+	5	5	..	..
6 Mohalla Jattan	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1—4	..	..	..	..
	5—9	1	..	1	..
	10+	9	7	2	..
7 Masjid Mohalla	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1—4	..	..	..	..
	5—9	..	..	..	..
	10+	7	7	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
8 Gobindpura	Less than 1 year	2	..	2	..
	1—4	2	..	2	..
	5—9	1	..	1	..
	10+	3	2	1	..
9 Mohalla Zimidaran	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1—4	..	..	..	..
	5—9	1	..	1	..
	10+	11	9	2	..
10 Mohalla Mata Raj Kaur	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1—4	..	..	..	..
	5—9	2	1	1	..
	10+	6	6	..	..
11 Imliwala Mohalla	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1—4	..	..	..	..
	5—9	2	..	2	..
	10+	7	7	..	..
12 Dera Mohalla	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1—4	..	..	..	..
	5—9	1	..	1	..
	10+	3	3	..	..
13 Quila Mohalla	Less than 1 year	2	..	2	..
	1—4	..	..	..	..
	5—9	2	..	2	..
	10+	3	3	..	..
14 Gali Thatherian	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1—4	1	..	1	..
	5—9	2	1	1	..
	10+	3	1	2	..
15 Sood Dharamshala	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1—4	2	..	2	..
	5—9	2	..	2	..
	10+	5	3	2	..
16 Jhewar Mohalla	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1—4	1	..	1	..
	5—9	..	..	..	..
	10+	6	3	3	..
17 Mohalla Dehra Sahib	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1—4	..	..	..	..
	5—9	1	..	1	..
	10+	6	5	1	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
18 Mariwala	Less than 1 year	1	..	1	..
	1—4	7	1	6	..
	5—9	4	1	3	..
	10+	28	22	6	..
19 Pipliwala	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1—4	3	1	2	..
	5—9	5	..	5	..
	10+	22	17	5	..
20 New Motor Market	Less than 1 year	1	..	1	..
	1—4	4	3	1	..
	5—9	1	..	1	..
	10+	2	2	..	..
21 Old Motor Market	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1—4	..	..	..	..
	5—9	2	..	2	..
	10+	4	4	..	..
22 Khatik Mohalla	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1—4	..	..	..	..
	5—9	..	..	..	..
	10+	7	6	1	..
23 Harijan Mohalla	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1—4	2	1	1	..
	5—9	..	..	..	..
	10+	8	8	..	..
24 Balmiki Mohalla	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1—4	..	..	..	..
	5—9	..	..	..	..
	10+	8	6	2	..
25 Indira Colony	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1—4	2	2	..	..
	5—9	5	5	..	..
	10+	7	7	..	..

Furniture

The type and the number of items of furniture that households use can serve as an index of socio-economic status. Some low class and middle class households possess chairs, tables, cots while the high class houses are furnished with costly furniture such as sofa-set, dining tables etc. Altogether in the sample households, 71.2 per cent households possess chairs, 72 per cent possess tables, 90.4 per cent cots, only 22 households have sofa-sets, 23 households possess dewans and 31 households have 'Newar' cots. There are 14 households constituting 5.6 per cent of the surveyed households which do not possess any furniture in their houses. The analysis shows that only a small proportion of the surveyed households is in possession of high class sophisticated furniture like sofa-sets.

Luxury Articles

Among the surveyed households, 95.2 per cent own wrist watches, 46.4 per cent have time pieces, 58.8 per cent have radios, 49.2 per cent have ceiling fans and 29.2 per cent have table fans. Television is owned only by 28.8 per cent of the surveyed households while tape-recorders by 18.4 per cent. Refrigerator is owned by only 2.8 per cent of the households and air room-cooler by 1.6 per cent of the households. There is only one household among the surveyed households owning a washing machine. Wrist watches and radios are generally used by all religious groups. Of the 7 people owning refrigerators, three are from Bania caste, one each is a Brahmin, Khatri, Arora and Muslim. The owner of the washing machine is a Jhewar. Television is also owned by most of the caste groups. Of the 72 households owning television, heads of 57 (79.2 per cent) households are literate and heads of 15 households (20.8 per cent) are illiterate. Among the households owning tape-recorders, heads of the 82.6 per cent households are literate. Heads of all the households owning refrigerator are literate. Occupation does not have any effect with regard to small items of luxury goods such as possession of wrist watch, time piece, radio and ceiling/table fans. Among the households owning televisions and tape-recorders, majority of them are either skilled manual workers or belong to intermediate professional and related posts. Of the seven persons owning refrigerators, two each are skilled manual workers, engaged in small business and medium business and one is highly skilled/supervisory manual worker. The owner of washing machine is a non-worker. The analysis shows that while costly luxury goods are owned by the educated population with higher socio-economic status only the cheap luxury goods such as radios, wrist watches, cycles etc. are being possessed by all strata of population low, middle and high income group irrespective of community groups. The distribution of luxury and costly goods by religious group is depicted in Table No. IX.8.

TABLE NO. IX. 8

Presence of Luxury and Costly Goods by Religion, Caste/Community

Religion/ Caste/Tribe	Total No. of house-holds	No. of households possessing no luxury & costly goods	No. of households possessing costly & luxury goods	Households having No. of luxury and costly goods										
				Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio	Television	Tape recorders etc.	Ceiling fans	Table fans	Room cooler	Wall clock	Refrigera-tor	Clothes washing machine
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Hindu	188	26	162	177	86	113	57	32	92	56	3	4	6	1
Sikh	48	5	43	53	28	30	14	13	31	15	1	..	..	..
Muslim	13	7	6	7	1	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Christian	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total	**250**	**38**	**212**	**238**	**116**	**148**	**72**	**46**	**123**	**73**	**4**	**4**	**7**	**1**

Utensils

The type of material of utensils used by a household is considered for determining the socio-economic status of the household. Households owning chinaware may be placed at higher socio-economic status while those using steel, brass and aluminium utensils belong to average middle class and those in use of aluminium pertain to lowest status. The utensils used for cooking are made of steel and brass for all the surveyed households. Besides, some of the households use brass and aluminium. The utensils for serving food, majority of the households again are in use of steel and brass. Besides, a good number of households constituting 44.8 per cent also make use of chinaware. Only 15 households constituting 6.0 per cent of the surveyed households were found to be using aluminium utensils for serving food. With reference to migrant and non-migrant status, there is no variation with regard to use of utensil material. Most of the Muslim households are using aluminium utensils both for cooking and serving food. Out of 11 Muslim households, 9 use aluminium utensils for cooking and 6 for serving food. With regard to chinaware utensils used for serving food, there is no variation with regard to religion.

Light and Fuel

Table No. IX.9 portrays data on light and fuel cross-classified by locality and migration status of the households. Majority of migrant households, constituting 41.8 per cent of the surveyed migrant households use kerosene as fuel followed by households using wood, cowdung cakes, their proportion being 36.4 per cent. Among the non-migrant households, majority of them forming 66.7 per cent use wood and cowdung cakes, kerosene oil is being used only by 9.1 per cent. In respect of migrant households 12.5 per cent of the households and in respect of non-migrant households 7.6 per cent use LPG. Most of the households using LPG are from new motor market and residential complex and they pertain to higher income groups. Various other types of fuels in the town though used by a very small proportion of the households, both among the migrant and non-migrant households are wood and coal, wood and kerosene oil, cowdung cakes and kerosene oil, grass and kerosene oil etc.

Majority of the houses use electricity for light both among the migrant and non-migrant households, the proportion among migrant households being 91.3 per cent and among non-migrant households being 95.5 per cent. The remaining households, 8.7 per cent among the migrant households and 4.5 per cent among the non-migrant households, use kerosene oil for lighting purpose. Majority of the households using kerosene oil for lighting belong to Indira colony. The remaining households using kerosene for light are from Harijan mohalla, old motor market, Pipliwala and mohalla Zimidaran.

TABLE

Light and Fuel by Locality

Serial No.	Locality	MIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS									
		Total number	Number using Fuel as								
			Kero-sene oil	Wood and cow-dung cake	L.P.G.	Kero-sene oil Wood & coal	Wood & coal	Grass, kero-sene oil	Wood and kero-sene oil	Kero-sene oil & cow dung cake	Wood, cow dung cake & kero-sene oil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Mohalla Bhatrian	7	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Devi Talab	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Kumhar Mohalla	6	3	3	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
4	Mohalla Purohitan	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Mori Darwaza	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Mohalla Jattan	5	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Masjid Mohalla	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	Gobindpura	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Mohalla Zimidaran	6	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
10	Mohalla Mata Raj Kaur	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Imliwala Mohalla	5	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
12	Dera Mohalla	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Quila Mohalla	6	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Gali Thatherian	6	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Sood Dharamshala	8	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
16	Jhewar Mohalla	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
17	Mohalla Dehra Sahib	5	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
18	Mariwala	37	11	23	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
19	Pipliwala	27	11	8	3	..	1	..	3	..	1
20	New Motor Market	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Old Motor Market	6	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
22	Khatik Mohalla	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Harijan Mohalla	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Balmiki Mohalla	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Indira Colony	13	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**184**	**77**	**67**	**23**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**3**

NO. IX.9

and Migration Status of Household

NON-MIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS

No. using light		Total number	Number using fuel as								No. using light	
Electricity	Kerosene oil		Kerosene oil	Wood & cow-dung cake	L.P.G.	Wood & coal	Grass & kerosene oil	Wood & kerosene oil	Cow-dung cake	Kerosene and cow-dung cake, wood	Electricity	Kerosene oil
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
7	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
2	..	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
5	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
5	..	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
2	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
7	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
6	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	..
4	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1
5	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..
2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..
5	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
36	1	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
27	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..
2	3	5	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
2	..	6	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	..
1	12	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
168	16	66	6	44	5	1	2	5	1	2	63	3

CHAPTER X

SLUMS, BLIGHTED AND OTHER AREAS WITH SUB-STANDARD LIVING CONDITIONS

Mani Majra N.A.C. is a small town with highest density of population in the Union Territory Chandigarh with 6,729 persons per Sq. Km. as per 1981 Census. Its density in 1981 Census is even higher than the density of Chandigarh city which is 6,488 persons per Sq. Km. For many years, the proportion of population migrating to the town had been high. 5,706 persons lived in the town in 1951 which increased to 14,197 in 1971 and to 22,880 in 1981. Based on survey data, it can be said that about 2/3rd of the total population comprise migrants. The abnormal increase in population creates problems in the matter of accommodation and other civic amenities. Mani Majra is not a planned town. It was a census town since 1961 i.e. in fact a village till 1976 when it was notified as N.A.C. Migrants from poor families, from Pakistan at the time of partition in 1947, and from other states thereafter, who came to Chandigarh Union Territory in search of employment, got settled in Mani Majra town in the old Abadi area on account of cheaper accommodation available there and gradually these areas became congested.

There is no notified slum or blighted area in the town, although environmental and sanitary conditions are not satisfactory in the entire town. Open drains are visible in each and every locality of the town. The streets are narrow and very congested in some of the old Abadi areas and heaps of garbage can be seen in some of the localities of the town. Some of the areas like Balmiki mohalla, Harijan Basti, Khatik mohalla and a part of Indira colony which cannot be termed as slums or blighted areas are in fact the places with sub-standard living conditions. These areas are provided with electricity, drinking water facilities and other amenities but the streets are comparatively narrow. There are no bye-laws laid down by the Notified Area Committee for the construction or expansion of the houses especially in the old Abadi area. Therefore, there is no systemetic rows of houses having proper ventilation and natural light in most of the cases. However, in the newly developed area, namely mortor market and commercial-cum-residential complex, the houses have been constructed on modern lines with all the modern facilities. So far as the housing conditions are concerned, there are no katcha houses having mud walls and mud floor with thatched roofs either in the old Abadi area or in the so called slums and blighted areas of above stated four localities except a portion of Indira colony where about 200 Jhuggis are concentrated. These Jhuggi dwellers are the evacuees of labour colony of sector 26 and Bapu dham colony who like other dwellers of Indira colony have been allotted house sites of the size 100 Sq. Metres for each family. Presently, these Jhuggi dwellers are without electricity and drinking water facilities. Although a few public taps have been installed by water supply department yet these can hardly cope with the needs of the residents.

As per the information provided by the Mani Majra N.A.C., the purpose of formation of Mani Majra N.A.C. in 1976 was to look after and to safeguard the interests of the inhabitants with regard to provision of civic amenities like sanitation, supply of pure drinking water, sewerage, roads etc. and introduce new schemes for environmental improvement of the town. During the past eight years, the Committee has succeeded in setting up two complexes namely motor market and commercial complex and commercial-cum-residential complex. Besides, the Committee has undertaken various schemes for the development of this town as well as the newly set up complexes. The Committee also undertook the work of laying sewerage and supply of drinking water at door step of every house by constructing a water headworks. The Committee has initiated a scheme for the improvement of slums and construction of cheaper houses for economically weaker sections *viz.*, scheduled castes and other poor urban residents.

As identified by Mani Majra N.A.C., about 2,000 persons are living in various localities of old 'Abadi' of the town under the same roof alongwith their cattle. To improve sanitary conditions and to save them from environmental pollution, the N.A.C. intends to allot separate plots for cattle sheds to these residents for keeping the cattle away from residential buildings. An area of 40 acres is proposed to be acquired for construction of cattle sheds and the construction of a municipal cattle pond and about 500 residential units for economically weaker sections. In Mani Majra town, some households belonging to scheduled castes are engaged in tannery which is supplied by them to the factories for manufacturing of various types of leather goods. The N.A.C. intends to allot them separate sites where a dead animal disposal house will also be constructed. Moreover, a site for dumping of refuge will be provided.

CHAPTER XI

ORGANISATION OF POWER AND PRESTIGE

After Independence, the social and political set up has undergone a great change all over the country. With the passage of time, the caste domination is gradually diminishing. The so called lower castes have been given certain previleges specifically reservation in government services and Parliament and Assembly seats. With the dawn of independence, the power has gone into the hands of common people. In Chandigarh Union Territory, in the last election held in December, 1984 for a lone parliamentary seat, the Congress (I) candidate Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal was elected to the Parliament securing more than 66 per cent votes. During the previous election also he was a winning candidate who was later inducted into the cabinet as Law Minister, during the tenure of Late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi.

On the basis of the survey on neighbourhood pattern and from other knowledgeable local persons it was gathered, that the social and political power and prestige in the town are vested with some businessmen, social and political workers, who by their philanthrophy and wealth, could capture popularity and come in the forefront not only in their neighbourhood but also in the town as a whole. They have considerable influence in the political, social and cultural activities of the town. They are special invitees for social and cultural functions in the town. Their opinion on matters related with the town's life is considered very valuable.

Voluntary Organisations

Except Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, no other prominent voluntary organisation is functioning in the town, even though various small organisations based on caste/community are in existence. Such organisations are Harijan Sabha, Sanatan Dharam Sabha and Guru Singh Sabha which only look after the religious institutions and affairs connected with the religion. Their role in religious affairs shall be described in Chapter XII. Like many other towns, in Mani Majra N.A.C. also Arya Pratinidhi Sabha had established an educational institution namely Vedic girls high school in the year 1932 as a primary school which was later upgraded as a middle school in 1956. It was again upgraded to high school in 1967. The primary object of the Sabha is to propogate Sanskrit and Vedic teachings among the masses. This institution provides financial help to the poor children who cannot otherwise pay their fees and funds. About 50 children are given help in the form of books, uniforms and medicines to the needy children. In addition to this, 300 scholarships are arranged from the government on basis of merit and other factors. The school is run by a management committee comprising 16 members. Shri Roop Chand Choudhry, an advocate of Punjab and Haryana High Court, is the president of this management committee. It is a government aided institution.

In connection with the special study of Mani Majra town, the names of the most respected and most influential persons in the neighbourhood and in the town, according to the opinion of the persons interviewed were collected. The particulars of five of the most influential and most respected persons are furnished in Table Nos. XI.1 and XI.2.

TABLE NO. XI.1

Particulars of Five Most Respected Persons in the Town by Descending Order of Their Scores

Serial No.	Name	Total score	Age	Sex	Religion	Ethnic group/ Caste	Education	Occupation	Office held
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Dr. Surinder Singh	40	60	M	Hindu	Brahmin	Matric	Registered medical practitioner	Non-official member, NAC, Mani Majra
2	Shri Dharamvir Manchandar	35	55	M	Hindu	Khatri	B.A.	Hardware shop	Secretary, Congress (I) rural wing
3	Shri Teja Singh	28	55	M	Sikh	Ramdasia	Literate	Shoe making shop	Ex-non-official member of NAC
4	Shri Bakar Ali	26	60	M	Muslim	Julaha	Primary	Weaving of carpets	Ex-non-official member of NAC
5	Shri Prem Singh	24	50	M	Sikh	Jat	Matric	Agriculturist	Ex-sarpanch, Panchayat, Mani Majra

TABLE NO. XI. 2

Particulars of Five Most Influential Persons in the Town by Descending Order of Their Scores

Serial No.	Name	Total Score	Age	Sex	Religion	Ethnic group/ Caste	Education	Occupation	Office held
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Dr. Surinder Singh	40	60	M	Hindu	Brahmin	Matric	Registered medical practitioner	Non-official member NAC, Mani Majra
2	Shri Dharmvir Manchanda	28	55	M	Hindu	Khatri	B.A.	Hardware shop	Secretary, Congress (I) rural wing
3	Shri Prem Singh	15	50	M	Sikh	Jat	Matric	Agriculturist	Ex-Sarpanch, Panchayat, Mani Majra
4	Shri Sadhu Ram Sood	13	45	M	Hindu	Sood	B.A.	Auto spare dealer	Worker, Bhartiya Janta Party
5	Shri Sadhu Singh	8	50	M	Sikh	Jat	Literate	Agriculturist	Nambardar of Mani Majra

Shri Surinder Singh, a Hindu Brahmin aged 60 years as referred to by most of the informants, is the most popular, influential and respected man. His educational qualification is Matric. He is a registered medical practitioner and is running his own private clinic in the town. He is also a non-official member of the N.A.C. Mani Majra. He has always been helpful to the residents who approached him to slove their problems coming within the purview of Mani Majra N.A.C. which has been responsible for winning him popularity and favour of the town people. Besides, he is a popular party worker of Indian National Congress.

Next to Shri Surinder Singh, Shri Dharamvir Manchanda is regarded as one of the most influential as well as prestigeous persons in the town. He is a Hindu Khatri by caste, aged 55 years. His educational qualification is graduation. He runs a hardware business in the town. He is also a Secretary of Congress (I) rural wing. His political position enabled him to have approach with high officials for the problems of the town people who approach him for necessary help.

Shri Teja Singh gets third rank among the most respected persons in the town whereas Shri Prem Singh is regarded most influential person in the town next to Shri Surinder Singh and Shri Dharamvir Manchanda. Shri Teja Singh is a Sikh gentleman aged 55 years belonging to Ramdasia caste. He is only a formal literate person without any educational level and is running a shoe making shop in the town. He is also an ex-non-official member of N.A.C. which makes him popular among the people of his community who approach him for solving their problems connected with Mani Majra N.A.C. Shri Prem Singh is a Sikh Jat aged 55 and educated upto Matric. He is an agriculturist by profession and Ex-sarpanch of Mani Majra Panchayat. Due to his position as Ex-sarpanch has formed good relations with higher autl ties. Due to his social activities among people of the town, he is regarded as one of five most influential persons of the town.

Among the five most respected person the town, Shri Bakar Ali gets 4th rank and an the five most influential persons in the t Shri Sadhu Ram Sood has obtained 4th posit Shri Bakar Ali is aged 60 years belonging Julaha community with primary level of edu tion. He is engaged in weaving of carpets. H ex-non-official member of the N.A.C. which ma him popular among the people of the to Shri Sadhu Ram Sood is a Hindu aged 45 y and Sood by caste. He is a graduate and A Spare Parts dealer. He is an active worker of Bhartiya Janta Party (B.J.P.). His political p tion has made him popular among the people the town.

Shri Prem Singh whose rank is third amc the five most influential persons in the to with regard to most respectable persons in town. Shri Sadhu Singh gets 5th position amc the five most influential persons in the to He is aged 50 years and a Jat Sikh by caste. is literate without any educational level a agriculturist by profession. His position Nambardar has won him popularity among people of the town.

Table No. XI.3 gives list of most respectal persons in each of the neighbourhoods in Ma Majra alongwith their age, occupation, religic caste and education and similarly Table No. X depicts list of most influential persons in each the neighbourhoods in Mani Majra town, alon with their brief bio-data and reason for the popularity mentioned in the remarks col.

TABLE NO. XI. 3

List of Most Respected Persons in Each of the Nine Neighbourhoods of Mani Majra alongwith Age, Religion, Caste, Education and Occupation

Serial No.	Name of neighbourhood	Name of person	Age (App.)	Religion	Caste/Community	Education	Occupation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Mariwala	Lachhman Singh	55	Hindu	Gujjar	Matric	Transporter	Richman of the locality
2	Pipliwala	Dr. B. K. Chaudhary	53	Hindu	Brahmin	MBBS	Doctor	Having good social position due to rank
3	Indira Colony	Ramphal	40	Hindu	Gujjar	Middle	Kabari shop	Pardhan, Indira Colony Welfare Society
4	New Motor Market and Residential Complex	J.S. Walia	52	Sikh	Walia	B.A.	Ex-secretary, NAC, Mani Majra	He was once holding the post of Secretary, NAC
5	Balmiki Mohalla	Gian Chand	40	Hindu	Balmiki	Matric	Clerk, Post Office	Educated and well to do person of the neighbourhood
6	Gobindpura	Prem Singh	65	Sikh	Jat	Matric	Retired Police Inspector	Having good social status
7	Harijan Mohalla	Pal Singh	38	Sikh	Ramdasia	Matric	Pardhan, Gurudwara Ravidas	
8	Mohalla Jattan	Prem Singh	50	Sikh	Jat	Matric	Agriculturist (Ex-sarpanch, Panchayat)	Ex-sarpanch of Panchayat Mani Majra
9	Mohalla Mata Raj Kaur	Ram Saroop	65	Hindu	Lohar	Middle	Atta chakki	Old and respectful person

TABLE NO. XI. 4

List of Five Most Influential Persons in each of the Nine Neighbourhoods of Mani Majra alongwith Their Particulars

Sr. No.	Name of neighbourhood	Name of person	Age	Religion	Caste/Community	Education	Occupation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Mariwala	Darshan Lal	45	Hindu	Brahmin	Matric	Party worker (Indian National Congress)	Social worker
2	Pipliwala	Bhupinder Singh	35	Sikh	Jat	Matric	Bus driver	Belongs to well known family of agriculturist and transporter
3	Indira Colony	Kalka Parshad	45	Hindu	Brahmin	Matric	Compositor	Pardhan, Printing Press Workers Union, Chandigarh
4	New Motor Market & Residential Complex	V.K. Khanna	50	Hindu	Khatri	M.A.,L.L.B.	Superintendent, Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation	
5	Balmiki Mohalla	Sadhu Ram	45	Hindu	Balmiki	Illiterate	Pardhan, Balmiki Sabha, Mani Majra	
6	Gobindpura	Ram Singh	50	Sikh	Jat	Illiterate	Land lord	Having social reputation
7	Harijan Mohalla	Shilu	50	Hindu	Khatik	Illiterate	Meat shop	Pardhan, Khatik Community
8	Mohalla Jattan	Jagan Nath	65	Hindu	Brahmin	N.A.	Priesthood	Well known person by his occupation
9	Mohalla Mata Raj Kaur	Gurdev Singh Sodhi	45	Sikh	Sodhi	B.A.	Agriculturist	Richman of the locality

Among the most respectable persons in each of the neighbourhood, four are Sikhs and five are Hindus. One is a M.B.B.S. doctor, one is a graduate, five are matriculate and two are middle. By occupation, one each is Ex-secretary N.A.C., retired Police Inspector, Pardhan Gurudwara Ravidas, clerk in Post Office, agriculturist, and the remaining are business-men of the town. The most influential persons pertain to varied occupations as can be seen from Table XI.4. Among the influential persons six are Hindus and three are Sikhs.

Since the introduction of elections based on adult franchise, after Independence, the major political parties in the town are Indian National Congress, Bhartiya Janta Party and Janta Party. Mani Majra falls in Chandigarh Parliamentary constituency which is an unreserved constituency. The last elections in this constituency were held on 24th December, 1984. A total of 33 candidates were in the field in these elections, of which 3 belonged to major political parties of Congress (I); B.J.P. and Janta Party. There were total of 278 polling stations, of which 12 were in Mani Majra. The number of registered voters of Mani Majra was 10,688 and number of valid votes polled was 7,534. The number of invalid votes polled were 94. Total votes polled for the whole constituency were 1,56,143 and the proportion of votes polled in Mani Majra town to the total votes polled in the parlimentary constituency is 4.82.

TABLE NO. XI.5

Lok Sabha Elections Held in 1984

Name of candidate	Party to which affiliated	Total votes polled by each candidate	Percentage of votes polled
1	2	3	4
Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal	Indian National Congress	1,03,090	66·02
Shri Harmohan Dhawan	Janta Party	36,790	23·56
Shri Yagya Datt Sharma	Bhartiya Janta Party	8,740	5·60
All Independent candidates	..	7,523	4·82

Of the total 1,56,143 votes polled in the constituency, 66.02 per cent were obtained by Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal of Congress (I), 23.56 per cent by Shri Harmohan Dhawan of Janta Party and 5.60 per cent by Shri Yagya Datt Sharma of Bhartiya Janta Party and the remaining 4.82 per cent by all the 29 Independent candidates together. The Bhartiya Janta Party candidate as well as 29 Independent candidates forefeited their security deposits.

Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal, who got the highest percentage of votes, was elected in 1984 defeating his nearest rivals, Shri Harmohan Dhawan of Janta Party and Shri Yagya Datt Sharma of B.J.P. Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal also won his parliament seat in 1980 defeating his nearest rival Shri Ram Sarup Sharma, Advocate affiliated to Bhartiya Janta Party. Before his first election in 1980, Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal was the Governor of Bihar state. From 1980 to 1984, he was Union Law Minister in the Central Cabinet. He is a leading Advocate of the Punjab and Haryana High Court. Shri Harmohan Dhawan is the President of the Janta Party and the proprietor of renowned Mehfil Hotel, Sector-17, Chandigarh. Shri Yagya Datt Sharma is a leader of national fame and since long has been associated with Bhartiya Janta Party and the then Jan Sangh.

From the results of the parliamentary elections, it appears that Indian National Congress continues to be a favourable party among most of the people of the town followed by Janta Party and Bhartiya Janta Party respectively.

There are no elections for Mani Majra N.A.C. and all its members are nominated.

CHAPTER XII

LEISURE AND RECREATION, SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL AWARENESS, RELIGION AND CRIME

This Chapter highlights various cultural and recreational activities of the population of the town besides providing information on parks, play grounds, library, cinema, etc. Religious institutions, religious activities and crime statistics have also been discussed.

Nature of Leisure Time Activities

Mani Majra town bearing a rural outlook has accommodated a large portion of unskilled workers and low paid salaried persons. For the best part of the day, people remain busy to earn their livelihood; thus a little time is left with them for recreational activities. At the same time, it is true that leisure and recreational activities are usually first planned and then enjoyed but a major segment of the population is insensitive to this idea. Persons having fixed working hours and engaged in other services have some free time to think of enjoying recreational activities. Many people use their leisure time in listening to radio, viewing television, playing cards and gossiping. Some labourers from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are seen singing at night after they are free from their dinner. Due to lack of public places like parks, clubs and play grounds in the town, people are restricted to their homes or call on friends and neighbourers during their leisure time.

Parks and Play-grounds

There is only one small children park near the Balmiki mohalla in the town. This park was constructed by the N.A.C., few years back on a small triangular piece of land equiped with infrastructure of sports and skill for children. Only some children residing in nearby localities of the park are found amusing themselves here. There is no playground in the town.

Library and Reading Room

There is a single library in the town which is housed in the precincts of the office of the Notified Area Committee and was established in 1980. In fact, it is a branch of the Tarlok Singh Central State Library, Sector 17, Chandigarh. The library has a librarian, a restorer and a peon. It remains open from 10.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. every day except last saturday, all sundays and gazetted holidays. There is no separate reading room for the readers. Books too are kept in the same room. Hardly 8 to 10 persons can make use of the library at a time as there is no provision in the room for more seats. There are about 200 daily visitors to the library. The library has 9,520 books. About a score leading newspapers and magazines are available in the library. The English newspapers are, The Tribune, The Indian Express, The Times of India, The Hindustan Times, The Hindu, The Economic Times and The Financial Express. The Hindi newspapers are, The Dainik Tribune, The Punjab Kesari, The Vir Partap, The Jan Satta and The Nav Bharat. Two dailies, namely; The Akali Patrika and The Ajit are in Punjabi whereas one daily The Hind Samachar is in Urdu.

The various magazines as received in the library by language are indicated in the following table :—

TABLE NO. XII·1

Sl. No.	Name of magazine	Monthly	Fortnightly	Weekly
1	2	3	4	5
A	**English**			
1	Alive		Fortnightly	
2	Blitz			Weekly
3	Competition Master	Monthly		
4	Employment News			Weekly

1	2	3	4	5
	5 Illustrated Weekly			Weekly
	6 India Today		Fortnightly	
	7 Reader's Digest	Monthly		
	8 Sports Star			Weekly
	9 Time			Weekly
B	**Hindi**			
	10 Champak		Fortnightly	
	11 Chandamama	Monthly		
	12 Dharamyug			Weekly
	13 Navneet	Monthly		
	14 Lot pot			Weekly
	15 Nandan	Monthly		
	16 Parag	Monthly		
	17 Sarita		Fortnightly	
	18 Saptahik Hindustan			Weekly
C	**Punjabi**			
	19 Punjabi Digest	Monthly		
	20 Preet Lari	Monthly		
D	**Urdu**			
	21 Quami Ekta	Monthly		
	22 Biswin Sadi	Monthly		

The library has five hundred thirty members on its record, who are allowed to borrow books for two weeks. The membership is for life time and membership fee varies for different kind of members. It is rupees thirty for an ordinary member, Rs. ten for government employees and children below 14 years.

Particulars of Newspapers, Journals etc.

To find out the number of newspapers, journals and periodicals circulated in the town was a bit tedious job as there is no local news agency in the town. However, offices of some leading dailies located at Chandigarh were approached to furnish the information. The Punjab Kesri, a Hindi daily published from Jalandhar, had the highest circulation of 1,090 copies in the town. The Hind Samachar in Urdu and the Jagbani in Punjabi, also published from Jalandhar, had a circulation of 151 and 20 copies respectively. The Tribune in English, the Dainik Tribune (Hindi) and the Punjabi Tribune, all published from Chandigarh, had 201, 42 and 27 copies respectively in circulation. The Indian Express authority could not specify the number of newspaper circulated in the town. The circulation of other dailies seems to be negligible. The extent of circulation of journals and magazines in the town could not be ascertained.

Cinema Hall

Dhillon cinema on Chandigarh-Shimla national highway is existing in the town since 1986. It has a capacity of 1,285 persons and 4 shows are held daily in this hall. Projection length is 100 feet. The rates of entry tickets are Rs. 2.25 for lower stall, Rs. 3.00 for upper stall and Rs. 4.50 for the balcony. Usually, Hindi films are exhibited and sometimes Punjabi and English films are also screened. The cinema is the most popular source of entertainment for the people of the town. People from nearby villages, Chandigarh cantonment and Panchkula also come to witness the movies in this cinema in the town.

Religious Institutions

Gurudwara Mata Raj Kaur.—Of the few religious places in the town, gurdwara Mata Raj Kaur is an important shrine. According to a

legend,about 400 years back, two brotners Bhara Mall and Gariboo lived in Mani Majra. Bhara Mall was a wealthy man of the time whereas Gariboo was a kind hearted and a God fearing man and used to accompany the saintly people. Gariboo was much impressed by a holy lady Mata Raj Kaur. Once on a rainy night, the roof of the hut in which Mata Raj Kaur had been living gave way and she sought help from Bhara Mall who refused her saying that repair cannot be undertaken in odd hours and he will manage that work in the next morning. Contrary to that Gariboo smelt the plight and rushed to the nearby fields and returned with a heavy log of wood of 'Ber' tree. The log was placed under the roof in the shape of a pillar. By the loyality and timely help of Gariboo, the saint lady was pleased and uttered these words (भारे से हल्के भए, गरीबू से भए गरीब दास) — 'Bhare se Halke bhaye, Gariboo se bhaye Garib Dass.' It means that poverty makes good for the mankind whereas wealth has not likewise compassions. Later on with the blessing of Mata Raj Kaur, Grib Dass conquered some areas around Mani Majra and became the Chief of the same. It is believed that the log still exists in the compound of Gurudwara in the shape of the Ber Tree. The routine religious activities in the shrine start at 4.00 in the morning. After placing the holy Guru Granth Sahib at the throne, recitation of Sukhmani Sahib begins. The strength of the congregation is about 50 on normal days and on special days of Gurpurabs, the strength rises upto four to five hundred. The shrine is managed by Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee headed by a Manager, one 'Granthi' two 'Ragis' (musicians), two 'Sewadars' and one 'Langri' (cook). Important occasions observed are 'Salana Jor Mela' held in the month of March and Mata Ji Ka Shradh in September-October. The income according to the Manager from offerings and donations is about Rs. 3,000 (rent receipt Rs. 1,500 and by way of 'Karah Parshad' Rs. 1,500) per month. Rs. 3,800 per month are spent on salaries paid to the aforesaid seven functionaries. They are also provided with free food.

Gurudwara Dehra Sahib.—Gurudwara Dehra Sahib is also a well known shrine of Sikhs and situated in the lane namely Samadhi gate. It is also connected with gurudwara Mata Raj Kaur and it is said that remains of Mata Raj Kaur are resting here.

Vishwa Karma Temple.—The Vishwa Karma temple is associated with artisan communities including blacksmiths and carpenters, who are generally known as Dhimans and Ramgarhias respectively. It is situated on Mansa Devi road in the north of the town. It it said that the land was donated by Raja Bhagwan Singh of Mani Majra. It is also said that a mark of deity in the shape of a tomb existed from times immemorial but the present construction at the location is not older than 15 years. Due to lack of funds, the progress of construction is slow and it is being completed in phases. Donations and offerings are the main sources of income. The affairs of the temple are managed by Vishwa Karma Sabha consisting of a president, a secretary, a cashier and a few members. Priest Sat Dev is a paid worker who performs the daily rituals. Bhai Duj popularly called Balraj is an important festival celebrated two days after Diwali. 'Langar' (free kitchen) is also served during the Mansa Devi fair held in April. Ascetics are invited to preach to the caste brethren on these two occasions.

Thakur Dawara.—Thakur Dawara lying in the west and almost outside the town is also an ancient Hindu shrine presently facing its ruins. Pujari Bhagwati Charan who live on small offering looks after the temple. He informs that only on important Hindu festivals like Ram Naumi, Shiv Ratri and Janmashtmi, fifty to seventy devotees visit the place for paying their homage. On every monday and tuesday, five to ten persons come for worship. The priest has no regular income. During the enquiry, it came to notice that a Mahajan Sabha (Regd.) presided by Dr. Surinder Singh has come in action to improve the condition of this temple. Dr. Surinder Singh told that the Sabha is going to initiate action against the persons who have grabbed the land earmarked for Thakur Dwara. Sabha has also decided to save the temple from further damage. The other members of Mahajan Sabha are Vice President Raj Kumar Sharma, Secretary Ram Chander Bhagat and members Sat Pal Soni, Kahn Chand, Jagdish Chander and Khushi Ram.

Shiv Dwala.—The other famous temple is known as Shiv Dwala located in the main bazar. It has been built up on the pattern of Harmandir Sahib of Amritsar. It is situated in the middle of a pond which used to be filled with water from Ghaggar rivulet. Due to urbanisation of the area, system of filling the pond with water has been abandoned. A Shivalingam is installed in the temple. About ten to fifteen people gather at the time of prayers in the morning and evening. Especially on the eve of Shivratri, the temple is illuminated and devotees observe Shiv Puja. The place of the temple where the Shivalingam is installed is not spacious, the

people have, therefore, to keep standing in a row to worship the deity on the occasion. Dr. Surinder Singh also told that Mahajan Sabha has also a plan to convert the pond into a beautiful park around the temple. In this connection Sabha is trying its best to seek the help from Chandigarh Administration.

Jama Masjid.—The Muslims of Sunni sect have got two mosques in the town. One of these, namely Jama Masjid, is the oldest and located on Mansa Devi road. It is said that a Muslim 'Hakim Ji' (physician) from Kharar was invited by Raja Bhagwan Singh for his own treatment. The physician had to pay the Namaze-Asar and he enquired the way which led to the mosque. As there was no mosque in the town, at that time, the physician got disappointed. Keeping in view the dismay of the physician, Raja Bhagwan Singh promised that on his next visit, a masjid will be ready and the king did so. It is said that mosque was constructed in the beginning of present century. Now it is the property of Waqaf Board. Five prayers called 'namaz' are offered starting from 'Fazar' the first and ending with fifth the 'Isha' Each 'namaz' lasts for about half an hour. About one hundred persons gather on friday at the time of 'Zhar' namaz. Gathering on other days is usually between ten to fifteen persons. Id-ul-fitr, Id-ul-zuha and Shab-e-rat are celebrated here. On both the Id occasions, community feasts are arranged, namaz is offered with great enthusiasm. There are two 'maulvis' (priests) in both the mosques and they are employed by the Waqaf Board on monthly remuneration at the rate of Rs. 362 and Rs. 400 respectively. Mosques are being maintained by maulvis with the donations and the help of the Waqaf Board.

Other Religious Places.—Apart from the above religious places, there are a few other places of religious importance related to particular communities in different parts of the town. Two temples of Guru Ravi Dass are located each in the neighbourhood of Mariwala and mohalla Harijan. One Gurudwara each, managed by Singh Sabha, exists in Mariwala and Pipliwala. A Shiv temple also exists in Pipliwala. A small Balmiki temple is found in mohalla Balmiki. Smt. Ganga Devi Dharamshala is located in the centre of the town and is about seventy years old. The building has two storeys with a large square compound. Marriage parties are generally housed in it. One room on the upper storey in the building is used as Office of 'Patwari' Mani Majra. Dharamshala is under the control of Mahajan Sabha, Mani Majra. Famous Hindu festivals like Janamashtmi, Shiv Chaudash, Dussehra and Diwalj are celebrated with great zeal in the town. Ram leela depicting scenes from epic Ramayana is staged about one week before Dussehra at a spacious place in the fort. Hundreds of people of all faiths witness the Ram leela daily. Dussehra is celebrated, marking the victory of Lord Rama over Ravana by setting ablaze giant effigies of Ravana, Kumbh Karan and Meghnad on the evening of Dussehra in the month of October. People from within and outside the town clad in their best dresses, visit the place on Dussehra festivities. On return, they purchase sweets for the households. Diwali is commemorated in return of Lord Rama to his Kingdom Ayodhiya after fourteen years of exile in the month of October/November. On this day Laxmi, the goddess of wealth, is worshipped in Hindu households. Houses are decorated and illuminated with rows of candles and fire crackers are exploded in a merry mood through out the town. It is considered to be an auspicious day to purchase household goods especially utensils. Relatives and friends also exchange sweets on the occasion. Sikhs also consider it an auspicious day as Guru Ram Dass completed the Golden Temple Amritsar on that day. Any conception about Mani Majra may be taken incomplete if we don't make a mention of the famous temple of goddess Mansa Devi, which was constructed by Raja Bhagwan Singh of Mani Majra in 1868—70 (Bikrami) at the instance of his Guru, Mansha Nath who had seen the Devi in his dream asking him to get a temple built in her honour. The goddess is said to have killed the great demon Mahishasur in this area. The temple is situated in village Bilaspur, a part of the then Mani Majra estate. After the reorganisation of Punjab, this village was transferred to Haryana state. A fair is held in March-April and lakhs of pilgrims, both Hindus and Sikhs from Punjab and Haryana come to the place for paying their respect to the presiding deity. Newly married couples and children for their mundan ceremony visit the shrine on this occasion in abundance. The people of Mani Majra have great faith in the goddess and the nearness of this temple to the town has a significant role over the socio-economic and religious life of the residents. During the days of 'Mela' (fair), a large number of people of the town are found engaged in running the temporary shops of different types. Local sweet shopkeepers have also a profitable business on these days. Thousands of devotees stay with their relatives at Mani Majra during the 'Mela'. The fair begins with 1st navratra and lasts upto 8th navratra. Seventh and eighth day of navratras are considered auspicious by the devotees. Thus the temple, though located in

extra jurisdiction of the town has a great impact on the social-religious life of the people.

Crime

During the survey, statistics for crime and deviant behaviour were also collected in respect of the town from the Police Station, Mani Majra. Mani Majra Police Station was established in 1978, prior to which it was a Police Post falling under the jurisdiction of Police Station East, Sector 26, Chandigarh. The Police Station shifted to its present new building in 1985. According to the crime statistics supplied by the Police Station, Mani Majra, N.A.C., there has been an increase in the crimes in Mani Majra town during the years 1986 to 1988. In 1986, the number of offences registered were 79 as against 170 in 1987 and 195 in 1988. It has, however to be noted that in 1986, cases under preventive arrest, special and local laws and under Section 151/Cr. PC/107 Cr. PC have not been made available. The maximum number of offences in 1988 are 36 recorded under special and local laws followed by 33 cases under preventive arrest, 28 each under Section 151 Cr. PC/107 Cr PC and other IPC cases. As many as 27 cases were registered under rash act only. It is significant to know that no murder case was registered in 1988 as against 7 in 1987 and only one in 1986, but there were three cases registered under attempt to murder in 1988 as against nil in 1987 and one in 1986. A good number of cases in all the three years were registered under ordinary theft and these number 18 in 1988, 20 in 1987 and 13 in 1986. During the year 1986 maximum number of cases 36 were recorded under Gambling Act, 1967 which showed a positive improvement in 1987 and 1988. Only six such cases were reported in 1987 and only 2 in 1988. The cases under the rash act have recorded a significant increase from 10 in 1986 to 23 in 1987 and 27 in 1988.

Table No. XII.2 gives the details of criminal cases by type, registered in the Police Station, Mani Majra during the year 1986 to 1988.

TABLE NO. XII.2

Details of Criminal Cases by Type Registered in the Police Station Mani Majra During the year 1986 to 1988

Sr. No.	Type of cases	Number of cases in		
		1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5
1	Rioting	..	1	3
2	Preventive arrest	N.A.	32	33
3	Hurt	5	6	7
4	Rash Act only	10	23	27
5	Murder	1	7	..
6	Attempt to murder	1	..	3
7	Criminal breach of trust	..	..	1
8	Criminal trespass	2	1	..
9	Ordinary theft	13	20	18
10	House breaking and theft	2	2	3
11	Robbery	1	..	..
12	Cheating	..	1	1
13	Mischief	1	..	..
14	Gambling Act, 1967	36	6	2
15	Kidnapping	2	1	..
16	Special and local laws	N.A.	24	36
17	Other IPC cases	5	14	28
18	Section 109 Cr. PC	..	..	5
19	Section 151 Cr.PC/107 Cr.PC	N.A.	32	28
	Total	**79**	**170**	**195**

CHAPTER XIII

LINKAGES AND CONTINUA

Demographic and Economic Characteristics of the District

Mani Majra forms a part of Chandigarh Union Territory which comprises a single district and a single tehsil of the same name. The district can be divided into two micro regions viz; Chandigarh Shivalik and Chandigarh plain on the basis of physiographic factors. There are 4 towns and 24 inhabited villages in the district according to 1981 Census. The headquarters of the district is Chandigarh city. The other three towns are Mani Majra (Notified Area Committee) Burail census town and Attawa census town.

The district has an area of 114.0 Sq. Km as per 1981 Census, urban area comprising 68.3 Sq. Km, and rural 45.7 Sq. Km. The population of Chandigarh Union Territory/district/tehsil/ urban areas have increased tremendously from merely a few thousands to a few lakhs during 1901—81 i.e. over eight decades. While the rural population has increased from 21,967 persons to 28,769 persons during 80 years, that of urban areas has grown steeply from naught to 422,841 persons. This is attributed to fast urbanisation of the area as a consequence of the launching of Chandigarh Capital Project in erstwhile Punjab state and it being new capital of Punjab and Haryana states and Chandigarh Union Territory. The density per Sq. Km. of the Union Territory Chandigarh is 2nd highest in the country, the first rank being occupied by Delhi. According to 1981 Census, the density of Union Territory, Chandigarh is 3,961 and that of Delhi 4,194 persons per Sq. Km. Density of Chandigarh urban agglomeration, which includes besides Chandigarh city, 3 other towns and Mani Majra Buterla and Badheri outgrowths, in 6,188 and that of Chandigarh city is 6,488. The density of Mani Majra N.A.C. is 6,729 and Mani Majra town which includes Mani Majra outgrowth, the density is 2,963. The density of Mani Majra N.A.C. is higher than that of even Chandigarh city but it is much less than the density of Burail census town with 34,166 and Attawa census town which tops all urban areas of Union Territory, Chandigarh with a phenomenal density of 1,06,175. Chandigarh Union Territory has a very low sex ratio as compared with other States and Union Territories of India. Sex-ratio of Union Territory, Chandigarh and India according to 1981 Census is 769 and 972 respectively. It is important to note that sex-ratio for rural areas in Union Territory, Chandigarh both in 1971 and 1981 Census is lower than that of its urban areas which is contradictory to the general pattern of sex ratio in other parts of India. Mainly, this may be due to a number of workers employed in this Union Territory who are compelled to leave their families in the villages of their home states where most of them own houses. Among the four towns, Chandigarh city has the highest sex ratio of 780 and Attawa census town the lowest sex-ratio of 588. Mani Majra the referrent town has a sex ratio of 776 which is not much different from that of Chandigarh city.

Table No. XIII.1 shows area, density of population, sex-wise population and sex-ratio of each of the four towns of Union Territory, Chandigarh.

TABLE NO. XIII·1

Area, Density of Population, Population and Sex Ratio of Each Town in Chandigarh District

Name of town	Area in Sq. Km.	Density of population	Total population			Sex-ratio No. of females per 1000 males
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Attawa (C.T.)	0·04	106,175	4,247	2,675	1,572	588
2 Burail (C.T.)	0·32	34,166	10,933	6,529	4,404	675
3 Chandigarh (E.O.)	58·52	6,488	3,79,660	2,13,263	1,66,397	780
4 Mani Majra Town	9·45	2,963	28,001	15,765	12,236	776
(i) Mani Majra N.A.C.	3·40	6,729	22,880	12,770	10,110	792
(ii) Mani Majra O.G.	6·05	846	5,121	2,995	2,126	710

Literacy

The literates of the district (Union Territory Chandigarh), constitute 64.8 per cent of the district population as against a mere 36.2 per cent literacy rate of all India according to 1981 Census. In 1971, Union Territory, Chandigarh topped with a literacy rate of 61.6 followed by Kerala (60.4) and Delhi (56.6). In 1981, however, Kerala with a literacy rate of 70.4 ranked first forcing Chandigarh to occupy the second position followed by Delhi (61.5). Among the towns of Union Territory, Chandigarh gets the first position and Attawa census town gets bottom ranking with a literacy rate of 31.90. The referrant town has a literacy rate of 53.9. The literacy rates of rural and urban areas of Union Territory are 44.73 and 66.15 respectively. The literacy rate of males and females are 69.03 and 59.31 respectively. The percentage of literacy in each of the town of the Union Territory is given in the following Table No. XIII.2.

TABLE NO. XIII·2

Literates and Educated Persons in Each Town of Chandigarh District

Name of the town	Literates and educated persons			Percentage of literates to total		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1. Attawa (C.T.)	1,355	1,049	306	31·90	39·21	19·47
2. Burail (C.T.)	5,922	4,121	1,801	54·17	63·12	40·88
3. Chandigarh (E.O.)	2,59,097	1,53,502	1,05,595	68·24	71·98	63·46
4. Mani Majra Town	13,338	8,545	4,793	47·63	54·20	39·17
(i) Mani Majra (N.A.C.)	12,322	7,796	4,526	53·85	61·05	44·77
(ii) Mani Majra (O.G.)	1,016	749	267	19·84	25·01	12·56

Ethnic Composition

The religion-wise composition of population of India and Union Territory, Chandigarh shows distinct variations. Although Hindus constitute a majority in both the country & U.T. Chandigarh their proportion is only 75.27 per cent in the Union Territory Chandigarh as against 82.64 per cent for all India, during 1981 Census. The second major religion in order of numerical strength in the country is Islam but in the Union Territory the Muslims rank third and constitute 2.02 per cent of 1981 population as against 11.35 per cent in the country. Next to Muslims, Christians are the third largest group in India with 2.43 per cent of the total population, whereas in the Union Territory they rank fourth with a proportion of 0.99 per cent. The followers of Sikhism who occupy fourth rank in all-India, constituting of 1.97 per cent of the country's population, however, occupy second rank in the Union Territory, Chandigarh with a proportion of 21.11 per cent of 1981 Census. In Chandigarh, Jains constitute 0.42 per cent as against all India figure of 0.48 per cent and Buddhist constitute only 0.10 per cent as against 0.71 per cent in the country as a whole.

All other religions represent 0.06 per cent in Union Territory, Chandigarh when compared to 0.42 per cent of the country's corresponding proportion. The distribution of population of the district by religions is given below in Table No. XIII.3.

TABLE NO. XIII·3

Religion-wise Distribution of Population by Sex in Chandigarh District

Religion	Total population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
Total population	**4,51,610**	**100·00**
Hindu	3,39,920	75·27
Muslim	9,115	2·02
Christian	4,470	0·99
Sikh	95,370	21·11
Buddhist	454	0·10
Jain	1,889	0·42
Other religions	264	0·06
Religion not stated	128	0·03

Working Force

34.69 per cent of the total population is economically active (main workers) in the Union Territory. Sex-wise data reveals that male and female main workers constitute 54.50 per cent and 8.93 per cent respectively. The corresponding all India participation rates for persons, males and females are 36.77, 52.65 and 19.77 respectively. A comparative study of the work participation rates by Industrial category of Union Territory and all India, depicts a number of interesting features. 66.52 per cent of the over all main workers are engaged in the agricultural sector (constituted of 41.58 per cent cultivators and 24.94 per cent agricultural labourers) in the country whereas in the Union Territory hardly 1.93 per cent of the over all main workers are engaged in agricultural and allied activities. In rural and urban areas of Union Territory, main workers in the agricultural sector comprise 18.71 per cent and 0.74 per cent of the total main workers respectively. Of the remaining 33.48 per cent main workers in India, 3.47 per cent are engaged in household industry while 30.01 per cent are other workers. In sharp contrast, in the Union Territory 0.59 per cent and 97.48 per cent main workers are engaged in household industry and as other workers respectively. The significant high proportion (47.62 per cent) of main workers found engaged as workers in economic activities other than agricultural labourers, cultivators and household industry while 30.01 per cent are other workers. Territory being seat of three Governments—Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh offers very good employment opportunities in the service sector.

Transport and Communication

The district is well developed with respect to the means of communication and transportation. National highway 21 and broad gauge railway line pass through the district. Chandigarh city is well connected with roads. Chandigarh has a Grid plan as most planned city inevitably tend to have. The space contained within a Grid is called a Sector which is the basic planning unit of the city. Each sector is surrounded by vehicular roads called V-3s (the Grid) from which access to the sector is available at four control points situated approximately at the bisector of each surrounding length of road. Chandigarh is well linked with Ambala, Delhi, Patiala, Kalka, Shimla, Nangal, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Amritsar, Jammu, Dehra dun, Haridwar, Agra, Jaipur, Sirsa, Rewari, Gurgaon etc. by all whether road and with Ambala cantonment and Kalka also by railway. Regular air service has been established between Chandigarh to Delhi and Chandigarh to Jammu and Srinagar. Besides national highway state highway; linking Mulanpur in Punjab and Ambala in Haryana, also passes through the district. The total road in kilometres passing through the Union Territory, Chandigarh as in 1984-85 is 1149.39 Kms. giving an average of 10.08 for every Sq. Km. area of the district. The length of the national highway is 52.40 Kms., city roads 1059.34 Kms. and other roads (rural) comprise 37.65 Kms. Buses for national capital Delhi are available at every five minutes interval. These buses are owned by Chandigarh Transport Undertaking, Haryana Roadways, Punjab Roadways and Delhi Transport Corporation. Frequent bus service is also available for all important towns of the country as mentioned above, besides the neighbouring states of Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

Travel Index of the Population

Out of 250 households surveyed in the special study, only 25.80 per cent of the total survey population travelled from place to place in connection with employment, business, pilgrimage etc. The travel index shows that the average of the maximum distance travelled by the members of the sample households, aged 5 and above is found to be 171.5 Kms. for persons, 176.5 Kms. for males and 166.4 Kms. for females. Considering the travel index locality-wise, maximum travel index 364.7 Kms. has been recorded for Khatik mohalla and a minimum of 48.8 Kms. by Dera mohalla. With regard to caste/community, Christians with a travel index of 562.5 Kms. lead. Among the Hindu castes travel index ranges from 60.0 Kms. for Jogi to 464.4 Kms. for Kumhars. Muslims have a travel index of 261.0 Kms. With regard to occupational category, the highest travel index of 209.0 Kms. has been recorded by administrative, executive and managerial workers. The lowest travel index of 71.9 relates to service workers.

TABLE NO. XIII. 4

Frequency of Visit to Rural Areas by Members of Household Classified by Locality of the Household and Distance of the Places Visited

Locality of household	Total No. of households	No. of households whose members visited rural areas	Distance of place visited (in Km.)	Number of household members of which visited				
				Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**83**	**21**	..	**5**	**8**	**3**	..	**5**
1 Gobindpura	8	1	21—50	1	..	..	..	..
		1	101—200	..	..	1	..	..
2 Mohalla Zimidaran	12	2	21—50	..	2	..	..	..
		1	51—100	..	1	..	..	..
3 Mohalla Mata Raj Kaur	8	1	51—100	..	..	..	..	1
		1	201+	..	1	..	..	..
4 Dehra Mohalla	4	1	21—50	..	..	1	..	..
		1	51—100	..	..	1	..	..
5 Quila Mohalla	7	2	21—50	..	..	..	..	2
6 Gali Thatherian	6	1	101—200	1	..	..	..	..
7 Jhewar Mohalla	7	1	201+	..	1	..	..	..
8 Mohalla Dera Sahib	7	1	Up to 10	..	..	..	..	1
		1	21—50	..	1	..	..	..
9 Old Motor Market	6	2	21—50	..	1	..	..	1
10 Harijan Mohalla	10	1	21—50	1	..	..	..	..
11 Balmiki Mohalla	8	1	11—20	1	..	..	..	..
		2	21—50	1	1	..	..	..

Visits to Rural Areas

Table XIII.4 shows frequency of visit to rural areas by members of households classified by locality and distance of the place visited. Out of 250 sample households, only 21 households are such whose members visited rural areas. Majority of these 21 households, numbering 12 have visited places falling within a distance range 21—50 Kms., 2 households went to places with distance upto 20 Kms, 3 households paid visit to the places within 51—100 Kms. and 2 each to the places within 101—200 Kms. and more than 201 Kms. Again of these 21 households, 5 households have visited only once, 8 households twice, 3 households three times and another 5 households have frequency of visits 5 times and more. The purpose of visit of majority of 11 households was social obligations, 6 visited for meeting their relatives and 4 had visited to look after their landed property. All the 21 households, who paid visit to the rural areas, are migrant households and out of these, head of the three households had their last residence in the rural areas of Chandigarh, 6 in the rural area of Punjab, 10 in the rural area of Haryana and one each in the rural area of Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan. Of the 11 head of the households who paid visits for social obligations, two had their last residence in the rural area of Chandigarh, four each belong to rural area of Punjab and Haryana and one to the rural area of Himachal Pradesh. Of the six households who paid visit to the rural areas for meeting their relatives. Three had their last residence in rural areas of Haryana and one each in rural areas of U.T. Chandigarh, Punjab and Rajasthan. Of the four households whose purpose of visit was to look after landed property, three belong to rural area of Haryana and one to rural area of Punjab.

Urban Impact of the Town on the Rural Hinterland

Chandigarh Union Territory is a uni-district and uni-tehsil territory with a total of 24 inhabited and three uninhabited villages as per 1981 Census. Of the 24 inhabited villages, five villages namely Kaimbwala, Daria, Mauli Jagran, Raipur Kalan and Raipur Khurd fall within a radius of 5 Kms. with Mani Majra bus stand falling as the centre. Besides, there are two villages

Suketri, falling in Haryana state, and Kansal falling in Punjab State, also lying within a radial distance of 5 Kms, 14 inhabited villages fall within a radial distance of 6—10 Kms. and the remaining five inhabited villages lie within a range of 11 to 15 Kms.

Table No. XIII.5 shows inhabited villages of Chandigarh Union Territory falling within various radial distances of Mani Majra town.

TABLE NO. XIII. 5

Villages with Radial Distance from Mani Majra Town

Up-to 5 Kilometres	6—10 Kilometres	11—15 Kilometres
1 Kaimbwala (U.T. Chandigarh)	1 Lahora	1 Dhanas
2 Suketri (Haryana)	2 Sarangpur	2 Dadu Majra
3 Kansal (Punjab)	3 Khuda Alisher	3 Palsaura
4 Dária (U.T. Chandigarh)	4 Khuda Jassu	4 Badheri
5 Mauli Jagran (,,)	5 Kujheri	5 Maloya
6 Raipur Kalan (,,)	6 Nizampur Kumbra	
7 Raipur Khurd (,,)	7 Nizampur Burail	
	8 Burail	
	9 Jhumaroo	
	10 Bair Majra	
	11 Karsan	
	12 Behlana	
	13 Halo Majra	
	14 Shahpur	

Villages within distance ranges of 6—10 Kms. and 11—15 Kms, are much more subject to urban influence of Chandigarh city than Mani Majra town as these villages are much more nearer to Chandigarh city than Mani Majra town. All the 27 villages of Union Territory form a ring around Chandigarh city as can be seen from the Union Territory map. Seven villages lying within radial distance of 5 Kms. from Mani Majra town, can be expected to have some urban impact of Mani Majra town. Daria and Mauli Jagran are inhabited villages falling in a range upto 5 Kms. of the town, both bordering Mani Majra outgrowth, which is a contiguous urban spread of Mani Majra N.A.C. and possess most of the urban characteristics. It is proposed to study the seven villages falling within a distance of 5 Kms. from Mani Majra town to bring out urban inter-action of the Mani Majra town with its rural hinterland. The details regarding the various routes on which the villages are located and the distance from Mani Majra NAC. are given in Table No. XIII.6.

TABLE NO XIII.6

Names of the Villages Studied and Their Distance and the Routes from the Town

Serial No.	Name of village	Distance from the town in Kms. (By Bus-route)	Route	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kaimbwala (Union Territory Chandigarh)	19	Mani Majra to Chandigarh and Chandigarh to Kaimbwala (via Nawan Gaun)	The villagers of Kaimbwala generally use a Katcha way which covers a distance of 5 Kms. to approach Mani Majra
2	Kansal (Punjab)	17	Ditto	Ditto

1	2	3	4	5
3	Suketri (Haryana)	5	Mani Majra Suketri road via Mansha Devi Temple	
4	Raipur Kalan	6	Chandigarh to Raipur Kalan via Railway Station Chandigarh	(Bus service available from Railway Chowk on national highway)
5	Mauli Jagran	6	(i) Chandigarh to Raipur Kalan road via Railway Station Chandigarh	
			(ii) Mani Majra—Mauli road	No bus service
6	Daria	3	Chandigarh Railway Station road	
7	Raipur Khurd	10	Mani Majra to Chandigarh (Chandigarh—Ambala road)	

Socio-economic Links of the Town with the Rural Hinter-land

Mani Majra town is exactly located on the outer fringe of Chandigarh U.T. and in the north-east as well as east to west, the town is surrounded by Chandimandir cantonment and urban estate Panchkula respectively. Further west to south, it is limited by Chandigarh city. Thus few villages in the northern and western corners are left for choice within the radius of 5 kilometres. These villages are Suketri (Haryana), Kansal (Punjab), Kaimbwala, Mauli Jagran, Raipur Kalan, Daria and Raipur Khurd of Chandigarh U.T. All the 7 selected villages are also nearer to the adjoining city Chandigarh and urban estate of Panchkula and so there is lesser impact of Mani Majra town over these villages than that of the capital city. However, certain links with the town are still in continuation. The only villages Suketri in the north and Mauli Jagran in the south are directly connected with the town by pucca link roads and the rest of 5 villages have the indirect approach either by roads linked with Chandigarh-Kalka and Chandigarh-Ambala national highways or through Chandigarh city. None of these villages, except Suketri is directly connected by bus route with the town. People of villages Suketri, Kaimbwala, Kansal, Mauli Jagran, Raipur Kalan and Daria are the traditional customers of the town and they prefer to purchase especially cloth and jewellery from the town. Only two villages, viz. Kansal and Daria have markets with permanent shops for selling grocery and other essential items of the day to day use. People of other five villages are making use of the markets in Chandigarh city and Mani Majra town. People of Suketri and Mauli Jagran are in regular touch with Mani Majra whereas residents of the other five villages visit the town occasionally.

The 1981 Census collected information about availability of amenities like educational, medical, power supply, drinking water and post and telegraph facility for each village. Out of seven selected villages, Kaimbwala, Raipur Khurd and Raipur Kalan have primary schools whereas villages Suketri, Kansal, Daria and Mauli Jagran have the educational facility upto middle school level. Medical facilities are available in six villages. Only Raipur Khurd has no such facility. Village Kaimbwala and Daria have full-fledged Government dispensaries and services of registered medical practitioners are also available in these two villages. Maternity and child welfare centre and services of registered medical practitioners are also found in Suketri and Kansal villages. Mauli Jagran and Raipur Kalan have facility of registered medical practitioners. Only two villages namely Suketri and Raipur Kalan are having post offices. None of the villages, have telegraph facility which is only available in Chandigarh and Mani Majra town. However, facility of drinking water has been made available to all the seven selected villages. All the villages are also found electrified. Being nearer to Mani Majra town or Chandigarh city, all the seven villages have the privilege to have all types of basic necessities within a distance of five kilometres.

Testing of Hypotheses for Urban Impact of the Town on the Rural Hinter-land

(a) *Growth Rate*

Villages in the vicinity of the town have more urban impact and are as such expected to have higher growth rate compared to the villages farther from the town.

Among the seven villages and Mani Majra outgrowth, which is regarded as rural by Chandigarh Administration, Mani Majra outgrowth

has the highest population of 5,121. It may be mentioned that Mani Majra rural or Mani Majra outgrowth of 1981 Census formed a part of Mani Majra town in 1971 Census. Leaving aside Mani Majra outgrowth, Daria has recorded highest outgrowth rate of 347.04 per cent followed by Mauli Jagran with growth rate of 132.47 per cent, Suketri of Haryana state has the lowest growth rate of 29.89 per cent and Kansal of Punjab state has recorded growth rate of 97.34 per cent. Among the five selected villages of Chandigarh, Kaimbwala has the lowest growth rate of 36.92 per cent. Kaimbwala village is separated from Mani Majra town by Sukhna lake. Due to physical location, Kaimbwala, Kansal, Raipur Khurd and Raipur Kalan are subject to much more urban influence of Chandigarh city rather than that of Mani Majra town. In fact, only Suketri, Daria, Mauli Jagran and Mani Majra rural or Mani Majra outgrowth come in direct interaction with Mani Majra NAC. and as such can be said to have been influenced by the urban impact of Mani Majra town. The growth rate of population in the selected villages is given in Table No. XIII.7.

TABLE NO. XIII·7

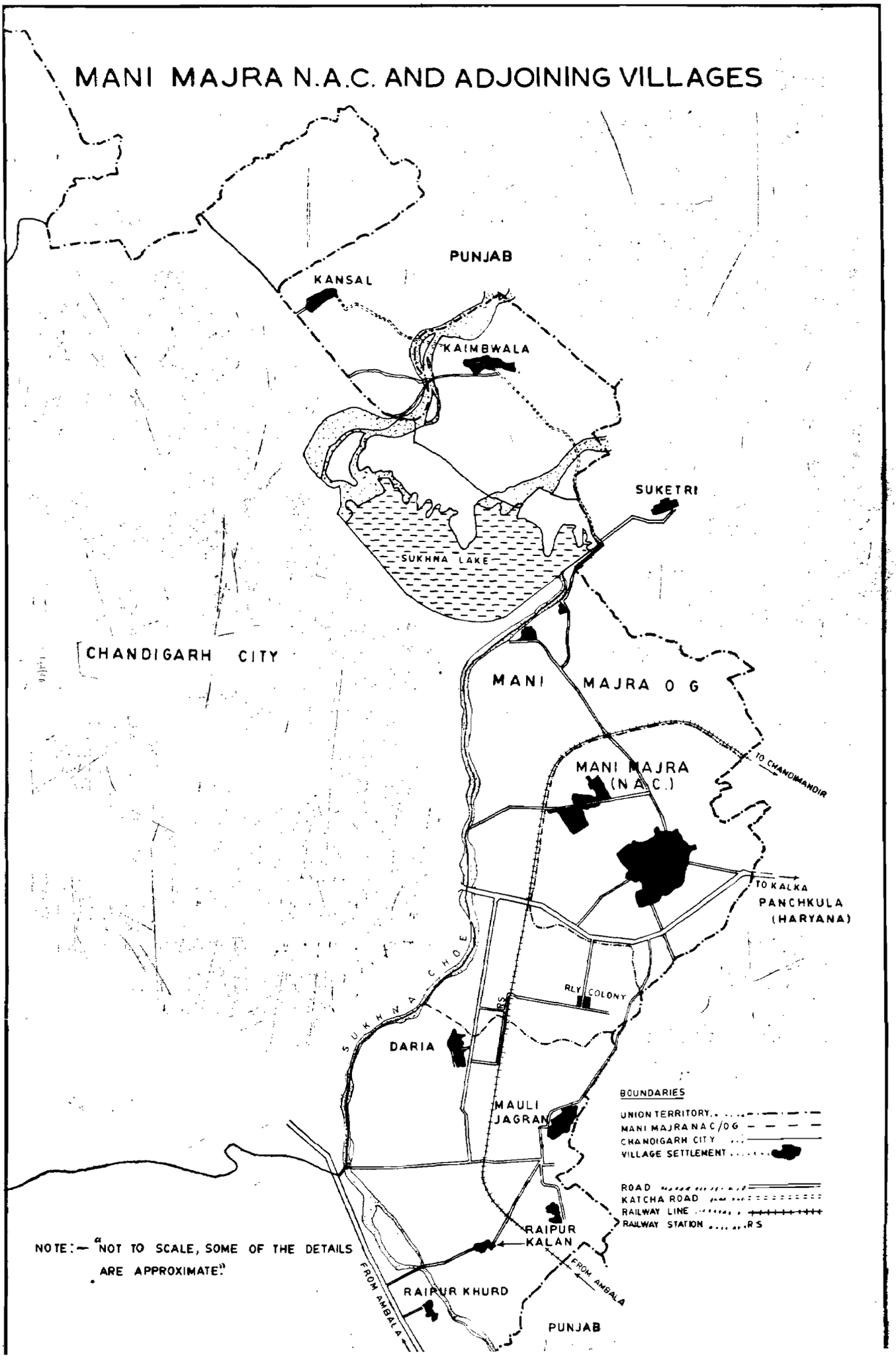
Growth Rate of Population of Selected Villages

Serial No.	Name of village	Population		Decadal variation	Percentage decadal variation
		1971	1981		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kaimbwala (Chandigarh U.T.)	799	1,094	+295	+36·92
2	Kansal (Punjab)	1,390	2,743	+1,353	+97·34
3	Suketri (Haryana)	1,064	1,382	+318	+29·89
4	Raipur Kalan (Chandigarh U.T.)	378	731	+353	+93·39
5	Mauli Jagran (Chandigarh U.T.)	967	2,248	+1,281	+132·47
6	Daria (Chandigarh U.T.)	523	2,338	+1,815	+347·04
7	Raipur Khurd (Chandigarh U.T.)	498	727	+229	+45·98
8	(a) Outgrowth Mani Majra	N.A.	5,121	Outgrowth of Mani Majra was included in the town in 1971 Census.	
	(b) Mani Majra N.A.C.	..	22,880	..	61·16
	Mani Majra Town	14,197	28,001	+13,804	+97·23

(b) *Population, Density and Ratio of Households of Census Houses*

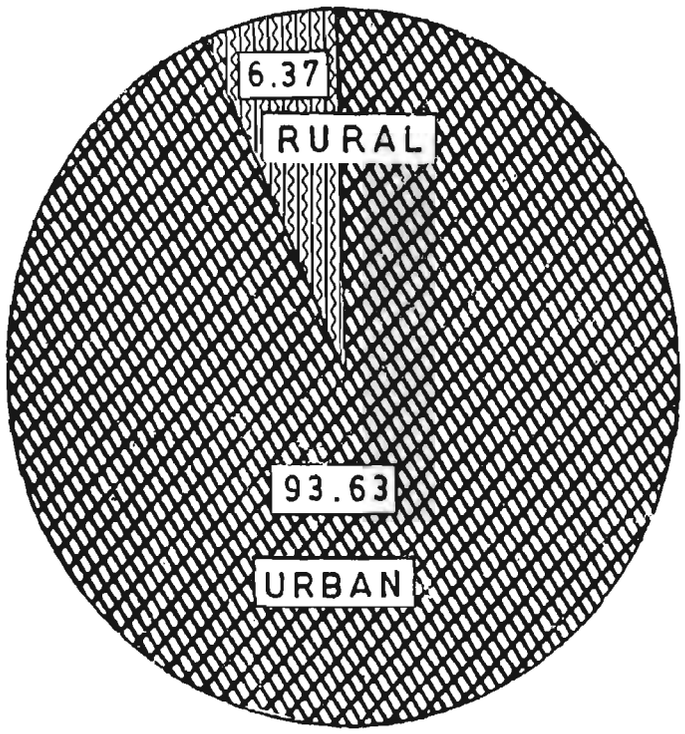
Usually villages with higher urban influence tend to have larger population, greater density and higher ratio of households to census houses. Examined from this angle, Daria village, located very close to Mani Majra NAC, has the greatest urban influence. Daria has the highest density of 3,159, which is about 1/2 the density of Mani Majra NAC. Mauli Jagran, also close to Mani Majra NAC, has a density of 999. The density of Chandigarh rural is 630. Among the villages under study, Daria, Mauli Jagran, Raipur Kalan, Raipur Khurd and Mani Majra outgrowth exceed the density of Chandigarh rural. The ratio of households per 100 census houses in respect of all the 5 selected villages of Chandigarh U.T. is 100 i.e. households and census households are at parity in each of the 5 villages. The corresponding ratio of number of households per 100 census households in respect of Mani Majra NAC is 101 and Mani Majra outgrowth is 106 which shows that Mani Majra outgrowth or Mani Majra rural has the maximum urban impact of Mani Majra N.A.C. The ratio is 100 in respect of Chandigarh rural as in respect of 5 selected villages of Chandigarh Union Territory. Table No. XIII.8 shows area, population, density of population and also ratio of number of households per 100 census households in respect of 7 selected villages.

MANI MAJRA N.A.C. AND ADJOINING VILLAGES

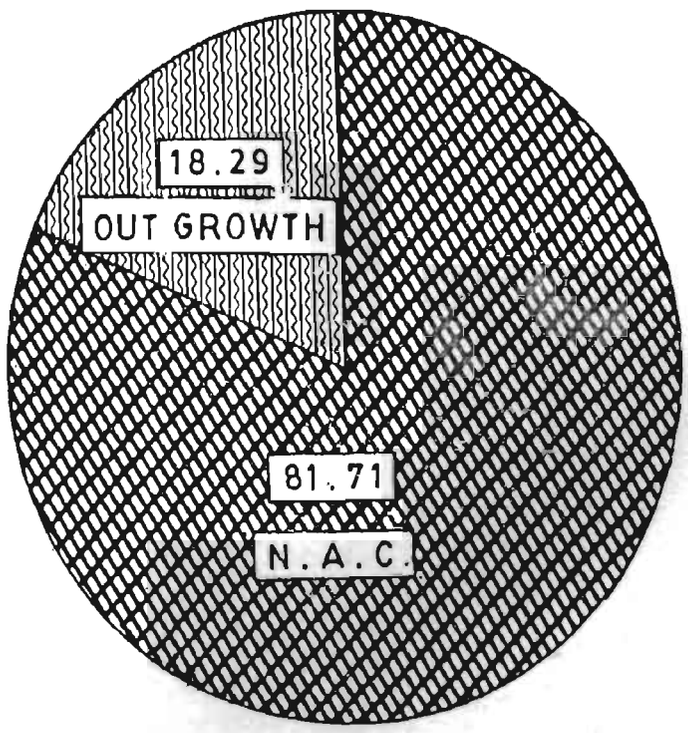


PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1981

CHANDIGARH



MANI MAJRA TOWN



N.A.C.:-NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE

1	2	3	4	5
5	Mauli Jagran (Chandigarh U.T.)	2,248	469	20·86
6	Daria (Chandigarh U.T.)	2,338	1,129	48·29
7	Raipur Khurd (Chandigarh U.T.)	727	391	53·78
8	(a) Mani Majra outgrowth	5,121	1,016	19·84
	(b) Mani Majra N.A.C.	22,880	12,322	53·85
	Mani Majra Town	28,001	13,338	47·63
	Chandigarh (Rural)	28,769	12,868	44·73

(*d*) *Work Participation Rate*

All the selected villages have high participation rate exceeding 50 per cent though less than that of Mani Majra N.A.C. Daria has a highly significant participation rate of 76.45 per cent which is attributed to male migrant labour working at the railway station and mostly residing in this village. Easy access to work in Mani Majra, Panchkula and Chandigarh is mainly responsible for high participation rate in all the selected villages. Except for Kaimbwala, all the selected villages have higher participation rate than that of the referrant town.

Table No. XIII.10 depicts participation of male workers in the selected villages.

TABLE NO. XIII.10

Participation Rate of Male Workers in Selected Villages

Serial No.	Name of village	Work participation rate
1	2	3
1	Kaimbwala	50·65%
2	Kansal	54·50%
3	Suketri	58·60%
4	Raipur Kalan	56·00%
5	Mauli Jagran	59·32%
6	Daria	76·45%
7	Raipur Khurd	57·76%
8	Mani Majra (O.G.)	58·33%
9	Mani Majra N.A.C.	53·90%

The proportion of male workers for the villages for the four flanks—north-eastern, north-western, south-western and south-eastern is 32.46, 36.90, 16.04 and 8.45 per cent respectively. The same is indicated by size-class of villages with population less than 500 at 44.48 per cent, with population 500 and above but less than 1,000 at 20.35 per cent, with population 1,000 and above but less than 2,000 at 33.01 per cent and with population 2,000 and above at 12.12 per cent respectively. Apparently, the satellite characteristic is most conspicuous in bigger villages, less so in medium sized villages and moderately so in small villages. None-the-less, it permeates through all the villages. Among the seven selected villages, Suketri followed by Raipur Kalan and Kaimbwala are the villages with a high proportion of work force dependent on land. Suketri has 79.65 per cent, Raipur Kalan 49.38 per cent and Kaimbwala 47.96 per cent work force dependent on land. The remaining five villages are mostly urbanised. The proportion of working force dependent on land is only 1.40 per cent in Daria, 2.42 per cent in

Mani Majra O.G., 6.43 per cent in Raipur Khurd, 9.32 per cent in Kansal and 17.64 per cent for Mauli Jagran. These are with in the orbit of the influence of Mani Majra town. Raipur Khurd, lying on Chandigarh-Ambala road, is much more subject to the influence of Chandigarh city rather than Mani Majra town. Kansal village of Punjab has more urban impact of Chandigarh city rather than Mani Majra.

Table No. XIII.11 shows workers of different categories and their percentage to the total workers in selected villages and Mani Majra town.

TABLE NO. XIII.11

Workers of Different Categories and Their Percentage to Total Workers in Selected Villages and Mani Majra Town

Name of village		Total workers	Workers engaged in cultivation (including agricultural labourers)	Percentage to total workers	Workers engaged in household industry, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs	Percentage to total workers	Other workers	Percentage of other workers to total workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kaimbwala	313	147	46·96	..	..	166	53·04
2	Kansal	934	87	9·32	10	1·07	837	89·61
3	Suketri	486	364	74·90	9	1·85	113	23·25
4	Raipur Kalan	241	119	49·38	..	..	122	50·62
5	Mauli Jagran	958	169	17·64	14	1·46	775	80·90
6	Daria	1,268	17	1·34	1	0·08	1,250	98·58
7	Raipur Khurd	249	16	6·43	1	0·40	232	93·17
8	Mani Majra outgrowth	2,185	53	2·42	1	0·05	2,131	97·53
	Mani Majra N. A. C.	7,280	260	3·57	165	2·27	6,855	94·16
	Mani Majra Town	9,465	313	3·31	166	1·75	8,986	94·94

Sex Ratio

All the selected villages have lower sex ratio in comparison to that of the referrent town. Daria has a significant low sex ratio of 423. Most of the migrant labourers working at railway station Chandigarh are residing in Daria village. These male migrants have migrated in search of employment leaving their families at their native places which attributed to insignificant sex ratio in Daria village. Incidently, the sex ratio returned from rural areas of Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory Chandigarh at 1981 Census was 884, 876 and 688 respectively. The lower sex ratio for Chandigarh, once again reflects the effect on sex composition in the villages around the urban agglomeration as can be seen in Table No. XIII.12.

TABLE NO. XIII.12

Sex Ratio

Serial No.	Name of the village	Sex ratio
1	2	3
1	Kaimbwala	776
2	Kansal	623
3	Suketri	788
4	Raipur Kalan	720
5	Mauli Jagran	725
6	Daria	423

1	2	3
7	Raipur Khurd	735
8	Mani Majra O.G.	776
9	Chandigarh rural	688
10	Chandigarh City	780
11	Mani Majra N.A.C.	792

Degree of Urban Impact on Selected Villages.

Analysis of urban indices of the selected hinter land villages, do not provide a clear ranking of the villages according to their degree of urbanisation. For this purpose, the selected villages have been arranged as per the position obtained by them with regard to degree of urbanisation based on the individual urban characteristic and allotted scores accordingly as shown in the Table No. XIII.13. The individual scores have been added to work out the cumulative score obtained by the hinterland villages. The selected villages have thus been marked on the basis of the comulative score as shown below :—

TABLE NO. XIII. 13

Degree of Urbanisation in Mani Majra (O.G.) and Selected Villages

Rank	village	Cumulative score
1	2	3
1	Mani Majra O.G.	20
2	Daria	19
3	Mauli Jagran	19
4	Kansal	17
5	Raipur Khurd	17
6	Raipur Kalan	15
7	Suketri	14
8	Kaimbwala	13

Thus Mani Majra O.G. (treated as census town for 1991 Census), getting a top score of 20 is most urbanised, followed by Daria and Mauli Jagran which get equal score of 19 and therefore have almost the same degree of urbanisation and are not much different from Mani Majra O.G. It is worth mentioning that Mani Majra O.G., Daria and Mauli Jagran are bordering Mani Majra N.A.C. and are under the direct impact of referrent town apart from neighbouring town Panchkula of Haryana state and Chandigarh city. 3rd rank goes to both Kansal of Punjab state and Raipur Khurd. Raipur Kalan, Suketri (Haryana state) and Kaimbwala get 4th, 5th and 6th position in order of degree of urbanisation and these three villages are still more rural than urban but on the path of urbanisation.

(a) Growth Rate

Range	..	25—50	51—100	100+
Name of villages	..	Raipur Khurd, Suketri, Mani Majra OG, Kaimbwala	Raipur Kalan, Kansal	Mauli Jagran, Daria

Score	1	2	3

(b) Population

Range	5,001	2,001—5,000	1,001—2,000	500—1,000
Name of villages	Mani Majra OG	Mauli Jagran, Daria, Kansal	Kaimbwala, Suketri	Raipur Kalan
Score	4	3	2	1

(c) Density

Range	50—100	101—200	201—500	501—750	751—1,000
Name of villages	Suketri		Kansal Kaimbwala		Raipur Khurd, Raipur Kalan, Mauli Jagran, Mani Majra OG, Daria
Score	1	2	3	4	5

(d) Number of Households per 100 Census Houses

Range	100	101—105	106—110	111—120
Name of villages	Kaimbwala, Raipur Kalan, Mauli Jagran, Daria, Raipur Khurd	Kansal	Mani Majra O.G.	Suketri
Score	1	2	3	4

(e) Literacy Rate

Range	Less than 30	30—40	41—50
Name of villages	Mani Majra OG (19·03) Mauli Jagran (20·86) Raipur Kalan (27·63) Kaimbwala (29·07)	Suketri (39·07) Kansal (43·09)	Daria, (48·29) Raipur Khurd (50·78)
Score	1	2	3

(f) Proportion of Workers in Secondary & Tertiary Sectors (other than Cultivators & Agricultural Labourers)

Range	20—35	50—75	75+
Name of villages	Suketri (25·10)	Raipur Kalan (50·62) Kaimbwala (53·04)	Mauli Jagran (82·36) Kansal (90·68) Raipur Khurd (93·57) Mani Majra (97·58) Daria (98·60)
Score	1	2	3

(g) Sex Ratio

Range	Less than 500	600—700	701—800
Name of villages	Daria (423)	Kansal (623)	Raipur Kalan (720) Mauli Jagran (725) Raipur Khurd (735) Kaimbwala (776) Mani Majra OG (776) Suketri (788)
Score	1	2	3

Inter-dependence of Town and Hinterland

Analysis with regard to urban impact of the town under study on the surrounding villages has revealed that five villages *viz.*, Mani Majra O.G., Daria, Mauli Jagran, Raipur Khurd and Kansal (Punjab state) are under the urban influence of Mani Majra N.A.C., besides being subject to the urban impact of Chandigarh city and the neighbouring Panchkula town of Haryana state. The above five villages, to some extent, depend on Mani Majra for educational and medical facility of higher order than available in the villages, but these villages are much more dependent on Chandigarh city for higher educational and medical facilities, for supply of vegetables, fruits, milk, daily consumable items and other needs. Mani Majra N.A.C. as well as the villages surrounding Chandigarh city form a ring around the Chandigarh city and can be considered as satellite town/ villages of Chandigarh city. Lower strata of the migrant people working in Chandigarh city, on account of lower rents, have found accommodation in Mani Majra N.A.C. and other satellite villages. The Chandigarh railway station is located in the vicinity of periphery of Daria village. Most of the labourers working on the railway station are settled in Daria village. Mauli Jagran has a number of brick-kilns providing employment and housing facility to the migrant labourers. Mani Majra for its requirement of bricks for house construction activities depends on brick kilns of Mauli Jagran. The five villages are almost as much urbanised as Mani Majra N.A.C. with regard to urban characteristics such as density, literacy, proportion of secondary and tertiary workers, sex ratio etc. as well as availablity of urban amenities and facilities. Further, these villages have very small proportion of land which is being used for agricultural purpose. These villages consequently produce hardly any marketable surplus. Mani Majra town and hinterland villages are almost independent and are equally dependant on Chandigarh city and thus can be considered as satellites of the Chandigarh city.

CHAPTER XIV

CONCLUSION

Mani Majra is a part of Chandigarh Union Territory which was created on 1st November, 1966 as a result of trifurcation of erstwhile Punjab state into Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh Union Territory. Besides Chandigarh, 'the city beautiful', there are three other towns namely Mani Majra, Burail census town and Attawa census town in the Union Territory.

Chandigarh city comprising Chandigarh (Estate office). Buterla (O.G.), Badheri (O.G.), Mani Majra town comprising Mani Majra N.A.C. and Mani Majra (O.G.), Burail census town and Attawa census town form components of Chandigarh Urban Agglomeration which on physical contiguity appear to be one urban spread or unit. There are wide variations in the area, size and composition of population, occupational status, literacy rates, standard of living etc., of the urban units of Chandigarh Union Territory. While the rural population of Union Territory, Chandigarh has increased from 21,967 persons to 28,769 persons during the 80 years from 1901 to 1981, that of the urban areas has grown from a naught to 4,22,841 persons. This is due to the rapid urbanisation of the areas as a result of the launching of the Chandigarh Capital Project in erstwhile Punjab state and it being the new capital of states of Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh.

Mani Majra was a small village in 1951, falling on the old Kalka-Ropar road. It was in 1961 this was declared as a census town with a population of 9,941 persons. Mani Majra remained under the administrative control of Gram Panchayat till 1976, when Notified Area Committee was formed. During 1961 Census, this town was taken as a component of Chandigarh town group whereas in 1971 and 1981 Census, it was a part of Chandigarh agglomeration. Initially, the importance of Mani Majra was attributed to the famous temple of goddess Mansa Devi. But later on, it was attached to the nearby Capital Project, Chandigarh which attracted thousands of skilled and unskilled workers, not only from nearby states of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh but also from other states as well. Due to the proximity of the town, Mani Majra has shared in the reduction of congestion of population in Chandigarh city. The population of the town has witnessed more than threefold increase in the last two decades. Further, the inception of N.A.C., in 1976 and newly developed areas like 'new motor market' and 'residential complex' have raised the land speculation in the town. The motor market in the town is well known in the entire northern region. Under the recent scheme of residential complex introduced by the Chandigarh Housing Board, the pace of progress to accommodate the general public and small entrepreneurs has risen to a large extent. New residential as well as commercial complexes are fast coming up. A few characteristics are often given to differentiate between rural and urban areas. These are occupation, environment, size of community, migration, density of population, heterogeneity of population, social differentiation or stratification, mobility and system of interaction, Mani Majra till 1976 did not fall under the purview of planned development. Consequently, unplanned and haphazard growth has been taking place in the town. The planned development started only after the establishment of N.A.C. Mani Majra in 1976.

A study of the 250 surveyed households by migration status shows that 66 (26.4%) are non-migrants and the remaining 184 (73.6%) migrants. Of the 184 migrant heads of households, 17 (9.24%) have migrated to the town from other areas of Chandigarh Union Territory, 150 (81.52%) have their place of origin in other states/union territories of India and the rest of 17 (9.24%) hail from other countries. Out of 184 migrant households, 116 (63.04%) represent rural push (from rural to urban areas) while the remaining 68 (36.96%) can be classified under urban turn over (from urban to urban areas). The very fact that one-third of the migrant households have settled in the town in 1965 or earlier and the rest of two-third afterwards till the date of survey shows that migration has been a continuing process over the time and corroborates the view that the town is fast coming up as an important satellite town of Chandigarh city.

The growth of the town can also be attributed to the establishment of small industrial units based on foodstuff, manufacture of wooden products, printing and publishing, leather and

leather products, sundry hardwares such as wire-nets, bolts, screws, buckets, trunks, cutlery etc., and repairing and servicing of motor vehicles. The number of such units in 1961 was recorded to be 43. The total number of workers in manufacturing other than household industry was 712. According to Industrial classification of 1961 Census, Mani Majra was bifunctional with classification as Industry-cum-primary activities.

In 1971, in Mani Majra town as many as 85.55 per cent of the total workers were engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors of economy. In 1981, 96.43 per cent of the total workers were engaged in non-agricultural sector. This indicates a very fast tempo of urbanisation of the town. Thus the functional character of the town since 1971 has changed. The town can be considered as a service-cum-industry-cum-trade town since 1971. The proportion of workers in the agricultural sector, (cultivator and agricultural labourer), has been fast declining during two decades 1961—81, from 19.32 per cent in 1961 to 13.92 per cent in 1971 and to a mere 3.57 per cent in 1981. This shows that the agricultural sector of the town is gradually losing its importance. It appears that agriculture is not being regarded as a profitable occupation as compared to trade or industry which is considered to be very lucrative. Most of the labour class and low paid employees, working in Chandigarh, have got settled in Mani Majra town on account of cheaper accommodation which has been attributing to the phenomenal growth rate of 61.16 per cent in Mani Majra N.A.C. and 97.23 per cent in Mani Majra town which also includes Mani Majra outgrowth. The corresponding urban growth rate of Chandigarh Union Territory is 81.52 per cent. Thus the growth rate of Mani Majra town has even surpassed the urban growth rate of Union Territory, Chandigarh.

The density which is regarded as an index of congestion of population, is higher in Mani Majra N.A.C. when compared with Chandigarh city and urban areas of Union Territory Chandigarh as a whole, although density of Mani Majra town which includes Mani Majra outgrowth is less than half of urban density of Chandigarh Union Territory. The urban density of Mani Majra N.A.C., Mani Majra town, Chandigarh city and Union Territory Chandigarh (Urban) are 6,729, 2,963, 6,488 and 6,188 persons per Sq. Km. respectively in 1981 Census. The shows that Mani Majra N.A.C. is more congested when compared to Chandigarh city as well as Union Territory Chandigarh (Urban). The more congestion in Mani Majra N.A.C. is attributed to its limited area and substantial high growth of population which is leading to fresh settlement in Mani Majra (Rural) treated as outgrowth of Mani Majra N.A.C. in 1981 Census. The sex ratio of Mani Majra N.A.C. at 792 is slightly higher than that of Chandigarh city which is 780. The lower sex ratio, as in other urban areas, may be attributed to single members working in Chandigarh city as labourers and settling in the Mani Majra town on account of cheaper accommodation. The sex ratio of Mani Majra town (776) is, however, slightly lower than Chandigarh city and nearly equal to Chandigarh Union Territory (Urban).

As per 1981 Census, the number of occupied residential houses per thousand population in Mani Majra town stands at 198 against the corresponding figure of 221 for Chandigarh city. It points out to the fact that Mani Majra is comparatively congested. The very likely reason being that a large chunk of low paid employees including labour class, who work in Chandigarh city, have hired living accommodation in Mani Majra town on account of cheaper rents. On the basis of census data, it is further evident that power and drinking water facilities are available to almost all the inhabitants of the town. Besides, more than two-third households have kitchen, bath and toilet facilities. The housing data collected during the survey also points out that out of 250 households, 105 (42%) with 34.72 per cent population and an average household size of 4.4 persons are living in one room houses. This speaks of too much congestion in more than 40 per cent households with no privacy for married couples as also the absence of other amenities like independent kitchen, bathroom, lavatory etc. It is however, gratifying to know that most of the dwellings are *pacca* with walls constructed of burnt bricks in cement and cemented floors.

Excepting the newly planned/developed motor market commercial and residential complex and few other localities of the town, insanitary condition is the imprecation of the town. Due to this, middle/higher income group are not interested to live in the town. They would prefer either to settle in the newly developed planned area of Mani Majra town or adjoining estate of Panchkula (Haryana state) or Chandigarh city. Only lower class employees/labour class and small businessmen are getting settled in the town on account of cheaper availability of accommodation. While insanitary conditions are prevalent in most of the mohallas of the town, in certain localities these are much more deplorable. Arrangement for drainage is not

proper and sufficient. The construction of improved type of latrines for each household and provision of public conveniences in the town are other important aspects which need the attention of the authorities, concerned. Provision of better sewerage and drainage facilities is also equally important. Some people attempt to keep their houses neat and clean but many others pay less attention to this aspect.

Though trade (mainly motor parts and spares) and industry have been contributing to the improvement of the economy of the town, it is still an under developed urban area, leaving aside motor market complex, it bears a rural look. The roads and lanes are narrow, dirty and curvi-linear and as such quite unsafe for traffic.

Facilities for primary, middle and secondary education are available within the town. For higher education, students have to go to Chandigarh city, about 8 Kms. away from the town hence transport is no problem for them. The literacy rate (53.85%) of Mani Majra N.A.C. is much lower than that of urban literacy rate of Union Territory, Chandigarh which is 66.15. But compared to adjoining villages, it is higher. The lower literacy rate is not due to lack of any educational facility but it can be attributed to higher proportion of lower economic strata of the people inhabiting the town compared to middle and higher classes *vis-a-vis* Chandigarh city.

The town is self sufficient with regard to medical facilities which are offered in the Primary health centre in the town for the treatment of general diseases. This health centre is also equipped with 30 beds for indoor patients. For better medical facilities and for treatment of specific diseases, people of the town approach General Hospital and P.G.I., Chandigarh.

Hindu community is predominant section in the town. Sikhs and Muslims occupying 2nd and 3rd rank respectively. There are no defined areas in the town specifically allotted for the residence of a particular caste or community. The residential houses are found scattered all over the town and intermingled with administrative, industrial and shopping establishments. Although Hindus are numerically predominant, there is complete harmony among all the communities in the town.

The town being on the fringe of Chandigarh city, it has a very good potential and momentum for further development for which all the requisite infrastructure already exists. The town is equipped with very good communication facilities. Both road and rail communication are available for the town. The town is surrounded by Mani Majra (Rural), which has been treated as outgrowth of Mani Majra in 1981 Census. Daria and Mauli Jagran villages offer good scope for expansion of the town and for establishment of new industrial units within these hinterland villages. Availability of cheaper labour and power are added attractions for starting new industrial units.

The authorities and people of the town need to be more conscious in improving the environmental and sanitary conditions of the town and pay more attention towards their health and hygiene which can go a long way in further socio-economic development of the town.

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 1

Distribution of Households by Number of Members, Migration Status and Place of Birth of Head of Household

Migration status and place of birth of head of household		Number of households having members									
		Single	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10—12	13+	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total		**8**	**18**	**26**	**42**	**46**	**73**	**19**	**16**	**2**	**250**
A Born in the same town (Non Migrant)		2	8	2	5	12	19	9	8	1	66
B Migrants		6	10	24	37	34	54	10	8	1	184
I Born outside the town but within district	(a) Rural	.	..	1	2	3	9	..	2	..	17
	(b) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Born in other states	(a) Rural	4	5	13	19	25	24	5	3	1	99
	(b) Urban	1	4	10	13	5	13	3	2	..	51
(i) Haryana	(a) Rural	1	1	7	6	7	10	2	..	..	34
	(b) Urban	..	..	4	3	2	2	1	..	..	12
(ii) Himachal Pradesh	(a) Rutal	..	..	..	1	3	.	..	..	..	4
	(b) Urban	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	5
(iii) Madhya Pradesh	(a) Rural	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(b) Urban	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
(iv) Punjab	(a) Rural	1	3	2	8	9	10	3	2	1	39
	(b) Urban	1	1	3	5	1	7	2	2	..	22
(v) Rajasthan	(a) Rural	..	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(b) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Uttar Pradesh	(a) Rural	2	1	3	3	6	4	..	1	..	20
	(b) Urban	..	2	2	1	2	3	..	..	..	10
(vii) Delhi (U.T.)	(a) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
III Born in other countries		1	1	..	3	1	8	2	1	..	17
(i) Nepal		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.	..	1
(ii) Pakistan		1	1	..	3	1	7	2	1	..	16

APPENDIX TABLE

Migration Stages of Households

Number of households

Places from where the households hail		Total No. of house-holds	No. of households Migrating in 1965 or earlier	1966				1967—70			
				Directly from place of origin	In two stages	In three stages	In four stages	Directly from place of origin	In two stages	In three stages	In four stages
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Other towns of district Chandigarh (Urban)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural area of district Chandigarh (Rural)		17	16	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Other states in India	(Rural)	99	24	8	1	..	..	2	2	..	..
	(Urban)	51	7	2	..	..	..	5	4	..	..
(1) Haryana	(Rural)	34	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	(Urban)	12	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Himachal Pradesh	(Rural)	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Urban)	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
(3) Madhya Pradesh	(Rural)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Urban)	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
(4) Punjab	(Rural)	39	14	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(Urban)	22	6	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..
(5) Rajasthan	(Rural)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Urban)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Uttar Pradesh	(Rural)	20	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(Urban)	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
(7) Delhi	(Rural)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Urban)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	(Urban)	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Nepal	(Urban)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Pakistan	(Urban)	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	**Total**	**184**	**64**	**10**	**1**	..	..	7	6	..	..
	Rural	116	40	8	1	..	..	2	2	..	..
	Urban	68	24	2	..	..	..	5	4	..	..

NO. 2

Hailing from Outside

Migrating during

1971—75				1976 and later				Total			
Directly from Place of origin	In two stages	In three stages	In four stages	Directly from space of origin	In two stages	In three stages	In four stages	Directly from place of origin	In two stages	In three stages	In four stages
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
17	1	..	..	36	8	..	..	63	12	..	..
7	1	..	..	19	6	..	..	33	11	..	..
7	..	..	..	15	5	..	..	22	7	..	..
2	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	10	2	..	..
2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
5	1	..	..	8	3	..	..	20	5	..	..
1	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	10	6	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	8	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	**2**	..	..	**55**	**14**	..	..	**97**	**23**	..	..
..	1	..	..	36	8	..	..	64	12	..	..
..	1	..	..	19	6	..	..	33	11	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE

Characteristics (At the time of Migration) of the place of Origin of

Broad category of place from where the household hails	Total number of households	All durations of migrating households				Households migrate from place of origin earlier than 1966			
		Villages	Small town	Medium sized town	City	Village	Small town	Medium sized town	City
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**184**	**116**	**8**	**25**	**35**	**46**	**6**	**3**	**29**
Chandigarh district (except Mani-Majra)	17	17	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
Other States	150	99	8	25	18	30	6	3	
Haryana	46	34	3	7	2	8	1	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	9	4	..	4	1	..	..	2	..
Madhya Pradesh	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab	61	39	5	9	8	20	5	1	2
Rajasthan	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	30	20	..	4	6	2	..	..	..
Delhi (U.T.)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other countries	17	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	17
Pakistan	16	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	16
Nepal	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1

NO. 3

Migration by Time of Migration and Broad Category of the Place

Households migrated from place of origin during 1966—70				Households migrated from place of origin during 1971—1975				Households migrated from place of origin during 1976 and later			
Village	Small town	Medium sized town	City	Village	Small town	Medium sized town	City	Village	Small town	Medium sized town	City
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
7	..	**5**	**1**	**20**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**43**	**1**	**12**	**13**
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	5	1	19	1	5	1	43	1	12	13
1	..	..	..	6	1	2	..	19	1	5	2
..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2	..	3	1	6	..	1	..	11	..	4	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
3	..	1	..	3	..	1	1	12	..	2	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 4

Visit to Close Relations During Three Years by Duration of Stay in Present Residence and Frequency of Visit

Close relations at place from where migrated	No. of households having relations(as Col. 1) at place from where migrated	Number of households which are staying in the town upto 4 years and having relations of head of household (in Col. 1) and atleast one member of which visited the close relations during last three years				Number of households which are staying in the town 5—9 years and having close relations of head of household (in Col. 1) and at least one member of which visited the relations during last three years				Number of households which are staying in the town upto 10—19 years and having close relations of head of household (in Co. 1) and at least one member of which visited the relations during last three years				Number of households which are staying in the town up 2 + years and having close relations of head of household (in Col. 1) and at least one member of which visited the relations during last three years			
		Not once	1—3 times	4—6 times	More than 6—times	Not Once	1—3 times	4—6 times	More than 6 times	Not once	1—3 times	4—6 times	More than 6 times	Not Once	1—3 times	4—6 times	More than 6 times
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Parents	48	4	17	1	..	1	14	..	2	1	6	..	1	..	1	..	..
Father (only)	6	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Mother (only)	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
Wife and children	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Brother	17	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..
Father's brother	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**83**	**5**	**20**	**1**	..	**1**	**21**	..	**5**	**1**	**21**	**3**	**4**	..	**1**	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 5

Number of Households getting Benefit from the Property Left at the Place of Migration by Distance of Place of Migration and Duration of Stay in Present Residence

Distance (Kms.) of place of migration	Duration of stay in present residence and enjoying benefit from the property							
	Upto 4 years		5—9 years		10—19 years		20 years+	
	Total No. of households with property at place of migration	Number enjoying benefit of property at place of migration	No. of households	Number enjoying benefit	No. of households	Number enjoying benefit	No. of households	Number enjoying benefit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21—50	1	1	2	2	1	1	..	..
51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101—200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
201—500	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
501+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**1**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**	..	..

APPENDIX

Visit to Close Relations During Last Three Years Atleast Once by Household Classified by Place From

Last residence of household		Total number of house holds	Number of household members of which visited close relations at the: No. of house-holds	Brahmin	Chamar	Khatri	Bhatia	Verma	Bania	Rajput	Gujjar	Ram-garhia
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	**Total**	**83**	**66**	**11**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**6**	**9**	**5**	**3**	**1**
	Rural	54	41	7	1	2	1	3	5	2	3	..
	Urban	29	25	4	..	2	..	3	4	3	..	1
Last residence outside the town but within the district	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Last residence in other states	Rural	54	41	7	1	2	1	3	5	2	3	..
	Urban	25	22	4	..	2	..	3	1	3	..	1
(1) Haryana	Rural	22	19	2	..	..	1	3	3	..	..	..
	Urban	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
(2) Himachal Pradesh	Rural	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2	2	1	..	..	..	.	..	1	..	..
(3) Madhya Pradesh	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	1	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
(4) Punjab	Rural	13	9	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
	Urban	9	8	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..
(5) Rajasthan	Rural	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Uttar Pradesh	Rural	14	10	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..
	Urban	8	6	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..

TABLE NO. 6

Where the Household Migrated, Religion, Caste or Community of Head of Household

Place of last residence atleast once during last three years and which belong to																			
Hinduism													Sikhism					Islam	Christian
Lohar	Nai	Jhewar	Jat	Saini	Khatik (S.C.)	Ramdasia (S.C.)	Chamar (S.C.)	Balmiki (S.C.)	Pasi (S.C.)	No. of households	Dhiman	Khatri	Rajput	Gujjar	Jat	Saini	Ramdasia (S.C.)	Muslim	Christian
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	**1**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**10**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**10**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**6**	**1**
1	1	1	3	2	..	6	3	..	..	8	1	..	1	1	3	1	1	4	1
..	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	1	1	3	2	..	6	3	..	..	8	1	..	1	1	3	1	1	4	1
..	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
1	1	1	1	2	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

APPENDIX ABLE

Property At the Place From Where Migrated by the Description of the Place and

Place from where migrated	Rural/ Urban	Total migrating households	Households migrated and distance (Kms.) from where migrated						
			10 or less	11—20	21—50	51—100	101—200	201—500	501+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(i) Born outside the town but within the district	R	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Born in other states	R	99	..	1	51	9	21	10	7
	U	51	..	1	10	10	8	15	7
(i) Haryana	R	36	..	..	22	4	8	2	..
	U	12	..	..	3	5	1	3	..
(ii) Himachal Pradesh	R	4	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
	U	5	..	..	..	1	1	3	..
(iii) Madhya Pradesh	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	U	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(iv) Punjab	R	40	..	1	28	2	7	2	..
	U	23	..	1	7	3	4	8	..
(v) Rajasthan	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Uttar Pradesh	R	17	..	..	..	2	4	5	6
	U	10	..	..	..	1	2	1	6
Born in other countries	U	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
(a) Pakistan	U	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
(b) Nepal	U	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total households	R	116	17	1	51	9	21	10	7
	U	68	..	1	10	10	8	15	24
	Total	**184**	**17**	**2**	**61**	**19**	**29**	**25**	**31**

NO. 7

Distance and Duration of stay

No. of households not having property from where migrated who are residing in Mani Majra					No. of households having property from where migrated who are residing in Mani Majra					Total migrated households residing in Mani Majra				
Less than 1 year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10—19 years	20+ years	Less than 1 year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10—19 years	20+ years	Less than 1 year	1—4 year	5—9 years	10—19 years	20+ years
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
..	..	..	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	4	5	28	5	10	16	23	5	6	12	20	28	33
2	3	4	8	10	..	4	13	6	1	2	7	17	14	11
..	1	3	..	11	..	4	7	10	..	..	5	10	10	11
..	1	2	2	2	..	1	3	1	..	..	2	5	3	2
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	2	
1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	3	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	1	3	16	3	1	5	8	3	3	1	6	11	19
1	1	..	3	8	..	1	8	..	1	1	2	8	3	9
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	2	..	1	4	4	3	1	2	5	4	5	1
..	..	2	1	..	..	2	2	3	..	..	2	4	4	..
..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	2	4	7	43	5	10	16	23	5	6	12	20	30	48
2	3	4	8	27	..	4	13	6	1	2	7	17	14	28
3	**5**	**8**	**15**	**70**	**5**	**14**	**29**	**29**	**6**	**8**	**19**	**37**	**44**	**76**

APPENDIX

Arrangement for Supervision and Management of Property by Distance of Place of

Distance in km. of place of migration	Total No. of households having property in place from which household hails	No. of households staying in present residence 0—4 years and made arrangement for supervision		
		Parents	Brother	Parents and brother
1	2	3	4	5
11 or less	3	..	..	..
11—20	..	..	..	..
21—50	25	6	..	..
51—100	8	2	..	..
101—200	18	3	..	..
201—500	20	3	..	..
501+	9	5	..	..
Total	**83**	**19**	..	..

TABLE NO. 8

Migrant and Duration of stay in the Present Residence

o. of households staying present residence 5—9 years and arrangement done for supervision			No. of households staying in present residence (10—19 years arrangement for supervision of property		No. of households staying in present residence (10—19 years) and made arrangement for supervision				No. of households staying in present residence 20 years and above and made arrangement for supervision		
Parents	Brother	Parents and brothers	Wife	Parente	Brother	Parents	Uncle	Wife and Parents	Parents	Brothers	On rent
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	2	1	2	2	1	3	..	..	2	..	1
1	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	1	4	5	..	..	1	..	..
6	3	1	..	..	1	3	1	1	1	..	..
2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
18	**7**	**2**	**2**	**6**	**8**	**12**	**2**	**1**	**5**	..	**1**