



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
A
PORTRAIT
OF
POPULATION
HIMACHAL PRADESH

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FOREWORD

The Indian Census is now more than hundred years of age. Synchronous decennial Censuses have taken in an unbroken sequence since 1871.

Each Census has been yielding vast quantities of data concerning the various facets of the life of the people. It is only natural facets that over the decades the sweep as well as the depth of the information yielded by the Census have gone on increasing. Of course, no exercise of this type and magnitude, can yield all that one may desire to know in all areas of enquiry. Within this limitation, however, the data thrown up by the Census constitute, verily, a mine of information which enter into plans and programmes, debates and writings, affecting almost all walks of the life of the common Indian.

And yet, for the common reader, this information and the large number of publications carrying it, remains, by and large, a distant, uninteresting, even intimidating, corpus.

At the time of the 1971 Census was, therefore, conceived the idea of bringing the essential Census information together in handy and readable volumes with such lay and average readers and students in view. This 1981 Census series of State/Union Territorywise "Portrait of Population" follows up the similar 1971 Census series.

It will be realized that it is not easy to convert dry facts and statistics into flowing narration. Very few indeed can be gifted with the talent of a Jawaharlal Nehru or a C. Rajagopalachari or a Hendrikvan Loon or a Minoo Masani for writing about history or mythology or economics in an absorbing, story-telling style. It has also to be appreciated that my colleagues have undertaken this work in the midst of a very mundane and busy office routine.

I thank them and all those who have collaborated with them in this project and hope that these volumes will serve their intended purpose. The credit for getting the 1981 Census conducted and for getting all the data garnered and put through the initial processing in the first instance goes, of course, to my illustrious predecessor, Shri P. Padmanabha and the very able band of Directors of Census Operations for that Census.

New Delhi
July, 4 1988.

VIJAY S. VERMA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

PREFACE

One of the novel features of the Census Publications is the attempt to bring out the present volume to cater to the growing need for the basic data collected during 1981 Census. Indian Census is a mine of informations. But the general readers including students hardly derive any benefit from the forbiddingly voluminous census reports and tables. It is with a view to catering for this group of readers that this little volume 'A Portrait of Population' has been prepared. It has been written in a simple and non-technical language.

It was late Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, former Registrar General and Census Commissioner of 1971 Census who first gave an idea of bringing out 'A Portrait of Population' for each State/Union Territory at the time of 1971 Census. Encouraged by the response of general readers to that publication it has been desired by Shri V.S. Verma, Registrar General, India to revive this publication at the 1981 Census also.

The Director of Census Operations, Shri K.L. Negi under whose guidance the entire operations were carried out deserves all credit for the success of the operations. But he had to leave the Organisation for taking up important assignment before the volume in question could be made ready for the press. I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, Ex-Registrar General, India and Shri V.S. Verma, Registrar General, India for their valuable guidance and sincere help to us at every stage to bring out this publication in time. I also thank the officers and staff of the Data Processing Division, Census Division and Printing Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India associated with this task. The processing of the data was undertaken by the Data Processing Division of the Registrar General's Office under the able guidance of S/Shri A. Sen Gupta, Joint Director (Data Processing), K.R. Unni, Joint Director (Programming) with the help of their staff.

I thank Shri N. Rama Rao, Assistant Registrar General (C&T) and his colleagues S/Shri R.P. Tomar and V.P. Rastogi, Deputy Directors and Babu Lal, Assistant Director who have taken great pains to go through the draft and suggested various changes in the write-up.

I am also grateful to my office colleagues who have laboured hard to bring out this publication particularly S/Shri D. N. Sharma, Assistant Director and T.N. Bharat, investigator who have done their

best to prepare the write up. The tables and statements contained in this publication were prepared by Shri Harbans Singh, Statistical Assistant under the guidance of Shri T. N. Bharat, Investigator. The charts, diagrams, maps etc., were prepared by the Map Section under the guidance of Shri G.S. Pabla, Assistant Director of Census Operations(T) and of Shri J. P. Purohit, Sr. Geographer. The brunt of typing of the manuscript and the tables was cheerfully borne by S/Shri Prem Parkash and Virender Singh. The book was seen through the Press by Shri Jagdish Chander Gautam, Printing Inspector and his team of Proof Readers. I express my deep sense of gratitude to all of them and to many others in my office who gave me unstinted cooperation in this venture. I am also thankful to the Directorate of Public Relations of the State Government and Shri R. K. Ahluwalia Photographer for making available the photographs included in this publication.

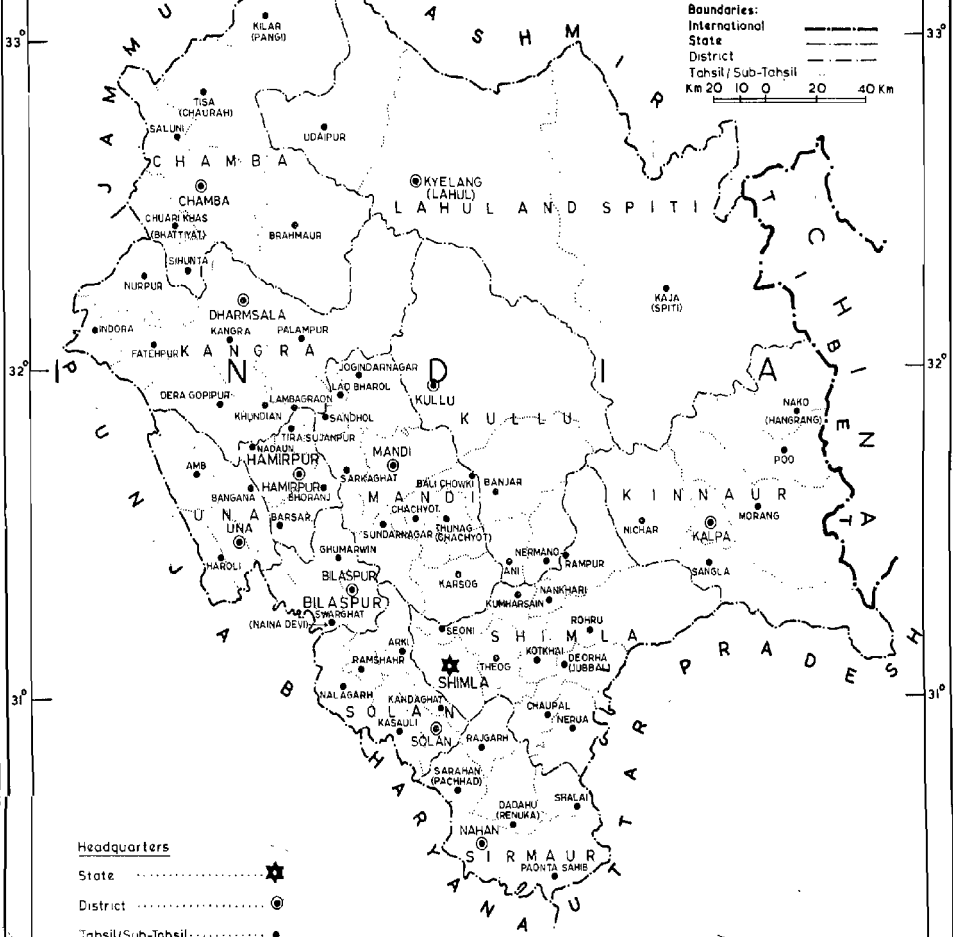
K. C. SURI

Deputy Director of Census Operations
Himachal Pradesh.

Shimla

Dated 1st September, 1988.

HIMACHAL PRADESH ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981



WHERE THE NAME OF TAHSIL/SUB-TAHSIL DIFFERS FROM ITS
 HEADQUARTER'S NAME THE FORMER HAS BEEN WRITTEN
 WITHIN BRACKET

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Himachal Pradesh lies between 32° 22' 40"—33° 12' 40" N, and 75° 47' 55"—79° 04' 22" E, and has an area of 55,673.0 Km². It is bounded in the south by Jammu & Kashmir in the north-east by Punjab, in the north by Uttar Pradesh while in the west is Tibet. Topographically the State may be divided into two regions (i) Himalayan and (ii) Trans-Himalayan. These major regions can be sub-divided into the following—I Himalayan : (a) Chandra Bhaga basin : (i) Lahul (ii) Pangi (iii) Ravi basin (Brahmaur and Chamba region) and (iv) Beas basin (Kullu, Dehra and Kangra region) (b) Himalayan Sutlej basin : (i) Shimla and Bilaspur region and (ii) Yamuna basin (Trans-Giri region) and II—Trans-Himalayan : (i) Sutlej/Spiti basin (Spiti region) (ii) Kalpa-Sutlej region (iii) valley.

Prior to its formation as a state of the country administered by a Chief Commissioner on the 15th April, 1948 *vide* Government of India, Ministry of States No. 185-P dated the 15th April, 1948. Himachal Pradesh consisted of 30 odd Princely States, namely, Baghal, Baghat, Balson, Beja, Bhajji, Bushahar, Chamba, Darkoti, Delath, Dhami, Dhadi, Ghund, Jubbal, Keonthal, Khaneti, Koti, Kumarsain, Kunihar, Kuthar, Madhan, Mahlog, Mandi, Mangal, Rawingarh, Ratesh, Sangri, Sirmaur, Suket Throach and Theog. After merger of these princely states with the Indian dominion these were grouped into four districts *viz.* Chamba, Mandi, Sirmaur and Mahasu. While Chamba, Mandi plus Suket and Sirmaur princely states constituted separate districts, Mahasu district comprised of the rest of the 24 states plus the area of Kotgarh, Kotkhai and a part of Sanjauli which was previously in the composite Punjab during the days of the Britishers. The first Census of Himachal Pradesh was conducted in 1951 which returned a population of 983,367 persons spread over an area of 28,679.1 sq. kms. having 7,456 villages and 10 towns administered by 23 tahsils and sub-tahsils of 4 districts.

On the 1st July, 1954, Bilaspur was amalgamated with Himachal Pradesh and it formed as the fifth district of the state by virtue of an Act of Parliament called "the Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur (New State) Act, 1954".

Mahasu district, however departed with the entire Chini tahsil and 14 villages of Rampur tahsil, *vide* Himachal Pradesh Government Notification No. 2-1/60 (Border-I) dated the 21st April, 1960 forming Kinnaur the sixth district.

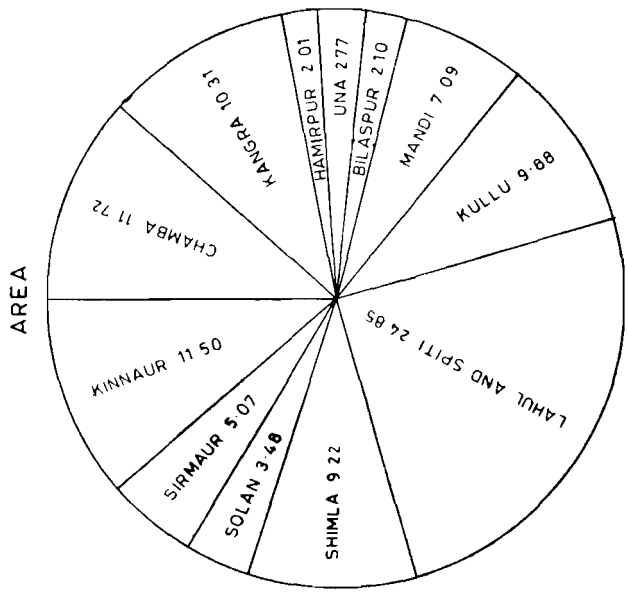
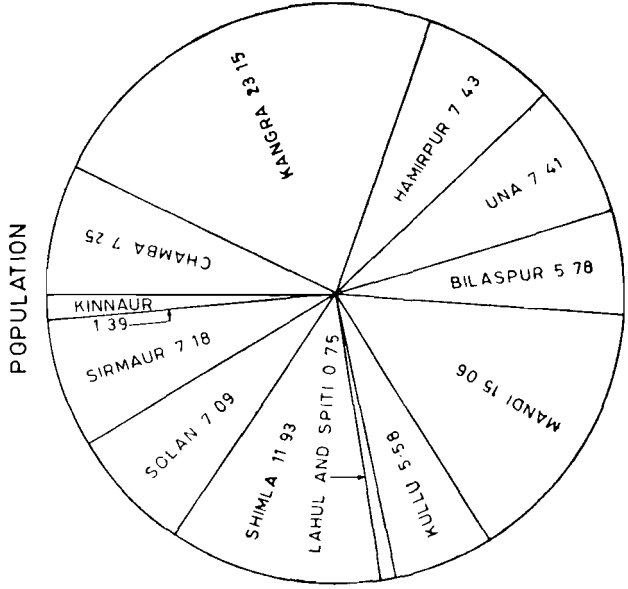
The second census of Himachal Pradesh in 1961 returned 1,351,144 persons spread over an area of 28,192.50 sq. kms. in 11,754 villages and 13 towns of 28 tahsils/sub-tahsils and 3 sub-divisions of 6 districts.

Due to the reorganisation of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh in 1966 the area of Himachal Pradesh increased to 55,469.3 sq. kms. with the merger of entire districts of Kangra, Lahul and Spiti, Kullu and Shimla, Nalagarh tahsil of Ambala district and 290 villages of Una tahsil and Una M.C. of Hoshiarpur district and 3 towns, namely, Dalhousie M.C., Dalhousie C.B. and Bakloh C.B. of Gurdaspur district having an area of 27,277.13 sq.kms. from Punjab. Consequently the population of Himachal Pradesh increased from 1,351,144 to 2,812,463 for 1961 Census. Himachal Pradesh attained the full statehood on the 25th day of January, 1971 and due to reorganisation the number of districts also went up to 10. As per 1971 Census there were 3,460,434 persons in the state spread over 55,673.0 sq.kms. area comprising of 18,929 villages and 36 towns of 53 tahsils/sub-tahsils.

The 1981 Census was conducted in two phases (i) Houselisting operation and (ii) General count. Census Schedules canvassed are also given in Appendix II and III. In the 1st phase of Census House numbering and Houselisting operation was done. The Houselisting operation which is an important project provides complete list of Census Houses and Household in each village/town and also gives an estimate of population for forming enumerators blocks and is adopted as a base for the general population count. During Houselisting operation the enterprise list was also canvassed to cover all the enterprises concerning manufacturing, trade and others which were carried out in or outside the Census Houses. This operation was carried out between the 10th April and 25th April, 1980.

The general population count i.e. enumeration was extended over a period of 20 days which started on the morning of 9th February, 1981 and was concluded before the sunrise of 1st March, 1981 with revisional round of 5 days upto the 5th March, 1981 during which the data was updated as the reference date of 1981 Census was 1st March, 1981. Apart from the demographic data, information on social, cultural and economic activities of each person was collected in the individual slip which is the basic schedule for conducting Census. The individual slip adopted for 1981 Census comprised of two parts i.e. (i) universal slip with 16 questions and (ii) sample slip with 6 questions. In Himachal Pradesh both the slips were canvassed universally and 4,280,818 persons spread over an area of 55,673 sq. kms. comprising of 18,721 villages and 47 towns covered by 73 tahsils/sub-tahsils of 12 districts were counted

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
 AREA AND POPULATION BY DISTRICTS
 1981



CHAPTER II

HOW MANY ARE WE ?

In Himachal Pradesh total population of 4,280,818 persons was returned on the sunrise of 1st March, 1981. The population of this state constitutes 0.64 percent of the total population of the country which as per 1981 Census stood at 665, 287, 849* persons. In terms of national ranking Himachal Pradesh stands at serial number 17 whereas in area state constitutes 1.69 percent of the total area of the country and the state occupies the 14th place in descending order.

At the time of 1981 Census, Himachal Pradesh had twelve districts. The districtwise population is given in the following table :

TABLE 2.1
Districtwise Area and Population—

District	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km.	Total Population 1981		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chamba	T	6,528.0	311,147	160,752	150,395
	R	6,509.2	289,853	149,554	140,299
	U	18.8	21,294	11,198	10,096
Kangra	T	5,739.0	990,758	491,380	499,378
	R	5,701.8	941,820	465,848	475,972
	U	37.2	48,938	25,532	23,406
Hamirpur	T	1,118.0	317,751	147,841	169,910
	R	1,107.6	301,915	139,131	162,784
	U	10.4	15,836	8,710	7,126
Una	T	1,540.0	317,422	156,491	160,931
	R	1,504.9	292,916	143,766	149,150
	U	35.1	24,506	12,725	11,781

*Excluding Assam where no census could be conducted

TABLE 2.1—(concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bilaspur	T	1,167.0	247,368	123,572	123,796
	R	1,154.6	235,784	117,153	118,631
	U	12.4	11,584	6,419	5,165
Mandi	T	3,950.0	644,827	322,497	322,330
	R	3,931.1	597,570	296,274	301,296
	U	18.9	47,257	26,223	21,034
Kullu	T	5,503.0	238,734	124,449	114,285
	R	5,491.3	221,810	114,571	107,239
	U	11.7	16,924	9,878	7,046
Lahul & Spiti	T	13,835.0	32,100	18,171	13,929
	R	13,835.0	32,100	18,171	13,929
	U	..	..	..	..
Shimla	T	5,131.0	510,932	272,126	238,806
	R	5,096.2	430,755	224,034	206,721
	U	34.8	80,177	48,092	32,085
Solan	T	1,936.0	303,280	157,214	146,066
	R	1,918.4	270,657	138,888	131,769
	U	17.6	32,623	18,326	14,297
Sirmaur	T	2,825.0	306,952	163,840	143,112
	R	2,809.5	280,120	149,343	130,777
	U	15.5	26,832	14,497	12,335
Kinnaur	T	6,401.0	59,547	31,598	27,949
	R	6,401.0	59,547	31,598	27,949
	U	..	..	..	..

The highest average population size of a district as compared to other states of India is that of West Bengal having 3,411,290 persons followed by Tamil Nadu which has an average population of 3,025,505 persons in a district. The lowest average population of a district is that of Sikkim having 79,096 persons followed by Nagaland (110,704), Manipur (236,826) and Meghalaya (267,164). The position of Himachal Pradesh is fifth from the bottom with an average population size of a district of 356,735 persons. Out of twelve districts in the state Kangra is the biggest in population with 990,758 persons which constitutes 23.14 per cent of the total population of the state. The smallest district is Lahul & Spiti with 32,100 persons which is merely 0.75 per cent of the state's population. The table given below depicts the state/union territory-wise average size of district and village by population and density per Km² as per 1981 Census.

TABLE 2.2

**Average population size of district/village and density per Km².
in States/Union territories as per 1981 Census**

States/Union-territories	Average Popu- lation size of a district	Average Popula- tion size of in- habited village	Density per km ² .
1	2	3	4
STATES			
1. Andhra Pradesh	2,328,247	1,500	195
2. Assam	..	..	..
3. Bihar	2,255,314	906	402
4. Gujarat	1,793,989	1,296	174
5. Haryana	1,076,885	1,497	292
6. Himachal Pradesh	356,735	235	77
7. Jammu & Kashmir	427,671	730	59*
8. Karnataka	1,954,511	977	194
9. Kerala	2,121,140	16,967	655
10. Madhya Pradesh	1,159,530	583	118
11. Maharashtra	2,414,776	1,037	204
12. Manipur	236,826	514	64
13. Meghalaya	267,164	223	60

TABLE 2.2—(concl'd.)

Average population size of district/village and density per Km²
in States/Union territories as per 1981 Census

States/Union-territories	Average Popu- lation size of a district	Average Popu- lation size of in- habited village	Density per Km ²
1	2	3	4
STATES			
14. Nagaland	110,704	589	47
15. Orissa	2,028,482	500	169
16. Punjab	1,399,076	984	333
17. Rajasthan	1,317,764	774	100
18. Sikkim	79,096	603	45
19. Tamil Nadu	3,025,505	2,051	372
20. Tripura	684,353	2,135	196
21. Uttar Pradesh	1,979,678	808	377
22. West Bengal	3,411,290	1,055	615
Union Territories			
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	94,370	283	23
2. Arunachal Pradesh	70,204	181	28
3. Chandigarh	451,610	1,199	3,961
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	103,676	1,382	211
5. Delhi	6,220,406	2,113	4,194
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	362,243	1,784	285
7. Lakshadweep	40,249	3,089	1,258
8. Mizoram	164,586	516	23
9. Pondicherry	151,118	991	1,229

*The density has been worked out on comparable data.

There are 73 tahsils/sub-tahsils in Himachal Pradesh. The most thickly populated is Kangra tahsil of Kangra district having a population of 258,954 persons while the smallest one is Hangrang in Kinnaur district with population of 3,394 persons. Kangra tahsil alone has more population than the districts of Bilaspur, Kullu, Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti. The districts of Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti are sparsely populated because of high mountainous regions and inhospitable climate.

TABLE 2.3

Population of Districts/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils

District	Tahsil/Sub-tahsil	Total Population
1	2	3
CHAMBA		311,147
	(i) Pangi	12,256
	(ii) Chaurah	45,879
	(iii) Saluni (ST)	42,529
	(iv) Chamba	104,153
	(v) Bhattiyat	49,744
	(vi) Brahmaur	29,944
	(vii) Sihunta (ST)	26,642
KANGRA		990,758
	(i) Nurpur	145,410
	(ii) Indora (ST)	47,730
	(iii) Kangra	258,954
	(iv) Dera Gopipur	181,716

TABLE 2.3—*contd.*

Population of Districts/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils

District	Tahsil/Sub-tahsil	Total Population
1	2	3
KANGRA—<i>concl'd.</i>		
	(v) Khundian (ST)	27,813
	(vi) Lambagraon (ST)	69,258
	(vii) Palampur	202,749
	(viii) Fatehpur (ST)	57,128
HAMIRPUR		317,751
	(i) Nadaun (ST)	70,555
	(ii) Tira Sujanpur (ST)	33,808
	(iii) Hamirpur	70,766
	(iv) Barsar	66,967
	(v) Bhoranj (ST)	75,655
UNA		317,422
	(i) Amb	116,949
	(ii) Haroli (ST)	64,386
	(iii) Una	87,728
	(iv) Bangana	48,359
BILASPUR		247,368
	(i) Ghumarwin	151,320
	(ii) Bilaspur Sadar	67,425
	(iii) Naina Devi (ST)	28,623
MANDI		644,827
	(i) Joginder Nagar	86,876

TABLE 2.3—*contd.*

Population of Districts/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils

District	Tahsil/Sub-tahsil	Total Population
1	2	3
MANDI—concl'd.		
	(ii) Lad Bharol (ST)	20,330
	(iii) Sandhol (ST)	22,135
	(iv) Sarkaghat	105,916
	(v) Mandi	169,248
	(vi) Sundar Nagar	88,735
	(vii) Chachyot (ST)	38,185
	(viii) Chachyot	30,707
	(ix) Bali Chowki (ST)	20,943
	(x) Karsog	61,752
KULLU		238,734
	(i) Kullu	137,177
	(ii) Banjar	34,006
	(iii) Ani	32,757
	(iv) Nermand	34,794
LAHUL & SPITI		32,100
	(i) Udaipur (ST)	7,937
	(ii) Lahul	13,801
	(iii) Spiti	10,362
SHIMLA		510,932
	(i) Seoni	27,003
	(ii) Shimla	138,894
	(iii) Theog	57,138

TABLE 2.3—*contd.*

Population of Districts/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils

District	Tahsil/Sub-tahsil	Total Populatio-
1	2	3
<i>SHIMLA—concl'd.</i>		
	(iv) Kumharsain (ST)	35,560
	(v) Rampur	45,960
	(vi) Nankhari (ST)	19,443
	(vii) Rohru	75,558
	(viii) Jubbal	27,383
	(ix) Kotkhai	28,583
	(x) Chaupal	21,476
	(xi) Nerva (ST)	33,934
SOLAN		303,280
	(i) Arki	59,055
	(ii) Ramshahr (ST)	22,964
	(iii) Nalagarh	75,845
	(iv) Kasauli	59,796
	(v) Solan	60,268
	(vi) Kandaghat	25,352
SIRMAUR		306,952
	(i) Rajgarh	30,438
	(ii) Pachhad	32,466
	(iii) Nahan	52,515
	(iv) Renuka	45,697
	(v) Shalai	40,303
	(vi) Paonta Sahib	105,533

TABLE 2.3—(concl.d.)

Population of Districts/Tahsils/Sub-tahsils

District	Tahsil/Sub-tahsil	Total Population
1	2	3
KINNAUR		59,547
	(i) Hangrang (ST)	3,394
	(ii) Poo	6,254
	(iii) Morang	8,784
	(iv) Kalpa	12,730
	(v) Nichar	18,931
	(vi) Sangla	9,454

The density of population of the state is 77 persons per sq. km. Lahul & Spiti district which is the biggest in the state has an area of 13,835 sq. kms. or 33.83 per cent of the total area of the state while it has the lowest density of 2 persons per sq. km. On the other hand Hamirpur with an area of 1,118 sq. kms. constitute 2.01 per cent of the total area of the state and is the smallest district but has the highest density of 284 persons per sq. km.

TABLE 2.4

Density of Population, 1981

State/District	Total * Population	Area in sq. km.	Density of population per km ²
1	2	3	4
HIMACHAL PRADESH.	4,280,818	55,673	77
Chamba	311,147	6,528	48

TABLE 2.4—(concl'd.)

State/District	Total Population	Area in sq. km.	Density of population per km. ²
1	2	3	4
Kangra	990,758	5,739	173
Hamirpur	317,751	1,118	284
Una	317,422	1,540	206
Bilaspur	247,368	1,167	212
Mandi	644,827	3,950	163
Kullu	238,734	5,503	43
Lahul & Spiti	32,100	13,835	2
Shimla	510,932	5,131	100
Solan	303,280	1,936	157
Sirmaur	306,952	2,825	109
Kinnaur	59,547	6,401	9

In Himachal Pradesh there were as many as 771,573 occupied residential houses in 1981. This gives an average of six persons per occupied residential house. The urban components had 76,747 residential houses which constitute 9.95 percent of the total number of such houses in the state and has returned an average of four persons per occupied residential house.

The total number of households were 783,794 and average size of household was of five persons. The urban units had 77,693 households which are 9.91 percent of the total households. There is a slight variation in the averages of rural and urban areas.

The number of houseless and institutional households in the state was 5,937 with a population of 47,172 persons constituting 1.10 percent of the total population of the state. Table 2.5 gives the average size of the household and the number of persons per house.

TABLE 2.5

Average size of household and number of persons per occupied residential house

Total No. of Households			Average Size of Household		
Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6

HIMACHAL PRADESH

783,794	706,101	77,693	5	6	4
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No. of Occupied Residential Houses			Average No. of Persons per Occupied Residential House		
Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
7	8	9	10	11	12

HIMACHAL PRADESH

771,573	694,826	76,747	6	6	4
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Growth Rate of Population

To take stock of growth the given population as arrived at two different dates i. e. Census taken 10 years back and the latest Census, the change in the absolute number of persons during the decade is the difference between the two sets of population figures. Such change in population figures is governed by three factors; births, deaths and migration and these are the components of population growth.

Births add to the growth of the population while deaths tend to decrease it. These are natural biological processes which go on incessantly, thus, changing the population continuously. The difference between the number of births and deaths is termed as "Natural increase" to differentiate it from the overall population growth which is the resultant of natural increase and net immigration.

Barring a major drop in the decade 1911-1921 and a marginal fall in the percentage of increase in the decade 1941-1951 (owing to partition) there has been a steady acceleration in the growth rate of the country throughout the period 1901-1981. The average annual rate of increase of population during the last three decades had been 2.15, 2.48 and 2.50 percent respectively.

Between 1901-1981 the population of Himachal Pradesh has increased by 122.93 percent. The highest increase (23.71 percent) has been recorded during the decade 1971-81. The increase in the decade ending 1971 was 23.04 percent whereas for the decade ending 1961 it was 17.87 percent which is above three times of the population growth rate recorded during 1941-51. The percentage increase during the decade ending 1941 was 11.54 against 5.23 percent in 1921-1931.

TABLE 2-6

**Decennial Growth rate of India's and Himachal Pradesh Population
(1901 to 1971)**

Year	Country/State	Population in Millions	Variation in Millions	Percentage variation
1	2	3	4	5
1901	India	238.4	..	..
	Himachal Pradesh	1.92	..	..
1911	India	252.1	+13.7	+5.75
	Himachal Pradesh	1.90	-0.02	-1.22
1921	India	251.3	-0.8	-0.31
	Himachal Pradesh	1.93	+0.03	+1.65
1931	India	279.0	+27.7	+11.00
	Himachal Pradesh	2.03	+0.10	+5.23
1941	India	318.7	+39.7	+14.22
	Himachal Pradesh	2.26	+0.23	+11.54

TABLE 2-6

Year	Country/State	Population in Millions	Variation in Millions	Percentage variation
1	2	3	4	5
1951	India	361.1	+42.4	+13.31
	Himachal Pradesh	2.39	+0.12	+5.42
1961	India	439.2	+77.7	+21.51
	Himachal Pradesh	2.81	+0.43	+17.87
1971	India	548.2	+109.0	+24.80
	Himachal Pradesh	3.46	+0.65	+23.04
1981	India	685.2	+137.0	+25.00
	Himachal Pradesh	4.28	+0.82	+23.71

Source : Part II A(i) India-1981.

In the districts of Himachal Pradesh, Solan which has come up as a district for the first time on the state administrative map for 1981 Census has registered the highest growth rate of +27.75 being an industrial district of the state followed by Bilaspur with growth rate of +26.99 whereas Lahul & Spiti which is a snow covered district finds place at the bottom of the ladder with +16.44 as its growth rate.

The following table shows the districtwise growth rate in 1981 census in Himachal Pradesh :—

TABLE 2-7

Growth Rate by Districts in Himachal Pradesh, 1981

State/District	Growth Rate 1981
HIMACHAL PRADESH	+23.71
1. Chamba	+23.86
2. Kangra	+23.71

TABLE 2-7 (concl'd.)

State/District	Growth Rate 1981
1	2
3. Hamirpur	+19.91
4. Una	+21.45
5. Bilaspur	+26.99
6. Mandi	+25.17
7. Kulhu	+24.10
8. Lahul & Spiti	+16.44
9. Shimla	+21.70
10. Solan	+27.75
11. Sirmaur	+25.27
12. Kinnaur	+19.49

CHAPTER III

VILLAGE AND TOWN DWELLERS

Our country is spread over an area of 3,287,263^{sq.} kms. About 77 percent of people live in villages having 98.38^{percent} of the total area. As such, it may not be exaggerated to call the country the land of villages.

In the 1981 Census the same definition of urban areas as adopted in 1961 and 1971 Censuses with only some minor variations were adopted. Following criterion was adopted in 1981 Census :

- (a) All places with municipality, corporation or cantonment board or notified town area ;
- (b) all other places which satisfied the following criteria :
 - (i) A minimum population of 5,000 ;
 - (ii) at least 75 percent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activity ;
 - (iii) a population of atleast 400 per km² (or one thousand per square mile).

The urban criterion of 1981 varies slightly from that of 1961 and 1971 Censuses in that the males working in activities such as fishing, logging etc., were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activity and therefore contributed to the 75 percent criterion in 1961 and 1971 Censuses, whereas in the 1981 Census these activities were treated as on par with cultivation and agricultural labourer for the purpose of this criterion.

Let us analyse the 1981 Census rural and urban population of our state. In all there are 18,721 villages in Himachal Pradesh. Of these 16,807 villages covering population of 3,954,847 persons are inhabited i.e. 92.39 percent of the people of this state live in rural areas while the remaining 7.61 percent are urbanities living in 47 urban units.

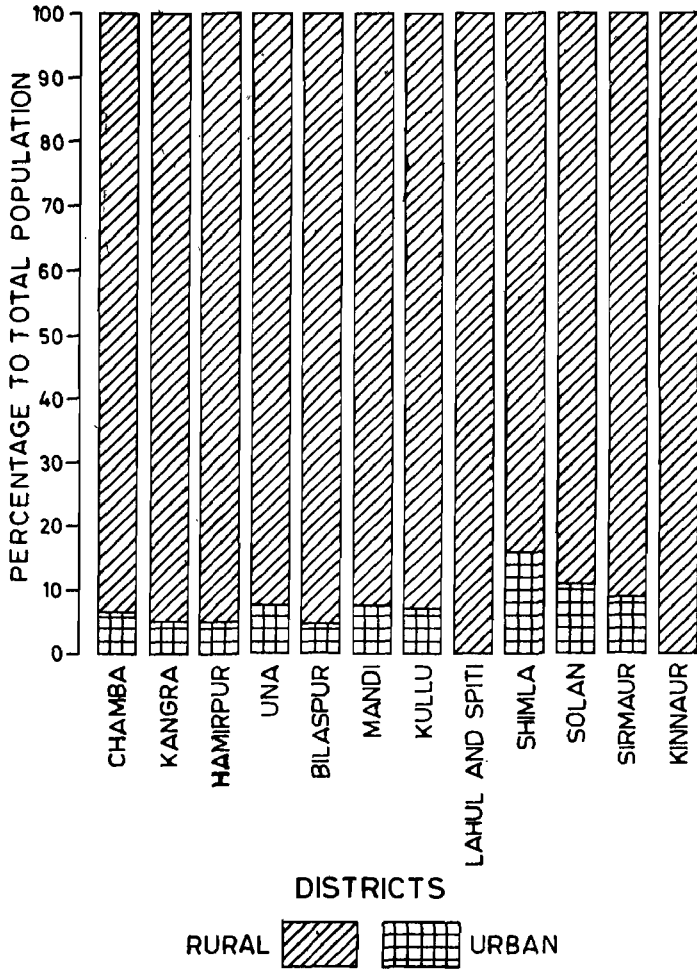
According to the present setup in the districts there were 21 towns in 1901 but the number was reduced to 11 in 1911 and in 1921 Census only one town was added thus raising total towns to 12.

Thereafter the number of towns registered an increase and there were 19 Census towns in 1931, 22 in 1941, 29 in 1951 and 30 in 1961 Censuses. After adopting an uniform and realistic definition the number of towns increased to 36 in 1971 and further shot up to 47 in 1981 Census.

During 80 years period from 1901 to 1981, the rural population of the state has increased by 114.59 percent where the urban segments have registered an overall increase of 321.52 percent.

In comparison to the other states of the country in terms of the percentage of urban population, Himachal Pradesh with urban population of 7.61 percent occupies the last place whereas Maharashtra with 35.03 percent of the urban population tops the list. During the last two decades from 1961 to 1981 there has been any significant growth in the urban population of Himachal Pradesh.

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION 1981



Percentage of Rural and Urban Population, 1981

TABLE 3.1

Number of Urban Areas, Population and its percentage to total population (1971 — 1981)

Country/States/Union Territories	No. of Urban Areas		Urban Population		Percentage of Urban Population to total Population	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	3,126	4,029	109,113,977	159,727,357*	19.91	23.31
STATES						
1 Andhra Pradesh	224	252	8,402,527	12,487,576	19.31	23.32
2 Assam	72	80†	1,289,222	2,047,186**	8.87	10.29
3 Bihar	202	220	5,633,966	8,718,990	10.00	12.47
4 Gujarat	216	255	7,496,500	10,601,653	28.08	31.10
5 Haryana	65	81	1,772,959	2,827,387	17.66	21.88
6 Himachal Pradesh	36	47	241,890	325,971	6.99	7.61
7 Jammu & Kashmir	45	58	858,221	1,260,403	18.59	21.05
8 Karnataka	245	281	7,122,093	10,729,606	24.31	28.89
9 Kerala	88	106	3,466,449	4,771,275	16.24	18.74
10 Madhya Pradesh	250	327	6,784,767	10,586,459	16.29	20.29

11	Maharashtra	289	307	15,711,211	21,993,594	31.17	35.03
12	Manipur	8	32	141,492	375,460	13.19	26.42
13	Meghalaya	6	12	147,170	241,333	14.55	18.07
14	Nagaland	3	7	51,394	120,234	9.95	15.52
15	Orissa	81	108	1,845,395	3,110,287	8.41	11.79
16	Punjab	108	134	3,216,179	4,647,757	23.73	27.68
17	Rajasthan	157	201	4,543,761	7,210,508	17.63	21.05
18	Sikkim	7	8	19,668	51,084	9.37	16.15
19	Tamil Nadu	439	434	12,464,834	15,951,875	30.26	32.95
23	Tripura	6	10	162,360	225,568	10.43	10.99
21	Uttar Pradesh	325††	704	12,388,596	19,899,115	14.02	17.95
32	West Bengal	223	291	10,967,033	14,446,721	24.75	26.47

UNION TERRITORIES

1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	26,218	49,634	22.77	26.30
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4	6	17,288	41,428	3.70	6.56
3	Chandigarh	2	4	232,940	422,841	90.55	93.63
4	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	1	..	6,914	..	6.67
6	Delhi	3	30	3,647,023	5,768,200	89.70	92.73
6	Goa, Daman and Diu	13	17	226,774	351,808	26.44	32.37
7	Lakshadweep	..	3	..	18,629	..	46.28
8	Mizoram	2	6	37,759	121,814	11.36	24.67
9	Pondicherry	6	6	198,288	316,047	42.04	52.28

* Includes projected population of Assam.

** Projected population of Assam.

† Provisional.

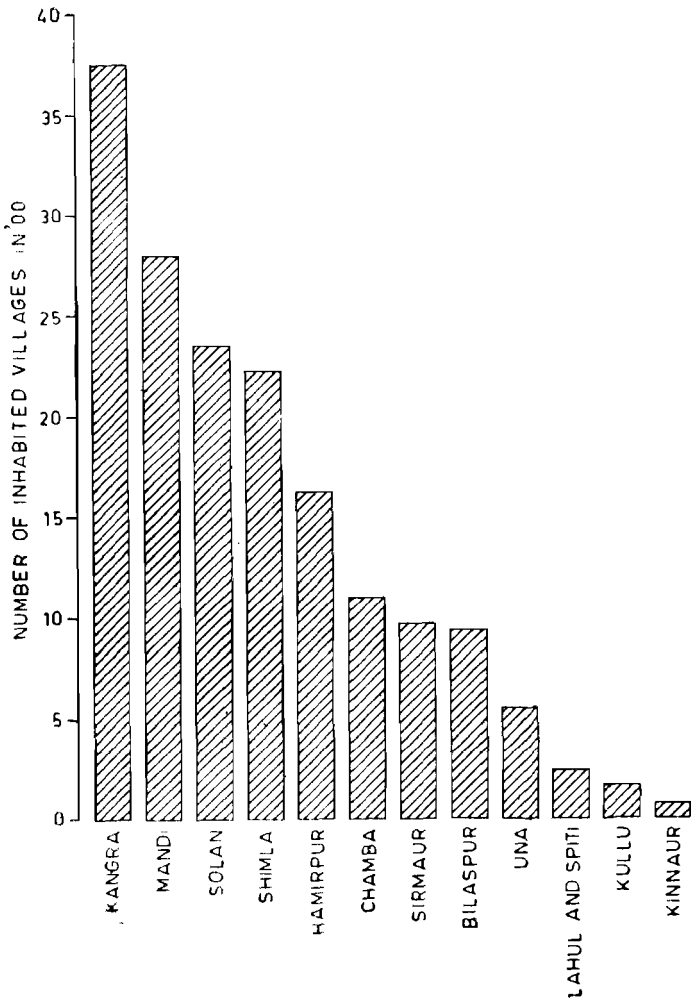
†† Includes one uninhabited town namely Badrinathpuri.

As per 1981 Census twelve districts of Himachal Pradesh had 16,807 inhabited villages. In 1971 Census the number of inhabited villages stood at 16,916. The decrease in the number of villages may be attributed to the settlement operations in Kangra district and due to some of the villages which were merged in the urban areas. Of the total villages in the state, Kangra district has the maximum with 21.75 percent followed by Mandi with 17.87 percent while Kinnaur with percentage of 0.45 is at the bottom of the ladder and the position of Lahul & Spiti district which has the lowest population among the districts is third from below. The table given below shows the districtwise number of inhabited villages in Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 3.2
Number of Inhabited Villages in State/Districts

State/District	Total No. of Inhabited Villages
1	2
Himachal Pradesh	16,807
Chamba	1,098
Kangra	3,753
Hamirpur	1,621
Una	552
Bilaspur	942
Mandi	2,806
Kullu	169
Lahul & Spiti	239
Shimla	2,225
Solan	2,358
Sirmaur	967
Kinnaur	77

INHABITED VILLAGES BY DISTRICTS 1981



The population of villages in the state has been classified into seven standardised and uniform population ranges i.e. (1) less than 200 persons (2) 200-499 persons (3) 500-999 persons (4) 1,000-1,999 persons (5) 2,000-4,999, persons, (6) 5,000-9,999 persons and (7) 10,000 persons and above.

The following table depicts the comparative picture of villages in the state and districts in different population size classes. The lowest size class of villages i.e. less than 200 persons covers the maximum percentage i.e. 62.74 percent while the next highest percentage i.e. 27.14 percent goes to the second lowest class of villages (200-499) followed by 7.39 percent in 500-999, 2.16 percent in 1,000-1,999, 0.55 percent in 2,000-4,999 and 0.02 percent in 5,000-9,999 ranges. There is not even a single village in the population range of 10,000 and above in Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 3.3
Village according to size of population, 1981

State/District	Villages with population						
	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	10,000 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Himachal Pradesh	10,544	4,561	1,243	364	92	3	..
Chamba	499	477	116	5	1	..	..
Kangra	2,185	1,130	331	94	13	..	..
Hamirpur	1,098	430	78	15	..	..	..
Una	273	112	74	60	32	1	..
Bilaspur	549	293	75	23	2	..	..
Mandi	1,648	955	184	17	1	1	..
Kullu	2	22	55	59	30	1	..
Lahul & Spiti	190	42	6	1	..	..	..
Shimla	1,515	539	143	25	3	..	..
Solan	2,035	264	45	14	..	..	..
Sirmaur	545	266	113	37	6	..	..
Kinnaur	5	31	23	14	4	..	..

We may now analyse the data a little bit deeper. Out of the total rural population of 3,954,847 persons, small group of villages of less than 200 persons accounts for population of 24.17 percent which has come down from 31.5 percent in 1971 Census. The next range of villages (200-499) accounts for 1,407,291 persons which is 35.6 percent of the total rural population and this size-group has almost maintained its balance throughout the decade. In 1971 Census the percentage for this size-group was 35.3 percent.

The proportion of population in the size-class below 500 slipped downwards from 66.8 percent to 59.8 percent during the decade 1971-1981. The trend is the same in the districts of the state. The other population size-groups of villages have, however, registered an increase over the preceding census. The following table gives the picture at a glance.

TABLE 3.4

Percentage of population living in villages of various population size with reference to the total rural population of each district, 1981

State/District	Percentage of population in this range to total population						
	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	10,000 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Himachal Pradesh	24.2	35.6	21.2	12.4	6.1	6.5	..
Chamba	18.7	51.9	26.4	2.1	0.9	..	..
Kangra	22.0	37.5	23.7	13.2	3.6	..	..
Hamirpur	34.6	42.1	16.7	6.6	..	..	..
Una	8.9	12.4	18.2	29.0	29.2	2.3	..
Bilaspur	24.0	38.3	21.2	14.4	2.1	..	..
Mandi	26.2	48.4	20.4	3.7	0.4	0.9	..
Kullu	0.2	4.0	18.9	36.9	37.0	3.0	..
Lahul & Spiti	42.0	40.0	12.1	5.9	..	..	..
Shimla	31.5	38.0	22.0	7.0	1.5	..	..
Solan	52.8	29.3	11.1	6.8	..	..	..
Sirmaur	20.6	29.8	27.7	16.3	5.6	..	..
Kinnaur	1.8	18.8	27.9	34.2	17.3	..	..

India has an average population of 911 persons per village. Tripura has the lowest average population of 213 persons per village, followed by Meghalaya with 223 persons. Kerala has the highest average population of 16,967 persons per village. Himachal Pradesh ranks third from the bottom with an average of 235 persons per village. Amongst the districts of our state, Kullu retains its top position with an average of 1,312 persons per village while Solan district occupies the last position with 115 persons per village. The table below gives the population size of a village in Himachal Pradesh and its districts.

TABLE 3.5

Average Population of a village in State/Districts

State/District	Average population of a village
1	2
Himachal Pradesh	235
Chamba	264
Kangra	251
Hamirpur	186
Una	531
Bilaspur	250
Mandi	213
Kullu	1,312
Lahul & Spiti	134
Shimla	194
Solan	115
Sirmaur	290
Kinnaur	773

We may turn to the position of urbanites of our state. As per 1981 Census, Himachal Pradesh has 7.61 percent of urban population. Shimla district with 15.69 percent of urbanites is at the top of the list. Though the number of towns has increased in Chamba district during the decade 1971-1981 yet the proportion of urban dwellers has slipped down.

There is no change in the number of towns in Mandi district during the decade 1971-1981 even then the proportion of urban dwellers has recorded a fall. This may be due to the completion of the Beas Satluj Link Project as the population of the project town has come down from 6,048 in 1971 Census to 2,738 in 1981 Census. The table below gives the comparative picture of the districts with regard to number of towns and the percentage urban population to the total.

TABLE 3.6
Distribution of Towns in 1971 and 1981

State /District	Total No. of Towns		Percentage of Urban Population to total population	
	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	35*	46*	6.99	7.61
Chamba	3*	4*	7.50	6.84
Kangra	6	8	4.33	4.94
Hamirpur	1	3	1.39	4.98
Una	2	5	3.96	7.72
Bilaspur	3	3	4.88	4.68
Mandi	4	4	9.36	7.33
Kullu	2	3	5.59	7.09
Lahul & Spiti	..	..	..	..

*Includes one urban agglomeration comprised of 2 towns.

TABLE 3,6 (Concl.d.)

Statte/District	Total No. of Towns		Percentage of Urban population to total population	
	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5
Shimla	5	6	14.59	15.69
Solan	6	7	10.09	10.76
Sirmaur	3	3	8.45	8.74
Kinnaur	..	..	..	..

For 1981 Census the town and urban agglomerations have been grouped under the following six size classes of population.

Population range	Size class of Towns
1	2
100,000+	I
50,000—99,999	II
20,000—49,999	III
10,000—19,999	IV
5,000—9,999	V
Less than 5,000	VI

Shimla the state capital town is the biggest in the state and qualifies to be considered as class II town because we do not have any town of class I status. The preponderance of diminutive towns in Himachal Pradesh is in class VI category which are as many as 30 of the total 47 towns. All the 11 places which have appeared on the urban map of the state for the first time (Bhuntar, Chuari Khas, Daulatpur, Deragopipur, Gagret, Jawalamukhi, Mahtpur, Badshera, Nadaun, Parwanoo, Rohru and Tira Sujanpur) find their berth in the lowest class

of towns. In 1981 Census in category III we had only one town i.e. Sunder Nagar. Nahan which was a class IV town in 1971 Census got promoted to class III category for the first time by returning a population of 20,089 persons in 1981 Census. Thus in 1981 Census there were only two towns in this category. Of the 5 towns in size class IV, Kullu has emerged in this class for the first time in 1981 Census.

Size class V, had 7 towns in 1971 Census. Of this Kullu got promoted to class IV category whereas Dalhousie Urban Agglomeration consisting of M.C. Dalhousie and C.B. Dalhousie have reduced the status of these two urban units to category VI. Hamirpur, Nalagarh, Nurpur and Paonta Sahib got elevated to class V in 1981 Census. Joginder Nagar also joined this category and raised the strength of class V towns to 9 in 1981 Census, which is a significant increase.

The table below shows the distribution of towns in Himachal Pradesh by size class in 1971-1981.

TABLE 3.7
Distribution of Towns by size class in 1971—1981

Class	Total No. of Towns		Total Population		Percentage of Urban population to total Urban Population	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
I (100,000+)		..	..	..	..	..
II (50,000—99,999)	1	1	55,368	70,604	22.89	21.66
III (20,000—49,999)	1	2	21,304	40,869	8.81	12.54
IV (10,000—19,999)	5	5	65,739	71,985	27.18	22.08
V (5,000—9,999)	7	9	42,362	64,637	19.63	19.83
VI (Less than 5,000)	21	29	51,994	77,876	21.49	23.89

Functional classification of towns and population growth

During 1981 Census a person who had primarily worked for major part of the year has been classified as main worker. Major part of the year has been calculated by the number of days. If a person has worked for more than 6 months (183 days) he/she has been taken as main worker

To provide first hand data of working population for the current census, the working population was first manually tabulated and compiled. But the Primary Census Abstract was prepared for four major categories i.e. (i) Cultivators (ii) Agricultural labourers (iii) Household industry and (iv) Other workers. The workers in the last category fall under industrial categories III, IV, V (b) and VI to IX, the data of which was generated through computer.

In the state as a whole during 1981 Census we had 34.36 percent main workers which were 36.95 percent during 1971 Census. Thus, there is a declining trend in the main workers of the state. Of these amongst broad categories each has shown downward trend but the workers under other categories are on the increasing side. For convenience table given gives the percentage distribution of population according to sex of main workers by broad categories for 1981 Census.

TABLE 3-8

Percentage distribution of population according to sex of main workers by broad industrial categories

State/District	Total Population:			Percentage of main workers to total population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIMACHAL PRADESH	4,280,818	2,169,931	2,110,887	34.36	49.59	18.71
Chamba	311,147	160,752	150,395	35.12	55.22	13.63
Kangra	990,758	491,380	499,378	26.67	44.53	9.10
Hamirpur	317,751	147,841	169,910	24.72	37.66	13.45
Una	317,422	156,491	160,931	23.49	43.96	3.59
Bilaspur	247,368	123,572	123,796	31.80	45.39	18.24
Mandi	644,827	322,497	322,330	37.43	48.38	26.47
Kullu	238,734	124,449	114,285	45.09	55.98	33.23
Lahul & Spiti	32,100	18,171	13,929	59.09	66.06	50.00
Shimla	510,932	272,126	238,806	46.41	56.68	34.70
Solan	303,280	157,214	146,066	34.52	51.37	16.39
Sirmaur	306,952	163,840	143,112	40.22	58.42	19.38
Kinnaur	59,547	31,598	27,949	54.67	61.65	46.77

TABLE 3.8

Percentage distribution of population according to sex of main workers by broad industrial categories

I	I			II			V(a)			III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
HIMACHAL PRADESH												
23.40	29.85	16.76	0.94	1.54	0.32	0.63	1.11	0.14	0.40	17.09	1.50	
24.12	35.53	11.91	0.22	0.37	0.07	0.38	0.66	0.09	10.39	18.66	1.56	
15.06	23.05	7.21	1.37	2.42	0.34	0.73	1.26	0.21	9.50	17.80	1.34	
17.07	22.26	12.55	0.52	0.96	0.14	0.79	1.59	0.09	6.34	12.85	0.67	
14.26	26.28	2.57	1.49	2.88	0.13	0.69	1.25	0.14	7.06	13.55	0.75	
23.80	30.37	17.24	0.45	0.70	0.20	0.79	1.44	0.13	6.77	12.88	0.67	
28.77	32.45	25.10	0.33	0.50	0.16	0.66	1.19	0.13	7.66	14.24	1.08	
36.32	41.20	31.00	0.78	1.10	0.44	0.40	0.65	0.13	7.59	13.03	1.66	
29.78	24.76	36.32	1.40	1.11	1.78	0.14	0.20	0.06	27.77	39.99	11.84	
30.95	30.67	31.26	1.37	2.05	0.60	0.34	0.58	0.08	13.74	23.38	2.76	
22.61	30.50	14.10	0.82	1.39	0.20	0.65	1.15	0.12	10.44	18.32	1.96	
29.40	39.53	17.79	0.86	1.45	0.18	0.71	1.24	0.11	9.26	16.21	1.30	
33.88	29.00	39.39	2.90	2.28	3.61	1.29	2.23	0.22	16.60	28.14	3.55	

The urban working force of the state is 34.08 percent of the urban population which on further distribution accounts for 2.10 percent cultivators, 0.36 percent agricultural labourers, 0.68 percent under category V (a) and the remaining 30.94 percent under other categories of workers.

The table given reveals the working force position of towns by size class. Of the majority of about two third (63.83 percent) of the total number of towns which are class VI are service towns. These fall under other categories comprising of seven functional categories i.e. III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX. The remaining are distributed in the other three functional categories i.e. I, II and V (a). There is only one class II town in the state which too has 'Service' as its main functional character. Being capital of the state which apart from the State Government Secretariate also houses many Central Government offices. There are 9 towns in class V, 5 in class IV and 2 in class III and all these have the main functional character "under other categories i.e. (IV)".

The Table 3.9 gives functional [broad categories by size class of towns, 1981.

TABLE 3.9

Percentage distribution of population of each sex into main workers by broad industrial categories

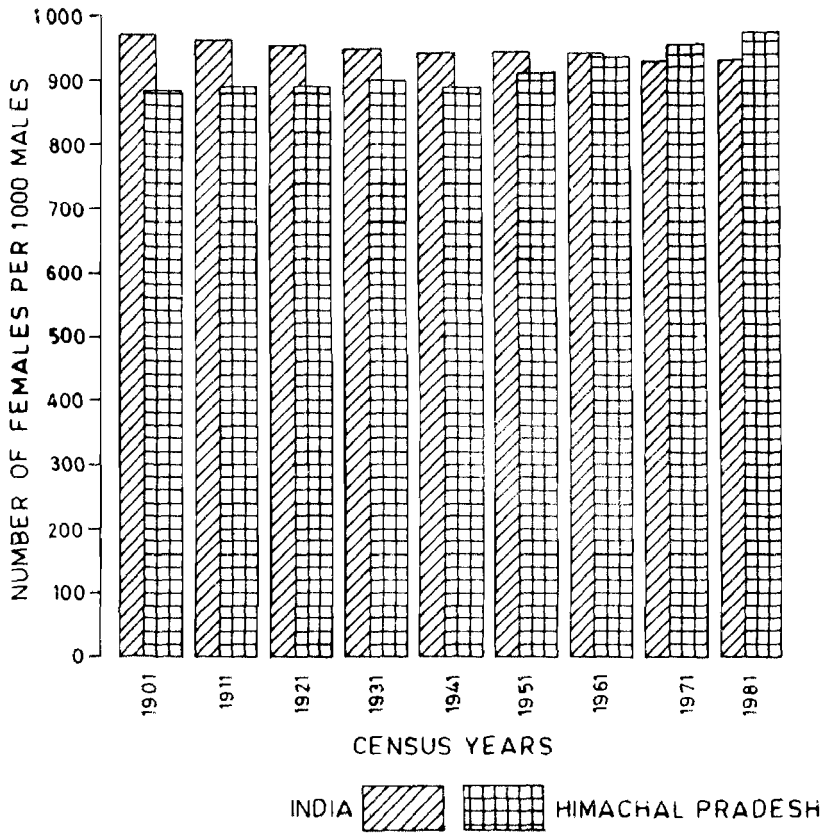
Class of Towns	No. of Towns	Total Population			Percentage of main workers to total population			I		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	1	70,604	42,254	28,350	41.29	60.94	12.00	0.66	0.70	0.53
III	2	40,869	22,358	18,511	28.72	47.20	6.41	0.91	1.55	0.15
IV	5	71,985	40,173	31,812	34.49	52.90	11.25	0.98	1.14	0.77
V	9	64,637	34,547	30,090	30.81	50.83	7.83	3.25	4.87	1.38
VI	29	77,876	42,268	35,608	32.71	52.41	9.31	4.16	5.36	2.73
Class of Town	II			V(a)			III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
I	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	0.11	0.14	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.08	40.44	59.98	11.31	
III	0.16	0.23	0.08	0.88	1.47	0.17	26.77	43.95	6.01	
IV	0.12	0.17	0.06	0.60	0.92	0.21	32.79	50.67	10.21	
V	0.47	0.79	0.10	0.99	1.74	0.14	26.10	43.43	6.21	
VI	0.82	1.39	0.13	0.91	1.46	0.26	26.82	24.20	6.19	

If two or more adjacent towns form a compact unit, the entire area is treated as one town group. These constitute an urban agglomeration which may keep changing from census to census depending upon the statutory jurisdiction of the main urban unit and its out growth. In Himachal Pradesh the concept of urban agglomeration has been applied in the case of Dalhousie town which has a Municipal Committee for one part of the town and Cantonment Board for the other.

Standard Urban Area :

In Himachal Pradesh, there is only one standard urban area, namely, Shimla S.U.A. which is continuing as such since 1971, without any change in its rural and urban component units. The work on delineation of S.U.A. was jointly accomplished by the census organisation and the State Town and Country Planning Department during 1971 Census. According to 1981 frame the urban component of Shimla Standard Urban Area consists of Jutogh (C.B.) and Dhalli (N.A.C.) in Shimla district besides the core town of Shimla (M.Corp). Similarly, the rural components of this standard urban area includes 209 villages of Shimla tahsil in Shimla district. The boundaries of the Shimla Standard Urban Area in Shimla tahsil stretch upto Ghannalatti in the west, Shogi in the south, Kasumpti in the south-east, Kufri in north-east and Mashobra in north of the core town of Shimla. The standard urban area being a constant statistical reporting unit no fresh areas have been added in 1981 Census. However, in 1971 Census the boundaries of Shimla Standard Urban Area was falling in two districts, namely Shimla and Mahasu. The share of villages in these two districts was 116 in the then Shimla sub-tahsil of Shimla district and 92 in Kasumpti tahsil of Mahasu district. As for Urban components, Dhalli (N.A.C.) in Kasumpti tahsil was a part of Mahasu district, Shimla (M. Corp) and Jutogh (C.B) both in Shimla sub-tahsil were falling in Shimla district. Following the re-organisation of districts in the year 1972, Solan district was carved out from the portions of Mahasu and Shimla districts. Though Shimla is still continuing as an independent district, Mahasu lost its entity as a district in 1981, hence all rural and urban components of the Standard Urban Area constitute part of Shimla tahsil of Shimla district. The number of villages forming part of the Standard Urban Area has risen to 209 in 1981 against 208 in 1971 Census. This increase in the number of villages is for 1981 Census but in 1961 and 1971 the population of entire village has been shown against Mashobra village bearing location code number 400.

SEX RATIO 1901-1981



CHAPTER IV

ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED ?

The total population comprises of both the sexes and we must know about the sex balance prevailing in our state. There has been a constant decline in sex ratio in the country. The number of females per 1,000 males was 972 in 1901 and it has fallen gradually to 933 in 1981 Census. However, during the decade 1971-81 there was a minor increase of 3 in the sex ratio. Himachal Pradesh, however, has a contrary phenomena as compared to the sex ratio of the country. Ever since 1901 Census except in the decade ending 1941 there has been an increase in the number of females. There were 884 females per thousand males in 1901 and this ratio has shot up to 973 in the 1981 Census. From 1941 Census the sex ratio has been increasing alarmingly as compared to the earlier decades.

The table below reveals the sex ratio obtaining in India and Himachal Pradesh (1901-1981).

TABLE 4.1

Sex Ratio in India and Himachal Pradesh (1901-1981)

Year	Sex-ratio	
	India	Himachal Pradesh
1	2	3
1901	972	884
1911	964	889
1921	955	890
1931	950	897

TABLE 4.1—(concl.)
Sex Ratio in India and Himachal Pradesh (1901-1981)

Year	Sex Ratio	
	India	Himachal Pradesh
1	2	3
1941	945	890
1951	946	912
1961	941	938
1971	930	958
1981	933*	973

*Calculation includes the projected population of Assam.

In the country the highest sex ratio in 1981 Census has been returned from Kerala state where there are 1,032 females per 1,000 males. On the other hand the union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has the lowest sex ratio i.e. 760 females per 1,000 males.

A comparative picture of the sex ratio in respect of the states and union territories is given in the table below :

TABLE 4.2
Sex Ratio in States/Union Territories

State/Union Territories	Sex ratio 1981
1	2
INDIA	
STATES	933
1. Andhra Pradesh	975
2. Assam*	901
3. Bihar	946
4. Gujarat	942
5. Haryana	870
6. Himachal Pradesh	973
7. Jammu & Kashmir	892
8. Karnataka	963
9. Kerala	1,032
10. Madhya Pradesh	941
11. Maharashtra	937
12. Manipur	971
13. Meghalaya	954
14. Nagaland	863
15. Orissa	981
16. Punjab	879

*Based on projected population of Assam.

TABLE 4.2—(conld.)
Sex Ratio in States/Union Territories

State/Union Territories	Sex ratio 1981
1	2
17. Rajasthan	919
18. Sikkim	835
19. Tamil Nadu	977
20. Tripura	946
21. Uttar Pradesh	885
22. West Bengal	911
Union Territories	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	760
2. Arunachal Pradesh	862
3. Chandigarh	769
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	974
5. Delhi	808
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	981
7. Lakshadweep	975
8. Mizoram	919
9. Pondicherry	985

Sex ratio in the districts:

Hamirpur district tops in the state for the female predominance over the male population. The male population has been mobile and they out migrate from the district in search of jobs and other better avenues. Further the male population of the district has a traditional zeal to join the forces where as the female folk have to remain

behind in the villages to attend the agricultural operations and other domestic chores. These are also the main reasons for the predominance of female population in the other districts of Kangra, Una, Bilaspur and Mandi. The sex ratio, however, varies from district to district in Himachal Pradesh as shown in the table below :

TABLE 4.3
Sex Ratio in State/Districts 1971-81.

State/District	Sex Ratio	
	1981	1971
1	2	3
HIMACHAL PRADESH	973	958
Chamba	936	945
Kangra	1,016	1,008
Hamirpur	1,149	1,118
Una	1,028	1,003
Bilaspur	1,002	993
Mandi	999	964
Kullu	918	920
Lahul & Spiti	767	818
Shimla	878	869
Solan	929	923
Sirmaur	873	835
Kinnaur	885	887

Difference of sex ratio in rural and urban areas :

It is a well known fact that the female sex ratio obtaining in rural areas is always at a higher side in comparison to the urban areas because of the reasons that the male population generally out migrate to urban areas in search of jobs and better avenues due to the non-availability of higher educational facilities in the rural areas. All the urban areas of the districts in the state have lower female sex ratio. The sex ratio, however, varies from district to district in the state.

TABLE 4.4
Sex Ratio in Rural and Urban area 1981

State/District	Sex Ratio 1981	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
HIMACHAL PRADESH	989	795
Chamba	938	902
Kangra	1,022	917
Hamirpur	1,170	818
Una	1,037	926
Bilaspur	1,013	805
Mandi	1,017	802
Kullu	936	713
Lahul & Spiti	767	..
Shimla	923	667
Solan	949	780
Sirmaur	876	851
Kinnaur	885	..

The sex ratio for all ages in Himachal Pradesh was 958 in 1971 Census. While there is a declining trend in the age-groups 15-19 to 30-39 the age-groups of 0-14 and 40-49 onwards have registered an increase. The unbalancing ratio is probably due to the out migration of male population in search of employment while the women folk have to live behind.

SEX RATIO BY AGE-GROUPS 1981

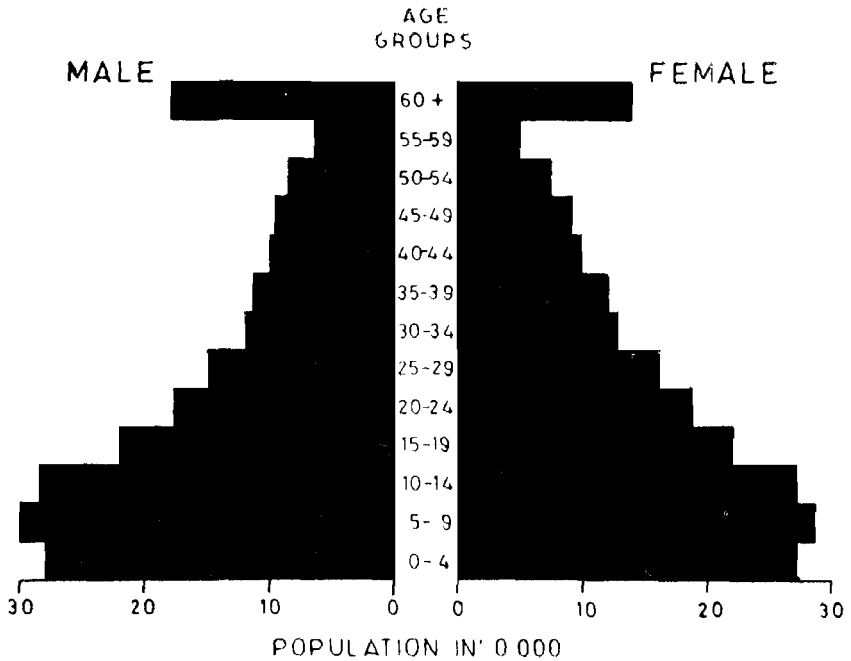


TABLE 4.5

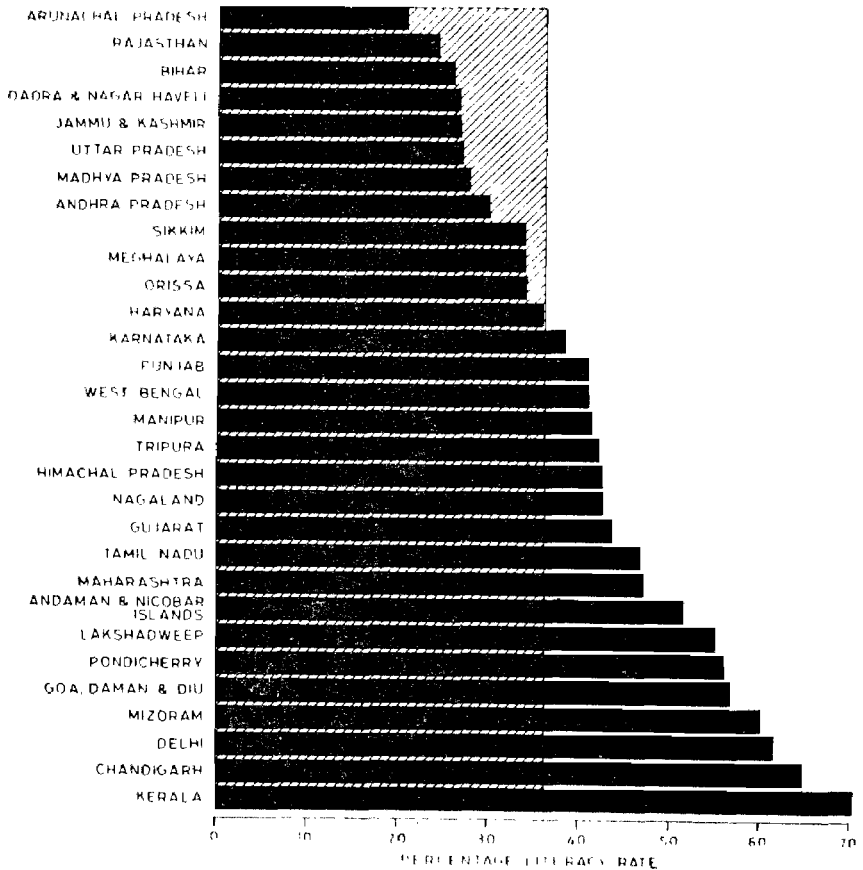
The table below depicts sex ratio in different age-groups in the state as per 1981 Census.

Sex ratio in different age-groups, in 1981

State	Age-Group	Sex Ratio
1	2	3
HIMACHAL PRADESH		
	0—14	965
	15—19	1,004
	20—24	1,058
	25—29	1,089
	30—39	1,071
	40—49	973
	50—59	833
	60+	782
	Age not stated	660

LITERACY

(BY STATES/UNION TERRITORIES)



NATIONAL AVERAGE

DATA EXCLUDES ASSAM

CHAPTER V

HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE ?

Literacy is an important aspect and each census screens a comprehensive picture on this question. A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language, is taken as literate in census terminology. A person who can merely read but cannot write is taken as illiterate. Children upto the age of 4 years have also been treated as illiterate even if the child is going to school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

For comparative study on literacy in India the computations of the degree of literacy have been made on the total population including infant age-group upto 4.

Kerala state is continuously topping the country in literacy for the last three decades which has returned 70.42 percent literate population during 1981 Census in comparison to 60.42 percent in 1971 Census. Next is the Union Territory of Chandigarh with 64.79 percent literate population during 1981 Census. Himachal Pradesh, however, ranks at number 13 with 42.48 percent literate population during 1981 Census. Our state had 31.96 percent literate population during 1971 Census and there has been an increase of 10.52 percent in literate population during the decade 1971-81. However, in case the infant population in the age-group of 0-4 years is excluded from the total population the percentage of literates in respect of our state would come to 48.74 percent.

Percentage of literates to total population and ranking of states union territories is given in the table below :

TABLE 5.1
Percentage of Literates as per 1981 Census

States/Union Territories	Rank in 1981	Literacy rate 1981
1	2	3
India		36.23*
1. Kerala	1	70.42
2. Chandigarh	2	64.79
3. Delhi	3	61.54

*Excludes Assam where Census was not held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

TABLE 5.1—(Contd.)

States/Union Territories	Rank in 1981	Literacy rate 1981
1	2	3
4. Mizoram	4	59.88
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	5	56.66
6. Pondicherry	6	55.85
7. Lakshadweep	7	55.07
8. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8	51.56
9. Maharashtra	9	47.18
10. Tamil Nadu	10	46.76
11. Gujarat	11	43.70
12. Nagaland	12	42.57
13. Himachal Pradesh	13	42.48
14. Tripura	14	42.12
15. Manipur	15	41.35
16. West Bengal	16	40.94
17. Punjab	17	40.86
18. Karnataka	18	38.46
19. Haryana	19	36.14
20. Orissa	20	34.23
21. Meghalaya	21	34.08
22. Sikkim	22	34.05

TABLE 5.1—(Concl.d.)

States/Union Territories	Rank in 1981	Literacy rate 1981
1	2	3
23. Andhra Pradesh	23	29.94
24. Madhya Pradesh	24	27.87
25. Uttar Pradesh	25	27.16
26. Jammu & Kashmir	26	26.67
27. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	27	26.67
28. Bihar	28	26.20
29. Rajasthan	29	24.38
30. Arunachal Pradesh	30	20.79

Percentage growth of literacy has been significant both in respect of the country as well as at state level during the two decades 1961-71 and 1971-81. During the decade 1971-81 the growth rate of literacy in the country varies between 38.97 percent in case of Kerala and 133.10 percent in case of Nagaland. However, Himachal Pradesh is the only state in the country where percentage growth rate of literacy during the decade 1971-81 has slipped down to 64.43 percent from 84.92 percent of the decade 1961-71.

The table below shows the growth rate of literacy of the country and states during the last two decades i.e. 1961-71 and 1971-81

TABLE 5.2

Percentage Growth of Literacy during the decades 1961-71 and 1971-81

States	Percentage growth of Literacy	
	1961-71	1971-81
1	2	3
INDIA	22.65	49.36
1. Andhra Pradesh	15.95	50.00
2. Bihar	8.37	63.03
3. Gujarat	17.54	55.89
4. Haryana	34.92	73.01
5. Himachal Pradesh	84.92	64.43
6. Jammu & Kashmir	68.45	86.11
7. Karnataka	24.09	54.66
8. Kerala	28.96	38.97
9. Madhya Pradesh	29.25	57.70
10. Maharashtra	31.39	49.96
11. Manipur	8.19	66.42
12. Meghalaya	9.55	52.59
13. Nagaland	52.99	133.10
14. Orissa	20.87	57.12
15. Punjab	25.92	50.38

TABLE 5.2—(Concl'd.)

States	Percentage growth of Literacy	
	1961-71	1971-81
1	2	3
16. Rajasthan	25.38	70.00
17. Sikkim	N.A.	N.A.
18. Tamil Nadu	25.63	39.25
19. Tripura	53.06	79.39
20. Uttar Pradesh	22.95	57.01
21. West Bengal	13.39	51.88

The effective male literate population exclusive of infant age-group 0-4 of our state is 61.04 percent whereas female literate percentage is only 36.10 percent. The imbalance between the two sexes is perhaps due to the general backwardness still prevailing in the state. Still both the sexes in our state have registered an appreciable growth in literacy and it is hoped that the tempo will be maintained.

The table below depicts the position of literacy among male and female population of Himachal Pradesh as per 1981 Census (exclusive of infant age-group 0-4).

Description	Total No. of		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total population excluding Age-group 0-4	3,730,339	1,891,168	1,839,171
Literate and educated persons	1,818,287	1,154,281	664,006
Percentage of literates to total population excluding age-group 0-4	48.74	61.04	36.10

The rural and urban differentials in the rates of literacy as per 1981 Census :

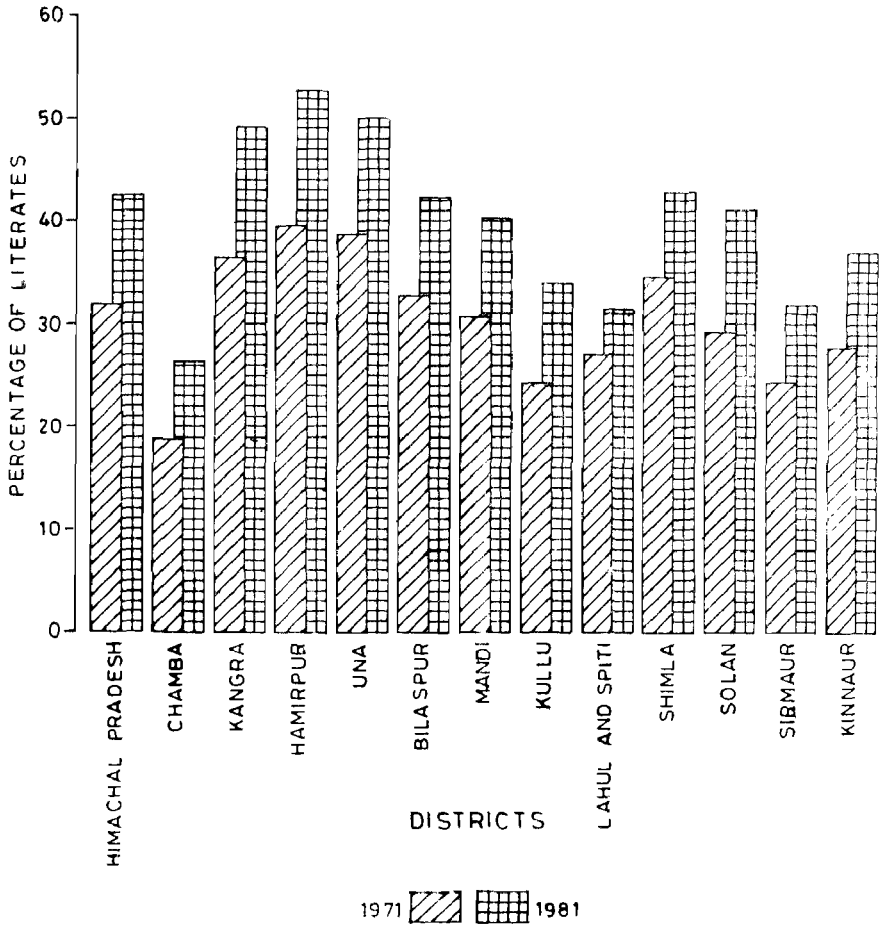
Description	Total No. of Persons		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
Total Population	3,954,847	325,971	4,280,818
Literate and educated persons	1,598,447	219,840	1,818,287
Percentage of literates to total population	40.42	67.44	42.48

The overall literacy rate of our state as already stated is 42.48 percent to the total population while the same for the rural component is 40.42 percent. The urban component has literacy rate of 67.44 percent which is on a much higher side. This however, is inclusive of the age-group of 0-4 years.

Let us now have a glance over the percentage of literacy in the districts.

Among the districts, Hamirpur is at the top with 52.70 percent of literate population followed by Una with 50.05 percent literate population in the 1981 Census. The lowest literacy rate has been returned by Chamba district where only 26.45 percent are literates. While the growth rate of literacy i.e. 79.02 during 1971-81 is the highest for Solan district. (+79.02) followed by Chamba with +73.33, Lahul & Spiti district is at the bottom with growth rate of 34.42 only.

LITERACY, 1971-1981



The table below gives the literacy in districts during 1971-81 :

TABLE 5.3
Growth of Literacy in the State/Districts during 1971-81

State/District	Literacy Rate (Percent)		Growth Rate of Literacy in 1971-81
	1971	1981	
1	2	3	4
HIMACHAL PRADESH	31.96	42.48	+64.43
Chamba	18.90	26.45	+73.33
Kangra	36.48	49.12	+66.57
Hamirpur	39.48	52.70	+60.05
Una	38.75	50.05	+56.88
Bilaspur	32.87	44.69	+72.66
Mandi	30.70	40.21	+63.96
Kullu	24.38	33.82	+72.18
Lahul & Spiti	27.15	31.35	+34.42
Shimla	33.49	42.74	+55.28
Solan	29.31	41.07	+79.02
Sirmaur	24.39	31.78	+63.25
Kinnaur	27.70	36.84	+58.91

Literacy in the urban areas is generally on a higher side as compared to the rural areas. Our state has 46 urban units including Dalhousie urban agglomeration. Of these let us have a stock of some important towns of the state which have population of 5,000 and above. As per 1981 Census data Mandi town has the highest percentage i.e. 75.35 percent of literate persons followed by Shimla with 73.34 percent. Yol Cantonment Board has returned the lowest percentage of 49.53.

The following table gives percentage of literates to total population in important towns of Himachal Pradesh :

TABLE 5.4

Percentage of literates to total population in important towns of Himachal Pradesh

Name of Town	Percentage of literates to total population of 1981 Census		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1. Shimla	73.34	76.92	68.01
2. Sunder Nagar	67.83	73.90	60.29
3. Nahan	64.00	69.54	57.48
4. Mandi	75.35	80.16	69.89
5. Dharamsala	64.96	69.32	59.40
6. Chamba	67.55	74.09	60.32
7. Solan	72.04	76.37	66.17
8. Kullu	72.67	78.91	63.76
9. Yol	49.53	55.97	43.85
10. Una	64.42	72.60	55.03
11. Hamirpur	71.49	78.17	62.04
12. Bilaspur	72.68	79.10	64.64
13. Kangra	71.03	75.27	66.56
14. Nurpur	61.91	68.70	54.56
15. Paonta Sahib	61.07	67.55	53.51
16. Nalagarh	65.49	72.35	56.75
17. Joginder Nagar	62.79	71.83	51.94

Though the literacy rate of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Himachal Pradesh is on a lower side as compared to the general population, even then significant increase has been registered by these communities during the preceding decade.

The scheduled castes population of 1981 Census accounts for 31.50 percent of literates as compared to 18.82 percent in 1971 while the literate scheduled tribes constitute 25.93 percent as compared to 15.89 in 1971 Census.

The following table depicts the percentage of literates amongst scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and the general population with sex break-up in Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 5.5

Percentage of literates among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Total Rural Urban	Percentage of literates among General/Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes to total population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
	GENERAL		
Total	42.48	53.19	31.46
Rural	40.42	51.36	29.36
Urban	67.44	73.32	60.04
	SCHEDULED CASTES		
Total	31.50	41.94	20.63
Rural	30.42	40.82	19.66
Urban	50.69	60.28	39.18
	SCHEDULED TRIBES		
Total	25.93	38.75	12.82
Rural	25.40	38.21	12.36
Urban	59.15	68.61	46.19

In order to have the statistics of the persons attending schools/colleges in our state, it is revealed that out of total population of 4,280,818 there are 752,057 persons attending the schools/colleges which constitutes 19.90 percent of the total population. Of these 767,164 persons are attending schools/colleges from rural areas which is 17.92 percent of the total population and the remaining 84,893 persons (1.98 percent) are from the urban areas of the state. From the table it is evident that the male population (12.29 percent) has an edge over the females (7.61 percent) in the matter of persons attending schools/colleges in the state.

The table shows the districtwise break-up of the persons attending schools/colleges :

LITERACY

1971-1981

TABLE 5.6

Districtwise break-up of the persons attending schools/colleges

State/District	Persons attending Schools and Colleges											
	Population			Rural (with Percentage)			Urban (with Percentage)			Total	Males	Females
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
HIMACHAL PRADESH	4,280,818	2,169,931	2,110,887	767,164 (17.92)	478,883 (22.07)	288,281 (13.66)	84,893 (1.98)	47,299 (2.18)	37,594 (1.78)			
1 Chamba	311,147	160,752	150,395	30,301 (9.74)	22,547 (14.03)	7,754 (5.16)	5,307 (1.71)	2,852 (1.77)	2,455 (1.63)			
2 Kangra	990,758	491,380	499,378	220,045 (22.21)	131,628 (26.79)	88,417 (17.71)	12,662 (1.28)	6,965 (1.42)	5,697 (1.14)			
3 Hamirpur	317,751	147,841	169,910	81,365 (25.61)	46,634 (31.54)	34,731 (20.44)	4,459 (1.40)	2,564 (1.73)	1,895 (1.12)			
4 Una	317,422	156,491	160,931	69,890 (22.02)	41,576 (26.57)	28,314 (17.59)	6,101 (1.92)	3,467 (2.22)	2,634 (1.64)			
5 Bilaspur	247,368	123,572	123,796	53,121 (21.47)	32,875 (26.60)	20,246 (16.35)	3,196 (1.29)	1,847 (1.49)	1,349 (1.09)			
6 Mandi	644,827	322,497	322,330	114,385 (17.74)	73,870 (22.91)	40,515 (12.57)	12,995 (2.02)	7,264 (2.25)	5,731 (1.78)			
7 Kullu	238,734	124,449	114,285	29,832 (12.50)	20,823 (16.73)	9,009 (07.88)	4,255 (1.78)	2,394 (1.92)	1,861 (1.63)			
8 Lahul & Spiti	32,100	18,171	13,929	3,686 (11.48)	2,482 (13.66)	1,204 (08.64)	..	..	..

9	Shimla	510,932	272,126	238,806	72,049 (14.10)	46,043 (16.92)	26,006 (10.89)	26,672 (4.05)	11,540 (4.24)	9,132 (3.82)
10	Solan	303,280	157,214	146,066	51,726 (17.06)	33,046 (21.02)	18,680 (12.79)	7,984 (2.63)	4,346 (2.76)	3,638 (2.49)
11	Sirmaur	306,952	163,840	143,112	32,376 (10.55)	21,969 (13.41)	10,407 (07.27)	7,264 (2.37)	4,061 (2.48)	3,203 (2.24)
12	Kinnaur	59,547	31,598	27,949	8,387 (14.08)	5,390 (17.06)	2,997 (10.72)	..	..	..

CHAPTER VI

LANGUAGES SPOKEN

In the 1981 Census a new question on the 'Language mainly spoken in the household' was asked in the Household Schedule along with the two usual language questions on 'mother tongue' and other languages known' in the Individual Slip. The institutional households which are linguistically heterogeneous and may or may not have a uniform household language are excluded from these data. Out of the total population of 4,280,818 in the state, the institutional population is only 23,243 constituting 0.54 percent.

Question 5 on 'Language mainly spoken in the household' in the Household Schedule was canvassed in all the households other than institutional households. The raw returns were rather unusually large. All these returns were scrutinized following usual linguistic methods including studying 'Language specimens' and undertaking field investigations.

The distribution of the 1981 household population by languages grouped into scheduled languages and languages other than scheduled are shown in alphabetical order in parts A and B of table 6.1.

TABLE 6.1-PART A

Table showing the speakers of household population by language mainly spoken in the household (inclusive of variants grouped under each) specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India

Language	Number of Speakers
1	2
1. Assamese	81
2. Bengali	1,449
3. Gujarati	195
4. Hindi	3,787,044
5. Kannada	353
6. Kashmiri	29,492
7. Malayalam	1,034

TABLE 6.1-PART A--(concl.)

Language	Number of Speaker
1	2
8. Marathi	695
9. Oriya	1,680
10. Punjabi	248,113
11. Sanskrit	81
12. Sindhi	100
13. Tamil	458
14. Telgu	531
15. Urdu	13,264
Total	4,084,570

TABLE 6.1-PART B

Table showing the speakers of household population by language mainly spoken in the household (inclusive of variants where grouped) other than those specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India

Language	Number of Speakers
1	2
1. Arabic/Arbi	21
2. Balti	17
3. Bhili/Bhilodi	31
4. Bhotia	2,762
5. Coorgi/Kodagu	4
6. Dogri	30,978
7. English	317

TABLE 6.1-PART B—(concl.d.)

Language	Number of Speakers
1	2
8. Gorkhali/Nepali	40,526
9. Kharia	10
10. Khasi	7
11. Kinnauri	52,221
12. Konkani	11
13. Korku	3
14. Kurukh/Oraon	13
15. Ladakhi	614
16. Lahauli	19,798
17. Lahnda	254
18. Lushai/Mizo	2
19. Manipuri/Meithei	11
20. Munda	23
21. Mundari	31
22. Santali	3
23. Sherpa	597
24. Shina	6
25. Tibetan	8,209
26. Tripuri	3
27. Vaiphei	2
28. Other Languages	16,531
Total	173,005

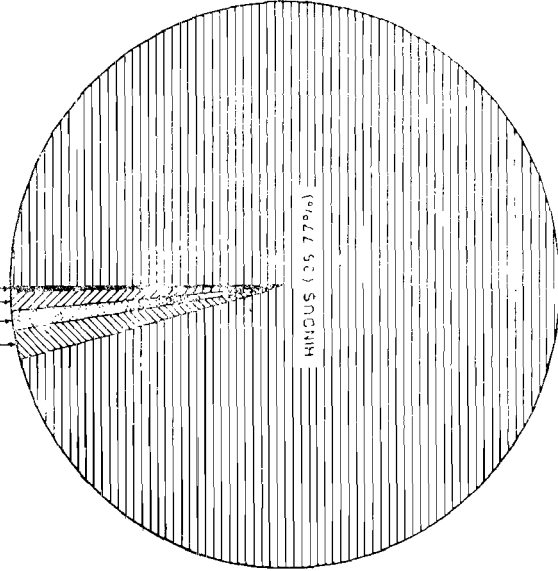
Out of the total population (excluding institutional household population) of 4,257,575 in the state, 4,084,570 are the speakers of schedule VIII languages constituting 95.94 percent and 173,005 are the speakers of other languages constituting 4.06 percent to total household population.

In both parts A & B of the table variants have been grouped in some cases under the relevant languages. This has been done on the basis of linguistic information readily available or in the light of studies already made. These indentifiable variants which returned 10,000 or more speakers each at All-India level and have been grouped under parts A and B languages are shown.

All other returns falling under Part B and which returned less than 10,000 speakers each at the All-India level or were not linguistically identifiable are included in the category 'others' occurring as the last entry in Part B.

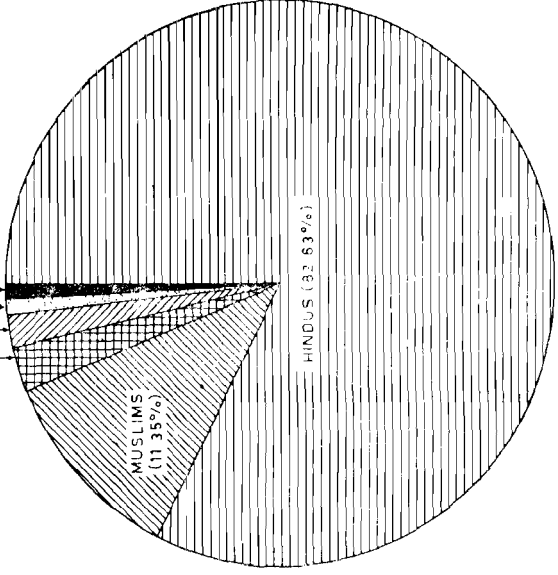
RELIGIONS 1981

BUDDHISTS (1.23%)
MUSLIMS (1.63%)
SIKHS (1.22%)
OTHERS (0.15%)



HIMACHAL PRADESH

SIKHS (1.97%)
CHRISTIANS (2.43%)
BUDDHISTS (0.71%)
OTHERS (0.91%)



INDIA

CHAPTER VII

THE RELIGIONS WE FOLLOW

Religion is an important cultural characteristics of the Indian population. Being a secular country the people have several religions. The information on the religions of the persons is being collected in one form or the other right from the inception of census. The census enumerator was bound to record the information on religion strictly as answered by the respondent. The data on religion for 1981 Census has been tabulated on the basis of religion of head of household. In the case of Himachal Pradesh it is a Hindu dominated state. The Hindus account for as many as 95.77 percent of the population followed by Muslims (1.63), Buddhists (1.23) and Sikhs (1.22).

The following table depicts the religious composition of Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 7.1
Religious Composition of Himachal Pradesh

Religious community	Total Population	Percentage to Total Population
1	2	3
Buddhists	52,629	1.23
Christians	3,954	0.09
Hindus	4,099,706	95.77
Jains	1,046	0.02
Muslims	69,613	1.63
Sikhs	52,209	1.22
Other Religions and Persuasions	594	0.01
Religion not stated	1,067	0.02

The table 7.2 shows the percentage of population of each religion to total population of the state and districts as revealed in 1981 Census;

TABLE 7.2
Percentage distribution of population by Religion, 1981

State/District	Percentage to total population								
	Buddh- ists	Christ- ians	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Sikhs	Other religions and Per- sons	8	9
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1.23	0.09	95.77	0.02	1.63	1.22	0.01	0.03	
Chamba	0.55	0.21	92.94	N	5.76	0.53	0.01	N	
Kangra	0.58	0.11	97.70	0.01	0.96	0.62	0.01	0.01	
Hamirpur	0.01	0.01	99.15	0.07	0.63	0.13	N	N	
Una	0.01	0.01	92.76	0.01	2.09	5.11	N	0.01	
Bilaspur	0.01	0.03	97.86	..	1.41	0.56	0.01	0.02	
Mandi	0.16	0.02	98.26	0.01	0.72	0.75	0.02	0.06	
Kullu	2.87	0.15	96.24	0.02	0.22	0.47	N	0.03	
Lahaul & Spiti	58.62	0.10	40.24	0.01	0.04	0.24	0.27	0.48	
Shimla	0.40	0.16	97.64	0.03	0.96	0.76	0.03	0.02	
Solan	0.04	0.19	95.17	0.12	1.66	2.78	0.02	0.02	
Sirmaur	0.59	0.04	92.01	0.04	4.83	2.46	0.02	0.01	
Kinnaur	24.23	0.09	75.18	0.02	0.12	0.35	..	0.01	

Note : N stands for negligible

RELIGION, 1981

TABLE 7.3

A comparative picture of religions has been depicted in table 7.3 for the state as well as for the districts Religions composition—A comparative picture

State/District	Census year	Percentage to total population									
		Buddhists	Christians	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Sikhs	Other Religions and Persuasions	Religion not stated		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1981	1.23	0.09	95.77	0.02	1.63	1.22	0.01	0.03		
	1971	1.04	0.10	96.08	0.02	1.46	1.30	0.01	N		
Chamba	1981	0.55	0.21	92.94	N	5.76	0.53	0.01	N		
	1971	0.91	0.20	92.89	..	5.65	0.35	..	N		
Kangra	1981	0.58	0.11	97.70	0.01	0.96	0.62	0.01	0.01		
	1971	0.37	0.10	98.06	N	0.78	0.68	N	0.01		
Hamirpur	1981	0.01	0.01	99.15	0.07	0.63	0.13	N	N		
	1971	N	N	99.14	0.05	0.68	0.12	..	0.01		
Una	1981	0.01	0.01	92.76	0.01	2.09	5.11	N	0.01		
	1971	N	N	93.39	0.01	1.43	5.16	..	0.01		
Bilaspur	1981	0.01	0.03	97.86	..	1.41	0.66	0.01	0.02		
	1971	N	0.02	97.99	0.01	1.30	0.68	..	N		
Mandi	1981	0.16	0.02	98.26	0.01	0.72	0.75	0.02	0.06		
	1971	0.14	0.03	98.12	N	0.61	1.10	N	N		

Kullu	1981	2.87	0.15	96.24	0.02	0.22	0.47	N	0.03
	1971	2.73	0.18	96.44	0.01	0.21	0.43	N	N
Lahul & Spiti	1981	58.62	0.10	40.24	0.01	0.04	0.24	0.27	0.48
	1971	53.43	0.36	45.66	N	0.15	0.40	..	N
Shimla	1981	0.40	0.16	97.64	0.03	0.96	0.76	0.03	0.02
	1971	0.37	0.20	97.28	0.03	0.80	1.29	0.03	N
Solan	1981	0.04	0.19	95.17	0.12	1.66	2.78	0.02	0.02
	1971	0.09	0.17	95.55	0.05	1.65	2.48	0.01	N
Sirmaur	1981	0.59	0.04	92.01	0.04	4.83	2.46	0.02	0.01
	1971	0.47	0.16	92.60	0.05	4.47	2.18	0.07	N
Kinnaur	1981	24.23	0.09	75.18	0.02	0.12	0.35	..	0.01
	1971	14.22	0.07	85.25	0.01	0.06	0.39	..	N

Note : N stands for negligible

Distribution of religions in the rural and urban areas of Himachal Pradesh in 1981 Census

Himachal Pradesh has predominantly rural characteristics and urban population constitutes just 7.61 percent of the total population. During 1981 Census the Hindus have proportion of 96.32 percent of the total rural population of the state while in the urban areas the same is 89.10 percent. The Muslim population constitutes 1.54 percent in rural areas and 2.65 per cent in the urban areas. Buddhists account for 1.14 percent in the rural areas and 2.29 percent in urban areas. The Sikhs, Christians, Jains are mostly concentrated in the urban areas.

Table 7.4 shows the distribution of religions in rural and urban areas of Himachal Pradesh as per 1981 Census :

TABLE 7.4
Distribution of Religions in the rural and urban areas of Himachal Pradesh, 1981

Religions	Percentage to total Population	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Buddhists	1.14	2.29
Christians	0.05	0.65
Hindus	96.32	89.10
Jains	0.01	0.26
Muslims	1.54	2.65
Sikhs	0.91	4.97
Other Religions and Persuasions	0.01	0.03
Religion not stated	0.02	0.05
Total	100.00	100.00

The composition of religions in the districts for rural and urban areas is shown in table 7.5:

TABLE 7.5
Districtwise distribution of Religions for Rural and Urban
areas of Himachal Pradesh

TABLE
District-wise distribution of Religions for

State/ District	Percentage					
	Buddhists		Christians		Hindus	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1·14	2·29	0·05	0·65	96·32	89·10
Chamba	0·36	3·18	0·04	2·51	93·30	88·01
Kangra	0·17	8·34	0·07	0·74	98·22	87·64
Hamirpur	N	0·10	N	0·10	99·32	95·90
Una	0·01	..	N	0·08	93·01	89·74
Bilaspur	0·01	0·04	0·01	0·43	98·15	92·01
Mandi	0·13	0·61	0·01	0·17	98·84	90·96
Kullu	2·49	7·81	0·13	0·40	96·97	86·69
Lahul & Spiti	58·62	..	0·10	..	40·24	..
Shimla	0·23	1·32	0·04	0·79	98·88	90·99
Solan	0·04	0·07	0·10	0·90	95·83	89·70
Sirmaur	0·64	0·04	0·03	0·21	93·29	78·62
Kinnaur	24·23	..	0·09	..	75·18	..

Note. N stands for negligible

7.5

rural and urban areas of Himachal Pradesh

of total population									
Jains		Muslims		Sikhs		Other Religions and Persuasions		Religion not stated	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0.01	0.26	1.54	2.65	0.91	4.97	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.05
N	..	5.93	3.34	0.36	2.88	N	0.08	N	..
N	0.10	0.98	0.72	0.53	2.41	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02
N	1.38	0.61	1.02	0.06	1.50	N	..	0.01	..
..	0.11	2.21	0.62	4.76	9.38	N	0.02	0.01	0.05
..	..	1.19	5.75	0.62	1.52	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.24
N	0.06	0.68	1.24	0.27	6.91	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.02
N	0.22	0.21	0.38	0.17	4.47	N	0.02	0.03	0.01
0.01	..	0.04	..	0.24	..	0.27	..	0.48	..
N	0.13	0.68	2.45	0.13	4.16	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.13
0.03	0.85	1.47	3.29	2.49	5.13	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02
0.01	0.33	4.26	10.80	1.74	10.00	0.02	..	0.01	N
0.02	..	0.12	..	0.35	..	..	..	0.01	..

CHAPTER VIII

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Presidential order in pursuance of Articles 341 and 342 of the constitution notified Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the first time in 1950 differently for each state of our country. On the reorganisation of states the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Modification) Order came into force from October, 1956.

The need was felt to amend the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order further after reorganisation of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh in 1966. Accordingly to remove the area restrictions the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Amendment Order) Act, 1976, came into force.

In pursuance of the latest Presidential order, there are 56 castes and 8 tribes notified for the state of Himachal Pradesh with some area restrictions in the case of Gaddi-Gujjars.

In absolute terms the population of these communities has gone up considerably during the decade 1971-81. The following statement depicts the position in our state :

Caste/Tribe	1971	1981	Net increase
1	2	3	4
Scheduled Castes	769,572	1,053,958	284,386
Scheduled Tribes	141,610	197,263	55,653

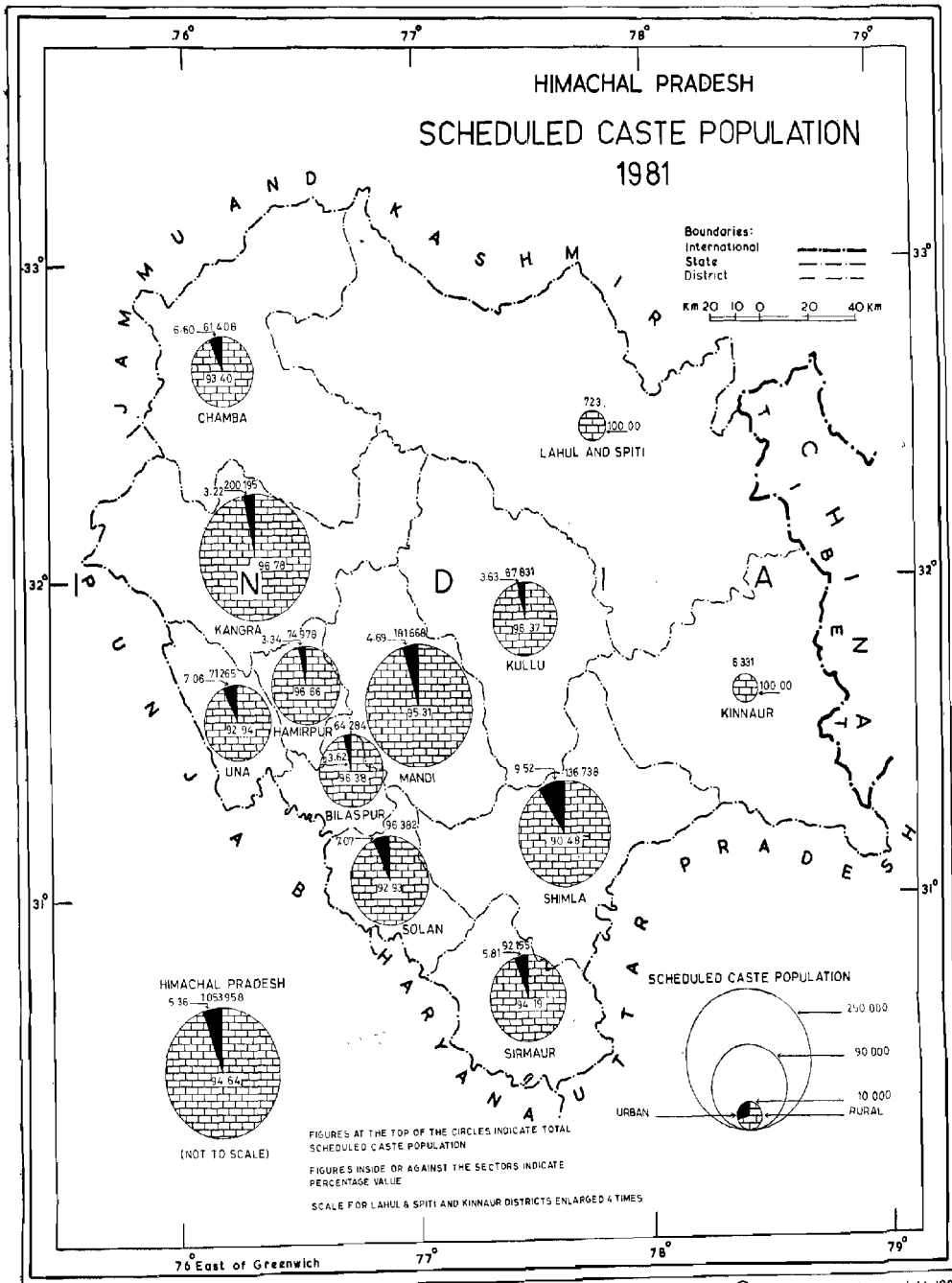
Let us have a comparative picture of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the districts of Himachal Pradesh. In 1981 Census the proportion of Scheduled Caste population to total population has increased to 24.62 percent from 22.24 percent in 1971. The Scheduled Caste population has much higher growth rate of 36.95 percent during 1971-81 as against the total growth rate of 23.71 percent for the state. Solan district has the highest percentage i.e. 31.78 percent of the Scheduled Caste population followed by Sirmaur district with 30.02 percent. Lahul & Spiti district with only 2.25 percent of Scheduled Caste population is at the bottom.

In absolute terms Chamba district has the largest Scheduled Tribe population of 95,726 persons at 1981 Census as against 67,852 recorded at 1971 Census. Kinnaur district ranks second with 44,583 persons followed by Lahul & Spiti district with 23,766 persons. Una district is at the tail end with 19 persons. The following table shows the growth of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Population in the state/districts during 1971-81.

TABLE 8.1

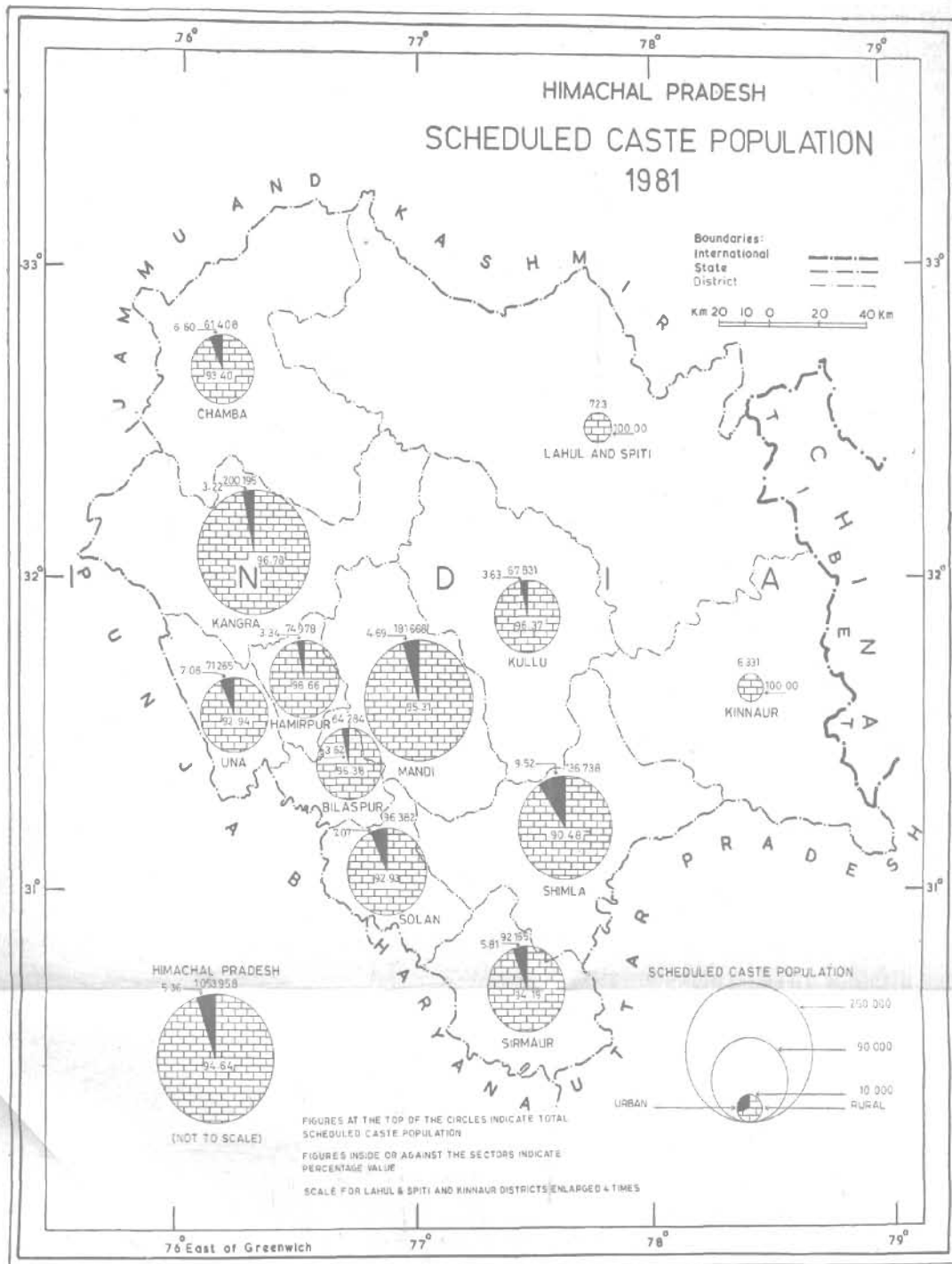
Growth of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population in State/Districts during 1971-81

State/District	Scheduled Caste Population		Growth Rate 1971-81	Percentage to total Population		Scheduled Tribe Population		Growth rate 1971-81	Percentage to total Population	
	1971	1981		1971	1981	1971	1981		1971	1981
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HIMACHAL PRADESH	769,572	1,053,956	+36.95	22.24	24.62	141,610	197,263	+39.30	4.09	4.61
Chamba	38,156	61,408	+60.94	15.19	19.74	67,852	95,726	+41.08	27.01	30.77
Kangra	134,871	200,195	48.43	16.84	20.21	..	752	+100.00	..	0.08
Hamirpur	50,567	74,978	48.27	19.08	23.60	..	57	+100.00	..	0.02
Una	48,040	71,265	+48.35	18.38	22.45	..	19	+100.00	..	0.01
Bilaspur	47,655	64,284	+34.89	24.47	25.99	5,236	6,604	+26.13	2.69	2.67
Mandi	134,531	181,668	+35.04	26.11	28.17	5,743	8,022	+39.68	1.11	1.24
Kullu	48,361	67,831	+40.26	25.14	28.41	..	7,400	+100.00	..	3.10
Lahul & Spiti	354	723	+104.24	1.28	2.25	21,563	23,766	+10.22	78.22	74.04
Shimla	112,767	136,738	+21.26	26.86	26.76	2,546	3,672	+44.23	0.61	0.72
Solan	70,652	96,382	+36.42	29.76	31.78	1,425	1,719	+20.63	0.60	0.57
Sirmaur	73,949	94,155	+24.62	30.18	30.02	3,155	4,943	+56.67	1.29	1.61
Kinnaur	9,669	6,331	-34.52	19.40	10.63	34,090	44,583	+30.78	68.41	74.87



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

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The sex ratio among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the general population of the state is given below :

Year	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	General Population
1	2	3	4
1981	959	978	973
1971	950	1,000	958

Rural and urban distribution

In our state 94.64 percent of Scheduled Caste population lives in the rural areas whereas only 5.36 percent population lives in urban components. Highest percentage of urban Scheduled Caste population i.e. 9.52 percent has been returned from the urban areas of Shimla district. Similarly the predominant percentage of Scheduled Tribes population which is 98.42 percent has been returned from the rural areas and the remaining 1.58 per cent population of Scheduled Tribes is sprinkled in the urban areas of the state.

The following table shows the distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the rural and urban areas in the state and their percentage to total Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population.

TABLE 8.2

Percentage of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Rural and Urban population to total SC/ST Population

State/District	Percentage of SC population to total SC population		Percentage of ST population to total ST population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
HIMACHAL PRADESH	94.64	5.36	98.42	1.58
Chamba	93.40	6.60	99.37	0.63
Kangra	96.78	3.22	97.87	2.13

TABLE 8.2 (Concl.)

State/District	Percentage of SC population to total SC population		Percentage of ST population to total ST population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Hamirpur	96.66	3.34	45.61	54.39
Una	92.94	7.06	100.00	..
Bilaspur	96.38	3.62	99.50	0.50
Mandi	95.31	4.69	96.07	3.93
Kullu	96.37	3.63	81.59	18.41
Lahul & Spiti	100.00	..	100.00	..
Shimla	90.48	9.52	82.98	17.02
Solan	92.93	7.07	94.53	5.47
Sirmaur	94.19	5.81	99.23	0.77
Kinnaur	100.00	..	100.00	..

TABLE 8.3
Literacy rate among Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

Particulars	1971			1981			Percentage increase of literacy 1971-81		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total Population of Himachal Pradesh	3,460,434	1,766,957	1,693,477	4,280,818	2,169,931	2,110,887	..	..	..
Total literates and educated persons	1,105,825	763,192	342,633	1,818,287	1,154,281	664,096	..	..	..
Percentage of literacy	31.96	43.19	20.23	42.48	53.19	31.46	+10.52	+10.00	+11.23
Scheduled Caste Population	769,572	394,690	374,882	1,053,958	537,989	515,969	..	..	..
Literate and educated persons	144,795	108,277	36,518	332,042	225,606	106,436	..	..	..
Percentage of literacy	18.82	27.43	9.74	31.50	41.94	20.63	+12.68	+14.51	+10.89
Scheduled Tribe Population	141,610	70,810	70,800	197,263	99,727	97,536	..	..	..
Literate and educated persons	22,506	18,590	3,916	51,149	38,649	12,500	..	..	..
Percentage of literacy	15.89	26.25	5.53	25.93	38.75	12.82	+10.04	+12.50	+7.29

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
ADOPTED FOR 1981 CENSUS

Scheduled Castes

1. Ad-Dharmi.
2. Badhi, Nagalu.
3. Balmiki, Bhangi, Chuhra, Chura, Chuhre.
4. Bandhela.
5. Bangali.
6. Banjara.
7. Bansi.
8. Barad
9. Barar, Burar, Berar.
10. Batwal.
11. Bauria, Bawaria.
12. Bazigar.
13. Bhanjra, Bhangre
14. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi, Ravidasi, Ramdasia, Mochi.
15. Chanal.
16. Chhimbe, Dhobi.
17. Dagi.
18. Darain.
19. Darai, Daryai.
20. Daule, Daole.
21. Dhaki, Toori.

Scheduled Castes (Contd.)

22. Dhanak.
23. Dhaogri, Dhuai.
24. Dhogri, Dhangri, Siggì.
25. Doom, Doomna, Dumna, Dumne, **Mahasha.**
26. Gagra.
27. Gandhila, Gandil, Gondola.
28. Hali.
29. Hesi.
30. Jogi.
31. Julaha, Julahe, Kabirpanthi, **Keer.**
32. Kamoh, Dagoli.
33. Karoack.
34. Khatik.
35. Kori, Koli.
36. Lohar.
37. Marija, Marecha.
38. Mazhabi.
39. Megh.
40. Nat.
41. Od.
42. Pasi.
43. Perna.
44. Phrera, Pherera.

Scheduled Castes—(Concl.)

45. Rehar, Rehara.
46. Sanhai.
47. Sanhal.
48. Sansi, Bhedkut, Manesh.
49. Sansoi.
50. Sapela.
51. Sarde, Sarera, Sarare, Saryare, Sarehde.
52. Sikligar.
53. Sipi.
54. Sirkiband.
55. Teli.
56. Thathiar, Thathera

Scheduled Tribes

1. Bhot, Bodh.
2. Gaddi [excluding the territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966) other than the Lahul & Spiti district].
3. Gujjar [excluding the territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966)].
4. Jad, Lamba, Khampa.
5. Kanaura, Kinnara.
6. Lahaula.
7. Pangwala.
8. Swangla

CHAPTER IX

WORK FORCE

For census purposes work is defined as participation in any type of economically productive activity. Such participation can be either physical or mental in nature. In census the entire population is, therefore, categorised into two parts i.e. worker and non-worker.

The concept of worker has changed at each census. It will, therefore, be worthwhile to elaborate the concept as adopted in the last three censuses.

In 1961 Census a person was treated as a worker if he had some regular work for more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. But, in case of regular employment the requirement was that a person should have been employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which the enumerator visited the household. As such a student who spared an hour or so to attend agriculture activities also became a worker.

In 1971 Census the definition was modified as follows :

“A worker is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental involvement. Active work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work”. In 1971 Census greater importance was given to the main activity. The result was that the proportion of workers in Himachal Pradesh went down from 53.90 percent to 36.95 percent. The difference in work participation between 1961 and 1971 Censuses was mainly attributed to the change in definition.

In 1981 Census the concept of main activity was slightly changed. As in previous censuses the main concept i.e. “the work involves not only actual participation but also includes effective supervision, remained unchanged. However, such participation was defined clearly and those who had worked for less than six months or 183 days during the last year were also to be included in the category of main activity. Because of this change the proportion of workers in Himachal Pradesh as per 1981 Census further slipped down to 34.36 percent which leaves aside the marginal workers.

WORKERS

The total main workers according to 1981 Census are 1,471,025 persons which constitute 34.36 per cent of the total population. For 1981 Census the main workers were categorised as under :

Category I	Cultivator
Category II	Agricultural Labourer.
Category III	Live stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities.
Category IV	Mining and Quarrying.
Category V(a)	Household Industry.
V(b)	Other than Household Industry.
Category VI	Construction.
Category VII	Trade and Commerce.
Category VIII	Transport, Storage and Communications.
Category IX	Others Services.

Distribution of workers in the state in nine Industrial Categories is given here under :

TABLE 9.1**Distribution of workers in the State in Nine Industrial Categories**

Category	Main Workers	Percentage of main workers to total workers
1	2	3
Total Workers	1,471,025	100.00
I	1,001,529	68.08
II	40,072	2.72
III	37,132	2.53

TABLE 9.1 (Concl.)

Category	No. of Main Workers	Percentage of main workers to total workers
1	2	3
IV	3,846	0.26
V(a)	27,006	1.84
V(b)	51,539	3.50
VI	78,929	5.37
VII	52,675	3.58
VIII	27,044	1.84
IX	151,253	10.28

Non-Workers

The categories of Non-workers recorded at the time of census are :

1. Full-time student.
2. Household duties.
3. Dependents and infants
4. Retired persons or rentiers.
5. Beggars etc.
6. Inmates of institutions.
7. Other non-workers (including unemployed persons).

As per 1981 Census in Himachal Pradesh as many as 2,466,818 persons corresponding to 57.63 percent of the total population of 4,280,818 have been classified as non-workers.

The table given below depicts sexwise distribution of non-workers in Himachal Pradesh :

TABLE 9.2

Distribution of Non-workers by Sex

Category of Non-Workers	Total Population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total Non-Workers	2,466,818	1,028,376	1,438,442
i) Full-time students	817,749	501,447	316,302
ii) Household duties	555,746	7,349	548,397
iii) Dependents and infants	1,037,073	476,570	560,503
iv) Retired, rentiers and persons of independent means	15,223	14,540	683
v) Beggars, Vagrants etc.	1,588	1,130	458
vi) Inmates of penal Mental and Charitable Institutions	699	615	84
vii) Others	38,739	26,724	12,015

Note: The processing of the 1981 Census data consisted of two stages i.e. first, 100 percent manual tabulation for the Primary Census Abstract and later on the computer. The present tables processed on computer were adjusted so as to conform to the earlier Primary Census Abstract figures by applying suitable correction factors. The marginal total may, therefore, not tally in all the cases due to rounding off.

Table 9.3 depicts the proportion of workers and non-workers to the total population.

TABLE 9.3

**Population of workers and non-workers to total population
in rural and urban areas**

Particulars of Population	Sex	Total Population		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Total Population	P	4,280,818	3,954,847	325,971
	M	2,169,931	1,988,331	181,600
	F	2,110,887	1,966,516	144,371
Total Main Workers	P	1,471,025	1,359,923	111,102
	M	1,076,004	978,740	97,264
	F	395,021	381,183	13,838
Total Marginal Workers	P	342,974	339,176	3,798
	M	65,550	64,166	1,384
	F	277,424	275,010	2,414
Total Non-workers	P	2,466,819	2,255,748	211,071
	M	1,028,377	945,425	82,952
	F	1,438,442	1,310,323	128,119
Percentage of Main workers to total population	P	34.36	34.39	34.03
	M	49.59	49.22	53.56
	F	18.72	19.38	9.59
Percentage of Marginal Workers to total population	P	8.01	8.57	1.17
	M	3.02	2.23	0.76
	F	13.14	13.99	1.67
Percentage of Non-workers to total population	P	57.63	57.04	64.75
	M	47.39	47.55	45.68
	F	68.14	66.13	88.74
Proportion of Workers and Non-workers to total population	P	100.00	100.00	100.00
	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
	F	100.00	100.00	100.00

Of the 34.36 percent of main workers 34.39 percent are in rural areas while 34.03 percent have been returned from urban areas. The percentage of urban male workers is higher than their rural counterparts. In the case of female workers while 19.38 percent have been returned from the rural areas, the urban components account for only 9.59 percent. This vast difference is due to the fact that the rural women

contributed equally in various agricultural operations, whereas an urban women spends much of her time in household duties which does not fall within the concept of worker. Marginal workers constitute 8.01 percent of the total population and their rural and urban break-up is 8.57 percent and 1.17 percent respectively.

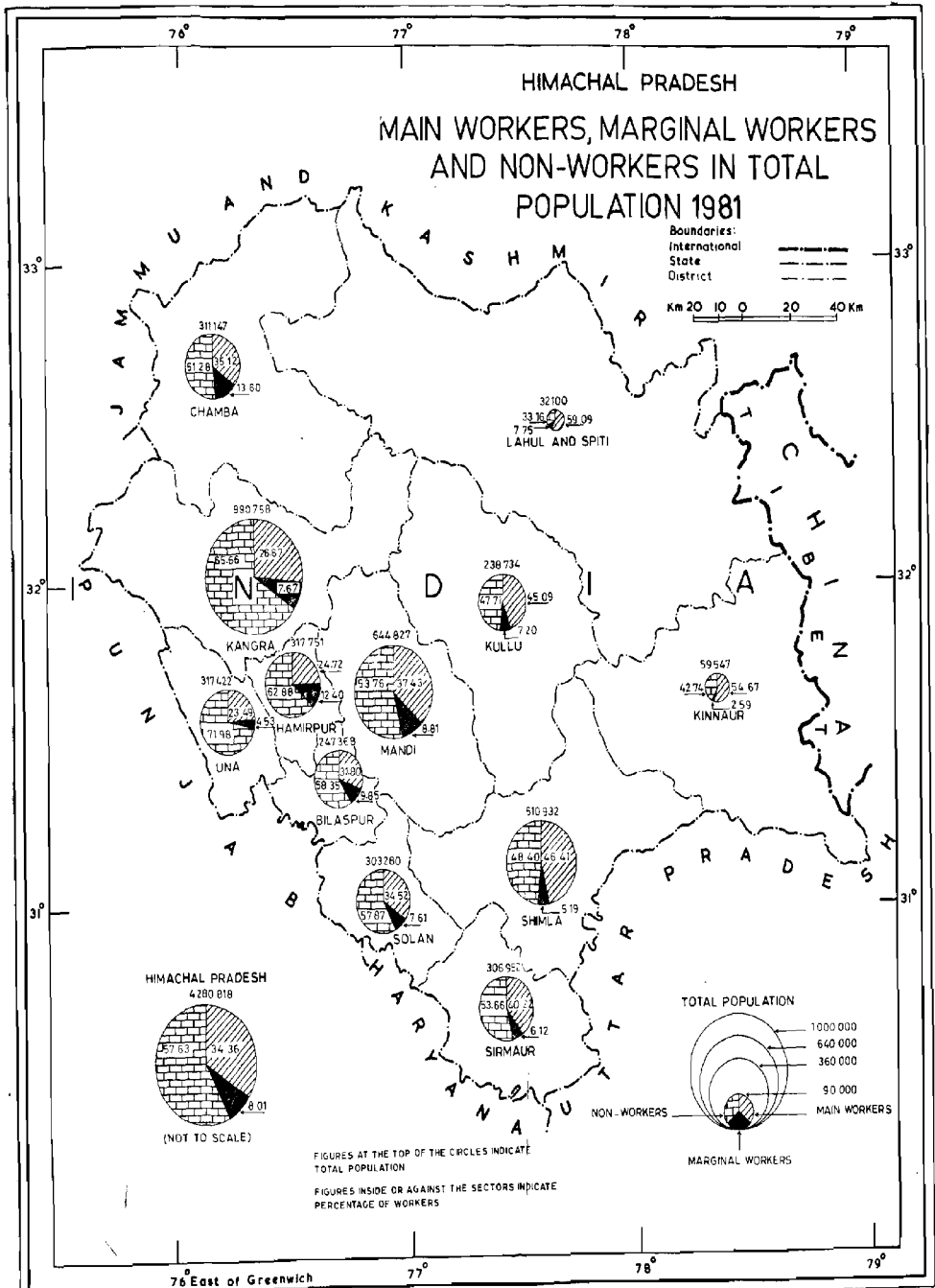
Non-workers constitute 57.63 percent of the total population with rural and urban break-up of 57.04 and 64.75 percent respectively.

Table 9.4 deals with the percentage of workers and non-workers to total population in the state/ district. From the table it will be observed that while the tribal districts of Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur have occupied the first two positions in the matter of concentration of main workers to the extent of 59.09 and 54.67 percent respectively to total population, Una district with proportion of 23.49 percent main workers to total population is at the bottom. This is mainly due to the fact that while the actual working force of Una district is being utilised out side the district, most of the main workers in the tribal districts have sufficient work which does not necessitate their out migration from the district. In other words it can safely be construed that plenty of developmental activities are being undertaken in the tribal areas.

TABLE 9.4

Percentage of Workers and Non-workers to Total Population in the State /Districts

State/District	Percentage of Workers and Non-workers to Total Population		
	WORKERS		Non-Workers
	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	
1	2	3	4
HIMACHAL PRADESH	34.36	8.01	57.63
Chamba	35.12	13.60	51.28
Kangra	26.67	7.67	65.66
Hamirpur	24.72	12.40	62.88



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

TABLE 9.4 (Concl'd.)

State/District	Percentage of Workers and Non-workers to Total Population		
	WORKERS		Non-Workers
	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	
1	2	3	4
Una	23.49	4.53	71.98
Bilaspur	31.80	9.85	58.35
Mandi	37.43	8.81	53.76
Kullu	45.09	7.20	47.71
Lahul & Spiti	59.09	7.75	33.16
Shimla	46.41	5.19	48.40
Solan	34.52	7.61	57.87
Sirmaur	40.22	6.12	53.66
Kinnaur	54.67	2.59	42.74

The different industrial categories of workers have been classified according to their percentages to total main workers in the state and for each district in table 9.5.

For information of the readers the different industrial categories adopted for census purposes are as under :

Category I : Cultivator including those who are engaged in cultivation themselves or are engaged in the supervision of cultivation or giving directions.

Category II: Agricultural Labourers engaged in agricultural operations.

Category III: Those who are engaged in livestock.

Category IV: Mining and Quarrying.

Category V: (a) Household Industry.

V: (b) Other than Household Industry.

Category VI: Construction.

Category VII : Trade and Commerce.

Category VIII : Transport, Storage and Communications.

Category IX : Other services.

It will be observed that the maximum dependence is on agriculture, as 68.08 percent of the population of the state has been returned as cultivators (Category I) followed by those engaged in other services (Category IX) 10.28 percent and those engaged in construction (Category VI) 3.59 percent while trade and commerce (Category VII), Agricultural Labourers (Category II) and livestock, forestry etc. (Category III) account for 3.59, 2.72 and 2.52 percent of the population respectively. Among the districts, Kullu has returned the highest percentage of cultivators with 80.54 percent which is such above the percentage for the state while Lahul & Spiti district accounts for the lowest percentage of 50.39 percent. In category IV relating to those engaged in mining and quarrying the percentages for the state as well as for the districts are in fractions which means that the state is still backward industrially.

TABLE 9.5
Percentage of workers in each industrial category to total workers in the State and District

State/ District	I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HIMACHAL PRADESH	68.08	2.72	2.52	0.26	1.84	3.50	5.37	3.59	1.84	10.28
Chamba	68.67	0.63	3.95	0.19	1.10	2.34	11.28	2.68	1.26	7.90
Kangra	56.48	5.15	2.56	0.97	2.74	5.45	5.42	5.55	2.73	12.95
Hamirpur	69.07	2.11	0.98	0.02	3.18	3.44	3.70	4.59	2.28	10.63
Una	60.69	6.33	1.64	0.05	2.92	6.50	3.69	4.45	2.20	11.52
Bilaspur	74.84	1.41	1.48	0.07	2.47	3.15	3.57	2.81	1.39	8.81

TABLE 9.5—(Concl'd.)

State/ District	I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mandi	76.88	0.87	1.68	0.10	1.77	1.96	5.49	2.69	1.15	7.41
Kullu	80.54	1.74	2.61	0.08	0.89	1.98	2.20	2.71	0.99	6.26
Lahul & Spiti	50.39	2.37	1.49	..	0.23	0.67	30.22	1.36	0.70	12.57
Shimla	66.69	2.96	3.93	0.02	0.74	2.52	3.73	3.68	2.45	13.28
Solan	65.49	2.38	1.82	0.25	1.90	6.39	4.41	3.68	2.24	11.44
Sirmaur	73.09	2.13	2.68	0.25	1.76	3.59	5.39	2.61	1.23	7.27
Kinnaur	61.97	5.31	3.74	0.02	2.35	1.50	7.22	1.48	0.87	15.54

For convenience of readers the distribution of main workers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to broad categories is given in the table below.

TABLE 9.6

Distribution of Scheduled Castes main workers in broad categories

Category	No. of Scheduled Castes main workers	Percentage of main workers to total Scheduled Castes main workers
1	2	3
TOTAL MAIN WORKERS	375,801	100.00
(i) Cultivators (I)	269,249	71.65
(ii) Agricultural Labourers (II)	18,496	4.92
(iii) Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V (a)	15,450	4.11
(iv) Other workers (III, IV, V (b), VI, VII, VIII and IX)	72,606	19.32

TABLE 9.7

Distribution of Scheduled Tribes main workers in broad categories

Category	No. of Scheduled Tribes main workers	Percentage of main workers to total Scheduled Tribes main workers
1	2	3
TOTAL MAIN WORKERS	80,417	100.00
(i) Cultivators (I)	61,848	76.91
(ii) Agricultural Labourers (II)	2,077	2.58
(iii) Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V (a)	957	1.19
(iv) Other Workers (III, IV, V (b), VI, VII, VIII and IX)	15,535	19.32

From the above tables it would be evident that the maximum dependence of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes main workers is on cultivation which gives the impression that they are still engaged in their age old professions but it is heartening to note that the percentage of those engaged in other activities such as Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting Plantations, Mining and Quarrying, other than Household, and Industry, Constructions, Trade & Commerce, Transport, Storage and Communications and other Services is not too low.

CHAPTER X

FERTILITY LEVELS AND TREND

During 1981 Census information on fertility was collected in the Sample Individual Slip which formed a part of the main Individual Slip. For major states the Sample Individual Slip was canvassed on 20 percent sample whereas for smaller states such as Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Manipur, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Nagaland and Tripura and the Union Territories it was canvassed on 100 percent basis. The sample Individual Slip covered all current married women.

The women presently leading a married life were considered currently married women. It was ensured that all the live births which had taken place during the last one year were covered even if the child had died after birth. The condition for such consideration was that it should have been a live birth. Multiple live births were also taken into account.

In Himachal Pradesh against total population of 4,280,818 persons as many as 131,533 live births during the year preceding 1981 Census took place. The fertility rate of such births to the female population in the ages 15-49 years, thus, comes to 130 per mille. Districtwise Chamba district with fertility rate of 146 is at the top followed by Mandi with 142 and Kullu with 132. Lahul & Spiti district with fertility rate of 103 is at the bottom while Una with the rate of 115 is the second lowest.

The table 10.1 shows the districtwise general fertility rate of Himachal Pradesh:

TABLE 10.1
1981 Census-Fertility rate in Himachal Pradesh

State/District	Female population in Age-group 15-49	No. of live Births last year	General fertility rate per mille
1	2	3	4
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1,011,563	131,533	130
Chamba	72,682	10,623	146
Kangra	241,866	29,775	123
Hamirpur	79,681	10,014	126

TABLE 10.1 (Concl'd.)

State/District	Female population in Age-group 15-49	No. of live Births last year	General fertility rate per mille
1	2	3	4
Una	74,798	8,599	115
Bilaspur	58,478	7,454	127
Mandi	151,756	21,619	142
Kullu	55,326	7,530	136
Lahul & Spiti	7,168	735	103
Shimla	118,289	15,285	129
Solan	69,783	8,923	128
Sirmaur	68,417	9,238	135
Kinnaur	13,320	1,758	132

The fertility rate in rural areas of Himachal Pradesh is higher than the urban side. The rural fertility rate for the state is 132 as compared to 101 in the urban areas. This is due to the fact that the urban areas have better facilities of health services and medical care and vast avenues of education which are lacking in the rural areas of the state. District-wise Chamba with rate of 150 is at the top in the state in respect of rural fertility followed by Mandi with 146. Lahul & Spiti district with fertility rate of 103 is at the bottom while Una is the second lowest with 116. In respect of the urban areas, Hamirpur district with fertility rate of 118 is at the top followed by Solan district with 114 while Shimla district has the lowest urban fertility rate of 91. Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti districts have no urban units.

Table 10.2 gives a comparative picture of districtwise general fertility rate as obtaining in Himachal Pradesh for rural and Urban areas.

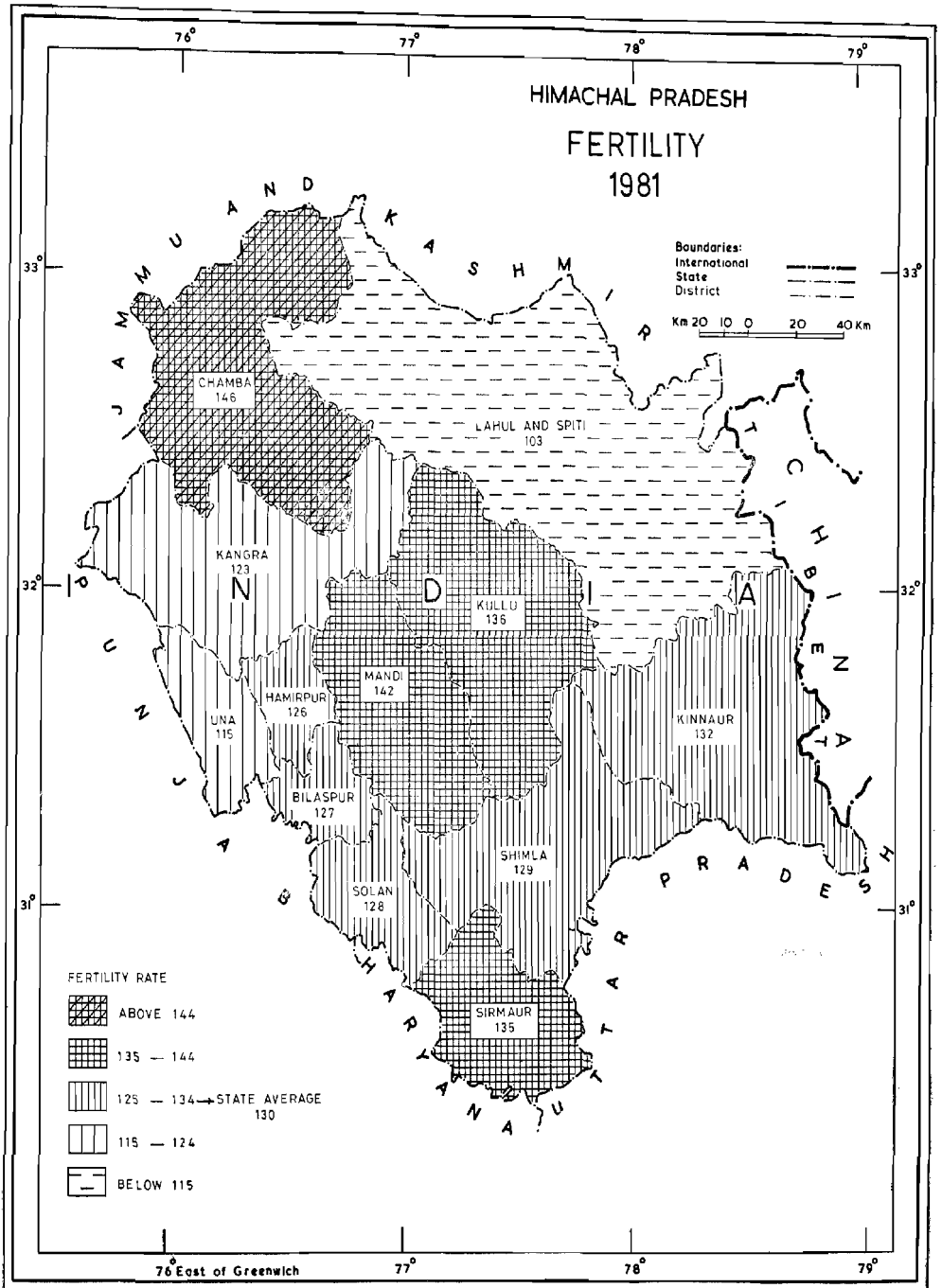


TABLE 10.2

1981 Census General fertility rate in Himachal Pradesh

State/District	Rural				Urban		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	Total female population in age-group 15-49	No. of births last year	General Fertility Rate per mille	Total female population in age-group 15-49	No. of births last year	General Fertility Rate per mille	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
HIMACHAL PRADESH	932,469	123,509	132	79,096	8,024	101	
Chamba	67,093	10,035	150	5,589	588	105	
Kangra	229,379	28,475	124	12,487	1,300	104	
Hamirpur	76,051	9,584	126	3,630	430	118	
Una	68,938	7,978	116	5,860	621	106	
Bilaspur	55,729	7,190	129	2,749	264	96	
Mandi	140,298	20,528	146	11,458	1,091	95	
Kullu	51,429	7,157	139	3,897	373	96	
Labul & Spiti	7,168	735	103	..	..	..
Shimla	99,291	13,529	136	18,998	1,736	91	
Solan	61,906	8,024	130	7,877	899	114	
Sirmaur	61,872	8,516	138	6,545	722	110	
Kinnaur	13,320	1,758	132	..	..	..

Let us have a glance over the age at marriage of the females in our state. According to 1981 Census data there were as many as 441,627 women out of total number of 1,100,233 ever married women who had been married up to the age of 15 years. In other words their percentage comes to about 21 percent. Likewise in absolute terms in respect of the rural areas there were 422,381 women who were married below the age of 15 years whereas in the urban areas of the state there are only 19,246 cases of early female marriages i.e. below 15 years. The main factor responsible for this is that the age old tradition of early marriages of girls in the state is still prevalent even after more than 30 years of independence.

Table 10.3 gives the details with rural-urban break-up of women by present age and age at marriage by total/rural/urban.

TABLE 10.3
 Ever married and currently married women by present age and age at marriage by Total/Rural/Urban

Present Age	T R U	Age at Marriage									
		All Ages		10-11		12-13		14-15			
		Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
All Ages	T	1,100,233	933,463	49,467	36,197	91,200	75,085	300,960	248,410		
Less than 20		74,632	73,840	2,444	2,402	6,521	6,446	19,974	19,756		
20-29		322,224	317,436	7,777	7,647	22,528	22,076	66,873	65,716		
30-39		247,393	236,481	9,198	8,725	21,351	20,303	70,730	67,464		
40+		455,887	305,624	30,048	17,422	40,792	26,256	143,369	95,464		
All Ages	R	1,028,070	869,999	48,018	35,195	87,340	72,139	287,023	237,049		
Less than 20		72,175	71,412	2,411	2,370	6,404	6,331	19,453	19,245		
20-29		298,306	293,776	7,564	7,438	21,790	21,364	64,029	62,932		
30-39		228,729	218,440	8,938	8,485	20,504	19,515	67,479	64,357		
40+		428,778	286,302	29,105	16,901	38,637	24,925	136,049	90,507		
All Ages	U	72,163	63,464	1,449	1,002	3,860	2,946	13,937	11,361		
Less than 20		2,457	2,428	33	32	117	115	521	511		
20-29		23,918	23,660	213	209	738	712	2,844	2,784		
30-39		18,664	18,041	260	240	847	788	3,251	3,107		
40+		27,109	19,322	943	521	2,155	1,331	7,320	4,957		

TABLE 10.3
 Ever married and currently married women by present age and age at marriage by Total/Rural/Urban

Present Age	T R U	Age at Marriage														
		16-17			18-19			20-21			22-23			24+		
		Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					
All Age	T	254,652	228,867	179,393	161,597	113,971	94,604	24,700	22,665	28,876	24,265					
Less than 20		28,140	27,935	10,282	10,247											
20-29		88,593	87,402	74,577	73,777	35,758	35,421	10,095	10,024	4,233	4,208					
30-39		61,257	58,608	39,032	37,533	22,400	21,562	6,908	6,717	7,956	7,781					
40+		76,644	54,907	55,485	40,850	55,807	37,616	7,693	5,902	16,685	12,276					
All Ages	R	239,164	215,056	165,027	148,340	103,180	84,703	19,898	18,014	24,314	19,961					
Less than 20		27,106	26,910	9,779	9,746											
20-29		83,714	82,583	68,504	67,750	31,129	30,819	7,704	7,639	2,898	2,878					
30-39		57,219	54,731	35,475	34,070	19,560	18,787	5,362	5,215	6,087	5,934					
40+		71,109	50,818	51,254	36,761	52,487	35,093	6,829	5,158	15,328	11,149					
All Ages	U	15,488	13,811	14,366	13,257	10,791	9,901	4,802	4,651	4,562	4,304					
Less than 20		1,034	1,025	503	501											
20-29		4,879	4,819	6,073	6,027	4,629	4,602	2,391	2,385	1,335	1,330					
30-39		4,038	3,877	3,557	3,463	2,840	2,775	1,546	1,520	1,869	1,847					
40+		5,535	4,089	4,231	3,263	3,320	2,523	864	744	1,357	1,127					

The general marital fertility rate (GMFR) among Muslim is the highest in comparison to other religions. The rural fertility rate for Muslim is 16.50 percent as compared to 14.68 percent in the urban areas. The fertility rate among Hindu religion is 14.18 percent in rural and 12.64 percent in urban areas of the state. The table below gives the religionwise position alongwith percentage:

TABLE 10.4

Religionwise currently married women and their general marital fertility rate (per 100)

Religion	T R U	Currently Married women	No. of births last year	GMFR (Per 100)
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu	T	898,005	126,472	14.08
	R	841,133	119,281	14.18
	U	56,872	7,191	12.64
Muslim	T	13,768	2,251	16.35
	R	12,469	2,058	16.50
	U	1,299	193	14.68
Christian	T	796	104	13.07
	R	353	53	15.01
	U	443	51	11.51
Sikh	T	11,654	1,241	10.65
	R	7,174	843	11.75
	U	3,480	398	11.44
Buddhist	T	9,929	1,426	14.36
	R	8,740	1,251	14.31
	U	1,189	175	14.72

CHAPTER XI

MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

The migration plays an important part in determining the population of an area.

An area gains population by births or by immigration and loses the same by way of deaths or outmigration.

In each census, data on migration is collected in one form or the other, but during 1981 Census additional information i.e. reasons for migration from the place of last residence has also been collected.

For the first time the census data has been generated manually as well as on computer. The 1981 Census data on migration has, however, been compiled cent percent on computer for the state of Himachal Pradesh. The mobility pattern as it existed in Himachal Pradesh during 1981 Census is discussed hereunder :

Out of the total population of 4,280,818 persons as many as 2,761,204 are those who have been enumerated at the place of their birth and constitute 64.50 percent of the total population of the state. The next 1,288,358 persons i.e. 30.10 percent of the total population were born elsewhere either in the district of enumeration or in other districts of Himachal Pradesh.

Only 175,771 persons had migrated to Himachal Pradesh from the other states of India which constitute 4.11 percent of the total population of the state and the remaining 55,483 persons constituting 1.29 percent of total population of the state had migrated to Himachal Pradesh from outside India.

The table 11.1 throws light on the population of Himachal Pradesh classified by place of birth with rural-urban break-up.

TABLE 11.1
Population Classified by place of Birth

Birth Place	T R U	Place of Enumeration						Percentage to total Popula- tion
		Total	Percentage to total Popula- tion	Rural	Percentage to total Popula- tion	Urban	Percentage to total Popula- tion	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
I Born in place of Enumeration	T	2,761,204	64.50	2,622,415	66.31	138,789	42.58	
II Born elsewhere in district of Enumera- tion and other districts of state	T	1,288,358	30.10	1,176,925	29.76	111,434	34.18	
	R	1,206,561	28.19	1,121,766	28.36	84,797	26.01	
	U	80,618	1.88	54,151	1.37	26,467	8.12	
III Born in other states in India beyond the state of Enumeration	T	175,771	4.11	113,907	2.88	61,863	18.98	
	R	98,541	2.30	72,008	1.82	26,533	8.14	
	U	76,342	1.78	41,347	1.05	34,995	10.74	
IV Beyond India	T	55,483	1.29	41,598	1.05	13,887	4.26	

(i) The processing of the 1981 Census data consisted of two stages—first 100 percent manual tabulation for the P.C.A. and later on the computers. The present tables processed on the computer were adjusted so as to conform to the earlier P.C.A. figures by applying suitable correction factors. The marginal totals, may, therefore, not tally in all the cases due to rounding off.

(ii) Rural/Urban break-up for the countries beyond India not collected during 1981 Census.

As many as 1,584,361 persons account for 37.01 percent of the population which had shifted to the place of enumeration. The highest mobility i.e. 31.78 percent has been within the state itself and 4.44 percent have moved into Himachal Pradesh from other parts of the country and only 0.79 percent have immigrated from beyond India.

The duration of residence at the place of enumeration of the migrated population as given in the table is self explanatory :

TABLE

Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of

Last Residence	T R U	Total Migrants		Less than 1 year		1—4 years	
		No.	Percentage to total population	No.	Percentage to total population	No.	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Elsewhere in the district of enumeration and in other districts of the state of Enumeration	T	1,360,427	31·78	118,885	2·78	247,620	5·78
	R	1,241,714	31·40	95,231	2·41	209,779	5·30
	U	117,410	36·02	23,569	7·23	37,636	11·55
II. States in India beyond the state of Enumeration	T	189,949	4·44	37,709	0·88	47,379	1·11
	R	88,386	2·23	17,292	0·44	18,335	0·46
	U	100,424	30·81	20,126	6·17	28,744	8·82
III. Beyond India	T	33,985	0·79	10,246	0·24	7,703	0·18
	R	25,800	0·65	9,512	0·24	6,648	0·17
	U	8,186	2·51	734	0·23	1,055	0·32

11.2

residence in place of enumeration

5—9 Years		10—19 Years		20+ Years		Period not stated	
No.	Percentage to total population	No.	Percentage to total population	No.	Percentage to total population	No.	Percentage to total population
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
223,819	5·23	279,697	6·53	460,535	10·76	29,870	0·70
204,236	5·16	261,293	6·61	444,897	11·25	26,278	0·67
19,435	5·96	18,255	5·60	15,391	4·72	3,123	0·96
28,654	0·67	37,455	0·88	34,829	0·81	3,924	0·09
11,379	0·29	17,033	0·43	22,789	0·57	1,558	0·04
17,090	5·24	20,237	6·21	11,896	3·65	2,330	0·72
2,623	0·06	3,757	0·09	8,781	0·20	879	0·02
2,126	0·05	2,468	0·06	4,281	0·11	764	0·02
495	0·15	1,289	0·40	4,500	1·38	114	0·03

The main aspects of migrants are generally employment, business, education, family moved, marriage and others. In mobility within the state 18.41 percent of the total population carry the reason of marriage followed by family moved (5.47), employment (3.22) and education (0.50). The reasons for migration of persons from other parts of the country to Himachal Pradesh are mainly the family moved, employment and marriage.

The table No. 11.3 gives the details of reasons for migration of the persons.

TABLE 11-3

**MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE
AND REASONS FOR MIGRATION**

TABLE

Migrants classified by place of last residence

Last Residence	T R U	Reasons for			
		Total Migrants		Employment	
		No.	Percent- age to total popula- tion	No.	Percent- age to total popula- tion
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Born elsewhere in district of enumeration and in other districts of the state of enumeration	T	1,360,427	31·78	137,906	3·22
	R	1,241,714	31·40	104,142	2·63
	U	117,410	36·02	33,606	10·31
II. States in India beyond the state of enumeration	T	189,949	4·44	46,660	1·09
	R	88,386	2·23	23,928	0·60
	U	100,424	30·81	22,371	6·86
III. Beyond India	T	33,985	0·79	18,111	0·42

11.3

and reasons for Migration

Migration							
Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others	
No.	Percentage to total population	No.	Percentage to total population	No.	Percentage to total population	No.	Percentage to total population
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21,192	0.50	234,219	5.47	788,136	18.41	178,976	4.18
17,315	0.44	198,260	5.01	769,039	19.45	152,957	3.87
1,860	1.18	35,890	11.01	18,907	5.80	25,147	7.72
4,241	0.10	53,750	1.26	44,147	1.03	41,150	0.96
1,075	0.03	19,521	0.49	31,775	0.80	12,088	0.31
2,137	0.26	33,937	10.41	12,268	3.77	28,711	8.81
376	0.01	7,005	0.16	1,366	0.03	7,128	0.17

The movement of people in Himachal Pradesh and in its districts shows the details in the table detailed hereunder :

TABLE 11.4

State/District	Rural or Urban Status of Birth place	Place of Enumeration					
		Total		Rural		Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		M	F	M	F	M	F
HIMACHAL PRADESH							
Chamba	T	178,753	219,519	113,881	167,818	64,871	51,701
	R	118,544	159,394	81,140	134,918	37,405	24,476
	U	59,163	59,203	31,988	32,185	27,174	27,019
Kangra	T	10,205	8,200	7,785	5,608	2,420	2,592
	R	7,178	5,456	5,928	4,266	1,250	1,189
	U	2,981	2,684	1,825	1,306	1,156	1,378
Hamirpur	T	34,440	47,791	29,287	42,044	5,152	5,747
	R	21,052	32,579	18,793	30,312	2,259	2,267
	U	13,123	14,999	10,263	11,550	2,858	3,448
Una	T	7,782	16,885	5,164	14,670	2,619	2,216
	R	4,446	13,188	2,876	11,987	1,569	1,201
	U	3,276	3,669	2,262	2,657	1,014	1,012
Una	T	11,919	27,921	9,294	24,552	2,625	3,369
	R	7,678	22,533	6,275	20,583	1,401	1,950
	U	4,134	5,247	2,918	3,836	1,216	1,412

Bilaspur	T	6,905	17,465	5,263	15,935	1,641	1,529
	R	5,005	15,394	4,133	14,676	872	718
	U	1,890	2,060	1,122	1,251	768	809
Mandi	T	18,002	22,060	9,512	15,713	8,491	6,346
	R	12,285	16,367	7,031	13,178	5,254	3,189
	U	5,666	5,656	2,454	2,519	3,213	3,137
Kullu	T	9,891	8,410	5,512	5,693	4,378	2,716
	R	6,953	6,139	4,300	4,738	2,653	1,401
	U	2,894	2,247	1,189	938	1,706	1,309
Lahul & Spiti	T	1,883	547	1,883	547	..	..
	R	1,446	333	1,446	333	..	..
	U	402	149	402	149	..	..
Shimla	T	37,741	26,410	13,198	11,487	24,543	14,924
	R	25,185	16,588	10,290	9,546	14,896	7,042
	U	12,388	9,697	2,822	1,873	9,565	7,825
Solan	T	21,177	25,509	12,444	18,231	8,732	7,278
	R	13,541	17,736	8,520	14,477	5,021	3,259
	U	7,507	7,695	3,836	3,712	3,671	3,983
Sirmaur	T	14,137	16,594	9,866	11,609	4,271	4,985
	R	10,002	11,863	7,773	9,603	2,228	2,260
	U	4,069	4,687	2,063	1,981	2,007	2,706
Kinnaur	T	4,670	1,727	4,670	1,727	..	..
	R	3,775	1,221	3,775	1,221	..	..
	U	833	415	833	415	..	..

CHAPTER XII

SUMMARY

The total population of Himachal Pradesh according to 1981 Census is 4,280,818 persons out of which 2,169,931 are males and 2,110,887 females. The population constitutes 0.64 percent of the total population of the country. The state is 55,673 sq. kms. in area which constitutes 1.69 percent of the total area of the country. At the time of census the state had twelve administrative districts, 73 tahsil/sub-tahsils and 47 towns. The density of population of the state is 77 persons per sq. km.

There are in all 18,721 revenue villages out of which 16,807 covering total population of 3,954,847 persons are inhabited. In other words 92.39 percent of people live in rural areas while the remaining 7.61 percent are urbanites. In terms of national ranking the state occupies 17th position in the matter of population and 14th position in the case of area. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of the state comprise of 24.62 and 4.61 percent respectively. In Himachal Pradesh, there is only one Standard Urban Area, namely Shimla S.U.A. town which is retaining the position since 1971 Census without any change in its rural and urban components. The sex ratio of the state is 973 which is above the national average of 933. Hamirpur district with 1,149 females per 1,000 males tops in the state in the matter of sex ratio. In terms of literacy the state occupies 13th place with 42.48 percent literates in national ranking. The state's literacy rate is higher than the national rate by 6.25 percent. The literacy rate for the rural component is 40.42 percent while for urban area it is 67.44 percent. Among the districts, Hamirpur is again at the top with 52.70 percent literate while Chamba district has returned the lowest literacy rate of 26.45 percent. The Scheduled Caste population of 1981 Census accounts for 31.50 percent of literate as compared to 18.82 percent in 1971 while the literate Scheduled Tribe people constitute 25.93 percent as compared to 15.89 percent in 1971 Census. The State's total population comprises of 95.77 percent Hindu while 1.63 percent are muslims, 1.23 percent Sikhs and 1.22 percent Buddhists.

The total main workers returned from the state are 1,471,025 persons which constitute 34.36 percent of the total population. Out of the total population, 2,466,818 are non-workers which constitute 57.63 percent of the population.

General fertility rate obtaining in the state is 130 per mille. In addition all social, cultural and economic aspects have been discussed in the report.

APPENDIX I

STANDARD URBAN AREA

Standard Urban Area, Shimla

(i) Urban Components :

Shimla District

1. Shimla Municipal Corporation

2. Jutogh Cantonment Board

3. Dhalli Notified Area Committee

(ii) Rural Components

- | | |
|-------------------|-------|
| 1. Chaog | (130) |
| 2. Ner | (131) |
| 3. Ladvi | (132) |
| 4. Kharol | (133) |
| 5. Raura | (134) |
| 6. Katei | (135) |
| 7. Dhaila | (136) |
| 8. Kanda | (137) |
| 9. Dharath | (138) |
| 10. Parhech | (139) |
| 11. Manghech | (140) |
| 12. Dafawag | (150) |
| 13. Bajholiya | (151) |
| 14. Kolu ki Kwali | (155) |

APPENDIX I—contd.

15. Panti	(156)
16. Kajawat	(158)
17. Bharech	(159)
18. Ichhaser	(160)
19. Barohi	(161)
20. Sarhog	(162)
21. Dhanail	(163)
22. Nalail	(164)
23. Anji	(165)
24. Garb Kalan	(166)
25. Rehai	(167)
26. Garb Khurd	(168)
27. Chahli Khurd	(169)
28. Chahli Kalan	(170)
29. Chanari	(171)
30. Gadog S.F.	(172)
31. Kair	(173)
32. Dhenda	(174)
33. Neri	(175)
34. Fatechi	(176)
35. Jablog	(177)
36. Fatenchi	(178)

APPENDIX I—contd.

37. Jaog	(179)
38. Khanit	(180)
39. Rehlba Ichri	(181)
40. Badhawani	(182)
41. Gag	(183)
42. Katasni	(184)
43. Shilangra	(185)
44. Phogla	(186)
45. Panaiola	(187)
46. Dhadhol	(188)
47. Dhamun	(189)
48. Kharun	(204)
49. Rauri	(205)
50. Shilru	(208)
51. Bhawana	(209)
52. Balaog	(210)
53. Kalimoo	(211)
54. Jadeni	(212)
55. Bagagli	(213)
56. Ghurshali	(214)
57. Jamlog	(215)
58. Mangloonj	(216)

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

59. Bharyal	(217)
60. Manjtai	(219)
61. Totu	(220)
62. Dwat	(221)
63. Kialoo	(250)
64. Karog	(251)
65. Sanog Uperla	(252)
66. Sangti	(253)
67. Chamun S.F.	(254)
68. Kiargiri	(255)
69. Hiun	(256)
70. Bhong	(257)
71. Manla	(258)
72. Lehri	(259)
73. Batol	(260)
74. Neri S.F.	(261)
75. Bhakoo	(262)
76. Niun	(264)
77. Karanda	(290)
78. Tud	(292)
79. Gulcha	(294)
80. Naog	(295)

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

81. Pagog	(296)
82. Jangal Pagog	(297)
83. Maron	(298)
84. Jangal Janog	(299)
85. Bhawana	(300)
86. Anu	(301)
87. Kiar	(302)
88. Jangal Kamhali	(306)
89. Jangal Sharawag	(307)
90. Sharawag	(308)
91. Cheri	(309)
92. Rug	(310)
93. Nihari	(311)
94. Mungar	(312)
95. Banreru	(313)
96. Barmu	(314)
97. Jangal Barmu	(315)
98. Jangal Godi-Ka-Nal	(316)
99. Lindidhar	(317)
100. Jangal Badfar I	(318)
101. Badfar	(319)
102. Saruila Baruila	(320)

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

103.	Jangal Badfar II	(321)
104.	Kuftu	(323)
105.	Dhani	(324)
106.	Ajdhar	(325)
107.	Dhanhen	(326)
108.	Lambi Dhar	(327)
109.	Panjog	(328)
110.	Shilru	(329)
111.	Mashech	(331)
112.	Shilru	(334)
113.	Bohag	(388)
114.	Gharshi	(391)
115.	Phagla	(393)
116.	Sipur	(394)
117.	Deothi	(395)
118.	Chanari	(396)
119.	Mulkoti	(398)
120.	Jangal Sipur	(399)
121.	Mashobra	(400)
122.	Jangal Mashobra	(401)
123.	Bazar Mashobra	(402)
124.	Doji Dhar	(403)

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

125. Retreat	(404)
126. Chharabra	(405)
127. Jangal Mul Koti	(406)
128. Rachhol	(407)
129. Kanda	(408)
130. Garhech	(409)
131. Shohya	(410)
132. Kuerikoti	(412)
133. Kuni	(413)
134. Jangal Chharabra	(414)
135. Purani Koti	(415)
136. Thathrog	(416)
137. Kasumpti Junga	(451)
138. Mehili	(452)
139. Gosan	(453)
140. Kawalagmajhar	(454)
141. Pujarli	(455)
142. Koara	(456)
143. Sarheon	(457)
144. Pati Rahana	(458)
145. Rajana	(459)
146. Patewag	(460)

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

147. Nahra	(461)
148. Khalini	(462)
149. Jangal Khalini	(463)
150. Bihar	(464)
151. Jangal Tuti Kandi	(465)
152. Barhai	(466)
153. Malog	(467)
154. Matholi	(468)
155. Shangin	(469)
156. Bijli	(470)
157. Kharog	(471)
158. Dhanul	(472)
159. Rampur	(473)
160. Kiergi	(474)
161. Badoh	(475)
162. Bagna	(476)
163. Pantl	(477)
164. Dhanokhar	(478)
165. Shilli Bagi	(479)
166. Majholu	(480)
167. Jadehal	(483)
168. Heon	(484)

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

169. Shemleg	(485)
170. Dooh	(486)
171. Gowahi	(497)
172. Panog	(499)
173. Bathun	(500)
174. Lohara	(503)
175. Shakoh	(504)
176. Laga	(505)
177. Bain	(506)
178. Kotla	(507)
179. Tarari	(508)
180. Jaog	(509)
181. Jamati	(510)
182. Jadiana	(511)
183. Phail	(512)
184. Dhari	(513)
185. Dul	(514)
186. Dhari Ghad	(515)
187. Bari	(516)
188. Ganperi	(517)
189. Jalel	(518)
190. Sehl	(519)

APPENDIX I—*concl'd.*

191. Lagru	(520)
192. Ganheri	(521)
193. Batlana	(522)
194. Shadaila	(523)
195. Shogi	(524)
196. Jangal Tarab	(525)
197. Patiod	(526)
198. Shalgaon	(527)
199. Bhog	(528)
200. Mahauri	(529)
201. Arghaun	(534)
202. Bharob	(535)
203. Chadoli	(536)
204. Nai	(537)
205. Chadau	(538)
206. Banari	(539)
207. Kot	(540)
208. Bhad	(541)
209. Ayan	(542)

भारत की जनगणना 1981

व्यक्तिगत पंजी
(सभी क्षेत्रों के लिए)

गोपनीय

पंज सं०

पन्नों सं०

लोकेशन कोड () परिवार की क्रम सं० []

1	नाम				
2	परिवार के मुखिया में सम्बन्ध		8	धर्म	
3	पुरुष (1) / स्त्री (2)		9	क्या जन्म (1) अथवा	
4	श्रापु			जन्म (2) के सदस्य है	
5	वैवाहिक स्थिति		10	जाति/जनजाति का नाम	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	मातृ-भाषा				
7	दो अन्य भाषाएँ जिनका ज्ञान है		11	साक्षर (1)/निरक्षर (2)	<input type="checkbox"/>
			12	कहाँ तक शिक्षा पाई है	
			13	स्कूल/कॉलेज जाते हैं? हाँ (1)/नहीं (2)	<input type="checkbox"/>

14क क्या गत वर्ष किसी भी समय काम किया ? हाँ / नहीं (गृ०/वि०/प्र०/रि०/भि०/सं०/अन्य) 14ख यदि 14क में 'हाँ' तो क्या गत वर्ष के अधिकतम समय काम किया ? हाँ (1)/नहीं (2) 15क गत वर्ष में मुख्य काम ? 14ख में 'हाँ' (का०/खे०/म०/पा०/उ०/अ०/का०) / 14ख में 'नहीं' (गृ०/वि०/प्र०/रि०/भि०/सं०/अन्य)

यदि 15क में पा० उ०/अ० का०

(i) प्रतिष्ठान का नाम

(ii) व्यक्ति के काम का विवरण

(iii) उद्योग, व्यापार या सेवा का स्वरूप

(iv) काम करने वाले का वर्ग

14ख 'हाँ' - क्या वर्ष किसी भी समय अन्य कोई काम किया ? हाँ (का०/खे०/म०/पा०/उ०/अ०/का०) / नहीं

15ख यदि 14ख 'हाँ' - क्या वर्ष किसी भी समय जो काम किया ? (का०/खे०/म०/पा०/उ०/अ०/का०)

यदि 15ख में पा० उ०/अ० का०

(i) प्रतिष्ठान का नाम

(ii) व्यक्ति के काम का विवरण

(iii) उद्योग, व्यापार या सेवा का स्वरूप

(iv) काम करने वाले का वर्ग

16 यदि 14क या 14ख में 'नहीं' तो काम की खोज में है/काम करने के इच्छुक है ? हाँ (1)/नहीं (2)

भारत की जनगणना 1981

व्यक्तिगत पर्ची
(केवल संपल क्षेत्रों के लिए)

गोपनीय

1 जन्म-स्थान

(क) जन्म का स्थान -----

(ख) ग्रामीण (1) नगरीय (2) -----

(ग) जिला -----

(घ) राज्य/देश -----

2 पूर्व निवास स्थान

(क) इसके पूर्व का निवास स्थान -----

(ख) ग्रामीण (1) नगरीय (2) -----

(ग) जिला -----

(घ) राज्य/देश -----

3 पूर्व निवास स्थान छोड़ने का कारण

(कोड) • -----

4 मगाना के ग्राम या नगर में निवास की

अवधि -----

5 उन सभी महिलाओं के लिए जो विवाहित हैं या थीं

(क) विवाह के समय आयु -----

(ख) इस समय जीवित बच्चों की संख्या -----

पुरुष स्त्री योग

(ग) जीवित पैदा हुए कुल बच्चों की संख्या

पुरुष स्त्री योग

6 केवल उन महिलाओं के लिए जो इस समय विवाहित हैं

गत वर्ष में कोई जीवित बच्चा पैदा हुआ? -----

• रोजगार (1), शिक्षा (2), परिवार का स्थान परिवर्तन (3), विवाह (4), अन्य (5)

पुरुष

क्र. सं.	नाम	परिवार के मुखिया से सम्बन्ध (10 वर्ष तक के बच्चों के लिए उनकी माता की कम संख्या जोड़कर से लिये यदि माता भी एक परिवार से उपस्थित हो)	विवृ		शैक्षणिक स्थिति	यदि सं. जा./सं. जं. जा. है तो उसका नाम		रासखाना		14क की प्रविष्टि		
			पुरुष	स्त्री		आदि	अन्यजाति	रासखाना	रासखाना	है	नहीं	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
योग	(क)	X X X			X	X	(क)					(क)

पुरुष			स्त्री																			
क्रम सं०	14क की प्रविष्टि		15क की प्रविष्टि				क्या काम की सीमा में है/काम करने के दायरे में है?	यदि हां, आ/प्र० ख० आ० है तो उसका नाम		समाप्ता		14क की प्रविष्टि		14क की प्रविष्टि		15क की प्रविष्टि			क्या काम की सीमा में है/काम करने के दायरे में है?			
	श्री	नहीं	का०	श्री०	पा०	सं०		का०	का०	श्री	नहीं	प्रति	व्यवसाय	प्रति	व्यवसाय	श्री	नहीं	श्री०		पा०	सं०	का०	श्री	नहीं
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
									(क)	(क)												

शेष की शीट सही पाया

सुपारवाकर.....

(क) प्रविष्टिओं की संख्या की गिनती करें और योग लिखें।

प्रमाण के रूपमाकर.....

भारतवर्षी अनुदेश

- 1 प्रत्येक अनुसूची और फार्म आदि पर लोकेशन कोड लिखें ।
- 2 यह ध्यान रहे कि आपके ब्लाक में किसी परिवार या व्यक्ति की गणना छूट न जाए ।
- 3 परिवार की व्यक्तिगत पची भरने से पहले जनसंख्या रिकार्ड के कालम 1 से 7 तक में प्रविष्टि करना न भूलें ।
- 4 बच्चे, नवजात विधु और भागलुक गणना से छूट न जाए, इस बारे में विशेष सावधानी बरतें ।
- 5 यदि परिवार में माता उपस्थित हो तो उसके 10 वर्ष तक आयु के पुत्र/पुत्री के नाम के सामने माता की क्रम संख्या लिखें ।
- 6 सुपरवाइजर द्वारा आपको अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों की एक सूची दी गई है । इन जातियों/जनजातियों के नामों की प्रविष्टि करते समय उक्त सूची से मिलान करना न भूलें ।
- 7 साफ-साफ लिखें ।
- 8 गलत या अस्पष्ट लिखे हुए को काटकर भ्रमण से साफ लिखें ।
- 9 यदि आपको किसी भी मामले में कोई शंका हो तो अपने सुपरवाइजर से पूछने में नहीं हिचकें ।
- 10 जनसंख्या रिकार्ड में प्रविष्टियों के काम को इकट्ठा न होने दें । उक्त कार्य प्रत्येक दिन की गणना के पश्चात् उसी दिन पूरा करना न भूलें ।
- 11 जनगणना प्रणाली के रूप में काम करते समय ध्यान रखें कि कोई भी फार्म या कागज खो न जाए ।
- 12 दुबारा जांच (रिविजनल राजण्ड) के समय नवजात शिशुओं के लिए नई पचियां भरें और जनसंख्या रिकार्ड में आवश्यक प्रविष्टियां करना न भूलें ।
- 13 अपने ब्लाक के उन परिवारों की गिनती भी करें जो आपके प्रथम दौरे के बाद लेकिन 1 मार्च, 1981 के सूर्योदय से पहले आपके ब्लाक में आ गए हों, बशर्ते कि पहले किसी अन्य ब्लाक में इनकी गिनती नहीं हुई हो ।
- 14 यदि आपके ब्लाक में 1 मार्च, 1981 के सूर्योदय से पहले किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो गई हो जिसकी आय गणना कर चुके थे तो उसकी पची रद्द कर दें और जनगणना रिकार्ड में भी आवश्यक सुधार करें ।
- 15 जनसंख्या रिकार्ड के कालम 8 से 35 तक टिक करते समय यह ध्यान रखें कि कालम 8 से 21 पुरुषों के बारे में और कालम 22 से 35 स्त्रियों के बारे में है ।
- 16 "प्रणाली-सार" के लिये कार्य-पत्रों (वर्किंग शीट) में प्रविष्टियां करने से पहले जनसंख्या रिकार्ड के कालमों के योग की जांच आवश्यक करें ।

APPENDIX IV

भारत की जनगणना 1981

मकान सूची

पृष्ठ संख्या

राज्य/क्षेत्र राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम कोड नं०
 तहसील/तासुका/ग्राम पंचायत/विकास खंड/सर्किल/गाँव का नाम कोड नं०
 परिवार का नाम कोड नं०
 नरहसील/तासुका/ग्राम पंचायत/विकास खंड/सर्किल/गाँव का नाम कोड नं०

क्र.सं.	जनसंख्या या स्थायीय प्रतिशत या जनगणना द्वारा दिया गया नं०)	जनगणना मकान नम्बर	जनगणना मकान किस उपयोग में आता है (यदि पुराने या खाल: नर-आवासीय है, तो उद्योग सूची देखें)	परिवार नम्बर	परिवार के मुखिया का नाम	क्या परिवार जनगणना मकान के बाहर और खुले में कोई उद्योग चला रहा है? यदि हाँ, तो उद्योग सूची देखें	जनगणना परिवार में शामिल: रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या				क्या परिवार में कोई विकलांग व्यक्ति है? यदि हाँ, तो प्रश्न क की संख्या दें			कुल व्यक्ति
							पुरुष	स्त्री	योग	पूर्णांक अक्षर	पूर्णांक अक्षर	पूर्णांक अक्षर		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
0														
योग	X X	(क)	X X X	(क)	X X X	X X							X X X	

प्रमाण के द्वारा भरत..... तारीख.....
 मुख्यालय के द्वारा भरत..... तारीख.....

टिप्पणी- (क) प्रविष्टियों की गिनती करें और योग दें ।
 कर्मचारी संकलनकर्ता के द्वारा भरत..... तारीख.....
 8 से 13 प्रत्येक कालम का योग दें ।

APPENDIX V
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
(ECONOMIC CENSUS)

Annexure-1

Page No. _____

1. State/Union Territory: _____ Code No. _____ 3. Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet: _____
 2. District: _____ Code No. _____ 6. Enumerator's Block No. _____
 3. Taluk/Tehsil/P.S./Dist. Block/Circle etc.: _____ Code No. _____ 7. C.D. Block _____
 4. Village/Town: _____ Code No. _____ 8. Rural/Urban: _____

Code No. _____
 Code No. _____
 Code No. _____

Line number of Householder (col. 1 of HL)	Census House No. (col. 3 of HL)	Serial No. of enterprise of HI (col. 4 of HL)	Description of activity or enterprise of HI (col. 7 of HL)	Code	Classi- fication of enter- prise (agri-1, non-agri-2)	Nature of opera- tion (perma- nent, seasonal, non-per-2)	Type of owner- ship*	Special group of owner (SC-1, ST-2, others-3)	Power/ fuel used for activity**	Number of persons usually working daily				Total (including unpaid workers)		Agricultural enterprises (Code 1 in col. 5)		Remarks	
										Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Hired	Total		
1	1(0)	2	3	4	4(0)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Total	XX	(a)	(a)	XXX	X	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(c)				(c)	(c)			XXX

Signature of Enumerator: _____ date _____
 Signature of Supervisor: _____ date _____
 (a) Count number of entries and give total
 (b) Count number of entries with code 1 and give total
 (c) Count number of entries and give total in the brackets.

*Type of ownership—Private-1, Co-operative-2, General Govt.-3,
 State Govt.-4, Local body-5, Others-6.
 **Power/fuel used for activity without power-1, electricity-2, coal/soft coal/wood-3, Petrol/diesel-4, gas-5, animal power-6, others-7

APPENDIX VI

List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

SCHEDULED CASTES

1. Ad Dharmi
2. Badhi, Nagalu
3. Balmiki, Bhangi, Chuhra, Chura, Chuhre
4. Bandhela
5. Bangali
6. Banjara
7. Bansi
8. Barad
9. Barar, Burar, Berar
10. Batwal
11. Bauria, Bawaria
12. Bazigar
13. Bhanjra, Bhanjre
14. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar Ramdasi, Ravidasi, Ramdasia, Mochi
15. Chanal
16. Chhimbe, Dhobi
17. Dagi
18. Darain
19. Darai, Daryai
20. Daule, Daole
21. Dhaki, Toori
22. Dhanak
23. Dhaogri, Dhuai
24. Dhogri, Dhangri, Siggri
25. Doom, Doomna, Dumna, Dumne, Mahasha
26. Gagra
27. Gandhila, Gandil, Gondola
28. Hali
29. Hesi
30. Jogi
31. Julaha, Julahe, Kabirpanthi, Keer
32. Kamoh, Dagoli
33. Karoack
34. Khatik
35. Kori, Koli

List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—*Concl'd.*

36. Lohar
37. Marija, Marecha
38. Mazhabi
39. Megh
40. Nat
41. Od
42. Pasi
43. Perna
44. Phrera, Pherera
45. Rehar, Rehara
46. Sanhai
47. Sanhal
48. Sansi, Bhedkut, Manesh
49. Sansoi
50. Sapela
51. Sarde, Sarera, Sarare, Saryare, Sarehde
52. Sikligar
53. Sipi
54. Sirkiband
55. Teli
56. Thathiar, Thathera

SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Bhot, Bodh
2. Gaddi (excluding the territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966) other than the Lahul & Spiti district).
3. Gujjar (excluding the territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966).
4. Jad, Lamba, Khampa
5. Kanaura, Kinnara
6. Lahaula
7. Pangwala
8. Swangla

TABLE 1

Population of the World at selected years

Year	Estimated mid year world population (millions)
1	2
1950	2,504
1960	3,014
1970	3,683
1980	4,453

Source : Table 1 of U.N. Demographic year Book, 1983

TABLE 2

Age composition of the population in few selected countries of the world for latest available year

Sl. No.	Country	Year	Percentage distribution of population by Age-groups			Dependency Ratio (per 100)
			1	2	3		4	5
			0—14	15—59	60+	
1	U.S.A.	1982	22·18	61·67	16·15	62
2	Canada	1983	21·92	63·78	14·30	57
3	England	1982	19·93	59·40	20·67	68
4	France	1983	21·81	60·42	17·77	66
5	Sweden	1981	19·24	58·48	22·28	71
6	F.D.R.	1982	16·86	63·39	19·75	58
7	G.D.R.	1983	19·34	61·91	18·75	62
8	U.S.S.R.	1980	24·52	65·66	10·18	53
9	Japan	1982	22·96	63·53	13·51	57
10	Mexico	1979	46·18	49·08	4·74	104
11	Iran	1981	43·22	52·85	6·36	94
12	Turkey	1980	38·54	54·83	6·62	82
13	Poland	1982	24·73	61·91	13·36	62
14	Arzentina	1980	30·35	57·85	11·80	73
15	Pakistan	1981	45·15	48·14	6·71	108
16	Bangladesh	1981	45·82	49·34	4·84	103
17	Nepal	1981	41·35	52·94	5·71	89
18	Sri Lanka	1981	35·27	58·09	6·64	72
19	India	1981	39·55	53·91	6·49	85
20	China	1982	33·60	58·76	7·64	70

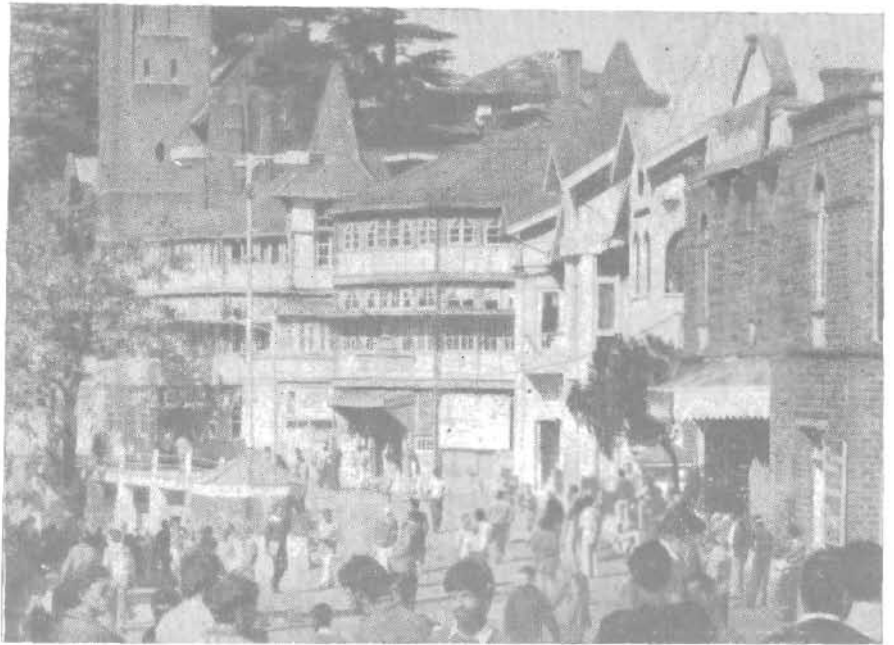
Source:—Table 7 of U.N. Demographic Year Book, 1983 for all Countries except U.S.S.R. for which the source is Table 2 where the age-groups relate to 0-15, 15-64 and 65+ respectively.

TABLE 3

Population and surface area of selected countries of the world

Sl. No.	Country	Year	Population as per latest Census	Surface Area Estimates (Km ²) as in 1983
1	2	3	4	5
1	U.S.A.	1980	226,545,805	9,372,614
2	Canada	1981	24,343,180	9,976,139
3	United Kingdom	1981	55,671,000	244,046
4	France	1982	54,334,871	547,026
5	Sweden	1980	8,320,438	449,964
6	German Federal Republic	1970	60,650,599	248,577
7	German Democratic Republic	1981	16,705,635	108,178
8	U.S.S.R.	1979	262,436,227	22,402,200
9	Japan	1980	117,060,396	372,313
10	Mexico	1980	67,395,826	1,972,547
11	Iran (Islamic Republic)	1976	33,708,744	1,648,000
12	Poland	1978	35,061,450	312,677
13	Arzentina	1980	27,947,446	2,766,889
14	Turkey	1980	44,736,957	780,576
15	Pakistan	1981	83,782,075	803,943
16	Bangladesh	1981	87,052,024	143,998
17	Nepal	1981	15,022,839	140,797
18	Sri Lanka	1981	14,848,364	65,610
19	India	1981	685,184,692	3,287,590
20	China	1982	1,031,882,511	9,596,961

Source :—Table 3 of U.N. Demographic Year Book, 1983.



Mall Road Shimla



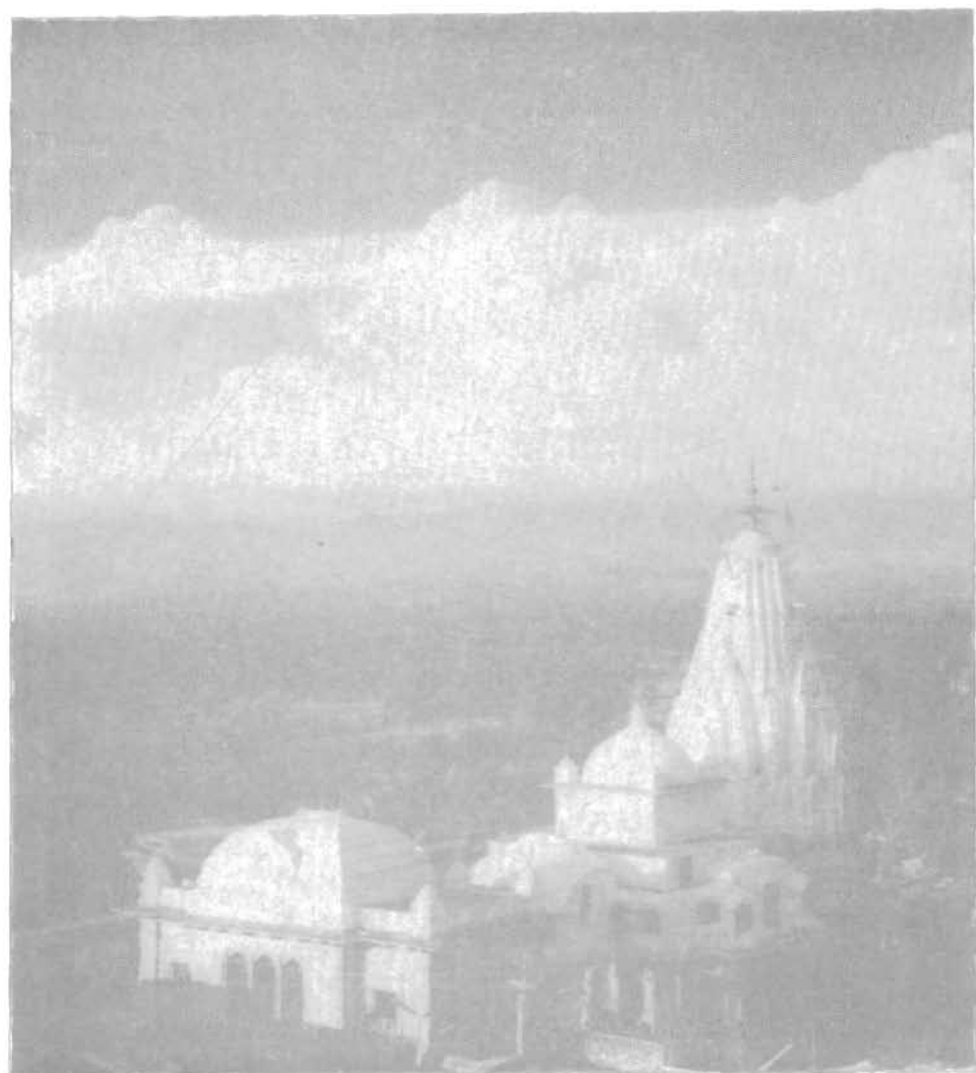
Carpet making in Himachal Pradesh



Shawl making in Kinnaur District



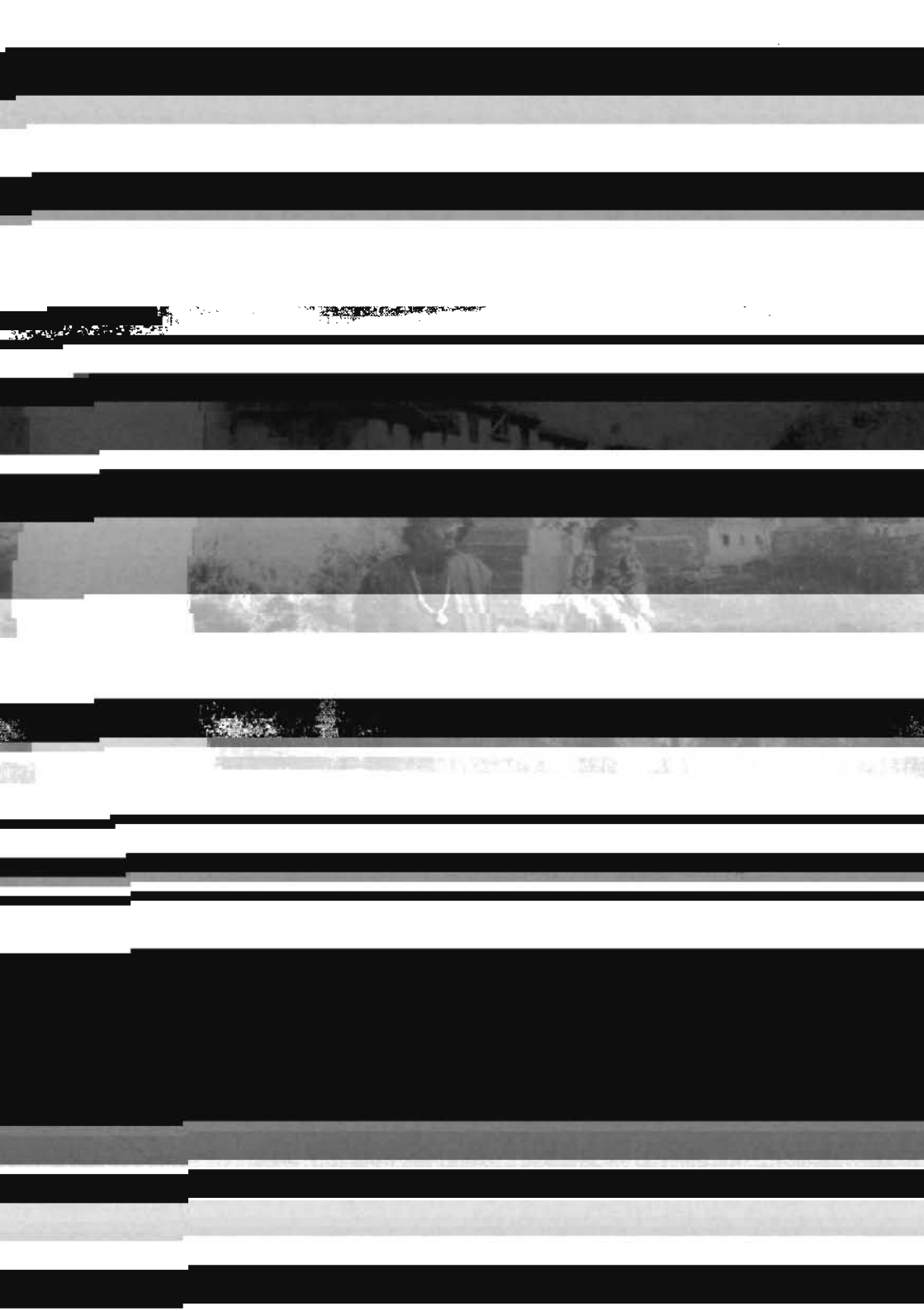
Better Health Services in Himachal Pradesh

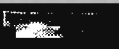


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Primary Education





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