



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES-26

CHANDIGARH

Paper 1 of 1981

Supplement

**PROVISIONAL
POPULATION
TOTALS**

ARDAMAN SINGH

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Union Territory Chandigarh**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The challenging task of 1981 Census could only be accomplished successfully due to able guidance of Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General, India, Shri K.K. Chakravorty, Deputy Registrar General (C&T) and Shri V.P. Pandey, Deputy Registrar General, India who were ever willing to lend their support and provide able guidance as and when sought for. I am grateful to them for generous help and guidance. The success of field operations could only be achieved due to co-operation and assistance provided by Shri B.S. Sarao, Chief Commissioner and Shri R. S. Mann, Home Secretary who were kind enough to promptly issue instructions to the district officers and heads of offices for attending census duties on priority basis and making available vehicles and staff for conducting actual operations. Shri Raghbir Singh, Deputy Commissioner-cum-Principal Census Officer and Shri Mohinder Singh, Executive Magistrate-cum-District Census Officer had to labour hard for providing field agency. S/Shri Y. P. Chadha, J. C. Gupta, J. S. Walia and Jaswant Singh Charge Officers and S/Shri C.S. Kochhar, R.K. Dhawan, L.S. Parmar, O.P. Sharma, R.L. Bhandari, Ranjit Singh and P.L. Pathak, Assistant Charge Officers took all pains to ensure complete coverage in spite of their heavy normal duties. They attended to Census work from early hours in the morning till late hours at night. Shri S.N. Kant, O.S., D.C. Office deserves thanks for co-ordinating with different Union Territory Administration Offices, Central Government Offices and Semi Government Offices located at Chandigarh. The heads of Central Government and U.T. Administration Offices, Educational Institutions and Semi Government Organisations were of great help in lending their staff for taking up field work of Census Operations. It would not have been possible to conduct the Census without their co-operation. The Enumerators and Supervisors who conducted the Census Operations deserve all praise for their devotion, sincerity and hard labour. They all toiled to complete successfully enumeration in their jurisdictions. In my own office every one irrespective of his status worked day and night for providing effective assistance, guidance and supervision to all persons engaged in field operations. It was their devotion which created a tide of enthusiasm among enumerators, supervisors and others engaged in field work that we could complete this challenging task within stipulated time most successfully. All India Radio and Field Publicity officers of Information and Broadcasting and U.T. Public Relations Department did their best in organising mass publicity. The cooperation rendered by the public in this Union Territory in conducting Census is praise worthy. We all owe our gratitude to all these persons for helping us to attend to this gigantic national task with sincerity.

We are also grateful to the Officers and staff of U. T. Administration Press especially Shri P Oommen, Deputy Controller, for their efforts in getting this paper printed in shortest possible time.

Chandigarh

The 25th April, 1981

ARDAMAN SINGH,

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FIGURES AT A GLANCE

Census of India, 1981—Provisional Population Totals

A	POPULATION OF CHANDIGARH UNION TERRITORY	Total Males Females	450,061 254,208 195,853
B	DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH 1971—81		
	(1) Absolute		192,810
	(2) Percentage		74.95
C	DENSITY OF POPULATION		3,948 per Sq. Km.
D	SEX RATIO		770 females per 1,000 males
E	LITERACY RATE	Total Males Females	64.68 per cent 68.82 per cent 59.30 per cent
F	MAIN WORKERS	Persons	Males Females
	Total	155,073	137,695 17,378
	Rural	10,210	9,848 362
	Urban	144,863	127,847 17,016
G	PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION	Persons	Males Females
	Total	34.46	54.17 8.87
	Rural	35.45	57.74 3.08
	Urban	34.39	53.91 9.24

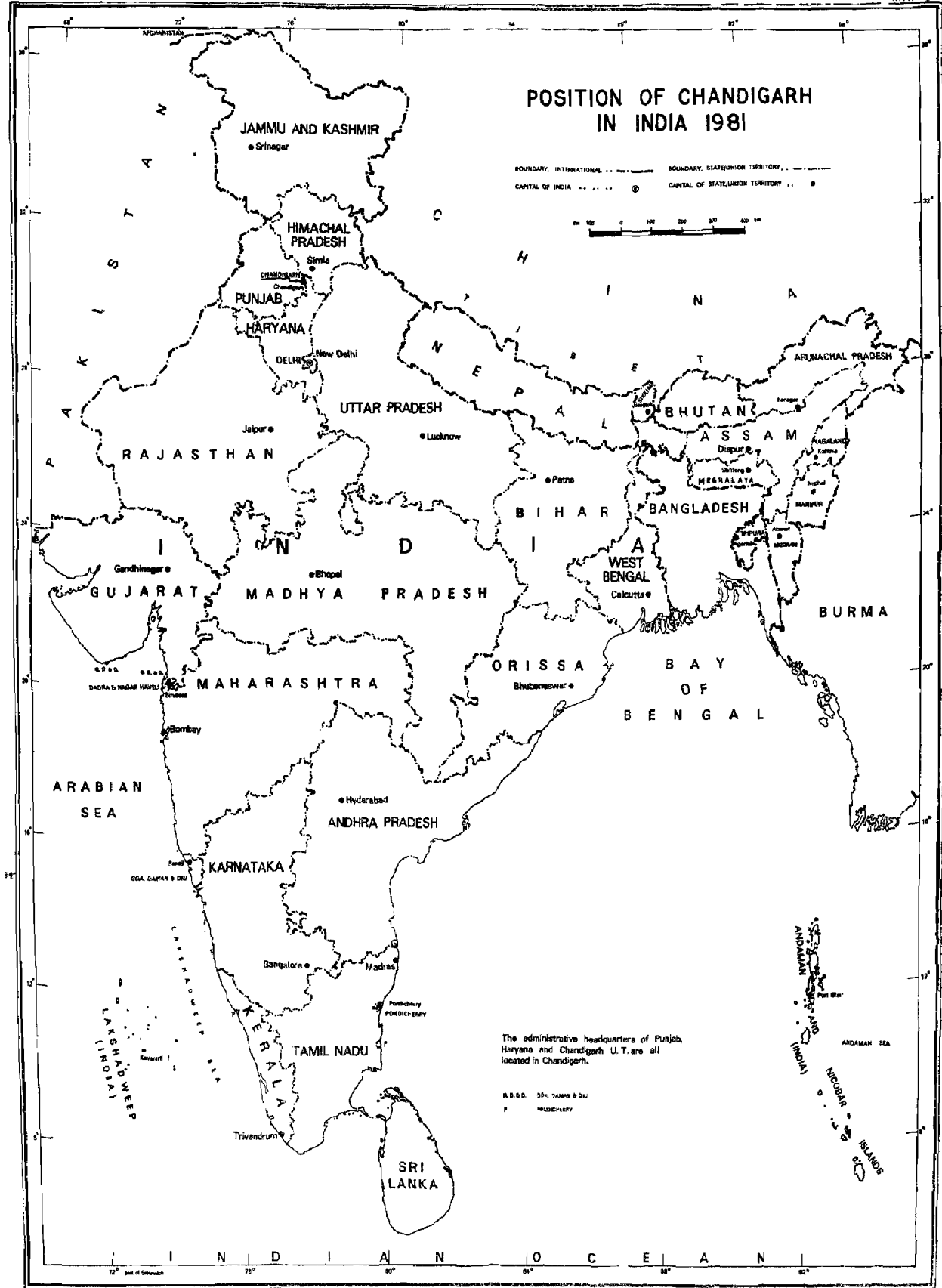
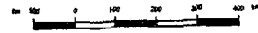
MAPS AND CHARTS

EXPLANATORY NOTES

- Map—1** The map displays position of Chandigarh in India.
- Map—2** The map shows distribution of workers and non-workers plus marginal workers. Proportion of Marginal Workers being negligible these could not be presented separately and therefore, non-workers and marginal workers have been clubbed together. Percentages of marginal workers to total population have been given in Statement—2 in Analysis of Results. The caption of the map should have been “Workers and Non-Workers plus Marginal Workers”
- Chart—1** The chart depicts decadal growth of population in the Union Territory since 1901. It shows that population of the areas comprising the Union Territory started rising only after Chandigarh capital project was launched: that is after 1951.
- Chart—2** The chart shows composition of rural urban population in 1981 and 1971 Censuses. It will be observed that 1971 rural population has decreased from 9.45% to 6.4% in 1981.
- Chart—3** The chart reveals comparative picture of main workers by broad industrial categories. With the rise in population of the Union Territory, there has been a steep rise in Other Workers. Workers in Household Industry have doubled while number of Cultivators, and Agricultural Labourers have recorded a fall which is due to urbanisation in this Union Territory.

POSITION OF CHANDIGARH IN INDIA 1981

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY, STATE/UNION TERRITORY
 CAPITAL OF INDIA CAPITAL OF STATE/UNION TERRITORY



The administrative headquarters of Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh U.T. are all located in Chandigarh.

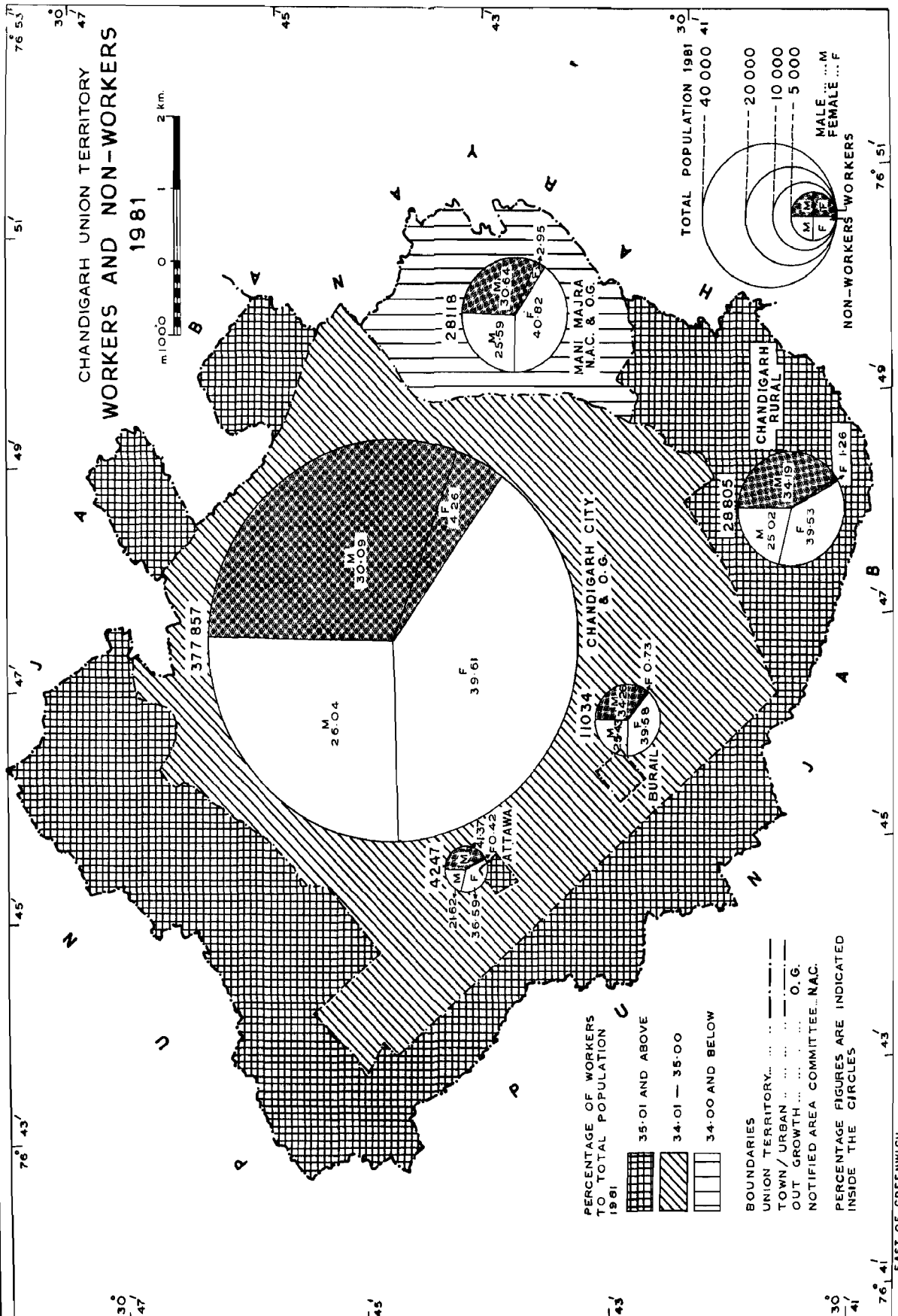
B.D.S. 55, DAME & CO
 HYDERABAD

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Survey General of India.
 Numerical values of scale given in the map to a distance of twelve
 hundred metres are rounded from the appropriate exact figure.

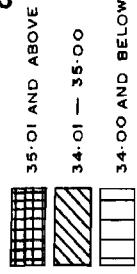
The boundary of Madhya Pradesh shown in this map is as delineated from the
 North Western Area (Reorganisation) Act (1956), but has yet to be notified.

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CHANDIGARH UNION TERRITORY WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1981

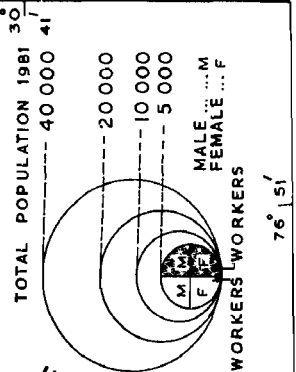


PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION 1981

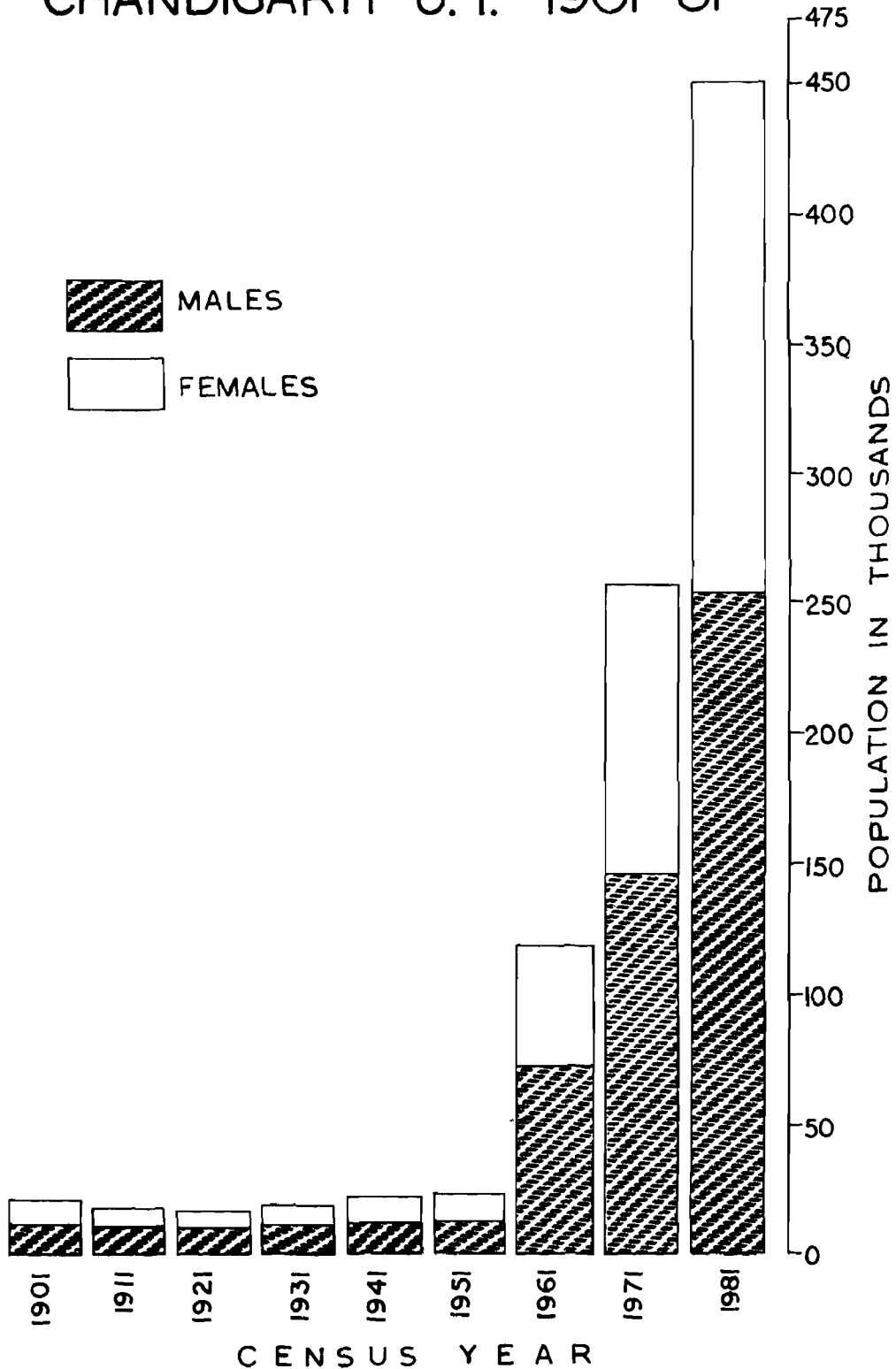


BOUNDARIES
UNION TERRITORY
TOWN/URBAN
OUT GROWTH
NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE...N.A.C.

PERCENTAGE FIGURES ARE INDICATED INSIDE THE CIRCLES

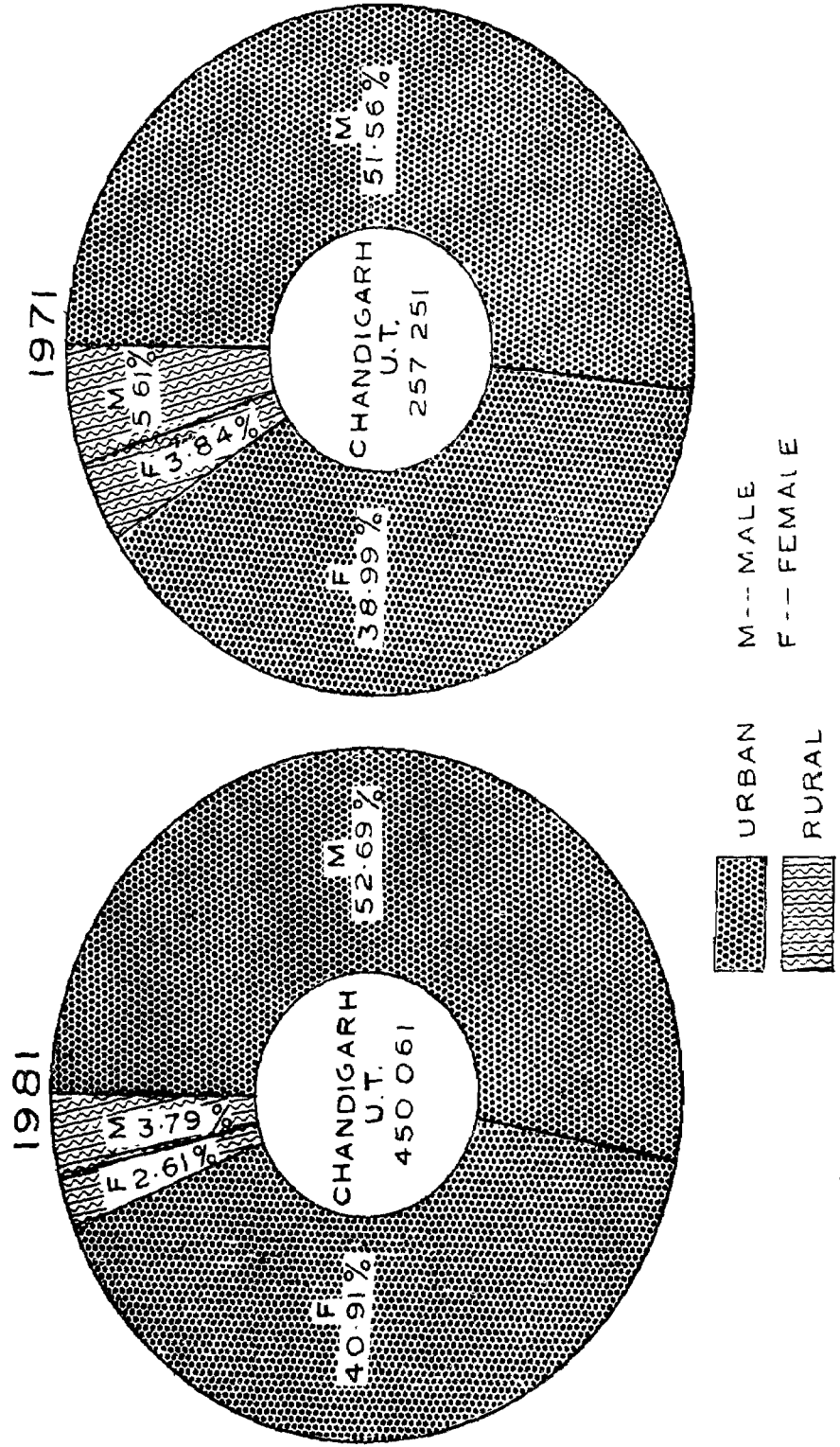


DECADAL GROWTH OF POPULATION OF CHANDIGARH U.T. 1901-81



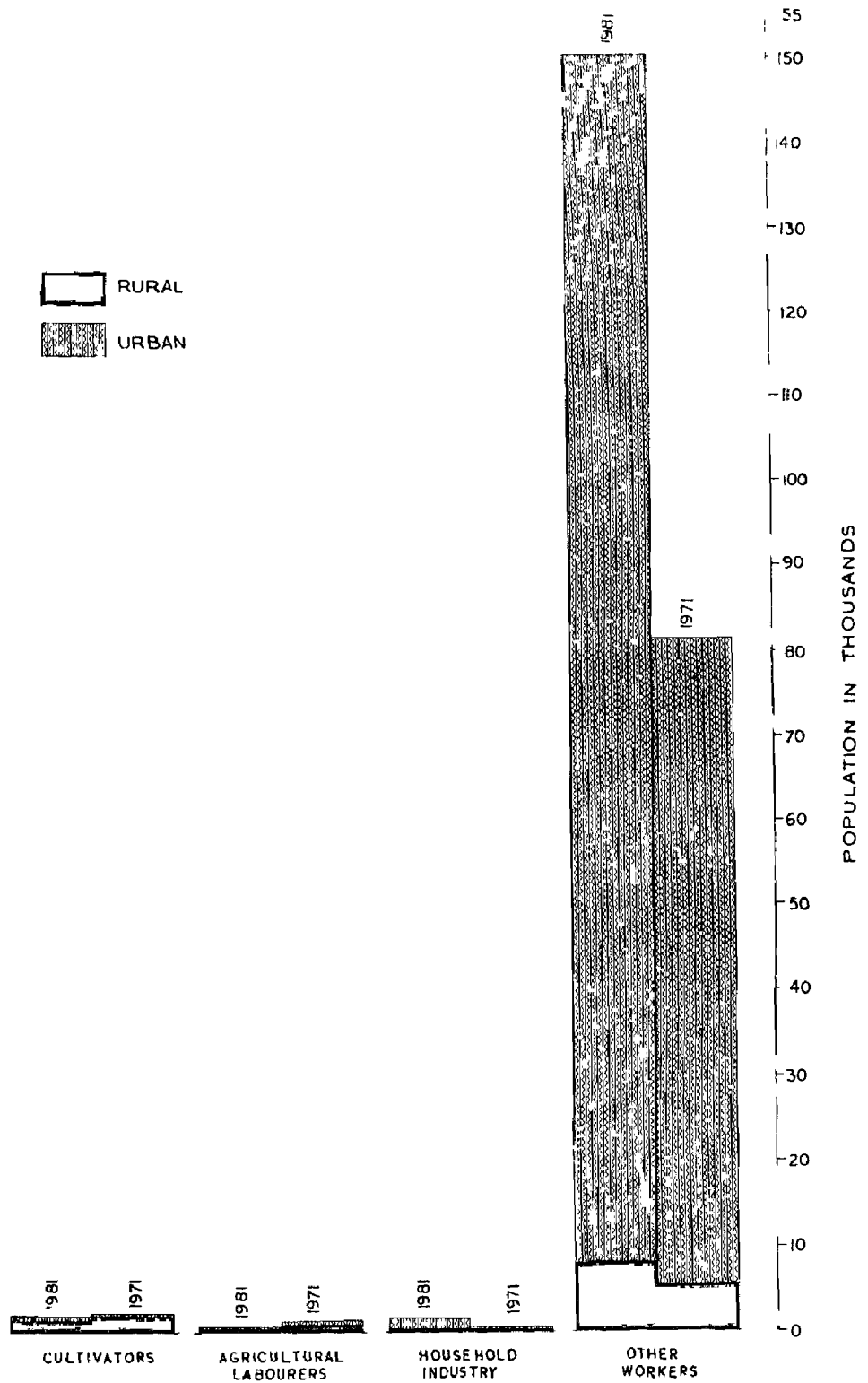
U.T. STANDS FOR UNION TERRITORY

CHANDIGARH UNION TERRITORY COMPOSITION OF RURAL URBAN POPULATION DURING 1981 & 1971 CENSUSES



CHANDGARH UNION TERRITORY

COMPARISON OF MAIN WORKERS IN 1981 AND 1971 CENSUSES BY BROAD CATEGORIES



INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Indian Census can be proud of its tradition for publishing Provisional Population Totals just after a fortnight of enumeration. During this Census revisional round was over on the 5th March, 1981 and Registrar General, India was able to publish Paper 1—Provisional Population Totals on 19th March, 1981 which besides All India Provisional Population Totals and General Literacy figures (provisional) gave provisional data for each State and Union Territory. Just after publication of Paper 1 for India, Director of Census Operations for each State and Union Territory published its Paper 1 of 1981 Provisional Population Totals. Paper 1 for this Union Territory was released on 22nd March, 1981. This paper contained following Tables :-

1. Figures at a glance.
2. Statement No. 1 which gave comparative rank of each State and Union Territory in India according to its population for 1971 and 1981 Censuses.
3. Table-1 Distribution of Population, Sex Ratio, Growth Rate and Density of Population.
4. Table-2 Decadal Variation in Population since 1901.
5. Table-3 Literacy (Including Population in age group 0—4).
6. Table-4 Cities with a population of 100,000 and above.
7. Table-5 Literacy (Including population in age group 0—4) for India, States and Union Territories.
8. Table-6 Provisional Population Totals 1981 Census—Sex Ratio for India, States and Union Territories.

In this publication we are presenting following Tables :-

1. Figures at a glance;
2. Table-1 Rural and Urban Composition of Population;
3. Table-2 Population and Growth rates of Cities, Urban Agglomerations and Towns ;
4. Table-3 Urban Population by size Class of towns;
5. Table-4 Distribution of Main Workers;
6. Table-5 Distribution of Main Workers by Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry and Other Workers;
7. Primary Census Abstract Part-I and Part-II.

The data given in this Supplement is based on compilation done by the enumerators and these are provisional. In this Supplement we are giving in addition to general population, number of main workers and their distribution in four broad industrial categories, i.e. Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry and Other Workers as against three broad industrial categories i.e. Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers and Other Workers given in 1971 Census. Other workers include Industrial Category III-Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations Orchards and allied activities; IV-Mining and Quarrying; V(b)-Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs Other than Household Industry; VI-Construction; VII-Trade and Commerce; VIII-Transport, Storage and Communications and IX-Other Services.

There has always been some change in our concept of worker and reference period from decade to decade. Prior to independence, our economic classification was mainly based on income approach and it was only after independence that we have tried to assess our economically active population i.e. actual workers. Work may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. Retirees, pensioners and persons living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty only and doing no other work; beggars, vagrants, prostitutes or persons without indication of source of income and those with unspecified source of subsistence who are not engaged in any economically productive work were treated as non-workers. In 1961 Census the concept for worker was very liberal while 1971 Census concept and procedure was such that some of the marginal workers escaped from being netted. During this Census we have attempted to bring out a true picture by netting all persons who have worked anytime at all during last year. These workers have been further classified into main workers or marginal workers depending on number of days they have worked. Those who have worked for more than 183 days/six months during the last year have been treated as main workers while those who have worked for less than 183 days/six months have been treated as marginal workers. Instead of ten working categories (Taking HHI separately), these workers have been classified in four broad categories. i.e, Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer, Household Industry and Other Worker. Persons having more than one activities have been classified on the basis of time. Activity in which they have devoted most of their time have been taken as their main activity. Brief concepts of these categories are given below :—

Cultivator

For purposes of the Census a person is a Cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation also includes supervision or direction of cultivation.

A person who has given out his/her land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, has not been treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) has not been treated as cultivator.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc. and other crops such as sugarcane, groundnuts, tapioca, etc. and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton, etc., and does not include fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves or working on plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations.

Agricultural Labourer

A person who was working in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share was treated as an agricultural labourer. Such a person had no risk in the cultivation but he/she merely worked in another person's land for wages. Thus an agricultural labourer had no right of lease or contract on land on which he/she was working.

Household Industry

Household Industry was defined as an industry engaged in processing, manufacturing, repairing or servicing conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in a household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under Indian Factories Act.

Other Workers

All workers, i.e., those who have been engaged in some economic activity during the last one year, but who were not cultivators or agricultural labourers or engaged in Household Industry, were treated as 'Other Workers 'OW'. The type of workers that comes under this category of 'OW' include factory workers, plantation workers, those in trade, commerce, business, transport, mining, construction, political or social work, all Government servants, municipal employees, teachers, priests, entertainment artists, etc. In effect, all those who work in any field of economic activity other than cultivator, agricultural labourer or household industry, were recorded as 'Other Workers'.

Literate

A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language was taken as literate. Any one who could merely read but could not write was not treated as literate. It was not necessary that a person who was literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. All children of the age of 4 years or less were treated as illiterate even if the child was going to a school and might have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

As is mentioned earlier the data given in this paper is based on compilation done by the enumerators and as such these figures are provisional meant for immediate needs of the user.

Rural Urban Classification:-

It was decided to retain the definition of an Urban unit as adopted during 1971 Census which is reproduced below:—

- (a) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee etc.
- (b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria :
 - (i) A minimum population of 5,000;
 - (ii) at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits ; and
 - (iii) a density of population of at least 400 per sq. km.(1,000 per sq. mile).

The Directors had discretion in respect of some marginal cases to include, in consultation with the State Governments, some places that had other distinct urban characteristics and to exclude certain areas which could not be considered as urban areas. Following four places were classified as towns for 1981 Census:—

1. Chandigarh City
2. Mani Majra Notified Area Committee
3. Burail
4. Attawa

Chandigarh City and Mani Majra (Notified Area Committee) were classified as towns since 1961 Census. Burail and Attawa have been classified as towns for the first time in 1981 Census.

Out of these, Attawa was a marginal case as its population was a little less than 5,000 persons but it had all other distinct urban characteristics and is located within the boundary of Chandigarh City. It was decided to classify it as a town. Burail and Attawa both are within boundary of Chandigarh City and should have been merged with it but on account of certain administrative reasons Chandigarh Administration could not acquire these areas. But ultimately these places are expected to be merged with Chandigarh City as these are located well with in sectors 42 and 45 of Chandigarh City.

Urban Agglomeration :-

The concept of urban agglomeration adopted for the first time during the 1971 Census was an improvement on the concept of town group adopted in the 1961 Census. It has been decided that the concept of

urban agglomeration will be followed for the 1981 Census and data presented on the same lines as in 1971 Census. The definition of urban agglomeration is as under :—

It must form a continuous urban spread constituting a town and adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with the continuous well recognised urban outgrowths, if any, of such towns. In several areas around a core city and statutory town have come up fairly large well recognised railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps, etc. and even though they are outside the statutory limits of the corporation, municipality or cantonment, they fall within the revenue limits of the village or villages which is or are contiguous to the town. It may not be altogether realistic to treat such areas lying outside the statutory limits of a town as rural units; at the same time each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit. Such areas deserve to be reckoned along with the town and the continuous spread including such urban outgrowths would deserve to be treated as an integrated urban area. Each such agglomeration may be made up of more than one statutory town adjoining one another such as a municipality and the adjoining cantonment and also other adjoining urban outgrowths such as railway colony, university campus, etc. Such outgrowths which did not qualify to be treated as individual towns in their own right should be treated as urban appendages of the units to which they are contiguous.

The following are the possible different situations in which urban agglomeration would be constituted :—

- (i) a city or town with a continuous outgrowth (the part of growth being outside the statutory limits but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages)
- (ii) two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths as in (i) above; and
- (iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form continuous spread.

By applying this concept, Chandigarh urban agglomeration was formed in this Union Territory which constituted of Chandigarh City, Mani Majra (Notified Area Committee) and its outgrowth, Burail and Attawa towns and Buterla and Badheri outgrowths of Chandigarh City. Chandigarh Urban Agglomeration of 1971 Census constituted Chandigarh City and Mani Majra revenue estate i.e. present Mani Majra (Notified Area Committee) and Mani Majra outgrowth. While Burail and Attawa are Census towns located in Chandigarh City, Buterla and Badheri are outgrowths of Chandigarh City which are located in Sector 41 of Chandigarh City.

Physically Handicapped Persons

During the houselisting operations of 1981 Census conducted in May, 1980 in this Union Territory a limited information for number of totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb persons normally residing with the households was collected. This data excluded houseless population and those who were not normal residents. Data collected are given as Statement-5 in Analysis of Results.

**A N A L Y S I S
O F
R E S U L T S**

Growth of Population since 1901

As will be observed from the following Statement-1 the area now comprising Chandigarh Union Territory had a population of 21,967 in 1901 which fell down to 18,437 in 1911 and further to 18,133 in 1921 due to heavy toll taken by epidemics spread in this part of the region. 1931 Census recorded a marginal growth over 1921 when the population increased to 19,783 but it was still less than the population recorded in 1901. There was some increase over 1901 population in 1941 and 1951 when the population was recorded as 22,574 and 24,261 respectively. Chandigarh Capital Project was launched in 1952 and it was made the seat of the erstwhile Punjab State Government, which resulted in migration of thousands of officers and staff and their families, Project Engineers, Building Contractors and Labourers to this place. Consequently there was a tremendous growth in population which increased from 24,261 in 1951 to 119,881 in 1961 recording a growth of 394.13% during the decade. After the re-organisation of the then combined Punjab State into Punjab, Haryana, and Union Territory of Chandigarh in 1966, the City became capital of Punjab and Haryana States and Chandigarh Union Territory. This resulted in a further influx of people due to increase in State Governments staff raising the population from 119,881 in 1961 to 257,251 in 1971 recording a growth rate of 114.59% during the decade of 1961—71. This growth rate though for less than the growth rate recorded during 1951—61 was much above the all India average. The 1981 Census recorded 450,061 souls in this Union Territory as against 257,251 persons in 1971 accounting for a growth rate of 74.95% during the decade 1971—81. Although the growth rate for 1971—81 is much less than that recorded in 1961—71, yet it is nearly three times of the growth rate reported for all India. Since 1901, population of area comprising this Union Territory has recorded a growth of nearly 1948.8% during the last 80 years. Chart I shows that how steep population growth has been recorded by this Union Territory after 1951.

STATEMENT-1
Decadal Variation in Population Since 1901

Union Territory	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh Union Territory	1901	21,967	..	..	12,402	9,565
	1911	18,437	-3,530	-16.07	10,717	7,720
	1921	18,133	-304	-1.65	10,405	7,728
	1931	19,783	+1,650	+9.10	11,300	8,483
	1941	22,574	+2,791	+14.11	12,807	9,767
	1951	24,261	+1,687	+7.47	13,623	10,638
	1961	119,881	+95,620	+394.13	72,576	47,305
	1971	257,251	+137,370	+114.59	147,080	110,171
	*1981	450,061	+192,810	+74.95	254,208	195,853

*Provisional Figures.

Rural and Urban composition of Population

Chandigarh Union Territory is mainly composed of Urban population and proportion of rural population is very low. During 1971 Census urban component of the population was 90.55% which has risen to 93.60% in 1981. There has been a growth of 80.84% in urban component during the decade 1971—81 as against a growth of 18.49% during the same period in rural areas. The growth rate recorded for rural areas is even lower than all India average. The reason for its being low is not due to out migration but due to reduction in rural areas and the increase in urban areas as the Union Territory

Administration have acquired a number of villages for carving out new sectors in Chandigarh City. There has been addition of a number of sectors besides Burail and Attawa have been treated as Census towns and parts of Buterla and Badheri located within the boundary of sector 41 have been treated as urban out-growths of Chandigarh City. Table-1 gives percentages of urban population for each unit. By comparing proportions of urban population of the Urban Units of Union Territory we find that the percentages of Chandigarh City which comprised 85.03% of urban population of the Union Territory have fallen to 82.65% in 1981 while that of Mani Majra (Notified Area Committee) plus Mani Majra outgrowth which was as a whole Mani Majra town in 1971 has recorded an increase from 5.52% to 6.25%. The fall in proportion for Chandigarh City is due to addition of more urban units.

Growth of Urban Agglomeration, cities and towns

The number of towns in this Union Territory has risen from 2 in 1971 to 4 in 1981. As all these towns form part of Chandigarh urban agglomeration, these towns cannot be represented by individual class of towns. There is only one class-I urban agglomeration in this Union Territory, i.e. Chandigarh urban agglomeration. During the decade there has been an addition of 2 new towns and 2 outgrowths in this urban agglomeration. So to say against two components in 1971, i.e. Chandigarh City and Mani Majra town, now we have 7 components viz; Chandigarh City, Buterla outgrowth, Badheri outgrowth, Mani Majra (Notified Area Committee), Mani Majra outgrowth, Burail town and Attawa town. Out of these units Mani Majra town of 1971 has now two units having same jurisdiction as in 1971 and there has been no increase or decrease in area of these two units. Mani Majra was treated as a town for the first time in 1961, while in 1981 only area falling in Mani Majra Notified Area Committee jurisdiction is being treated as a town and rest of Mani Majra of 1971 has been treated as urban outgrowth as will be observed from Table-2. Chandigarh urban agglomeration has recorded a growth rate of 80.84% as against growth rate of 134.67 recorded in the decade 1961—71. There has also been a fall in growth rate of Chandigarh City which has been recorded only 70.06% as against 144.90% in the previous decade. The growth rate recorded by Mani Majra Notified Area Committee plus Mani Majra outgrowth during 1971—81 is more than double (98.06%) than what was recorded in the previous decade (42.81%).

Urban Population by size class of towns

As already stated all urban units in this Union Territory form part of Chandigarh Urban agglomeration which being more than 1 lakh is classified as Class-I. The urban agglomeration has a population of 421,256 persons consisting of 237,153 males and 184,103 females. Components of urban agglomeration arranged in descending order of population have a population as under :—

1. Chandigarh City + Outgrowth	..	377,857
(a) Chandigarh City	..	371,992
(b) Buterla Outgrowth	..	2,405
(c) Badheri Outgrowth	..	3,460
2. Mani Majra (N.A.C.) + Mani Majra Outgrowth	..	28,118
(a) Mani Majra Notified Area Committee	..	22,990
(b) Mani Majra Outgrowth	..	5,128
3. Burail Town	..	11,034
4. Attawa Town	..	4,247

Table-3 shows that all these units have a very low sex ratio, Attawa has recorded the lowest sex ratio of 588 females per 1,000 males,

Distribution of Main Workers

Out of 450,061 persons in this Union Territory, 155,073 persons have been returned as main workers who form 34.46% of the total population, i.e., nearly 2/3rd of the population is either not doing any work or is having some marginal work. Examining sex-wise distribution from Table-4, we find that out of 254,208 males, 137,695 are main workers who form 54.17% of total males and out of 195,853 females only 17,378 are main workers and form 8.87% of female population in this Union Territory. Examining rural and urban percentages we observe that the percentages of main workers in rural areas are more than that of urban areas for persons and males. The percentage of female workers in rural areas is however very low, i.e., 3.08% only, while in urban areas it is three times, i.e., 9.24%. Comparing with 1971 Census percentages, we find that there is an increase in percentages of main workers for total and urban population both for males and females, while for rural areas percentage of male workers has declined from 58.33% to 57.74%. There is however nearly three-fold increase in percentage of rural female workers during 1971-81. From Table-5 we observe that out of 155,073 main workers there are 2,095 Cultivators, 814 Agricultural Labourers, 1,765 workers in Household Industry and 150,399 Other Workers. So to say there is a bulk of other workers in this Union Territory which form 96.99% of total main workers; comparative percentages for Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers and Workers in Household Industry are 1.35, 0.52 and 1.14, respectively. Comparing sex-wise composition, we find that percentage of female main workers as other workers is higher than male other workers. Female main workers in Household Industry also form a higher percentage to the total female workers than male workers in Household Industry. Male main workers in Cultivation and Agricultural Labour form a higher proportion of male main workers than that of females. Examining rural urban dimensions from Table-5, we find that the percentages of both male and female workers as Other Workers are higher in urban areas as compared with rural areas, while that of Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers and Workers in Household Industry are higher in rural areas as compared with Urban areas. Comparing with 1971 percentages we find a tremendous fall in percentages of Cultivators both in rural and urban areas in both sexes except for urban females where there is a little increase over 1971 percentage. It is probably due to a very meager number of female workers as Cultivators. A similar fall has been recorded in percentage of Agricultural Labourers which have fallen from 1.48% to 0.52% in all areas and from 10.44% to 4.07% in rural areas of this Union Territory. There is however, some increase in percentage of female Agricultural Labourers both in total population and in urban population. There is an over all increase in percentage of workers in Household Industry in total, rural and urban areas as well as in both sexes except in case of rural females. The percentage of workers in Household Industry during 1981 has more than doubled from 0.56% to 1.14% as compared with percentages in the previous Census. While there is an increase in Other Workers percentages for total population and total males, there is a decrease in proportion of other workers for total females and urban females. The proportions for other workers in urban areas for persons, males and females have gone down to a little extent due to increase in percentages of workers in Household Industry.

Primary Census Abstract Part-I

Primary Census Abstract Part-I gives us area, population, density, sex ratio, growth rate, literate population and percentage of literates to total population. As area figures for rural and urban units have not been finalised, these could not be published. Density for rural and urban areas have been worked out with provisional area figures. As already discussed in Paper-1 of this Union Territory, this Territory has recorded a density of 3,948 persons per sq. km. Urban areas of this Union Territory have record 5,879 persons per sq. km. while rural areas have recorded a density of 767 persons per sq. km. The sex ratio recorded for this Union Territory is 770 females per 1,000 males. Generally sex ratio for rural areas is higher than urban areas in most of States and Union Territories in our country but in Chandigarh it is contrary to rest of the country as sex ratio in rural areas of this Union Territory is lower than urban areas. It is probably due to cheaper accommodation available in rural areas where most of single member male workers have got settled. This Union Territory has recorded

growth rate of 74.95%, and its rural and urban areas have recorded a growth rate of 18.49% and 80.84%, respectively. 64.68% persons in this Union Territory are literate. Even rural areas of this Union Territory have recorded 44.61% literates which is quite high as compared with most of other States and Union Territories. Percentage of female literates in this Union Territory also stands at 59.30%.

Primary Census Abstract Part-II

It gives us total main workers with break-up of workers by four broad categories, i.e., Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Workers in Household Industry and Other Workers, Marginal Workers and non-workers by sex. We have already discussed in this paper about proportions of main workers by broad industrial category based on Table-5. It is observed from statement-2 that marginal workers in this Union Territory form very little proportions if we compare with persons and males for total, rural and urban areas. However, proportion of female marginal workers is appreciable compared to total female main workers and is quite high especially in rural areas. Statement-3 ~~given below~~ gives us number of marginal female workers per 1,000-female main workers.

Physically Handicapped Persons

Statement-5 gives number of totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb persons collected during houselisting operations in May, 1980 in this Union Territory. This data was collected for normal residents residing in census houses and no data were collected for houseless persons.

STATEMENT-2

**Percentage of marginal workers to total Population
Chandigarh Union Territory**

U.T./U.A./Town/Rural	Total Population		Marginal Workers		Percentage of marginal workers to total population				
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chandigarh Union Territory	450,061	254,208	195,853	1,318	748	570	0.29	0.29	0.29
Chandigarh Urban Agglomeration	421,256	237,153	184,103	1,124	698	426	0.27	0.29	0.23
Chandigarh City+Outgrowth	377,857	212,080	165,777	994	608	386	0.26	0.29	0.23
Mani Majra N.A.C.+ Outgrowth	28,118	15,812	12,306	97	64	33	0.35	0.40	0.27
Burgil Town	11,034	65,86	4,448	19	12	7	0.17	0.18	0.16
Attawa Town	4,247	2,675	1,572	14	14	..	0.33	0.52	
Chandigarh Rural	28,805	17,055	11,750	194	50	144	0.67	0.29	1.23

STATEMENT-3

Female Marginal Workers per 1,000 main Female Workers

State	Total Rural Urban	No. of Main Female Workers	No. of Marginal Female Workers	Female Marginal Workers per 1,000 Main Female Workers
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh Union Territory	Total	17,378	570	33
	Rural	362	144	398
	Urban	17,016	426	25

Statement-4 given below gives percentages of urban population to total population in each State and Union Territory. It is observed from the statement that this Union Territory has the highest proportion of urban population (93.60%) followed by Delhi which has (84.37%) urban population. Arunachal Pradesh has the least proportion of urban population (6.32).

STATEMENT 4

(Provisional)

Urban Population in the States and Union Territories, 1981

Serial No.	India/State/Union Territory	Total Population	Urban Population	Urban Population per cent of total Population
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA*	658,140,676	155,663,699	23.65
	States			
1	Andhra Pradesh	53,592,605	12,457,709	23.25

ERRATA

Page No.	India/Union Territory	Col No.	For	Read
15	3rd line from top	-	(84.37%)	(92.84%)
Statement 4	India	4	155,663,699	156,183,507
-do-	Union Territory Delhi	4	5,227,730	5,752,538
-do-	India	5	23.65	23.73
-do-	Union Territory Delhi	5	84.37	92.34

2	Arunachal Pradesh	628,050	39,715	6.32
3	Chandigarh	450,061	421,256	93.60
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	103,677	6,914	6.67
5	Delhi	6,196,414	5,227,730	84.37
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,082,117	351,235	32.46
7	Lakshadweep	40,237	18,633	46.31
8	Mizoram	487,774	122,765	25.17
9	Pondicherry	604,182	316,085	52.32

*Excludes Assam and Jammu & Kashmir.

STATEMENT-5

Disabled Population by Type of Disability

U.T./District/Tehsil/Urban Agglomeration	Total Rural Urban	Number of Physically Handicapped Persons		
		Blind	Crippled	Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh Union Territory	Total	98	164	83
	Rural	15	19	8
	Urban	83	145	75
Chandigarh District	Total	98	164	83
	Rural	15	19	8
	Urban	83	145	75
Chandigarh Tehsil	Total	98	164	83
	Rural	15	19	8
	Urban	83	145	75
Chandigarh Urban Agglomeration	Urban	83	145	75

**PROVISIONAL
POPULATION TABLES**

TABLE-1

(Provisional figures)

RURAL AND URBAN COMPOSITION OF POPULATION

Serial No.	U.T./District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Population 1981			Percentage of Urban to Total Population		Decennial Growth rate, 1971-81		
		Total	Rural	Urban	1971	1981	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Chandigarh U.T.*	450,061	28,805	421,256	90.55	93.60	74.95	18.49	80.84
I	Chandigarh U.A.	421,256	..	421,256	90.55	93.60	80.84	..	80.84
	(a) Chandigarh City+O.G.	377,857	..	377,857	N.A.	83.96	70.95	..	70.95
	(i) Chandigarh City	371,992	..	371,992	85.03	82.65	70.06	..	70.06
	(ii) Buterla Outgrowth	2,405	..	2,405	N.A.	0.54	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(iii) Badheri Outgrowth	3,460	..	3,460	N.A.	0.77	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(b) Mani Majra N.A.C.+O.G.	28,118	..	28,118	5.52	6.25	98.06	..	98.06
	(i) Mani Majra N.A.C.	22,990	..	22,990	N.A.	5.11	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(ii) Mani Majra O.G.	5,128	..	5,128	N.A.	1.14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(c) Burail Town	11,034	..	11,034	..	2.45	..	..	..
	(d) Attawa Town	4,247	..	4,247	..	0.94	..	..	..
	Chandigarh Rural	28,805	28,805	..	..	..	18.49	18.49	..

Note. *Figures for Chandigarh Union Territory hold good for Chandigarh District and Chandigarh Tehsil; it being a unidistrict and unitehsil Territory.

TABLE-2

(Provisional Figures)

**POPULATION AND GROWTH RATE OF CITIES, URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS AND TOWNS
CHANDIGARH UNION TERRITORY**

Sl. No.	Size Class/U.A.	District	Population			Growth Rate	
			Persons	Males	Females	1961—71	1971—81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	All Classes	Chandigarh	421,256	237,153	184,103	+134.67	+80.84
	Class I—						
	Chandigarh U.A.	Chandigarh	421,256	237,153	184,103	+134.67	+80.84
(a)	Chandigarh City + O.G.	Chandigarh	377,857	212,080	165,777	..	..
	(i) Chandigarh City (E.O.)	Chandigarh	371,992	208,660	163,332	144.90	70.06
	(ii) Buterla O.G.	Chandigarh	2,405	1,378	1,027	N.A.	N.A.
	(iii) Badheri O.G.	Chandigarh	3,460	2,042	1,418	N.A.	N.A.
(b)	Mani Majra NAC+ O.G	Chandigarh	28,118	15,812	12,306	42.81	98.06
	(i) Mani Majra (NAC)	Chandigarh	22,990	12,820	10,170	N.A.	N.A.
	(ii) Mani Majra O.G.	Chandigarh	5,128	2,992	2,136	N.A.	N.A.
(c)	<u>Burail</u>	Chandigarh	11,034	6,586	4,448	N.A.	N.A.
(d)	<u>Attawa</u>	Chandigarh	4,247	2,675	1,572	N.A.	N.A.

E.O.—Estate Office

O.G.—Outgrowth

N.A.C.—Notified Area Committee.

Note.—Places which have been treated as towns for the first time in 1981 are underlined.

TABLE-3
URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE-CLASS OF TOWNS
CHANDIGARH UNION TERRITORY

(Provisional Figures)

Size Class	No. of UAs/ Towns	Population 1981			Proportion of Population in each size class to total urban population		Growth Rate		Sex ratio
		Persons	Males	Females	1971	1981	1961—71	1971—81	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Classes		421,256	237,153	184,103	100·00	100·00	134·67	80·84	776
Class I		421,256	237,153	184,103	100·00	100·00	134·67	80·84	776
Chandigarh U.A.		421,256	237,153	184,103	100·00	100·00	134·67	80·84	776
	Chandigarh City	371,992	208,660	163,332	93·91	88·31	144·90	70·06	783
	Buterla Outgrowth	2,405	1,378	1,027	N.A.	0·57	..	..	745
	Badheri Outgrowth	3,460	2,042	1,418	N.A.	0·82	..	..	694
	Mani Majra N.A.C.	22,990	12,820	10,170	..	5·46	..	..	793
	Mani Majra Outgrowth	5,128	2,992	2,136	..	1·21	..	..	714
	Burail Town	11,034	6,586	4,448	..	2·62	..	..	675
	Attawa Town	4,247	2,675	1,572	..	1·01	..	..	588

TABLE-4

(Provisional Figures)

DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS

U.T./District/Tahsil	Persons Males Females	Total Population 1981	Main Workers 1981	Percentage of workers to total population	
				1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
-TOTAL-					
Chandigarh Union Territory	Persons	450,061	155,073	33.29	34.46
	Males	254,208	137,695	53.96	54.17
	Females	195,853	17,378	5.70	8.87
RURAL					
	Persons	28,805	10,210	35.12	35.45
	Males	17,055	9,848	58.33	57.74
	Females	11,750	362	1.14	3.08
URBAN					
	Persons	421,256	144,863	33.10	34.39
	Males	237,153	127,847	53.48	53.91
	Females	184,103	17,016	6.15	9.24

Note:—Figures for Chandigarh Union Territory hold good for Chandigarh District and Chandigarh Tahsil; it being a uni-district and uni-tahsil Territory.

TABLE-
DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS BY CULTIVATORS,

U.T./District/Tahsil	Persons Males Females	Total Main Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						TOTAL
Chandigarh Union Territory	Persons	155,073	2,095	814	1,765	150,399
	Males	137,695	2,074	744	1,558	133,319
	Females	17,378	21	70	207	17,080
						RURAL
	Persons	10,210	1,396	415	174	8,225
	Males	9,848	1,395	370	167	7,916
	Females	362	1	45	7	309
						URBAN
	Persons	144,863	699	399	1,591	142,174
	Males	127,847	679	374	1,391	125,403
	Females	17,016	20	25	200	16,771

*Note:—**Figures for Chandigarh Union Territory hold good for Chandigarh District and

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND OTHER WORKERS
Percentage of Main Workers in Agriculture, Household Industry and Other work to total workers

Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Workers in Household Industry		Other Workers	
1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2.93	1.35	1.48	0.52	0.56	1.14	95.03	96.99
3.14	1.51	1.57	0.54	0.53	1.13	94.76	96.82
0.19	0.12	0.33	0.40	0.88	1.19	98.60	98.29
22.36	13.67	10.44	4.07	1.39	1.70	65.81	80.56
22.58	14.16	10.35	3.76	1.27	1.70	65.80	80.38
6.25	0.28	16.96	12.43	10.71	1.93	66.08	85.36
0.77	0.48	0.49	0.28	0.46	1.10	98.28	98.14
0.83	0.53	0.53	0.29	0.44	1.09	98.20	98.09
0.08	0.12	0.03	0.15	0.70	1.17	99.19	98.56

Chandigarh Tehsil; it being a undistrict and unitahsil Territory.

PRIMARY CENSUS

Serial No.	State/District/ Tahsil/U.A.	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km ² .	Total Population (Including Institutional and Houseless population)		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Chandigarh U.T.	Total	114.00	450,061	254,208	195,853
		Rural	..	28,805	17,055	11,750
		Urban	..	421,256	237,153	184,103
1	Chandigarh District	Total	114.00	450,061	254,208	195,853
		Rural	..	28,805	17,055	11,750
		Urban	..	421,256	237,153	184,103
	Chandigarh Tahsil	Total	114.00	450,061	254,208	195,853
		Rural	..	28,805	17,055	11,750
		Urban	..	421,256	237,153	184,103
	Chandigarh U.A.	Urban	..	421,256	237,153	184,103

* Note :—Density is provisional as the area figures for Rural and Urban Areas have not been finalised.

ABSTRACT PART-I

(Provisional Figures)

Density of population per Sq. Km.	Females per 1,000 Males	Percentage growth rate of population 1971-81	Literate Population			Literates as per cent of total population		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3,948	770	+ 74.95	291,091	174,953	116,138	64.68	68.82	59.30
767	689	+ 18.49	12,850	8,881	3,969	44.61	52.07	33.78
5,879	776	+ 80.84	278,241	166,072	112,169	66.05	70.03	60.93
3,948	770	+ 74.95	291,091	174,953	116,138	64.68	68.82	59.30
767	689	+ 18.49	12,850	8,881	3,969	44.61	52.07	33.78
5,879	776	+ 80.84	278,241	166,072	112,169	66.05	70.03	60.93
3,948	770	+ 74.95	291,091	174,953	116,138	64.68	68.82	59.30
767	689	+ 18.49	12,850	8,881	3,969	44.61	52.07	33.78
5,879	776	+ 80.84	278,241	166,072	112,169	66.05	70.03	60.93
5,879	776	+ 80.84	278,241	166,072	112,169	66.05	70.03	60.93

PRIMARY CENSUS

Serial No.	State/District/Tahsil/U.A.	Total Rural Urban	Total Main Workers (I to IX)			Total Main Workers as per cent of total population			Cultivators (I)		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Chandigarh U.T.	Total	155,073	137,695	17,378	34.46	54.17	8.87	2,095	2,074	21
		Rural	10,210	9,848	362	35.45	57.74	3.08	1,396	1,395	1
		Urban	144,863	127,847	17,016	34.39	53.91	9.24	699	679	20
1	Chandigarh District	Total	155,073	137,695	17,378	34.46	54.17	8.87	2,095	2,074	21
		Rural	10,210	9,848	362	35.45	57.74	3.08	1,396	1,395	1
		Urban	144,863	127,847	17,016	34.39	53.91	9.24	699	679	20
	Chandigarh Tahsil	Total	155,073	137,695	17,378	34.46	54.17	8.87	2,095	2,074	21
		Rural	10,210	9,848	362	35.45	57.74	3.08	1,396	1,395	1
		Urban	144,863	127,847	17,016	34.39	53.91	9.24	699	679	20
	Chandigarh U.A.	Urban	144,863	127,847	17,016	34.39	53.91	9.24	699	679	20

ABSTRACT PART-II

Agricultural Labourers (II)			Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V (a)			Other Workers III, IV V(b) & VI to IX			Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
814	744	70	1,765	1,558	207	150,399	133,319	17,080	1,318	748	570	293,670	115,765	177,905
415	370	45	174	167	7	8,225	7,916	309	194	50	144	18,401	7,157	11,244
399	374	25	1,591	1,391	200	142,174	125,403	16,771	1,124	698	426	275,269	108,608	166,661
814	744	70	1,765	1,558	207	150,399	133,319	17,080	1,318	748	570	293,670	115,765	177,905
415	370	45	174	167	7	8,225	7,916	309	194	50	144	18,401	7,157	11,244
399	374	25	1,591	1,391	200	142,174	125,403	16,771	1,124	698	426	275,269	108,608	166,661
814	744	70	1,765	1,558	207	150,399	133,319	17,080	1,318	748	570	293,670	115,765	177,905
415	370	45	174	167	7	8,225	7,916	309	194	50	144	18,401	7,157	11,244
399	374	25	1,591	1,391	200	142,174	125,403	16,771	1,124	698	426	275,269	108,608	166,661
399	374	25	1,591	1,391	200	142,174	125,403	16,771	1,124	698	426	275,269	108,608	166,661

PUBLICATION PLAN

For benefit of readers all India Publication Plan is reproduced below:—

The 1981 Census tables will be published as 32 separate series of volumes for all-India and for each State and Union Territory.

The publications series is as follows:

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territories
1	INDIA
	<i>States</i>
2	Andhra Pradesh
3	Assam
4	Bihar
5	Gujarat
6	Haryana
7	Himachal Pradesh
8	Jammu & Kashmir
9	Karnataka
10	Kerala
11	Madhya Pradesh
12	Maharashtra
13	Manipur
14	Meghalaya
15	Nagaland
16	Orissa
17	Punjab
18	Rajasthan
19	Sikkim
20	Tamil Nadu
21	Tripura
22	Uttar Pradesh
23	West Bengal
	<i>Union Territories</i>
24	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
25	Arunachal Pradesh
26	Chandigarh
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
28	Delhi
29	Goa, Daman & Diu
30	Lakshadweep
31	Mizoram
32	Pondicherry

In each of these series (for all-India and each State, Union Territory) the different series of tables (A Series—General Population Tables, B Series—General Economic Tables, etc.) will be brought out as different parts. Apart from these, District Census Handbooks will be published for each district in the country. These will contain the census tables for the district, the Village and Town Primary Census Abstract and the Village and Town Directories. The latter comprise compilations of statistics, external to the census relating to the villages and towns, which in conjunction with census data will be very useful to data users.

For all-India and for each State and Union Territory the census tabulations and reports will be published according to the following plan:—

Part No. and subject covered	Sub-Part No. if any, and the topics covered
1	2
Part I—Administration Report (for official use only)	Part IA—Administration Report—Enumeration Part IB—Administration Report—Tabulation
Part II—General Population Tables	Part II A—General Population Tables—A Series Part II B—Primary Census Abstract
Part III—General Economic Tables	Part III A : B—Series Tables of first priority covering population by economic activity, industrial category of main workers, marginal workers and their cross-classification by age, literacy, educational level sex and non-workers and marginal workers by type of activity, seeking/available for work and their cross-classification by age, literacy, educational level and sex Part III-B : B-Series Tables of second priority covering industrial classification of main workers and marginal workers, occupational classification and class of worker of main worker and main activity and seeking/available for work of marginal workers and non-workers and their cross-classification by age, sex and educational level.
Part IV—Social and Cultural Tables	Part IV-A : C—Series Tables of first priority covering age, sex and marital status composition of the population, single year age returns, educational level and school attendance. Part IV B : C—Series Tables of second priority covering mother tongue, bilingualism and religion of population and household composition.
Part V—Migration Tables	Part V A : D—Series Tables of first priority covering distribution of population by place of birth, migrants of place of last residence by duration of residence and reason for migration and economic activity of migrants reporting 'Employment' as reason and their cross-classification by age and literacy. Part V B : D—Series Tables of second priority covering migration for 'Employment' to urban areas from rural and urban and within State and outside State origins, their composition by age, sex and educational level and seeking/available for work and duration of last residence.
Part VI—Fertility Tables	Part VI A : F—Series Tables of first priority. This part will cover the age at marriage pattern, current fertility and cumulated fertility for ever married and currently married women by present age and duration of marriage at State and district levels. At State level the further cross-classification by the socio-economic factors, religion, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, educational level and occupation will be covered.

1	2
	Part VIB : F—Series Tables of second priority covering the surviving children of currently married women by present age and duration of marriage, religion etc. and also current fertility by duration of marriage at district level.
Part VII—Tables on Houses and Disabled Population	H.—Series Tables covering census houses and their uses and the disabled population by type of disability, with analytical notes.
Part VIII—Household Tables	Part VIIIA : HH—Series Tables covering material of construction of houses occupied by Households, housing facilities available to households, household size and number of couples living in households and households by number of main workers, seeking/available for work and literate members, cultivating and non-cultivating households by tenure of land for general and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households, literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and economic activity of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes households. These tables will also cover the household population by religion of head of household and language mainly spoken in the household.
	Part VIIIB—This part will contain tables HH-17, HH-17SC, and HH-17ST on tenancy.
	Part VIIIC—Report on Households. This will be an analytical report of the data presented in Parts VIII A and VIII B.
Part IX—Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	The S.C. and S.T. Series of tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively, covering industrial categories of main workers and marginal workers, type of activity of marginal workers and non-workers, seeking/available for work among marginal workers and non-workers, age, sex, marital status, composition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population and their educational level (for each Caste/Tribe separately). These tables also cover for Scheduled Tribes, their composition by religion, mother tongue and bilingualism.
Part X—Town Directory, Survey Reports on Towns and Villages	Part X ₁ A—Town Directory. Part X-B—Survey Reports on selected towns. Part X-C—Survey Reports on selected villages.
Part XI	Ethnographic notes and special studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Part XII—Census Atlas	Union and State/Union Territory Census Atlases.
Part XIII—District Census Handbook	Part XIII A—Village and Town Directory. Part XIII B A.—Series Tables—General Population Tables (Tehsil and Town levels) and Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstract.

The following special papers are also planned and will be published as and when they are ready as 1981 Census papers :—

- (a) Special studies taken up by the Directors of Census Operations.
- (b) Special Areas Surveys.
- (c) Special Tables for Standard Urban Area.
- (d) Language Survey Reports.
- (e) Post Enumeration Check Report.
- (f) Age Tables.
- (g) Life Tables.
- (h) Reports on estimates of inter-censal birth and death rates using 1971—81 Life Tables and age data.
- (i) Development of Vital Statistics in India.

Besides these special papers, some monographs based on 1981 Census data on subjects of topical interest to be prepared by scholars will be brought out as 1981 Census Monographs.

It is also proposed to carry out some special studies of 1981 Census data in collaboration with other organisations and the results of such studies will be published as occasional papers of the 1981 Census.

Chandigarh Union Territory has been allotted publication series No. 26. Publication Plan given above is a general plan. Some of the reports mentioned above may not be relevant in case of some States or Union Territories and as such these may not be published. There being no notified Scheduled Tribe in Chandigarh Union Territory report on Tribes will not be brought out. Reports for Post Enumeration check etc. will also not be brought out as these surveys have not been conducted in this Union Territory.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DIRECTORATE

Name of the Officer	Designation
1	2
1. Shri Ardaman Singh	.. Director
2. Shri B. D. Sharma	.. Assistant Director
3. Shri G. D. Singla	.. Assistant Director

OFFICIALS WHO WORKED ON THE (Provisional POPULATION TOTALS—
SUPPLEMENT 1981 CENSUS—PRO

Compilation

1. Shri K. B. Lakhanpal, Investigator.
2. Shri Raj Kumar, Tabulation Officer.
3. Shri Y. R. Grover, Tabulation Officer.
4. Shri M. S. Bhatnagar, Statistical Assistant.
5. Shri A. S. Thakur, Statistical Assistant.
6. Shri Azad Kumar, Statistical Assistant.
7. Shri Mansha Ram, Computer.
8. Shri Vinod Mamik, Computer.
9. Shri Anadi Kumar, Assistant Compiler.
10. Shri Rajinder Kumar, Assistant Compiler.
11. Miss Neelam Dhar, Assistant Compiler.

Mapping

1. Shri Surinderjit Singh, Geographer.
2. Shri P. K. Ghosh, Draftsman.

Printing

1. Shri K. B. Lakhanpal, Investigator.
2. Shri Raj Kumar, Tabulation Officer.
3. Shri Y. R. Grover, Tabulation Officer.
4. Shri M. S. Bhatnagar, Statistical Assistant.
5. Shri A. S. Thakur, Statistical Assistant.

Typing

1. Shri Richpal Singh, Lower Division Clerk.
2. Shri Hakam Singh, Lower Division Clerk.