



CENSUS OF INDIA 1991

SERIES-20

PUNJAB

PAPER-1 OF 1991

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

D.S. JASPAL

Of the Indian Administrative Service
Director of Census Operations, Punjab



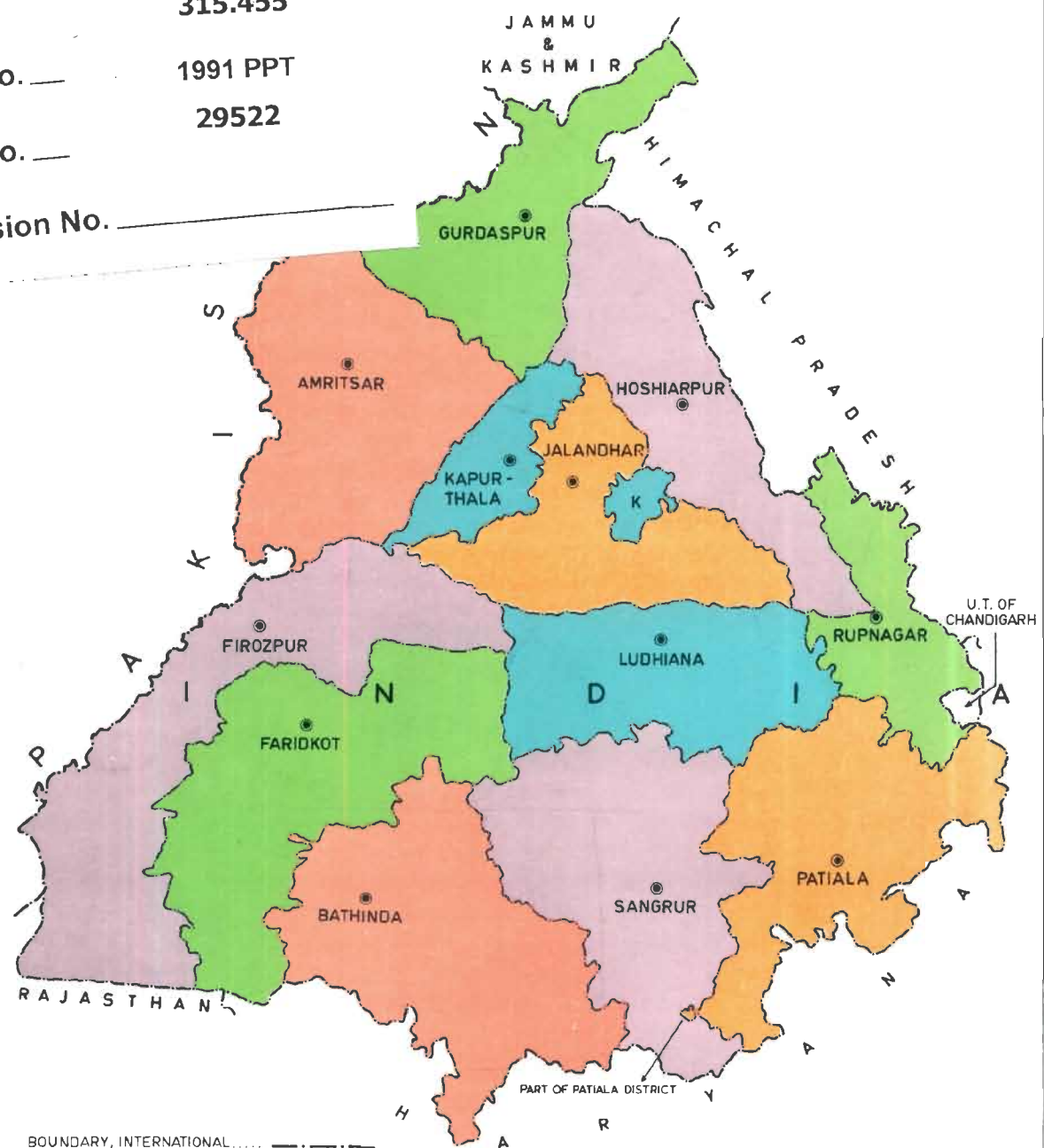
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The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh

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GOVERNOR

RAJ BHAVAN, PUNJAB
CHANDIGARH - 160019



MESSAGE

It is a matter of deep gratification that the 1991 decennial Census Operations have been successfully completed in Punjab State. I have no doubt that the data provided by this massive exercise would prove immensely useful in the planning and formulation of policy programmes for the economic and industrial development of the country at large, and for the State of Punjab, in particular.

It speaks volumes about the efficiency and morale of the administrative machinery in the State that the enumeration of all the individuals inhabiting the State as at sunrise on 1st March 1991 was accomplished by the deployment of about 40,000 census functionaries drawn from the various departments of the government. I congratulate every official of the State involved in this national endeavour for his efforts in making the Census 1991 Operations in Punjab a resounding success.

I am sure that the provisional census data published in Paper-I, being issued by the Directorate of Census Operations, Punjab, would make available first hand information to the government and the public, and give a fair view of the changing demographic profile of the State.

Gen O.P. Malhotra

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In completing successfully the 1991 Census Operations in the State, the main brunt was borne by about forty thousand and odd Census Enumerators and Supervisors drawn from Education, Local Self Government departments and scores of other government and semi-government agencies. I am indebted to them for having completed this noble task zealously and devotedly despite severe constraints.

The Census duties performed by the entire hierarchy of supervisory officers like, Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) Joint/Assistant Commissioners of Municipal Corporations, Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars, Executive Officers of Municipal Committees, Cantonment boards, NACs and the Officers of Special Areas Viz; Universities, Railway Colonies, etc., who acted as Census Charge Officers, deserve special commendation.

But for the supervision of field work done by Additional Deputy Commissioners and Deputy Economic and Statistical Advisers who assisted the Deputy Commissioners in seeing through the entire operations including conducting of training programmes and relaying of population figures, the census taking would not have met such a success in the State.

I am also highly thankful to Shri S.K. Naik, IAS, Secretary, Local Government and Urban Development, Punjab, for acting as a nodal agency and for issuing timely instructions to all the field executives before and during the entire Census Enumeration Operations. The rapport and administrative supervision maintained during Census Operations by the Deputy Commissioners of districts and Commissioners of Municipal Corporations have been quite exemplary. They always stood by me at every odd hour in executing the field operations despite their preoccupations with other important affairs of the State.

I would, however, like to acknowledge a special debt of gratitude to Shri S.L. Kapur, IAS, the Ex-Chief Secretary and Shri Tejendra Khanna, IAS, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government who all along extended me full support, guidance and counsel in executing the multifarious tasks connected with the launching of Census Operations in the State.

I am indeed deeply grateful to Shri A.R. Nanda, Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, for extending his patronage, guidance and support in enabling me to see through the entire Census Operations in the State.

I am beholden to the entire staff and officers of the Directorate of Census Operations, Punjab who worked as devoted missionaries in the field day and night in making all the programmes of census taking a complete success in record time, under extremely trying circumstances.

I must place on record my appreciation for the flawless work done by S/Shri H.L. Kalla, Ajit Singh, D.P. Singh and Harvinder Singh, Deputy Directors and Karan Singh, G.S. Gill, M.L. Sharma, D.P. Jain, Charan Singh, A.S. Dhillon and N.S. Bhadauria, Assistant Directors, who have all ably assisted me in supervising the field Census Operations in the State as also in documenting the data in this Paper in the shortest possible time. The Map Section headed by Shri Surinderjit Singh, Senior Geographer alongwith S/Shri Tejpal Singh, Cartographer, Jiwan Singh, Senior Drawing Assistant, Mrs. Usha Kalra, Artist, Jagjit Singh, Gurdish Singh, Mrs. Sangeeta Rahi and Miss Kavaljit Kaur, Draftsmen did an excellent job in

producing maps, charts and graphs for inclusion in this Paper. Shri Azad Kumar and Smt. Asha Vashisht, Statistical Assistants also did commendable work in compiling and tabulating the data for this Paper.

S/Shri D.P. Jaïn, Assistant Director, V.M. Jolly, Investigator have rendered valuable assistance in seeing through the proofs of this publication.

My thanks are also due to Shri K.C. Pardesi, Confidential Assistant who was assisted by S/Shri Parkash Sharma, Statistical Assistant and Pawan Kumar, Steno for having excellently produced the final typed version of the manuscript for this Paper and relentlessly worked day and night in keeping me informed about the field operations.

And last, but not the least, I must express my sincere gratitude to the people of Punjab State who keenly cooperated with the Census machinery and warmly responded to the census questionnaires enthusiastically.

Dated : 25 March, 1991

D.S. JASPAL
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, PUNJAB

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1991

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Charan Dass
Shadi Singh
Darshan Singh
Kamta Prasad
Puran Chand
Jagdish
Ram Sarup
Bal Krishnan

FIGURES AT A GLANCE: PUNJAB

CENSUS OF INDIA 1991

(Provisional Population Totals)

A. POPULATION	TOTAL	2 01 90 795
	Males	1 06 95 136
	Females	94 95 659
B. DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH: 1981-91		
i) Absolute (Addition over 1981 Population)		34 01 880
ii) Decennial Growth Rate		+ 20.26%
C. DENSITY OF POPULATION		401
		(Per sq. km.)
D. SEX RATIO		888
		(Females per 1,000 males)
E. LITERACY RATE	TOTAL	57.14%
	Males	63.68%
	Females	49.72%

INTRODUCTION AND ANALYSIS OF CENSUS DATA

1. Introduction

Population census taking in India has been accepted as the largest administrative operation in the world which takes place once in ten years in keeping with the provisions of the Census Act of 1948. Though census taking dates back to ancient times in-as-much as Saint Moses is said to have ordered census of his people, in our country there have been mention about census takings in 'Arthshastra' as well. Kautilya, during the days of the Mauryas in the third century B.C., prescribed the collection of population figures as a measure for formulation of state policy for collection of taxes. Even during Akbar's time, the administration report known as 'Ain-i-Akbari' included comprehensive data on population, industry, etc.

In India, the initial concept of modern census taking came into being during the year 1872, but this exercise was non-synchronous one and could make available data for limited areas under the British rule. Thus, very little information about the cultural, economic and basic demographic characteristics of the population was available in the beginning.

Censuses had earlier been conducted in the pre-partition Punjab Province in 1855 and 1868, but these merely took account of persons sleeping under one roof. However, the census year of 1881 was a great leap forward towards a modern census in the country and since then we have been conducting population censuses uninterruptedly which have been depended upon as a voluminous data base for the country and its constituent states. But for these data, the Planners, Administrators, Scholars, Demographers, Researchers, Industrialists and other data users could have hardly formulated programmes of development and policy planning. Thus, the study of population covers not only the number of people and its relation to current and potential resources but also the characteristics of the population and their relations to the society and economy of the state. The detailed census data of the state would prove immensely helpful in throwing light on the social, economic,

cultural and demographic features of its population viz; sectoral classification of population engaged in various economic activities, occupational structure, fertility patterns, measurement of educational levels, growth pattern of various constituent units which would have bearing on the formulation of current and prospective plans even at grass roots level. Moreover, a large variety of data in the tabulated form would be published in a series of publications to be issued by the Census Commissioner of India and State DCOs during the intercensal period.

2. Historical Perspective

In retrospect, the erstwhile territories of Punjab, more than a century before, roughly covered areas lying between the Jamuna river on its east and Sindh river on its west, Northwestern Frontier Province and West Punjab now in Pakistan and present Punjab, Haryana, UTs of Delhi and Chandigarh and some areas of Himachal Pradesh. Thus, it consisted of the most part of the great plains of the five rivers and included some of the most fertile tracts of the then Indian territories. It stretched upto and beyond the peaks of the Central Himalayas in the north and embraced the valleys of Lahul & Spiti and while on the east, it included Delhi and the western borders of the country, on the west, it had trans-Indus territory. It had an area of approx. 2 29 200 sq. kms. in its jurisdiction with a population of 2 27 12 120 persons at the 1881 Census.

The present State of Punjab came into being after reorganisation of States in the year 1966. Punjab covers an area of 50 362 sq. kms., and is now comprised of three administrative divisions which are further constituted of 12 districts and 46 subdivisions. Its provisional population stood at 2 01 90 795 persons on the sunrise of 1st March, 1991.

The current decennial Census, 12th in the series, was preceded by Houselisting Operations conducted in the month of August, 1990. The Enumeration

Operations were, however, launched from 9th Feb. to 28th Feb., 1991 with a revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 1991 and reference date of enumeration as sunrise of 1st March, 1991.

Even though, fund of information collected during the 1991 Census Operations would be published in various volumes in the intercensal period, it has been traditional endeavour of the census organisation to make available to the government and public instantly a photopicture of some salient features of the demographic characteristics of the people of the state. Accordingly, an attempt has been made to present provisional population figures in this volume which has been possible only due to unstinted cooperation rendered by the State Administration and its field hierarchies set up for conducting the 1991 Census in the State.

3. The Conduct of Census 1991 Operations in Punjab

The conducting of 1991 Census Operations in Punjab was preceded with a detailed planning process in the Directorate of Census Operations, Punjab, in keeping with the guidelines issued by the Census Commissioner of India. The entire state was classified into rural and urban areas. The civic status of each town and city determined on the basis of the lists provided by the State Government. In addition certain areas, not otherwise, classified as statutory bodies but having certain urban characteristics according to the guidelines issued by the Census Commissioner of India, were taken as 'census towns'. The rural charges coincided with the jurisdiction of Tahsildars. However, all the smaller towns and Notified Area Committees and Special Areas like, police camps/barracks, universities, railway colonies, jails, hospitals, camps of various medical and technical institutions were taken in as separate Charges and brought under a separate Census Officer. The Corporations were kept under the jurisdiction of Principal City Census Officers. Invariably the Commissioners of Corporations were treated as separate entities and delinked from the jurisdiction of Principal Census Officer of the district (Deputy Commissioner). The District Census Authority, viz; the Deputy Commissioner of district was assisted by District Census Officer (ADC) and Sub-Divisional Census Officer (SDO Civil), Tahsildars etc.

Below these hierarchies, about 40 000 enumerators

and supervisors were drawn from the State Education, Local Self and Revenue Departments.

The population figures in this volume are only provisional and have been compiled by way of consolidating figures in the field itself in scores of Working Sheets and Enumerators' Abstracts which have been compiled in several Census Charge Offices throughout the length and breadth of the State and relayed through wireless, telegraph, telephone and computer network to the Sub-Divisional and District Census Offices for onward transmission to the Director Census Operations, Punjab, and Census Commissioner of India at New Delhi.

As the preparations are afoot to have the tabulations done taking into account the demographic characteristics of each individual of which comprehensive details have been collected in the Individual Slip canvassed by the census enumerator deployed in the field, the final figures would become available only after the processing of data is undertaken in the various Regional Tabulation Offices set up for purposes of bringing out comprehensive data tabulations. Obviously, there are apt to be variations manifesting in the figures that are being released now through this paper and those which would eventually become available in the regular census reports.

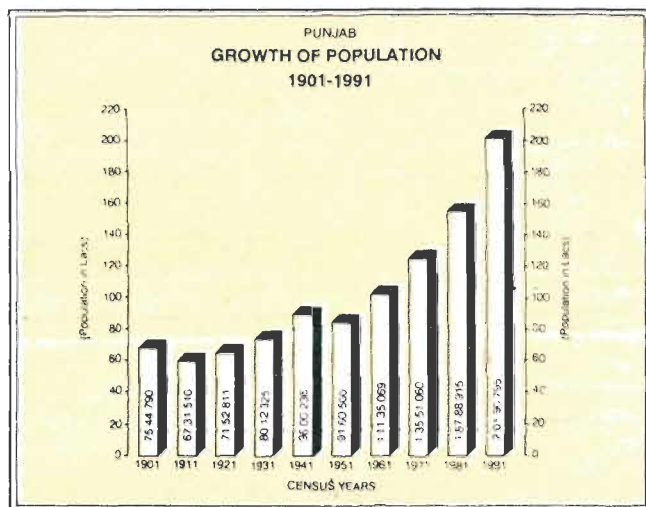
In any case, it would be significantly interesting to analyse the provisional population figures that have been relayed by the Principal District/City Census Officers from their districts/Corporations. Though, the analysis of provisional figures at this stage would tend to suffer from various disabilities because of absence of explanatory variables that bear effect on growth patterns and trends over a period of time, these would, however, become available later for drawing proper inferences and making interpretations of the data. The reader may have to, therefore, bear with these difficulties till the data is properly tabulated and cross-classification is done in keeping with the detailed uniform Tabulation Plan formulated by the Census Commissioner of India for 1991 Census.

4. Analysis of Provisional Population Results—1991 Census Punjab

(i) *State Growth Rate:*

The State of Punjab constituted about 2.44 per cent

of the country's population in 1981 Census whereas its proportion has slightly decreased to 2.39 per cent at the 1991 Census. It continues to retain its 14th rank among the States of India.



Decadal increase in population from 1901 to 1991

The provisional population of Punjab State on the sunrise of 1st March 1991 stood at 2 01 90 795 persons made up of 1 06 95136 males and 94 95 659 females recording a decadal growth rate of 20.26 per cent during 1981-91. Significantly, this is the lowest ever growth rate for the State since Independence. From the table below, it will be seen that the decennial growth rate of population in Punjab has always remained below the National growth rate.

India/Punjab—Growth rate of population

	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91
INDIA	24.80	24.66	23.50
PUNJAB	21.70	23.89	20.26

Interestingly, during 1981-91, the gap between the national and Punjab growth rate has widened further. Indeed, it will be seen that Punjab has been among the states consistently recording a low growth rate.

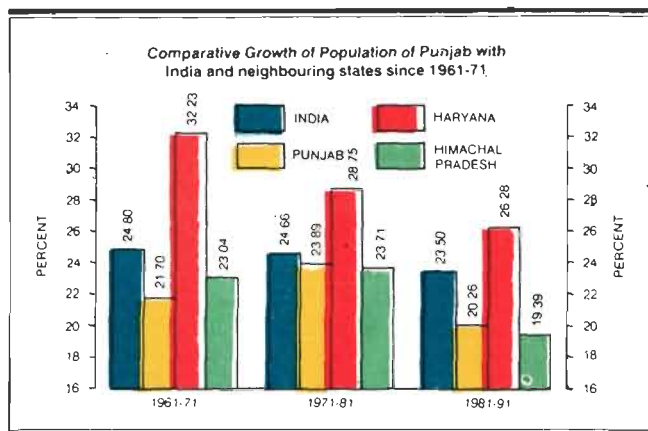
During the decade 1971-81 it recorded the 8th lowest growth rate in India whereas in 1981-91, Punjab's growth rate is 6th lowest among the states and union territories.

(ii) All India Growth Rates: 1981-91 and 1971-81

States and Union Territories Ranked According to Growth Rate: 1991

Rank according to growth rate	State/Union Territory	Growth Rate	
		1981-91	1971-81
1	2	3	4
1	Nagaland	56.86	50.05
2	Delhi	50.64	53.00
3	A & N Islands	47.29	67.93
4	Chandigarh	41.88	75.55
5	Mizoram	38.98	48.55
6	Arunachal Pradesh	35.86	35.15
7	Tripura	33.69	31.92
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33.63	39.78
9	Meghalaya	31.80	32.04
10	Pondicherry	30.60	28.15
11	Jammu & Kashmir	28.92	29.69
12	Manipur	28.56	32.46
13	Daman & Diu	28.43	26.07
14	Lakshadweep	28.40	26.53
15	Rajasthan	28.07	32.97
16	Sikkim	27.57	50.77
17	Madhya Pradesh	26.75	25.27
18	Haryana	26.28	28.75
19	Maharashtra	25.36	24.57
20	Uttar Pradesh	25.16	25.49
21	West Bengal	24.55	23.17
22	Andhra Pradesh	23.82	23.10
23	Assam	23.58	23.36
24	Bihar	23.49	24.06
25	Gujarat	20.80	27.67
26	Karnataka	20.69	26.75
27	Punjab	20.26	23.89
28	Orissa	19.50	20.17
29	Himachal Pradesh	19.39	23.71
30	Goa	15.96	26.74
31	Tamil Nadu	14.94	17.50
32	Kerala	13.98	19.24
	INDIA	23.50	24.66

Further, it is instructive to note that the growth rate trend in Punjab does not fit into a regional pattern. Punjab's immediate neighbour Haryana, for example, displays a growth rate markedly different from Punjab. Himachal's growth rate is, however, closer to Punjab's in 1991 as in 1981, as reflected in the bar chart below. Interestingly, all the states have registered dwindling trends in their growth rates during the period 1981-91.



Population growth rates of Punjab with India and neighbouring states of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh

(iii) Density of Population

The density of an area is taken to denote the number of persons per sq. km. Since 1961 the density of population in Punjab has been exhibiting a steady increase. The table below reflects the trend in the growth in density of population in Punjab in relation to the average density at the national level.

National/Punjab Density of Population

India/Punjab	1961	1971	1981	1991
India	142	177	216	267
Punjab	221	269	333	401

It will be noted that Punjab's population density is well above the national average and during the last decade the gap between the all-India average density and State average density has slightly widened.

Among the districts of Punjab, Ludhiana has taken lead in maintaining a density of 629 at the 1991 Census as against 510 per sq. km. registered by Jalandhar at the 1981 census. Firozpur, Bathinda and Faridkot

continue to be the low density districts in the State at the 1991 Census as well.

The table below illustrates the comparative trends in the density of population of different states/UTs during 1981 and 1991 censuses:

Comparative Density of States/Union Territories: 1981 and 1991

State/Union Territory	1991	1981
1 Delhi	6 319	4 494
2 Chandigarh	5 620	3 961
3 Lakshadweep	1 615	1 258
4 Pondicherry	1 605	1 229
5 Daman & Diu	906	705
6 West Bengal	766	615
7 Kerala	747	655
8 Bihar	497	402
9 Uttar Pradesh	471	377
10 Tamil Nadu	428	372
11 Punjab	401	333
12 Haryana	369	292
13 Goa	316	272
14 Assam	284	230
15 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	282	211
16 Tripura	262	196
17 Maharashtra	256	204
18 Andhra Pradesh	241	195
19 Karnataka	234	194
20 Gujarat	210	174
21 Orissa	202	169
22 Madhya Pradesh	149	118
23 Rajasthan	128	100
24 Himachal Pradesh	92	77
25 Manipur	82	64
26 Meghalaya	78	60
27 Jammu & Kashmir	76	59
28 Nagaland	73	47
29 Sikkim	57	45
30 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	34	23
31 Mizoram	33	23
32 Arunachal Pradesh	10	8
INDIA	267	216

Delhi, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry continue to be the highly dense areas in the country. However, Punjab continues to maintain its 11th position among the States/UTs of India insofar as its density (401 persons per sq. km) is concerned and is far higher than the National average (267).

(iv) Population Growth Trends in Punjab Districts

With the exception of Ludhiana district, all the other districts of Punjab have returned lower growth rates in 1981-1991 as compared to 1971-81.

Punjab: Population and Growth Rates: 1981-91 & 1971-81

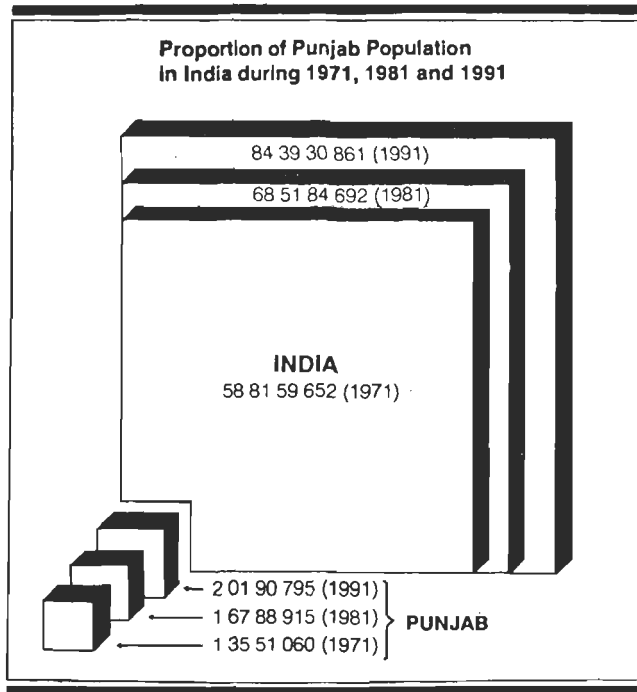
State/ District	Population		Growth Rate	
	1991	1981	1981-91	1971-81
PUNJAB	2 01 90 795	1 67 88 915	+20.26	+23.89
Amritsar	25 01 731	21 88 490	+14.31	+19.23
Ludhiana	24 25 868	18 17 651	+33.46	+28.06
Jalandhar	20 33 994	17 34 574	+17.26	+19.26
Patiala	19 04 321	15 68 898	+21.38	+29.55
Gurdaspur	17 65 834	15 13 435	+16.68	+23.10
Faridkot	17 25 212	14 39 319	+19.86	+24.49
Sangrur	17 01 663	14 10 250	+20.66	+22.99
Ferozpur	15 99 501	13 04 713	+22.59	+25.14
Bathinda	15 54 948	13 04 606	+19.19	+27.24
Hoshiarpur	14 30 210	12 45 374	+14.84	+18.39
Rupnagar	905 629	716 356	+26.42	+30.46
Kapurthala	641 884	545 249	+17.72	+26.95

It will be seen that because of the high growth rate witnessed by Ludhiana during 1981-91, its population has nearly caught up with Amritsar, the district with the largest population in the State. The growth rate of Amritsar has declined from 19.23 per cent in 1971-81 to 14.31 in 1981-91. After Ludhiana, the district with the fastest growth rate in 1981-91 is Rupnagar (26.42%) though it falls considerably short of the growth rate witnessed by this district during 1971-81 (30.46%).

Districts which have recorded growth rates almost at par with the State average are; Faridkot (19.86%) and Bathinda (19.19%) while those which have recorded rates far below the State average are; Amritsar district (14.31%) and Hoshiarpur district (14.84%). However, Kapurthala district (17.72%)

Jalandhar district (17.26%) and Gurdaspur district (16.68%) are indicating moderate growth rates. Ferozpur, Patiala and Sangrur districts have, however, registered higher growth rate than that of the State as a whole.

Punjab constitutes currently about 2.39 per cent of the country's population having decreased its proportion from 2.44 per cent in 1981 Census.



Population of Punjab recorded at 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses in proportion to India

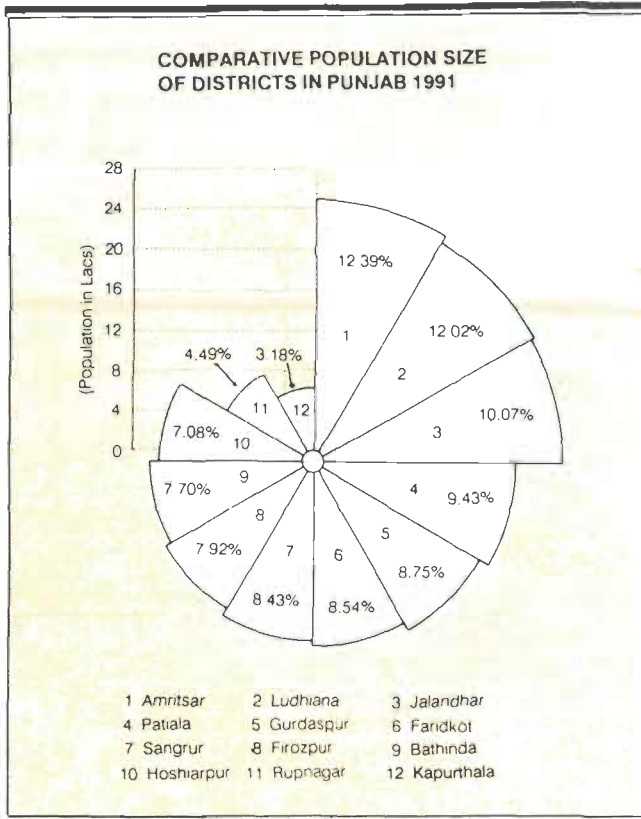
There is no noticeable change discernible in 1991 Census in the ranking of majority of districts in terms of the proportional population content insofar as the position taken by them at the 1981 Census is concerned.

Interestingly, proportion of population in Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts has shown a declining trend during 1991 Census but in case of only Ludhiana district, there is some significant increase discernible in its proportional share of population. There is, however, very marginal difference in the proportion of population in the remaining districts in comparison to corresponding proportions at the 1981 Census.

Among the districts of the State, Amritsar continues to be the most populous district registering a proportion of 12.39 per cent population of the State. This is closely followed by Ludhiana district (12.02%).

Contribution by Jalandhar and Patiala districts is of the order of 10.07 per cent and 9.43 per cent respectively. Whereas Gurdaspur, Faridkot, Sangrur, Firozpur, Bathinda and Hoshiarpur districts take into account each a proportion of population varying between 8.75 per cent and 7.08 per cent, the districts of Rupnagar and Kapurthala each share a proportion as low as 4.49 per cent and 3.18 per cent of the total population respectively.

The chart below gives a visual picture of the comparative population size of districts in 1991:



Proportion of population in the districts of state.

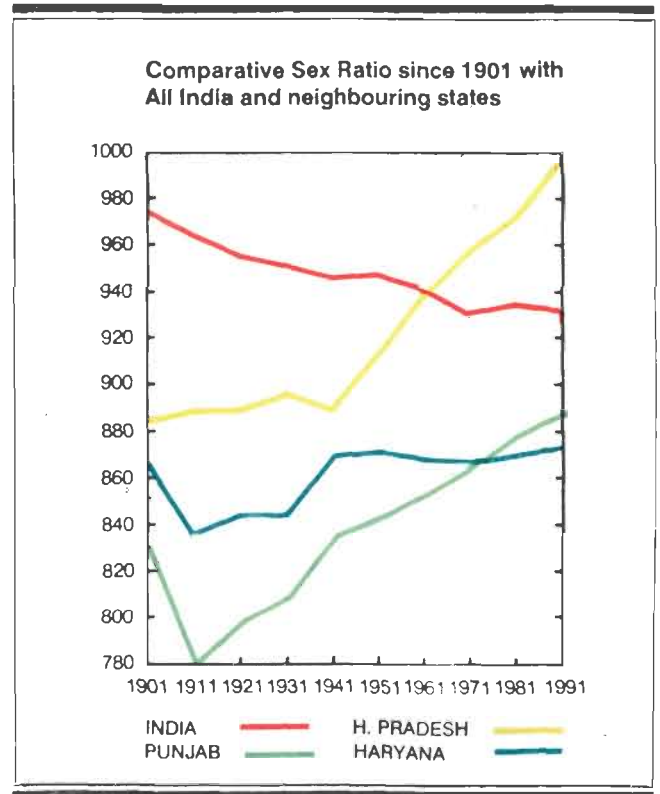
(v) Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is used to denote the number of females per thousand males.

A significant feature of Punjab population is the preponderance of males over females. Of 2 01 90 795 persons returned at the 1991 Census, 1 06 95 136 are males and 94 95 659 females, there being 11 99 477 females fewer than males. With a ratio of 888 females per thousand males, Punjab tends to maintain low sex

ratio in the country. There has, however, been a substantial incline discernible in the ratio since 1921.

Figures of sex ratio depicted on the graph for the country and two neighbouring states viz., Haryana and Himachal Pradesh alongwith this State show some interesting trends.



Females per 1 000 males in Punjab with comparative figures of India, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh

Punjab State makes a striking contrast with the country in respect of sex ratio. Whereas sex ratio of the country (929) is declining, the ratio of the State (888) is increasing consistently in comparison to neighbouring Haryana State but far below the corresponding ratio obtained in Himachal Pradesh (996) and India as a whole.

Between the districts, several disparities in respect of sex ratios are noticeable in the State (see Table below). Hoshiarpur district which was at the top in sex ratio in 1981 continues to occupy the same position in 1991 also, having registered a ratio of 946 as against 915 in 1981. District Ludhiana continues to remain at the bottom with a sex ratio of 854 now against 859 in 1981.

Comparative Sex Ratio: Districtwise

Punjab/District	1991	1981
PUNJAB	888	879
Hoshiarpur	946	915
Jalandhar	905	893
Kapurthala	904	898
Firozpur	900	884
Patiala	894	863
Rupnagar	887	861
Bathinda	884	864
Faridkot	884	882
Amritsar	881	871
Sangrur	876	860
Gurdaspur	875	907
Ludhiana	854	859

(vi) Population Growth trends in Cities (1 lac & above)

In 1981 there were seven cities with a population exceeding one lac. In 1991 Census this number had increased to ten with the addition of Hoshiarpur, Moga and Abohar. Among Class 1 cities, the highest growth rate was recorded by Ludhiana city 66.72 per cent. The comparative decadal growth rates of the ten major cities of Punjab recorded during 1981-91 and 1971-81 are reflected in the table below:-

Punjab: Population and Growth Rates of Cities (1 lac & above): 1981-91 & 1971-81

City	Population		Growth Rate	
	1991	1981	1981-91	1971-81
Ludhiana	10 12 062	6 07 052	+66.72	+51.32
Amritsar	7 09 456	5 94 844	+19.27	+30.79
Jalandhar	5 19 530	4 08 196	+27.27	+37.85
Patiala	2 68 521	2 06 254	+30.19	+36.55
Bathinda	1 59 114	1 27 363	+24.93	+94.99
Pathankot	1 47 130	1 10 039	+33.71	+40.73
Hoshiarpur	1 22 528	85 648	+43.06	+48.46
Moga	1 10 867	80 272	+38.11	+30.26
Abohar	1 07 016	86 334	+23.96	+46.52
Batala	1 06 062	1 01 966	+4.02	+33.31

It will be noted from the above table that the trend towards expansion of cities is unrelenting. However, significantly, with the exception of Ludhiana and Moga the remaining eight cities have recorded lower growth rates during the decade 1981-91 compared to 1971-81.

Mohali (SAS Nagar) turns out to be the fastest growing town in Punjab with a staggering growth rate of 140.55 per cent, the population having increased from 32 351 in 1981 to 77 820 in 1991.

(vii) Literacy

Detailed figures of literate population by sex in each district have been depicted in Table 4 annexed. In 1991 Census all children below 7 years have been treated as illiterates, whereas children below age 5 years were treated as illiterate in 1971 and 1981 censuses. It is, therefore, not possible to compare these data with those returned in previous decades at this stage as the final population of aged 7 and above in 1991 Census would become available after processing of data is finalised. However, literacy rate of Punjab in 1991 Census has been worked out by taking estimated population of persons aged 7 and above. There is, however, on the whole, a significant increasing trend discernible in the proportion of literates in the state since 1971 census. Female literacy in the state is, however, showing quite a leap forward from census to census. The comparative picture with previous decades has been indicated in the following statement:

Punjab: Literacy Rates, 1971-1991

Year	Persons	Sexes	
		Males	Females
1971	38.69	46.22	29.91
1981	48.12 (46.36)	55.52 (53.33)	39.64 (38.37)
1991	57.14	63.68	49.72

Note 1: Literacy rates for 1971 relate to population aged 5 and above. The rates for the years 1981 and 1991 relate to population 7 and above. The literacy rates for population aged 5 and above in 1981 have been shown in parentheses.

Note 2: In 1991 Census all children below age 7 years have been treated as illiterates. In 1971 and 1981 censuses, all children below age 5 years were treated as illiterates. The population aged 7 and above in 1991 is not based on actual census count, but is based on estimated proportion and is, therefore, provisional. The final population aged 7 and above will be available when the Primary Census Abstract is finalised later.

STATEMENT I

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

State/Union Territory	Population 1991			Sex Ratio		Density		Growth Rate	
	Persons	Males	Females	1981	1991	1981	1991	1971-81	1981-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
INDIA	84 39 30 861	43 75 97 929	40 63 32 932	934	929	216	267	24.66	23.50
Andhra Pradesh	6 63 04 854	3 36 23 738	3 26 81 116	975	972	195	241	23.10	23.82
Arunachal Pradesh	8 58 392	4 61 242	3 97 150	862	861	8	10	35.15	35.86
Assam	2 22 94 562	1 15 79 693	1 07 14 869	N.A.	925	230	284	23.36	23.58
Bihar	8 63 38 853	4 51 47 280	4 11 91 573	946	912	402	497	24.06	23.49
Goa	11 68 622	5 93 563	5 75 059	975	969	272	316	26.74	15.96
Gujarat	4 11 74 060	2 12 72 388	1 99 01 672	942	936	174	210	27.67	20.80
Haryana	1 63 17 715	87 05 379	76 12 336	870	874	292	369	28.75	26.28
Himachal Pradesh	51 11 079	25 60 894	25 50 185	973	996	77	92	23.71	19.39
Jammu & Kashmir	77 18 700	40 14 100	37 04 600	892	923	59	76	29.69	28.92
Karnataka	4 48 17 398	2 28 61 409	2 19 55 989	963	960	194	234	26.75	20.69
Kerala	2 90 11 237	1 42 18 167	1 47 93 070	1 032	1 040	655	747	19.24	13.98
Madhya Pradesh	6 61 35 862	3 42 32 048	3 19 03 814	941	932	118	149	25.27	26.75
Maharashtra	7 87 06 719	4 06 52 056	3 80 54 663	937	936	204	256	24.57	25.36
Manipur	18 26 714	9 31 511	8 95 203	971	961	64	82	32.46	28.56
Meghalaya	17 60 626	9 04 308	8 56 318	954	947	60	78	32.04	31.80
Mizoram	6 86 217	3 56 672	3 29 545	919	924	23	33	48.55	38.98
Nagaland	12 15 573	6 43 273	5 72 300	863	890	47	73	50.05	56.86
Orissa	3 15 12 070	1 59 79 904	1 55 32 166	981	972	169	202	20.17	19.50
Punjab	2 01 90 795	1 06 95 136	94 95 659	879	888	333	401	23.89	20.26
Rajasthan	4 38 80 640	2 29 35 895	2 09 44 745	919	913	100	128	32.97	28.07
Sikkim	4 03 612	2 14 723	1 88 889	835	880	45	57	50.77	27.57
Tamil Nadu	5 56 38 318	2 82 17 947	2 74 20 371	977	972	372	428	17.50	14.94
Tripura	27 44 827	14 10 545	13 34 282	946	946	196	262	31.92	33.69
Uttar Pradesh	13 87 60 417	7 37 45 994	6 50 14 423	885	882	377	471	25.49	25.16
West Bengal	6 79 82 732	3 54 61 898	3 25 20 834	911	917	615	766	23.17	24.55
A & N Islands	2 77 989	1 52 737	1 25 252	760	820	23	34	67.93	47.29
Chandigarh	6 40 725	3 57 411	2 83 314	769	793	3 961	5 620	75.55	41.88
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1 38 542	70 927	67 615	974	953	211	282	39.78	33.63
Daman & Diu	1 01 439	51 452	49 987	1 062	972	705	906	26.07	28.43
Delhi	93 70 475	51 20 733	42 49 742	808	830	4 194	6 319	53.00	50.64
Lakshadweep	51 681	26 582	25 099	975	944	1 258	1 615	26.53	28.40
Pondicherry	7 89 416	3 98 324	3 91 092	985	982	1 228	1 605	28.15	30.60

- Notes :
1. In 1981, Census was not conducted in Assam. Based on the 1971 Census and the 1991 Census provisional results the population as of 1981 has been interpolated.
 2. As a consequence of the revised estimates for Assam for the year 1981, the total population of India as of 1981 has been estimated as 68 33 29 097 as against earlier published figures of 68 51 84 692.
 3. As a consequence of the revised figures the decadal growth rate for India during 1971-81 has been estimated as 24.66.
 4. 1991 Census has not yet been conducted in J. & K. The figures are as per projections prepared by the Standing Committee of Experts.

STATEMENT II

LITERACY

State/Union Territory	Total Population 1991			Literate population aged 7 +		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JNDIA*	83 62 12 161	43 35 83 829	40 26 28 332	36 17 13 246	23 01 50 363	13 15 62 883
Andhra Pradesh	6 63 04 854	3 36 23 738	3 26 81 116	2 48 40 456	1 56 75 060	91 65 396
Arunachal Pradesh	8 58 392	4 61 242	3 97 150	2 82 147	1 90 691	91 456
Assam	2 22 94 562	1 15 79 693	1 07 14 869	96 31 529	58 62 115	37 69 414
Bihar	8 63 38 853	4 51 47 280	4 11 91 573	2 68 54 389	1 91 76 364	76 78 025
Goa	11 68 622	5 93 563	5 75 059	7 82 002	4 40 396	3 41 606
Gujarat	4 11 74 060	2 12 72 388	1 99 01 672	2 12 65 393	1 30 70 534	81 94 861
Haryana	1 63 17 715	87 05 379	76 12 336	74 31 708	48 72 757	25 58 951
Himachal Pradesh	51 11 079	25 60 894	25 50 185	27 24 609	16 02 266	11 22 343
Karnataka	4 48 17 398	2 28 61 409	2 19 55 989	2 10 74 117	1 28 68 146	82 05 971
Kerala	2 90 11 237	1 42 18 167	1 47 93 070	2 26 57 985	1 15 08 235	1 11 49 750
Madhya Pradesh	6 61 35 862	3 42 32 048	3 19 03 814	2 34 91 956	1 61 01 046	73 90 910
Maharashtra	7 87 06 719	4 06 52 056	3 80 54 663	4 28 00 914	2 61 93 454	1 66 07 460
Manipur	18 26 714	9 31 511	8 95 203	8 95 223	5 42 513	3 52 710
Meghalaya	17 60 626	9 04 308	8 56 318	6 89 419	3 77 281	3 12 138
Mizoram	6 86 217	3 56 672	3 29 545	4 62 246	2 50 962	2 11 284
Nagaland	12 15 573	6 43 273	5 72 300	6 21 048	3 60 526	2 60 522
Orissa	3 15 12 070	1 59 79 904	1 55 32 166	1 29 11 905	83 92 320	45 19 585
Punjab	2 01 90 795	1 06 95 136	94 95 659	99 52 965	58 97 599	40 55 366
Rajasthan	4 38 80 640	2 29 35 895	2 09 44 745	1 36 18 272	1 01 43 275	34 74 997
Sikkim	4 03 612	2 14 723	1 88 889	1 86 779	1 15 502	71 277
Tamil Nadu	5 56 38 318	2 82 17 947	2 74 20 371	3 03 83 416	1 80 66 226	1 23 17 190
Tripura	27 44 827	14 10 545	13 34 282	13 68 567	8 21 403	5 47 164
Uttar Pradesh	13 87 60 417	7 37 45 994	6 50 14 423	4 68 71 095	3 32 68 503	1 36 02 592
West Bengal	6 79 82 732	3 54 61 898	3 25 20 834	3 27 19 340	2 00 53 418	1 26 65 922
A & N Islands	2 77 989	1 52 737	1 25 252	1 70 349	1 02 839	67 510
Chandigarh	6 40 725	3 57 411	2 83 314	4 26 009	2 52 922	1 73 087
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1 38 542	70 927	67 615	45 073	30 582	14 491
Daman & Diu	1 01 439	51 452	49 987	61 497	35 968	25 529
Delhi	93 70 475	51 20 733	42 49 742	59 49 528	35 70 973	23 78 555
Lakshadweep	51 681	26 582	25 099	33 562	19 046	14 516
Pondicherry	7 89 416	3 98 324	3 91 092	5 09 746	2 87 441	2 22 305

* Excludes figures for Jammu and Kashmir

STATEMENT II

LITERACY

Percentage of literates to estimated population aged 7 and above

1981			1991			State/Union Territory
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
43.56	56.37	29.75	52.11	63.86	39.42	INDIA*
35.66	46.83	24.16	45.11	56.24	33.71	Andhra Pradesh
25.54	35.11	14.01	41.22	51.10	29.37	Arunachal Pradesh
NA	NA	NA	53.42	62.34	43.70	Assam
32.03	46.58	16.51	38.54	52.63	23.10	Bihar
65.71	76.01	55.17	76.96	85.48	68.20	Goa
52.21	65.14	38.46	60.91	72.54	48.50	Gujarat
43.85	58.49	26.89	55.33	67.85	40.94	Haryana
51.17	64.27	37.72	63.54	74.57	52.46	Himachal Pradesh
46.20	58.72	33.16	55.98	67.25	44.34	Karnataka
81.56	87.74	75.65	90.59	94.45	86.93	Kerala
34.22	48.41	18.99	43.45	57.43	28.39	Madhya Pradesh
55.83	69.66	41.01	63.05	74.84	50.51	Maharashtra
49.61	64.12	34.61	60.96	72.98	48.64	Manipur
42.02	46.62	37.15	48.26	51.57	44.78	Meghalaya
74.26	79.37	68.60	81.23	84.06	78.09	Mizoram
50.20	58.52	40.28	61.30	66.09	55.72	Nagaland
40.96	56.45	25.14	48.55	62.37	34.40	Orissa
48.12	55.52	39.64	57.14	63.68	49.72	Punjab
30.09	44.76	13.99	38.81	55.07	20.84	Rajasthan
41.57	52.98	27.35	56.53	64.34	47.23	Sikkim
54.38	68.05	40.43	63.72	74.88	52.29	Tamil Nadu
50.10	61.49	38.01	60.39	70.08	50.01	Tripura
33.33	47.43	17.18	41.71	55.35	26.02	Uttar Pradesh
48.64	59.93	36.07	57.72	67.24	47.15	West Bengal
63.16	70.88	53.15	73.74	79.68	66.22	A & N Islands
74.81	78.89	69.31	78.73	82.67	73.61	Chandigarh
32.70	44.69	20.38	39.45	52.07	26.10	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
59.91	74.45	46.51	73.58	85.67	61.38	Daman & Diu
71.93	79.28	62.57	76.09	82.63	68.01	Delhi
68.42	81.24	55.32	79.23	87.06	70.88	Lakshadweep
65.14	77.09	58.08	74.91	83.91	65.79	Pondicherry

STATEMENT III

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES RANKED ACCORDING TO POPULATION 1991

Rank according to population	States/Union Territory	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1	Uttar Pradesh	13 87 60 417	7 37 45 994	6 50 14 423
2	Bihar	8 63 38 853	4 51 47 280	4 11 91 573
3	Maharashtra	7 87 06 719	4 06 52 056	3 80 54 663
4	West Bengal	6 79 82 732	3 54 61 898	3 25 20 834
5	Andhra Pradesh	6 63 04 854	3 36 23 738	3 26 81 116
6	Madhya Pradesh	6 61 35 862	3 42 32 048	3 19 03 814
7	Tamil Nadu	5 56 38 318	2 82 17 947	2 74 20 371
8	Karnataka	4 48.17 398	2 28 61 409	2 19 55 989
9	Rajasthan	4 38 80 640	2 29 35 895	2 09 44 745
10	Gujarat	4 11 74 060	2 12 72 388	1 99 01 672
11	Orissa	3 15 12 070	1 59 79 904	1 55 32 166
12	Kerala	2 90 11 237	1 42 18 167	1 47 93 070
13	Assam	2 22 94 562	1 15 79 693	1 07 14 869
14	Punjab	2 01 90 795	1 06 95 136	94 95 659
15	Haryana	1 63 17 715	87 05 379	76 12 336
16	Delhi	93 70 475	51 20 733	42 49 742
17	Jammu & Kashmir	77 18 700	40 14 100	37 04 600
18	Himachal Pradesh	51 11 079	25 60 894	25 50 185
19	Tripura	27 44 827	14 10 545	13 34 282
20	Manipur	18 26 714	9 31 511	8 95 203
21	Meghalaya	17 60 626	9 04 308	8 56 318
22	Nagaland	12 15 573	6 43 273	5 72 300
23	Goa	11 68 622	5 93 563	5 75 059
24	Arunachal Pradesh	8 58 392	4 61 242	3 97 150
25	Pondicherry	7 89 416	3 98 324	3 91 092
26	Mizoram	6 86 217	3 56 672	3 29 545
27	Chandigarh	6 40 725	3 57 411	2 83 314
28	Sikkim	4 03 612	2 14 723	1 88 889
29	A & N Islands	2 77 989	1 52 737	1 25 252
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1 38 542	70 927	67 615
31	Daman & Diu	1 01 439	51 452	49 987
32	Lakshadweep	51 681	26 582	25 099
33	INDIA	84 39 30 861	43 75 97 929	40 63 32 932

STATEMENT IV

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES RANKED ACCORDING TO GROWTH RATE 1991

Rank according to growth rate	State/Union Territory	Growth Rate	
		1971-81	1981-91
1	2	3	4
1	Nagaland	50.05	56.86
2	Delhi	53.00	50.64
3	A & N Islands	67.93	47.29
4	Chandigarh	75.55	41.88
5	Mizoram	48.55	38.98
6	Arunachal Pradesh	35.15	35.86
7	Tripura	31.92	33.69
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	39.78	33.63
9	Meghalaya	32.04	31.80
10	Pondicherry	28.15	30.60
11	Jammu & Kashmir	29.69	28.92
12	Manipur	32.46	28.56
13	Daman & Diu	26.07	28.43
14	Lakshadweep	26.53	28.40
15	Rajasthan	32.97	28.07
16	Sikkim	50.77	27.57
17	Madhya Pradesh	25.27	26.75
18	Haryana	28.75	26.28
19	Maharashtra	24.57	25.36
20	Uttar Pradesh	25.49	25.16
21	West Bengal	23.17	24.55
22	Andhra Pradesh	23.10	23.82
23	Assam	23.36	23.58
24	Bihar	24.06	23.49
25	Gujarat	27.67	20.80
26	Karnataka	26.75	20.69
27	Punjab	23.89	20.26
28	Orissa	20.17	19.50
29	Himachal Pradesh	23.71	19.39
30	Goa	26.74	15.96
31	Tamil Nadu	17.50	14.94
32	Kerala	19.24	13.98
	INDIA	24.66	23.50

STATEMENT V

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES RANKED ACCORDING TO SEX RATIO 1991

Rank according to sex ratio	State/Union Territory	Sex Ratio	
		1971-81	1981-91
1	2	3	4
1	Kerala	1 032	1 040
2	Himachal Pradesh	973	996
3	Pondicherry	985	982
4	Orissa	981	972
5	Andhra Pradesh	975	972
6	Tamil Nadu	977	972
7	Daman & Diu	1 062	972
8	Goa	975	969
9	Manipur	971	961
10	Karnataka	963	960
11	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	974	953
12	Meghalaya	954	947
13	Tripura	946	946
14	Lakshadweep	975	944
15	Maharashtra	937	936
16	Gujarat	942	936
17	Madhya Pradesh	941	932
18	Assam	N.A.	925
19	Mizoram	919	924
20	Jammu & Kashmir	892	923
21	West Bengal	911	917
22	Rajasthan	919	913
23	Bihar	946	912
24	Nagaland	863	890
25	Punjab	879	888
26	Uttar Pradesh	885	882
27	Sikkim	835	880
28	Haryana	870	874
29	Arunachal Pradesh	862	861
30	Delhi	808	830
31	A & N Islands	760	820
32	Chandigarh	769	793
	INDIA	934	929

TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, GROWTH RATE AND DENSITY OF POPULATION BY DISTRICTS

State/District	Population 1991			Sex Ratio (Females Per 1,000 Males)		Density of Population Per Km ²		Decennial Growth Rate of Population	
	Persons	Males	Females	1981	1991	1981	1991	1971-1981	1981-1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUNJAB	2 01 90 795	1 06 95 136	94 95 659	879	888	333	401	+ 23.89	+ 20.26
1. Gurdaspur	17 65 834	9 41 910	8 23 924	907	875	425	492	+ 23.10	+ 16.68
2. Amritsar	25 01 731	13 30 308	11 71 423	871	881	430	491	+ 19.23	+ 14.31
3. Ferozpur	15 99 501	8 42 050	7 57 451	884	900	222	272	+ 25.14	+ 22.59
4. Ludhiana	24 25 868	13 08 509	11 17 359	859	854	471	629	+ 28.06	+ 33.46
5. Jalandhar	20 33 994	10 67 672	9 66 322	893	905	510	598	+ 19.26	+ 17.26
6. Kapurthala	6 41 884	3 37 062	3 04 822	898	904	334	393	+ 26.95	+ 17.72
7. Hoshiarpur	14 30 210	7 34 812	6 95 398	915	946	321	369	+ 18.39	+ 14.84
8. Rupnagar	9 05 629	4 79 875	4 25 754	861	887	344	434	+ 30.46	+ 26.42
9. Patiala	19 04 321	10 05 386	8 98 935	863	894	342	415	+ 29.55	+ 21.38
10. Sangrur	17 01 663	9 06 837	7 94 826	860	876	276	333	+ 22.99	+ 20.66
11. Bathinda	15 54 948	8 25 212	7 29 736	864	884	235	280	+ 27.24	+ 19.19
12. Faridkot	17 25 212	9 15 503	8 09 709	882	884	251	301	+ 24.49	+ 19.86

TABLE 2
DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

State/District	Percentage Decadal variation in Population								
	1901— 1911	1911— 1921	1921— 1931	1931— 1941	1941— 1951	1951— 1961	1961— 1971	1971— 1981	1981— 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUNJAB	- 10.78	+ 6.26	+ 12.02	+ 19.82	- 4.58	+ 21.56	+ 21.70	+ 23.89	+ 20.26
1. Gurdaspur	- 11.44	+ 1.99	+ 13.26	+ 18.99	- 0.45	+ 15.24	+ 25.34	+ 23.10	+ 16.68
2. Amritsar	- 13.98	+ 5.52	+ 20.20	+ 25.16	- 15.68	+ 12.26	+ 19.64	+ 19.23	+ 14.31
3. Firozpur	+ 3.57	+ 23.15	+ 4.25	+ 23.42	- 12.08	+ 24.25	+ 19.71	+ 25.14	+ 22.59
4. Ludhiana	- 22.99	+ 9.78	+ 18.69	+ 22.15	+ 0.62	+ 25.95	+ 28.22	+ 28.06	+ 33.46
5. Jalandhar	- 12.59	+ 2.59	+ 14.77	+ 19.45	- 6.46	+ 16.32	+ 18.62	+ 19.26	+ 17.26
6. Kapurthala	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	+ 16.51	+ 24.94	+ 26.95	+ 17.72
7. Hoshiarpur	- 7.22	+ 0.99	+ 11.30	+ 13.46	- 7.46	+ 9.61	+ 20.75	+ 18.39	+ 14.84
8. Rupnagar	- 13.36	- 0.78	+ 9.83	+ 13.89	+ 5.91	+ 24.61	+ 15.27	+ 30.46	+ 26.42
9. Patiala	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	+ 36.90	+ 26.76	+ 29.55	+ 21.38
10. Sangrur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	+ 24.42	+ 20.16	+ 22.99	+ 20.66
11. Bathinda	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	+ 33.68	+ 23.76	+ 27.24	+ 19.19
12. Faridkot	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	+ 31.18	+ 17.19	+ 24.49	+ 19.86

TABLE 3

STATEMENT SHOWING CITIES AND URBAN AGGLOMERATION WITH A POPULATION OF 1 00 000 AND ABOVE

Sl. No.	Name of City and Urban Agglomeration	Provisional Population 1991			Sex Ratio	Total Literates *		
		Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Ludhiana	10 12 062	5 62 880	4 49 182	798	6 33 357	3 70 186	2 63 171
2.	Amritsar	7 09 456	3 76 721	3 32 735	883	4 59 753	2 58 359	2 01 394
3.	Jalandhar	5 19 530	2 77 633	2 41 897	871	3 48 077	1 96 331	1 51 746
4.	Patiala (U.A.)	2 68 521	1 40 742	1 27 779	908	1 82 323	95 452	86 871
5.	Bathinda	1 59 114	85 380	73 734	864	96 075	56 499	39 576
6.	Pathankot (U.A.)	1 47 130	74 147	72 983	984	95 927	51 403	44 524
7.	Hoshiarpur	1 22 528	65 225	57 303	879	84 570	47 973	36 597
8.	Moga (U.A.)	1 10 867	58 982	51 885	880	64 893	36 906	27 987
9.	Abohar	1 07 016	57 772	49 244	852	58 659	35 203	23 456
10.	Batala (U.A.)	1 06 062	57 388	48 674	848	57 948	32 963	24 985

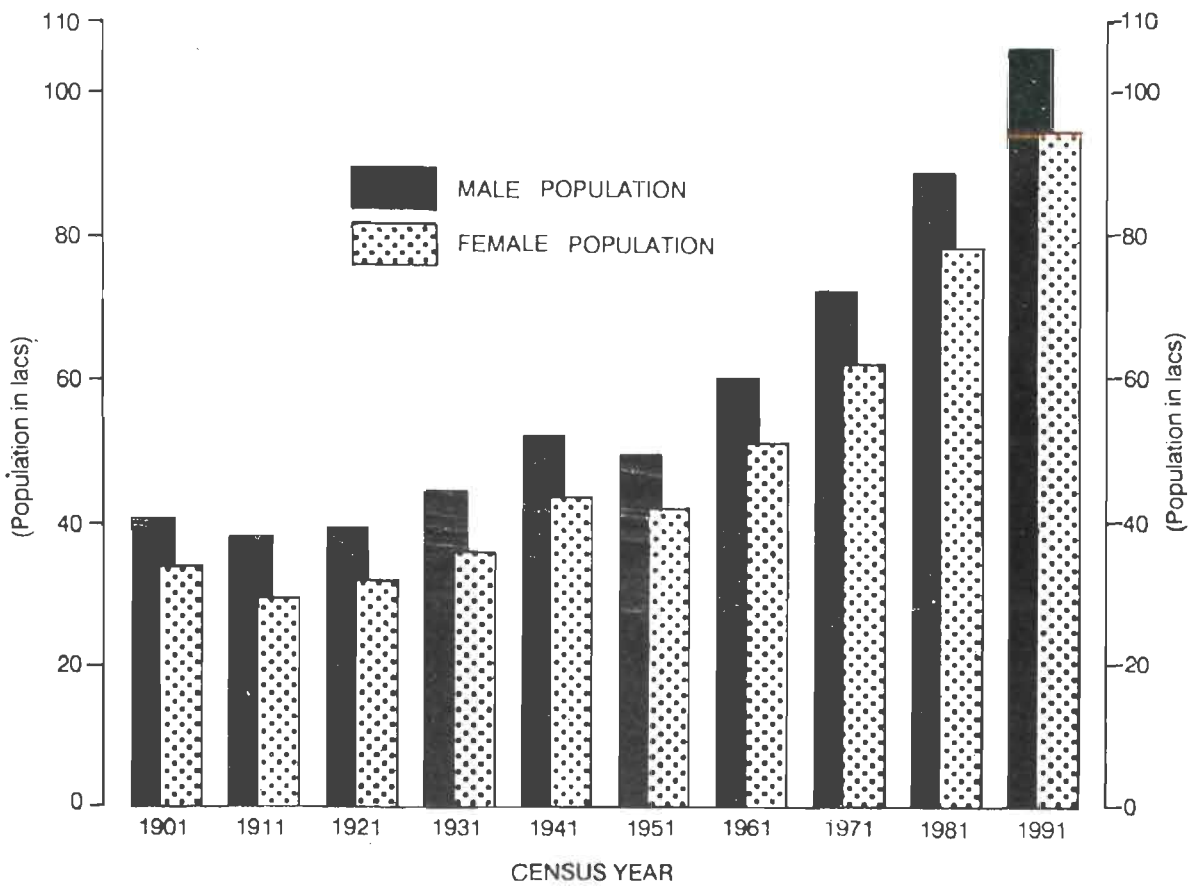
Note: * Excludes children in the age group 0-6 who are treated as illiterates in the 1991 Census.

TABLE 4
LITERACY

State/District	Total Population 1991			Literate Population 1991 *		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PUNJAB	2 01 90 795	1 06 95 136	94 95 659	99 52 965	58 97 599	40 55 366
1. Gurdaspur	17 65 834	9 41 910	8 23 924	9 44 932	5 67 340	3 77 592
2. Amritsar	25 01 731	13 30 308	11 71 423	11 85 649	7 05 441	4 80 208
3. Firozpur	15 99 501	8 42 050	7 57 451	6 40 987	3 99 545	2 41 442
4. Ludhiana	24 25 868	13 08 509	11 17 359	13 97 846	8 14 360	5 83 486
5. Jalandhar	20 33 994	10 67 672	9 66 322	11 95 572	6 84 775	5 10 797
6. Kapurthala	6 41 884	3 37 062	3 04 822	3 43 247	1 98 612	1 44 635
7. Hoshiarpur	14 30 210	7 34 812	6 95 398	8 54 681	4 87 563	3 67 118
8. Rupnagar	9 05 629	4 79 875	4 25 754	5 17 242	3 08 084	2 09 158
9. Patiala	19 04 321	10 05 386	8 98 935	9 38 903	5 49 005	3 89 898
10. Sangrur	17 01 663	9 06 837	7 94 826	6 58 925	4 04 056	2 54 869
11. Bathinda	15 54 948	8 25 212	7 29 736	5 58 488	3 46 759	2 11 729
12. Faridkot	17 25 212	9 15 503	8 09 709	7 16 493	4 32 059	2 84 434

Note: * Exclude children in the age group 0-6 who are treated as illiterates in the 1991 Census.

PUNJAB
GROWTH OF POPULATION BY SEX
1901-1991

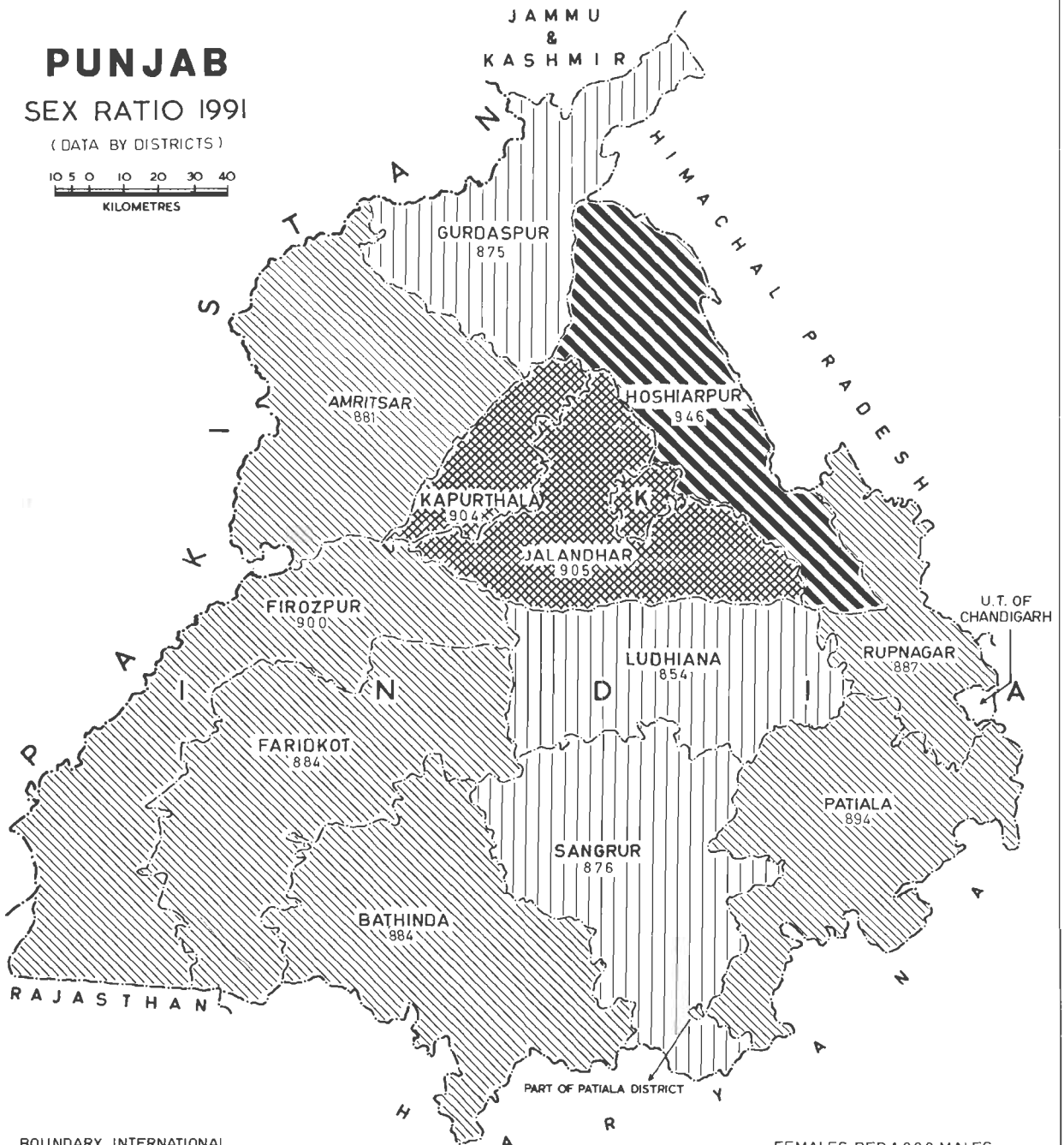


Male and female population recorded during 1901 to 1991 Censuses

PUNJAB

SEX RATIO 1991

(DATA BY DISTRICTS)



BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
 " STATE / U.T.
 " DISTRICT.
 POCKET FOR KAPURTHALA K

FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

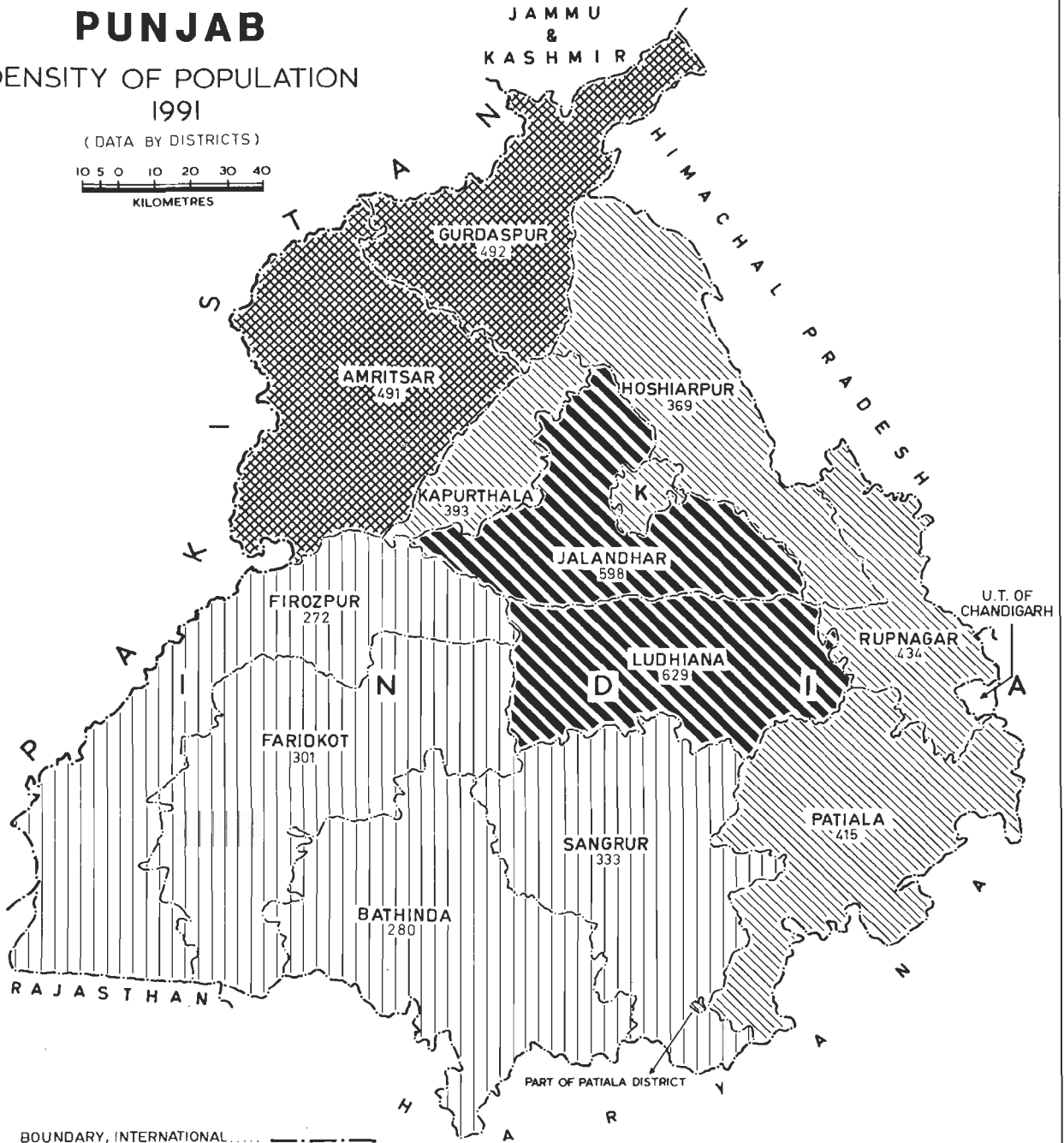
- 921 AND ABOVE
- 901-920
- State Average 888
- 881-900
- 880 AND BELOW

The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.

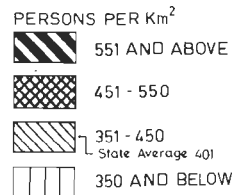
PUNJAB

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1991

(DATA BY DISTRICTS)



BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
 " STATE / U.T.
 " DISTRICT
 POCKET FOR KAPURTHALA K

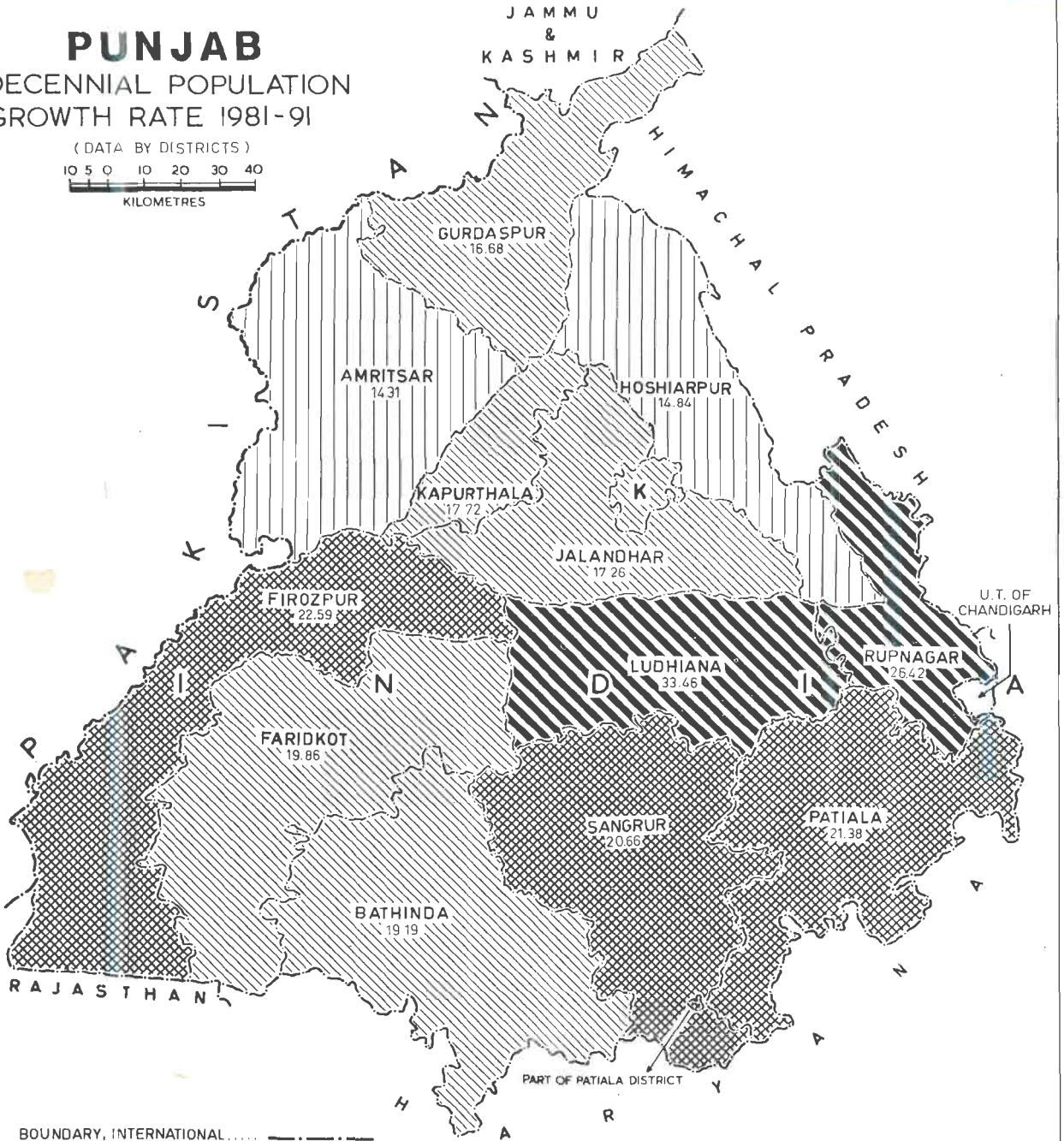
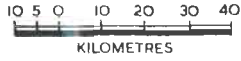


The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh

PUNJAB

DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE 1981-91

(DATA BY DISTRICTS)



BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
 " STATE /U.T.
 " DISTRICT
 POCKET FOR KAPURTHALA K

PERCENTAGE INCREASE

	25.01 AND ABOVE
	20.01 — 25.00 —State Average 20.26
	15.01 — 20.00
	15.00 AND BELOW

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The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.

