



CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES—15

PUNJAB

Paper I of 1971

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

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1971 CENSUS AT A GLANCE

PUNJAB STATE (PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS)

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| A. Population | .. Total | .. 13,472,972 |
| | Males | .. 7,192,305 |
| | Females | .. 6,280,667 |
| B. Decennial Population— | | |
| Growth Rate 1961—71 | .. | 21.00 per cent |
| C. Density of population | .. | 268 per sq. km. |
| D. Sex Ratio | .. | 873 females per 1,000 males |
| E. Literacy Rate | .. Total | .. 33.39 per cent |
| | Males | .. 40.06 per cent |
| | Females | .. 25.75 per cent |

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The figures presented in this Paper give some basic characteristics of the population as on sun-rise of 1st April, 1971 as recorded at the 1971 Census of India. These figures, however, are only the crude totals compiled from the Abstracts furnished by the Census Enumerators themselves from the Census schedules. The figures so compiled from the Abstracts, collected from about 25,000 Enumerators in the Punjab State, are bound to have their own limitations and are thus purely provisional which can be confirmed later only after the Census schedules have been fully processed in the Tabulation Offices. After the final tabulation, apart from providing the primary census data down to every village, Enumerator's Block of a town, a series of cross tabulation of census data will be made to present the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population in a meaningful way such as by sex, broad-age groups, educational levels, etc. It is our anxiety to make available to the Government and the people the provisional results of the 1971 Census Count as quickly as possible after the conclusion of Enumeration from the 10th March, 1971 to 31st March, 1971 with revisional round from 1st April, 1971 to 3rd April, 1971, which has impelled us to compile and present the Paper on provisional population figures.

2. The new Punjab State was created as a result of the re-organisation of the composite Punjab State on 1st November, 1966. There have been further changes since then in the administrative boundaries of various districts and tehsils in the new State of Punjab on a number of occasions. All these changes have been taken into account by us in the presentation of these data. The presently constituted Punjab State, comprising of 11 districts and 42 tehsils, has been correlated to show corresponding areas of these administrative units as at the time of the 1961 Census to ensure comparability of Census data at the two different points of time.

3. The statement on page 5 shows the ranking of States/Union Territories in population size in India. Again, the statement on page 6 shows distribution of population, sex-ratio, growth rate and density of population by State/Union Territory in India. The Punjab State accounts for only 2.46% of the population of India and ranks as the 14th State at the 1971 Census. Its ranking was 13th at the 1961 Census. This is due to lower population growth rate in the Punjab State compared to some other States.

Who does not know : that many of our tensions and failures are due to spiralling population growth. But still very few have responded in the country to the urgent call of mother-earth which is bending under the strain

of dreadful population explosion which is obviously beyond its "carrying capacity". Punjab's population, according to the provisional figures, has mounted to 13,472,972 against 11,135,069 at the 1961 Census thereby showing a decennial population growth rate of 21 per cent. All the same it is a matter of pride for the family planners that Punjab is one of the two States (other is Himachal Pradesh) which showed a lower growth rate of population than the All-India average both in 1971 and 1961 (Decennial growth rate of population in India was 21.64 in 1951—61 and 24.57 in 1961—71). In some of the States of India like Nagaland, Assam, Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir, the decennial growth rate is 39.64, 33.51, 31.36 and 29.60 respectively.

4. Table I on page 17 shows distribution of population, sex-ratio, growth rate and density of population by districts. Punjab, one of the smaller States in India, holds the 6th position in density of population. As against the all-India density of population of 182 per sq. Kilometer, it is 268 in Punjab in 1971. Jullundur with 418 and Ludhiana with 369 per sq. Kilometer at 1971 Census are the most densely populated districts in the State.

5. The male population in Punjab is 7,192,305 against female population of 6,280,667 at the 1971 Census. This reveals that male population is about 9 lacs more than the female population in Punjab. Against the all-India sex ratio of 932 at the 1971 Census, it is only 873 females per 1000 males in Punjab. However, it is gratifying that the man-woman ratio has improved from 854 in 1961 to 873 in 1971 in Punjab. The lesser number of women is a chronic state of affairs in the Punjab State and has been a prominent characteristic of the previous population censuses.

It is only in the Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur districts where the sex ratio is far above the State average, i.e., 926 in Hoshiarpur and 902 in Gurdaspur districts. The lowest sex ratio is in Sangrur (846), followed by Patiala (852) and Ludhiana (855).

6. Table II on page 18 shows decadal percentage variation in population since 1901 district-wise in the Punjab State. One striking point emanating from this Table is the absolute decline in population during 1901—11 and 1941—51. The decade ending 1911 had a series of epidemics which took a heavy toll of human life. The mass migration of the Muslims in the wake of partition led to a net decrease in the over all population in districts where they lived in large numbers and this explains the decline in the decade ending 1951. The growth rate for the decades 1951—61 and 1961—71 is somewhat stable.

7. Table III on page 18 shows population by sex of cities over one lac population in 1971 and the growth rate of population in 1961—71. Of our four cities, with one lac population and over, Ludhiana has recorded the highest growth rate of 64 per cent during 1961—71, second being Jullundur with 33 per cent, third being Patiala with 21 per cent and fourth being Amritsar with 15 per cent. Thus Ludhiana City takes the lead over all other important cities in the State in urbanization with all its attending hazards of environmental deterioration, congested roads and over-crowded living areas.

8. Table IV on page 19 shows percentage of literate population to total population by districts. Percentage of literates to total population was 26.74 in 1961 and 33.39 in 1971, showing a literacy growth rate of 24.87 per cent between 1961—71. Ludhiana district with 42.47 per cent literacy rate leads all other districts with Jullundur as a close second with 41.26 per cent. Bhatinda (23.37 per cent), Sangrur (23.82 per cent) and Ferozepur (27.62 per cent) districts are at the lower rungs in literacy. Ludhiana and Jullundur districts lead the State in the matter of female literacy also (against the State figure of 25.75 per cent for female literacy, Ludhiana is 35.42 per cent and Jullundur 33.26 per cent). Bhatinda with 15.58 per cent and Sangrur with 16.76 per cent in female literacy are at the lower rungs. In male literacy Hoshiarpur district with 49.23 per cent leads the State closely followed by Ludhiana (48.49 per cent) and Jullundur (48.36 per cent). At the other end are Sangrur and Bhatinda districts with 29.80 per cent and 30.06 per cent respectively.

9. To ensure complete coverage, the entire State was divided into Census Enumerators, Blocks on the basis of houselisting done in the State in March, 1970. On the average, an Enumerator was required to cover a population of 600 in an urban block and 750 in a rural block. For every five Enumerators, a Supervisor was also put in position. The enumeration agency did this job basically on an honorary basis, except for a small amount to meet out-of-pocket expenses. Each building and Census house was allotted a number and metallic house numbering plates were affixed thereon. Block notional maps were drawn up for each Census Block and supplied to the Census Enumerators along with the Abridged Houselist for each Block.

It has been, by and large, a complete, peaceful and successful decennial census with the whole-hearted co-operation of thousands of Government officials and the wide awake public of this State.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I must acknowledge my gratitude to my colleague Shri H. S. Kwatra, Deputy Director of Census Operations Punjab (HQ) and his assistants S/Shri D. P. Jain and Gurmit Singh Gill, Tabulation Officers and other members of the staff who have worked round the clock to ensure prompt release of the Provisional figures of the 1971 Census of this State—in almost record time. My special thanks are also due to my colleagues in the Regional Offices and District Census Officers who left no stone unturned to compile and relay figures at various levels in a record time for the release of this Paper on the 15th April, 1971.

We are also indebted to Shri Gurpartap Singh Srao, Dy. Controller, Printing & Stationery and his staff for all the help given to us at various stages of Census enumeration in the printing of various Forms and Schedule at very short notices.

CHANDIGARH
April 15, 1971

P. L. SONDHI
Director, Census Operations
Punjab.

MESSAGE BY THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA

The decennial Population Census of India is a gigantic operation of great national importance. It is a kind of national stock-taking, as it were. In the modern age, the Census has become an indispensable instrument of policy and development planning. The Census is not a mere counting of heads but a scientific enquiry intended to present a complete and objective picture of man in his social, cultural and economic setting. A Census is the product of great co-operative endeavour between the Government and the people. The success of the Census depends on the truthful answers to the Census questionnaire that every citizen is expected to furnish when the enumerator calls at his door. The information collected of individual at a Census is treated as confidential under law and it can be used only as statistical data.

The forthcoming Census of India in 1971 will be a landmark, as it marks the completion of hundred years of census-taking in the country; and so, is of special significance to the nation. It is my hope that every citizen will fully co-operate in this great national task.

V. V. GIRI
President of India.

MESSAGE BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

1971 is a decennial census year in our country. It also marks the completion of a hundred years of census taking in India.

India is on the threshold of momentous changes in the social and economic life of the people. These have to be based on the knowledge of the state of the people and accurate assessment of their needs. The Census provides such an assessment.

In our country the Census is an operation of gigantic magnitude. Over a million trained census-takers will go into action on the 10th of March, 1971. They will visit every household throughout the length and breadth of the country, and collect data on the important demographic, social and economic characteristics of every individual.

The success of a census depends on the wholehearted cooperation of the people. Every single individual is an equal partner in this great national venture. I appeal to every one to extend the fullest cooperation to the Census enumerators.

NEW DELHI:
March 3, 1971.

INDIRA GANDHI
Prime Minister of India.

1971 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RANKING OF STATES/UNION TERRITORIES
IN POPULATION SIZE

| Rank in 1971 | States and Union Territories in order of Population size | Population 1971 | Percentage to total population of India | Rank in 1961 |
|--------------------|--|--------------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | INDIA | 546,955,945 | 100.00 | |
| | STATES | | | |
| 1 | Uttar Pradesh | 88,299,453 | 16.14 | 1 |
| 2 | Bihar | 56,387,296 | 10.31 | 2 |
| 3 | Maharashtra | 50,295,081 | 9.20 | 3 |
| 4 | West Bengal | 44,440,095 | 8.12 | 5 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 43,394,951 | 7.93 | 4 |
| 6 | Madhya Pradesh | 41,449,729 | 7.58 | 7 |
| 7 | Tamil Nadu | 41,103,125 | 7.51 | 6 |
| 8 | Mysore | 29,224,046 | 5.34 | 8 |
| 9 | Gujarat | 26,660,929 | 4.87 | 9 |
| 10 | Rajasthan | 25,724,142 | 4.70 | 10 |
| 11 | Orissa | 21,934,827 | 4.01 | 11 |
| 12 | Kerala | 21,280,397 | 3.89 | 12 |
| 13 | Assam | 14,857,314 | 2.72 | 14 |
| 14 | Punjab | 13,472,972 | 2.46 | 13 |
| 15 | Haryana | 9,971,165 | 1.82 | 15 |
| 16 | Jammu & Kashmir | 4,615,176 | 0.84 | 16 |
| 17 | Delhi | 4,044,338 | 0.74 | 18 |
| 18 | Himachal Pradesh | 3,424,332 | 0.63 | 17 |
| 19 | Tripura | 1,556,822 | 0.29 | 19 |
| 20 | Manipur | 1,069,555 | 0.20 | 20 |
| 21 | Meghalaya | 983,336 | 0.18 | 21 |
| 22 | Goa, Daman & Diu | 1,857,180 | 0.16 | 22 |
| 23 | Nagaland | 515,561 | 0.10 | 23 |
| 24 | Pondicherry | 471,347 | 0.09 | 24 |
| 25 | N.E.F.A. | 444,744 | 0.08 | 25 |
| 26 | Chandigarh | 256,979 | 0.05 | 26 |
| 27 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 115,090 | 0.02 | 27 |
| 28 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 74,165 | 0.01 | 28 |
| 29 | L.M. & A. Islands | 31,798 | 0.01 | 29 |

1971—CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

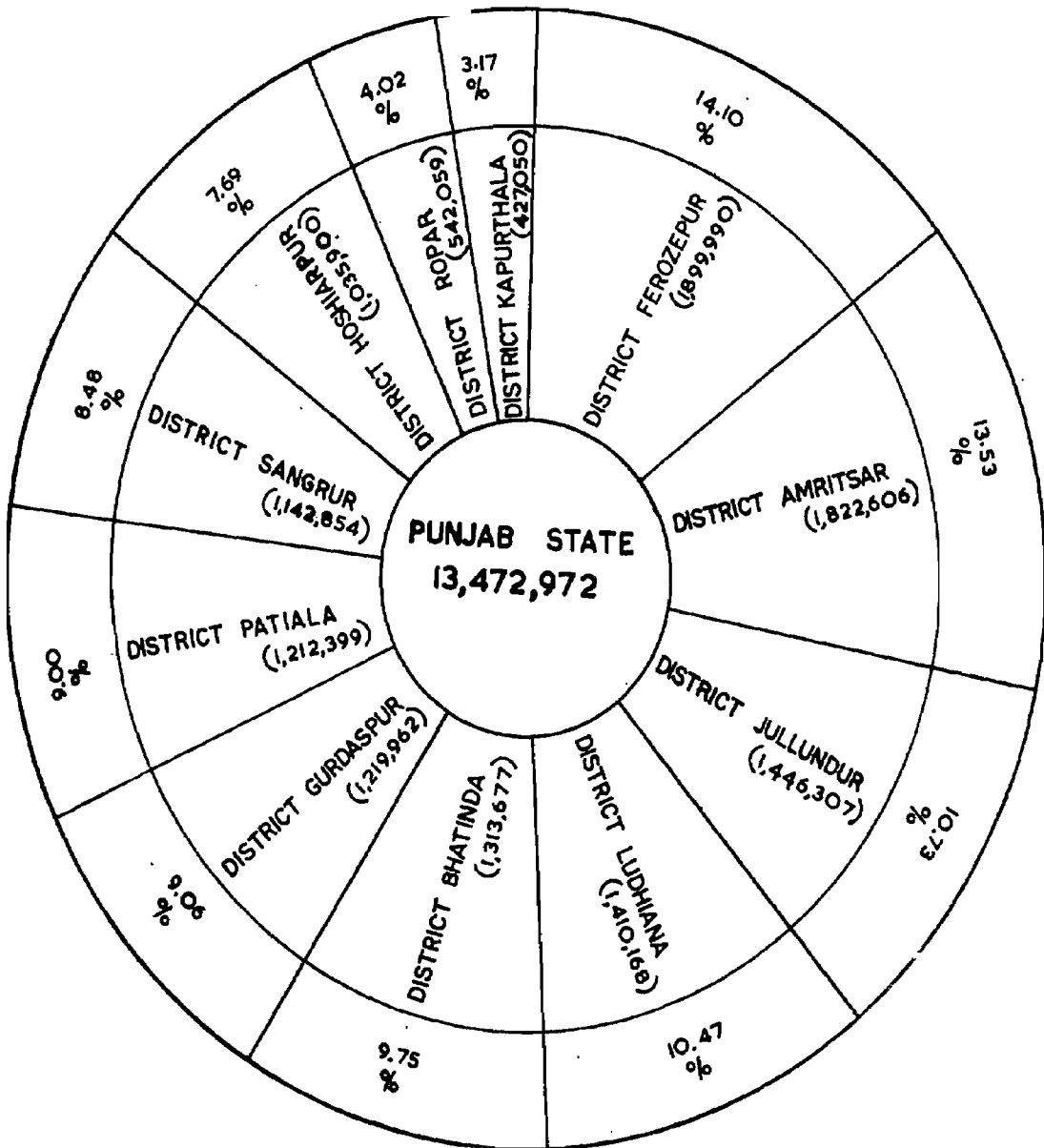
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, GROWTH RATE AND DENSITY OF
POPULATION BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

| Serial No. | India/State/Union Territory | Population 1971 | | | Sex Ratio, i.e. Females per 1,000 Males | | Density of Population per Km ² . | | Decennial Growth rate of population | |
|------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|------------|---|------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| | | Persons | Males | Females | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1951—61 | 1961—71 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | INDIA | 546,955,945 | 283,055,987 | 263,899,958 | 941 | 932 | 138 | 182 | +21·64 | +24·57 |
| | STATES | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 43,394,951 | 21,944,826 | 21,450,125 | 981 | 977 | 131 | 157 | +15·65 | +20·60 |
| 2 | Assam | 14,857,314 | 7,813,565 | 7,043,749 | 871 | 901 | 112 | 149 | +35·06 | +33·51 |
| 3 | Bihar | 56,387,296 | 28,839,524 | 27,547,772 | 994 | 955 | 268 | 324 | +19·77 | +21·38 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 26,660,929 | 13,771,613 | 12,889,316 | 940 | 936 | 112 | 136 | +26·88 | +29·21 |
| 5 | Haryana | 9,971,165 | 5,317,149 | 4,654,016 | 868 | 875 | 172 | 225 | +33·79 | +31·36 |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | 3,424,332 | 1,735,106 | 1,689,226 | 938 | 974 | 51 | 62 | +17·87 | +21·76 |
| 7 | Jammu & Kashmir | 4,615,176 | 2,452,661 | 2,162,515 | 878 | 882 | .. | .. | +9·44 | +29·60 |
| 8 | Kerala | 21,280,397 | 10,538,873 | 10,741,524 | 1,022 | 1,019 | 455 | 548 | +24·76 | +25·89 |
| 9 | Madhya Pradesh | 41,449,729 | 21,352,291 | 20,097,438 | 953 | 941 | 74 | 93 | +24·17 | +28·04 |
| 10 | Maharashtra | 50,295,081 | 26,024,146 | 24,270,935 | 936 | 933 | 129 | 163 | +23·60 | +27·16 |
| 11 | Mysore | 29,224,046 | 14,910,851 | 14,313,195 | 959 | 960 | 123 | 152 | +21·57 | +23·90 |
| 12 | Nagaland | 515,561 | 275,359 | 240,202 | 933 | 872 | 22 | 31 | +14·07 | +39·64 |
| 13 | Orissa | 21,934,827 | 11,028,036 | 10,906,791 | 1,001 | 989 | 113 | 141 | +19·82 | +24·99 |
| 14 | Punjab | 13,472,972 | 7,192,305 | 6,280,667 | 854 | 873 | 221 | 268 | +21·56 | +21·00 |
| 15 | Rajasthan | 25,724,142 | 13,442,056 | 12,282,086 | 908 | 914 | 59 | 75 | +26·20 | +27·63 |
| 16 | Tamil Nadu | 41,103,125 | 20,772,549 | 20,330,576 | 992 | 979 | 259 | 316 | +11·85 | +22·01 |
| 17 | Uttar Pradesh | 88,299,453 | 46,896,648 | 41,402,805 | 909 | 883 | 250 | 300 | +16·66 | +19·73 |
| 18 | West Bengal | 44,440,095 | 23,488,244 | 20,951,851 | 878 | 892 | 394 | 507 | +32·80 | +27·24 |
| | UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands* | 115,090 | 70,005 | 45,085 | 617 | 644 | 8 | 14 | +105·19 | +81·11 |
| 2 | Chandigarh | 256,979 | 146,888 | 110,091 | 652 | 749 | 1,052 | 2,254 | +394·13 | +114·36 |
| 3 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 74,165 | 36,949 | 37,216 | 963 | 1,007 | 117 | 151 | +39·56 | +27·95 |
| 4 | Delhi | 4,044,338 | 2,244,290 | 1,800,048 | 785 | 802 | 1,792 | 2,723 | +52·44 | +52·12 |
| 5 | Goa, Daman & Diu | 857,180 | 431,026 | 426,154 | 1,071 | 989 | 169 | 225 | +5·14 | +36·78 |
| 6 | L.M. & A. Islands | 31,798 | 16,062 | 15,736 | 1,020 | 980 | 831 | 994 | +14·61 | +31·90 |
| 7 | Manipur | 1,069,555 | 539,101 | 530,454 | 1,015 | 984 | 35 | 48 | +35·04 | +37·12 |
| 8 | Meghalaya | 983,336 | 503,351 | 479,985 | 953 | 954 | 33 | 44 | +25·97 | +32·02 |
| 9 | N.E.F.A. | 444,744 | 233,154 | 211,590 | 894 | 908 | .. | .. | .. | +32·14 |
| 10 | Pondicherry | 471,347 | 236,850 | 234,497 | 1,013 | 990 | 787 | 982 | +16·34 | +27·71 |
| 11 | Tripura | 1,556,822 | 802,509 | 754,313 | 932 | 940 | 107 | 149 | +78·71 | +36·32 |

*Excludes Jawar and Sentinal

CHARTS AND MAPS

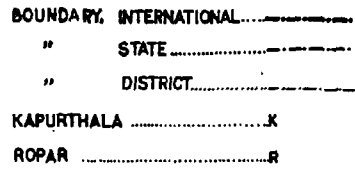
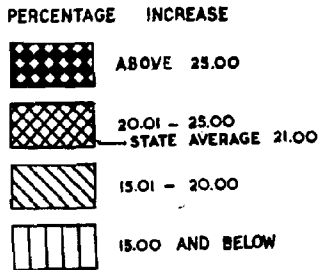
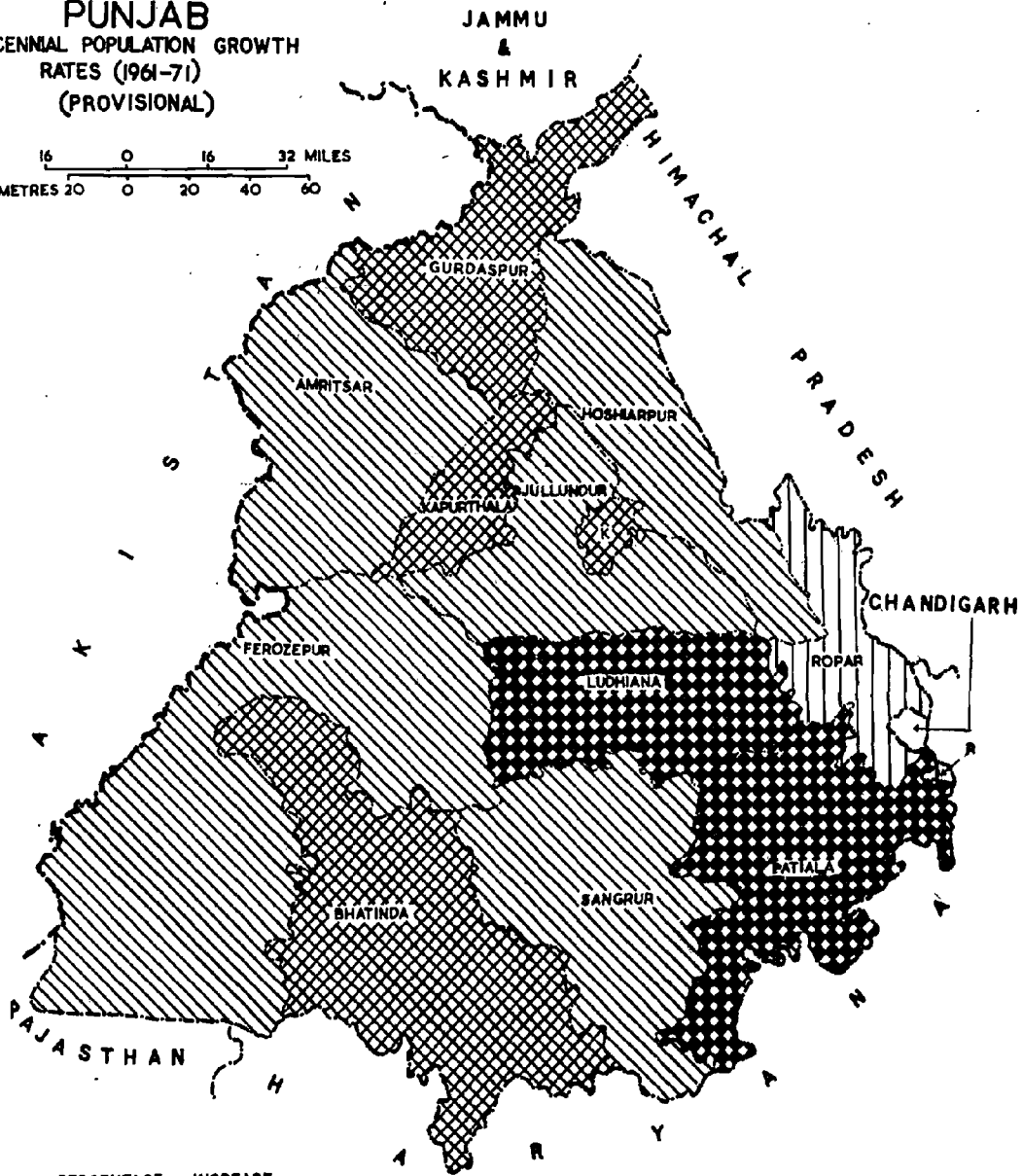
CHART SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE
POPULATION SIZE OF THE DISTRICTS
PUNJAB STATE
(1971 CENSUS - PROVISIONAL)



74° 75° 76° 77°

PUNJAB DECENNAL POPULATION GROWTH RATES (1961-71) (PROVISIONAL)

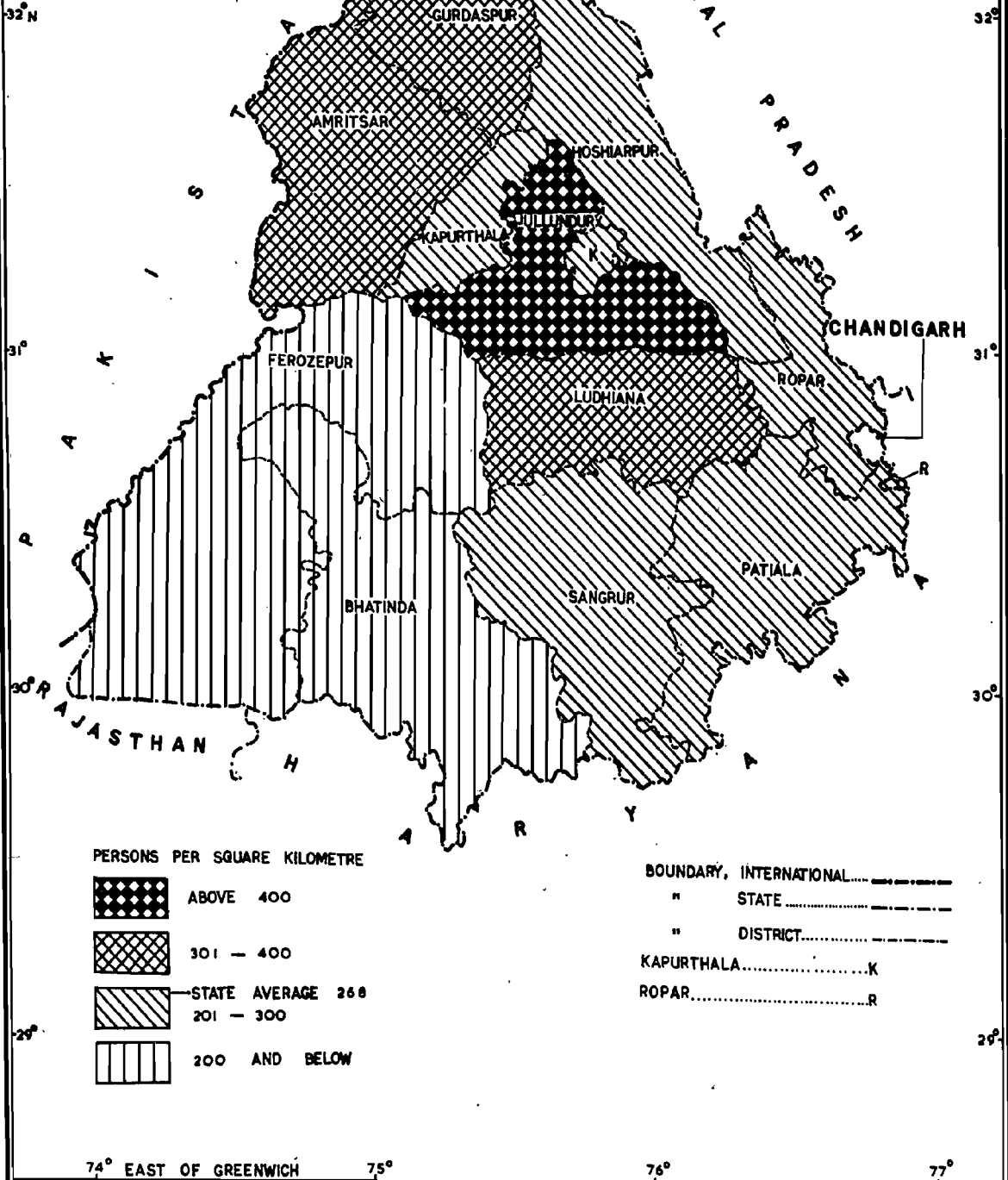
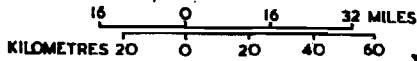
16 0 16 32 MILES
KILOMETRES 20 0 20 40 60



74° EAST OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77°

MAP

PUNJAB
DENSITY OF POPULATION
1971
(PROVISIONAL)



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

TABLES

1971—CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

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

| Serial No. | State/District } | Population—1971 | | | Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 males) | | Density of population per sq. Km. | | Decennial growth rate of population | |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|---|--------|---|--------|--|-----------|
| | | Persons | Males | Females | (1961) | (1971) | (1961) | (1971) | (1951—61) | (1961—71) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | PUNJAB | .. 13,472,972 | 7,192,305 | 6,280,667 | 854 | 873 | 221 | 268 | +21·56 | +21·00 |
| | DISTRICTS | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Gurdaspur | .. 1,219,962 | 641,505 | 578,457 | 869 | 902 | 280 | 348 | +15·26 | +24·37 |
| 2 | Amritsar | .. 1,822,606 | 976,360 | 846,246 | 854 | 867 | 299 | 356 | +12·26 | +18·80 |
| 3 | Ferozepur | .. 1,899,990 | 1,013,564 | 886,426 | 848 | 875 | 159 | 187 | +27·01 | +17·79 |
| 4 | Ludhiana | .. 1,410,168 | 760,189 | 649,979 | 854 | 855 | 290 | 369 | +25·95 | +27·39 |
| 5 | Jullundur | .. 1,446,307 | 766,270 | 680,037 | 873 | 887 | 354 | 418 | +16·20 | +17·95 |
| 6 | Kapurthala | .. 427,050 | 224,916 | 202,134 | 886 | 899 | 211 | 262 | +16·51 | +24·22 |
| 7 | Hoshiarpur | .. 1,035,900 | 537,782 | 498,118 | 903 | 926 | 221 | 263 | +9·59 | +18·91 |
| 8 | Rupar | .. 542,059 | 291,240 | 250,819 | 813 | 861 | 226 | 260 | +24·80 | +14·94 |
| 9 | Patiala | .. 1,212,399 | 654,645 | 557,754 | 828 | 852 | 210 | 265 | +36·72 | +26·27 |
| 10 | Sangrur | .. 1,142,854 | 619,069 | 523,785 | 832 | 846 | 184 | 221 | +24·42 | +19·76 |
| 11 | Bhatinda | .. 1,313,677 | 706,765 | 606,912 | 836 | 859 | 155 | 190 | +33·83 | +22·45 |

1971—CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

TABLE II
DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901—DISTRICTWISE

| Serial No. | State/District | Percentage Decadal Variation in Population | | | | | | | |
|------------|------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| | | 1901—11 | 1911—21 | 1921—31 | 1931—41 | 1941—51 | 1951—61 | 1961—71 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| | PUNJAB | .. | -10.78 | +6.26 | +12.02 | +19.82 | -4.58 | +21.56 | +21.00 |
| | DISTRICTS | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Gurdaspur | .. | -11.45 | +1.98 | +13.27 | +19.00 | -0.44 | +15.26 | +24.37 |
| 2 | Amritsar | .. | -13.98 | +5.52 | +20.20 | +25.16 | -15.67 | +12.26 | +18.80 |
| 3 | Ferozepur | .. | +0.44 | +14.18 | +5.23 | +23.03 | -7.27 | +27.01 | +17.79 |
| 4 | Ludhiana | .. | -22.71 | +9.79 | +18.70 | +21.99 | +0.78 | +25.95 | +27.39 |
| 5 | Jullundur | .. | -12.60 | +2.58 | +14.76 | +19.43 | -6.50 | +16.20 | +17.95 |
| 6 | Kapurthala | .. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | +16.51 | +24.22 |
| 7 | Hoshiarpur | .. | -7.22 | +0.99 | +11.29 | +13.46 | -7.47 | +9.59 | +18.91 |
| 8 | Rupar | .. | -13.36 | -0.78 | +9.83 | +13.89 | +2.45 | +24.80 | +14.94 |
| 9 | Patiala | .. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | +36.72 | +26.27 |
| 10 | Sangrur | .. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | +24.42 | +19.76 |
| 11 | Bhatinda | .. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | +33.83 | +22.45 |

N. A. ; Stands for Not Available.

1971-CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

TABLE III
POPULATION BY SEX OF CITIES OVER 1 LAC POPULATION IN 1971 AND THE GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION 1961—71

| City | Population 1971 | | | Growth Rate 1961—71 |
|-----------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------------------|
| | Persons | Males | Females | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Amritsar | 432,663 | 236,338 | 196,325 | 14.98 |
| Ludhiana | 401,124 | 221,978 | 179,146 | 64.37 |
| Jullundur | 296,103 | 159,319 | 136,784 | 33.04 |
| Patiala | 151,903 | 82,765 | 69,138 | 21.30 |

1971-CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

TABLE IV
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION BY DISTRICTS

| Serial No. | State/District | Percentage of Literates to Total Population | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|------------------|---|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| | | Total Population 1971 | | | Literate Population 1971 | | | 1961 | | | 1971 | | |
| | | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | PUNJAB | 13,472,972 | 7,192,305 | 6,280,667 | 4,498,438 | 2,881,292 | 1,617,146 | 26.74 | 34.70 | 17.41 | 33.39 | 40.06 | 25.71 |
| | DISTRICTS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Gurdaspur | 1,219,962 | 641,505 | 578,457 | 414,738 | 264,069 | 150,669 | 24.88 | 33.10 | 15.43 | 34.00 | 41.16 | 26.0 |
| 2 | Amritsar | 1,822,606 | 976,360 | 846,246 | 636,567 | 395,960 | 240,607 | 29.72 | 36.81 | 21.41 | 34.93 | 40.55 | 28.4 |
| 3 | Ferozepur | 1,899,990 | 1,013,564 | 886,426 | 524,732 | 345,566 | 179,166 | 22.55 | 30.41 | 13.29 | 27.62 | 34.09 | 20.2 |
| 4 | Ludhiana | 1,410,168 | 760,189 | 649,979 | 598,850 | 368,649 | 230,201 | 36.31 | 43.94 | 27.38 | 42.47 | 48.49 | 35.4 |
| 5 | Jullundur | 1,446,307 | 766,270 | 680,037 | 596,770 | 370,598 | 226,172 | 33.65 | 42.27 | 23.77 | 41.26 | 48.36 | 33.2 |
| 6 | Kapurthala | 427,050 | 224,916 | 202,134 | 148,800 | 93,644 | 55,156 | 29.36 | 37.56 | 20.09 | 34.84 | 41.64 | 27.2 |
| 7 | Hoshiarpur | 1,035,900 | 537,782 | 498,118 | 416,348 | 264,756 | 151,592 | 29.52 | 39.74 | 18.21 | 40.19 | 49.23 | 30.4 |
| 8 | Rupar | 542,059 | 291,240 | 250,819 | 203,318 | 135,522 | 67,796 | 27.81 | 37.63 | 15.72 | 37.51 | 46.53 | 27.0 |
| 9 | Patiala | 1,212,399 | 654,645 | 557,754 | 379,069 | 245,611 | 133,458 | 24.81 | 32.18 | 15.93 | 31.27 | 37.52 | 23.4 |
| 10 | Sangrur | 1,142,854 | 619,069 | 523,785 | 272,231 | 184,464 | 87,767 | 18.59 | 25.50 | 10.30 | 23.82 | 29.80 | 16.7 |
| 11 | Bhatinda | 1,313,677 | 706,765 | 606,912 | 307,015 | 212,453 | 94,562 | 18.92 | 26.80 | 9.51 | 23.37 | 30.06 | 15.5 |