



CENSUS OF INDIA 1991

SERIES-8

HARYANA

PAPER-I of 1991

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

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of the Indian Administrative Service
Director of Census Operations, Haryana

HARYANA

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

1991

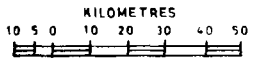
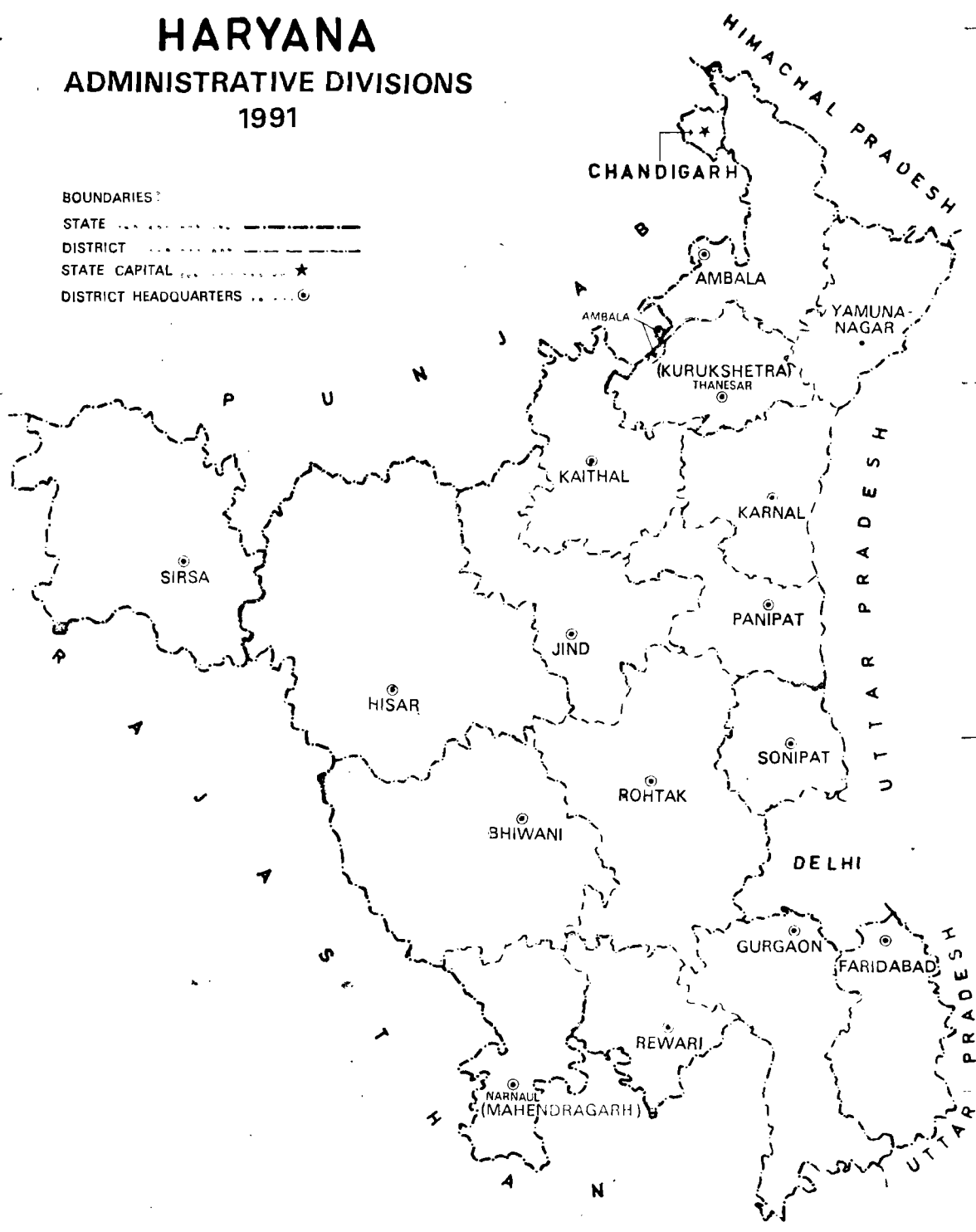
BOUNDARIES :

STATE ————

DISTRICT - - - - -

STATE CAPITAL *

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS



WHERE THE DISTRICT NAME DIFFERS FROM ITS HEADQUARTERS' TOWN NAME, THE FORMER APPEARS WITHIN BRACKETS

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Figures at a glance	1
Acknowledgements	3
Statement—I	5
Statement—II	6
Background note	27
Analytical note	33
Provisional Population Tables	
1. Distribution of population, sex ratio, growth rate and density of population by districts	41
2. Decadal variation in population since 1901	42
3. Statement showing cities/urban agglomerations with a population of 100,000 and above	43
4. Literacy	44
Maps and Diagrams	
Maps	
1. Administrative divisions, 1991	Facing inner title
2. Density of population, 1991	11
3. Decennial population growth rates (1981—1991)	13
4. Sex ratio, 1991	15
Diagrams	
1. Comparative population size of the districts, 1991	17
2. Comparative area of the districts, 1991	19
3. Growth of population 1901—1991	21
4. Sex ratio, 1901—1991	23
5. Decadal percentage growth rate of population, 1901—1991	25

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

Census of India 1991 ● Provisional Population Totals

A. POPULATION OF HARYANA	Total	16,317,715
	Males	8,705,379
	Females	7,612,336
B. DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH 1981—91		
(1) Absolute		3,395,596
(2) Percentage		+26.28 per cent
C. DENSITY OF POPULATION		369 per Sq. Km.
D. SEX RATIO		874 Females per 1,000 males
E. LITERACY RATE	Total	55.33 per cent
(Percentage of literates to estimated population aged 7 and above)	Males	67.85 per cent
	Females	40.94 per cent

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to the 30,000 strong army of Enumerators and Supervisors, who shouldered the main burden of conducting the 'Operation Census' like the 'unknown soldier' in the battle-field. We could not have succeeded in this massive operation without their willing participation. Next, I would like to place on record my sincere thanks to the Deputy Commissioners, S.D.Os (Civil), City Magistrates, Tahsildars, Executive Officers and Secretaries of Municipal Committees who were all involved in this great task by a notification of the State Government designating them as Principal Census Officers, Sub-divisional Census Officers, District Census Officers and Charge Officers for their respective jurisdiction under the Census Act. These functionaries of the State Government have multi-farious duties of their own to perform in the field but they never let me have a feeling that Census work was in anyway of lesser importance.

No exercise of this magnitude can be accomplished successfully without the blessings of the State Government. While S. Kulwant Singh, Chief Secretary was always considerate in acceding to our request on various matters, the Revenue Department being the nodal Department with which we had to deal with for everything deserves special mention. I am greatly indebted to Shri Amlendu Banerjee, Financial Commissioner and Secretary to Government Haryana, Revenue Department and his successor Shri B. S. Ojha. I am also grateful to all the Divisional Commissioners who took keen interest in the training of the Census Officers in their Divisions and who reviewed the position of Census work regularly.

I am also obliged to Shri S. C. Chaudhary, Director, Secondary Education, who gave us blank permission to avail ourselves of the services of the teachers working in the schools for Census work despite the fact that it affected the teaching schedule to some extent. My thanks are also due to Shri A. L. Katiyal, Economic & Statistical Adviser to Government Haryana whose officers in the field considered themselves a part of Census organisation and took keen interest in training of staff, checking and supervision of the actual Houselisting and Enumeration work and compilation of results at the charge and the district level.

Any operation of this dimension requires two basic things to make it a success : One, administrative acumen and two, technical know-how. While I could provide the first ingredient in abundance, officers of the Census Directorate had the technical knowledge and experience in more than the requisite quantity. I could always depend on my colleagues in the Census Directorate, especially Shri R. K. Aggarwal & Shri J. R. Vashistha, Deputy Directors, Shri G. D. Singla, Assistant Director & Shri S. R. Puri, Research Officer for any job. It is not possible to mention here the names of all the Investigators, Statistical Assistants, Computers, Geographers, Artists and Draftsmen who left no stone unturned to deliver the goods promptly and efficiently. I am obliged to all of them for their co-operation and industry.

Last but not least, I owe my gratitude to Shri A. R. Nanda, Registrar General of India and his team of dedicated officers and staff at the Head-quarters who were anxious and ever ready to guide us and resolve our problems whenever we approached them.

Chandigarh,
15th March, 1991

V. S. CHAUDHRI
Director of Census Operations, Haryana

STATEMENT I
Distribution of population, sex ratio, density and growth rate of population

India/ State/U.T.	Population 1991			Sex Ratio		Density		Growth Rate	
	Persons	Males	Females	1981	1991	1981	1991	71-81	81-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
INDIA	843,930,861	437,597,929	406,332,932	934	929	216	267	24.66	23.50
1. Andhra Pradesh	66,304,854	33,623,738	32,681,116	975	972	195	241	23.10	23.82
2. Arunachal Pradesh	858,392	461,242	397,150	862	861	8	10	35.15	35.86
3. Assam	22,294,562	11,579,693	10,714,869	N.A.	925	230	284	23.36	23.58
4. Bihar	86,338,853	45,147,280	41,191,573	946	912	402	497	24.06	23.49
5. Goa	1,168,622	593,563	575,059	975	969	272	316	26.74	15.96
6. Gujarat	41,174,060	21,272,388	19,901,672	942	936	174	210	27.67	20.80
7. Haryana	16,317,715	8,705,379	7,612,336	870	874	292	369	28.75	26.28
8. Himachal Pradesh	5,111,079	2,560,894	2,550,185	973	996	77	92	23.71	19.39
9. Jammu & Kashmir	7,718,700	4,014,100	3,704,600	892	923	59	76	29.69	28.92
10. Karnataka	44,817,398	22,861,409	21,955,989	963	960	194	234	26.75	20.69
11. Kerala	29,011,237	14,218,167	14,793,070	1,032	1,040	655	747	19.24	13.98
12. Madhya Pradesh	66,135,862	34,232,048	31,903,814	941	932	118	149	25.27	26.75
13. Maharashtra	78,706,719	40,652,056	38,054,663	937	936	204	256	24.57	25.36
14. Manipur	1,826,714	931,511	895,203	971	961	64	82	32.46	28.56
15. Meghalaya	1,760,626	904,308	856,318	954	947	60	78	32.04	31.80
16. Mizoram	686,217	356,672	329,545	919	924	23	33	48.55	38.98
17. Nagaland	1,215,573	643,273	572,300	863	890	47	73	50.05	56.86
18. Orissa	31,512,070	15,979,904	15,532,166	981	972	109	202	20.17	19.50
19. Punjab	20,190,795	10,695,136	9,495,659	879	888	333	401	23.89	20.26
20. Rajasthan	43,880,640	22,935,895	20,944,745	919	913	100	128	32.97	28.07
21. Sikkim	403,612	214,723	188,889	835	880	45	57	50.77	27.57
22. Tamil Nadu	55,638,318	28,217,947	27,420,371	977	972	372	428	17.50	14.94
23. Tripura	2,744,827	1,410,545	1,334,282	946	946	196	262	31.92	33.69
24. Uttar Pradesh	138,760,417	73,745,994	65,014,423	885	882	377	471	25.49	25.16
25. West Bengal	67,982,732	35,461,898	32,520,834	911	917	615	766	23.17	24.55
26. A & N Islands	277,989	152,737	125,252	760	820	23	34	67.93	47.29
27. Chandigarh	640,725	357,411	283,314	769	793	3,961	5,620	75.55	41.88
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138,542	70,927	67,615	974	953	211	282	39.78	33.63
29. Daman & Diu	101,439	51,452	49,987	1,062	972	705	906	26.07	28.43
30. Delhi	9,370,475	5,120,733	4,249,742	808	830	4,194	6,319	53.00	50.64
31. Lakshadweep	51,681	26,582	25,099	975	944	1,258	1,615	26.53	28.40
32. Pondicherry	789,416	398,324	391,092	985	982	1,229	1,605	28.15	30.00

- 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 683,329,097 as against earlier published figures of 685,184,692.
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

India/ State/U.T.	Total Population 1991			Literate popu.	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males
INDIA*	836,212,161	433,583,829	402,628,332	361,713,246	230,150,363
Andhra Pradesh	66,304,854	33,623,738	32,681,116	24,840,456	15,675,660
Arunachal Pradesh	858,392	461,242	397,150	282,147	190,691
Assam	22,294,562	11,579,693	10,714,869	9,631,529	5,862,115
Bihar	86,338,853	45,147,280	41,191,573	26,854,369	19,176,364
Goa	1,168,622	593,563	575,059	782,602	440,396
Gujarat	41,174,060	21,272,388	19,901,672	21,265,395	13,676,554
Haryana	16,317,715	8,705,379	7,612,336	7,431,708	4,872,757
Himachal Pradesh	5,111,079	2,560,894	2,550,185	2,724,609	1,602,266
Karnataka	44,817,398	22,861,409	21,955,989	21,674,117	12,888,146
Kerala	29,011,237	14,218,167	14,793,070	22,657,985	11,568,235
Madhya Pradesh	66,135,862	34,232,048	31,903,814	23,491,956	16,101,646
Maharashtra	78,706,719	40,652,056	38,054,663	42,860,914	26,193,454
Manipur	1,826,714	931,511	895,203	895,223	542,513
Meghalaya	1,760,626	904,308	856,318	689,419	377,281
Mizoram	686,217	356,672	329,545	462,246	250,962
Nagaland	1,215,573	653,273	572,300	621,048	360,526
Orissa	31,512,070	15,979,904	15,532,166	12,911,905	8,392,320
Punjab	20,190,795	10,695,136	9,495,659	9,952,965	5,897,599
Rajasthan	43,880,640	22,935,895	20,944,745	13,618,272	10,143,275
Sikkim	403,612	214,723	188,889	186,779	115,502
Tamil Nadu	55,638,318	28,217,947	27,420,371	30,383,416	18,066,226
Tripura	2,744,827	1,410,545	1,334,282	1,368,567	821,403
Uttar Pradesh	138,760,417	73,745,994	65,014,423	46,871,695	33,268,563
West Bengal	67,982,732	35,461,898	32,820,834	32,719,340	20,053,418
A & N Islands	277,989	152,737	125,252	170,349	102,839
Chandigarh	640,725	357,411	283,314	426,009	252,922
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138,542	70,927	67,615	45,073	30,582
Daman & Diu	101,439	51,452	49,987	61,497	35,968
Delhi	9,370,475	5,120,733	4,249,742	5,949,528	3,570,973
Lakshadweep	51,681	26,582	25,099	33,562	19,646
Pondicherry	789,416	398,324	3,91,092	509,746	287,441

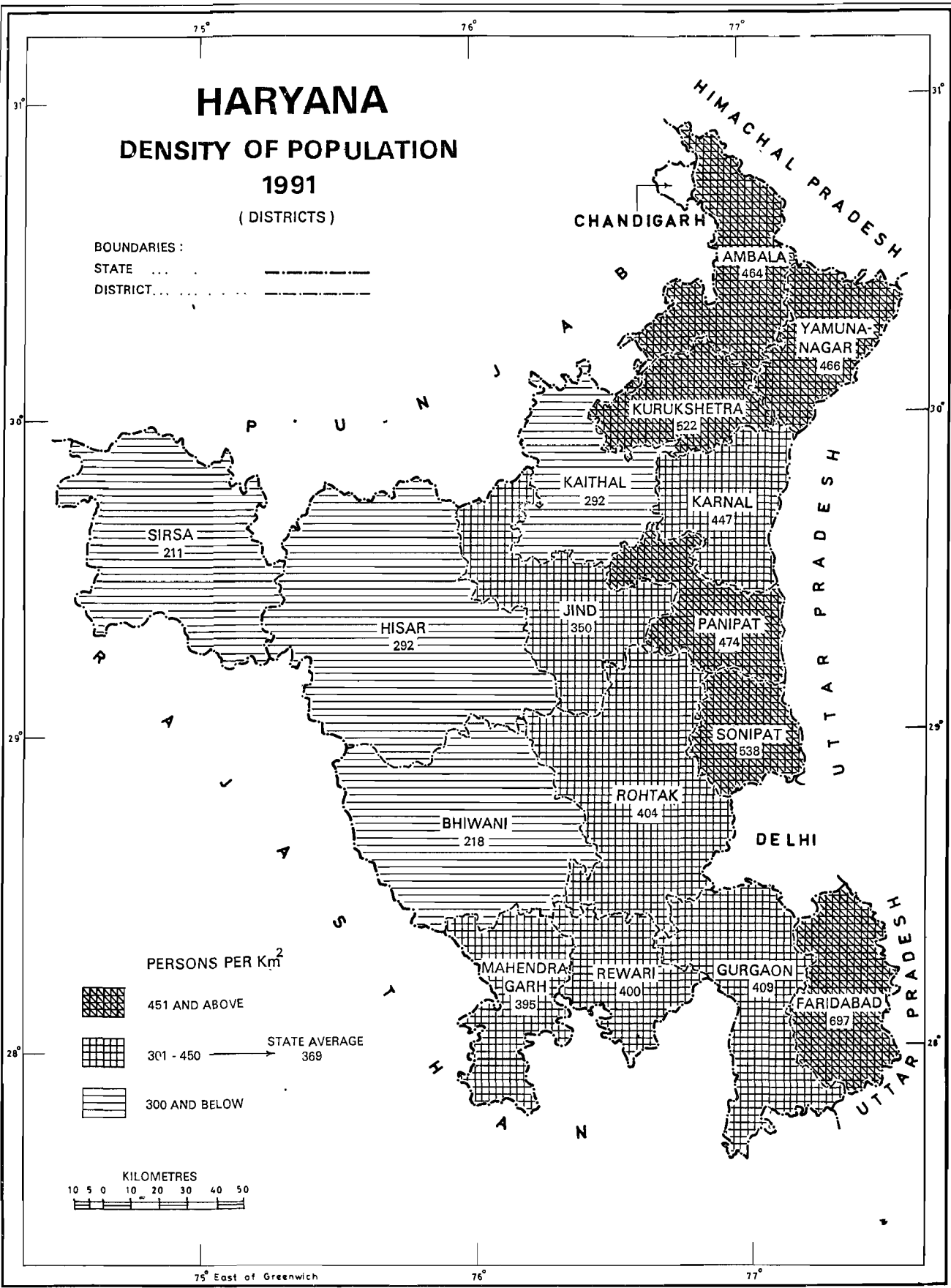
*Excludes figures for Jammu and Kashmir.

STATEMENT II

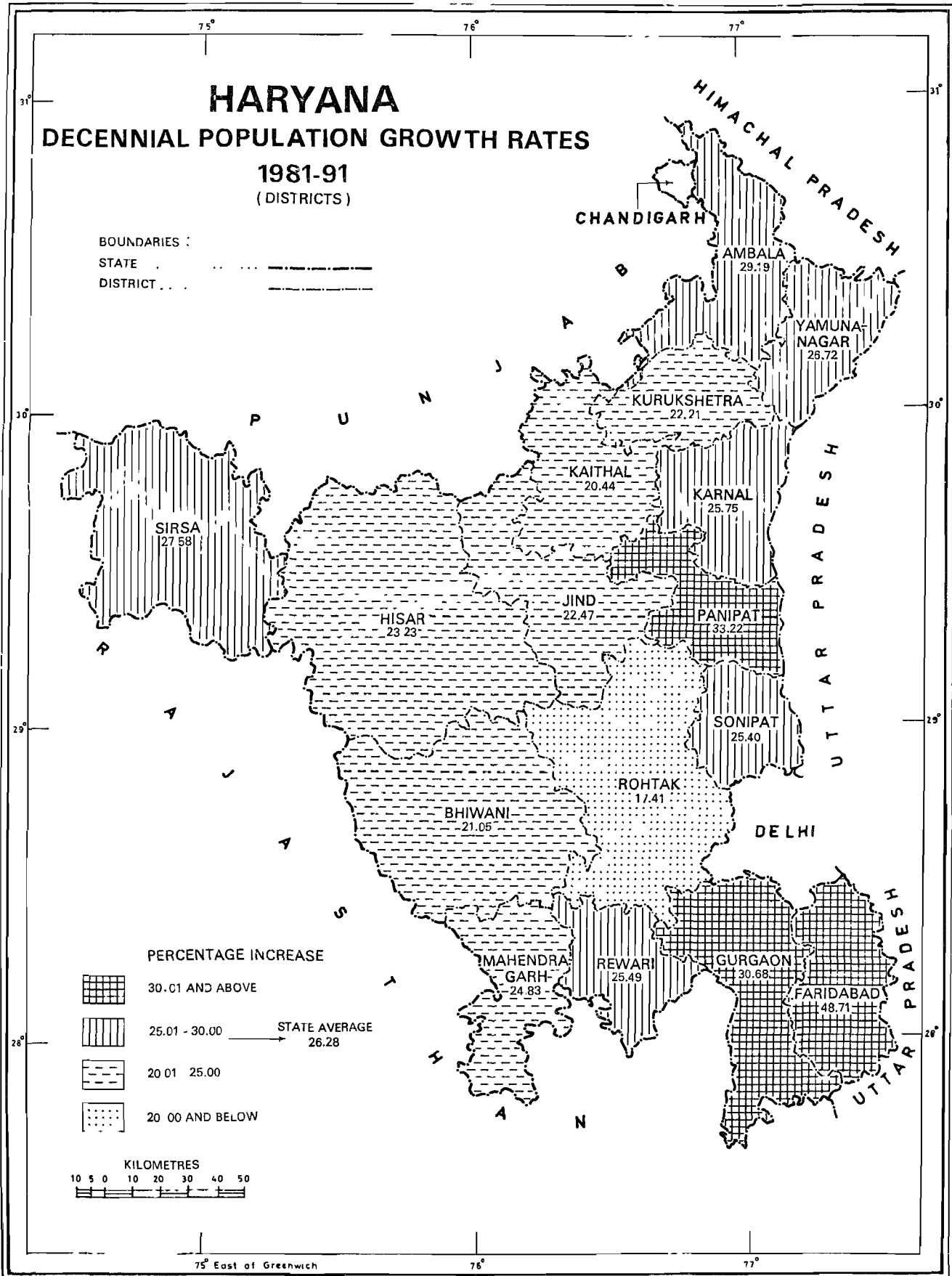
Literacy

Population Aged 7+	Percentage of Literates to Estimated Population Aged 7 and Above						
	1981			1991			
	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
131,562,883	43.36	56.37	29.75	52.11	63.86	39.42	
9,165,396	35.66	46.83	24.16	45.11	56.24	33.71	
91,456	25.54	35.11	14.01	41.22	51.10	29.37	
3,769,414	NA	NA	NA	53.42	62.34	43.70	
7,678,025	32.03	46.58	16.51	38.54	52.63	23.10	
341,606	65.71	76.01	55.17	76.96	85.48	68.20	
8,194,861	52.21	65.14	38.46	60.91	72.54	48.50	
2,558,951	43.85	58.49	26.89	55.33	67.85	40.94	
1,122,343	51.17	64.27	37.72	63.54	74.57	52.46	
8,205,971	46.20	58.72	33.16	55.98	67.25	44.34	
11,149,750	81.56	87.74	75.65	90.59	94.45	86.93	
7,390,910	34.22	48.41	18.99	43.45	57.43	28.39	
16,607,460	55.83	69.66	41.01	63.05	74.84	50.51	
352,710	49.61	64.12	34.61	60.96	72.98	48.64	
312,138	42.02	46.62	37.15	48.26	51.57	44.78	
211,284	74.26	79.37	68.60	81.23	84.06	78.09	
260,522	50.20	58.52	40.28	61.30	66.09	55.72	
4,519,585	40.96	56.45	25.14	48.55	62.37	34.40	
4,055,306	48.12	55.52	39.64	57.14	63.68	49.72	
3,474,997	30.09	44.76	13.99	38.81	55.07	20.84	
71,277	41.57	52.98	27.35	56.53	64.34	47.23	
12,317,190	54.38	68.05	40.43	63.72	74.88	52.29	
547,164	50.10	61.49	38.01	60.39	70.08	50.01	
13,602,592	33.33	47.43	17.18	41.71	55.35	26.02	
12,665,922	48.64	59.93	36.07	57.72	67.24	47.15	
67,510	63.16	70.28	53.15	73.74	79.68	66.22	
173,087	74.81	78.89	69.31	78.73	82.67	73.61	
14,491	32.70	44.69	20.38	39.45	52.07	26.10	
25,529	59.91	74.45	46.51	73.58	85.67	61.38	
2,378,555	71.93	79.28	62.57	76.09	82.63	68.01	
14,516	68.42	81.24	55.32	79.23	87.06	70.88	
222,305	65.14	77.09	53.03	71.91	83.91	65.79	

**MAPS
AND
DIAGRAMS**



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

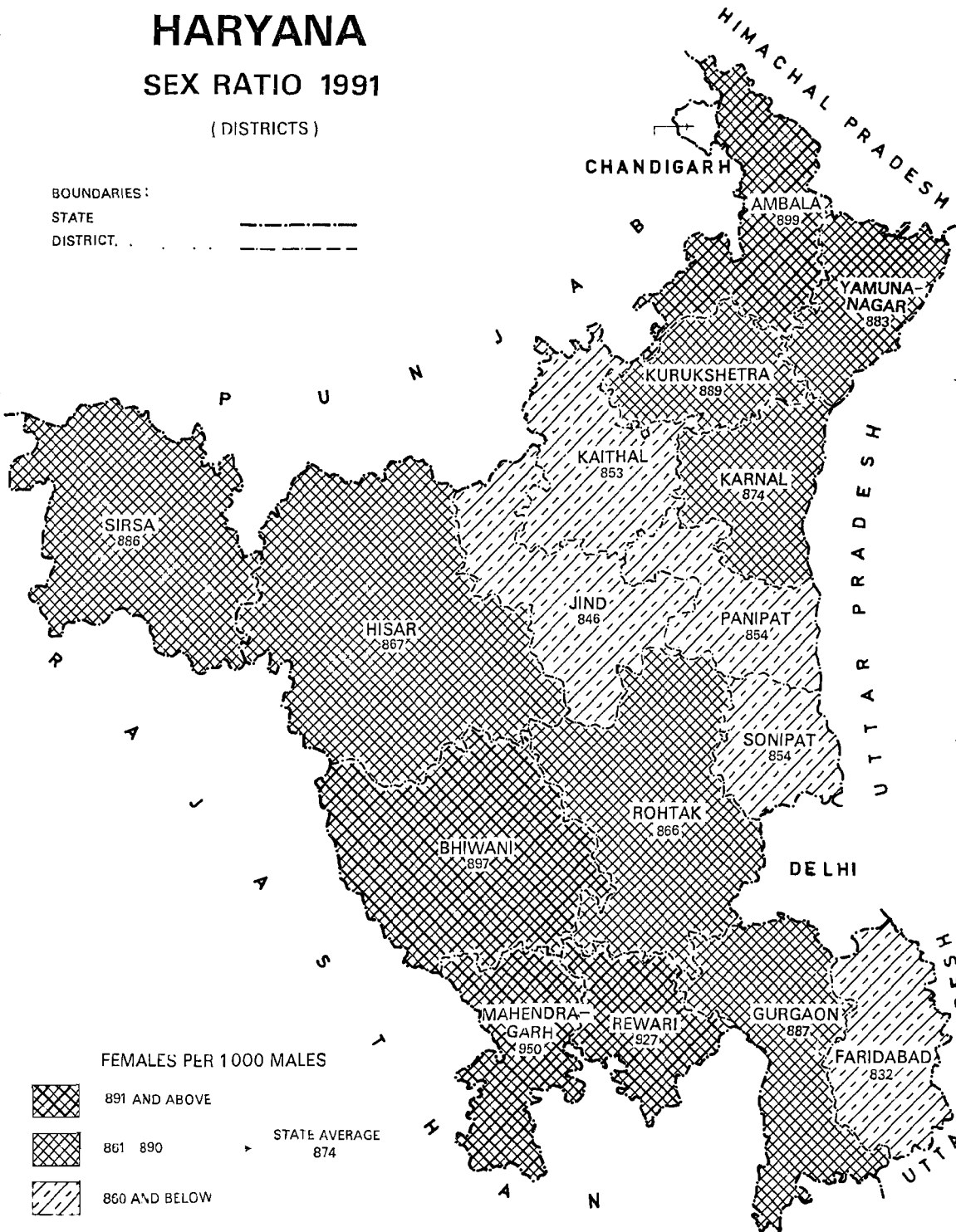


HARYANA




SEX RATIO 1991

(DISTRICTS)

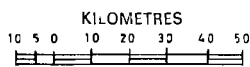
BOUNDARIES:
STATE ————
DISTRICT



FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

-  891 AND ABOVE
-  861 - 890
-  860 AND BELOW

STATE AVERAGE
874



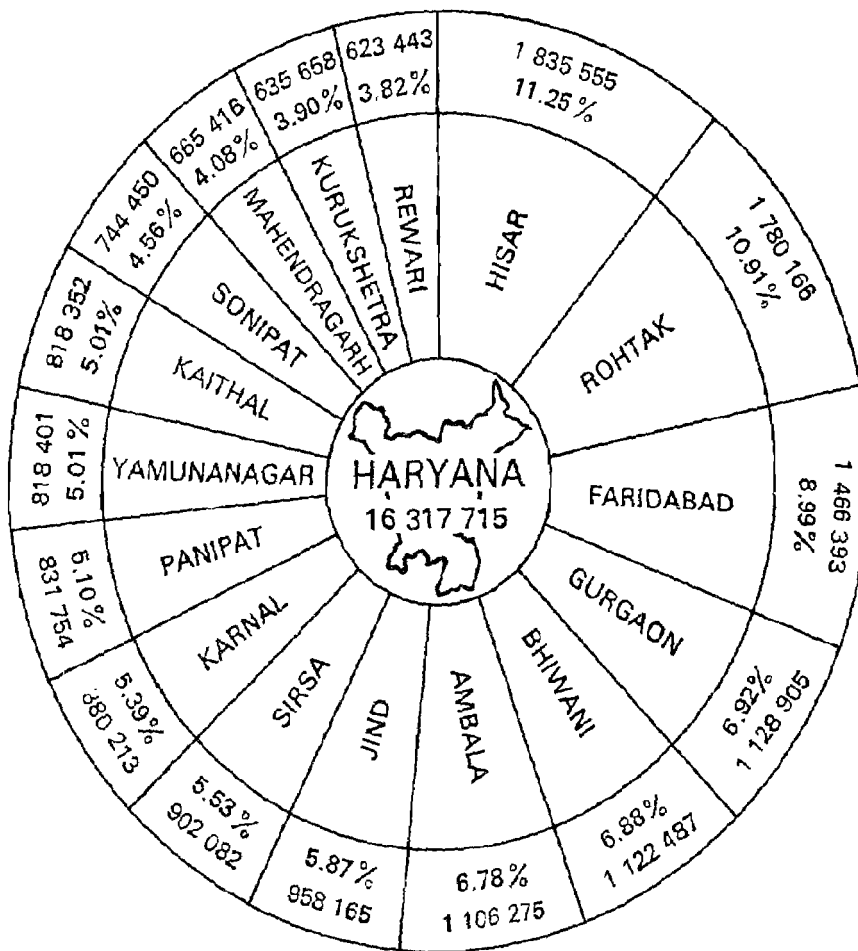
75° East of Greenwich

76°

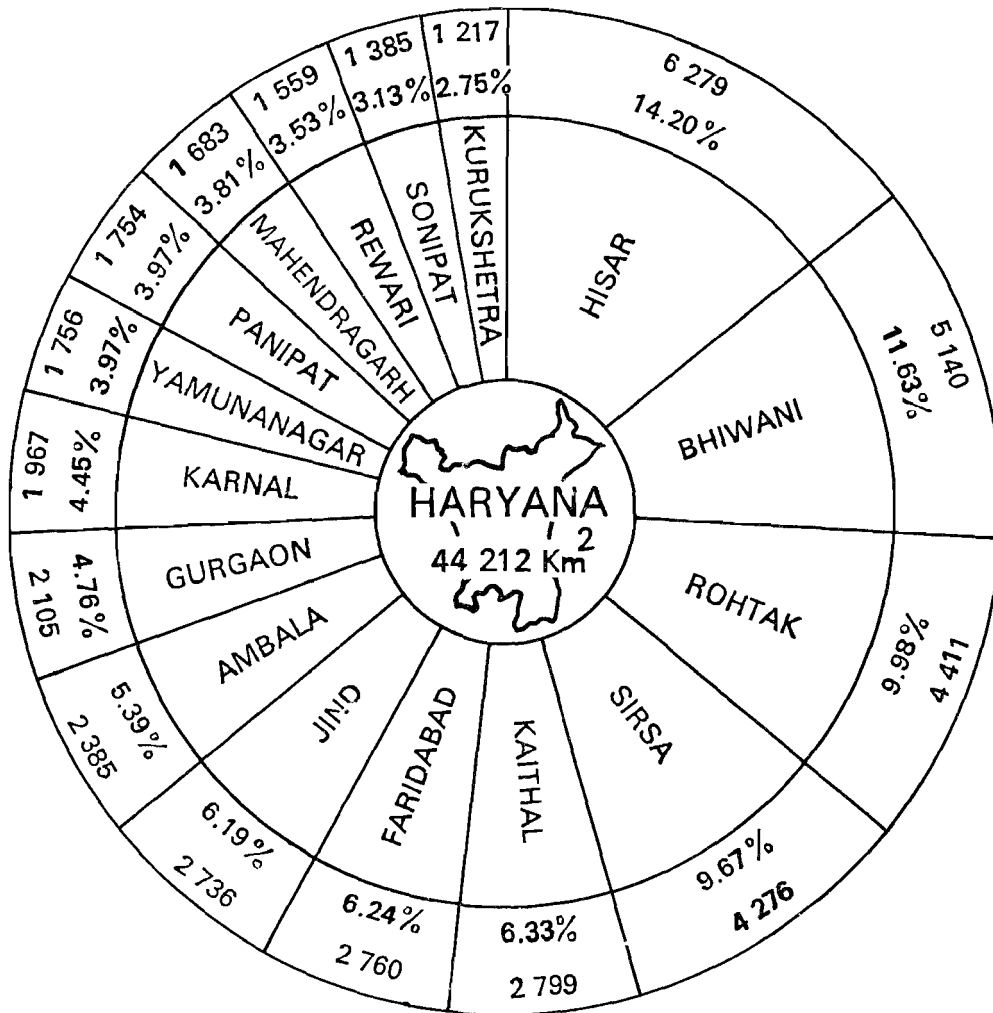
77°

HARYANA

COMPARATIVE POPULATION SIZE OF THE DISTRICTS 1991

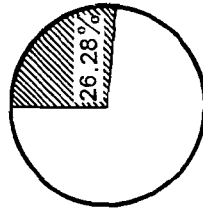
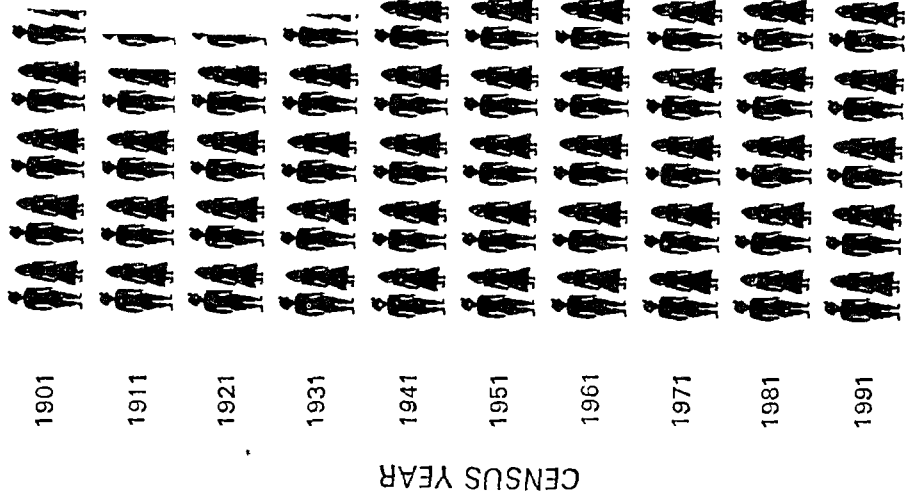


HARYANA COMPARATIVE AREA OF THE DISTRICTS 1991

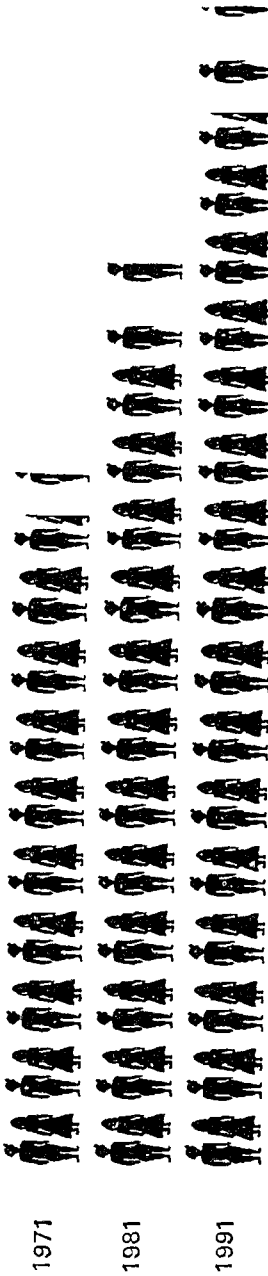


AREA FIGURES (PROVISIONAL) IN Km² SUPPLIED BY THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

HARYANA
GROWTH OF POPULATION
1901 - 1991

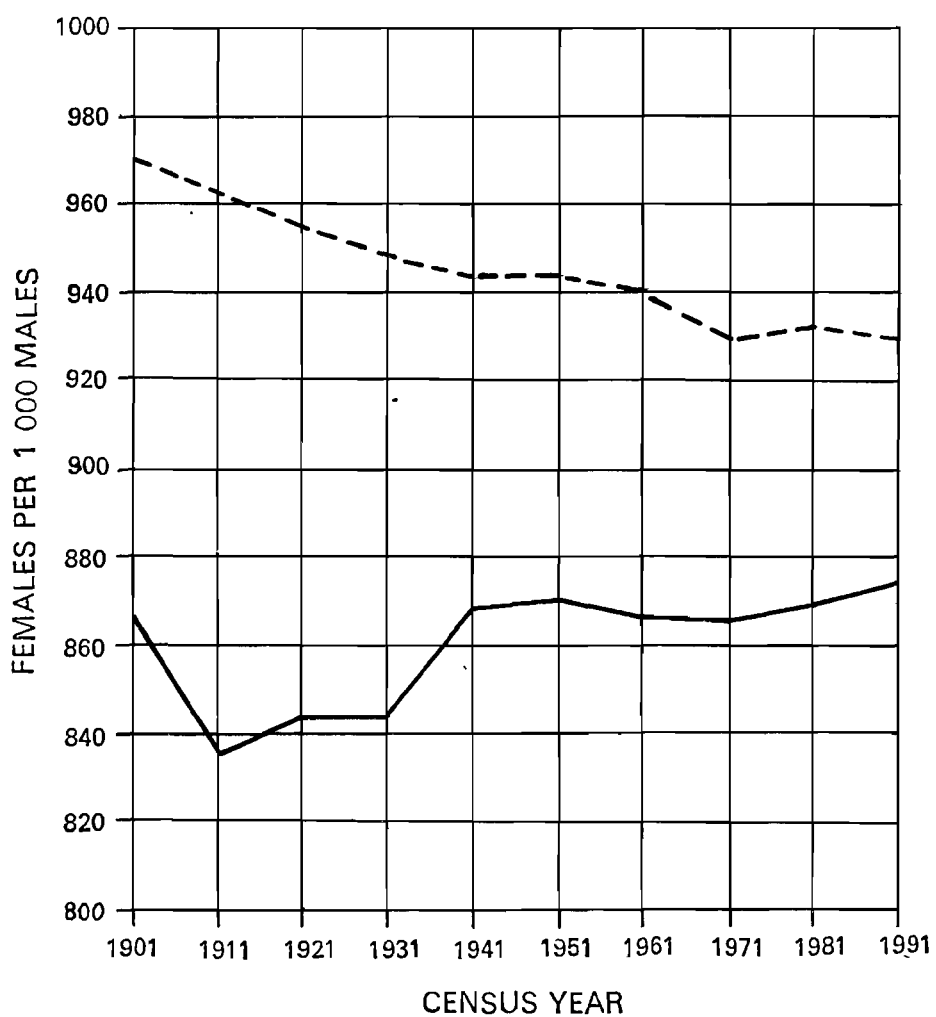


INCREASE DURING 1981 - 91



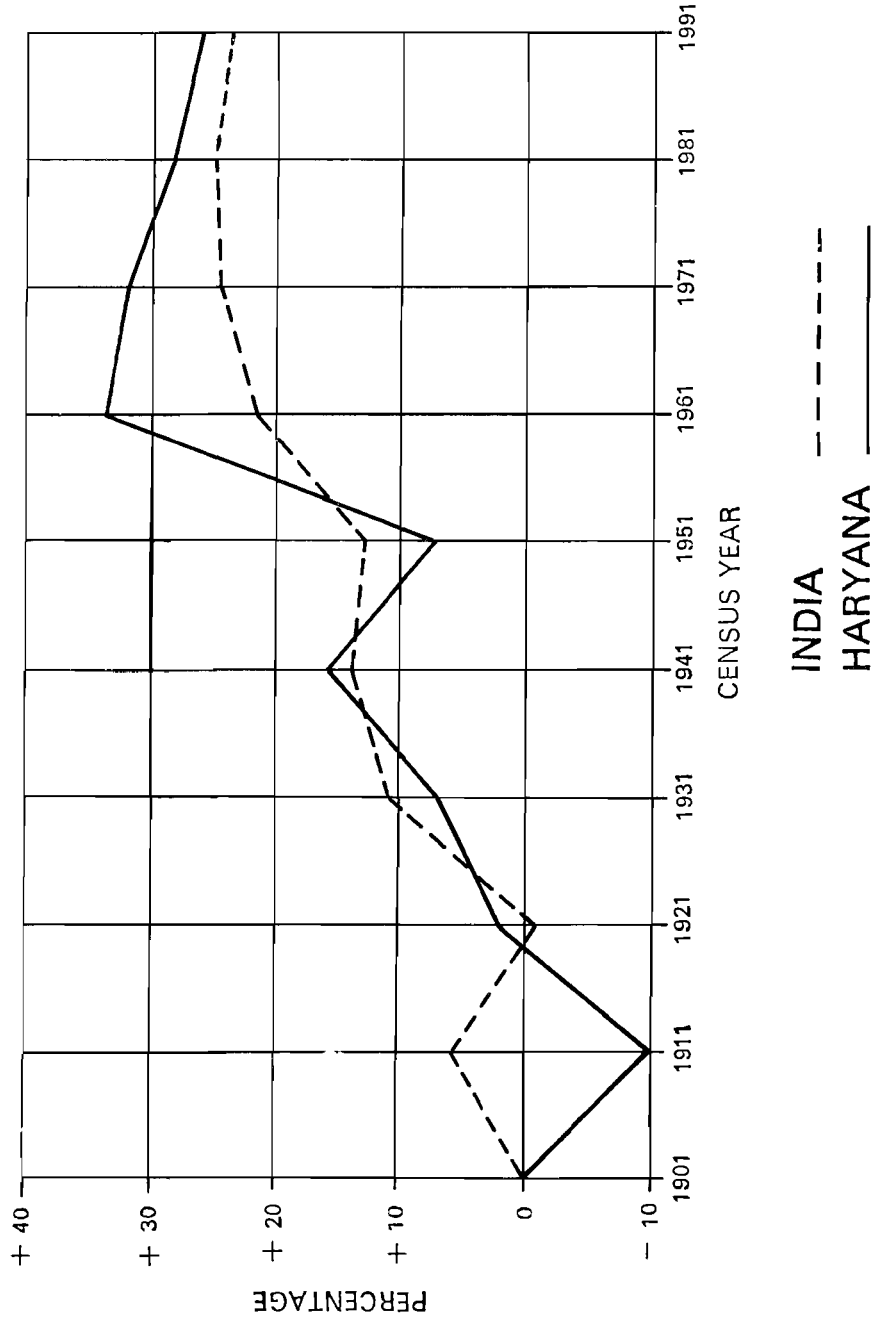
1 Symbol = 500 000 Persons

SEX RATIO 1901-91



INDIA -----
HARYANA: - - - - -

DECADAL PERCENTAGE GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION 1901-91



**CENSUS 1991
BACKGROUND NOTE**

BACKGROUND NOTE

It is intended to present some of the salient demographic features of Haryana through this paper, as revealed by the Census which was conducted with reference to the sunrise of 1st March, 1991 throughout the country. We have our limitations in covering only a few characteristics of the population in this paper on account of constraint of time. The figures given in this paper are also tentative as they have been picked up directly from the Enumerators' abstracts and compiled at the charge level and totalled for each district and the State. The paper is, thus, an attempt to present the provisional population totals and its break up into males and females, literates and illiterates, density and decadal growth rate since 1901.

Haryana came into existence as an independent State on 1st November, 1966. This is the third decennial Census conducted in the State after its formation. Census is, otherwise, a regular exercise which is conducted after every 10 years in the country since 1881 with reference to a particular date and time. The fixity of the date and time for conducting the Census is necessary in order to make the data collected at two different Censuses easily comparable. The reference date and time for the 1991 Census was fixed as the sunrise of 1st March, 1991 for the whole country except the State of Jammu and Kashmir by a notification of the Government of India, dated 4th October, 1989.

Preparations for taking of Census are spread over a period of more than one year. The whole operation is conducted in two phases namely, houselisting and actual enumeration.

The basic idea of Census-taking is to enumerate all individuals in the country with reference to a particular date and time. To ensure complete coverage of the population without any omission or duplication, it is necessary to prepare a list of all administrative units in the State. For this purpose, the boundaries of all districts, tahsils, towns and villages whether inhabited or uninhabited are frozen at least one year before the reference date. The State Government decided to create 4 new districts, — vide its notification dated 16th October, 1989 and a list of all administrative units viz. districts and tahsils was drawn up. Maps of State, districts and tahsils with their new boundaries were also updated and got authenticated from the authorities concerned. Notional Maps were prepared to show the boundaries of each village and municipal ward for further subdividing them into blocks of 125—150 houses for purposes of houselisting.

The houselisting operation was conducted in the State in the month of May, 1990. The idea behind this exercise was to locate, mark and enlist all human dwellings as to ensure complete coverage at the time of actual enumeration. Another purpose of this exercise was to take stock of the housing problem and its various characteristics. At the time of houselisting the enumerators went from house to house in their block of 125 to 150 houses, gave a number to each house and collected information regarding the number of inmates of the house, the pre-dominant material used for the construction of the house and the purpose for which the house was used. If the house was used fully or partly as residence, the number of living rooms in the occupation of the household was recorded and it was also asked whether the house was owned by the family or rented. It was also enquired as to whether the head of the household was a male or a female or whether he or she belonged to scheduled caste or scheduled tribe. It may be mentioned here that there is no scheduled tribe in Haryana. The facilities available to the household such as drinking water supply, electricity and toilet and the type of fuel used for cooking were also enquired about.

Here, a reference to the concept of Economic Census is necessary before I go over to the process of actual enumeration. Information about agricultural sector and organised sector of trade were collected in the post-Independence era to meet the requirement of planning but no effort was made to collect any data in respect of the unorganised sectors of trade and industry till 1976-77 when a pilot study was conducted in one selected district of every State for this purpose. However, it was only in 1981 that a regular enterprise list was canvassed during the course of houselisting operation to cover non-agricultural sectors of economy and agricultural enterprises except cultivation of crops and plantations. After numbering the houses, information regarding the purpose for which the census house was used, and whether the household was engaged in any entrepreneurial activity inside the census house and outside without premises was collected by the enumerators.

The Economic Census was aimed at ascertaining the structure, nature of economic activity, the type of ownership, social group of the owner, type of fuel used, if any, for the activity and the number of persons working including hired and unpaid workers in various enterprises except those engaged in cultivation of crops and plantations.

The Central Statistical Organisation has since released the provisional results of the 1990 Economic Census of enterprises based on tabulation done in Haryana. According to the provisional results there are 4,53,364 enterprises having 13,08,096 employees, including 7,59,109 hired persons in Haryana. The number of enterprises varied from 16,359 in Mahendragarh district to 46,657 in Hisar district.

About 74.70 per cent of the entrepreneurial activity was carried out without employing any hired person. 11.50 per cent enterprises were without premises and 77.15 per cent without power.

There were 23,708 (5.23 per cent) agricultural and 4,29,656 (94.77 per cent) non-agricultural enterprises in the State. Of the agricultural enterprises 68.65 per cent were in rural areas. In the case of non-agricultural enterprises 55.73 per cent were in urban areas.

During the course of actual enumeration, which was conducted simultaneously throughout the country from 9th February, 1991 to 28th February, 1991 the enumerators went again from house to house in their respective blocks with an extract from Houselist in their hand. They filled up two forms this time namely, Individual Slip and Household Schedule on the spot. Two types of Individual Slips were used in the 1981 Census—one for all areas and the other in selected 20 per cent sample blocks in the State, but in the 1991 Census only one type of Individual Slip was used for all areas. Questions regarding migration and fertility were not included in the Individual Slip which was used for all areas in 1981 but it was decided to collect this information on a universal basis this time: The enumerator recorded the particulars of each individual irrespective of his age in a separate slip such as his name, age, marital status, mother tongue, two other languages known, religion, educational attainment, place of birth, place of last residence—rural or urban, reasons for migration from place of last residence and duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration. He also enquired as to whether a particular individual belonged to scheduled caste/scheduled tribe; whether he was literate or illiterate; whether he was attending school or college. He, further, asked if the person concerned had worked anytime at all during the last year and what was his main activity during that period. A question about his secondary activity, if any, was also asked. It was also ascertained whether the individual was seeking or available for work. In case of ever-married women, their age at marriage and the total number of children surviving at the time of enumeration, sex-wise and the number of children ever born alive were enquired. From currently married women, it was asked if any child was born alive during the last one year. It was for the first time that information about Ex-servicemen was collected in 1991 Census. If a person returned himself as Ex-serviceman, he was further asked if he was a pensioner. If the respondent happened to hold a postgraduate degree or technical qualification, a special questionnaire called PG DHTP form was required to be filled in by him. In 1981 this form was required to be filled up by all degree-holders and individuals possessing any technical qualification. The information collected through this form will be processed by C. S. I. .R.

The enumerators had a sleepless night on 28th February when they were on their legs to net the houseless population. They again went from house to house from 1st March, 1991 to 5th March, 1991 to record any birth or death in their blocks in order to bring the information collected by them earlier up-to-date with reference to the sunrise of 1st March, 1991.

Elaborate arrangements were made to collect the record from the Enumerators immediately after the revisional round was over on 5th March, 1991. The Charge Officers and the District Census Officers vied with each other to communicate the population figures of their charges and districts, as quickly as possible.

As will be evident from the foregoing paragraphs, the data collected at the time of Census covers many aspects of individual, social and economic life of the people of the country and it will take considerable time to process, tabulate and publish the same. This write-up is just an overview of some of the important features of the population of the State with its break up at State and District level which will be followed by a supplement in which an attempt will be made to present data on workers, their classification on the basis of their activity and their rural-urban character. This will be followed by the Primary Census Abstract in which information will be presented about break up of population into scheduled caste and others; literates; classification of workers into cultivators, agricultural labourers; those engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations,

orchards and allied activities ; those working in mines and quarries ; those engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (household industry and other than household industry); construction workers, those engaged in trade and commerce ; those engaged in transport, storage and communications ; persons engaged in other services ; marginal workers and non-workers upto village level in the cases of rural areas and ward level in the case of urban areas. The figures in the Primary Census Abstract will be final and may vary from the figures published in paper 1 and its supplement.

The 1991 Census tables will be published for All-India and for each State and Union Territory separately. Series dealing with All-India and each State and Union Territory will bear a distinct number. The Haryana State has been allotted number 8 and thus Series 8 will relate to Census publications in respect of Haryana.

The census tabulation and reports for Haryana State 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 IIA—General Population Tables—A Series Part IIB—Primary Census Abstract
Part III-General Economic Tables	Part III A—B-Series tables of first stage which will be brought on 10% sample. Part III—B-Series tables of second stage which will be brought out on full count. The data relating Household Industry, Other Workers, Marginal Workers and Non-workers seeking/available for work will be presented on full count basis.
Part IV-Social and Cultural Tables	Part IVA—C-Series tables of first stage covering age, sex and marital status composition of population, single year age returns, educational levels, school attendance and bilirgualism Part IVB—C-Series tables covering mother tongue, religion of population and household composition
Part V-Migration Tables	Part VA—D-Series tables of first stage covering all migration tables except occupational classification of migrant workers based on 10% sample Part VB—D-Series tables of second stage covering occupational classification of migrant workers based on full count.
Part VI-Fertility Tables	F-Series tables of first stage which will be brought out on 10% sample.
Part VII-Tables on Houses and Household Amenities	H-Series tables covering census houses and the uses to which these are put ; construction material of wall, roof and floor of the census houses occupied by households; tenure status of the houses occupied and number of living rooms; household size; housing facilities like drinking water, electricity and toilet available to households and the fuel used by the households for cooking. This part will also contain tables on scheduled castes

1

2

Part VIII—Special Tables on
Scheduled Castes

This part will contain tables for scheduled castes on full count

Part IX—Town Directory, Survey
Report on Towns and Villages

Part IXA—Town Directory
Part IXB—Survey Report on selected towns
Part IXC—Survey Report on selected villages

Part X

Ethnographic notes and special studies on scheduled castes

Part XI—Census Atlas

Census Atlas of Haryana

Part XII—District Census
Handbook

Part XIIA—Village and Town Directory

Part XII B—Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstract

We stand committed to make available information on a variety of aspects of population to the planners, administrators, research scholars and the public at large as quickly as possible. Direct data entry system will be used to the maximum to speed up data input and facilitate storage and its retrieval as it is not feasible to fulfill our obligation to the data users if we depend upon the conventional method of manual sorting and tabulation of the massive material collected by us.



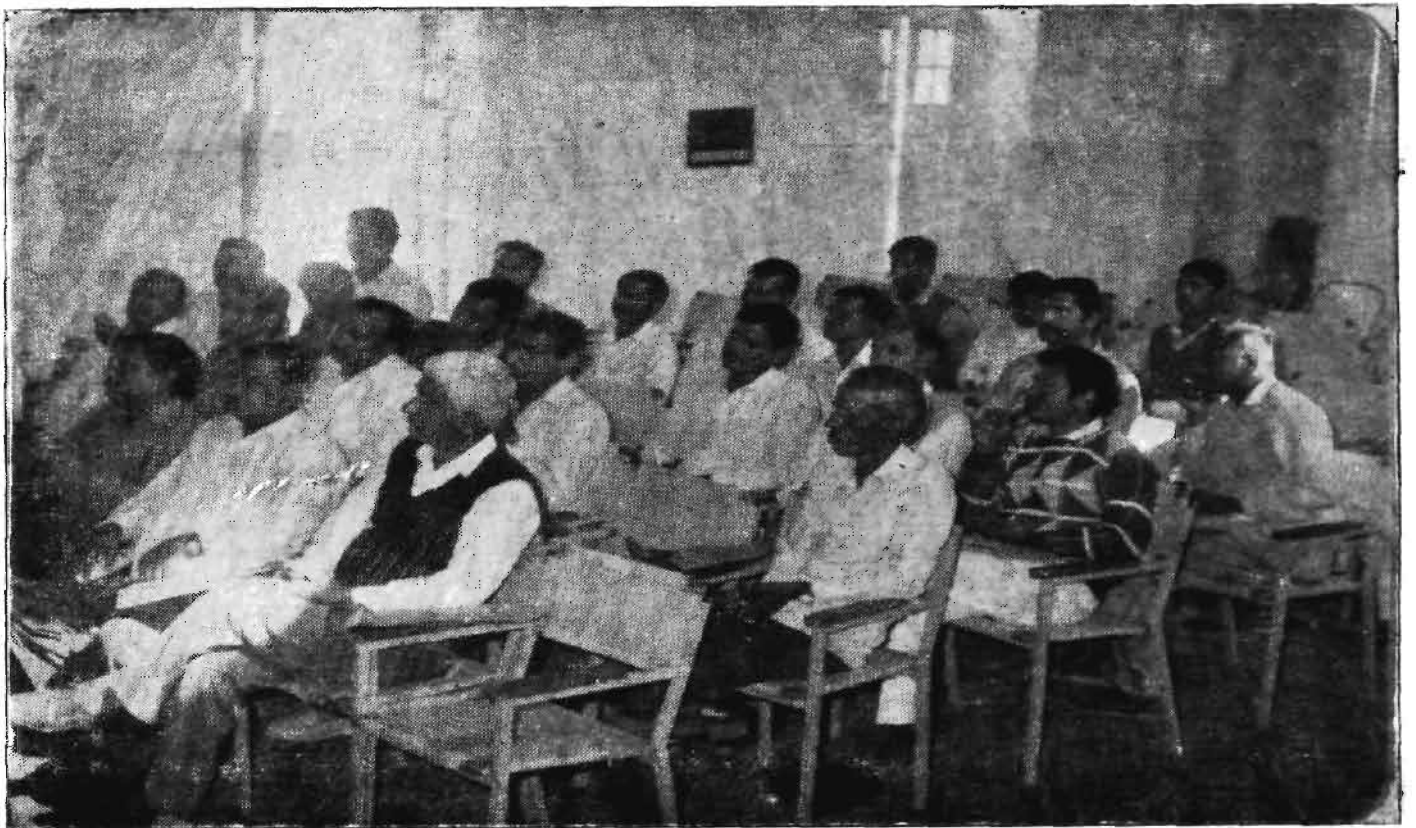
Shri Bhagwati Prashad, Commissioner, Hisar Division with the Director of Census Operations, presiding over the training seminar of Principal Census Officers, District Census Officers, Sub-Divisional Census Officers of Hisar Division



A view of the training seminar of Census Officers of Hisar Division



Shri N. C. Vashishta, Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon with the Director of Census Operations, in the training seminar of Census Officers of Gurgaon District



A view of the training seminar of Census Officers of Gurgaon District



An enumerator and supervisor at work in Panchkula town of Ambala District



A zealous enumerator at work amidst the old and young of village Kharak Kalan of Rohtak District



Shri A. R. Nanda, Registrar General of India with the Sub-Divisional Census Officer, Additional District Census Officer, Charge Officer and respectables of village Nahri in Sonipat District



Shri A. R. Nanda, Registrar General of India, inspecting the work of an enumerator in village Nahri of Sonipat District



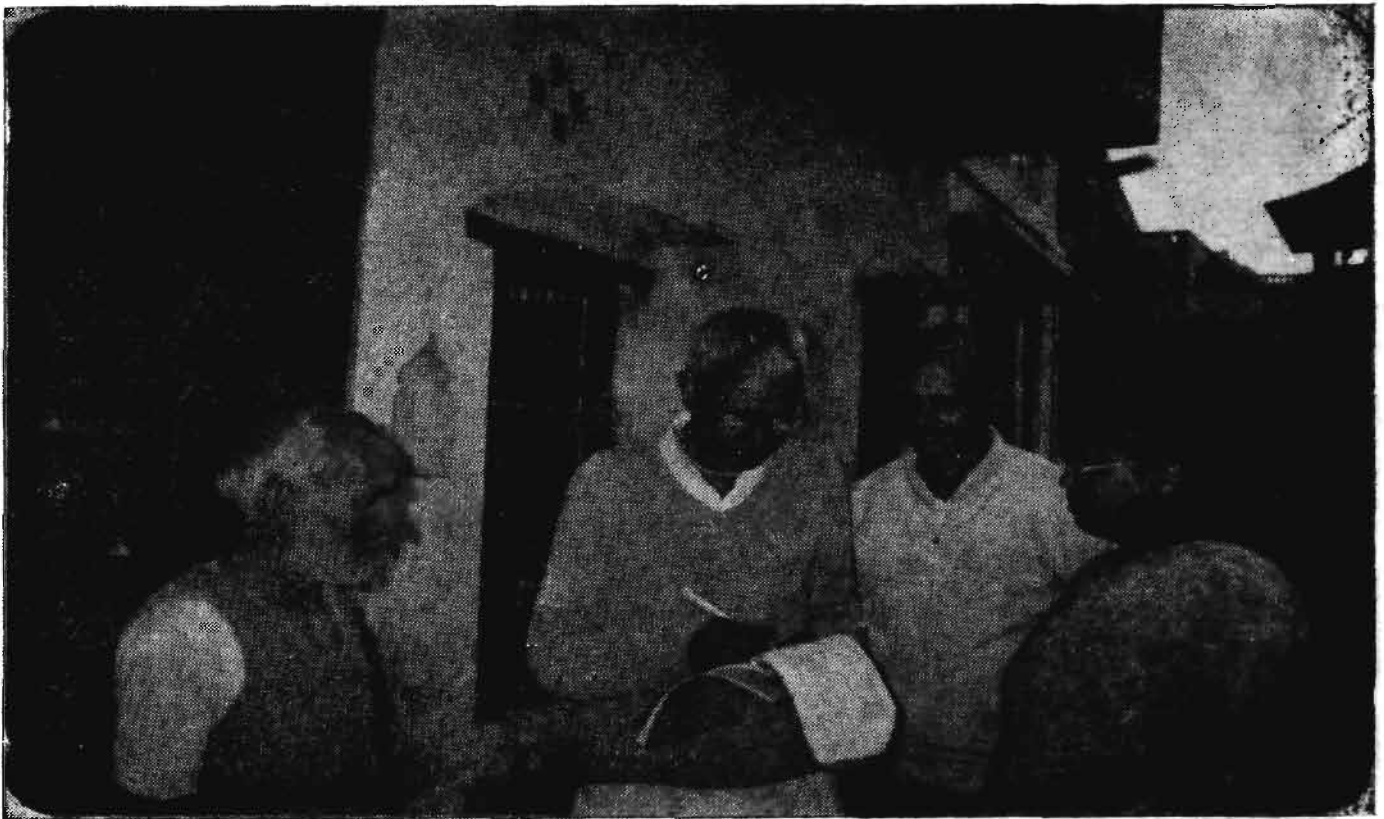
Shri A. R. Nanda, Registrar General of India, inspecting the work done by the enumerators in village Nahri of Sonipat District



Shri A. R. Nanda, Registrar General of India, observing the process of filling up of Individual Slip by an enumerator in village Nahri of Sonipat District



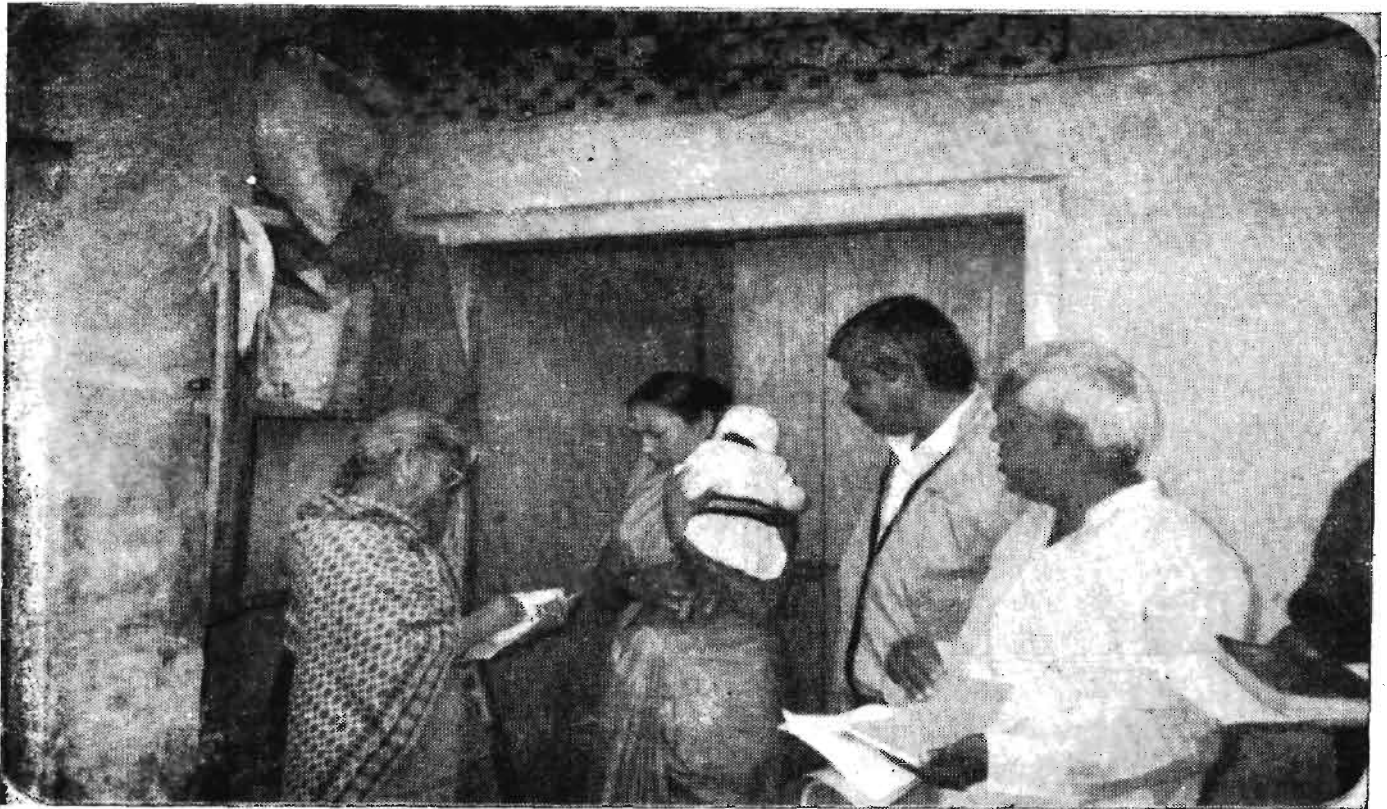
Mrs. S. K. Sarwan, District Census Officer Sonipat, checking the work of an enumerator in village Panchi Jatan



Mrs. S. K. Sarwan, District Census Officer Sonipat, inspecting the enumeration work from door to door in village Panchi Jatan



Shri B. K. Sharma, District Census Officer Panipat, checking the work of an enumerator in Panipat town



A female enumerator at work in Gharaunda town of Karnal District while the Charge Officer looks on



Houseless population being enumerated by a female enumerator on the night of 28th February, 1991 under the supervision of Sh. R. K. Garg, Charge Officer of Panchkula tahsil of Ambala District



Enumeration of houseless population in progress in Panchkula town of Ambala District

**ANALYTICAL
NOTE**

ANALYTICAL NOTE

So here we are as on 1st March, 1991! The numerical strength of our country has been provisionally assessed as 843,930,861 by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, of which 437,597,929 are males and 406,332,932 females.

The provisional population of Haryana on the reference date is 16,317,715 comprising 8,705,379 males and 7,612,336 females. The Standing Committee on Population Projections, Govt. of India had predicted in 1989 that the population of Haryana will be to the tune of 16,747,000 on 1st March, 1991. It is gratifying to note that we are on the lower side of the estimates of this Committee.

Statement I at page 5 provides a comparative picture of the population of all the States and Union Territories of the country. It also gives the sex ratio, density and growth rate in each State and Union Territory. Statement II at page 6 reveals the number of literates and percentage of literates to estimated population aged 7 and above in 1981 and 1991 in each State and Union Territory. Haryana accounts for about 2 per cent of the total population of India. Haryana retains its 15th position of 1981 Census according to the size of its population amongst the 25 States and 7 Union Territories.

Hisar district continues to occupy the first place in the State by recording the highest population of 1,835,555 in 1991 Census also. The newly created district of Rewari is the least populated district with a population of 623,443. The districts are arranged in the descending order of their size of population as follows. The percentage of their population to the total population of the State is also shown against them. The pie diagram at page 17 also depicts this position.

District	Population	Percentage share in the total population of Haryana
Hisar	1,835,555	11.25
Rohtak	1,780,166	10.91
Faridabad	1,466,393	8.99
Gurgaon	1,128,905	6.92
Bhiwani	1,122,487	6.88
Ambala	1,106,275	6.78
Jind	958,165	5.87
Sirsa	902,082	5.53
Karnal	880,213	5.39
Panipat	831,754	5.10
Yamunanagar	818,401	5.01
Kaithal	818,352	5.01
Sonapat	744,450	4.56
Mahendragarh	665,416	4.08
Kurukshetra	635,698	3.90
Rewari	623,443	3.82

It will be seen that Hisar and Rohtak are the only two districts in the State with a population of more than 15 lacs each. Faridabad, Gurgaon, Bhiwani and Ambala have a population ranging between 10 lacs and 15 lacs. The population of the remaining 10 districts is less than 10 lacs each.

Growth of Population

It is a matter of satisfaction that the decadal growth rate of Haryana has fallen from 28.75 per cent in 1981 to 26.28 per cent in 1991. The growth rate of Haryana compares quite favourably with the growth rate of the country as a whole during the last decade which has worked out to 23.50 per cent. The graph at page 21 illustrates the comparative picture of growth of population since 1901. It will be too early to comment on the possible reasons for the fall of growth rate. The subject needs a serious consideration and all the factors have to be looked into before any observations are made. The growth rate of ten districts is equal to or less than the growth rate of the State as a whole while the growth rate of six districts is higher than that of the State as is clear from the map titled 'Decennial Population Growth Rates, 1981-91' at page 13.

Faridabad district has recorded the highest decadal increase of 48.71 per cent in its population during the period 1981-1991. This may be due to the pre-dominant industrial character of the area and the influx of migrant labour. Rohtak district has on the other hand registered the lowest growth rate of 17.41 per cent during the last decade.

The decadal variation in the population of the area which now comprises Haryana since 1901 has been worked out in Table 2. We have multiplied approximately 3.5 times from 46 lacs in 1901 to 163 lacs in 1991. The diagram at page 25 reflects the growth of population since 1901. But for a decline of 9.7 per cent in its population in the first decade of this century, the population of the area which is now known as Haryana State has been increasing gradually in the successive decades. The percentage decadal increase in population of Haryana was (+) 1.95 during 1911-21 ; (-) 7.14 during 1921-31 ; (+) 15.63 during 1931-41 ; (-) 7.60 during 1941-51 ; (+) 33.79 during 1951-61 ; (+) 32.23 during 1961-71 ; (+) 28.75 during 1971-81 and (-) 26.28 during 1981-91.

Area

As per provisional figures supplied by the Surveyor General of India, the area of the State is 44212 Km². There is no change in the area of the State as compared to 1981. The pie diagram at page 19 gives the comparative area of the districts. There are 16 districts in Haryana now as against 12 at the time of last Census. The four newly created districts are Panipat, Rewari, Yamunanagar and Kaithal. The administrative divisions of Haryana State as per 1991 Census have been shown on the map facing the inner title. The outcome of these 4 districts has disturbed the administrative boundaries of all the earlier districts except that of Sirsa. The number of tahsils has also increased from 39 in 1981 to 53 in 1991. Amongst the districts, the largest district continues to be Hisar with an area of 6,279 Km² while Kurukshetra is still the smallest district with an area of 1,217 Km².

Density

An increase in the density of population is a natural phenomenon in any developing State with the passage of time. The density of population in Haryana has thus increased from 292 persons per square kilometre in 1981 to 369 persons per square kilometre in 1991. Faridabad district retains its first position of 1981 as being the most dense district in the State. It has a density of 697 persons per square kilometre while Sirsa district has the least density of 211 persons per square kilometre.

The density of population is more than 450 persons per square kilometre in the districts of Faridabad, Sonapat, Kurukshetra, Panipat, Ambala and Yamunanagar while it ranges between 301 and 450 in six districts namely Karnal, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Rewari, Mahendragarh and Jind. It is below 301 in the districts of Hisar, Kaithal, Bhiwani and Sirsa. The map at page 11 reflects the regional variations in density of population in Haryana.

Sex ratio

Census reveals a sex ratio of 874 females as against 1000 males in Haryana as compared to 929 females per 1000 males for India. The sex ratio in Haryana was 870 in 1981 as against 934 for the country as a whole. The graph at page 23 illustrates the comparative sex ratios both for India and Haryana since 1901. According to Table 1, the highest sex ratio of 950 has been found in Mahendragarh district while the lowest sex ratio of 832 has been recorded in Faridabad district. Both the districts maintain their status quo ante of 1981 as having the highest and lowest sex ratio respectively. The sex ratio is above the State average of 874 in the districts of Mahendragarh, Rewari, Ambala, Bhiwani, Kurukshetra, Gurgaon, Sirsa and Yamunanagar while it is equal to the State average in Karnal district. Map at page 15 represents the regional disparity in sex ratio in Haryana.

Literacy

A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate. All children below the age of 7 years have been treated as illiterate in 1991 Census. In 1971 and 1981 children below the age of 5 years were recorded as illiterate. This has been done perhaps to make the Indian Census data comparable with the international statistics on the subject. Table 4 gives us a comparative picture of literates in the districts. Out of a total population of 16,317,715 in the State, 7,431,708 are literates ; of whom 4,872,757 are males and 2,558,951 females. The literacy rate works out to 55.33 per cent for the State. The literacy rate for the country has come out to 52.11 per cent. In 1991 Census, the percentage of literates has been calculated in relation to estimated population aged 7 and above. In 1971, the literacy rate of Haryana was 31.91 per cent whereas in 1981 it was 41.65 per cent for population aged 5 and above. For the purpose of comparison, the literacy rate of Haryana for 1981 works out to 43.85 per cent for population aged 7 and above. 12.86 percent of the total literates of Haryana are found in Rohtak district alone while Kaithal has only 3.81 per cent of the total literates of Haryana. There are only four districts namely Rohtak, Hisar, Faridabad and Ambala which have more than 5 lacs literates each. The male literacy rate is relatively high in the State as compared to female literacy rate which is also true for the country as a whole.

Urban Frame

There are 84 municipal or statutory towns in Haryana. The number of such towns in 1981 was 77. Rania Municipal Committee was denotified by the Government as rural and its name has, therefore, been dropped from the list of Municipal towns of 1991 Census. Eleven towns are qualified for being termed as 'cities' as they have returned a population of 1 lac or more in 1991 Census. These towns are Faridabad Complex, Rohtak, Panipat, Hisar, Karnal, Yamunanagar, Sonapat, Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Ambala, and Sirsa. In 1981, the number of such towns was nine only. Sirsa and Gurgaon are the latest addition to the list of cities in the State.

In addition to the eleven cities, there is one urban agglomeration which has a population of 1 lac or more i.e. Ambala (U.A.). Urban agglomerations have also been constituted alongwith cities of Yamunanagar, Hisar, Karnal and Gurgaon. Pundri and Bahadurgarh areas also form urban agglomerations but their population is less than one lac. An urban agglomeration is a continuous urban spread of one or more statutory town (s) and/or other contiguous outgrowth(s) which do not qualify to be treated as town in their own right, but which possess the urban potential and hence deserve to be treated as an intergrated urban area. These urban agglomerations are given below in the descending order of their size of population and their constituents mentioned against them.

Urban Agglomeration	Constituent towns and /or urban outgrowth
1	2
1. Yamunanagar U.A.	1. Jagadhri (M.C.) 2. Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony (M.C.) 3. Yamunanagar (M.C.)
2. Hisar U.A.	1. Hisar (M.C.) 2. Haryana Agricultural University Campus and Mini Secretariate (O.G.)
3. Karnal U.A.	1. Karnal (M.C.) 2. Part of Sector 6, Urban Estate (O.G.)
4. Ambala U.A.	1. Ambala Cantt. (C.B.) 2. Ambala Sadar (M.C.)
5. Gurgaon U.A.	1. Gurgaon (M.C.) 2. Gurgaon (Rural) (C.T.)
6. Bahadurgarh.	1. Bahadurgarh (M.C.) 2. Sector 6, HUDA (O.G.)
7. Pundri	1. Pundri (M.C.) 2. Part of village Fatehpur (O.G.)

Table 3 at page 43 gives the population, sex ratio and number of literates for the cities/urban agglomerations with a population of 1 lac or more. It will be observed that Ambala U.A. has the highest sex ratio of 975 while Faridabad Complex has the lowest sex ratio of 804 amongst the cities/urban agglomerations. The number of literates on the other hand is highest in Faridabad Complex and lowest in Sirsa.

There is yet another aspect of urban frame in Census taking. Any place which has a population of 5,000, a density of 400 persons per square kilometre and 75 per cent of its males working population is engaged in non-agricultural pursuits is termed as a Census Town. Places which fulfill these criteria and qualify to be described as Census Towns are Pinjore (Rural) and Bahiyal in Ambala District; Mustafabad, Farakhpur and Bilaspur in Yamunagar district; Uncha Siwana in Karnal district; Kheri Sampla in Rohtak district, Dundahera and Gurgaon (Rural) in Gurgaon district and Dharuhera in Rewari district. Jharsa in Gurgaon district could not qualify the prescribed test for being classified as a Census town this time and had to be dropped from the list of Census towns of 1991.

The total number of towns in Haryana has thus gone upto 94, of which 84 are statutory or Municipal towns and 10 Census Towns. The total number of towns in Haryana was 81 in 1981 and 65 in 1971.

As indicated by the title of this paper, the population figures given here are purely provisional. It will be rather presumptuous on our part to draw any far-reaching conclusions about the demographic changes that have taken place during the last decade on the basis of this data. We will come out with our observations and findings as soon as the enormous data which we have collected is processed and tabulated.



Facsimile of a Harappan seal, recovered from Banawali in Hisar District—a symbol of pre-Indus and Indus civilizations

**PROVISIONAL
POPULATION TABLES**

TABLE—1

(Provisional Figures)

Distribution of population, sex ratio, growth rate and density of population by districts

State/District	Population 1991			Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)		Density of Population km ²		Decennial Growth Rate of Population	
	Persons	Males	Females	1981	1991	1981	1991	1971—81	1981—91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
State	16,317,715	8,705,379	7,612,336	870	874	292	369	+28.75	+26.28
1. Ambala	1,106,275	582,503	523,772	885	899	359	464	+26.23	+29.19
2. Yamunanagar	818,401	434,623	383,778	855	883	368	466	+31.50	+26.72
3. Kurukshetra	635,658	336,564	299,094	873	889	427	522	+32.23	+22.21
4. Kaithal	818,352	441,673	376,679	848	853	243	292	+27.58	+20.44
5. Karnal	880,213	469,711	410,502	856	874	356	447	+36.31	+25.75
6. Panipat	831,754	448,540	383,214	851	854	356	474	+30.62	+33.22
7. Sonapat	744,450	401,574	342,876	860	854	429	538	+26.32	+25.40
8. Rohtak	1,780,166	954,057	826,109	879	866	344	404	+20.99	+17.41
9. Faridabad	1,466,393	800,460	665,933	811	832	468	697	+40.32	+48.71
10. Gurgaon	1,128,965	598,283	530,622	880	887	313	409	+29.12	+30.68
11. Rewari	623,443	323,523	299,920	926	927	319	400	+24.58	+25.49
12. Mahendragarh	665,416	341,294	324,122	939	950	317	395	+25.79	+24.83
13. Bhiwani	1,122,487	591,815	530,672	899	897	180	218	+30.84	+21.05
14. Jind	958,165	519,105	439,060	856	846	286	350	+23.35	+22.47
15. Hisar	1,835,555	983,401	852,154	867	867	237	292	+28.93	+23.23
16. Sirsa	902,082	478,253	423,829	877	886	165	211	+32.51	+27.58

TABLE—2

(Provisional Figures)

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
State	—9·70	+1·95	+7·14	+15·63	+7·60	+33·79	+32·22	+28·75	+26·28
1. Ambala	—14·98	—1·37	+9·34	+14·83	+7·80	+18·96	+21·29	+26·23	+29·19
2. Yamunanagar	—16·68	—1·95	+7·54	+13·11	+7·92	+55·22	+29·89	+31·50	+26·72
3. Kurukshetra	—5·88	—0·72	+2·18	+17·21	+10·40	+59·95	+37·24	+32·23	+22·21
4. Kaithal	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	+44·03	+36·85	+27·58	+20·44
5. Karnal	—9·76	+3·52	+3·68	+18·36	+12·23	+30·06	+30·21	+36·31	+25·75
6. Panipat	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	+31·32	+28·87	+30·62	+33·22
7. Sonapat	—10·51	+7·92	+4·75	+18·05	+14·83	+27·55	+25·53	+26·32	+25·40
8. Rohtak	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	+26·23	+25·80	+20·99	+17·41
9. Faridabad	—12·86	—6·84	+9·33	+14·98	+8·20	+32·40	+49·14	+40·32	+48·71
10. Gurgaon	—12·89	—6·71	+9·29	+14·94	+7·83	+29·13	+34·08	+29·12	+30·68
11. Rewari	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	+21·73	+24·01	+24·58	+25·49
12. Mahendragarh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	+22·62	+24·62	+25·79	+24·83
13. Bhiwani	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	+28·76	+30·48	+30·84	+21·05
14. Jind	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	+33·16	+36·45	+23·35	+22·47
15. Hisar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	+46·80	+39·04	+28·93	+23·23
16. Sirsa	+3·37	+1·61	+9·97	+11·93	+3·63	+67·51	+43·96	+32·51	+27·58

TABLE--3

Statement showing cities/urban agglomerations with a population of 100,000 and above

S.No.	Name of City	Provisional Population 1991			Sex Ratio	Total Literates*		
		Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Faridabad Complex	613,828	340,341	273,487	804	377,858	236,086	141,772
2	Rohtak (M.C.)	215,844	114,670	101,174	862	144,003	82,769	58,234
3	Panipat (M.C.)	191,010	102,153	88,857	870	1,63,325	67,660	48,065
4	Sonapat (M.C.)	142,992	76,436	66,556	571	91,692	54,506	37,186
5	Bhiwani (M.C.)	121,449	64,902	56,547	371	72,56	44,154	28,002
6	Ambala (M.C.)	119,535	61,923	57,612	930	85,244	46,772	36,472
7	Sirsa (M.C.)	112,542	60,423	52,119	863	66,514	39,63	26,961
Name of Urban Agglomeration								
1	Yamunanagar(U.A.)	219,642	117,334	102,308	872	142,216	81,539	60,677
2	Hisar(U.A.)	180,774	98,165	82,609	842	114,881	69,422	45,459
3	Karnal(U.A.)	176,120	93,055	83,065	893	113,557	64,228	49,320
4	Ambala(U.A.)	139,615	70,692	63,923	975	93,573	50,415	43,158
5	Gurgaon(U.A.)	134,639	71,150	63,439	892	95,415	55,049	41,366

*Exclude children in the age group 0- 6

TABLE—4

Literacy

State/District	Total Population 1991			Literate Population 1991*		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State	16,317,715	8,705,379	7,612,336	7,431,708	4,872,757	2,558,951
1. Ambala	1,106,275	582,503	523,772	614,534	365,020	249,514
2. Yamunanagar	818,401	434,623	383,778	410,195	251,544	158,651
3. Kurukshetra	635,658	336,564	299,094	307,783	190,974	116,809
4. Kailthal	818,352	441,673	376,679	282,995	196,586	86,409
5. Karnal	880,213	469,711	410,502	400,869	254,824	146,045
6. Panipat	831,754	448,540	383,214	371,329	244,006	127,323
7. Sonapat	744,450	401,574	342,876	389,462	253,554	135,908
8. Rohtak	1,780,166	954,057	826,109	955,540	591,382	364,158
9. Faridabad	1,466,393	800,460	665,933	690,383	476,453	213,930
10. Gurgaon	1,128,905	598,283	530,622	464,526	317,059	147,467
11. Rewari	623,443	323,523	299,920	330,641	216,884	113,757
12. Mahendragarh	665,416	341,294	324,122	303,614	206,675	96,939
13. Bhiwani	1,122,487	591,815	530,672	486,801	335,610	151,191
14. Jind	958,165	519,105	439,060	362,550	255,306	107,244
15. Hisar	1,835,555	983,401	852,154	716,209	491,782	224,427
16. Sirsa	902,082	478,253	423,829	344,277	225,098	119,179

* Exclude children in the age group 0—6.