

SERIES—7



CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

Paper I of 1971

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

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PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS - 1971
HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. INTRODUCTION:

The completion of 1971 Census marks the centenary of Indian Census. Himachal Pradesh came into existence on 15.4.1948 and 1951 Census was taken under the over all control of Superintendent Census Operations, Punjab. The 1971 Census is thus the second independent census of Himachal Pradesh.

1.1 ORGANISATION:

The vast census organisation in the country is headed by the Registrar General and Ex-Officio Census Commissioner of India whose office forms a part of the Union Home Ministry. At State level the Directorate of Census Operations is presided over by a Director who is assisted by two Assistant Directors and the necessary supporting staff. At district level, the Deputy Commissioner was the head of the district enumeration agency and he was assisted by the District Census Officer who is generally the Revenue Assistant. Where there are sub-Divisional Officers, these officers were appointed as Sub-Divisional Census Officers to ensure better coordination. Each Tehsil or Sub-Tehsil formed a Charge under the respective Tehsildar or Naib-Tehsildar who was appointed as Charge Officer. The urban areas were either placed under a separate Charge Officer who was the Secretary

er Executive Officer of the local body of the urban area concerned or were placed under the Rural Charge Officer, the Secretary of such an urban area was appointed as Assistant Charge Officer. The whole of Himachal Pradesh was divided into 89 Charges - 53 rural and 36 urban. Besides this certain special charges were created for enumeration of special categories of people.

Each charge was further divided into a number of enumeration blocks. Each block was roughly to have ^a population of 750 persons in rural areas and 600 in urban areas. For each enumeration block was appointed an enumerator and four to six enumeration blocks were grouped together under one Supervisory circle placed under the charge of a Supervisor. The total number of blocks thus carved out was about 5000 and these were grouped under 1200 Supervisory Circles. In all about 8000 enumerators and supervisors were trained and four training classes were conducted by instructors from the Directorate. A refresher's course was also held just a couple of days before the field operations were launched. To be sure that replies to all the 17 questions in the individual slip were correctly and impartially recorded by the Census enumerators, a party of 20 persons including the Director and two Assistant Directors went out in the field for on-the-spot checking. Another field checking was carried out towards

the closing dates of the operations. The respondents were confronted with the recorded entries and it was found that the enumerator had done his duty well.

1.2 CENSUS SCHEDULE:

As some parts of Himachal Pradesh remain snow bound in winter enumeration was completed there from 1st to 30th September, 1970. In the rest of the State population count was first scheduled to be taken from 10th February to 28th February, 1971 with sunrise of 1st March as reference date. But due to mid-term poll for the Lok Sabha this programme had to be finally postponed from the 10th March, 1971 to 31st March, 1971 with sunrise of 1st April as the reference date. Revisional round was held from 1st to 3rd April to record the birth of a new comer after the first round of enumeration by the enumerator or for cancellation of the slip of some one unfortunately no more. Houseless persons were enumerated on the night of the 31st March, 1971.

The data collected will be further sorted and processed and will be projected in 28 Census publications. The present paper will be shortly followed by a supplement containing subsidiary information of the data given in this paper.

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

(Census of India 1971 - Provisional Population Totals)

H I M A C H A L P R A D E S H

1) POPULATION OF HIMACHAL PRADESH:	TOTAL:	3,424,332
	MALES:	1,735,106
	FEMALES:	1,689,226
ii) DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE 1961 - 71		21.76 %
iii) DENSITY OF POPULATION	62 per Sq. Km	
iv) SEX RATIO	974 females per 1000 males	
v) LITERACY RATE	Total:	31.32 %
	Males:	42.30 %
	Females:	20.04 %

Note:- Purely provisional area figures have been utilised for working out density of population.

2.

BRIEF ANALYSIS

The figures presented in this booklet give some basic particulars of the population as on 1st April, 1971 as recorded by 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 records. The figures so compiled from the abstracts collected from thousands of enumerators are bound to have their own limitations and are thus purely provisional which can be confirmed only after the Census Schedules are fully processed in a series. After the final tabulation, apart from providing the Primary Census data down to every village (i.e. a revenue village, "Tikka", "Phatti" or a village hamlet, as the case may be, depending upon the area), and enumerator's block of a town, a series of cross tabulations of the 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, ect, 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 completion of enumeration which has impelled us to compile and present this booklet of provisional population figures.

2.1. Ranking of States/Union Territories in population size:

A statement showing ranking of States and Union Territories in population size has been incorporated in this booklet. This statement reveals that ^{is} the total Provisional Population of India 546,955,945 out of which the State of Uttar Pradesh claims the highest percentage of 16.14 and comes on top when ranking the states and union territories by population size.

In ranking, Himachal Pradesh stands at 18th position with a share of only 0.63 per cent in the total population of the country.

2.2 Distribution of Population, Sex-Ratio, Growth Rate and Density of Population:

Provisional population table I incorporated in this booklet shows the distribution of population as in 1971 Census by Districts and by sex. A comparative district-wise study of the sex ratio and the density of population according to 1961 Census and the present census has also been made in this table. District-wise percentage of growth rates of population in the various districts during the decades 1951-61. and 1961-71 are also shown.

2.21 Distribution of Population:

A study of this table would reveal that Kangra District alone accounts for a Population of 1,304,959 i.e. 38% of the total population of Himachal Pradesh. The next district according to population size is Mandi with a population of 512,719 souls, which is 15% of the total population. It would thus, be seen that these two districts together account for more than half of the total population of the State. The district of Lahaul & Spiti occupies the other extreme position, claiming the smallest share in the total population i.e. only 23,307 persons which is not even 1% (to be exact 0.68%) of the total population. Kinnaur is yet another district having comparatively a very small population of only 49,673 souls which is about 1% of the total population.

2.22. Sex Ratio :

The only district where the proportion of females is more than males in the total population according to the 1971 Census is Kangra. The sex ratio, i.e. the number of females per 1,000 males in this district has been worked out as 1,061. The sex ratio in other districts varies between 829 in Lahaul and Spiti and 927 in Bilaspur. A point worth mentioning here is that the sex ratio in the Districts of Simla, Sirmur and Kinnaur is less than 900, besides in Lahaul & Spiti. A comparative study of sex Ratio as in 1961 Census and the present Census reveals that an increase in sex ratio has been witnessed in respect of Chamba, Kangra, Lahaul & Spiti, Bilaspur, and Mahasu, Simla/Sirmur whereas decreasing trend is registered in respect of Mandi, Kulu and Kinnaur Districts. Over all the State as a whole has shown an increasing trend.

2.23 Density of Population :

Bilaspur is the most populous district according to the provisional population data thrown up by the present Census. The density of population in this District is 163 per Sq. Km. Kangra and Simla claim the next two positions with densities of 155 and 153, persons per Sq. Km., respectively. The District of Lahaul and Spiti, although biggest according to area is yet the most sparsely populated.

Whereas it claims about 22% of the total area, but because of having a very small population which is not even 1% of the total population as said earlier in these lines, the density of population for this district works out at only 2 per sq. Km. Kinnaur, Chamba and Kulu are other districts having comparatively low density of population i.e. 8,31 and 35 respectively. Besides these districts, the density of population is less than 100 in Mahasu and Sirmur also. It is observed that the density of population in 1971 has recorded increase over that in 1961 invariably in all the districts.

2.24 Growth Rate :

The over-all growth rate recorded by the population of Himachal Pradesh during the decade 1961-71 is 21.76%. Mandi district has shown the highest growth rate during the decade 1961-71 i.e. 33.43%. The population of the other districts has recorded increase ranging between 13.95% in Lahaul and Spiti and 25.78% in Kulu district.

2.3. Decadal Variation in Population since 1901 :

Provisional Population Table II shows percentage decadal variation in population of the districts and the State for the seven decades i.e. 1901-11 to 1961-71. A study of this data reveals that having experienced a decrease of 1.22% during the decade 1901-11 the State of Himachal Pradesh has registered gradual increase in its population 1911

onwards, and especially since 1951 the increase has been more marked. Thus against a percentage increase of 17.87 during the decade 1951-61 the population of Himachal Pradesh has registered an increase of 21.76% during the intercensal period 1961-71. Chamba, Mandi, Bilaspur and Sirmur Districts have never shown negative variation in population during any of these decades, whereas all other districts have recorded decrease in the population during one decade or the other. Barring Simla District which recorded marked variations (both positive and negative) during the decades 1901-11, 1911-21 and again during 1941-51 the population of other districts recorded comparatively smaller variations upto the year 1951. From 1951 onwards a marked trend towards higher growth rate is observed in all the districts, excepting Kulu district which could only catch up with trend during the decade i.e. 1961-71. All districts excepting Chamba, Lahaul & Spiti and Bilaspur have recorded a higher growth rate of population during the decade 1961-71 than during 1951-61. Mahasu district shows almost equal growth rates, during these two decades.

2.4. LITERACY :

Provisional Population Table III shows district-wise and sex-wise total population 1971; Literate population 1971; and percentage of Literate to total population in 1961 as well as in 1971 Census. Very interesting conclusions can be drawn on the basis of the literacy rates as compiled in this table. The over-all percentage of literacy is observed to be **31.32** according to 1971 Census as against 21.27 in 1961 Census. The percentage of literacy varies between 18.47

in Chamba district to 38.91 in Simla District according to 1971 Census. Simla and Kangra districts which come on top in terms of literacy with a percentage of 32.84 and 25.30 respectively, in 1961 Census, have maintained their respective positions in the 1971 Census also. The percentage of literates to total population in these two Districts in the present Census has jumped upto 38.91 and 36.62, respectively. There has been a marked increase in the literacy rates in all other Districts also in 1971 Census over the 1961 Census.

In 1971 Census Males have registered very high literacy rates as compared to females which is exhibited by the fact that whereas the lowest percentage of literacy for males has been recorded in

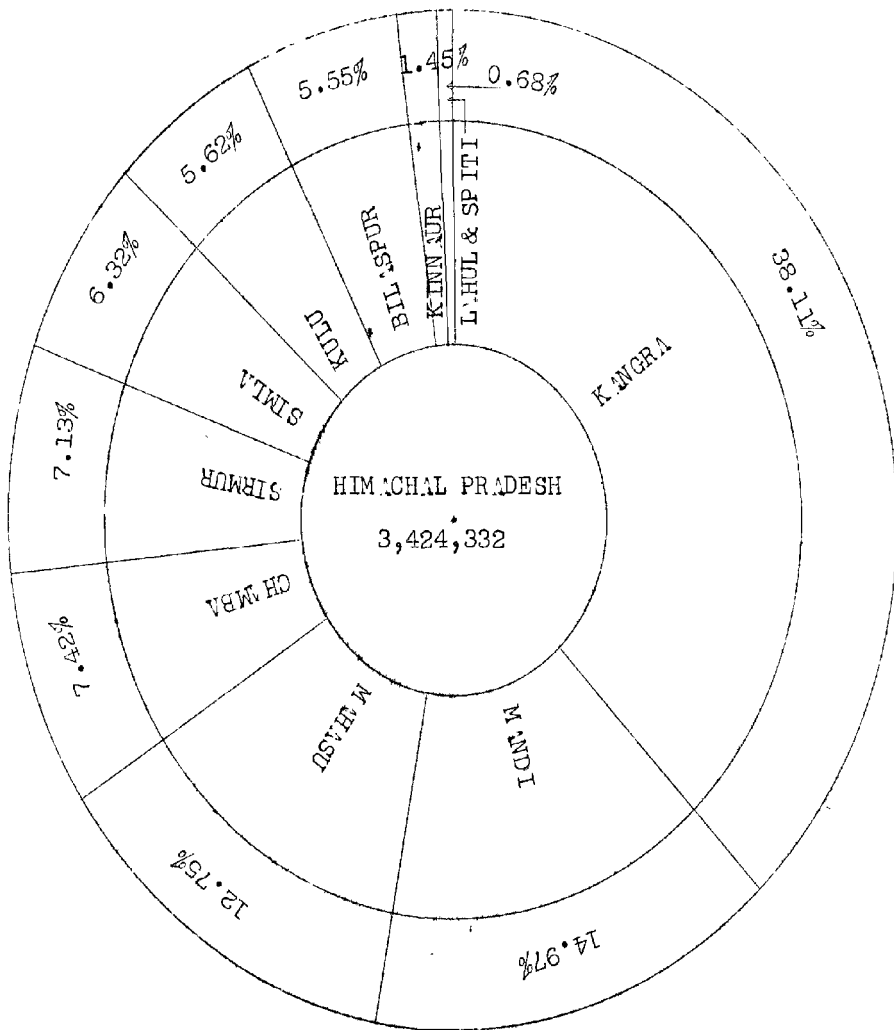
Chamba District i.e., 27.74, the highest percentage of literacy for females is only 26.87 which is in the case of Simla District. Literacy rate for males varies between 27.74% in Chamba District to 40.13% in Simla District against the State average of 42.30%. In all, seven Districts out of ten have over 40% male literates in the present Census as against only one District in 1961 Census. As for females, in the present Census, the percentage of literates varies between 8.73 in Chamba District and 26.87 in Simla District. Only three Districts viz. Kangra, Bilaspur and Simla show literacy rates higher than 20% in respect of females. However, there is a marked increase in the female literacy in the present census over the 1961 Census .

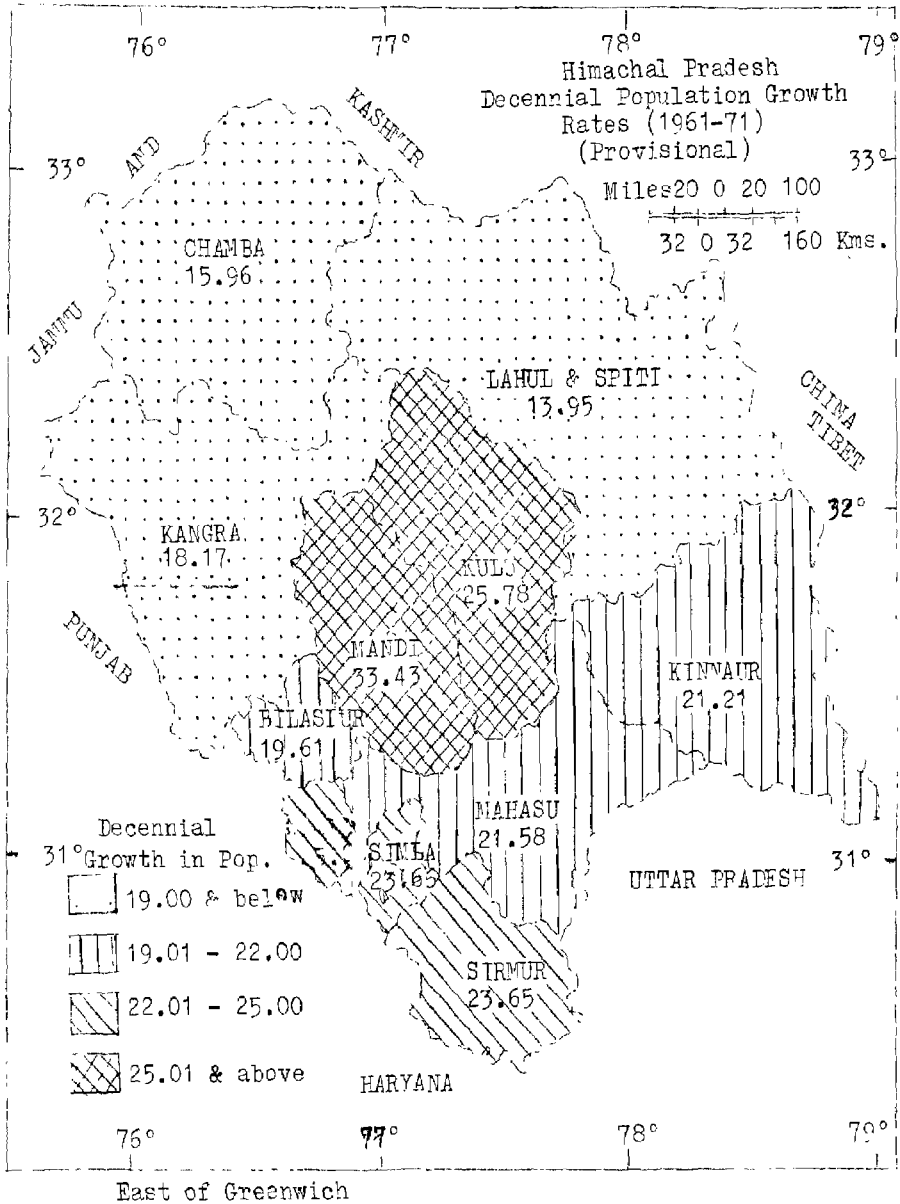
1971 Census (Provisional Figures)
Statement showing the ranking of States/Union Territories
in population size.

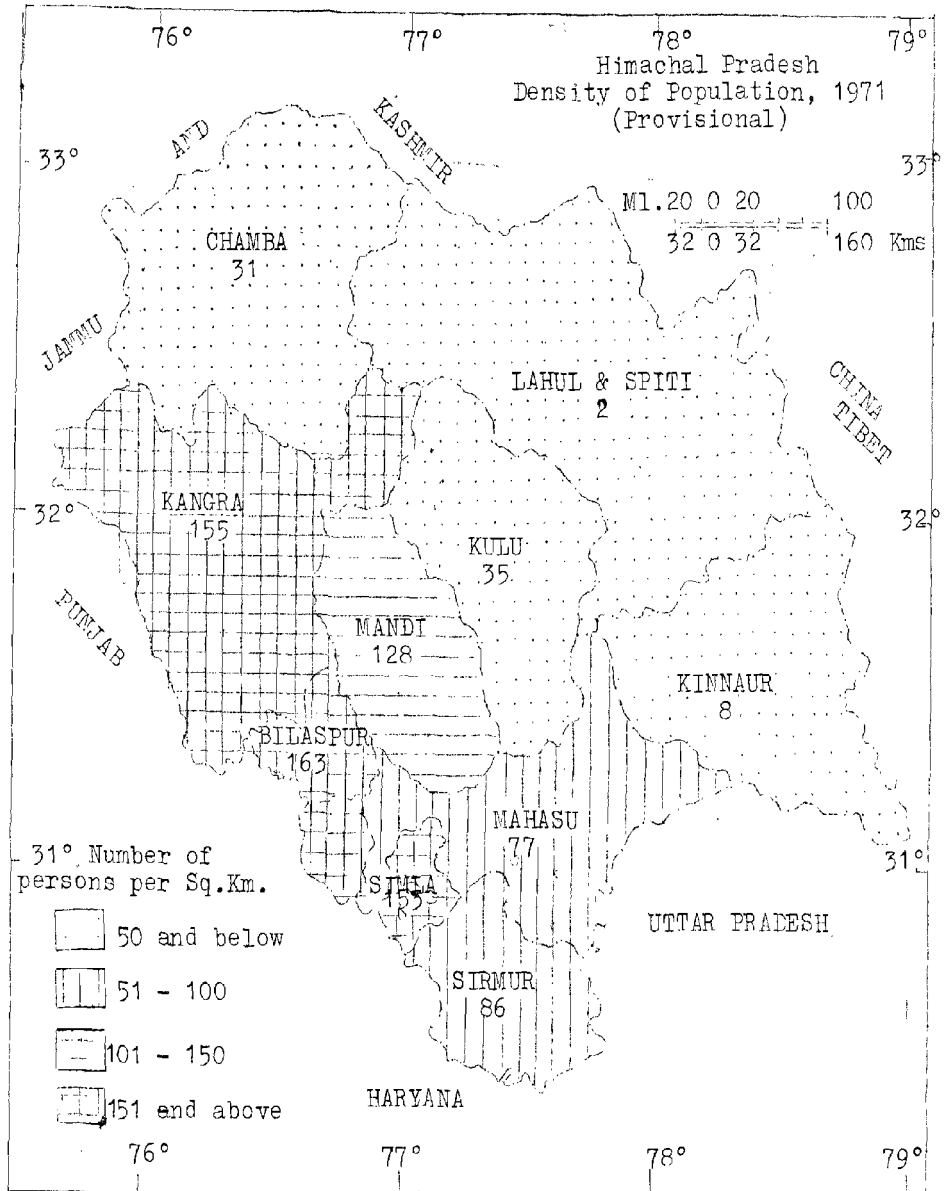
Rank in 1971	States and Union Territories in order of population size.	Population 1971	Percentage to total popula- tion of India	Rank in 1961
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	546,955,945	100.00	
	<u>STATES/UNION TERRITORIES</u>			
1.	Uttar Pradesh	88,299,453	16.14	1
2.	Bihar	56,387,296	10.31	2
3.	Maharashtra	59,295,081	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

1.	2	3	4	5
18.	Himachal Pradesh	3,424,332	0.63	17
19.	Tripura	1,556,822	0.29	19
20.	Assam	1,069,555	0.20	20
21.	Meghalaya	983,336	0.18	21
22.	Goa, Daman & Diu	857,180	0.16	22
23.	Nagaland	515,561	0.10	23
24.	Pondicherry	471,347	0.09	24
25.	N.P.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.N. & A. Islands	31,798	0.01	29.

Chart Showing the Comparative
Population Size of the Districts
Himachal Pradesh
(1971 Census - Provisional)







East of Greenwich

TABLE - I

Distribution of Population, Sex Ratio, Growth Rate

State/ District	Population-1971			Sex Ratio i.e. females per 1,000 males	
	Persons	Males	Females	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>Himachal Pradesh</u>	3,424,332	1,735,106	1,689,226	938	974
Chamba	254,134	130,231	123,903	876	951
Kangra	1,304,959	633,225	671,734	991	1061
Mandi	512,719	259,171	253,548	994	978
Kulu	192,348	100,163	92,185	945	920
Lahaul & Spiti	23,307	12,741	10,566	776	829
Bilaspur	189,944	95,873	94,071	952	981
Mahasu	436,448	227,666	208,782	899	917
Simla	216,527	117,084	99,443	789	849
Sirmur	244,273	132,706	111,567	828	841
Kinnaur	49,673	26,246	23,427	969	893

1971 CENSUS
(Provisional figures)

and Density of Population by Districts

Density of Population per Sq.Km.		Decennial Growth Rate of Population			
1961	1971	1951 - 1961		1961 - 1971	
7	8	9		10	
51	62	17.87		21.76	
27	31	23.72		15.96	
132	155	15.17		18.17	
96	128	23.70		33.43	
28	35	4.97		25.78	
2	2	60.69		13.95	
136	163	25.94		19.61	
64	77	21.22		21.58	
124	153	10.66		23.66	
70	86	18.95		23.65	
6	8	18.87		21.21	

Note: - Purely Provisional area figures have been utilised for working out density of population.

TABLE-II
Decadal Variation in Population Since 1901

State/ District	Percentage Decadal Variation in Population						
	1901-10	1911-20	1921-30	1931-40	1941-50	1951-60	1961-71
<u>Himachal Pradesh</u>	- 1.22	+ 1.65	+ 5.23	+11.54	+ 5.42	+17.87	+21.76
Chamba	+ 6.68	+ 4.74	+ 3.48	+15.81	+ 0.82	+23.72	+15.96
Kangra	- 1.95	+ 0.04	+ 5.41	+13.85	+ 1.33	+15.17	+18.17
Mandi	+ 3.20	+ 1.41	+11.07	+14.22	+ 2.29	+23.70	+33.43
Kulu	+ 4.36	- 2.22	+ 7.70	+ 4.40	+ 6.19	+ 4.97	+25.78
Lahaul & Spiti	+ 4.39	- 2.23	+ 7.70	+ 4.40	+ 6.19	+60.69	+13.95
Bilaspur	+ 2.46	+ 5.26	+ 3.06	+ 9.25	+14.29	+25.94	+19.61
Mahasu	+ 4.54	- 0.98	+ 8.00	+ 9.17	+ 3.72	+21.22	+21.58
Simla	-33.69	+21.62	-14.72	+ 7.58	+55.06	+10.66	+23.66
Sirmur	+ 2.09	+ 1.39	+ 5.78	+ 5.02	+ 6.44	+18.95	+23.65
Kinnaur	+ 4.55	- 0.98	+ 8.00	+ 9.17	+ 3.72	+18.87	+21.21

TABLE - III

- LITERACY -

-24-

State/ District	TOTAL POPULATION 1971			LITERATE POPULATION 1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	3,424,332	1,735,106	1,689,226	1,072,466	734,003	338,463
Chamba	254,134	130,231	123,903	46,951	36,130	10,821
Kangra	1,304,959	633,225	671,734	477,907	299,213	178,694
Mandi	512,719	259,171	253,548	153,471	112,573	43,898
Kulu	192,348	100,163	92,185	45,891	36,108	9,783
Lahaul & Spiti	23,307	12,741	10,566	6,368	5,291	1,077
Bilaspur	189,944	95,373	94,071	61,080	41,151	19,929
Mahasu	436,448	227,666	208,782	124,129	92,090	32,039
Simla	216,527	117,084	99,443	84,246	57,523	26,723
Sirmur	244,273	132,706	111,567	56,392	43,105	13,287
Kinnaur	49,673	26,246	23,427	13,031	10,819	2,212

1971 CENSUS
(Provisional figures)

Percentage of Literates to Total Population					
1961			1971		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
21.27	32.31	9.49	31.32	42.30	20.04
13.40	20.74	5.02	18.47	27.74	8.73
25.30	37.81	12.69	36.62	47.25	26.60
18.38	29.89	6.79	30.52	43.44	17.31
13.10	21.79	3.91	23.86	36.05	10.61
17.50	28.19	3.72	27.32	41.53	10.19
19.46	31.71	6.59	32.16	42.92	21.19
19.34	30.44	6.99	28.44	40.45	15.35
32.84	43.89	18.84	38.91	49.13	26.87
15.64	23.33	6.34	23.09	32.48	11.91
15.35	26.45	3.90	26.23	41.22	9.44