POPULATION PROFILE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

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MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

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DECLARATION

Certified that the dissertation entitled "POPULATION PROFILE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH" submitted by Moti Lal is in fulfilment of six credits out of a total requirement of Twenty Four credits for the degree of Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) of the University is a bonafide work. It may be placed before the examiners for their consideration.

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14.11.83.

Jhangia 14.11.83.
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Supervisor

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Moti Lal

(MOTI LAL)

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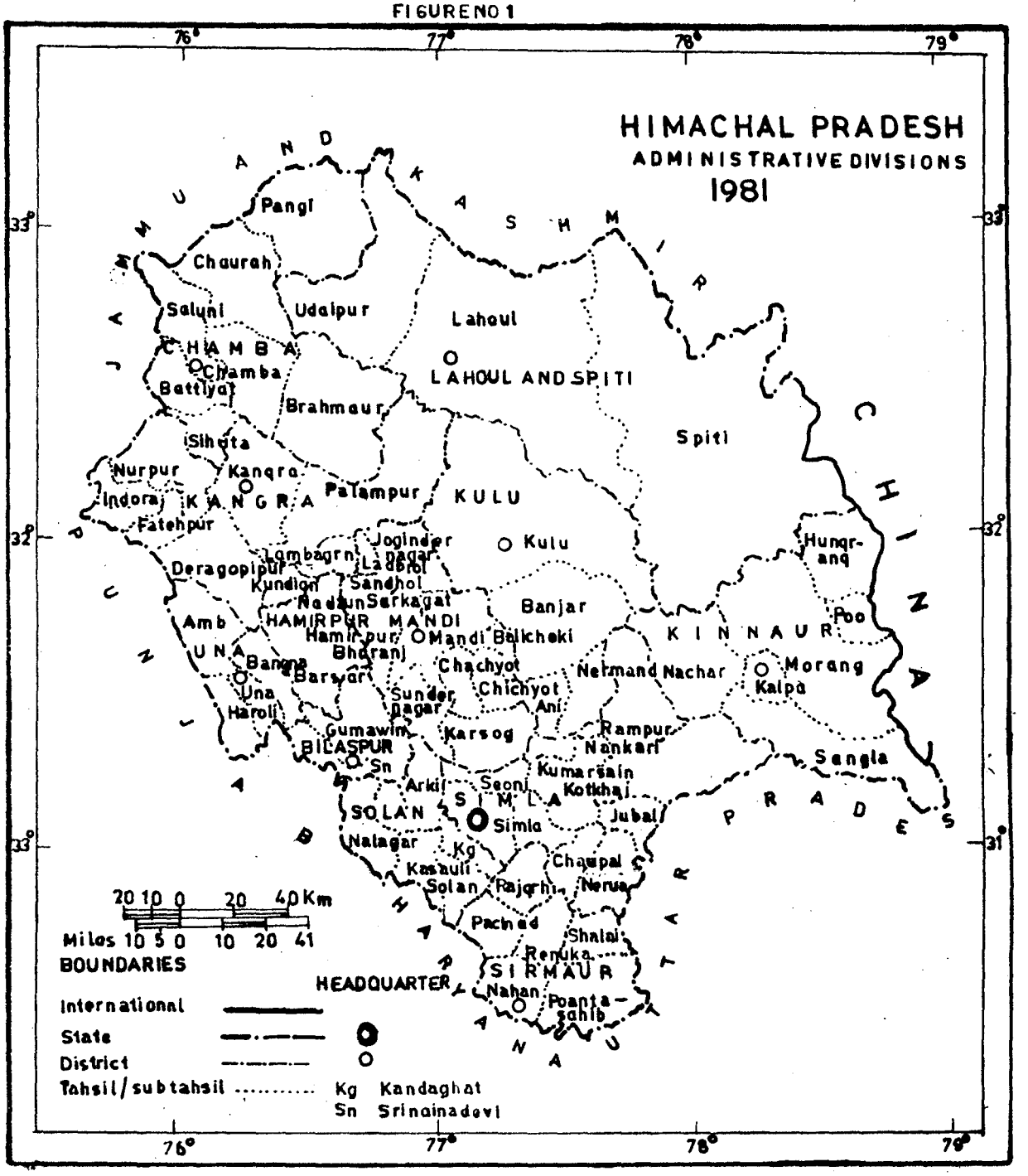
HIMACHAL PRADESH
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1981
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
Pangi
Chaurah
Saluni
Udaipur
Lahoul
CHAMBA
Chamba
Battiyat
LAHOUL AND SPITI
Brahmaur
Spiti
Sihota
Nurpur
Kangra
Indora
KANGRA
Palampur
KULU
Fatehpur
Joginder nagar
Kulu
Hungr-ang
Lambagrn
Ladrol
Deragopipur
Kundlan
Sandhol
Nadaun
Sarkagat
Banjar
Amb
HAMIRPUR
MANDI
Hamirpur
Mandi
Balcheki
KINNAUR
Poo
UNA
Bangna
Bharanj
Barsar
Chachyot
Nermand
Nachar
Morang
Kalpa
Una
Sunder nagar
Chichyot
Ani
Haroli
Gumawin
Karsog
Rampur
BILASPUR
Sn
Nankari
Sangla
Kumarsain
Arki
Seoni
Kotkhai
SOLAN
SIMLA
Simla
Jubal
Nalagar
Kg
Kasauli
Solan
Rajgrh
Chaupal
Nerua
Pachad
Shalai
Renuka
SIRMAUR
HEADQUARTER
Nahan
Poanta-sahib
20 10 0 20 40 Km
Miles 10 5 0 10 20 41
BOUNDARIES
International
State
District
Tahsil/subtahsil
Kg Kandaghat
Sn Srinainadevi

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The socio-economic development of region is a function of natural and human resources, technology and institution. It has been widely reported in various current researches that the choice and modernization of technology and the pace of socio-economic development largely depends upon the demographic characteristics of human resources. Secondly, modernization of society affects the characteristics of human population.

A "Population Profile" tends to look into the type, size and composition of population for a given time or through a specified time period. Such a profile is not only an understanding of demographic characteristics of population like sex, age and marital status but also an integrated approach of study including its sociological and economic characteristics. A profile through history would explain the changes which have occurred as a result of the interplay of the above characteristics and identify the factors responsible for their changes. Apparently such factors are birth, death and migration.

Himachal Pradesh is located in a comparatively neglected zone of the Himalayas (from research point of view) and requires an investigation by a geographer for a better understanding of the man-nature relationship. The main purpose of this study is

to give a detailed account of the population profile of Himachal Pradesh at the district, at tahsil/sub-tahsil and regional level and three points of time i.e. 1961, 1971 and 1981 census.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of this exercise are as follows: i) Analysis of existing (1981) demographic structure of the state to observe the spatial variations at tahsil and regional levels; ii) temporal variations regarding the following demographic attributes: age, sex, and literacy; iii) the relationship between demographic characteristics and occupational characteristics of human resources; vi) the movement pattern of the population in the State.

1.3 METHODOLOGY

The method of study is mostly based on statistical computation and cartographic techniques.

Distribution, density and growth of population has been calculated through statistical method through the following formula:

$$1. \quad \text{Distribution} = \frac{\text{Total population of District or Tahsil}}{\text{Total population of the State}}$$

2. $$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{Total population of the District/Tahsil}}{\text{Total area of the District/Tahsil}}$$

3. $$\text{Growth} = \frac{Pn - Po}{Po} \times 100$$

Pn = Population of Previous Year
Po = Population of Existing Decade

4. $$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Female}}{\text{Total Male}} \times 100$$

5. $$\text{Literacy Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Literate}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

6. $$\text{Workforce Participation Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Workers}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

The data on industrial classification of workers in each district and tahsil/sub-tahsil of Himachal Pradesh were noted from the general population tables. The percentage of workers in different industrial categories to total workers was calculated. Male/Female, rural/urban workforce, participation rate were also calculated. In the 1981 census, workers have been divided into four industrial categories as compared to 1971 and 1961 during which the census identified nine industrial

categories of workers. Hence, the 1971 and 1961 data have been grouped into four categories as of 1961 to make them comparable.

The 1971 census provides a first time information on inmigrants in such district by sex, age, marital status and duration of residence at the place of enumeration seperately for rural and urban places. The following aspects of migrants have been studied:

1. Migrant Stream
2. Age and Marital Status of Migrants
3. Activity Pattern of Migrant Workers
4. Probable Reasons of Female Migrants etc.

For giving regional pattern of distribution of all aspects of population profile, data have been arranged from regional level through the tahsil/sub-tahsil falling in different regions.

The last Chapter includes the correlation. Co-eficient has been calculated with Inmigrants (X_1) and Non-Agricultural Workers (X_2), Literacy Rate (X_3), Sex Ratio (X_4), Growth Rate of Population (X_5) and Density of Population (X_6).

The correlated co-eficient calculated through this formula

$$r = \frac{\Sigma x_1 x_2 - \frac{\Sigma x_1 \Sigma x_2}{n}}{\sqrt{\left(\Sigma x_1^2 - \frac{(\Sigma x_1^2)}{n}\right)\left(\Sigma x_2^2 - \frac{(\Sigma x_2^2)}{n}\right)}}$$

The 't' test value is calculated through the students' t-test by using the following formula:

$$r\sqrt{\frac{n-2}{1-r^2}}$$

Cartographic techniques used are choropleths, Histogram, Pie Diagram and Age Pyramids.

1.4 DATA BASE

For this study, secondary data were used. The main source of data were the published reports and tables of census of India for 1961, 1971 and 1981. The following Census reports have been consulted for data collection, general population tables, socio-economic tables, migration tables, primary census tables.[1]

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1. I. Census of India 1971, Himachal Pradesh series 7, Part II A. General Population Tables.

   II. Census of India 1971, Himachal Pradesh Series 7, Part II D. Migration Tables.

   III. Census of India 1961, Punjab, Volume XIII, Part II-C(ii). Migration Tables.

   IV. Census of India, Punjab, Volume XIII, Part II-C (i). Social & Cultural Tables.

   V. Census of India, Punjab, Volume XIII, Part II-A, General Population Tables.

   VI. Census of India 1961, Himachal Pradesh, Volume XX, Part II-A, General Population Tables & Primary Census Abstract.

Cont....

1.5 PROBLEMS OF DEFINITION

1.5.1 Literacy: The United Nations has defined literacy as the ability of a person to read and write within understanding a short simple statement on his everyday life. In India all those persons who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in any language are classified as literate.

1.5.2 Migration: The most commonly accepted definition of the term, however, refers it as the movement of people from one place of abode to another. Thus, intended in such a connotation of the term migration are: i) the movement for some distance and ii) change of normal residence. The census of India adopted in the term migration the concept of place of birth in 1971 census.

1.5.3 Workforce: The Indian census classifies the population as workers and non-workers in 1971 census but in 1981 census workers, non-workers and marginal workers adopted. There was

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Cont.....

VII. Census of India, 1961, Himachal Pradesh, Volume XX, Part II-C, Cultural & Migration Tables.

VIII. Census of India, 1981, Himachal Pradesh (Series 7, Pap. 1981-1), Provisional Population Tables.

IX. Census of India, 1981, Himachal Pradesh (Series 7), Paper 3, Provisional Population Tables, Workers and Non-workers Tables.

also a change in the definition of household industry and non-household industry in 1971 census and 1961 census.

In 1981 census, due to non-availability of data of each industrial category, 1961 and 1971 data are adjusted on the basis of 1981 Census classification into as cultivator, agricultural labourers, non-household industry, and other workers. The other workers includes all other than those three categories (III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, and IX of 1971 census). The analysis mainly depends on these four categories.

1.6 ORGANISATION OF THE MATERIALS

The entire study is spread over six chapters. The First Chapter consists of the Statement of Problem, Methodology, Objective, Data Base, Definitional Problem, Hypothesis, Overview of Literature, Physical Characteristic of the Region. Second Chapter mainly deals with Distribution, Density and Growth of Population with spatial patterns and changes since 1961 at the district, tahsil/sub-tahsil and regional level.

Chapter Third gives a detailed account of demographic structure of the region by district, tahsil and regional level at three point of time. Chapter Fourth gives the detailed account of the economic structure and of the study area at district/tahsil/sub-tahsil and regional level at the three point of time 1961, 1971, and 1981. It also gives the detailed analysis of changes in the workforce participation rate during this time period.

Chapter Five accounts for the movement pattern of population by different streams and distance, also deals with probable reasons for migration.

In the last Chapter, a summary and some broad conclusions have been given. An inter-relationship between some important indicators of population has also been worked out through a simple correlation analysis.

1.7 LITERATURE - REVIEW

The existing literature on the region reveals that the Himalayan region is one of the very important region of India. Historically, the Himachal Pradesh has influenced the process of cultural intermingling of people through invasion, migration and economic interaction. But the available literature suffers from many limitations. Unfortunately, enough attention has not been paid to understand this region. Moreover, the lack of information has created impression among people about this region which are far from the reality.

The study of the literature reveals that there is an urgent need to conduct scientific studies on Himachal Pradesh in order to quell the myths , which have been created about the region. The available literature also shows that it is only during the recent times that a few studies have been conducted.

References about 'Himwanta' had been made in Vedic and Pauranic literature at various places. Deva Bhumi (Land of Gods) presently Himachal Pradesh continues from the pauranic times till today in the religious scriptures and writings of Hindus. The description of fauna and flora of the region have been beautifully described in the 'Avigyan-Shakuntlam' and 'Megh-Doota', the famous writings of Kalidas. This has a little scientific value.

Another set of the writings deal with the travel accounts written by mainly Greek persons and Chinese travellers, who visited these areas during Mughal time. These throw some light on the socio-economic aspects of the inhabitants of the region.

During the British period the cool temperatures and climate of the Himalayas attracted the European and lofty mountain peaks became soul of adventure. Various expeditions were launched by Europeans. These mountaineers and climbers have analysed the geographical, climatic and geomorphological aspects of the Himalayas.

Most of these travelogues and expedition records are inadequate with respect to their treatment about the geography of the region. These travelogues mainly center around the courts while the expedition records are concerned mainly with the natural and climatic hazards met during the expedition.

Captain Herbort conducted the mineralogical survey of Himalayas situated between Kali and Sutlej during 1818. It presents a systematic account of characteristics of the area with regard to geology and physical geography of the region.

Captain R. Strachey, T. Thomson, Major A. Cunningham are among many other scholars who extensively travelled through Himalayas and described various aspects of these areas. These descriptions about the drainage, physiography and climate are very useful.

After Independence, first major work was done by O.K. H. Spate and A.T.A. Learmonth (India & Pakistan : A General and Regional Geography, 1954). The dealt with the regional aspects of Himalayas. They called the Himachal as a central Himalaya region. They also discussed the demographic, geological, physical and economic aspects of the region which still continues to be one of the most important work in the field of regional geography. It was followed by K.C. Ghosh's study on the Economic Resources of India and Pakistan. He has analysed water, livestock, agricultural, human, mineral and other resources in this region spatially.

S.L. Kayasth analysed the regional pattern and setting of the Himalaya Beas Basin in 1961. This is an important study of the Beas Basin covering all aspects which he considered inevitable from the view point of cultural development.[1] R.K.

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1. Kayastha, S.L., The Himalayan Beas Basin, Banaras Hindu University, 1964, p. 302.

Kansal in his book (Himachal Pradesh: A Survey of the History of the Land and People) has given journalistic account of first five three years plans, their aim, investment and gains in Himachal Pradesh. Dr S.S. Shashi's book (Himachal Nature's Peaceful Paradies, 1971) is an attempt to highlight and emphasis the works of Indira Gandhi and Y.S. Parmar in Himachal Pradesh. After giving a romantic description of the natural settings, it depicts the region as it appears to the affluent strata of society. The work is largely a political eulogy and makes a little contribution to the understanding of this little known region.

R.L. Singh's edited book (India: A Regional Geography) is valuable contribution to the understanding of the regional geography of India in general and this region is particularly. S.C. Bose in his book (Geography of Himalaya - 1972) has highlighted various aspects of this region under twelve different headings from physiography to power and industry. The historical aspects have also been dealt by S.S. Charak (Himachal Pradesh: History and Culture of Himalayan State, 1978) in two volumes. But it is a historical account of a courtier rather than of a historian and he has confined his discription largely to royal families and the rulers.

The first national seminar on 'Problems and Potentials of the Hill Areas of India' was organised by Himachal Pradesh Government in 1975. During this seminar all important aspects

of hill area mainly forest, agriculture, horticulture, industry, water resources, tourism and dairy development prospects of development were discussed.

S.S. Chib in his series of book (This Beautiful India: Himachal Pradesh, No. 2, 1977) has discussed the Himachal region. He discussed in this book an account of the population of the region which is very useful for the researcher.

Anand Kishore (Trade, Culture and Transportation in General Economy: A Case Study of Himachal Pradesh) analysed the role of trade and transport in the economy of Himachal Pradesh and made an attempt to comprehend their role in the regional economy.

From the above, it is evident that there is only little material available on which the researcher could depend for the present study.

1.8 HYPOTHESES

In this study an attempt is made to work out the following hypotheses:

I. The Growth of population will increase in the areas where inmigration is high.

II. An inverse relationship is observed between inmigration and sex ratio.

III. The literacy will be high where inmigration has taken place.

IV. The area where inmigration is high the participation rate of non-agricultural workers will be high.

1.9 INTRODUCTION TO THE REGION UNDER STUDY

Himachal Pradesh came into being on April 15, 1948, as a centrally administered territory by the integration of several erstwhile princely states. Six years later, in 1954, it was enlarged by the merger of Bilaspur, another part 'c' state. On November 1956, it became a Union Territory. Till October 1966, the State comprised six districts (Mahasu, Chamba, Mandi, Sirmaur, Bilaspur and Kinnaur) and the realignment of the former State of Punjab in November 1966 enlarged Himachal Pradesh to its present size of 12 districts viz. Kangra, Kulu, Simla, Lahoul and Spiti. The Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh became a full-fledged State on January 25, 1971. In 1972-73, the districts were reshuffled beinging their number to 12 (Una and Hamirpur).

Himachal Pradesh is one of the smallest states in the country with an area of 55,658 sq. kms., covering 1.73 per cent of the country's land. It is surrounded by the states of Jammu & Kashmir on the North, Punjab on the West, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh on the South and the South-East and by Tibet on the East. Except for a thin belt in the West and the South, the entire State is mountainous with altitude ranging between 460 to 6,400 meters above sea level; a little more than a third of this area is at an altitude of over 10,000 feet and remains snow covered for about half of the year.

Five important rivers - Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej and Jammuna - flow through the State; the rivers are snowfed and hence perennial. Though these rivers offer very little scope for transportation at present, their potential for power, development of fisheries and transportation is immense. The hydel power potential comes to about 20 per cent of the aggregate hydel power resources of the country.[1]

1.2.1 Physiographic Characteristics of the Region: Himachal Pradesh is a hilly region, having a background with mosaic of valleys, hills and mountain ranges. The Siwalik hills separate this land of varied landforms from the monotonous plains of the Punjab. The prominent landforms of this area is formed of snow clad heavy peaks. Five important mountain ranges, almost parallel to each other are found in and around this region. The Dhauladhar range stands in all majesty over the Kangra Valley while the Pir Panjal, the Great Himalayan and the Zaskar ranges stand guard over Chamba, Lahoul & Spiti, Kulu and Kinnaur. The Shivalik ranges outskirt of land of Himachal Pradesh on its south-western side. These ranges have in fact been the result of boulders deposited by running water at the foot of the Himalaya. These foothills are quite low appear like ripples of water that have taken the form of stones.

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1. S.S. Chib, The Beautiful India, p. 68.

Physiographically the mountains and hills found in Himachal Pradesh are a part and parcel of the Himalayan mountains, the loftiest mountain chair of the world. In this part of the Himalaya, the elevation increases generally from south to north and from west to east. Three physiographic division can be viewed in the state of Himachal Pradesh namely:

(a) Greater Himalaya

(b) Lesser Himalaya

(c) Sivaliks or other Himalaya

(a) Greater Himalaya: Those mountain ranges which attain an altitude of 5,000 meters to 6,500 meters above the sea level are called Greater Himalaya. The Greater Himalayan range in Himachal Pradesh is the eastern extension of the mighty Great Himalaya starting from Naga Parbat in the West. The Pir Panjal range also joins the Greater Himalaya range near Deo Tibba in Himachal Pradesh. Between these two ranges is situated the Valley of Lahoul. The Great Himalyan range is cut across by the gorge of the Sutlej river. The range works as a water divide between Spiti and Beas drainage system.

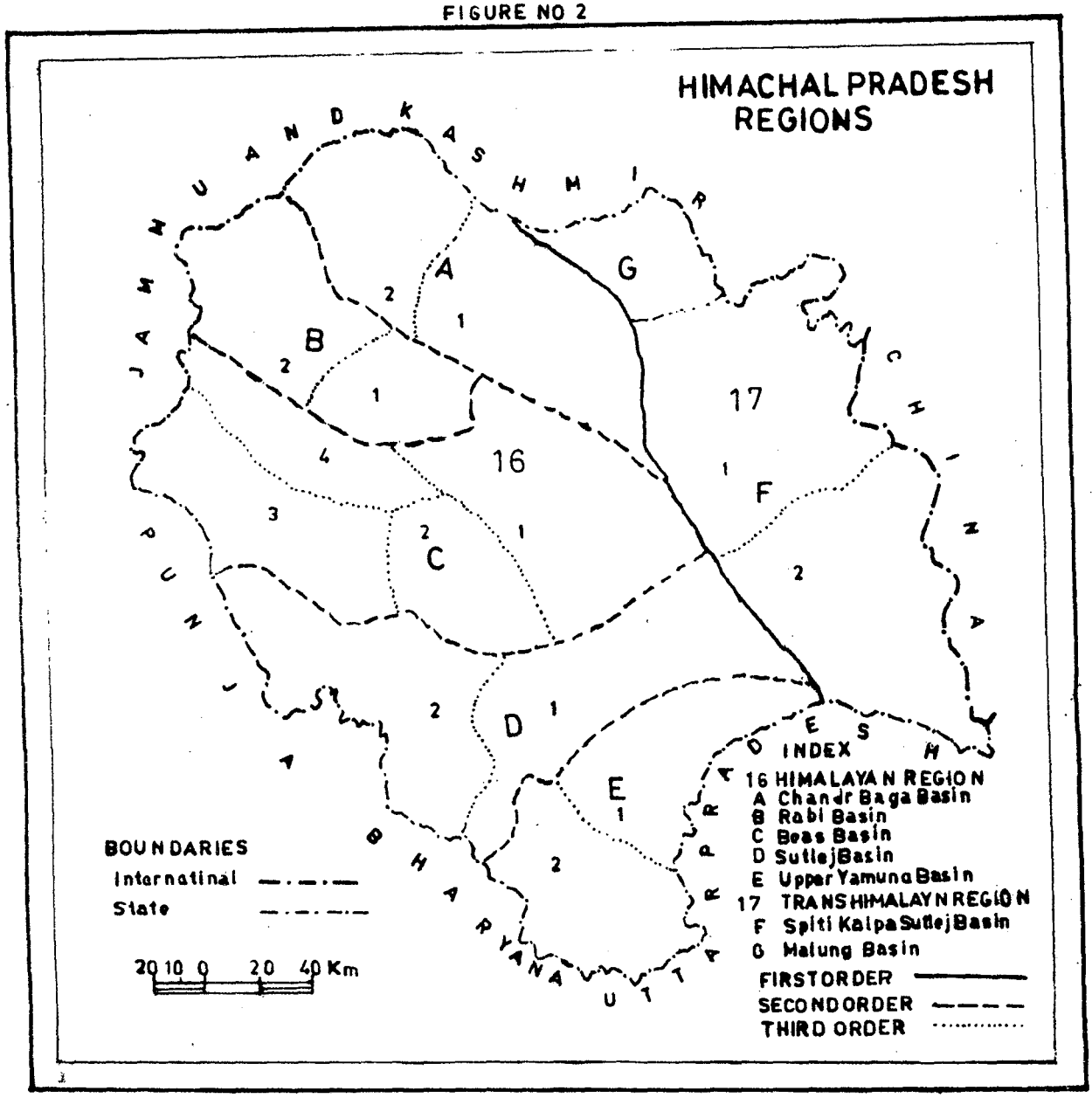
To the east of Greater Himalaya in Himachal Pradesh Zaskar range or Inner Himalaya is situated. The Zaskar range separates the basin of Tibet from Himachal Pradesh. The Tibet Basin is connected with the Sutlej Basin of Himachal Pradesh through passes of Sholarung and Gumrang situated on the Zanskar range. Sutlej river cuts this range through a gorge at Shipki.

The Sutlej Basin is quite rugged and snowy. The adjoining area of Spiti has been named as museaum of geological formation by the Geologists. The Great Himalayan range cross the Sutlej Valley near Chini and Kalpa. Kinner Kailash is the highest peak here. In the east a high level dissected plateau is centred at Pooh. There are found many remnants of past glaciation in this valley.

(b) Lesser Himalaya: Between the Greater Himalaya and Shiwalik ranges are found the Lesser Himalaya with an elevation of 4,000 to 5,000 meters above sea level. The series of parallel ranges are divided by longitudinal valleys. The only exception being Kullu Valley runs at right angle, i.e. transverse to the main lay out. Near the plains, the feature of hills and valleys are somewhat distinct and clear but beyond the Chintpurni. Solasinghi and Mussoorie hills and dales intermingle. The successive hill ranges and valley continuously increase in elevation. Kangra Valley is a longitudinal trough or depression at the foot of the Dhauldar range. The northern slope of the Dhauladhar range set against the southern slope of Pir Panjal range. The average elevation of Pir Panjal range is 4,600 meters above sea level.

(c) The Outer Himalaya: In the southern part of the state are situated the Shiwalik hills physiographically known as the "Outer Himalaya". The average height of these ranges

FIGURE NO 2


HIMACHAL PRADESH
REGIONS
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
CHINA
A
B
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INDEX
16 HIMALAYAN REGION
A Chandr Baga Basin
B Rabi Basin
C Beas Basin
D Sutlej Basin
E Upper Yamuna Basin
17 TRANS HIMALAYN REGION
F Spiti Kalpa Sutlej Basin
G Malung Basin
FIRST ORDER
SECOND ORDER
THIRD ORDER
BOUNDARIES
International
State
20 10 0 20 40 Km

is about 600 meters above sea level. In the ancient times, the Siwalik ranges were known as Mainak Parbat. The Siwalik ranges have somewhat steep and cliff like slopes on the south whereas they have gentle slopes towards the northern valley called dunes or duars. The Siwaliks are composed of highly unconsolidated deposits of soft sand stones, shales and conglomerates and very much prone to erosion.

1.9.2 Regions: On the basis of physical, climatic, economic and cultural consideration, Himachal region has been divided in the first order i.e. Himalayan Himachal and Trans Himalaya Himachal. These have been further sub-divided into 7 second order and 14 third order region.[1]

1.2.2.1 Himalayan Himachal: This region extends in elevation from about 300 m. in the low Dun tract to over 6,500 m. in the Great Himalayan range. The region is comparatively well watered having numerous perennial river and streams. Important are Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Yamuna. The important river basins offer a natural divisions of this region, which are as follows: (a) The Chandra-Bhaga Basin, (b) The Ravi Basin, (c) The Beas Basin, (d) The Himalayan Sutlej Basin, (e) The Yamuna Basin.

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1. R.L. Singh, ed.,"Regional Geography of India", p. 434.

1.8.2.2 (a) The Chandra-Bhaga Basin: It comprises mostly of the Tahsils of Lahoul and Pangi and lies between the Greater Himalaya range and Pir Panjal range. This basin cover approximate 7,500 km.^{2} . The area is secluded and mountainious having numerous glaciers and high passes.

1.8.2.3 (b) The Ravi Basin: It lies to the south of Chandra Bhaga Basin between the Pir Panjal and the Dhauladher range. The total area of the basin is about 5,451 km.^{2}. This basin is more humid than Chandra Bhaga Basin but less than the Beas Basin. The area is largely mountainous except for the valley tract. The Basin is divided into two by Tundata Range and Chirchind Nala.

1.8.2.4 (i) The Brahmour Region or Ravi Chamba East and Chamba Region. The eastern tract is more isolated, rugged and less developed than the western part. The Brahmour region includes Brahmour tahsil of Chamba and Bara Bangahal tract of Kangra. Brahmour proper has an area of about 1,326.9 km.^{2}. The area is largely forested.

1.8.2.5 (ii) The Chamba region or Ravi Chamba west is the better known part of the Ravi Basin and is economically more developed. It includes the Chamba and Churah Tahsil along with the recent accessioned Dalhousie tract. It has an area of about 2,610 km.^{2}. The region is more devoted to areable farming.

1.8.2.6 (c) <u>The Beas Basin:</u> The region extends through the middle of the Himalaya Himachal and is thus the central region. It has about 3% of the area and about 53% of the Himachal region. Economically also it is the heart of Himachal and includes the fertile well watered valleys of Kangra and Kulu. Climate, as a whole, does not suffer from extremes. The Beas Basin is sub-divided into 4 sub-regions. (i) Kulu-Banjar region, (ii) Mandi Beas Region, (iii) Dera Gopipur Beas Region, and (iv) Kangra Palampur region.

1.8.2.7 (i) Kulu Banjar region is largely a mountainous tract. This area is famous for fruit cultivation, honey and Kulu shawls. The Mandi Beas Basin includes practically the whole of Mandi district and enjoys a fairly central location in the Himachal Region. This region is more dense than Kulu Banjar region. Nearly 20% of the total area is under cultivation.

The Dera Gopipur Beas region includes most of the area of Nurpur, South Kangra and Palampur, Dera and Hamirpur tahsil. 600 m. contous roughly delimits it in the north from Kangra Palampur region and Sola Singhi range delimits it in the south from the Sutlej Basin. This region consists of low hills and uplands.

The Kangra Palampur or Northern region includes the northern tracts of tahsil of Nurpur, Bhattiyat, Kangra and Palampur. About 20% of area is under cultivation. The

northern portion is mountainous and is mostly covered by forests and pastures.

1.8.2.8 (d) <u>The Himalayan Sutlej Basin:</u> A transverse ridge from the great Himalayan range extending westwards to Simla, Solan and Dagshai seperates the Sutlej Basin from that of the Yamuna Basin to the south. The region is sub-divided into two roughly by contour 1,200 m. (i) Simla Rampur Region, (ii) Bilaspur Nalagarh Region.

The Simla Rampur region is economically a very significant region in the Himalayan Sutlej Basin. As the area becomes more mountainous and remote to the east the general density decreases from Simla to Mahasu.

Bilaspur Nalagarh region an area of lower hills. About 1/4th of the area is available for cultivation.

1.8.2.9 (e) <u>The Yamuna Basin:</u> A small area of Yamuna Basin lies in Himachal Pradesh tours, Pabar and Giri are main affluents of the Yamuna. The total catchment area is estimated at about 2,300 km.^{2}. With the exceptio n of Kiarda Dun the whole area is hilly. The region is sub-divided into two:

(i) Tous Pabar region

(ii) Giri Yamuna region.

The Tous Pabar region is more hilly than the Giri Yamuna regions. Only 10.15% area is under cultivation. The rest of the land is under forests and pastures. Rohru, Deorha, Kothhai, Gonda, Tharoch and Champal are notable service centres.

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The Giri-Yamuna region includes mostly the districts of Sirmur and some parts of Simla and Solan. The valley of Yamuna and Giri are more open and well watered. About 21% of the agricultural area is irrigated. Nearly 93% of the population is rural.

1.8.2.10 The Trans Himalayan Himachal: It comprises of Trans Himalayan Sutlej Basin and Malung valley. Malung valley is seperated from the southward flowing Spiti by a high spur (6,094 m.) from the Greater Himalaya which extends eastwards to Zaskar range and forms a water divide between the Malung, the Chandra and the Spiti. The Trans Himalayan Region is isolated, arid and bleak. Kalpa-Sutlej or Kinnaur in the south is comparatively less arid and more accessible and agriculturally more productive then Spiti and Mulang valley. The region or the whole is sparsely populated. Cultivation is possible where irrigation is available.

1.9.2.11 (a) The Trans Himalayan Sutlej Basin: It includes the Spiti and Kinnaur. It is biforcated into two sub-regions: (i) Spiti and (ii) Kalpa-Sutlej or Kinnaur by a glacier garlanded spur crossed by Manirang pass.

The Spiti region is completely himmed by mountains. The mean elevation of Spiti valley is 3,900 m. Some villages are situated at even higher elevation.

Kalpa Sutlej or Kinnaur region lies between the Zanskar and the Great Himalayan range. The snow-bound valleys of Baspa, Bhaba Hungrang, Kalpa comes under this region. This region is quite dry. Only about 1.2 per cent of the area is under cultivation. This dry region presents a panorma which is different from the adjoining Simla Rampur region.

The Malung valley lies to the east of Baralacha Pass (4,891 m.) and north to Kunzam Pass (4,551 m.) between the drainage basins of the Spiti and Lahoul tahsil. The Malung is the main streams of Tsorapa Lingti and further of the Zanskar river which forms Indus north of Nimu. The region is high dry desolate. Population is very sparse with a density of 2 person per sq. km.

CHAPTER II

DISTRIBUTION, DENSITY AND GROWTH OF POPULATION

II.1 INTRODUCTION

The aim of this Chapter is an attempt to understand the distribution, density and growth of population in Himachal Pradesh. For this purpose, firstly, we deal with the distribution, density and growth at district and tahsil level and also on the basis of physiographic regions at micro level. The study has taken both spatial as well as temporal aspects into consideration. Analysis has been done for three points of time i.e. 1961, 1971 and 1981 census years. The aspect of rural-urban variations in distribution, density and growth of population has also been taken care of.

II.2 DISTRIBUTION

Himachal Pradesh has a total population of 42,37,569 persons. Its area is larger than Punjab, Haryana, and Kerala but its size of population is much below them. It has 21,31,812 males (50.30%) and 21,06,257 females (49.70%). It has 92.27 per cent rural population and only 7.73 per cent urban population. Natural and climatic factors are important in influencing the distribution of population. The plains of Kangra valley has the highest concentration of population.

II.3 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

According to 1981 census, the population of Himachal Pradesh constitutes 0.62 per cent of the total population of the country. There is a wide variation in the population distribution in the districts and tahsils of Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 1

No.	Name of District	Total Population	Percentage to total Population	Percentage to total State Area
1.	Kangra	965488	22.78	10.35
2.	Mandi	641175	15.13	7.11
3.	Simla	507793	11.98	9.24
4.	Una	315874	7.45	2.80
5.	Hamirpur	314942	7.43	2.01
6.	Chamba	309562	7.30	11.75
7.	Sirmaur	305927	7.21	5.08
8.	Solan	301894	7.12	3.49
9.	Bilaspur	244614	5.77	2.10
10.	Kulu	239123	5.64	9.90
11.	Kinnaur	59154	1.39	11.52
12.	Lahoul & Spiti	32063	0.75	24.64

The above table shows that Kangra district accounts for 22.78 per cent of the total population of the state. Lahoul & Spiti on the other hand occupies the lowest position with merely

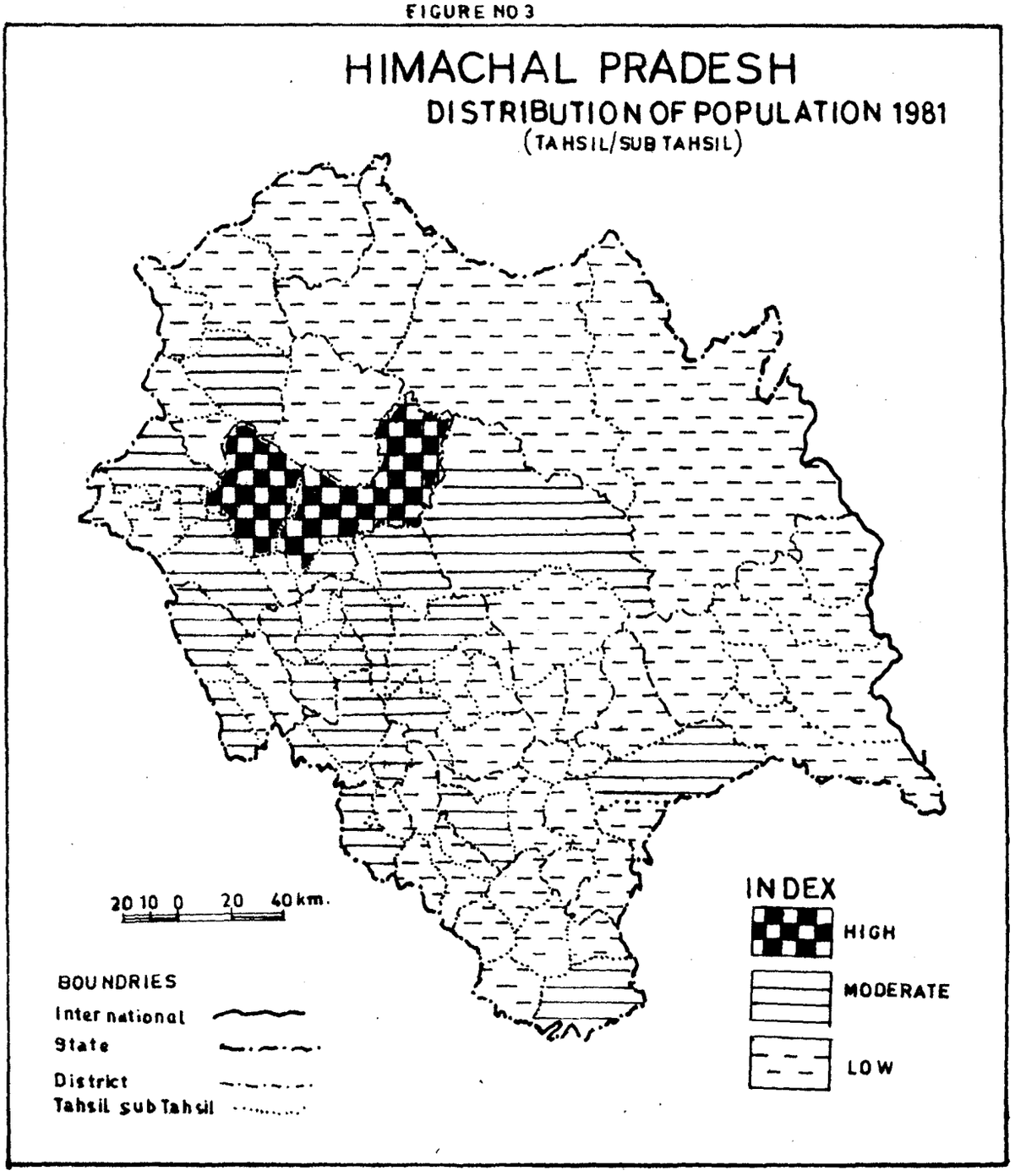
Table No.2

Tehsil wise distribution of population (1981)

S.No.	Name of Tehsil/ sub/Tehsil	Percentage of Tehsil/sub tehsil population to total Population		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Kangra	6.00	5.16	0.84
2.	Palampur	4.68	4.59	0.09
3.	Deragopipur	4.09	4.06	0.13
4.	Mandi	3.97	3.47	6.50
5.	Simla	3.27	1.54	1.72
6.	Gumarwin	3.54	3.47	0.07
7.	Kulu	3.23	2.84	0.39
8.	Nurpur	3.23	3.10	0.13
9.	Amb	2.75	2.58	0.13
10.	Sarkaghat	2.48	2.48	-
11.	Poantasahib	2.48	2.34	0.14
12.	Chamba	2.45	2.12	0.33
13.	Sunder Nagar	2.08	1.60	0.48
14.	Una	2.05	1.64	0.41
15.	Joginder Nagar	2.03	1.92	6.11
16.	Nalagarh	1.79	1.65	0.14
17.	Rohru	1.77	1.71	0.06
18.	Bhoranj	1.77	1.77	-
19.	Nadaun	1.65	1.58	0.07
20.	Hamirpur	1.65	1.44	0.20
21.	Lambagran	1.60	1.60	-
22.	Barsar	1.56	1.56	-
23.	Bilaspur	1.56	1.37	0.19
24.	Haroli	1.51	1.51	-
25.	Karsog	1.44	1.44	-
26.	Solan	1.42	0.95	0.54
27.	Arki	1.38	1.34	0.04
28.	Fatehpur	1.32	1.32	-
29.	Nahan	1.23	0.76	0.47
30.	Bhatliyat	1.16	0.99	6.17
31.	Bangana	1.13	1.13	-
32.	Indora	1.10	1.00	-
33.	Kumarsain	1.08	0.99	0.09
34.	Chaurah	1.07	1.67	-
35.	Kasauli	1.07	1.35	2.48

S. No.	Name of Tehsil/ Sub Tehsil	Percentage of Tehsil/Sub tehsil Population to total population		
		Total	Rural	Urban
36.	Renuka	1.00	1.00	-
37.	Saluni	0.99	0.99	-
38.	Shalahi	0.95	0.95	-
39.	Chachyot	0.89	0.89	-
40.	Kumarsain	0.84	0.84	-
41.	Nirmand	0.82	0.82	-
42.	Banjar	0.80	0.80	-
43.	Sujanpurtira	0.79	0.69	0.10
44.	Anni	0.78	0.78	-
45.	Nerua	0.78	0.78	-
46.	Rampur Bushehar	0.76	0.74	0.02
47.	Chichot	0.72	0.72	-
48.	Rajgarh	0.70	0.70	-
49.	Srinainadevi	0.70	0.70	-
50.	Brahmaur	0.69	0.69	-
51.	Seoni	0.69	0.69	-
52.	Kotkai	0.67	0.67	-
53.	Jubbal	0.64	0.64	-
54.	Kundlar	0.64	0.64	-
55.	Sihunta	0.62	0.62	-
56.	Kandaghat	0.58	0.58	-
57.	Ramshar	0.54	0.54	-
58.	Sandhol	0.52	0.52	-
59.	Chaupal	0.50	0.50	-
60.	Balichowki	0.48	0.48	-
61.	Ladbharol	0.47	0.47	-
62.	Nankari	0.46	0.46	-
63.	Nachar	0.44	0.44	-
64.	Lahoul	0.32	0.32	-
65.	Kalpa	0.30	0.30	-
66.	Pangi	0.28	0.28	-
67.	Spiti	0.24	0.24	-
68.	Sangla	0.22	0.22	-
69.	Morang	0.20	0.20	-
70.	Udaipur	0.18	0.18	-
71.	Poo	0.14	0.14	-
72.	Hungrang	0.07	0.07	-

FIGURE NO 3


HIMACHAL PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1981
(TAHSIL/SUB TAHSIL)
20 10 0 20 40 km.
BOUNDRIES
International
State
District
Tahsil sub Tahsil
INDEX
HIGH
MODERATE
LOW

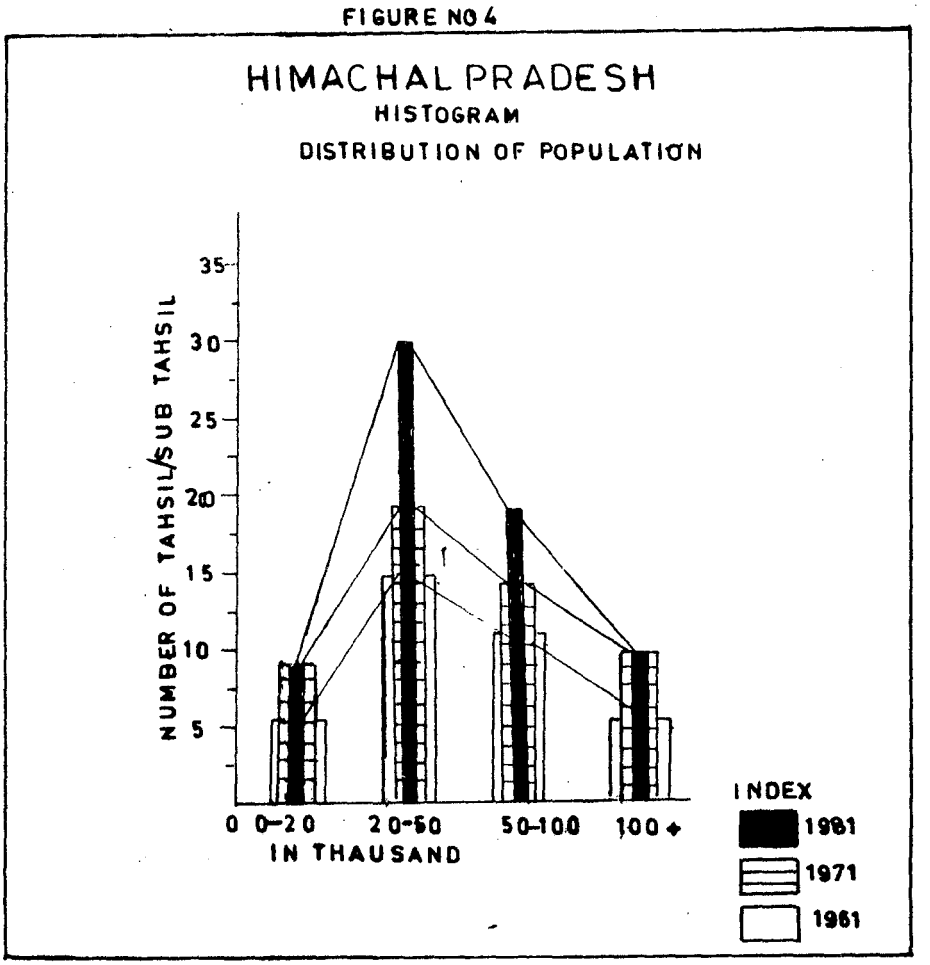
0.75 per cent of the State's population whereas according to area it is the largest district of the State. Kinnaur is yet another very sparsely populated district of the state with 1.39 per cent of the total population of Himachal Pradesh.

A glance over the population distribution Map No. 5 shows that greater concentration of population is found in the area lying between the lower Sutlej and Kangra valley. This trans-Himalayan tract of Kinnaur, Lahoul & Spiti are sparsely populated as they are semi-arid highland zones. In this tract, population is practically found along the river valleys.

The regional disparities in the distribution of population in the state emerge from the spatial variations in the physiographic, climatic, economic set up and social organisation. The tahsil and districts can be grouped into the following three types of areas on the proportion of the district and tahsil population separately to total state population.

The tahsil level distribution of population (Table No. 2) shows that the share of population is high in few tahsils. The highest share of population is found in Kangra tahsil and lowest in the Hungrang tahsil of Kinnaur district. A large proportion of the population is confined to valleys and lower slopes of the hills and mountains as arable land provides greater support to agricultural practices. Areas of harsh climate and steep inclines are thinly populated. The high and rugged mountain ranges with snow capped pinnacles and frost-clad slopes in particular are empty.

FIGURE NO 4


HIMACHAL PRADESH
HISTOGRAM
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
NUMBER OF TAHSIL/SUB TAHSIL
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
0-20
20-50
50-100
100+
IN THAUSAND
INDEX
1981
1971
1961

The histogram (Fig. No. 4) depicts a vivid picture of the distribution of population at the tahsil level. The low concentration of population is in a large number of tahsils but the high proportion of population is in few tahsils. The trend shows that in 1981 there is high variance of population distribution. During the 1971 census year the variation appears to be is less than 1961 census year. There were 47 tahsils under 1.5 per cent category and only 2 tahsils are in 4.5 to 6 per cent. The share of the tahsil population to the total population shows a high variation.

II.3.1 AREA OF HIGH CONCENTRATION

The districts of Kangra, Mandi, and Simla account for 50 per cent population of the state and only 27 per cent of the total area of the state. These districts individually constitute more than 10 per cent of the state population. The tahsil level distribution of population shows that the share of population is high in few tahsils. Most of the tahsils have a very low population proportion. The highest share of population is found in the Kangra tahsil (6 per cent) and Palampur tahsil of Kangra district accounts for (4.68 per cent) of the total population of the State. But this proportion was high in the last two decades in 4 tahsils in 1971 and 5 tahsils in 1961. The proportion was 30 per cent and 31.02 per cent respectively. This decline is experienced due to redistribution of tahsil boundaries during the 1961 and 1971 census years.

In 1961 the tahsils under this category were Kangra, Palampur, Deragopipur, Kulu and Hamirpur. All these tahsils are geographically located in the River Basin which is the most populous region of the state having very fertile soils. The region has the advantage of suitable climatic conditions for agriculture and other infrastructural facilities for economic and commercial activities. The tahsils left in the 1981 census in this category are Kangra and Palampur. The Palampur tahsil has been experiencing a decline in its population share since 1961. Its new sub-tahsils were demarcated from this tahsil in 1971 and 1972. This may be the reason for this decline of population. Even Kangra experiences a decrease in its population share in 1971, due much same reason, but again it has gained in 1981.

II.3.2 AREAS OF MODERATE CONCENTRATION

Seven districts have moderate concentration of population ranging from 5 to 10 per cent of population of the State. These seven districts account for 48 per cent of the state population and only 37.22 per cent of the total area of the state. The districts are Una, Hamirpur, Chamba, Sirmaur, Solan, Bilaspur and Kulu.

Out of the 72 tahsil/sub-tahsils of the state nearly one-third (22) have moderate proportion of population ranging between 3 to 4.5 per cent covering large part of Beas River

Basin and lower Sutlej River Basin comprising of the 53 per cent of the total population of the state. Deragopipur tahsil has the highest percentage (4.09%) of population in this category. Its share is decreasing in every census. But Simla, Ghumarwin, Amb, have a slight increase in the share of population. The Hamirpur tahsil also has a pattern of decline in each census. This is because of the division of the tahsil. The other important pattern is in the tahsil of Joginderngar which has a slight decline. Nalagarh, Barsar have also the same trends. A moderate population observed in these tahsils due to climatic and physiographic reasons. These tahsils are lying on the foothills were the soil is fertile and climatic conditions are favourable for human habitation.

II.3.3 AREAS OF SPARSE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

The two districts having a very low population are Lahoul & Spiti (0.75 per cent of the total population) and Kinnaur (1.39 per cent). These two districts account for 37 per cent of the total area and only 2.15 per cent of the population. The population is settled only along the river valleys.

Out of the 72 tahsil/sub-tahsils 47 tahsils fall in this category. There were 29 tahsils out of 52 tahsils during 1971 and 13 tahsils out of the 34 tahsils of the state in 1961 census. Thus, this table shows that there is a

slight increase in the share of population in these tahsils. These 47 tahsils account for 38 per cent population of the total population of the state. But the number of tahsils is very high, accounting for 65 per cent tahsils of the state. Thus, the population is very sparsely distributed in these tahsils. The highest population in the tahsil of Karsog is having 1.45 per cent of the total population of the state and Hangrang tahsil having the lowest percentage of state population has only 0.07 per cent of the same. The tahsils of Bhattiyat, Chaurah, Chichot, Barsar, Kothkhai, Kandaghat, Chaupal, Lahoul, Kalpa, Poo, have experienced a decline in the share of population since 1961 census. The other tahsils have slight increases over every census since 1961.

The broad patterns show that these sparsely populated tahsils are located in the high hills and where the land is not much suitable for cultivation. There are very few tahsils which are having an urban population and the rural-urban ratio is very high. Most of the area is inaccessible. Population out-flux is high. People move to the nearly urban centers for employment from these agriculturally negative areas.

The nature of terrain, climate and economic opportunities largely explain this variance. Therefore, the areas of Beas river basin (Kangra Valley) have the maximum population of the

Table No.3

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

S. No.	Name of the District	Percentage of district population to total state population								
		1981			1971			1961		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Kangra	22.78	21.58	1.19	23.15	22.15	1.00	25.80	24.30	1.50
2.	Mandi	15.13	14.01	1.12	14.88	13.49	1.39	15.08	14.24	0.84
3.	Simla	11.98	10.08	1.20	6.27	4.27	2.00	4.42	2.30	2.12
4.	Una	7.45	6.87	0.57	9.11	8.31	0.30	-	-	-
5.	Hamirpur	7.43	7.05	0.38	6.09	5.99	0.10	-	-	-
6.	Chamba	7.30	6.80	0.50	7.37	6.83	0.50	8.27	7.93	0.38
7.	Sirmaur	7.21	6.59	0.62	7.08	6.48	0.60	7.75	7.19	0.56
8.	Solan	7.12	6.35	0.77	12.72	12.25	0.42	14.09	13.63	0.46
9.	Bilaspur	5.77	5.50	0.27	5.63	5.35	0.28	6.23	5.93	0.30
10.	Kulu	5.64	5.24	1.40	5.50	5.24	0.32	6.00	5.82	0.18
11.	Kinnaur	1.40	1.40	-	1.44	1.44	-	1.60	1.60	-
12.	Lahoul & Spiti	0.75	0.75	-	0.68	0.68	-	0.80	0.80	-

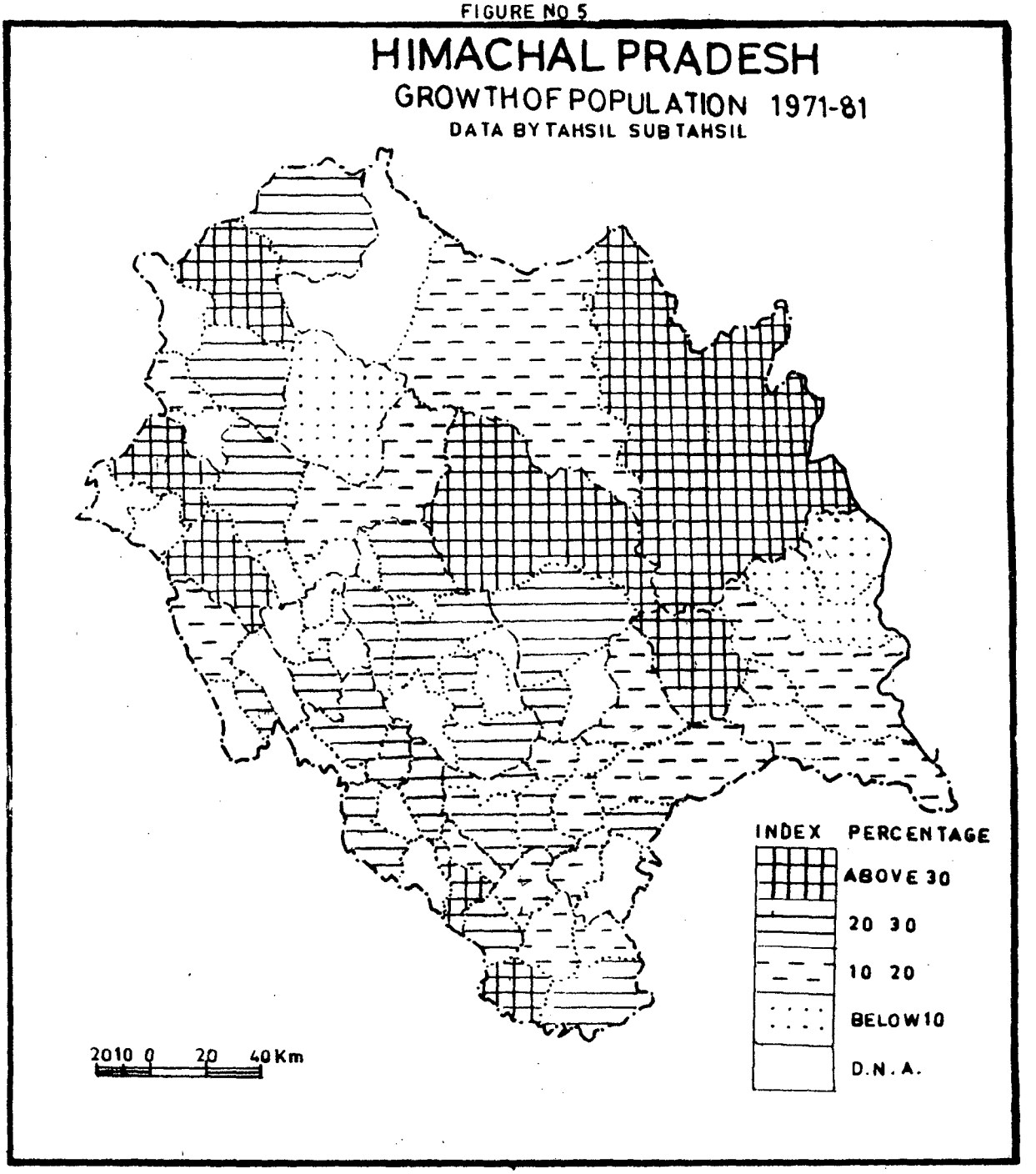
state and the area of high altitudes having harsh climate and low economic opportunities have sparse population.

II.4 RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION

According to the 1981 census Himachal Pradesh is primarily a rural state with 92.37 per cent of its population living in rural areas while a meagre 7.63 per cent live in urban areas. Kangra district constitutes 21.58 per cent of the total rural population of the state which is the highest share among the districts. Simla district accounts for the highest urban population, 1.90 per cent of the total urban population of the state followed by Kulu district (1.40 per cent). The two districts having an entirely rural population are Lahoul & Spiti and Kinnaur.

The comparative Table No. 3 of urban-rural proportion or the total population of the state since 1961 provides distinct characteristics. There is a decline of rural population in the Kangra district and the urban population proportion decreased in 1971 census but again it increased during 1981 census. The Mandi district is the second most populous district of the State having 14.01 per cent rural and 1.12 per cent urban population of the state. Simla district is the third (11.08 per cent) populous district of the state. There is a decline in the rural-urban proportion among the districts since 1961 because of certain changes in the

FIGURE NO 5


HIMACHAL PRADESH
GROWTH OF POPULATION 1971-81
DATA BY TAHSIL SUB TAHSIL
INDEX PERCENTAGE
ABOVE 30
20 30
10 20
BELOW 10
D.N.A.
20 10 0 20 40 Km

district boundaries during 1961 and 1972. The variation in the rural-urban proportion is caused by different reasons like physiography, climate, economic opportunities etc. On the whole Himachal Pradesh is a hilly state. There is very little scope for industrialization and other urban centers. Only the district headquarter and few other towns come under the urban area.

II.5 GROWTH OF POPULATION

The population of Himachal Pradesh increased from 1.92 million in 1901 to 4.24 million in 1981 registering overall increase either of gentle or steep nature except in 1911 when it registered a decrease of 1.22. This decrease was largely because of the 1905 earthquake and epidemics, Since 1921, the population curve has shown an upward trend having a sharp and steep gradient. During the decade of 1931-41, population registered an unprecedent increase at the rate of 11.54 per cent of Jogindernagar construction of Kangra valley railway line, improvement in road transport etc. contributed to this alarming increase in population. During 1941-51 population registered an increase due to natural growth and influx of refugees from erstwhile United Punjab. However, it was slightly balanced by muslim outmigration. In the decade 1951-61, population registered a steep growth because further

TABLE 4

DISTRICT-WISE COMPARATIVE GROWTH RATE
(1951-61, 1961-71, 1971-81)

District	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81
Solan	14.88	22.61	27.15
Bilaspur	25.94	22.65	25.58
Sirmaur	18.95	24.01	24.85
Mandi	23.70	34.07	24.46
Kulu	49.70	50.79	24.30
Chamba	23.72	16.46	23.23
Hamirpur	15.71	20.26	20.85
Simla	10.66	24.01	20.84
Kangra	15.17	20.19	20.56
Una	15.17	20.26	18.85
Kinnaur	18.87	21.61	18.70
Lahoul & Spiti	60.69	15.08	16.31

improvement in communication and commerce leading to influx of people from the plains, increased medical facilities, decreased mortality and resulted in the development of industries and agriculture. During 1961-71 decade, inspite of family planning drive, population showed a much steeper and unprecedented size because of merger of new areas. Rapid strides in the field of horticulture, road construction, agro-based industries mineral exploitation etc. contributed to the increase of population its own way. During the last decade 1981 census shows slight decrease because of intensive family planning programme during emergency, better education and out-migration.

II.6 SPATIAL PATTERNS OF GROWTH OF POPULATION

The decenial growth rate in population 1971-81 in the state 22.46 per cent was lower than the national average at 24.66 per cent. However, the advantages of a relatively small population and lower growth rate are not very significant in the state considering the population dispersal density.

The Table No. 4 shows that the variation in population growth has on the whole been positive through the decade. Two distinct periods of population variation may be, however, be noted. First from 1901 to 1951 and second from 1951 to 1981. During the first period of fifty year the growth rate

TABLE 5

TEHSIL WISE COMPARATIVE GROWTH RATE (1961-71 and 1971-81)

S.No.	Name of Tehsil	1971-81	1961-71	S.No.	Name of Tehsil	1971-81	1961-71
	Himachal Pradesh (State)	22.46	23.04	26.	UNA	21.65	12.95
1.	SPITI	44.28	36.39	27.	JOGINDER NAGAR	21.07	28.05
2.	NURPUR	41.16	30.49	28.	SEONI	20.89	18.79
3.	NACHAR	33.26	11.63	29.	THEOG	20.15	14.77
4.	KULU	33.05	30.96	30.	BANJAR	20.11	15.09
5.	SOLAN	31.35	30.26	31.	RAJGARH	20.00	25.49
6.	CHAURAH	31.17	19.23	32.	SUNDERNAGAR	20.04	73.05
7.	NAHAN	30.86	23.20	33.	ROHRU	19.13	21.21
8.	DERAGOPIPUR	30.17	25.03	34.	AMB	19.03	16.47
9.	POANTA SAHIB	29.74	32.51	35.	PALAMPUR	18.00	15.47
10.	SIMLA	29.56	28.26	36.	HAMIRPUR	17.83	20.38
11.	KARSOG	29.09	26.13	37.	KALPA	17.56	29.74
12.	NALAGARH	27.94	23.47	38.	MORANG	17.54	16.18
13.	PACCHAD	26.81	26.42	39.	KOTKHAI	17.22	17.99
14.	ANI	26.38	22.45	40.	RAINKA	17.14	13.02
15.	BILASPUR	26.09	19.28	41.	SHALLAI	17.09	17.55
16.	GHUMARWIN	25.89	24.87	42.	KANDAGHAT	17.09	20.37
17.	ARKI	25.18	20.88	43.	CHAOPAL	16.71	15.73
18.	CHAMBA	24.85	20.62	44.	BHATTIYAT	16.28	13.16
19.	MANDISADAR	24.72	40.68	45.	KUMARSAIN	15.06	29.30
20.	SUBBAL	24.72	22.96	46.	RAMPUR	14.25	29.51
21.	PANGI	24.64	18.38	47.	SANGLA	11.72	25.96
22.	CHICHYOT	24.54	25.13	48.	RAMPUR	9.28	5.63
23.	SARKAGHT	23.94	21.36	49.	HUNGRANG	8.03	40.20
24.	KANGRA	22.48	19.99	50.	LAHOL	6.42	9.68
25.	BARSAR	22.04	20.09	51.	POO	5.74	26.73

was very slow. With some decline in 1941-51 during the second period 1951-81, the population growth has been relatively rapid upto 1971 than showed a slight decrease in 1981. The small percentage of increase during 1901 to 1951 was due to several factors. There were high mortality from severe cholera epidemics and earthquakes of 1950. The rapid increase of population since 1951 is noteworthy. Notable among the factors responsible for this increase was the Kangra Valley railway line. Besides, construction of hydro-electricity power house at Bhakra Nangal, Joginder nagar, Beas-Sutlej Link Project, etc., improvement in road transportation, increase in the cultivated areas, development of fruit-orchards and improved medical facilities etc. were noteworthy factors for population growth.

II.6.1 HIGH GROWTH

The Table No. 5 shows that 8 out of 51 tahsils/sub-tahsils account for a growth rate of above 30 per cent. These tahsils are, Spiti, Nurpur, Chamba, Deragopipur, Kulu, Solan, Nahan and Nacchar. Almost every tahsil has experienced an increase in the growth rate. Nacchar has the maximum growth rate of 11.63 per cent in 1961-71, and 33.26 per cent in 1971-81 census may be due to the inmigration of the people from higher places to lower places in Kinnaur district. Introduction of fruit gardens in these tahsils resulted employment

for the people of higher areas. Spiti and Nacchar have also expressed increase in the growth rate over the decade. The increase in the growth rate in Spiti tahsil may be due to the immigration of the people working in the Desert Development Programme and Road Construction.

The districts which have a high growth rate are Solan and Bilaspur. The growth rate has increased in both these districts over the decade. Solan and Bilaspur districts have a healthier climate for industries than other districts of the state. Many new industries have been established in this district during the last decade. This has a distinct bearing on population growth and distribution.

II.6.2 MODERATE GROWTH

In this category one finds as many as 25 of the 51 tahsils which has a growth of population from 20 to 30 per cent. Every tahsil has a positive increase and increase in the growth rate from the earlier decade. Most important of them is Una tahsil which has a high increase of 12.95 per cent in 1961-71 and 26.65 per cent in 1971-81 census. These tahsils account for more than the state average growth rates. One striking pattern is that there are two tahsils where the population growth rate decreased tremendously, they are, Mandi and Sundernagar. These two tahsils have experienced

highest growth rate during 1961-71 census but now fall in this category. This decline was caused due to outmigration. In these two tahsils people inmigrated for the construction of B.S.L. Project during 1961-71 census. Then they left the tahsils after the completion of the project thereby reducing the growth rate tremendously during the 1981 census.

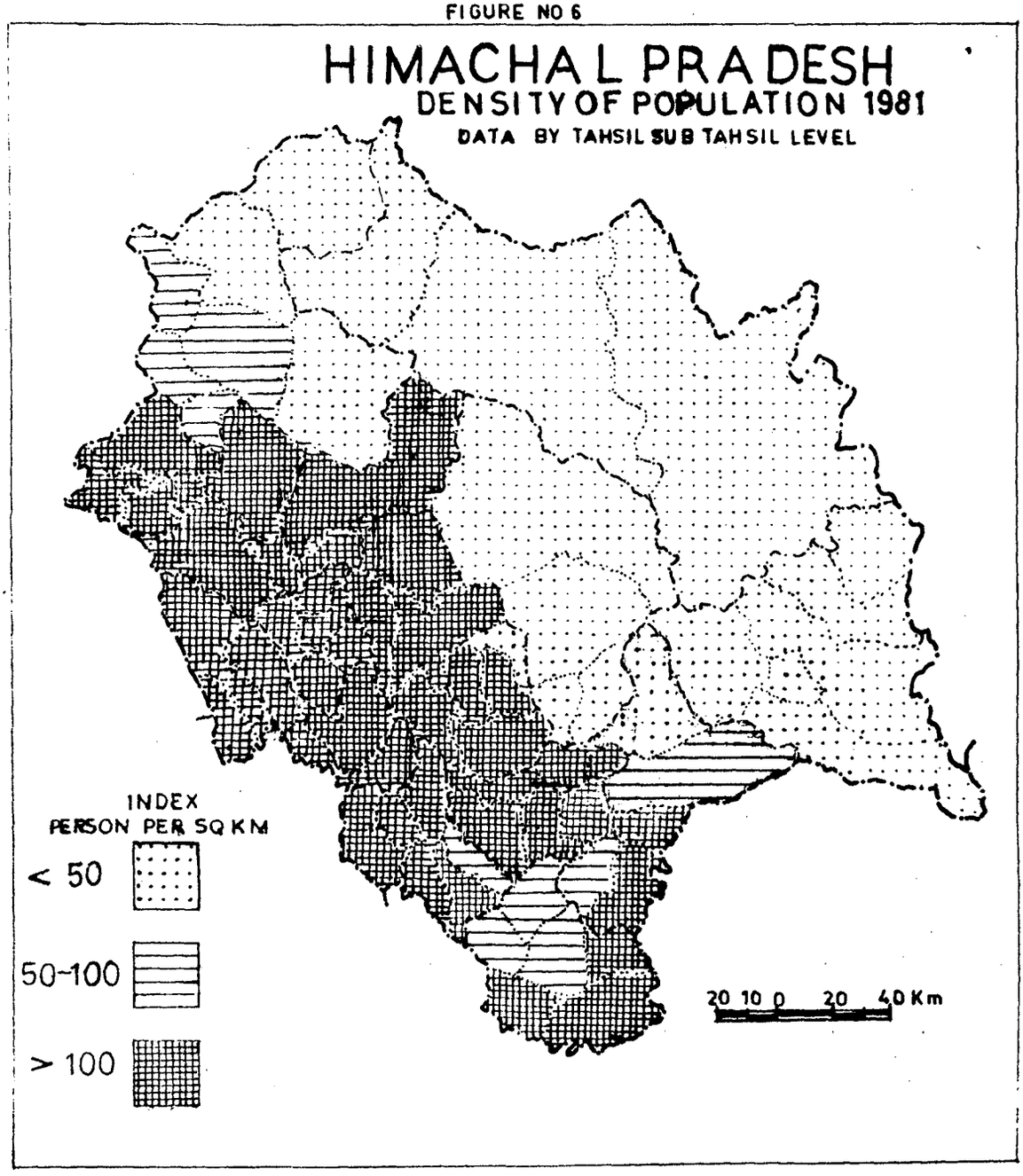
II.6.3 LOW GROWTH

There are 17 tahsils/sub-tahsils which had experienced a growth rate from 10 to 20 per cent. Almost all the tahsils have gained in population excluding a few which had suffered a slight decline during 1971-81 to that of earlier decades. The tahsils where the growth rate declined are Hamirpur, Rampur, Rohru, Kandaghat, Kalpa, Rajgarh. Important decline in growth rate is in the Sangla tahsil. Earlier decades its growth rate was 25.96 per cent but it declined to 11.72 per cent during the decade 1971-81. The following tahsils have had an increased growth rate -- Palampur, Amb, Chanpal, Rainka, Morang. These tahsils have a slight increase in the growth rate. The reason for the decline may be due to the emergence of new tahsils/sub-tahsils, extensive family planning drive, increase in educational standards influx of migrants etc.

II.6.4 VERY LOW GROWTH

Among the tahsil/sub-tahsils which have a very low growth rate are Brahmaur tahsil in Chamba district, Lahoul tahsil in

FIGURE NO 6


HIMACHAL PRADESH
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
DATA BY TAHSIL SUB TAHSIL LEVEL
INDEX
PERSON PER SQ KM
< 50
50-100
> 100
20 10 0 20 40 Km

Lahoul & Spiti district, Hungrang and Poo tahsils in Kinnaur district. All these tahsils are located above 1,800 meters (M.S.L.). The areas are comparatively mountainous and there is low scope of agriculture. This may cause a low growth but still there is a positive growth in these tahsils. There is only one tahsil which has increased growth rate i.e. Brahmaur.

The reason for decrease in the growth rate may be due to the influx of migration due to better transport facility. People move to other parts of the state to get jobs in services and other industries. Besides the family planning drive during emergency caused a decline in the growth rate. Another reason is that there is limited land for cultivation, therefore, it is difficult to support more population unless it is checked. Therefore, the people now understand the problem of scarcity and are now using the maximum available precautions of family planning. The other reason is the earthquake of 1975 in the tahsil of Hungrang and Poo in Kinnaur district caused a high mortality and declined the growth rate.

II.7 DENSITY PATTERNS

Himachal Pradesh had 76 persons per km^2 in 1981 census as compared to 62 persons per sq. km. in 1971 census and 40 persons per sq. km. in 1961. The density of population in the state, in fact, has been continuously increasing since 1961.

Table No.6

Density Per Sq. Km.

S.NO.	Name of Tehsil/Sub Tehsil.	1981	1971	1961
	Himachal Pradesh	76	62	47
1.	Boranj	428	-	-
2.	Una	355	162	-
3.	Sarkaghat	335	334	161
4.	Solen	328	176	129
5.	Nadaun	328	-	-
6.	Hamirpur	301	243	165
7.	Nahan	273	209	52
8.	Barsar	252	260	-
9.	Gumarwin	296	196	166
10.	Kangra	232	190	158
11.	Lambagraon	226	-	-
12.	Haroli	225	-	-
13.	Mandi Sadar	204	164	189
14.	Sunder Nagar	202	169	98
15.	Amb	193	162	-
16.	Srinaina Deviji	189	-	-
17.	Nurpur	188	116	89
18.	Fatehpur	181	-	-
19.	Sujanpur Tira	164	-	-
20.	Kasauli	156	-	-
21.	Kumarsain	154	134	101
22.	Poanta Shahib	153	116	88
23.	Indora	151	-	-
24.	Arki	148	119	98
25.	Palampur	148	167	145
26.	Kanda Ghat	145	152	127
27.	Rot Khai	142	120	88
28.	Daluni	140	-	-
29.	Dera Gopipur	138	166	133
30.	Ladbans	135	-	-
31.	Bilaspur	128	138	115
32.	Nankhari	128	-	-
33.	Shalai	124	106	-
34.	Theog	119	94	90
35.	Seoni	112	93	78
36.	Jubbal	112	90	64
37.	Joginder Nagar	111	108	59
38.	Chchyot	110	-	-

S.NO.	Name of Tahsil/Sub Tahsil	1981	1971	1961
39.	Ramsher	110	-	-
40.	Simla	107	558	2204
41.	Nalagarh	107	109	-
42.	Nerua	104	-	-
43.	Karsog	104	-	-
44.	Chichyot	101	84	63
45.	Bangana	100	-	-
46.	Siunta	93	-	-
47.	Kundian	90	-	-
48.	Renuka	84	72	72
49.	Chamba	82	65	67
50.	Pacchad	80	62	50
51.	Chaupal	77	80	65
52.	Bhatiyat	74	96	74
53.	Rajgarh	72	60	-
54.	Balichowki	70	-	-
55.	Rohru	60	51	42
56.	Ani	49	39	-
57.	Kulu	47	35	16
58.	Nirmand	42	35	-
59.	Chaurah	40	43	35
60.	Banjar	32	33	-
61.	Rampur	32	40	30
62.	Kalpa	29	25	36
63.	Nachar	20	15	13
64.	Bramaur	16	14	20
65.	Morang	7	6	-
66.	Sangla	7	6	-
67.	Pangi	6	4	5
68.	Poo	4	4	-
69.	Udaipur	4	-	-
70.	Hungrang	3	3	-
71.	Lahoul	2	3	3
72.	Spiti	2	1	1

The distribution of population in the state is very uneven, the density ranging from less than 2 persons per sq. km. in Lahoul & Spiti to over 282 persons per sq. km. in Hamirpur district. Relief, climate, agricultural productivity of the soil and general economic development are the most important factors affecting the density patterns in the state.

As more than 93 per cent population is engaged in agriculture activity, the density of population in the state varies in the districts in proportion to the productivity of land. The fertile alluvial soils of Kangra Valley have the highest density. A rugged relief, heavy snow and low rainfall and poor economic development are responsible for a thin population. Keeping all these factors and the actual population density in view the whole state can be divided into areas of high, medium and low densities.

II.7.1 HIGH DENSITY

Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Una districts together comprise an area of high density. However, highest density is found in the Hamirpur district with an average of 282 per sq. km. The tahsil density varies from one tahsil to another tahsil in this district. The highest density is found in the tahsil of Boranj (428 person per sq. km.^{2}) in Hamirpur district. Nadaun (328)

Sujanpurtira (164), Hamirpur (301), Barsar (252) of Hamirpur district. Amb (193), Bangana (100), Una (355), Haroli (225) of Una district and Bilaspur Sadar (128), Gumarwin (248), Srinainadevi (189), of Bilaspur district comes under the area of high density in the state. The density increased in all the tahsils of these districts since 1961. Except in the Barsar and Bilaspur Sadar district has a slight decrease in 1981 census over 1971 census. The increase in the density has been caused because of the causes, already explained in connection with the growth of population.

II.7.2 MEDIUM DENSITY

The districts falling in this category have density range from 100 to 200 person per sq. km., they are Kangra, Mandi, Solan and Sirmaur. The highest density in this category is found in the district of Kangra, 166 person per sq. km. and lowest in Sirmaur district 108 person per sq. km. In the district of Kangra at a tahsil level the density varies from 90 person per sq. km. to 252 person per sq. km. This variation may be due to the geographical location of region. In the district of Mandi the tahsil level density varies from 101 person per sq. km. to 335 person per sq. km. In the district of Solan the variation of density at a tahsil level is 107 person per sq. km. to 328 person per sq. km. The tahsil density of Sirmaur district varies from 72 persons

per sq. km. to 153 person per sq. km. In this district at the tahsil level variation is not very high in respect of other tahsils of this category. The density has not undergone much change during the two decades in these tahsils except in few tahsils.

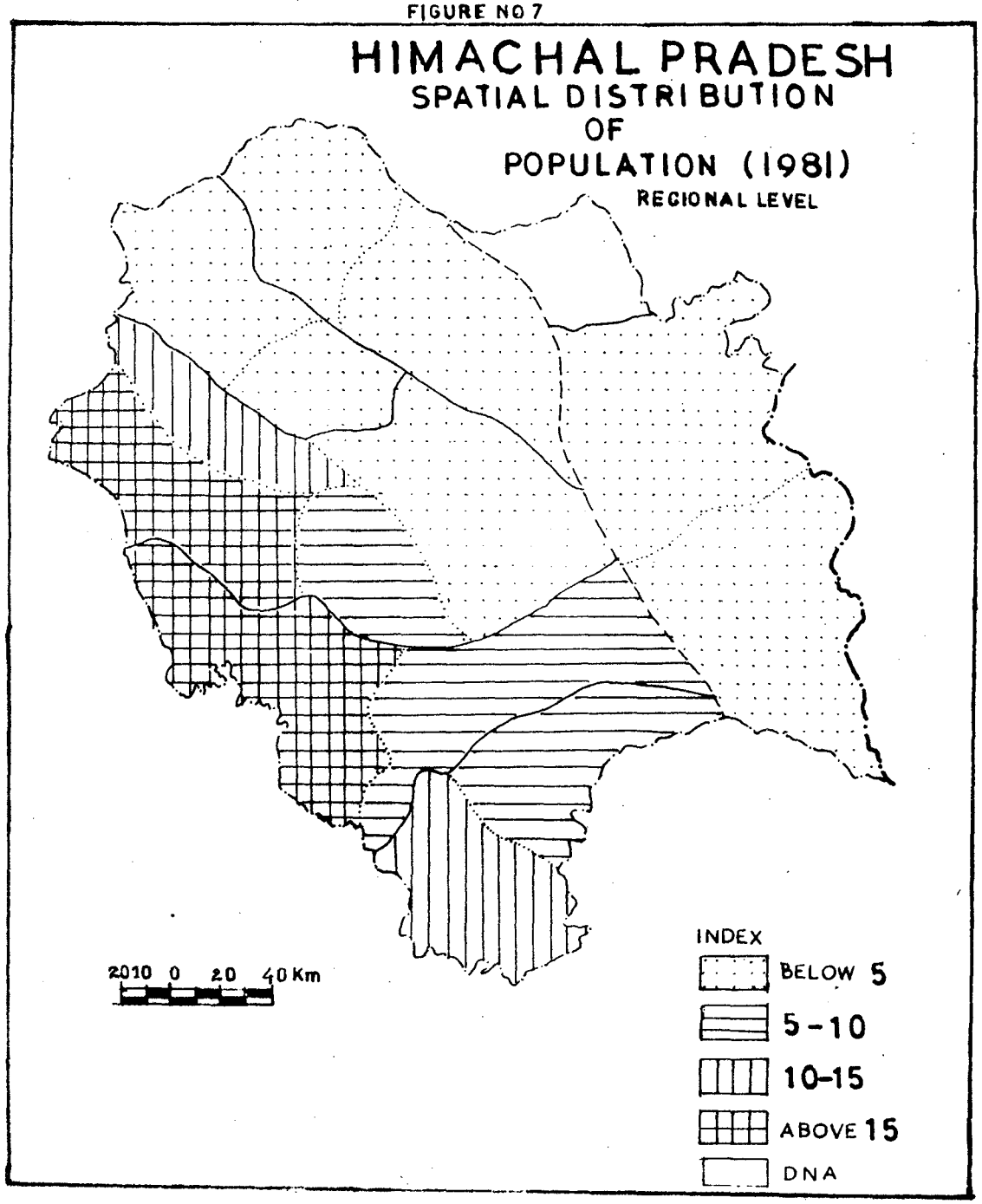
II.7.3 LOW DENSITY

The district ranging from 50 to 100 person per sq. km. is found in only Simla (99). The state average comes under this district. Within this district the tahsil level density varies from 32 person per sq. km. to 154 person per sq. km. The tahsil of Simla district registered a sharp decrease in the density. It was 2204 person per sq. km. in 1961, decreased to 558 per sq. km.^{2} in 1971 and further decreased to 107 person per sq. km. This sharp decline in the density is due to the change of tahsil boundary. The other tahsils experienced a slow increase except in Rampur and Chaupal tahsil, there is slight decrease.

II.7.4 VERY LOW DENSITY

The Map No. 6 shows that above 50 per cent of land of the state has a very low density. The districts are Chamba, Kulu, Kinnaur and Lahoul & Spiti. Lahoul-Spiti and Kinnaur districts have average density figures of 2 and 9 persons per sq. km. respectively occupying the two lowest positions.

FIGURE NO 7


HIMACHAL PRADESH
SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION
OF
POPULATION (1981)
REGIONAL LEVEL
2010 0 20 40 Km
INDEX
BELOW 5
5-10
10-15
ABOVE 15
DNA

For district of Chamba the density varies at the tahsil level from 6 to 140 person per sq. km. Within the district of Kulu the tahsil density varies from 32 to 49 person per sq. km. In Kinnaur district the tahsil density varies from 3 to 29 person per sq. km. and in Lahoul & Spiti district it varies from 2 to 4 person per sq. km. This density hardly changes during these decades. The reason of low density is that most of the area is uninhabited and climate is not favourable for extensive cultivation. Most of the area of Kulu and Chamba district is covered with dense forest so there is scarcity of land for cultivation. These areas are the backward areas of the state in terms of agriculture and industries. A rugged relief, heavy snow and low rainfall and poor economic development are responsible for a thin population. The two districts Lahoul & Spiti and Kinnaur occupy the lowest position. Although these two districts are quite large in area (21.55 per cent of the total area of the state), it is only in the selected spots that people made settlements struggling against all natural odds.

II.8 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS AND SOME ASPECTS OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND CHANGE

The Map No. 7 shows that the present pattern of population distribution on the micro level regional organization. There is a distinct clustering of population in valleys. The valleys have the best agricultural land and agricultural being the

chief occupation of the people such concentration is quite apparent. The best means of communication which provide for trade and general movement of people are also confined to the valleys. Since the alluivial flats and valley floods and gentle slopes provide good agricultural land and the irrigation facilities there is a general correspondence between population and hydrographic and average slope map.[1] Bruhnes remarks that the smallest mountain is primarily situated over a stream let a spring water for there viz. symbol of enduring life.[2] The concentration of population can be observed in region of Kangra, Palampur, Bilaspur regions. In the high mountain regions like Lahoul, Pangi, Spiti and Brahampur, the population more or less despersed excepting a few small pockets concentration. The high mountain are practically empty. The concentration is also find in the south-western part of the state. The general disparities in the distribution of population in the state emerge from the spatial variation in the physic-graphic set-up of the area. Now we can deal each region separately.

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1. S.L. Kayasth , Himalayan Beas Basin, p. 202.
2. J. Bruhnes, op. cit., p. 59.

II.8.1 LAHOUL VALLEY REGION

The valley has an area of 5,415 sq. km. It has narrowed and at once steep but studded with green patches. The valley has a low elevation, broadly ranging between about 6,500 ft. to 1,400 ft. The total population is 13,801 persons and of this 7,556 females and 6,245 females. The region has the lowest density in the state 3 person per sq. km. It has a only 6.32 per cent population of the state population, whereas it has 10.79 per cent area of the State. This shows that most of the area is unhabited because of rugged and high mountain covered with snow throughout the year. The growth of population during 1961-71 was 7.67 per cent but declined to -2.84 per cent in 1981. This is due to the out-migration of the workers engaged in road construction. After completion of the road they left the region. This region has the lowest concentration of population among the other regions.

II.8.2 PANGI VALLEY REGION

It comprises the tahsil of Pangi in Chamba district and some part of Udaipur sub-tahsil of Lahoul & Spiti district. This valley has an area of 5,568 sq. kms. It accounts for 6.40 per cent area of the state but it has only 0.47% population of the state. The density is as low as 6 persons per sq. km. The growth of population has declined from 18.37% to 4.57%

during 1971-81 decade. This decline in the growth rate is availability of medical facility to the rural area and also the out-migration of the people to other area for getting employment due to better transport facility. The density has increased from 4 persons per sq. km. to 6 persons per sq. km. in 1961-71 and 1971-81 respectively. But on the other hand the growth rate has declined during the same period.

II.8.3 BRAHMAUR REGION

The region has an area of 1,818.3 sq. km. accounts 3.60 per cent area of the state and the population accounts 0.70 per cent of the total state population. The region is highly mountainous. The physiographic conditions of the region cause a low concentration of population. The density of population is also low ranging from 1 to 20 persons. The density has shown variations from 20 persons per sq. km. in 1961 to 15 persons per sq. km. in 1971 to 16 persons per sq. km. during 1981 census. This is due to the general growth of population from 1.66 per cent to 9.27 per cent in 1961 and 1981 census respectively. This increase in the growth of population is due to the development work in the region and also due to better medical, communication and education facilities.

II.8.4 CHAMBA REGION

The region comprises of three tahsils of the Chamba districts -- Chamba, Saluni and Chaurah. The total area of the

region is 2,844.9 sq. km. accounts 5.60 per cent of the state area. It has a total population of 1,91,753 persons out of this 98,911 males and 92,842 females. The population of this region accounts 5.11 per cent population to total population of the state. The density of the region is 67 person per sq. km. The density has increased throughout the decades since 1961. In the same way, the growth rate has also increased. It was 20 per cent in 1961-71 and 27.66 per cent in 1971-81. This shows that this region steadily increased in density and growth. The distribution of population is sparsely over the region.

II.8.5 KULU BANJAR REGION

This region comprises of the tahsils of the Kulu district are Kulu and Banjartahsils also called the Upper Beas Basin region. The total area is 3,008 sq. km. accounts 5.40 per cent of the total area of the state. The region has sparse concentration of population which accounts 4.03 per cent population of the state population. It has a vast area covered with forests and snow covered mountains. The density of population has been increasing since 1961. It was 28 persons per sq. km. in 1981. The growth rate has tremendously increased during 1971-81. It was -10.21 per cent in 1961-71 and increased to 24.50 per cent in 1981. This growth is due to the influx of migrants from outside the region.

II.8.6 MANDI BEAS REGION

This region comprises the tahsil/sub-tahsils of Joginder nagar, Ladbarol, Sandhol, Mandi, Balichowki of Mandi district. This region is located in the central part of the state. The Beas River flows through this sector. It has an area of 1,909.1 sq. km. The region has a sparse concentration of population. The growth rate had declined in 1971-81. It Was 3.89 per cent in 1961-71 and -1.54 per cent growth in 1981. The density also decreased during 1971-81 census. The decrease in the growth and density is due to the outmigration. In 1961-71, the increase in density and growth was due to the inmigration of population working in the Beas Sutlej Link Project in Pondo and after the completion of this project the migrants the region which caused a decline in the density and growth of population in this region.

II.8.7 DERAGOPIPUR REGION

This region comprise the tahsil/sub-tahsils of Deragopipur, Fatehpur, Indora, Nurpur, Kandian, Lambagraon, Sujanpurtura, Nadaun and Hamirpur. This region has an area of 3,494.1 sq. km. accounts 6 per cent area of the state. This region has the second highest concentrated population of the state. This is only the region which can be called plain area of the state. Very fertile land, irrigation facilities is easily available. Communication system is very good. All

the area is connected with roads. The density of population was 130 persons per sq. km. in 1961 which increased to 160 persons per sq. km. in 1971 and finally it increased to 196 persons per sq. km. in 1981. There are many industrial complexes have been come up. Therefore, it may be due to that reason growth rate has been increased from 6.95 per cent to 18.39 per cent in 1971-81. This region is very suitable for cultivation.

II.8.8 KANGRA PALAMPUR REGION

The region is known for the cultivation of tea and rice. This area has very fertile land. This region comprises the tahsils of Kangra, Palampur in Kangra district and Sihumta and Bhattiyat in Chamba district. It has an area of 3,104.9 sq. km. This region has also a very high concentration of population. It accounts 12.47 per cent population in 1981, 14.34 per cent in 1971 and 16.79 per cent in 1961 to the total population of the state. This share has decined in every census. But the growth and density has increased in every decade.

II.8.9 SIMLA RAMPUR REGION

This region includes the tahsils of Rampur, Simla, Seomi, Kunarsain, Nankheri of Simla district; Nermand, Ani of Kulu district; Kasauli, Kandaghat of Solan district. It has an area of 3,530.78 sq. km. accounts for 6.34 per cent

area of the state. The total population is 5,12,464. The region has high concentration of population of 12.47 per cent to total state population. This share has been increasing since 1961. The growth rate has also increased since 1961. It was 25.97 per cent in 1961-71 and 45.14 per cent in 1971-81 census. The density also increased subsequently in every decade. The most populous urban centre of state Simla comes under this region. Because of its being the capital of the state, migrants come to this centre to work in government offices. This causes a high growth and density of the population in this region.

II.8.10 BILASPUR NALAGARH REGION

The highest concentration of population, density and growth of population is recorded in this region. It has an area of 3,789.5 sq. km. and accounts 7.55 per cent of the state total area. The tahsil/sub-tahsils fall under this region are Sundernagar, Bilaspur, Ghumarwin, Panjgaon, Bhoranj, Bhangana, Amb, Una, Haroli, Arki and Ramesher. The region is low land plain, suitable for agricultural and allied purposes. The industries have also been set up in this region. It accounts for the highest share of population of the state. The growth rate is 53.68 per cent and the density is 267 persons per sq. km. The density has been

increasing since 1961. It was 120 persons per sq. km. in 1961; 186 persons per sq. km. in 1971 and finally 267 persons per sq. km. in 1981. The growth rate has shown a sharp decline. This growth is due to the establishment of industrial complex in many places of this region giving high employment to the people coming from other regions.

II.8.11 TONS PABAR REGION

The region is situated in the Yamuna River Basin. It includes the tahsil/sub-tahsils of Rohru, Jubbal, Kotkhai, Kumarsain, Theog, Chaupal, Neru, Nankhari. It has an area of 2,969.9 per sq. km. The total population is 2,77,444 persons. The share of population has declined in the region since 1961. But the density has increased from 62 persons per sq. km. to 94 persons per sq. km. in 1961 and 1981 respectively. The growth rate has increased from 17.57 per cent in 1961-71 to 18.67 per cent in 1971-81. The region accounts for high concentration of population.

II.8.12 GIRI YAMUNA REGION

The region is located in the south part of the region. This region has the tahsils/sub-tahsils of Solan, Pacchad, Renuka, Shallai, Rajgarh, Nahan, Paontasahib. The total area of the region is 3,891 sq. km. and accounts 8 per cent of the total area of the state. The total population is 3,66,119 persons. It has also a high concentration of population. The

concentration has increased in every decades. The density has increased in every census decades from 72 persons per sq. km. to 125 persons per sq. km. But the growth rate has declined since 1961-71. It was 40.63 per cent in 1961-71 and 12 per cent in 1971-81 census. But still it has a positive growth.

II.8.13 SPITI REGION

This region comprises of only one tahsil i.e. Spiti. The total area is 6,600 sq. km. which is the highest share in the state but the population is very sparcely distributed. The density is only 2 persons per sq. km. The growth rate has been increased from 36.36 per cent in 1961-71 to 49 per cent in 1971-81. It is indeed difficult to ascribe the precise reason, none the less, the phenomenal increase is due to massive impact of labourers to execute large number of development activities under desert development projects and road labourers.

II.8.14 KALPA SUTLEJ REGION

This region has a very rugged topography. The area is not much suitable for cultivation and transportation facilities are not available. Most of the region is barren land and only in the river valleys some patches of settlements are to be found. This region has also the very sparse concentration of

population. The density is very low, only 9 persons per sq. km. The density increased since 1961. But the growth rate has decreased at a slow rate and continues to be positive. The physiography of this region restricts the high concentration of population.

II.8.15 PATTERNS OF CHANGE FROM 1961 TO 1981

II.8.15.1 A. Distribution:

The high concentration of population was found in the region of Dera Gopipur, Beas region and Kangra, Palampur region since 1961. The other Bilaspur Nalagarh region, Giri Yamuna have improved a high concentration during 1971 and 1981 census. There is a decline in population concentration in the region of Mandi-Beas region since 1971. The reason for the high concentration of population are the availability of suitable land for agricultural and cheap transportation and growth of other urban centres. The other regions having the same concentration since 1961 are in Chendra-Bhagha Basin and Brahmaur regions. The concentration in these regions is very sparse. The region has experienced an increase in the population from 9.70 to 25.66 per cent to the state total population was in Bilaspur Nalagarh region from 1961 to 1981. But there are regions where the population concentration has declined since 1961 as Dera Gopipur region, Mandi, Beas region,

Table No.7

Distribution, Density & Growth of Population by Regional Bassis 1981

S. No.	Name of the Region	Percentage of total Population			Density per.sq. km.	Growth rate 1971-81	Percentage total ana
		Total	Male	Female			
1.	Lahoul Valley	0.32	0.35	0.30	3	-2.37	10.79
2.	Pangi Valley	0.47	0.50	0.44	6	+4.57	7.00
3.	Brahmani Region	0.70	0.74	0.66	16	+9.27	3.60
4.	Chamba Region	T4.52	4.64	4.40	67	+27.66	5.60
		R4.55	4.70	4.49	63	+28.64	
		U4.20	3.97	3.86	5283	+16.27	
5.	Kulu Region	T 4.03	4.20	3.86	57	+24.50	6.00
		R 3.94	4.10	3.79	-	+21.78	
		U 5.15	5.40	4.83	-	+56.60	
6.	Mandi Region	T 7.49	7.38	7.61	166	- 1.34	3.80
		R 7.45	7.31	7.58	153	- 1.29	
		U 8.07	8.06	8.70	3667	- 1.85	
7.	Deragopri-pur Region	T16.20	15.56	16.85	196	+18.39	6.00
		R16.86	16.26	17.45	189	+15.24	
		U 8.37	8.07	8.75	4420	+246.00	
8.	Kangra Region	T12.47	12.02	12.92	170	+6.54	
		R12.32	11.91	12.74	157	+5.07	
		U14.25	13.80	15.44	1189	+24.56	
9.	Simla Rampur Region	T 6.39	6.46	6.32	141	+36.16	6.34
		R 6.84	6.96	6.72	134	+39.13	
		U 1.01	1.15	0.84	403	+26.07	
10.	Bilaspur Nalagarh Region	T25.66	24.96	26.38	287	+55.68	7.05
		R25.87	25.17	26.57	269	+52.97	
		U23.12	22.64	23.72	2533	+63.86	
11.	Tons Pasan Region	T 6.55	6.78	6.32	94	+18.64	8.00
		R 7.00	7.29	6.71	92	+17.70	
		U 1.14	1.23	1.03	936	181.92	
12.	Giri Yauna Region	T11.91	12.86	10.95	94	+8.42	8.00
		R 9.88	10.56	9.21	97	+2.38	
		U36.16	37.60	34.40	2476	+34.26	
13.	Spiti Region	0.25	0.29	0.20	2	+13.05	
14.	Kalpa Region	1.40	1.47	1.32	9	+13.00	

Brahmar region, Lahoul Valley region, the Tons Pabar region, Kalpa Sutlej region.

II.8.15.2 B. Density:

The Table No. 7 reveals that all the regions except Lahoul and Mandi regions witnessed a phenomenal increase in the general density of population. It was 120 persons per sq. km. in 1961 roses to 267 persons per sq. km. in 1981 in the region of Bilaspur, Nalagarh regions. This increase in the density of population in these regions is may be due to the general growth of population because of decline in the mortality rate and incoming of people from outside the state in the developmental works. The density of population declines in these regions of Brahmaur since 1961 is due to the out-migration of population to other regions. Thus, on the conclusion it is noticed that there is general increase in the density of population in these regions except few have shown decline or stagnation of population density.

II.8.15.2 C. Growth

For the successful implementation of the socio-economic plans it is very essential to keep an eye on the dynamics of population growth.[1] All the regions have gained population

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1. S.S. Chib., This Beautiful India (H.P.), p. 89.

growth except few regions have declined in growth rate. The rapid growth of population is found in Kulu Lanzar regions from -10.20% growth in 1961-71 to +24.50% in 1981 census. This rapid increase is due to the influx of migrants from outside the regions to work in the apple orchards and also in other services like hotels etc. In the region of Bilaspur, Nalagarh growth rate was 194.80% in 1961 and declined to 53.68% in 1981 census. This is due to the out-migration or workers earlier engaged in Bhakra-Nangal Project. There is a negative growth in the Lahoul area during 1971-81. The reason is also the due to the outmigration of labourers earlier engaged in road construction. In Mandi-Beas region has also a negative growth in 1971-81 census. The reason is the same as of earlier two regions.

II.9 SUMMARY

To conclude one can say that there is marked diversity in terms of the distribution, density and growth among the districts and within districts among the lower areal units i.e. tahsils. The high concentration of population is mainly found in the tahsil of Kangra, Palampur region. The low concentration of population is found in the trans-Himalayan belt of the Himachal Pradesh are Lahoul Spiti, Kinnaur and Brahmaur and Pangi tahsils of Chamba districts. The physiographic features, as it appears have lot of say, in the

distribution, density and growth pattern of the population in this state. The plain area and river valleys are densily populated but the high mountainous regions have sparse distribution. Density is high in the plain areas than high mountainous regions. The growth of population is uneven throughout the state. The tahsils which have high growth rate are due to the immigration and also due to the decrease mortality rate. In general, the state has a very sparse population. There are only a few areas where the density is high.

CHAPTER III

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

III.1 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter is an attempt towards the understanding of demographic structure and its spatial pattern in the State. Several demographic attributes, like sex ratio, age structure[1] and literacy has been taken into account and will be studied in detail in this Chapter.

A study of the structure and characteristics of population is an important aspect of the demographic investigation. It gives idea of variations in population in general and in its different groups. The study of structure and characteristics of population is known as the study of the composition of population covers this aspect of population studies, which embraces areas such as age and sex structure, marital status and literacy levels of population along with their social and economic attributes and implications.

III.2 SEX RATIO

It is a common practice to express the sex composition of a population in terms of a ratio. The sex ratio of a population,

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1. The analysis of the age structure is restricted upto district level because data is not available at the tahsil level.

therefore, may be expressed as the number of females per thousand males. Sex ratio is an index of the overall socio-economic conditions prevailing in an area and is a useful tool for regional analysis.[1] It reveals the change in fertility and mortality patterns by the two sex and their migrational behaviour. Thus, sex ratio is fundamental to the geographic analysis of an area for it is not only an important feature of the human and social reason but also influences the other demographic elements, significantly and as such provides additional means and material for analysing regional landscape.[2]

It has been observed that sex ratio varies both in time and space. These variations in sex composition of a population in time and space are governed by these basic factors: sex ratio at birth, differentials in the mortality rate of the two sexes and sex selectivity among migrants.

During the last decades since 1901, the sex ratio in Himachal Pradesh has been witnessing a study increase. It is tending more towards parity. In 1981 there were 988 females per thousand males as against 884 in 1901. But still the males

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1. SmithT. Lynn, "Fundamentals of Population Study", Lippin Cott Company, New York, 1960, p. 154.

2. Valenty D.I., "The Theory of Population", Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1978, p. 201.

are in excess of females as the case at the national level shows.

TABLE 8

DEATH RATE SINCE 1901

Years	Crude Death Rate
1901-1911	48.6
1911-1921	36.3
1921-1931	31.2
1931-1941	27.4
1941-1951	22.8
1961-1971	18.8

In the past, maternal mortality was no doubt very high due to early marriage and few medical facilities. Maternal mortality has been reduced to a great extent now with the improvement in the health programmes. The above table shows the reducing mortality in every decade.

TABLE 9

DISTRICT-WISE SEX RATIO IN HIMACHAL PRADESH 1981
(PER THOUSAND)

	District	Sex Ratio
1.	Hamirpur	1168
2.	Kangra	1058
3.	Una	1035
4.	Bilaspur	1020
5.	Mandi	1013
6.	Chamba	943
7.	Solan	931
8.	Kulu	920
9.	Kinnaur	889
10.	Simla	884
11.	Sirmaur	877
12.	Lahoul & Spiti	782

Table No.10

Distribution of Sex Ratio (Tehsil wise) 1981

High (+1000)		Medium (900-1000)		Low (800-900)		Very low (Below 800)	
Ladbarsa	1272	Nurpur	999	Nalagarh	898	Simla	776
Lambagraon	1263	Moreng	997	Kulu	893	Kalpa	753
Sandhol	1228	Una	995	Chaupal	888	Spiti	691
Bhoranj	1198	Ramsher	989	Brahmpur	879		
Sujanpurtiri	1196	Chamba	987	Nahan	873		
Nadaun	1182	Sihunta	981	Chaura	861		
Barsar	1161	Chachyot	972	Mandi	861		
Sarkaghat	1124	Karsog	969	Paonta Sahib	848		
Hamirpur	1117	Kandaghat	967	Nerua	846		
Palampur	1099	Banjar	963	Solan	844		
Gumarwin	1079	Rampur	962	Lahoul	836		
Arki	1076	Theog	961	Shilai	826		
Seoni	1063	Nirmand	961	Udaipur	817		
Amb	1026	Kundian	958	Naccher	814		
Deragopur	1061	Hungrang	953	Srinain deviji	806		
Kangra	1057	Balichowki	951				
Sangla	1051	Ani	947				
Haroli	1050	Bilaspur	946				
Joginder Nagar	1047	Kot Khai	939				
Bangana	1030	Bohru	931				
Bhattiyat	1017	Rajgarh	928				
Nurpur	1003	Pacchad	928				
Nankhari	1003	Rainka	925				
Fatehpur	1002	Kumarsain	921				
Chichyot	1001	Sunder Nagar	920				
		Indora	919				
		Pangi	918				
		Jubbal	917				
		Saluni	910				

The Table No. 10 shows the distribution of various tahsil/sub-tahsil in the state by different sex ratio classes. This table shows that the sex ratio differs widely in the tahsil/sub-tahsil. It ranges 691 in Spiti tahsil and 1160 in the Barwa tahsil.

III 2.1 HIGH SEX RATIO

High sex ratio is found in 23 tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state. These are Kangra, Palampur, Deragopipur, Bilaspur, Gumarwin, Sarkaghat, Jogindernagar, Arki, Seoni, Hamirpur, Una and Sangla. The districts fall in this category are Hamirpur (1168), Una (1035), Kangra (1058), Bilaspur (1020), Mandi (1013). The important factor is the male selective outmigration in a large number for employment elsewhere tilting the balance of sex ratio in favour of the female sex. Barsar has the maximum females per thousand males.

III.2.2 MEDIUM SEX RATIO

Thirty-two tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state have a ratio ranging between 900 to 1000 females per thousand males. The state average female per thousand males falls in this category. In this category, two tahsils viz. Nurpur (999), Una (995) reveal that the gap between the number of men and women is not so wide as compared with other similar units. On the other side the ratio of the rest of the 21 tahsils/sub-tahsils is 981 and less.

Except for few states, tahsils which are contiguous to the adjoining Punjab state almost the entire region has excess of males. The district included in this category are Chamba (943), Solan (931) and Kulu (920). There are large forests in these areas which include many male workers from outside who take up jobs in timber extraction and allied work. Males are hired for manual work in many projects.

III.2.3 LOW SEX RATIO

The sex ratio of 14 tahsils/sub-tahsils is more than 800 but less than 900 females per thousand males. These tahsils are Lahoul, Nachar, Shillai, Nahan, Poantasahib, Chaupal, Chamba, Udaipur, Nerua, Brahmaur. In the tahsils of Nahan and Poantasahib, the low sex ratio may be due to immigration of male workers, working in the industrial complex set up in these tahsils.

The district falling in this category are Kinnaur (889), Simla (884), Sirmaur (877). These three districts have a large forest area and industrial complexes in which many migrants males are employed.

III.2.4 VERY LOW SEX RATIO

Out of the 72 tahsils/sub-tahsils, only three tahsils Simla (776), Kalpa (753) and Spiti fall in this category. In Simla tahsil, the low sex ratio is due to income of male selective migration. Spiti has the lowest sex ratio due to the

FIGURE NO 8

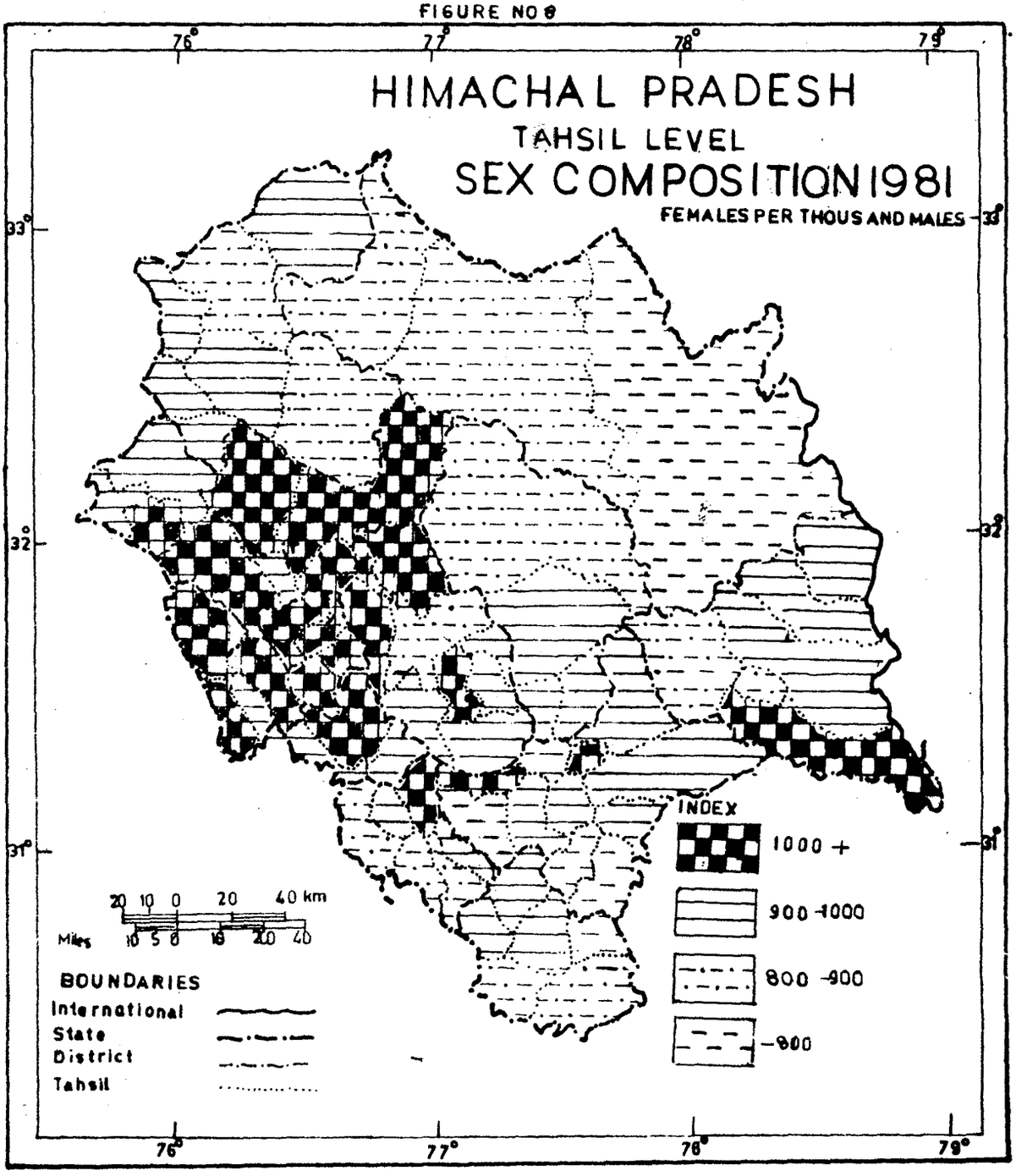

HIMACHAL PRADESH
TAHSIL LEVEL
SEX COMPOSITION 1981
FEMALES PER THOUSAND MALES
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
INDEX
1000 +
900 -1000
800 -900
-800
20 10 0 20 40 km
Miles 10 5 0 10 20 40
BOUNDARIES
International
State
District
Tahsil

FIGURE NO 9

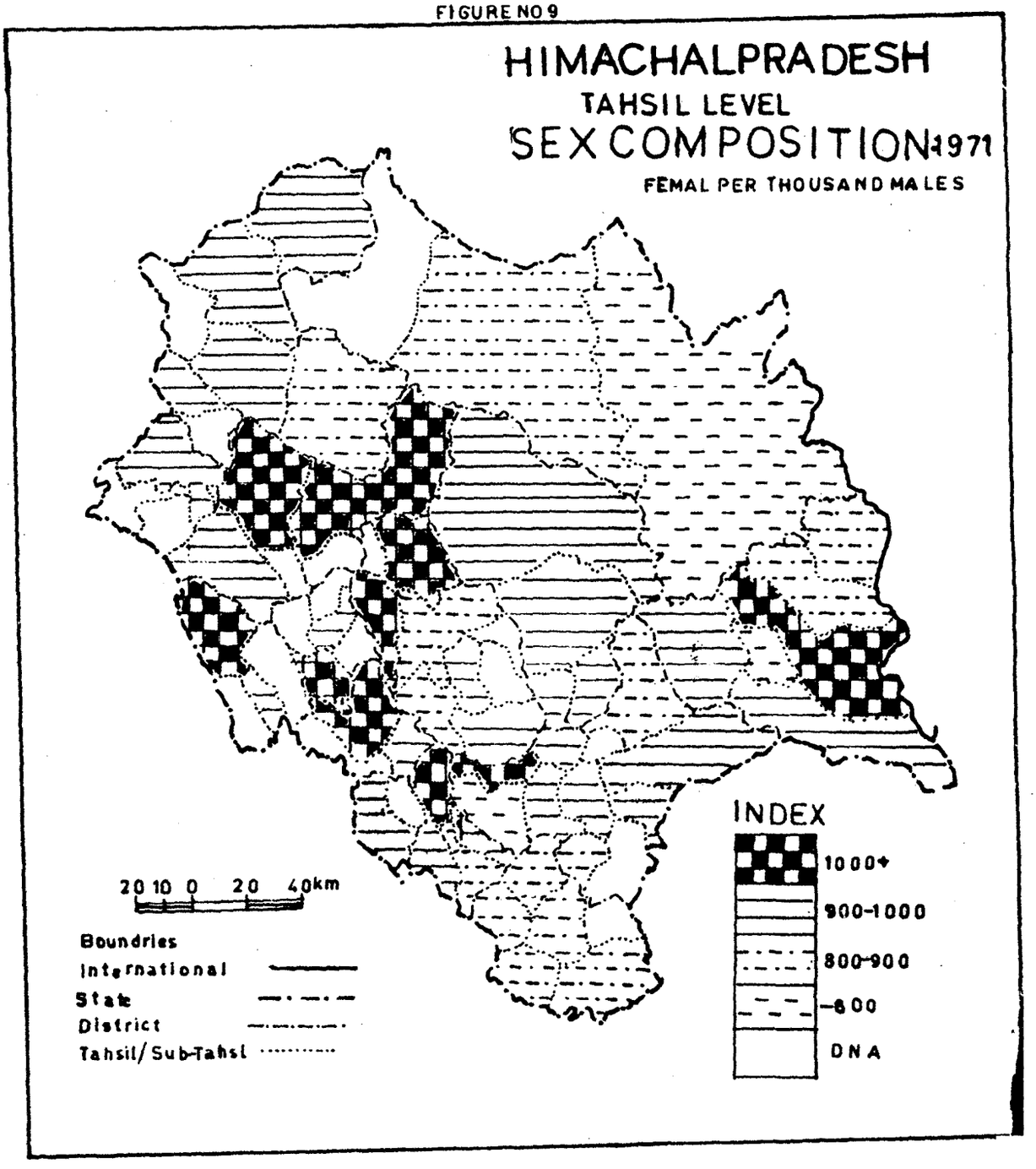
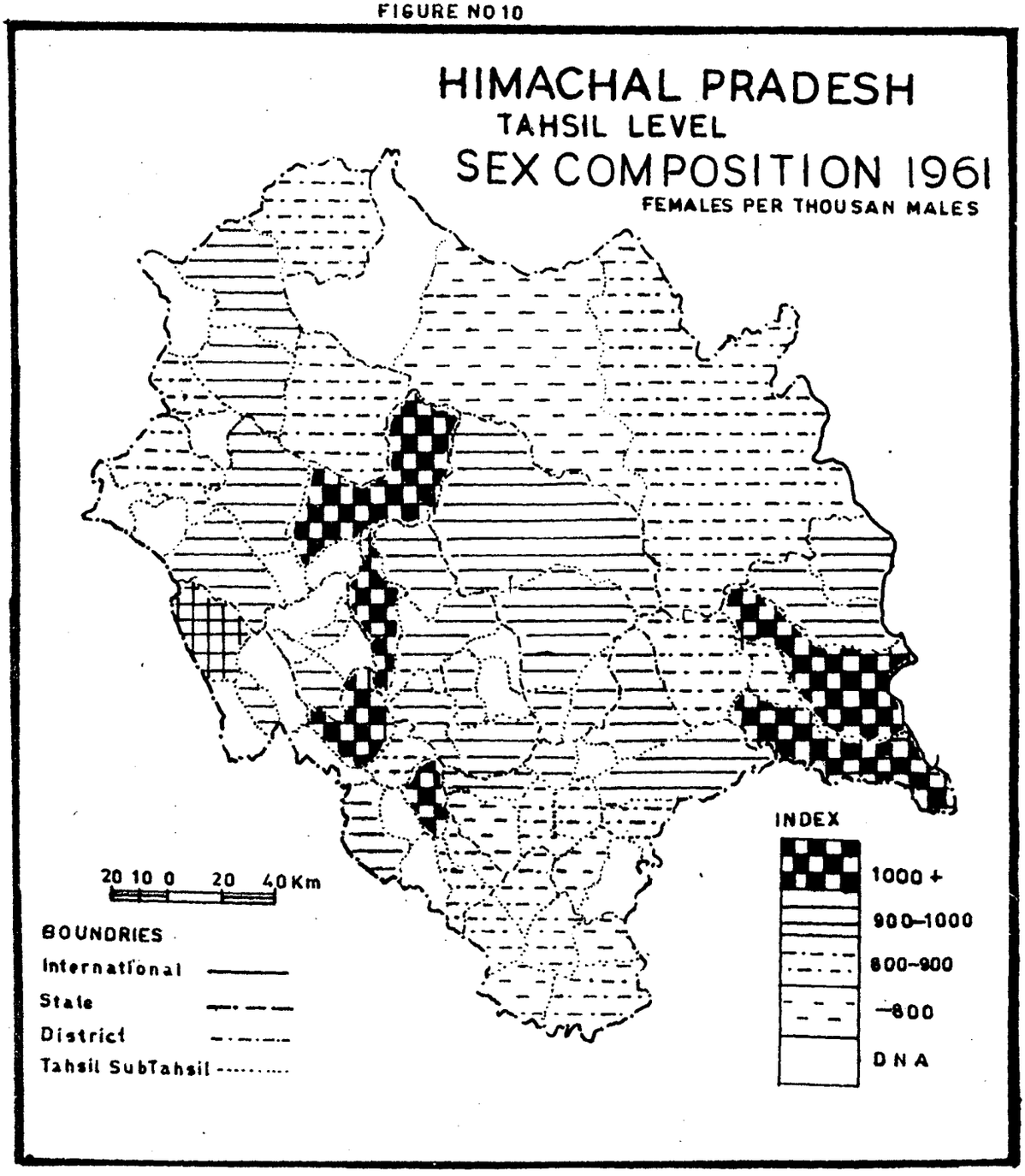

HIMACHALPRADESH
TAHSIL LEVEL
SEX COMPOSITION 1971
FEMAL PER THOUSAND MALES
INDEX
1000+
900-1000
800-900
-800
DNA
20 10 0 20 40km
Boundries
International
State
District
Tahsil/Sub-Tahsl

FIGURE NO 10


HIMACHAL PRADESH
TAHSIL LEVEL
SEX COMPOSITION 1961
FEMALES PER THOUSAN MALES
INDEX
1000 +
900–1000
800–900
–800
D N A
20 10 0 20 40 Km
BOUNDRIES
International
State
District
Tahsil SubTahsil

influx of male migrants engaged in road construction and, military and other projects. Kalpa tahsil also has low sex ratio on account of the same reason. At district level, only one district comes in this category i.e. Lahoul & Spiti district.

III.2.5 CHANGES IN SEX RATIO (1961-81)

Three maps Nos 8, 9, & 10, of sex ratio for 1961, 1971 and 1981 bring out the changes pattern of sex ratio in the state.

The sex ratio of Himachal Pradesh has risen from 938 in 1961 to 988 in 1981. Increase in the number of females are recorded is as many as 56 tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state during the decades from 1961 to 1981. The improvement on the number of females may be due to improvement of medical facility and selective male migration due to better transport system also the social factors.

There are 17 tahsils/sub-tahsils which show decrease in the number of females during the same decades. The Sarkaghat tahsil which has the highest sex ratio of 1138 in 1971 census came down to 1124 in 1981. The other important tahsil Hamirpur with the female per thousands males 1129 in 1971 in 1981 census. The Spiti tahsil also experienced the same reason for the gradual decline in every decade from 866 in 1961, 774 in 1971 and finally 691 in 1981.

III.2.6 RURAL AND URBAN DIFFERENTIAL SEX RATIO

The sex ratio is low in the urban areas where non-agricultural occupation is predominate. The disparity of sex ratio in urban area can be explained still further. The cost of living in towns is higher than in the rural areas. The already existing conditions of congestion and over-crowding in urban areas make it well high impossible to get a suitable accommodation of reasonable rent.

The rural sex ratio in Himachal Pradesh is 1055 females per thousands males and urban sex ratio is 779 females per thousand males. Similarly, the urban sex ratio in all the districts are less than the corresponding figure in respect of districts in the state. The two districts Lahoul & Spiti and Kinnaur, there is no urban centres. There is as much as 17 tahsils/sub-tahsils out of 53 tahsils/sub-tahsils dominating the rural females over males. Highest in the tahsil Hamirpur 1192, Amb 1165, and Banar 1161. The lowest rural sex ratio is found in tahsil of Spiti (691) and Kalpa (753).

Out of 53 tahsils, 36 tahsils have still dominates by males over females. All over the state there are only 28 tahsils which have the urban population. The urban sex ratio is 779 per thousand males in 1981 census. Males are dominating the urban

population. The lowest urban sex ratio is found in tahsils of Rampur (581), Theog (647), Simla (675) in the district of Simla. The urban sex ratio in Himachal Pradesh is 779 females per thousand males lower than the rural sex ratio of 1055 females per thousand males. Similarly, the urban sex ratio in all the districts are less than the corresponding figures in respect of rural areas.

The following urban localities can be arranged in order to urban sex ratio.

TABLE 11

No.	Name of Tahsil/sub-tahsil	Sex Ratio
1.	Palampur	960
2.	Deragopipur	947
3.	Arki	945
4.	Kangra	930
5.	Nurpur	926
6.	Chamba	904
7.	Bhattiyat	898
8.	Una	896
9.	Gumarwin	867
10.	Poantasahib	858
11.	Nahan	851
12.	Joginderngar	834
13.	Bilaspur	806
14.	Sundernagar	806
15.	Solan	802
16.	Pacchad	800
17.	Mandisadar	794
18.	Nalagarh	785
19.	Kulu	715
20.	Hamirpur	707
21.	Simla	695
22.	Kasoli	607
23.	Rohru	675
24.	Theog	647
25.	Rampur	581

Thus this table shows that there is no urban area where the female ratio is high. This pattern is understandable because Himachal Pradesh is mainly rural and is not an industrial area but still there is high proportion of males in the urban areas.

III.2.7 CHANGES IN RURAL URBAN RATIO(1961 to 1981)

Sex ratio in rural area of Himachal Pradesh as a whole has risen from 961 females per thousand males in 1961 to 976 females per thousand males in 1981. Increase in number of females are recorded in 37 tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state during the decade 1971-81. This improvement in the proportion of females may be due to the improvement medical facility leading to reduction in female mortality rate and selective male out-migration. However, rural areas have maintained higher proportion of females as compared to total males as urban sex ratio in the state. The highest sex ratio has recorded in Hamirpur 1192 females per thousand males in 1981 and 1144 females per thousand males in 1971 and 1104 females per thousand males in 1961 in the same tahsil contrary to these 16 tahsils/sub-tahsils experienced decline in rural sex ratio during the decade. The areas which recorded declined in the number of females are Jogindernagar and Sundernagar in Mandi district. Chaurah and Brahmaur tahsil in Chamba district, Solan, Simla and Rampur, Morang, Kalpa Nachar and Sangla in Kinnaur district. This decline in rural sex

ratio in these areas may be an account of implementations of development projects which offers more employment of males than female workers.

Sex ratio in urban population of Himachal Pradesh has increased from 650 females per thousand males in 1961 to 749 females per thousand males in 1971 and 779 females per thousand males in 1981 census. The trend in urban sex ratio is maintained almost in all urban tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state with the exception of Rampur and Nalagarh tahsil where the sex ratio has declined during the decade 1971-81. As compared to 1961 to 1981 census were shown considerable increase in urban sex ratio in urban areas. The highest increase in the number of females have been observed in Sundernagar from 647 females per thousand males in 1971 and 806 females per thousand males in 1981. On the other hand, sex ratio of urban population has sharply declined in Rampur, Nalagarh and Pacchad tahsils. This decline in sex ratio in these tahsils may be particularly on account of influx of male workers engaged in development projects.

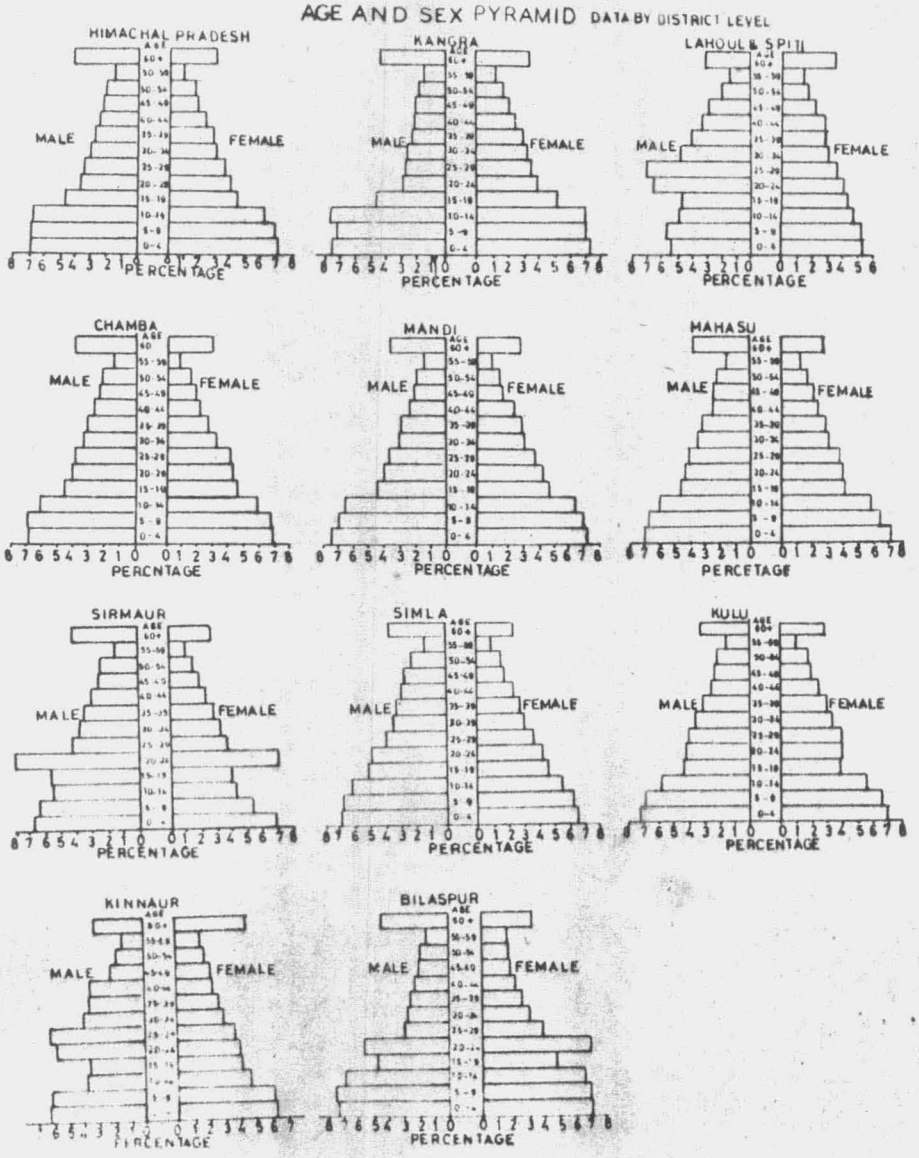
III.3 AGE STRUCTURE

Age, which is an index of a person's capability in a significant measure of a nation's vitality as well. The man power supply the dependency ratio and all socio-economic activities of a nation are guided by the age structure it possesses. Not only that, the age composition of a country's

FIGURE NO 11

HIMACHA PRADESH 1971

AGE AND SEX PYRAMID DATA BY DISTRICT LEVEL



population, other thing is a sensitive index of its fertility, mortality and mobility pattern.

The age structure of any population is most commonly studied with the help of simple mathematical measures like the per cent distribution are an equally simple measure like the age pyramid. The simplest measure is the percentage distribution of the population based on the absolute number in various five year age groups.

The map no. 11 depicts the sex, age structure of males and females population by different age groups in each district with base proportionate to male population in different age groups on the left side and female population right side of central vertical line. The age groups shown on center of the pyramids.

In Himachal Pradesh the percentage of males and females to total population is 51.06 and 48.94 respectively. The proportions of male population exceeds the female in all age groups except 15-39 where proportion of female is slightly higher than the males in the state. Infants and children (6-14) together constitutes 41.20 per cent of the total population. Percentage of age groups 15 to 34 and 35 to 50 where males and females accounts for 21.10 per cent of the population. Old persons 60 years and above accounts for 7.7 per cent of the total population in the state.

TABLE NO. 12

SEX RATIO BY BROAD AGE GROUPS (1971)

	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	ANS
H.P.	968	1005	1074	1073	1048	921	770	735	410
Chamba	1000	1023	1044	1052	925	829	717	744	1143
Kangra	963	1084	1344	1347	1315	1081	827	710	141
Mandi	984	1030	1067	1049	1004	883	763	789	895
Kulu	962	900	928	966	952	870	771	842	-
Lahaul & Spiti	970	948	624	537	681	790	973	1091	-
Bilaspur	962	1009	1250	1330	1140	935	794	747	-
Mahasu	981	902	907	905	919	881	768	746	1400
Simla	932	880	892	871	824	717	627	673	-
Sirmaur	945	877	833	854	832	722	657	610	500
Kulu	995	1037	694	606	728	902	1004	1267	-

In Kulu, Mahsu, Simla and Sirmaur districts the percentage of male population is comparatively higher than female in all age groups except 55 years and above in Lahoul & Spiti. The proportion of male population in age group 20-29 is almost double of female, male and female together in this age group accounts for 21.31 per cent of the total population of the district. The percentage of male population is higher than female in all age groups except 0-4, 15-19 and above 50 years in Kinnaur district only.

The sex ratio in districts by broad age groups are displayed in table no. 12.

At the state level the sex ratio has been quite favourable to female between age groups of 15-19 and 30-39. Their number touched all maximum mark of 1074 and 1000 male in the age group of 20-24. Throughout the life span of 15 to 39 years female exceed the males. Although in the age group 0-14 alone the sex ratio is not very low, it continues to grow in the subsequent age groups but again from the age group 40-49 onwards it starts falling and turns adverse to female. In the age group 40-49 the sex ratio is 921 when it is the lowest at 735 in the age group 60 and above. Still lower ratio 410 is indicated in the age not stated category does not afford good comparison with specified and definate age groups. It is of particular interest that the female decreases rather sharply in the age group 40-49 and that by the time the age group 60+ is reached their number come down.

In all districts except Chamba, males exceed females in the age groups 0-14. Chamba alone maintain absolute parity in this age group. Sex ratio in other districts ranges between 952 and 992. In the age group 15-19 there are more females than males in one half of the districts, while in the other half the position is just the reverse. In the higher age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-39 more or less similar phenomenon would be noticed. Therefore, the age group 40-49 onwards the sex ratio starts declining to the disadvantage of females. Their number has disproportionately diwindless in all districts except Lahoul & Spiti and Kinnaur right up to the highest age groups 60 and above. This trend gives the impression that with the advancing age the females are more prone to ill health meeting with their end earlier than the males.

III.3.4 CHANGES IN SEX AND AGE COMPOSITION

In Himachal Pradesh male and female population in different age groups have recorded considerable increase in 1977 against the corresponding population in 1961 census. Age groups 0-14 to 20-24 and 60+ reveal higher increase in male and female population whereas remaining age groups show gradual change in their population. Among all age groups the highest increase is recorded in age group 10-14 where male and female population has increased by 6.92 per cent and 6.25 per cent respectively in 1971. Next position in terms of growth is occupied by age group 0-4 closely followed by 5-9 years.

Change in sex and age structure in all districts conforms with the state pattern except Mandi and Kangra districts. Increase in male and female population of working age group (15-59) in Mandi district is also considerably high due to the immigration of workers. In Kangra district it is only age groups 10-14 and 15-19 which reflect significant increase while increase in other age group is also insignificant.

III.4 LITERACY RATIO

The quality of population to a very large extent depends upon the level of literacy. One of the important indicators of social development is the level of literacy and educational attainment considered to be an important factor in the process of modernization. Education is an important variable affecting demographic behaviour concerning marriage, fertility, mortality migrations as well as participation in the labour force.

Literacy has made a landmark in state during 1981 as compared to the past census. The general literacy is 41.94 per cent as against 31.96 per cent in 1971 census, the corresponding increase in male and female literacy rate is evident from the percentage of 52.36 per cent and 31.93 per cent in 1981 and as against 43.19 per cent and 20.23 per cent in 1981 and 1971 respectively. There has been a vast expansion in the educational facilities in the past several plan period and consequently the literacy rate is also increasing in every census year.

III.4.1 RURAL URBAN LITERACY RATIO

The rural-urban differential in the rates of various districts has marked in state in 1981 census. The literacy rate in rural areas is 39.87 per cent on the other hand in urban areas is 67.34 per cent. This shows that there is wide gap between rural and urban literacy rate. Hamirpur district stands top in the rural literacy rate among the other districts of the state. On the other side Simla district stand in top in urban literacy rate among other districts of the state. Hamirpur, Una, Kangra, Bilaspur, district has more than the state average rural literate population. The rest of all 8 districts have the rural literacy below the state average rural literacy rate are Chamba, Kulu, Mandi, Simla, Solan, Sirmaur, Kinnaur and Lahoul & Spiti. Chamba district again comes the lowest rural literacy in the state.

Overall picture of urban literacy is high in all the districts except two districts Kinnaur and Lahoul & Spiti where there is no any urban centres. The average state literacy rate is 67.34 per cent. There are five districts have more than state average are Simla, Mandi, Kulu, Bilaspur and Hamirpur. The five districts have a lower than state urban literate are Chamba, Kangra, Una, Solan and Sirmaur. The highest is in Simla 72.78 per cent literates in a state capital and also the largest town in the state. The lowest is in the Una district 60.94 per cent.

Table No.13

Percentage of Literate to Total Population in H.P. Districtwise (1981)

	Total Population			Rural Population			Urban Population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
H.P.	41.92	52.36	31.39	39.87	50.40	29.28	67.34	73.25	59.93
1.Hamirpur	52.29	60.47	45.28	51.95	59.53	44.66	68.08	75.80	59.24
2.Una	49.82	59.41	40.56	48.89	58.46	34.73	60.94	70.08	51.06
3.Kangra	48.04	56.70	39.79	47.20	56.01	38.93	62.67	68.50	56.44
4.Bilaspur	44.24	53.80	34.80	43.02	52.56	33.77	69.08	76.41	60.03
5.Simla	42.42	53.99	29.34	36.75	48.82	23.55	72.78	78.54	66.69
6.Solan	40.90	52.09	28.83	37.94	49.65	25.67	65.67	70.48	66.69
7.Mandi	39.83	52.38	27.45	37.47	50.28	24.96	70.15	75.79	63.10
8.Kulu	39.34	47.03	18.66	30.70	44.54	15.94	69.52	76.11	60.31
9.Kinnaur	37.02	51.45	20.78	37.02	51.45	20.78	-	-	-
10.Lahoul & Spitti	31.60	42.93	17.12	31.60	42.93	17.12	-	-	-
11.Sirmaur	31.57	41.93	19.15	28.50	39.25	16.27	63.55	69.40	56.65
12.Chamba	26.02	31.77	13.56	28.24	35.34	10.44	63.82	70.05	56.92

III.4.2 MALE FEMALE RATIO

The differentials in the literacy rate of the two sexes are also most pronounced in state of Himachal Pradesh. The general rates of male population ratio is higher than female. The highest general male literacy is more than female literacy. The state male average literacy is 52.36 per cent and 31.39 per cent female literacy. The highest male literacy is in the Hamirpur district 60.47 per cent. There are six districts having more than state average male literacy are Hamirpur, Kangra, Una, Bilaspur, Mandi and Simla. Rest of the districts have lower than state average male literates are Chamba, Kulu, Solan, Sirmaur, Kinnaur and Lahoul & Spiti. The rural male literacy of state level average literacy is 50.40 per cent. There are five districts have more than state average literacy rate are Hamirpur, Kangra, Una, Bilaspur and Kinnaur. The less than state average literacy rate are in Chamba, Kulu, Simla, Solan, Sirmaur and Lahoul & Spiti. The average state urban male literacy is quite high 73.25 per cent. The highest urban male literacy is in the Simla district 78.54 per cent seconded by Kulu 76.11 per cent. The lowest urban male literacy is in Sirmaur district 69.40 per cent.

In recent decades, however, the impediments against female literacy have been gradually disappearing through much remains to be desired with female literacy increasing faster than that

among the males, the male-female differentials has been constantly narrowing down. Literacy rate among females both in rural and urban areas is lower than the male literates. In general female children have been suffering relative neglect at the hands of their parents in several parts of the state and the same has been the case with their education. Their mobility within the outside the village was seldom encouraged. Even now it may not be considered very safe to send a girl to a school in an adjoining village.

It may, however, be noticed that as a result of the combined impact of various measures taken by the state government in recent decade considerable progress has been registered in rural literacy. Also the rapid advances in science and technology in other parts of the country, the fast shrinking world as a result of tremendous progress in the field of transportation and communication and the changing values of life all around are making a strong impact on the rural people of the state who now realize the value of education much more than ever before. Thus, in recent years the progress in education has been increased in rural areas reducing the rural-urban disparity in literacy to a notable extent. But the fact remains that the gap between the two is yet very low.

FIGURE NO 12

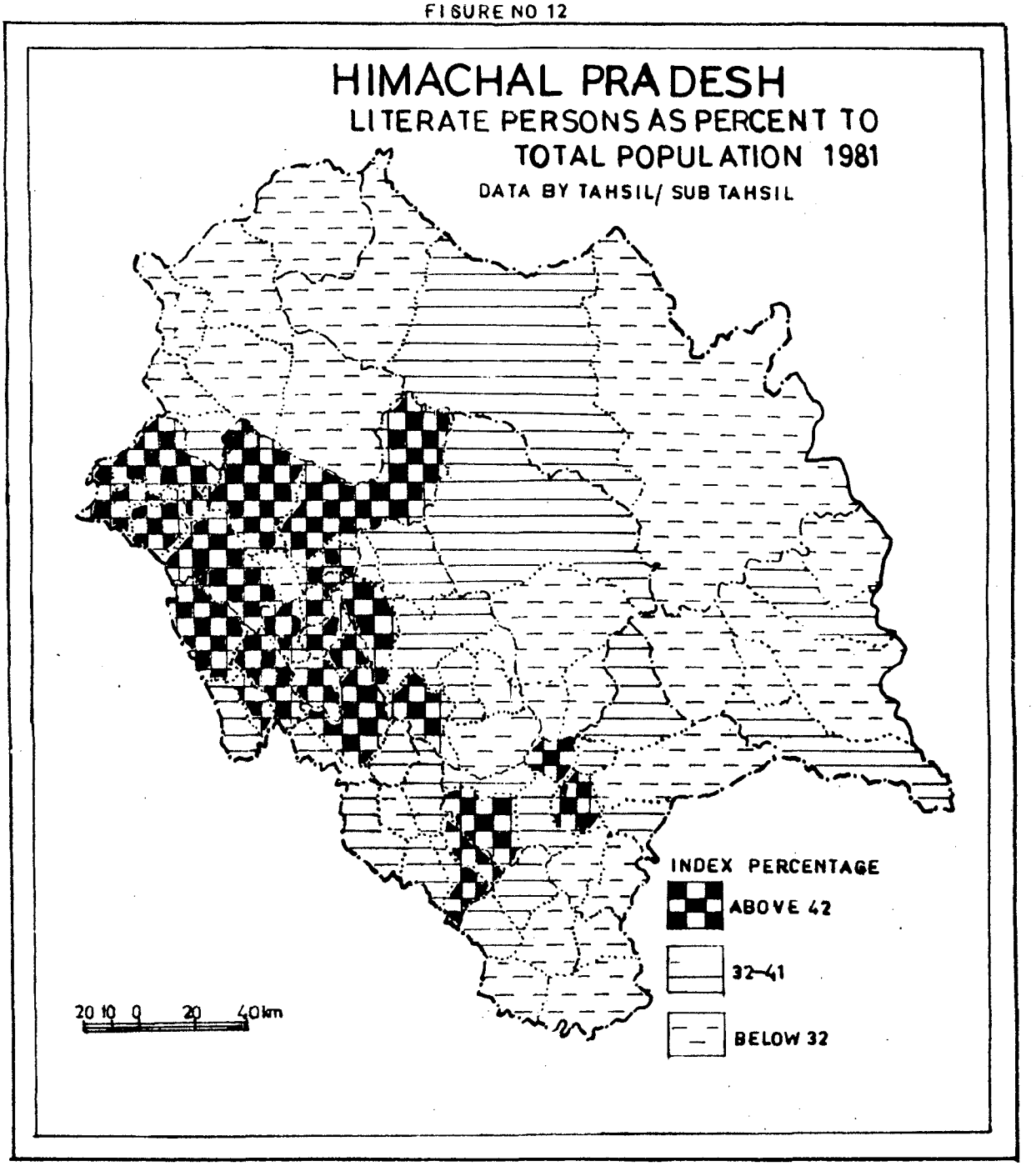

HIMACHAL PRADESH
LITERATE PERSONS AS PERCENT TO TOTAL POPULATION 1981
DATA BY TAHSIL/ SUB TAHSIL
INDEX PERCENTAGE
ABOVE 42
32-41
BELOW 32
20 10 0 20 40km

Table No.14

High Literacy %		Medium Literacy %		Low Literacy %	
Sundernagar	73.64	Morang	41.65	Bhattiyat	31.98
Simla	64.47	Bilaspur	41.63	Nacchar	31.18
Hamirpur	53.96	Arki	40.68	Chaichot	30.46
Amb	53.94	Theog	39.71	Hungrang	29.30
NaNadaum	52.75	Pacchad	39.36	PoantShahib	28.89
Barsar	52.36	Rajgarh	39.36	Karsong	28.57
Bhorang	52.31	Jogindernagar	38.84	Chamba	28.51
Solan	51.82	Lahaul	38.00	Rohru	28.30
Deragoripur	51.12	Jubbal	37.70	Udaipur	28.22
Kumarsain	50.57	Kulu	37.25	Kundian	28.00
Bhangana	50.10	Nankhari	33.77	Chaupal	27.82
Una	50.06	Chaicho	33.57	Nirmand	28.83
Lambagraon	49.82	Srinainadeviji	33.45	Nabaun	26.80
Kangra	48.02	Rampur	32.88	Banjjar	26.46
Sujanpurtira	47.77	Nalagarh	32.88	Spiti	25.58
Gumarwin	47.53	Sangla	32.80	Ramsher	25.28
Palampur	47.53	Siunta	32.58	Renuka	24.91
Indora	46.70			Saluni	23.33
Fatehpur	46.70			Balichowki	23.27
Nurpur	46.48			Brahmaur	22.65
Kandaghat	46.47			Pangi	19.32
Sarkaghat	46.24			Nerua	18.76
Kotkhai	46.02			Chaurah	16.59
Ladbanas	44.65			Shalai	15.34
Poo	44.43			Kalpa	14.02
Kasoli	43.95				
Mandi	43.63				
Sandhol	42.72				
Seoni	42.72				
Haroli	42.57				

III.4.3 SPATIAL PATTERN OF LITERACY

In a small state with diverse cultural, historical background different geographical features, areal variations in literacy are only expected. Although conscious efforts have been made to spread literacy and education in all parts of the state, disparity in literacy are still sharp among areas, towns and villages and the two sexes.

For purpose of discussing spatial disparities the state average (41.94 per cent) rounded off to 42 per cent is taken as the main dividing line. This made three categories High Literacy (above 42 per cent), Medium Literacy (32 to 41 per cent), Low Literacy (Below 32 per cent).

The Table No. 14 shows the rate of general literacy of tahsil/sub-tahsil in related to the state average by grouping into three categories.

III.4.3.1 HIGH LITERACY RATE (ABOVE 42%)

Include in this category is all the tahsils of Kangra, Hamirpur, Una, Mandi districts. Sundernagar tahsil in Mandi district has the highest percentage of 73.64 per cent literates. Simla tahsil accounts second with 61.47 per cent literates. Simla is the capital of the state and a biggest town in the state. Out of 72 tahsils/sub-tahsils in state 30 tahsils/sub-tahsils have a high literacy rate. These tahsils/-sub-tahsils are well developed than the other tahsils of the state.

Moreover, the area is fertile and low land. The rural literacy is also high in these tahsils. Nurpur tahsil accounts the highest rural literacy 61.92 per cent with 68.67 per cent male and 54.64 per cent female literates. In all these tahsils male literacy is higher than female literacy. In urban areas also the same pattern is prevailed

III.4.3.2 MEDIUM LITERACY (32 to 41%)

In the medium literacy group (32 to 41 per cent) comes the following tahsils/sub-tahsils. Morang, Bilaspur, Arki, Pacchad, Theog, Rajgarh, Jogindernagar, Lahoul, Jubbal, Nankhari, Rampur, Nalagarh, Srinainadeviji, Siunta, Sangla, etc., 17 tahsils/sub-tahsils fall in this category which is just below the state average literacy ratio of 42 per cent. Most of these areas are in comparatively higher attitude than the other high literacy rate tahsils of the state. The lowest literacy is found in this category in Sangla tahsil of Kinnaur district. The rural literacy is not much high, Arki tahsil has the highest rural literacy in this category. Males are dominating in the rural and urban literacy. Bilaspur tahsil has the highest urban literacy among all the tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state falls in this category. In urban areas the literacy, both male and female are quite high but in rural areas the female literacy is quite low.

FIGURE NO 13

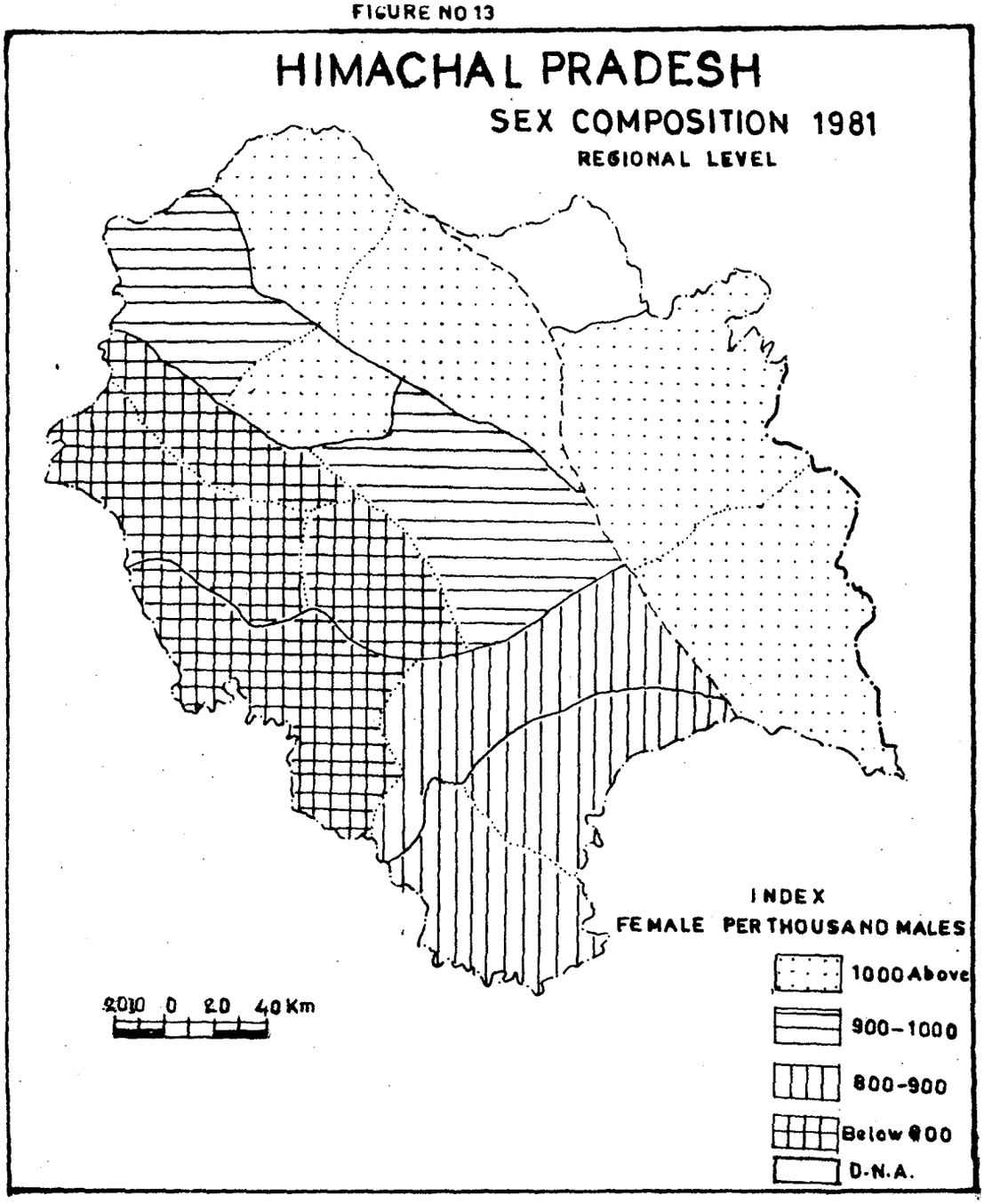

HIMACHAL PRADESH
SEX COMPOSITION 1981
REGIONAL LEVEL
INDEX
FEMALE PER THOUSAND MALES
1000 Above
900-1000
800-900
Below 800
D-N.A.
0 20 40 Km

Table No.15

		Sex Ratio Female per thousand Males			Literates as percentage to total population(1981)			Literates as percentage to total population (1971)		
		1981	1971	1961	P	M	F	P	M	F
Lahoul Valley		826	832	746	38.23	50.92	22.86	30.49	45.40	12.58
Pangi Valley		868	1067	898	22.63	34.11	8.47	12.84	24.20	2.19
Brahmaur Region		879	883	817	25.69	33.23	10.62	10.53	18.24	1.81
Chamba Region	T	939	956	919	24.53	38.96	12.06	17.90	27.25	8.11
	R	941	965	927	21.27	33.32	8.47	14.22	23.48	4.62
	U	904	864	828	66.74	73.19	60.00	60.95	69.17	51.42
Kulu Region										
	T	907	753	945	36.14	49.58	21.37	26.66	35.73	14.60
	R	930	758	952	32.49	46.26	17.69	23.69	32.79	11.69
	U	715	696	770	62.52	76.10	60.33	61.53	68.53	50.53
Mandi Region										
	T	1020	1012	1045	40.80	53.20	28.64	32.65	45.85	19.62
	R	1042	1031	1063	37.98	50.73	25.76	29.70	42.73	17.10
	U	779	828	772	71.82	77.20	65.10	65.14	76.15	51.38
Derogotripur Region	T	1070	1017	998	48.35	57.02	40.23	37.43	47.76	27.37
	R	1080	1014	999	47.47	56.28	32.31	37.14	47.49	27.10
	U	866	1309	834	69.32	72.97	65.11	58.39	65.01	49.98

	Sex Ratio Female per thousand Males			Literates as percentage to total population(1981)			Literates as percentage to total population (1971)		
	1981	1971	1961	P	M	F	P	M	F
Kangra Region									
T	1062	1038	977	45.55	55.58	36.10	35.25	46.67	24.25
R	1076	1052	1020	43.95	54.35	34.29	33.91	45.76	22.65
U	927	880	607	62.07	67.48	56.28	51.60	56.86	45.65
Simla Region									
T	966	905	958	41.57	40.27	44.76	30.09	48.93	19.91
R	972	947	967	37.70	34.65	38.56	26.05	37.83	12.24
U	580	595	438	71.95	75.79	66.23	66.78	70.40	61.41
Bilaspur Region									
T	1044	793	960	45.70	55.86	35.73	37.42	44.81	28.26
R	1062	786	974	44.15	54.24	34.37	36.27	43.38	27.41
U	837	894	774	63.57	72.95	52.94	55.32	67.80	40.98
Tons Pabar Region									
T	921	834	873	37.29	50.01	23.69	30.35	42.66	16.38
R	925	885	877	37.04	49.65	23.41	33.09	42.42	16.17
U	663	714	444	63.27	73.21	48.29	65.81	76.38	50.99
Giri Yamna Region									
T	841	868	828	34.90	75.18	23.09	26.60	37.32	14.58
R	877	971	842	30.59	41.44	18.23	22.65	33.58	10.61
U	731	528	695	65.27	70.91	58.48	59.92	66.20	51.58
Spiti Region	691	774	866	25.65	34.80	12.23	23.90	38.62	4.87
Kalpa Region	889	877	969	39.72	54.40	23.82	29.65	45.36	11.34

III.4.3.3 LOW LITERACY (BELOW 32%)

Out of the 72 tahsils/sub-tahsils in Himachal Pradesh 25 tahsils/sub-tahsils have the literacy rate below 32 per cent. These tahsils/sub-tahsils are located higher altitude, where the education facility is not much available. Bathiyal tahsil in Chamba district has the (31.98 per cent) highest literacy in this category. Kalpa tahsil in Kinnaur district has the lowest percentage of literate population 14.02 per cent. The rural literacy is also very low. There are only seven tahsils have an urban literacy which is quite high. Shalai tahsil in Mandi district has the lowest female literacy only 3.92 per cent. The low literacy is due to that most of the educated people left their houses in rural areas and settled down in urban places, Causes a setback in the rural literacy rate. In view of topography, remoteness and extremely cold weather conditions of the area comprising these districts progressing in literacy and education is nevertheless encouraging as compared to the position obtained in the well open up an otherwise suitably situated areas for the most of the part of Chamba, Kulu, and Kinnaur districts.

III.5 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS AND SOME ASPECTS OF DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

The Table No. 15 shows the sex composition, males outnumbered female by 691 per thousand males or 1072 males against per thousand females. However, the pattern of spatial distri-

bution are quite marked. Females had an edge over males in the regions of Mandi Beas region, Deragopipur region, Kangra Palampur region and Bilaspur region. These regions are found in the fertile region of the state where agriculture is the main activity of the people. The other region where males dominating in the region is almost high mountains or the region having an industrial complex and big cities of the state. The low sex ratio is may be due to the male selective outmigration from these regions.

The literacy ratio varies from 22.63% to total population and 48.35 per cent to total population. There are also a great variation among rural and urban literacy ratio. In the rural area the literacy ratio is very low but on the other side in urban areas the literacy ratio is very high. The male and female literacy is also varies from one region to other region also within one region.

III.5.1 LAHOUL VALLEY REGION

The sex ratio is very low in this region. This could be due to immigration of workers into the region working in the road construction. This also caused by the social system in this region is may be due to polyandry system. The sex ratio has been changed from one census to other census. It was increased in the 1971 census over 1961. But it came down in the 1981 census.

The literacy ratio is 38.23 per cent to total population of the region in absolute term 5276 persons are literate in the entire region. The male literacy comes to 50.92 per cent and the female literacy 22.86 per cent. It would be interesting to analyse that the literacy growth rate has been very modest during this decade. This may not be only because of the slackness in the expansion of educational activities but also because of the tremendous influx of labour class into the region.

III.5.2 PANGI VALLEY REGION

This region comprises of two tahsils/sub-tahsils, Pangi tahsil of Chamba district and Udaipur sub-tahsil of Lahoul & Spiti district. Over decades the sex ratio of the region has shown indifferent patterns whereby it registered an increase to the mark of high sex ratio in 1971 and again came down tremendously to a low of 868 females per thousand males.

The literacy rate has been as low as 22.63 per cent. The male literacy figure (34.11 per cent) is more than four times than that of female literacy (8.47 per cent). The low literacy rate may be due to the backwardness of the region or the educational facility is may be poor.

III.5.3 BRAMAUR REGION

This region is also one of the most backward regions of the state located in the northern part. The region has a only

one tahsil. The region is entirely rural. The sex ratio is 879 females per thousand males. The sex ratio has increased in 1971 census from 1961 but again declined to 879 females per thousand males.

The literacy ratio is very low. Only 25.69 per cent person out of the total population are literate. Male literacy is 33.23 per cent to total female population. The lew literacy rate of male and female shows the backwardness of the region.

III.5.4 CHAMBA REGION

The region spread over the tahsils of Chaurah, Saluni and Chamba. The sex ratio is 939 females per thousand males. The rural sex atio is 941 female per thousand males and urban sex ratio is 904 female per thousand males. The sex ratio has changed since 1961. There was increase in sex ratio in the 1971 census but it decreased in 1981 census. But the urban sex ratio has been increasing since 1961. It was 828 female per thousand males during 1961 and 864 female per thousand males in 1971 and 907 female per thousand males in 1981.

The literacy ratio is very low. Only 24.53 per cent population are literate. The male literate is 38.96 per cent and female only 12.06 per cent. The rural literacy is also very low 21.27 per cent. The rural male literacy is 33.32 per cent and rural female literacy is 8.47 per cent. But the urban literacy has high ratio 66.74 per cent people are literate. The urban male literacy is 73.19 per cent and urban female

literacy is 60 per cent. Thus, we can conclude that still in the rural areas the low literacy among male and female.

III.5.5 KULU-BANJAR REGION

The region comprises of two tahsils of district Kulu, Kulu and Banjar. The region has a sex ratio of 907 female per thousand males. The rural sex ratio is higher than urban sex ratio. Rural sex ratio accounts to 930 female per thousand males while urban sex ratio is 715 female per thousand males. The low sex ratio in urban area is may be due to male selective immigration to these urban areas from the rural area for the employment purpose. There was decline in the general sex ratio during 1971 census from 945 to 753 female per thousand males but it again roseed to 907 female per thousand males. The rural and urban sex ratio has also the same trend.

III.5.6 MANDI KHAS REGION

This region has more females than males whereby the sex ratio registered 1020 female per thousand males. The rural sex ratio is 1042 female per thousand males but in the urban area still male population dominates over female. It has 779 female per thousand males. This shows that in the rural areas the male selective outmigration is high. Therefore, in the urban area the sex ratio is very low.

The general literacy is 40.80 per cent to total population, male literacy is 53.20 per cent and female literacy is 28.64 per cent. The general rural literacy is 37.98 per cent. Male rural literacy is 50.73 per cent and female is 25.76 per cent. The urban literacy is quite high. The urban literacy is 77.20 per cent and female urban literacy is 65.10 per cent.

III.5.7 DEMAGOPIPUR BRAS REGION

The region is mainly a plain. The region includes the following tahsils - Demagopipur, Fatehpur, Kndera, Nurpur, Khumdian, Lambagraon, Suganpurtisa, Nadaun, and Hamirpur. The sex ratio is 1070 female per thousand males. Female population is dominating in this region may be due to the male selective migration. The urban sex ratio is 866 female per thousand males. In urban areas male are dominating. This may be due to male selective migration from the rural areas of region and also outside the region.

In this region 48.35 per cent population are literate. Male literacy is 57.02 per cent and female is 40.23 per cent. It has a quite high proportion of literacy rate among other regions of the state. The rural literacy is 47.47 per cent. Male rural literacy is 50.28 per cent and rural female literacy is 32.31 per cent. The urban literacy is quite high. The total literacy is 69.32 per cent out of the total population. Urban male literacy is 72.97 per cent and urban female is 65.11 per cent. This shows that in the urban area the literacy rate is very high both of male and female population.

III.5.8 KANGRA-PALAMPUR REGION

The region is the second populous region of the state. It comprises of the following tahsils/sub-tahsils, Kangra, Palampur, Sihunta and Bhattiyat. The sex ratio of the region is 1062 female per thousand males. Here also males are dominates by females. The reason is earlier stated of male selective migration from the rural area to urban area for the purpose of getting employment. The rural sex ratio is 1076 female per thousand males. The urban sex ratio is 927 female per thousand males.

The literacy rate is moderately high 45.35 per cent. There are 55.58 per cent males as literate and 36.10 per cent females population as literate. There is quite high variation among the rural and urban literacy rate. The literacy is 43.95 per cent and urban literacy is 62.07 per cent. The rural male literacy is 57.55 per cent and female is 34.29 per cent. In the urban area the male literacy is 67.43 per cent and female is 56.28 per cent.

III.5.9 SIMLA RAMPUR REGION

The region having the sex ratio just near the parity line. There are 966 females per thousand males. This rural sex ratio is 972 females per thousand males. But the urban sex ratio is lowest among the urban areas of the state accounted only 580 females per thousand males. This is because the capital of the

state comes under this region, where male participation rate is high in service. And also may be due to scarcity of houses and majority of people came here cannot afford to keep their women folk with them.

The literacy rate is not much high as we find in other regions. There are 41.57 per cent population are literate. The male literacy is 40.27 per cent and female literacy is 44.76 per cent. There is quite high variation among rural and urban literacy rate. The rural literacy rate is 35.70 per cent and the urban literacy rate is 71.95 per cent highest in the urban centres of the state. The rural male literacy is 34.65 per cent and female literacy is 38.5% per cent. The urban male literacy is 75.79 per cent and female literacy is 66.23 per cent. Both having the highest among other urban centres of the State.

III.5.10 BILASPUR NALAGAR REGION

The region comprises the tahsil/sub-tahsil are Sundernagar, Bilaspur, Ghumarwin, Panjgraon, Bhoranj, Bhanganr, Amb, Una, Haroli, Arki and Ranshar. In this region also females are dominating. The sex ratio is 1044 females per thousand males. The rural sex ratio is 1062 female per thousand males and urban sex ratio is 83% female per thousand males. Low sex

ratio in the urban and high sex ratio in rural area the reason has been explained in the earlier regions is also same in this region also.

The literacy rate is 45.70 per cent. There are 55.86 per cent males are literate and 35.73 per cent females are literate. The rural literacy is 44.15 per cent. The rural male literacy is 54.24 per cent and rural female literacy is 34.37 per cent. The urban literacy has a good proportion 63.75 per cent persons are literate. The urban male literacy is 72.95 per cent, and urban female literacy is 52.94 per cent. Thus, we conclude that there is a very high variation in the rural-urban sex ratio and literacy rate.

III.5.11 TONS BABAR REGION

The region comprises of the following tahsils/sub-tahsils Rohru, Jubbal, Kotkhai, Kumarsain, Theog, Chaupal, Nerua, Nankhari. The sex ratio is 921 females per thousand males. In this region males are dominating over females both in rural and urban areas. The rural sex ratio is 925 females per thousand males and urban sex ratio is 663 females per thousand males.

The literacy rate is 37.29 per cent. There are 50.01 per cent male and 23.69 per cent females are literate. There is wide gap between rural-urban literacy ratio 37.04 per cent rural population is literate on the other side there are 63.27

per cent population in urban center are literate. Female literacy is also low both in rural and urban centres.

III.5.12 GIRI YAMUNA REGION

The region comprises the whole district of Sirmour and some part of Solan and Simla district. The region is comparatively plane. The sex ratio is 841 female per thousand males. The rural sex ratio is 877 females per thousand males and urban sex ratio may be due to the economic reason. The region is mainly an industrial region of the state where male selective migration from outside the regions of the state for employment in the industrial complexes.

There is 34.59 per cent people are literate. The male literacy is 45.18 per cent and female literacy is 23.09 per cent. There are also a wide gap between rural and urban literacy rate. The rural literacy is 30.59 per cent and urban literacy is 65.27 per cent.

III.5.13 SPITI REGION

The region comrpises only one tahsil. The region is highly mountainous situated in the trans-Himalayan belt. The sex ratio is 691 female per thousand males. The reason may be for the low sex ratio is due to the social practice of polyandry. The literacy rate is very low only 25.65 per cent people are

literate. The male literates are 34.80 per cent and female literate and 12.23 per cent. Low rate of literacy has partly been responsible for the backwardness of the area for a pretty long time.

III.5.14 KALPA-SUTLEJ REGION

The region comprises the whole district of Kinnaur except one tahsil of Nacchar. This region is also highly mountainous. There is no any urban center in this region. The sex ratio is 889 female per thousand males. The low sex ratio is due to the male selective migration to other regions for employment due to the backwardness of the region. The literacy rate is 39.72 per cent. Male literacy is 54.40 per cent and female literacy is 23.80 per cent.

III.5.15 PATTERN OF CHANGES IN SEX RATIO AND LITERACY RATE (1961-81)

The Table No. 15 reveals changes in the sex ratio since 1961. The state has experienced remarkable changes in the sex ratio from 1961 to 1981. In the region of Lahoul Valley, Pangi Valley, Brahmour region, Chamba region, Kulu-Banjar region, Giri Yamuna region, there is a rise in the sex ratio in 1971 but then it decreases in 1981 census. The region of the Dora

Gopipur, Kangra, Palampur region, Tons Babar region's sex ratio increasing in every decade. The other regions where the sex ratio declined during the period 1971 which in 1981 census Kalpa-Sutlej region, Bilaspur, Nalagar region, Mandi Beas region, it showed an increase. The rural sex ratio has the same trend as in the total sex ratio of the region but in urban areas one may observe a great deal of changes namely in Chamba region, Kangra, Palampur region, Simla Rampur region. There are few regions where the sex ratio was very high in 1971 but decreased in 1981. In Dera Gopipur region, the sex ratio was 884 females per thousand male in 1961 which rose to 1009 female per thousand male in 1971 and again it decreased to 866 female per thousand males.

The literacy rate has shown increasing trend in every region and in rural and urban area as well. The female literacy rate has increasing more than male literacy in every region. It was 12.58 per cent female literate in Lahoul region in 1971 which rose to 22.86 per cent in 1981 census. Similarly, in the Brahman region the female literacy was 1.81 per cent in 1971 rose to 10.53 per cent in 1981 census. But still female literacy is lower than male literacy both in rural and urban areas. The female literacy has a good proportion in the urban areas than rural areas.

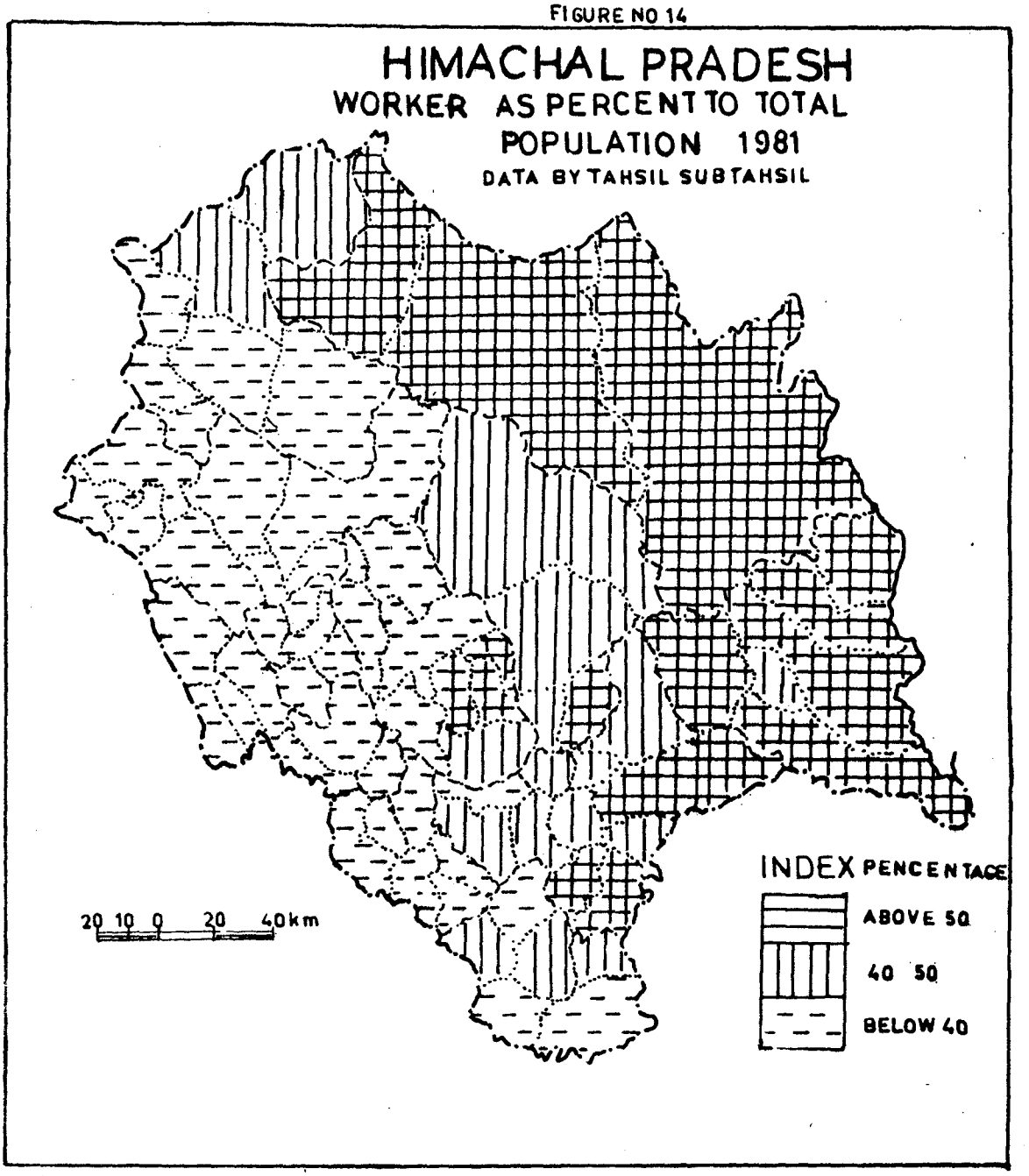
XII.6 SUMMARY

The pattern of sex ratio, age structure and literacy above has shown wide regional variations not only in the district, tahsil and micro region level. It is found in the district of Hamirpur, Kangra, Una, Bilaspur and Mandi female population dominating over the male. The district where the male dominates over female are Solan, Chamba, Kulu, Kinnaur, Sirmaur, Simla, Lahoul & Spiti. The same pattern is found in the tahsil and micro regional levels. In the rural areas, the female population dominates while in the urban centers male population is more than female population. In 15 to 19 and 30-39 age group, the sex ratio is observed to be in favourable for females. In the higher age group, males are dominating in every district except in the Kulu district where female population is higher than male. The overall age structure of the state is varies from one district to another.

In Himachal Pradesh, the literacy rate is lower than other states. The rural literacy rate is very low. But in urban areas the literacy is quite high. The highest literacy is found in Hamirpur district while its lowest in Chamba district. On the regional level the literacy is high in the Deragopipur region. Hamirpur district comes under this region. The lowest literacy rate is found in Pangu Valley region which also comes under the Chamba district. Therefore, we can

conclude that the high literacy is found in the lower areas than higher regions of the state. It is remarkable that regions which are highly mountainous the sex ratio, age structure and literacy rate is lower than the low lying regions. It is evident that during 1971-81 census year, there has been significan progress in the literacy level in the state. Despite the progress made by people in the field of literacy and education the disparity observed between rural-urban and male-female. The rural female seems to be the highly depressing.

FIGURE NO 14


HIMACHAL PRADESH
WORKER AS PERCENT TO TOTAL POPULATION 1981
DATA BY TAHSIL SUBTAHSIL
INDEX PENCENTAGE
ABOVE 50
40 50
BELOW 40
20 10 0 20 40km

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

IV.1 INTRODUCTION

The focus of this Chapter is to analyse the economic structure of Himachal Pradesh. The First Chapter deals with work-force participation rate. It also attempts to identify the spatial pattern of working population by each industrial category i.e. cultivators, agricultural labours, household industry and other services,[1] at various levels of territorial aggregation and segragation levels and also on the basis of physiographic region at micro level. It also deals with the distribution of workers-nonworkers and their sex-wise break-ups. The analysis has been attempted for three points of time i.e. 1961, 1971 and 1981 in order to observe the trends or shifts in the patterns of economic organization.

IV.2 WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

During the preceding census 1971 about 36.95 per cent of the total population of state constituted of workers. Surprisingly enough the census of 1981 (provisional) has shown a marked decline in participation rate. Now 33.89 per cent

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1. This includes the category of III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, and IX.

of the total population has been classified as workers. 33.90 per cent workers in rural and 33.83 per cent in urban areas. The number of female workers are very less than male workers both in rural and urban areas. The female participation rate in rural and urban areas is 19.49 per cent and 9.53 per cent respectively.

A glance over the above figures help to make three different broad types of regions showing distinct pattern of workforce participation rates.

I High Participation Rate

II Medium Participation Rate

III Low Participation Rate

IV.2.1 I. HIGH PARTICIPATION RATE

Out of the total 12 districts two districts having more than 50 per cent workforce participation rate are Lahoul & Spiti (57.97 per cent) and Kinnaur (54.54 per cent). The high participation rate in these two districts is because of influx of workers engaged in road construction and other services.

Among the 72 tahsil/sub-tahsils 14 tahsil/sub-tahsils having more than 50 per cent workforce participation rate, highest participation rate is found in Spiti tahsil (60.09 per cent) followed by Laboul (58.73 per cent). This high participation rate is found from north to north-east trans-Himalaya tract. The high proportion of workers is due to the

social and economic reasons. In these areas everyone has to work in the field between the age of 15 to 60 and also above 60 years in some cases. In the villages the head of the family whose age is above 60 years supervises the work on the fields and is included as a worker. So, all these factors account for high proportion of workers and one more thing in rural areas the literacy is very low. Most of the people do not send their children to schools for getting education but to work in the fields or other non-agricultural occupations. Like the son of a blacksmith will not go to the school but follow the traditional profession for the benefit of his family and to continue the profession as of his father. Moreover, in these areas there are no higher educational centres or other institutions where the students above 15 years can go and study, so that these students are forced to go out for higher education to other professional institutions. This may be one of the reasons for the high workforce participation in these areas.

IV.2.2 II. MEDIUM PARTICIPATION RATE

The districts of Simla and Kulu rank in the medium participation rate of workforce in the state. Simla accounts for 46.39 per cent workforce participation rate and Kulu 44.91 per cent workforce participation rates. Within these

two districts there is variation in the tahsil level work-force participation rate.

Out of the 72 tahsil/sub-tahsils of the state 15 tahsil/sub-tahsils have workforce participation rate 40 to 50 per cent workers to total population. The highest among is found in Kalpa 49.87 per cent and lowest in Simla tahsil 40.54 per cent. In these tahsils there is not much variation in the rural and urban participation rate of workers. But in case of female and male participation the rate is high in both rural and urban areas. The tahsils are concentrated in the southern part of the state and in north-west of the state. State capital Simla comes under this category because there are many educational centers and other professional institutions which is the main reason of low participation rate of workers.

IV.2.3 III. LOW PARTICIPATION RATE

One-third districts of the state fall in this category. The districts are as follows: Sirmaur (39.90%), Mandi (36.77%), Chamba (34.60%), Mahasu (34.41%), Bilaspur (31.61%), Kangra (25.73%), Hamirpur (24.13%), Una (23.16%). The low participation rate of workers in these districts may be due to outmigration of workers to other areas of the state or outside this state.

Among the 72 tahsils, 44 tahsil/sub-tahsils have low participation rate of workers. This shows that 60 per cent

Table No.16

Percentage of Workers to Total Workers, Rural/Urban, Male/Female. 1981 (Broad Industrial Catagories)

		Cultivators			Agriculture Labourer			House Hold Industries			Other Workers		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Himachal Pradesh	T	69.43	61.96	89.07	6.40	3.27	2.00	2.64	3.32	0.85	24.99	31.44	8.04
	R	74.71	67.78	91.82	3.07	3.50	2.04	2.54	3.24	0.80	19.65	25.47	5.32
	U	6.20	5.20	13.14	1.05	1.08	0.95	3.88	4.06	2.65	88.24	89.64	83.24
Pangi	T	90.08	82.89	97.13	0.20	0.21	0.17	0.32	0.62	0.03	9.39	16. 26	2.65
Chaura:	T	77.25	70.29	95.80	0.82	1.07	0.17	0.76	0.97	0.22	17.41	23.04	3.80
Saluni	T	74.97	69.75	94.76	0.53	0.59	0.30	1.40	1.25	0.74	23.08	28.06	4.19
Chamba	T	63.76	61.93	75.46	0.42	0.38	0.76	1.82	1.90	1.30	33.98	35.77	22.46
	R	72.97	70.65	87.36	0.41	0.37	0.69	1.68	1.77	1009	24.92	27.19	10.00
	U	3.10	2.84	4.51	0.59	0.43	1.09	2.76	2.82	2.49	93.58	93.90	91.90
Bhattiyat	T	60.91	60.15	66.07	0.27	0.29	0.15	3.01	2.61	5.64	35.79	36.92	28.12
	R	72.05	70.80	80.86	0.31	0.32	0.15	2.94	2.52	5.97	24.69	26.34	12.99
	U	5.24	5.01	6.51	0.08	0.09	-	3.36	3.16	4.42	91.31	91.72	89.06
Sihunta	T	75.66	74.48	83.44	0.54	0.47	0.99	3.11	2.95	4.16	20.62	22.10	11.40
Brahmaur	T	59.20	55.71	80.16	2.25	2.22	2.42	3.80	3.99	2.70	34.74	38.06	14.72
Nurpur	T	57.99	58.47	48.94	6.88	6.83	7.81	14.77	15.25	5.82	20.35	19.44	37.42
	R	60.54	60.84	54.54	6.99	6.99	8.56	15.42	15.89	6.31	16.95	16.28	30.58
	U	6.52	6.67	0.05	3.38	3.38	2.00	1.58	1.53	2.00	88.72	88.47	90.50

		Cultivators			Agriculture Labourer			House Hold Industries			Other Workers		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Indora	T	50.05	55.33	43.84	16.54	16.70	14.70	4.72	4.72	4.87	28.68	28.16	37.21
Fatehpur	T	64.34	64.80	58.42	3.72	3.73	3.56	5.17	5.13	5.62	26.76	26.32	32.40
Kangra	T	60.40	58.34	82.00	3.07	3.57	1.53	3.61	4.04	2.28	32.91	39.03	14.18
	R	63.90	61.71	89.50	3.28	3.86	1.62	3.65	4.14	2.27	24.16	30.28	6.60
	U	10.76	9.39	17.21	1.82	2.03	0.82	3.10	3.37	2.34	84.06	85.00	79.62
Dera Gopipur	T	59.85	57.52	70.41	6.48	4.52	15.36	4.52	4.63	4.05	29.14	33.33	10.17
	R	61.90	59.65	71.99	6.50	4.48	15.50	4.35	4.50	3.68	27.23	31.36	8.81
	U	10.07	9.46	14.35	6.01	5.42	10.18	8.56	7.34	17.13	75.35	77.77	58.33
Kundian	T	76.48	69.07	93.30	0. 55	0.66	0.23	1.56	1.98	0.63	21.40	28.28	57.78
Lamba - Groan	T	69.30	59.67	88.55	5.77	6.35	4.60	2.89	4.01	0.65	22.03	29.95	6.20
Palam Pur	T	56.78	51.64	75.64	7.49	7.35	8.01	3.24	3.68	1.64	32.48	37.34	14.70
	R	58.16	53.00	76.85	7.65	7.51	7.99	3.26	3.70	1.66	30.22	35.78	14.70
	U	0.17	0.20	-	7.88	1.10	1.21	2.24	2.62	-	96.45	96.06	98.78
Nadaun	T	75.65	66.83	94.94	1.16	1.16	0.19	3.32	4.52	0.70	19.84	27.02	4.16
	R	78.55	70.32	95.81	1.04	3.66	0.20	3.27	4.50	0.68	17.13	23.73	3.30
	U	18.03	12.40	53.70	3.53	4.08	-	4.54	4.96	1.85	73.89	78.54	44.45
Sujan purtira	T	58.80	52.57	82.14	6.26	7.47	1.72	3.53	4.12	1.31	31.40	35.82	14.82
	R	65.16	59.57	87.50	6.61	7.79	1.90	3.52	4.08	1.30	24.70	28.55	9.28
	U	26.20	73.47	61.40	4.45	5.70	1.00	3.56	4.36	1.34	65.77	76.45	36.24

		Cultivators			Agriculture Labourer			House Hold Industries			Other Workers		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Hamir-pur	T	60.04	50.75	89.40	2.32	2.78	0.83	4.52	5.71	0.76	33.11	40.75	8.92
	R	72.05	60.20	95.51	2.51	3.12	0.90	4.09	5.38	0.68	21.33	28.28	2.91
	U	6.75	6.65	7.75	1.45	1.60	-	6.41	6.87	1.84	85.38	84.88	90.40
Bhoranj	T	76.65	66.98	94.81	2.31	2.59	1.80	4.35	6.24	0.79	16.68	24.18	2.59
Bangar	T	77.93	68.65	95.66	1.16	1.15	0.43	3.06	4.39	0.52	17.83	25.39	3.38
Amb	T	62.81	62.92	61.46	7.92	8.27	3.48	4.00	3.71	7.66	25.26	25.09	27.38
	R	64.78	64.92.	63.06	8.01	8.39	3.26	4.06	3.75	8.11	23.12	22.93	25.55
	U	33.60	33.28	37.60	6.50	6.48	6.83	2.97	3.14	0.85	38.68	39.90	23.07
Haroli	T	68.86	68.62	72.58	5.80	5.95	3.37	3.98	4.06	2.69	21.35	15.46	21.34
Una	T	50.37	49.94.	56.67	6.59	6.51	7.67	2.56	2.81	1.72	40.47	40.95	33.43
	R	59.94	59.19.	70.60	4.28	7.15	9.15	2.04	2.02	2.38	30.72	31.62	92.67
	U	17.40	18.14	6.29	7.20	4.32	2.32	4.32	4.50	1.65	74.08	73.04	91.72
Bangana	T	71.92	68.77	90.92	2.82	3.15	0.86	2.14	2.28	1.24	23.03	25.80	6.98
Gumar-win	T	82.00	55.35	96.50	1.52	1.35	0.97	2.36	2.47	0.68	74.15	15.78	1.85
	R	73.89	69.65	92.50	1.48	1.86	0.99	2.18	3.05	0.64	13.40	20.10	1.64
	U	1.26	1.44	-	0.03	0.66	-	9.92	12.83	2.88	44.28	57.40	12.85
Bilas-pur	T	64.85	60.59	84.65	1.30	1.32	1.25	3.66	4.15	1.35	30.17	33.92	12.75
	R	73.88	69.65	92.54	1.48	1.51	1.36	3.31	3.78	1.24	21.31	25.05	4.85
	U	1.26	1.43	-	0.03	0.04	-	6.11	6.60	2.59	92.57	91.90	97.70

		Cultivators			Agriculture Labourer			House Hold Industries			Other Workers		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Femal
Srinains-Devi	T	78.50	73.97	94.11	1.76	1.53	2.33	2.38	2.91	0.55	17.35	21.58	2.78
	R	80.07	75.85	94.25	1.80	1.57	2.59	2.35	2.88	0.54	15.77	19.69	2.60
	U	7.25	6.87	25.00	-	-	-	4.15	4.23	-	88.60	88.88	8.33
Joginder-nagar	T	73.98	64.74	90.77	1.32	1.51	0.97	2.09	2.79	0.82	22.60	30.95	7.42
	R	77.30	68.77	91.95	1.23	1.44	0.89	2.08	2.81	0.81	14.32	26.96	6.33
	U	24.07	18.55	51.60	2.66	2.40	3.82	2.28	2.55	0.95	70.98	76.46	43.63
Ladbhrol	T	84.82	65.08	98.50	0.33	0.43	0.27	3.07	6.88	0.42	11.76	27.59	0.78
Sandhol	T	84.34	66.40	98.55	0.49	0.60	0.41	2.70	5.60	0.41	11.29	24.54	0.80
Sarkaghat	T	79.54	70.49	96.10	1.24	1.44	0.87	3.49	5.01	0.70	15.72	23.04	2.31
Mandi	T	67.06	59.94	87.72	1.57	1.75	1.06	2.82	3.42	1008	28.53	34.88	13.07
	R	77.35	71.01	93.92	1.79	2.04	1.13	2.24	5.32	0.97	18.60	24.20	7.12
	U	1.17	1.09	1.74	0.15	0.16	0.10	7.89	7.08	2.07	92.17	91.60	95.52
Sunder Nagar	T	60.99	51.60	90.29	0.53	0.52	0.55	2.82	3.37	1.11	35.65	44.22	8.04
	R	75.37	67.01	96.42	0.40	0.41	0.37	1.88	2.31	0.81	22.33	30.25	2.40
	U	4.76	4.72	5.32	1.03	0.85	3.07	6.50	6.60	5.32	87.70	87.82	86.27
Chachyot	T	94.42	91.12	98.32	0.84	0.83	0.83	0.40	0.62	0.15	4.34	7.42	0.70
Balichowki	T	87.34	78.34	99.73	7.91	13.65	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.02	4.53	7.65	0.22
Karsog	T	88.18	84.29	97.43	0.71	0.82	0.54	0.98	1.50	0.17	8.85	13.38	1.85

		Cultivators			Agriculture Labourer			House Hold Industries			Other Workers		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Kulu	T	70.90	83.89	87.40	2.90	2.94	2.82	1.92	2.42	0.92	24.27	31.95	8.86
	R	78.82	72.45	90.22	3.17	3.34	2.88	1.72	2.28	0.72	16.28	21.93	6.18
	U	4.63	3.40	14.07	0.63	0.55	1.22	3.57	3.23	6.15	91.16	92.81	78.55
Banjar	T	89.34	85.78	97.24	0.78	0.84	0.63	0.78	1.00	0.28	9.09	12.36	1.84
Ani	T	93.35	90.17	98.52	0.70	0.92	0.35	0.57	0.75	0.28	5.37	8.14	0.86
Nermand	T	92.62	87.60	98.74	1.15	1.78	0.37	0.52	0.91	0.04	5.71	9.71	0.84
Udiapur	T	63.10	52.68	82.71	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.34	0.45	0.14	36.33	46.63	16.94
Lahoul	T	54.14	34.50	77.68	2.23	2.00	2.58	0.20	0.26	0.12	43.41	59.24	19.61
Spiti	T	37.78	26.33	58.54	3.97	2.38	6.87	0.23	0.36	-	58.00	70.92	34.59
Seoni	T	79.48	71.72	95.85	0.65	0.80	0.32	1.54	2.22	0.42	18.32	25.40	3.40
Simla	T	28.37	20.49	61.29	1.48	1.43	0.40	2.85	3.22	1.30	67.11	74.63	35.70
	R	58.69	47.42	87.72	2.82	3.07	2.16	1.95	2.34	0.95	36.54	47.16	9.16
	U	1.35	0.92	4.58	0.28	0.24	0.66	3.65	3.86	2.05	94.70	94.97	92.69
Theog	T	83.24	77.85	92.22	2.95	3.46	2.10	0.95	1.40	0.21	12.84	17.27	5.96
	R	85.32	80.68	93.00	2.98	3.53	2.10	0.83	1.22	0.21	10.85	14.55	4.86
	U	5.37	3.77	16.43	1.68	1.73	1.37	6.60	6.04	-	87.57	88.25	82.19
Kumarsain	T	71.56	60.65	92.50	4.33	5.50	2.06	1.56	2.28	0.17	22.55	31.56	5.25

		P Cultivators			Agriculture Labourer			House Hold Industries			Other Workers		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Rampur	T	78.61	68.56	94.50	3.74	5.45	0.97	1.33	2.10	0.38	16.34	24.06	4.15
	R	82.93	74.36	95.56	3.89	5.86	0.98	1.37	2.06	0.35	11.80	17.70	3.09
	U	6.52	3.83	28.46	0.71	0.53	-	0.55	0.35	2.18	92.20	95.00	69.34
Nankhari	T	90.18	84.32	97.18	2.36	3.05	1.55	1.07	1.86	0.11	6.38	10.75	15.66
Rohru	T	82.05	71.83	94.45	2.97	4.10	1.59	1.67	2.67	0.39	13.32	21.38	3.52
	R	83.22	73.70	94.52	3.05	4.26	1.61	1.64	2.68	0.40	12.07	19.35	3.45
	U	39.62	23.99	91.17	-	-	-	1.88	2.42	-	58.51	73.58	8.43
Jubbal	T	70.30	57.30	90.47	4.35	5.25	2.95	1.82	1.20	0.25	24.54	36.24	0.34
Kotkhai	T	64.66	53.62	83.55	8.58	11.60	3.40	1.46	1.77	0.93	25.29	32.99	12.00
Choupal	T	81.51	72.77	95.77	3.44	4.60	1.54	0.66	0.94	0.21	14.38	21.68	2.47
Nerua	T	90.16	84.23	98.52	0.36	0.50	0.18	0.61	1.04	0.02	8.86	14.37	1.27
Arki	T	82.60	72.36	96.60	0.78	1.25	0.15	1.98	1.07	0.46	14.62	23.27	2.78
	R	84.20	74.34	97.40	0.76	1.23	0.15	1.95	3.06	0.45	13.08	21.36	2.00
	U	9.29	9.89	6.41	1.54	1.87	-	3.98	4.55	1.28	25.18	83.68	92.30
Ramshar	T	87.85	83.49	97.85	0.34	0.46	0.07	1.55	2.15	0.18	10.24	13.89	1.88
Nala-garh	T	74.70	70.99	88.00	3.37	3.49	2.80	2.15	2.39	1.06	20.38	23.12	8.12
	R	80.00	77.12	92.42	3.59	3.74	2.95	2.10	2.40	0.83	14.50	16.74	3.61
	U	3.14	3.20	2.59	0.65	0.75	-	2.73	2.35	5.67	93.61	93.70	91.77
Kasauli	T	48.76	48.25	52.77	1.34	1.36	1.16	2.48	2.53	2.12	47.41	47.85	43.95
	R	57.71	56.87	64.50	1.58	1.60	1.41	2.84	2.88	2.36	37.87	38.63	31.71
	U	2.36	2.62	0.52	0.06	0.07	-	0.70	0.65	1.05	96.86	96.64	98.42

		Cultivators			Agriculture Labourer			House Hold Industries			Other Workers		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Solan	T	40.05	37.94	54.00	4.56	4.63	4.09	1.57	1.58	1.51	53.81	55.84	40.39
	R	57.45	54.92	73.06	6.49	6.65	5.48	1.59	1.57	1.60	34.46	36.83	35.29
	U	1.54	1.50	1.79	0.28	0.28	0.27	1.54	1.57	0.45	75.02	75.46	71.58
Kandaghat	T	72.45	63.25	92.97	3.11	3.87	1.43	1.78	2.41	0.38	22.64	30.46	5.20
Rajgarh	T	79.72	75.94	93.04	3.07	3.43	1.82	0.90	0.99	0.57	16.29	19.63	4.56
Pacchad	T	86.20	79.19	96.86	1.19	1.60	0.57	0.89	1.36	0.12	9.39	17.88	1.96
	R	87.70	81.64	97.31	2.99	1.64	0.39	0.64	1.00	0.12	10.10	15.71	1.98
	U	14.32	12.35	30.23	0.25	0.31	-	10.99	11.20	9.30	74.42	76.15	60.45
Nahan	T	45.16	43.28	58.27	1.00	1.09	0.4	1.36	1.34	1.50	52.47	54.29	39.83
	R	69.15	66.23	89.33	1.59	1.65	0.6	1.53	1.53	1.53	27.79	30.57	8.31
	U	1.26	1.40	0.28	0.05	0.06	-	1.05	0.99	1.43	97.64	97.55	98.20
Renuka	T	86.40	81.98	97.25	0.94	1.22	0.27	2.64	3.49	0.55	10.01	13.30	1.93
Shalai	T	90.82	88.04	98.79	0.83	1.03	0.26	1.89	2.45	0.28	6.45	8.47	0.66
Paonta Sahib	T	60.53	55.78	86.01	4.17	4.50	2.43	2.58	2.85	1.10	32.71	36.85	10.45
	R	63.23	58.50	87.95	4.25	4.58	2.50	2.20	2.41	1.06	30.32	34.50	8.48
	U	8.16	7.60	14.20	2.82	3.03	-	9.89	10.57	2.58	79.12	78.74	83.22
Rungrang	T	76.35	65.27	90.43	1.25	0.65	2.00	0.98	1.76	-	21.41	32.31	7.55
Poo	T	54.61	39.30	48.98	5.30	2.58	8.68	6.88	9.15	1.82	34.20	48.96	15.81
Morang	T	60.93	44.85	80.05	6.68	5.16	8.48	4.60	7.98	0.60	27.98	42.00	10.87
Kalpa	T	46.63	32.23	78.64	6.02	3.95	3.96	1.80	2.40	0.12	45.54	58.40	9.45
Nacchar	T	68.58	53.30	91.78	1.48	0.77	2.56	1.70	2.63	0.30	28.23	43.30	5.35
Sangla	T	71.37	59.01	83.40	12.40	11.50	13.29	2.50	4.58	0.50	13.72	24.91	2.82

and above population are dependent on 40 per cent and below population of these areas. The lovest is found in Palampur tahsil (20.50 per cent). The area is concentrated in the western part of the state. Starting from north to south making a boundry in the West Lahoul, Kulu and Simla districts. This is the main agriculture region of the state and also the area is in the lower foothills.

IV.5 INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (BROAD INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY)

The workers engaged in different occupations are regarded as working population in that category for the purpose of census enumeration and data collected, the workers have been divided in various industrial category. In the current "Census of India 1981, Series 1, Paper 3 of 1981, Provisional Population Tables, Workers and Non-Workers" deals only 4 category and also the marginal worker. So, it is not possible to give a detailed study of these industrial category by seperate class. However, that table can assume the trend from earlier census shows. It is also not possible to make sectorial distribution of workers.

The Table No. 16 presents data on the distribution of main workers by broad industrial category are cultivators, agricultural labourers, in household industry and other services which includes all the other categories (III, IV, V, VI, VII

VIII, IX). Nearly 70 per cent main workers in the state are engaged in cultivation and 30 per cent main workers are in non-agricultural activity. The general pattern is reflected in the case of distribution of male and female workers.

IV.3.1 CULTIVATORS

The proportion of cultivators in the state 64.44 per cent is very high as against all India average of 41.53 per cent. There is very high variation of cultivators from 50.54 per cent to 80.28 per cent within the districts and 28.37 per cent to 94.24 per cent within the tahsils. This variation reflects the effects of factors - economic, social, geographical and cultural.

Within the districts, Kulu district accounts for the highest proportion having more than 80 per cent workers engaged in this category and Lahoul & Spiti district ranks lowest accounting for 50.54 per cent. Females dominate in all the districts as cultivators. The highest female participation rate is 94.58 per cent in Mandi district and lowest in Lahoul & Spiti district.

At the tahsil level also cultivators account for a very high proportion. Highest proportion is found in the tahsil of Cheyot (94.42 per cent) closely followed by Ani (93.35 per cent) and Banjar (92.62 per cent). The low

proportion is found in the Simla tahsil (28.37 per cent). Still the cultivators account for a high proportion in these tahsils to other categories. The low proportion of cultivators in Simla district is due to the high proportion of workers engaged in non-agricultural occupations. Female participation is high in urban areas. Male participation rate in the cultivation is high in rural areas than urban areas. Overall the district and tahsils have a high proportion of cultivators than non-agricultural workers. Female participation is higher than males as cultivators.

IV.3.2 AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

The agricultural labourers account for 2.92 per cent to the total workforce of the state. The highest among the districts is Una having 6.31 per cent to total workers and ranks first. The lowest percentage of proportion of agricultural labourers is found in the Chamba district, 0.67 per cent.

Among the tahsils having the highest percentage of workers to total workers is found in Indora tahsil, 16.54 per cent, followed by Sangla tahsil 12.40 per cent to total workers. The lowest proportion of workers engaged in agricultural labour is found in the Udaipur tahsil (0.20 per cent) and Chaurah tahsil (0.80 per cent). The areas having extensive agricultural areas has a high proportion of labourers engaged

in agriculture activity. Moreover, the state has a very low proportion of the agricultural labourers as against the all India rate of 25.16 per cent.

IV.3.3 HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

The proportion of household industry in the state accounts for 2.65 per cent to the total workers of the state. The highest proportion is found in the district of Kangra having 5.27 per cent. This highest proportion is probably due to the social and economic reasons. There are some lower castes mainly engaged as potters, cane basket-makers, weavers, in rural as well as in urban areas of these districts. The lowest proportion is found in the Lahoul & Spiti district 0.55 per cent. The reason is that in this district there is no particular caste which is mainly engaged in household activity as in other districts of the state. The male participation is high in almost all the districts except in Una and Kinnaur, the female participation is higher than male participation rate.

Nurpur tahsil in Kangra district accounts for the highest among the tahsils of the state. It has 14.77 per cent workers engaged in this category. Lowest proportion of workers engaged in this activity is found in Lahoul tahsil (0.02 per cent). Male agricultural labourer participation rate is higher than female in rural areas. The same position is in the urban centres also.

IV.3.4 OTHER WORKERS

In the State this activity ranks second having 25 per cent workers out of total workers of the state. 19 per cent of workers comes from rural area and 81 per cent from urban areas. Male participation rate accounts for 32 per cent out of the 25.47 per cent from rural and 89.64 per cent urban participation. The female participation is lower than males. Only 5.32 per cent female workers come under rural areas, and 83.25 per cent from urban areas. In urban areas female participation rate is higher probably due to the better opportunity of jobs available in government services, in industries, communication etc. In rural areas females are mainly engaged in agricultural activity.

The district of Lahoul & Spiti ranks first among the districts of the state having 46.83 per cent workers engaged in this activity.

Lowest is Kulu district (16.37 per cent). The high participation rate of workforce engaged in this activity is perhaps due to the workers engaged in road construction and in other projects. The proportion of male participation is also high in Lahoul & Spiti district. The female participation is low as compared to male participation in all districts except in Una district.

Simla tahsil ranks first among the tahsil in workers engaged in other workers . 67.11 per cent workers are engaged

as other workers in Simla district. The high proportion of this activity in this tahsil is due to the state capital being located in this tahsil is due to the state capital being located in this tahsil. Chachyot tahsil (4.34 per cent) has the lowest proportion of worker engaged in this activity.

Among rural male workers engaged as other workers highest proportion is in Spiti tahsil, 58.00 per cent. The urban male workers in the state engaged as other services is highest in Simla tahsil, 47.70 per cent.

IV.4 WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

By knowing the number and proportion of working force in the state and in various tahsils/sub-tahsils we can form an idea of the profile of a workforce. What will happen if the number of non-workers and their ratio in total population of an area becomes too large? It results in a big rise of dependent people, who do not earn by direct participation in any economic activity. Thus, too many non-working dependents will have to live on the labourers or the directly working population.

In the 1981 census (provisional) 33.89% of the total population of Himachal Pradesh were in the working age group engaged in some sort of gainful occupation. 66.11 per cent of the state population consists of non-workers not contributing to the economic production at the movement. Such a high dependency ratio in a state like Himachal Pradesh is adverse for development till the rapid growth of population is halted.

Many females do not contribute anything outside their household duties because of the existing socio-economic structure, thus, the proportion of working females is only 18.80 per cent of their total population against 48.81 per cent male participation. The participation rate for both sexes workers in rural area is just higher than urban area because they have to work for subsistance at a low level in traditional occupations mostly agricultural. Despite higher literacy and more modern education in cities the proportion of female workforce participation is lower being only 9.53 per cent to total female population.

IV.5 SEX DIFFERENTIAL IN PARTICIPATION

An aspect of the workforce is its division into male and female workers. In Himachal Pradesh the number of female workers is very small. This fact is specially reflected in the 1981 census. An important reason for this fact is that definition of workers adopted in the 1971 census was much stricter than the one adopted in the 1961 census. In the 1961 census out of the total workforce of 15,15,880 male workers constituted 8,60,918 and female workers 6,54,862. This means that female workers were about one-third of the total workforce. In 1971 census out of the total workforce of 12,78,632, male workers constituted 9,26,502 and female workers 3,52,130. This shows a significant drop in the number of

female workers thus reducing their proportions. In the 1981 census out of a total workforce of 14,36,284, male workers constitute 10,40,206 and female workers 3,96,078. There is a slight increase in the participation rates but there is a significant drop in the female workforce participation in terms of percentage from 28.61 per cent in 1971 to 18.80 per cent in 1981 census. This is due to the fact that in the 1981 census they have made special table for marginal workers. In earlier census the marginal workers were also included in the total main workforce. This is the main reason for the reduction in female participation rate during 1981 census. There is a 12.27 per cent increase in male workforce participation rate. Thus, we can further study the ratio of male and female participation rate in rural and urban area at the tahsil level.

IV.6 RURAL-URBAN PATTERNS

The proportion of rural male worker is 48.39 per cent to total male population in the state as a whole. The participation rate of male workers is high (above 50%) in Spiti (64.34%), Lahoul (64.66%), Kalpa (64.49%), Shalai (64.39%).

This proportion of workers varies between 50.28% to 66.55% in 40 tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state. The high

proportion of male workforce participation in Spiti and Lahoul has already been explained and those tahsils having more than 50% male workers are in central and northern parts of the state. The tahsils having between 40 to 50 per cent male workforce participation rate are found in the 11 tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state. Important are Kasauli (49.85%) in Solan district and Una district having (45.40%). This is equal to the state average. The proportion of below 45% male workers accounts in 22 tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state. The lowest percentage of rural male workers is found in the Deragopipur tahsil 24.86 per cent male workers to total male workers.

The proportion of female workers to total female population is 19.49 per cent in rural area of state and varies from 2.71 per cent to 54.66 per cent. The high proportion of female workforce participation above 50 per cent is found in tahsil of Nerua 54.60%, Sangla 54.12%, Spiti 53.15%, 53.06% in Rohru, 57.46% in Lahoul, 51.43% in Hungrang, 50.92% in Nacchar tahsils. These tahsils are highly mountainous and have a short growing season. Since all the work on land has to be done on a short period both males and females have to participate in productive activities. The second category medium percentage of female workforce participation rate 20 to 50 per cent accounts in

the 14 tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state. The state average rural female workforce participation rate is lower than this category.

The low participation rate of rural female workers ranging from 2.71 per cent to 19.44 per cent is found in 30 tahsil/sub-tahsils of the state. The reason for the low participation rate of female workforce is due to the high proportion of housewives engaged in non-household industry and other services. From this analysis it is clear that there are wide regional variations in the workforce participation rate of females which may be explained in terms of difference in social, economic and cultural factors.

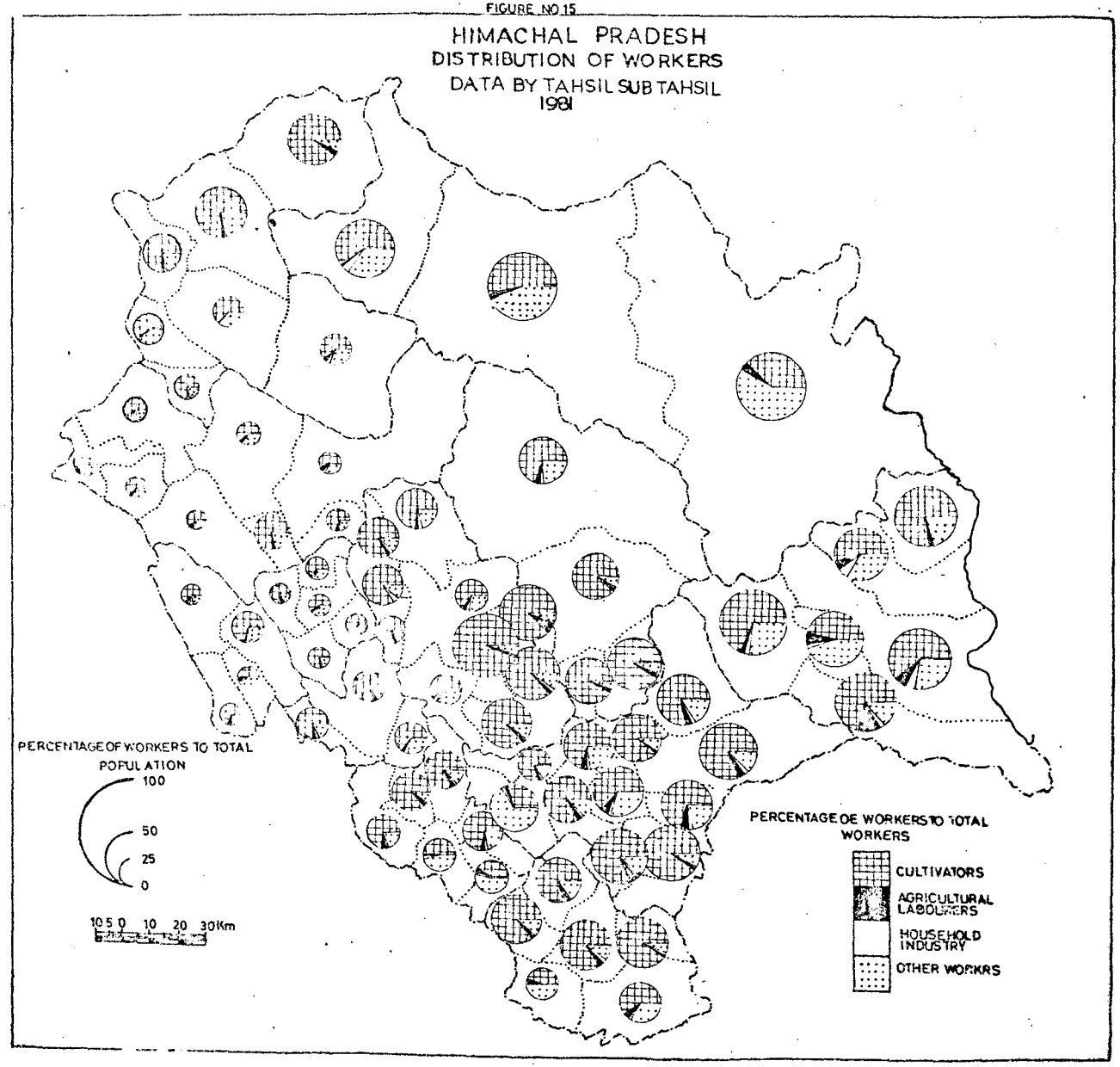
According to the 1981 census 119674 persons were categorised as workers in urban center of the state. Out of this 96832 males and 13842 females were accounted as workers. The highest percentage of male worker participation is found in Pacchad tahsil 66.41 per cent. Closely followed by Rohru (65.83% to total workforce). The lowest male participation rate is found in Deragopipur tahsil 30.13 per cent. The high urban male participation rate above 55 per cent is in 8 tahsils/sub-tahsils out of 28, urban tahsils/ sub-tahsils of the State. The important tahsils are Rohru, Theog, Simla, Kasauli, Pacchad, etc. The second category ranging from 50 to 55 per cent male participation rate (urban) is found in the 5 tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state. These

are Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Sadar, Mandisadar, Rampur, Bhattiyat and Poanta Sahib.

The lowest male (urban) participation rate is found in 15 tahsils/sub-tahsils out of 28 urban tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state. The lowest male (urban) participation rate in urban area is found in Deragopipur tahsil. The proportion of high participation rate of male workers is due to the primary activity in the urban centers of the state. The lower participation rate of urban male workforce participation is getting reduced by the educational institutions located in these urban centres.

The proportion of urban female workforce participation rate is 9.53 per cent which is very low. This participation rate varies from 1.69 per cent to 29.23 per cent. The highest female participation is found in Rohru followed by Gumarivin. The participation rate ranging from above 15 per cent to total female population is found only in two tahsils out of 27 tahsils (urban) of the state. The high proportion is due to the female participation in primary activity. Because a large number of labour is needed in agriculture. The category of medium participation rate of females (urban) ranging from 10 to 15 per cent is in the 10 tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state. The important tahsils are Sujanpurtira, followed by Kasauli, Jogindernagar, etc.

FIGURE NO 15


HIMACHAL PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS
DATA BY TAHSIL SUB TAHSIL
1981
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION
100
50
25
0
10 5 0 10 20 30 Km
PERCENTAGE OE WORKERS TO TOTAL WORKERS
CULTIVATORS
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
OTHER WORKRS

The lowest category ranges below 10 per cent female workforce participation rate (urban) which is found in 17 tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state. Sirmaur tahsil has the lowest urban female participation rate of 1.69 per cent. The low participation rate of female workers in urban area may be possible due to the paucity of employment opportunity to females in urban areas.

IV.7 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS

The figure no. 15 presents the distribution of workers in different activities. It is observed from the figures that the workers are not evenly distributed. There are areas having more than 90 per cent workers engaged in cultivation and very few in other than this category. There is high variation in the distribution of workers in different category of workforce. For obtaining a conveniently comprehensive regional picture in this respect the various parts of the state are grouped as 1. High, 2. Moderate and 3. Low.

IV.7.1 HIGH CONCENTRATION

Out of the 72 tahsils/sub-tahsils, 32 tahsils/sub-tahsils have high proportion of workers engaged in cultivation. Pangi tahsil in Chamba district has the highest proportion of workers engaged in cultivation accounting for 94.42% to total workers. These tahsils are concentrated

in the southern part of the state. The rural workforce participation rate of cultivators as higher than urban areas. The participation rate of female workers as higher than male workers in the rural areas.

Among the tahsils of the state 10 tahsils have a high proportion of workers engaged in agricultural labour. Indora sub-tahsil (16.54%) in Kangra district has the highest workers engaged as agricultural workers followed by Sangla tahsil (12.40 per cent). The area of high concentration of workers engaged in agricultural labour is scattered in the state.

The proportion of main workers in household industry is highest in the tahsil of Nurpur (14.77 per cent). Nineteen tahsils account for a high proportion of workers engaged in household industry. In Nurpur tahsil, the rural main workers engaged in household industry is higher than urban main workers.

Among the 72 tahsil/sub-tahsils of the state there are 20 tahsil/sub-tahsils having a high proportion of main workers engaged in other services concentrated in the northern part and southern part of the state. Most of these tahsils are highly urbanized having good proportion of industrial complexes than other tahsils of the state. Among rural main workers in the state engared as other workers is highest in Spiti tahsil (58 per cent). Simla tahsil has the highest urban proportion (47.70 per cent).

IV.7.2 MODERATE CONCENTRATION

Out of the 72 tahsils/sub-tahsils, 34 tahsils/sub-tahsils fall under this category. The state average also comes under this category. The medium proportion of workers engaged in cultivation and distributed in the north-western part of the state and also in south-eastern part of the state, and scattered in southern parts. The participation rate is high in rural area than urban areas. In urban areas the female proportion as cultivators is higher than males. This may be due to males being engaged in other services in urban areas.

Workers engaged as agricultural labour fall under the medium distribution in the nine tahsils of the state. Sujanpur tahsil (6.25 per cent) accounts for the highest among these nine tahsils and Paonta Sahib (4.177%) accounts for the lowest. These tahsils are scattered in all over the state. In Sujanpur Tira sub-tahsil the proportion of rural/urban workforce participation rate of agriculture labourers is not much wide. Male participation rate is higher in this category than females except in Poo tahsil of Kinnaur district.

The medium proportion of workers in household industry is found in the south-western part of the state, only one tahsil Sangla located in the eastern part of the state.

12 tahsils come under this category. The highest among these tahsils is found in Lambragaon (2.48%) and lowest in Jogindernagar tahsil (2.09%). The rural participation rate is lower than urban participation rate in these tahsils. The male proportion is higher in urban areas than rural areas.

As many as 22 tahsils/sub-tahsils having a moderate proportion of workers engaged in other services comes under this medium distribution of workers. The highest among these tahsils in Dera Gopipur (29.34 per cent) and lowest is the tahsil of Nurpur (20.35 per cent). The map depicts the regional pattern of workforce proportion of other services. These are distributed in western, central and eastern part of the state. The urban proportion is higher than rural proportion in these tahsils. The male proportion is low in rural areas than in urban areas.

IV.7.3 LOW CONCENTRATION

Cultivators having a low proportion is found in the 6 tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state. The tahsils are Spiti, Kalpa, Simla, Kasauli, Solan and Nahan. The proportion of workers engaged as cultivators is low due probably to the tahsils being highly urbanized except Spiti and Kalpa tahsil. Many industries have come up in these tahsils which causes a low

proportion of workers engaged as cultivators. These areas are concentrated on the south-eastern part of the State.

In all there are 52 tahsils/sub-tahsils exhibiting low proportion of main workers engaged as agricultural labourers. The lowest proportion is found in Udaipur sub-tahsil (0.20 per cent). The entire tahsils of Chamba, Lahoul & Spiti districts have low proportion of agricultural labourers. Male main workers is higher than female main workers except in few tahsils (sub-tahsils). In the urban area female proportion is higher than males.

More than half of the tahsil/sub-tahsil of the state comes under this category of workers engaged in household industry. A belt running from north to south including the boundary in east in Kinnaur district and on the West Kangra district to Simla district and some parts of South-west of the state. The male proportion is higher than female in all the tahsils except in Pangi tahsil. The same pattern follows in rural-urban distribution of males and females workforce proportion in household industry.

The proportion of main workers engaged in other services is low in the 32 tahsils/sub-tahsils of the state. These tahsils are concentrated in the southern part of the State. The proportion of urban main workers engaged in other services is higher than rural in these tahsils. Rampur (92.20%) has the highest urban main workers engaged in other services. The

Table No.17

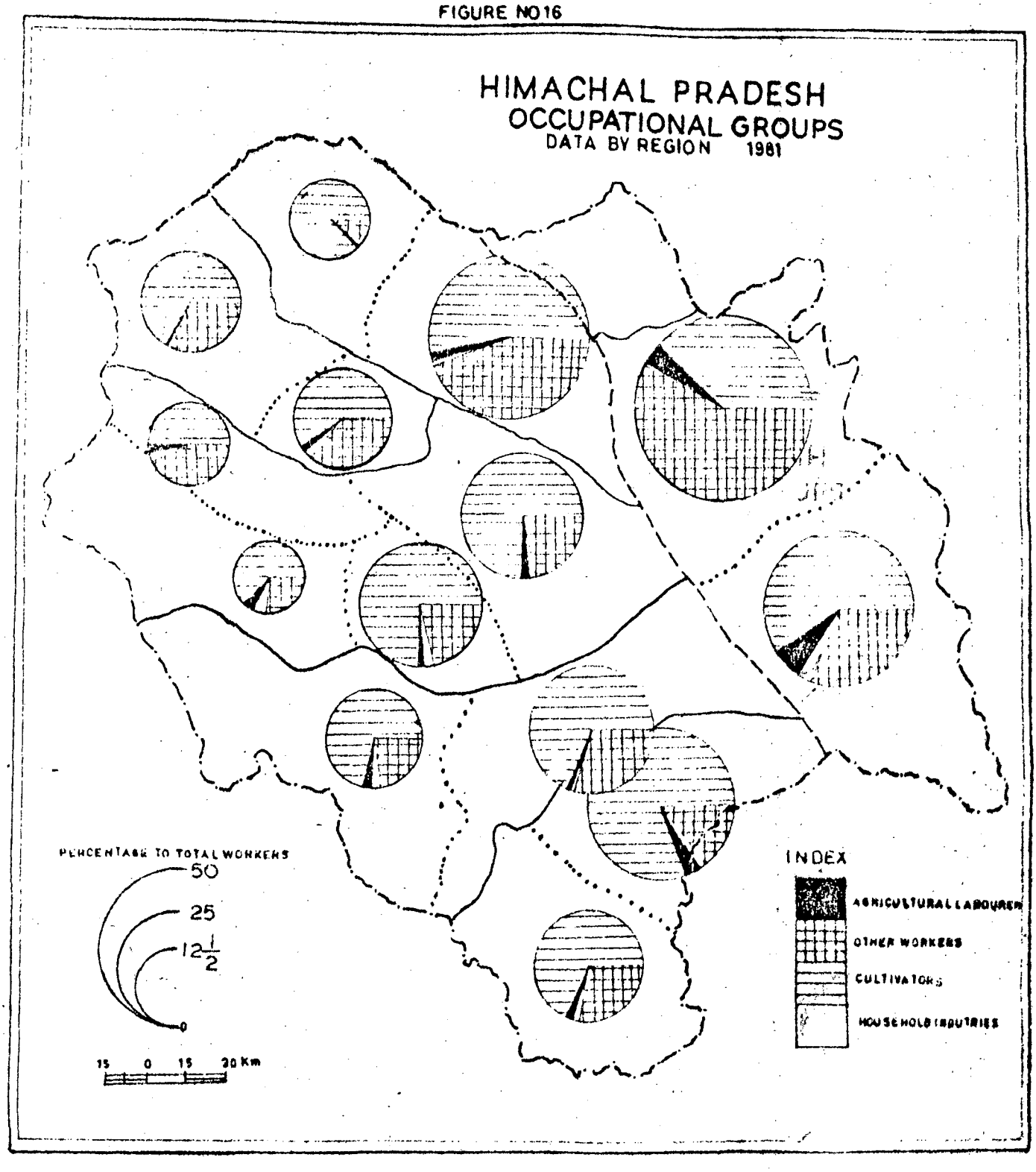
		1981 Worker Percentage to total population			Percentage of worker to total workers Cultivation		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Lahoul Valley	R	59.01	64.74	52.08	54.14	88.49	77.68
Pangi Valley	R	27.43	25.37	29.80	90.08	82.89	97.13
Brahmaun Region	R	34.35	55.34	10.45	59.20	55.72	80.16
	T	35.86	55.95	14.46	70.59	66.09	89.15
Chamba	R	36.32	56.57	14.81	74.89	70.32	93.40
Region	U	29.97	48.17	9.84	3.10	2.85	4.52
Kulu	T	43.34	55.50	29.93	74.60	67.42	89.26
Region	R	43.98	55.32	31.78	81.12	75.53	91.59
	U	37.54	56.93	10.42	4.63	3.39	14.07
Mandi	T	44.44	58.52	30.65	74.83	64.97	93.43
Region	R	45.37	59.06	32.24	79.60	70.56	95.46
	U	34.22	53.20	10.48	5.94	4.60	14.47
Dorogotri-	T	24.42	41.66	8.32	62.33	58.77	78.94
pur Region	R	24.18	41.32	8.31	65.00	61.54	80.91
	U	30.31	49.12	8.59	11.10	8.56	27.81

		Percentage of Worker to Total Workers								
		Agricultural Labour			Manufacturing			Other services		
		person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Lahoul Valley	R	2.23	2.00	2.58	0.20	0.26	0.12	43.41	59.24	19.61
Pangi Valley	R	0.20	0.21	0.18	0.32	0.62	0.03	10.47	16.26	7.96
Brahmaur Region	R	2.25	2.23	2.42	3.80	4.00	2.70	34.74	38.06	14.72
Chamba Region	T	0.57	0.62	0.38	1.40	1.56	0.69	27.43	31.71	9.76
	R	0.58	0.63	0.35	1.30	1.48	0.60	23.21	27.54	5.64
	U	0.53	0.43	1.09	2.76	2.82	2.49	93.58	93.90	91.90
Kulu Region	T	2.47	2.45	2.37	1.38	1.76	0.61	21.23	27.93	7.53
	R	2.65	2.74	2.43	1.47	1.93	0.62	14.70	19.72	5.37
	U	0.63	0.20	0.14	0.42	0.45	0.27	91.11	92.82	78.15
Mandi Region	T	1.83	2.40	0.76	2.60	3.61	0.71	20.68	29.01	5.08
	R	1.91	2.58	0.73	2.39	3.78	0.67	16.09	8.22	3.10
	U	0.67	0.48	1.86	5.62	6.16	2.19	87.76	88.62	88.27
Derogotripur Region	T	5.62	5.75	5.01	6.24	7.10	2.18	26.68	26.51	21.52
	R	5.74	5.87	5.12	6.29	7.20	2.13	22.79	23.43	19.85
	U	3.28	3.45	2.19	5.17	5.43	3.47	80.20	82.54	64.77

		1981					
		Worker Percentage to Total Population			Percentage of Workers to total Workers Cultivation		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Kangra Region	T	27.10	43.74	11.43	49.91	54.80	32.26
	R	26.78	43.23	11.50	54.40	60.31	33.75
	U	30.35	48.63	10.63	8.92	7.83	14.30
Simla Region	T	43.63	41.35	49.21	68.61	58.10	90.19
	R	44.17	38.35	59.98	80.59	72.25	95.06
	U	40.88	60.63	11.89	1.65	1.18	5.01
Bilaspur Region	T	34.53	57.67	17.47	71.68	65.38	91.19
	R	37.53	57.38	18.31	76.10	70.19	94.03
	U	32.13	53.87	6.82	12.30	11.48	21.58
Tons Pabar Region	T	53.46	61.03	45.24	80.18	71.04	93.58
	R	53.54	60.98	45.50	80.83	71.96	93.68
	U	47.54	64.24	22.37	27.07	15.97	75.14
Giri Yamuna Region	T	38.97	57.18	18.08	68.31	62.72	88.58
	R	40.04	58.07	12.11	75.62	70.40	93.32
	U	31.43	51.08	7.86	2.63	2.57	3.08
Spiti Region	R	61.07	66.54	53.14	37.78	26.33	58.53
Kalpa Region	R	53.01	60.45	44.98	59.67	45.12	80.75

		Percentage of Worker to Total Workers								
		Agricultural Labour			Manufecturing			666 Other Services		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Kangra Region	T	4.15	4.32	3.61	3.39	3.69	2.33	32.41	37.20	15.13
	R	4.44	4.61	3.85	3.41	3.72	2.32	26.50	31.19	10.10
	U	1.45	1.60	0.71	3.26	3.41	2.51	86.36	88.53	75.76
Simla Region	T	1.39	1.64	0.87	1.54	1.91	0.78	28.41	38.34	8.01
	R	1.59	1.99	0.89	1.25	1.52	0.78	16.51	24.22	3.11
	U	0.28	0.25	0.58	3.13	3.45	0.70	94.95	95.11	93.69
Bilaspur Region	T	3.22	2.65	5.05	2.86	3.44	1.03	22.64	28.52	3.78
	R	3.30	2.70	5.15	2.68	3.26	0.95	18.33	23.85	1.68
	U	2.11	2.16	1.63	5.29	5.50	3.42	80.28	80.84	75.10
Tons Pabar Region	T	3.38	4.48	1.77	1.18	1.79	0.29	15.25	22.68	4.35
	R	3.41	4.54	1.78	1.16	1.76	0.30	14.89	21.73	4.24
	U	0.57	0.69	-	3.17	3.87	-	69.16	79.46	24.55
Giri Yamuna Region	T	2.51	2.87	1.22	1.88	2.21	0.68	27.28	32.19	9.51
	R	2.74	3.16	1.28	1.79	2.14	0.63	19.85	24.28	4.76
	U	0.52	0.57	0.12	2.68	2.81	1.66	94.17	94.04	95.12
Spiti Region	R	3.97	2.37	6.87	0.23	0.36	-	58.00	70.92	34.58
Kalpa Region	R	7.17	8.25	9.95	3.14	4.87	0.62	31.28	44.75	8.67

FIGURE NO16


HIMACHAL PRADESH
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
DATA BY REGION 1981
PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL WORKERS
50
25
12½
0
15 0 15 30 Km
INDEX
AGRICULTURAL LABOURER
OTHER WORKERS
CULTIVATORS
HOUSEHOLD INDUTRIES

male proportion is higher in urban areas and rural areas. The same pattern is followed in the female proportion.

IV.8 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS AND SOME ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

IV.8.1 INTRODUCTION

The Table no. 17 presents workforce participation on the micro level regional organisation. The high workforce participation rate of above 50 per cent workers to total population is found in the following micro regions that are: Spiti region (61.07%), Kalpa region (53.01%), Lahoul Valley region (59.01%) and Tons Pabar region (53.46%). In these regions male-female workforce participation rate varies from one region to another. The male participation is higher than female in these regions. There is only one region having an urban area, viz., Tons Pabar region where the workforce participation rate is 47.54% to the total population. Here also the male participation rate is higher than the female workforce participation rate.

The regions falling in the category of 40 to 50 per cent workers to total population are Mandi Beas region (44.44%), Kulu Banjar region (43.34%), Simla Rampur region (44.71%). The male participation rate is higher than female participation rate in these regions except in Rampur Simla region the female participation is higher than males. The rural workforce participation rate is higher than urban

workforce participation rate. In the urban area there is a wide gap between males and females participation rate. Male participation rate is higher than females.

The regions having participation rate between 30 to 40 per cent workers to total population are - Brahmaur region (34.35%), Chamba region (35.86%), Bilaspur Nalagarh region (34.53%) and Giri Yamuna region (38.97%). There is also a similar trend as in earlier regions. Male participation is higher than female participation rate both in rural and urban areas.

The very low participation rate, below 30 per cent workers to total population, is observed in the following regions: Pangi valley region (27.43%), Deragopipur Beas region (24.12%), Kangra Palampur Beas region (27.10%). In the Pangi valley region female participation rate is higher than male. But in other regions the male participation rate is higher than female. The urban participation of workforce is higher than rural participation rate.

The work participation rate has been decreasing in every census in the Lahoul valley region, Pangi valley region, Brahamur region, Chamba region, Kulu Banjar region, Simla Rampur region, Deragopipur region, Kangra Palampur regions. The regions where the participation rate has been decreasing upto 1971 census and has increased in 1981 census are Mandi Beas region, Spiti region, Bilaspur Nalagarh region, Tons Pabar region. Only in the Kalpa Sutlej region the work

participation rate has increased from 1961 to 1971 but again it has decreased in 1981 census. The decrease in the workforce participation rate may be due to the definitional changes of workers in every census.

IV.8.2 LAHOUL VALLEY REGION

The workforce participation is very high in this region. Both male and female participation rate is high but male workforce participation rate is higher than female workforce participation rate. 54.14% workers are engaged in cultivation. 58.49% male workers and 77.88% female workers are engaged as cultivators. Agricultural labourers accounts 2.23% and female 2.58% to total workers. Household industry accounts only 0.20% of workers to total workers. Male workers accounts for 0.20% and 0.12% female workers are engaged in this category. The other services account for 43.41%. The male participation is high in this category than other regions. Female participation is of 19.61%.

The participation rate in cultivation has been decreasing since 1961. It was 60.43% in 1961, 55.56% in 1971 and finally in 1981 it is 54.14% to total workers. On the other side in other services the participation rate has increased in every decade. Agriculture is the main occupation of the region because other activities are negligible except in the category of other services.

IV.8.3 PANGI VALLEY REGION

In the Pangi Valley region the workforce participation rate is very low. Only 27.43% population is engaged as workers. Putting it in another way 73% population is dependent on 27.43% workers. Male participation rate is lower than female participation rate. Agriculture is the main activity of the region. 90.08% of the total workforce is engaged in cultivation. The male cultivation participation rate is 82.89% and female cultivation participation rate is 97.13%. In agricultural labour and household industry the participation rate is negligible. Only 10.47% workers are engaged in other services. These are mainly government servants and workers engaged in road construction.

In this region the workforce participation rate has been decreasing drastically. It was 62.45% in 1961, decreased to 55.53% in 1977 and finally it decreased to 27.43%. The male participation rate has increased in 1971 but it again decreased in 1981. But the female participation rate has registered a decrease since 1961. The workers engaged as cultivators decreased in 1971 but again increased in 1981. The same pattern is seen in other services. The female participation rate is higher than males as cultivators in every decade but in other non-agricultural activity it is lower than males. The decrease in the workforce participation rate may be due to the development of the region in respect of education, economy and improvement in the transportation system.

IV.8.4 BRAHMAUR REGION

The region has experienced a decrease in the workforce participation rate since 1961 census. It was 63.63% workers to total population in 1961, 49.24% workers to total population during 1971 and further decreased to 34.85% in 1981 census. The male and female workforce participation rate has also decreased in every decade. The workers engaged as cultivators dominate in this region with 59.20% workers engaged as cultivators. This has been decreasing since 1961. Male workers engaged as cultivators account for 55.72% workers to total male workers and 80.16% female workers to total female workers.

Agricultural labour accounts for 2.25% workers to total workers and 2.23% male workers out of the total male workers and 2.42% female workers out of total female workers. In household industry it accounts for 3.80% and 4 per cent male workers to total male workers and 2.70 per cent female workers to total female workers. Other services account for sufficient proportion of workers. 34.74% workers are engaged in other services. In the other services male workers account for 38.06% and female workers 14.72%.

The workforce participation rate in agricultural sector has been decreasing and on the other side in other services it is increasing in every decade. This shows their is a shift

of occupation from agricultural activity to non-agricultural activity. This may be due to the developmental programmes in the region.

IV.8.5 CHAMBA REGION

According to the 1981 census there was 39.86% workforce participation rate. The workforce participation rate was higher in rural areas (36.33%) than in urban areas (29.92%). Very striking differences in these rates were observed for male and female, being 55.95% and 14.81% respectively. These differences are even more pronounced in urban areas which is 48.50% male population in urban area that was economically active. This percentage was only about 9.84 per cent for the female population. The main reason for the low rate for women was due to a type of household work women were generally engaged in, which was not considered to be productive, according to the definition adopted.[1] This participation rate has been declining in every decade. It was 61.42% in 1961 and 38.47% in 1971 and again it declined to the extent of 35.80% in 1981 census. The same declining trend is found in rural and urban male participation rate but the urban female workforce participation rate has increased in 1981 census.

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1. Asha, Bhende kanitkar, Population Studies, p. 452.

More than 77 per cent workers are engaged in agricultural activity and 29 per cent workers are engaged in non-agricultural sector. In the agricultural sector the male participation rate is lower than female workforce participation. The agricultural sector in urban area is very high. 96 per cent workers are engaged in other services.

Male participation rate in agricultural sector is high in rural areas than in urban areas. Male participation rate in agricultural sector is lower than female participation rate. But in the non-agricultural sector the pattern is different. Female participation is lower than male participation rates.

The participation rate in the agricultural sector has been declining in every decade. On the other side in non-agriculture sector it is increasing very fast. This may be due to the socio-economic development of the region which gives more opportunity to the people to work in non-agricultural activity.

IV.8.6 KULU BANJAR REGION

During the earlier census of 1961 and 1971 about 65.69% and 40.00% of the total population constituted of workers. Surprisingly enough the census shows a decline in the percentage of workers to total population. Now 43.43

per cent of the total population has been classed as workers. The same pattern emerges in the rural-urban workforce participation rate. There is a marked decline in the male workforce participation rate, from 66.66% to 54.46% between 1961 and 1971 census respectively. But again there is a slight increase in the 1981 census. Now, 54.29% male population is economically active. The female participation rate has been declining in every decade. There is a sheep decrease in the 1971 census. 64.60% female population is engaged in economic activity which has declined to 30.24% in 1971. Now 29.93% females to total population has been classed as workers. The urban male participation rate has increased slightly in every decade. The urban female workforce participation rate has declined in 1971 but it slightly increased in the 1981 census.

Cultivators constitute about 75% workers to total workers of the region. The agricultural labourers are only 2.47%, and household industry has only 1.38% while other services account for 21.33% workers to total workforce. The rural workforce participation is high in agricultural sector than non-agricultural sector. It accounts for 84% workers to total workforce while only 16% workers to total workforce are in non-agricultural activity. Very striking differences are observed in the male and female workers. In agricultural sector female workers account for 94% to total female workforce

and 84% male workers to total male workers. But in the non-agricultural sector the male participation is higher than female. In the urban area male workforce participation rate is high in other services and in non-agricultural activity than the female workforce. The reason for the high workforce proportion of male in non-agricultural activity is probably because persons engaged in tertiary sector and skilled labour.

IV.8.7 MANDI BEAS REGION

In the 1981 census 44.44 per cent population is classed as workers. Putting it another way about 55 per cent population depend upon these 44.44% population of the region. In the rural areas (45.37%) workforce participation was higher than urban areas (34.22%). The differences in the rate of male and female participation being 58.52% and 30.65% respectively. These differences are more pronounced in urbam areas than in rural areas. In rural areas 59.06% male and 32.24% females are classed as workers. And in urban areas there is a wide gap between the two sexes. Male accounts for 52.20% and females only 10.45%.

Agricultural sector dominates in this region also. More than 75% workers to total workers are engaged as cultivators and 1.83% as agricultural labourers, 2.60% workers to total workers accounts for household industry while

20.68% workers are engaged in other services. There is a slight decrease in the agricultural sector and a slight increase in other services during the 1981 census. In 1971 census shows a decline in agricultural activity from 85.47% to 74.96%. The agricultural labour and household industry showed a fall in the workforce participation rate.

IV.8.8 DERAGOPIPUR HEAS REGION

The region has the lowest workforce participation rate (24.42%) among the other regions. And also the rural (24.18%) and urban (30.31%) workforce participation rate is very low. The workforce participation rate was high in urban (30.31%) than in rural areas (24.18%). A very striking pattern is also found in male and female participation rates. Male and female participation rate is 41.66% and 8.32% respectively. The workforce participation has been declining since 1961. It was 46.46% in 1961, 28.62% in 1971, but in the 1981 census it has registered slight decline. Now, it is 24.42%. In 1961 the rural participation rate was higher than urban. But in 1971 and 1981 this participation rate has changed. Urban participation is higher than rural participation rate. The urban male participation rate increased from 47.64% in 1961 to 65.43% in 1971 but again it decreased to 41.60% in 1981. The rural female workforce participation rate has increased since 1961 census.

Nearly 62 per cent workers to total workers of the region were enumerated as cultivators. The rural cultivators account for 65 per cent and urban 11.10 per cent to total workforce. Female participation as cultivators is higher than males in rural areas than in urban areas. In urban areas, 2.61% females were counted as cultivators. The agricultural labour accounts for 5.62% to total workforce and 6.24% workers are engaged in household industry. Male participation rate is higher than female participation rate. In the rural areas, both male and female participation is higher than urban areas.

The other services sector accounts for 26.63% workers to total workforce. The rural participation rate is 22.7% but the urban participation rate is 80.20% to total workforce. Male participation is higher than female participation both in rural and urban areas.

The cultivator participation rate has shown a marked decline. It was 83.53% in 1961, 66.10% in 1971 and 62.33% in 1981. Agricultural labourforce participation rate increased in 1971 census over 1961, but again come down slightly. However, in household industry it has markedly increased from 0.42% in 1961 to 6.24% in 1981. There is also an increase in the participation rate of other services from 14.70% in 1961 to 26.63% in 1981 census.

IV.8.9 KANGRA PALAMPUR HEAS REGION

In this region the work participation rate is low. Only 27.10% population were engaged in economic activity. Interpreting it differently about 73% population is dependent on 27.10% population either directly or indirectly. The rural participation rate is lower than urban participation rate. The rural male participation rate is 43.23% and female is 11.80%. And in urban areas 48.63% male population is classed as workers. This shows that there is a wide difference between male and female participation rates. The workforce participation rate has declined in every decade from 48.55 per cent to total population in 1961, 28.80 per cent in 1971 and 27.10 per cent in 1981. The same trend is found in rural and urban participation rate.

The workforce engaged in cultivation accounts for 49.91% to total workers. In the rural area this accounts for 54.40% to total workforce and in urban areas it has 8.92% workers to the total workers. The male workforce participation rate is higher than female in rural area but in urban areas the female workforce participation rate is higher than males. There is a steep decline in the workforce participation rate of cultivators since 1961. It was 76.83% in 1961, 62.55% in 1971 and 49.41% in 1981. This decline may be due to the

shift of cultivators to other services. Agricultural labourers account for 4.15% to total workforce. There is not much difference in the participation rate between males and females. The rural agricultural labourers accounts for 4.44 per cent and urban only 1.45 % to total workforce.

The household industry accounts for 3.61% to total workers. There is a slight difference between male and female workforce participation rates and also in rural and urban areas. 32.41% workers were engaged in other services. Of this 37.20% male workers and 15.13% female workers are engaged. The rural participation rate is 24.36% . Both male and female participation rate is high in urban areas than rural areas. In the other services there is a gradual increase in participation rate among rural and urban, male and female in every decade. The region is the most urbanized tract, and industry, commerce, transport and other occupations comparatively are of greater importance here than in other regions.

IV.8.10 SIMLA RAMPUR REGION

The region has 43.63% workforce to total workers according to the 1981 census. The rural workforce participation rate was 44.17% and urban workforce participation rate was 44.80%. Striking differences in the rates were observed for male and female; being 41.3% and 49.21% respectively. In

the rural area the male participation rate (38.38%) is lower than rural female participation rate (59.98%) but in urban areas the pattern is different. Urban male participation accounts for 60.35% and female only 11.89%. There is a gradual decline in the workforce rate in this region since 1961. It was 56.05% in 1961, 49.63% in 1971 and 40.85% in 1981. The same pattern also prevails in the rural-urban and male-female participation rates since 1961.

In this region cultivators accounts for 68.61% to total workers. Male workers account for 58.40% while female worker engaged in cultivation is very high, 90.19% to total workers. There is a striking difference between rural and urban areas. 80.59% workers are engaged as cultivators in rural areas but in the urban area there is only 1.63% workers to total workers engaged in cultivation. There is also a gradual increase in participation rate of cultivators both in rural-urban and male-female.

The agricultural labourers accounts for 1.39% workers to total workers. The rural participation rate is 1.59% and urban is 0.28%. Male participation is high in rural area than in urban and female participation in urban area is higher than males. There was an increase in the workforce participation rate in the agricultural labour in 1971 but it decreased in 1981, both in rural-urban and male-female.

In household industry 1.54% workers are engaged to total workers of the region. The rural participation is higher than urban participation rate. Not much change has taken place since 1961. The male participation rate has decreased slightly between 1961 and 1981. The urban participation rate has declined in 1971, but it has gained in 1981 and also in male and female participation rate.

In this region 28.41% workers are classed in other services. There is a very wide gap between the rural and urban participation rates. 16.51% workers are in rural areas and 94.98% workers in urban areas are engaged in other services. The male participation rate (38.34%) is higher than female participation rate (8.01%). Both in rural and urban areas male participation is higher than females. There is a gradual decrease in the participation of workers engaged in other services from 1961 to 1981. It was 42.81% in 1961, 31.37% in 1971 and now it is 28.41%. The rural-urban participation rate also experienced the same trend. Even the male and female participation rate has declined in every decade.

IV.8.11 BILASPUR-NALAGARH REGION

The participation rate in this region is 34.53%. This presents a low participation rate. The rural and urban participation rate is 38.97% and urban participation rate is

32.10%. There was a wide difference between male and female participation rates, 57.02% and 17.47% respectively. The difference is found even at the rural and urban male-female participation rates. The participation rate has been declining in 1971 census, but again increased in the 1981 census. It was 54.42% to total population in 1961, 32.21% to total population in 1971 and 34.53% to population in 1981 census. The urban participation rate has declined since 1981. But rural participation increased during 1981 census. There were 79.68% worker to total worker classed as cultivators. Female cultivators (91.91%) exceeds male cultivators (65.38%). In the rural areas 76.10% workers were engaged in cultivation but in the urban area the proportion was only 12.30%. In the rural areas the male-female ratio is striking; 70% males and 94.43% females account as cultivators. In the urban area 11.48% male workers and 21.68% female workers were classed as cultivators. The proportion of workers declined from 76.09% in 1961 to 64.47% in 1971 and it has slightly increased to 65.38% in 1981. The same pattern was followed in rural-urban proportions. The female pattern also prevails in the male-female proportions.

Agricultural labours proportion was 3.22%. The male proportion was 46.08%. Rural proportion was 3.30% and urban proportion was 2.11%. In the rural areas male participation

rate (2.70%) was less than female participation rate (5.15%) but in urban areas male workers (2.16%) was higher than female workers (1.65%). In the 1971 census the proportion of agricultural labour gained from 0.78% to 4.62% and declined to 3.22%. The same proportion but in the urban areas the proportion was increased gradually throughout these decades.

The proportion of household industry in this region accounts for 2.86%, male and female proportion was 3.44% and 1.03% respectively. The urban proportion is (5.29%) is more than rural proportion (2.68%). Male proportion is high in urban and rural areas than female proportion. There is not much change in the proportion.

There are 22.64% workers engaged in other services. The rural proportion was 18.33% and urban proportion was 80.23%. Male proportion is 28.52% and female was 3.78%. The rural male proportion accounts for 25.85% and female only 1.68%. But in the urban centres the male and female proportion is 80.84% and 75.10% respectively, not very different as is in the rural sector. The proportion of workers classed as other services gained in every census right from 1961 to 1981. Only in the urban areas there was a decline from 84.93% to 80.28% between 1971 and 1981 respectively. The same pattern was found in the male proportion. The female population in rural areas has declined

in 1981 census but in some areas it has gained.

IV.8.12 TONS PABAR REGION

In this region workforce participation rate is quite high (53.46%). We can say that only 46 per cent population is classified as non-workers. Male participation rate is 61.03% and female participation rate is 54.24%. The rural participation rate is (53.45%) higher than urban participation rate (47.54%). Striking features emerge between rural and urban male participation rate. The participation rate (60.98%) is lower than urban male workforce participation (64.24%) but on the other hand female rural proportion (45.50%) is higher than urban proportion (22.37%). The participation rate has declined in 1971 census from 64.53% to 50% and again it increased to 53.46% in 1981 census. The urban proportion increased from 44.55% to 47.54% in 1981. Rural male proportion has increased from 37.72% to 60.98% in 1981. But the urban male participation rate has come down in 1981 from 67.09%(1971) to 64.24% and on the other hand female participation rate shows an increase in every decade both in rural and urban areas.

This region accounts for a very high participation rate of workers in cultivation. More than 80 per cent workers to the total workers are engaged in this sector. The male

proportion (71.03%) was lower than the female proportion (93.58%). In the rural areas 80.83% workers, and in the urban areas 27.07% workers were classed as cultivators. There is a very interesting pattern in the male and female participation, both in rural and urban areas. The females engaged in this sector account for 75.14% and the male participation is only 15.97 per cent. The region experienced an increase in the proportion of workers engaged in this sector from 78.70 per cent in 1971 to 80.18 per cent in 1981. The rural and urban participation rate has also increased at the same rate. It is in the urban areas that male and female participation has increased from 4.42 per cent male workers to 15.97 per cent and the increase in the female workers engaged as cultivators is 9.72 per cent to 75.14 per cent from 1971 to 1981 respectively.

Agricultural labour accounts for 3.38 per cent to the total workforce of the region. The rural and urban workforce participation rate accounts for 3.41 per cent and 0.56 per cent to the total workforce respectively. The male proportion is higher than the female. There is no female population engaged as agricultural labourer in urban areas of the region. There has been a fluctuation in the proportion of workers engaged in agricultural labourers since 1961. There were 3.26 per cent workers in 1961, 5.07 per cent in 1971 and 3.38 per cent workers in 1981 census. The same pattern is emerging in

the urban and rural male and female agricultural labourers.

The household industry accounts for 1.18 per cent workers of this region. The male proportion was 1.79 per cent and the female 0.29 per cent. Rural proportion was 3.15 per cent. There was not urban female worker engaged in household industry. There were only 0.70 per cent workers in household industry during 1961 which rose to 1.20 per cent in 1971 and slightly declined to 1.18 per cent in 1981. There was a decline in rural male workers from 1971 to 1981 from 1.85 per cent to 1.76 per cent. Urban male proportion declined tremendously from 7.11 per cent in 1971 to 3.87 per cent in 1981. The rural female proportion also declined during this decade. The female workers engaged in household industry was 4.16 per cent in 1971 but in 1981 there was no female worker engaged in this sector.

The other services, in the region accounts for a very low proportion of workers (15.25%). The male proportion is (22.68%) higher than the female (4.35%). The urban proportion is 14.59 per cent workers to total workers and urban proportion was 69.16 per cent to total workforce. The rural male proportion is 21.73 per cent and female accounts for only 4.24 per cent. In urban areas the male proportion was quite high (79.16%) but female proportion is very low (24.55%).

There is a gradual increase in the participation rate from 13.95 per cent in 1961, 14.72 per cent in 1971 and finally 15.25 per cent in 1981. There was an increase in rural participation rate but in the urban area the proportion declined from 86.99 per cent to 69.16 per cent in 1971 and 1981 respectively. The urban male and female proportion has also declined.

IV.8.13 GIRI YAMUNA REGION

In this region 38.97 per cent population are classed as workers. The workforce participation rate was higher in rural areas (40.04%) than in urban areas (31.43%). Very striking differences in these rates were observed for male and female being 57.18 per cent and 18.08 per cent respectively. In the rural areas, the male and female participation rate was 58.07 per cent and 12.11 per cent respectively. In the urban areas the differences were more pronounced than in rural areas while 51.01 per cent male and 7.86 per cent females in urban areas were economically active. There were 68.31 per cent workers to the total workers of the region classed as cultivators. And out of this, 62.72 per cent males and 88.58 per cent females were classified as cultivators. There was 75.62 per cent cultivators found in rural areas and only 2.63 per cent in urban areas. The male proportion was (62.72 per cent) lower than female (88.58 per

cent). The female proportion is higher both in the urban and rural areas. There was 78.17 per cent workers classed as cultivators in 1961 and 66.74 per cent in 1971 and 68.13 per cent in 1981. The same pattern emerged in urban and rural areas.

The agricultural labour accounts for 2.51 per cent to the total workers of the region. The male proportion (2.67 per cent) was higher than the female proportion (1.22 per cent). Rural agricultural labour force was higher than urban areas.

In 1961, 1.56 per cent workers were engaged as agricultural labourers in 1971 was 5.28 per cent, but again declined to 2.51 per cent in 1981. The same trend has emerged in this region in rural-urban and male-female participation ratio.

Household industries constitute 1.88 per cent workers of the region, 2.21 per cent male and 0.68 per cent female workers are engaged in this sector. The urban proportion is higher than the rural proportion (1.79 per cent). The male proportion was high both in rural and urban areas than the female proportion. In 1961, there were 1.61 per cent workers engaged in this industry which rose to 2.51 per cent in 1971 and again declined to 1.88 per cent in 1981. But there was a decline in urban areas. There were 20.04 per cent

workers in 1961 which declined to 1.86 per cent in 1971 and 2.68 per cent in 1981. The same pattern emerged in urban male and female workers proportion.

In the other services 27.28 per cent workers to the total workers of the state were engaged. Urban proportion (94.17 per cent) was higher than rural proportion (19.85 per cent). The male and female workers in this sector were 32.19 per cent and 9.51 per cent respectively. The male-female ratio is almost same in the urban areas. The male accounts for 94.04 per cent and the female 95.12 per cent. But in rural areas there is a wide difference between male and female proportion.

In other services, the participation rate has gradually increased. It was 18.65 per cent in 1961, 25.40 per cent in 1971 and 27.28 per cent in 1981. The rural participation has increased in each decade. In the urban areas there was an increase in 1971 census over 1961 but it marginally declined in 1981. The same pattern was found in the urban male and female workforce participation rate in other services.

IV.8.14 SPITI REGION

The region has the highest workforce participation rate of 61 per cent among the other regions. Out of this 66.54 per cent male workers and 55.14 per cent to total population

are classified as workers. This high participation rate may be due to the inmigration of workers working in the road construction projects. Agriculture is the main occupation of the region.

The participation rate fell down from 70.75 per cent to 60.71 per cent during 1961 and 1971 respectively but it again rose to 61.07 per cent in 1981. The male and female participation rate declined in 1971 but again increased in 1981.

There were 37.78 per cent workers classified as cultivators. 26.33 per cent male and 58.53 per cent female workers are classified as cultivators.

There was a remarkable downfall in the participation rate of cultivators in this region. 76.86 per cent workers to total workers were engaged as cultivators which came down to 60.42 per cent to total workers in 1971 and further decreased to 37.78 per cent in 1981. This decrease clearly shows the increase in the other services sector. Even male and female proportion also decreased at the same rate.

Agricultural labour accounts for 3.97 per cent workers to total population. Male (2.37 per cent) proportion is lower than female (6.87 per cent). In the agricultural sector we find the decline of population of workers since 1961. It was 10.90 per cent in 1961, 5.03 per cent in 1971 and 3.97

per cent in 1981. The same pattern emerges in the male and female proportion.

The household industry consumes the lowest 0.25 per cent of workers in this region, for other sectors. The male proportion is .36 per dent. There is no female engaged in this sector. There were only 0.05 per cent workers engaged in household industry in 1961 and this proportion increased to 0.70 per cent in 1971 but it again came down to .23 per cent in the 1981 census. The male proportion also increased in 1971. This region has 5800 workers engaged in other services. The male proportion was 70.92 per cent to total male workers and female proportion is 34.58 per cent to total female workers.

There was a remarkable change in the pattern of work-force participation in other services. There were only 12.48 per cent workers engagdd in other services in 1961 which increased to 33.82 per cent in 1971 and again rose to 58 per cent in 1981. The male and female proportion also shows the same trend of increase in every decade. There were only 0.63 per cent female workers in other services in 1961 which rose to 34.58 per cent in 1981. This increase in the workforce participation rate in the other services might be due to socio-economic reasons. The social reason is the earlier most of the females were made nuns but now due to the social reforms and improved economic conditions females are not going to the

religious centres but in other services like wage labourers and in educational institutions etc.

IV.8.15 KALPA SUTLEJ REGION

The workforce participation rate in this region was 53.01 per cent to total population. Male participation rate was 60.45 per cent to total population and female participation rate was 44.98 per cent. There were 46.45 per cent workers in 1961, which rose to 71.06 per cent in 1971 and again declined to 53.01 per cent in 1981. The male participation increased from 45.80 per cent to 66.52 per cent in 1971 and decreased to 60.45 per cent in 1981. The female participation rate has a similar pattern. Cultivation sector account for 59.67 per cent workers to total workers of the region. The male proportion was 80.75 per cent and female participation rate was only 7.17 per cent. There was a decline in the proportion of cultivation from 65.38 per cent to 51.35 per cent during 1961-71 and it again increased to 59.67 per cent in 1981. The same pattern emerged in case of male and female proportion.

Agricultural labour accounts for 7.17 per cent. The female proportion (9.95 per cent) was higher than the male (5.25 per cent). There were 4.72 per cent workers as agricultural labour in 1961 which fell to 4.56 per cent but again increased to 7.17 per cent in 1981. The male proportion

increased ever since 1961. In the female proportion there was a decrease in 1971 but increased in 1981.

In the household industry only 3.14 per cent of the total workforce of the region is engaged. The male proportion was 4.87 per cent and the female accounts for only 0.62 per cent worker of the total female workforce of the region. There was an increase in the proportion in 1971 census over 1961, 4.17 per cent and 0.44 per cent respectively. But it again decreased in 1981 to an extent of 3.14 per cent to total population. The proportion also experienced the same trend. There was only 0.01 per cent female workers engaged in this activity in 1961, which increased to 1.31 per cent in 1971 and went down to 0.62 per cent in 1981.

In the other services sector 31.28 per cent workers were engaged, the male proportion was 44.25 per cent and female 8.67 per cent to the total female workers. There was a high increase in the proportion from 29.46 per cent to 39.91 per cent between 1961 and 1971 respectively but it came down to 31.28 per cent in 1981. The male proportion was 46.54 per cent in 1961, 50.42 per cent in 1971 and 44.75 per cent in 1981. The female proportion was 12.90 per cent in 1961, 29.24 per cent in 1971 and it was only 8.67 per cent in the 1981 census.

IV.9 SUMMARY

Despite considerable development since independence Himachal Pradesh's population has remained virtually an agricultural population. The participation rate of workers is decreasing in every decade in the state. As a whole, the rural-urban work participation rate is equal. The male proportion is higher than the female in every district.

The workforce participation is higher in the northern part of the state, mainly in the districts of Lahoul-Spiti, Kinnaur and Kulu. All these districts are located in the Trans Himalayan belt and in the Peerpanjal range of Himalayas where agriculture is the main activity of the people. In the lower plain area, there is very low participation rate of workforce. In these areas, people have mostly outmigrated for employment.

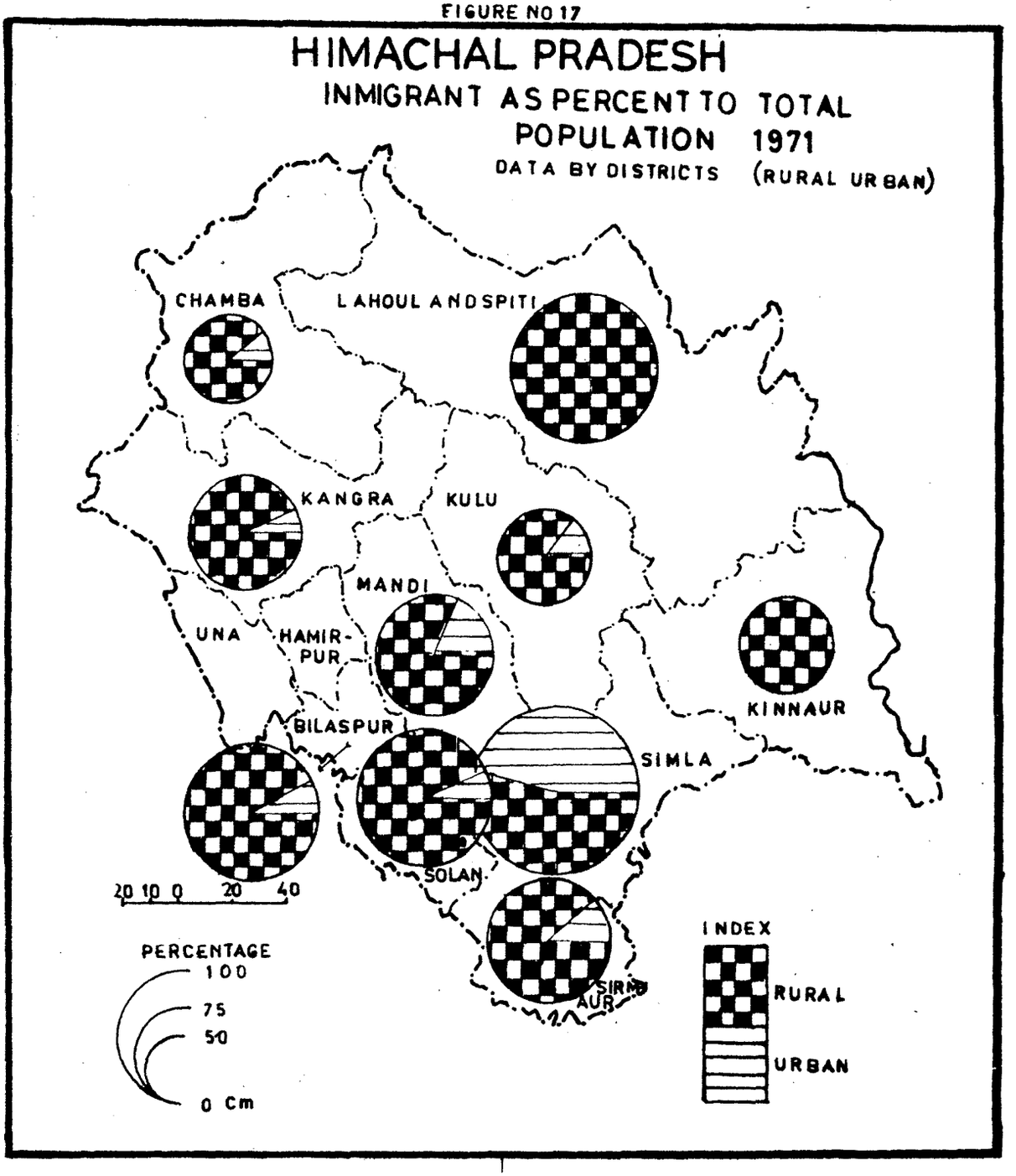
In the urban area, the workforce participation rate is quite satisfactory. More than 50 per cent population is employed either in agricultural sector or non-agricultural sector. The proportion of non-agricultural sector is higher. The other services in the urban areas account for more than 60.0 per cent. Simla has the highest urban workforce participation rate than other urban areas. This is because of its being the capital of the state where people are engaged in government offices in the other services sector.

The male and female participation has wide differences. The participation rate of male and female is somehow equal in

rural areas but in the urban areas, the male participation rate is higher than female. In the rural areas, female participation rate is higher in agricultural sector than in the non-agricultural sector. The male participation rate is higher in the non-agricultural sector.

In the rural areas of the state, agriculture is still dominating over other activities. But in the urban areas, the non-agricultural sector dominates. It is also noticed that the participation rate in agricultural sector is declining but on the other hand, the non-agricultural workforce participation rate is increasing. Finally, it can be concluded from different units of analysis (viz. districts, tahsils and micro regional level and with the different time point of view), that in the higher altitude areas, the participation rate is higher than the low lying areas of the state. Rural participation rate is higher than the urban participation rate.

FIGURE NO 17


HIMACHAL PRADESH
INMIGRANT AS PERCENT TO TOTAL POPULATION 1971
DATA BY DISTRICTS (RURAL URBAN)
CHAMBA
LAHOUL AND SPITI
KANGRA
KULU
MANDI
UNA
HAMIR-PUR
BILASPUR
SIMLA
KINNAUR
SOLAN
SIRMAUR
20 10 0 20 40
PERCENTAGE
100
75
50
0 Cm
INDEX
RURAL
URBAN

CHAPTER V

MIGRATION

INTRODUCTION

Life is movement. The distribution of population at a given movement is like a still from a motion-picture. The Chapter is an attempt to analyse migration patterns in Himachal Pradesh. For the purpose of analysis, this Chapter has been divided into the following sections i.e. Immigrants, Male-Female Migration, Inter-state migration, foreign born nationals enumerated in the State, migration streams, migration and distance, trends in Migration Stream (1961-71), marital status and the migrants, pattern of economic activity of the migrants workers, probable reasons for migration. Besides, a temporal analysis of migration pattern taking 1961-71 decades is also made. The study is restricted upto district level because of the non-availability of data for lower level of spatial disaggregation.

V.1 SIGNIFICANCE

Migration is not merely the shift of people from one place of abode to another but also is most fundamental to the understanding of the ever changing 'space conent' and 'space relations' of an area.[1] It is an instrument of cultural

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1. Gosal, G.S., "Internal Migration in India - A Regional Analysis", Indian Geographical Journal, 36, 1961, p. 106.

diffusion, social integration[1] and results in more meaningful redistribution of population. Its impact is threefold: (i) on the area of inmigration, (ii) on the area of out-migration, (iii) on the migrants themselves. Whether migration takes place over long or short distance; whether it involves several millions or a few hundred, it ends in all cases into transformation of both the area of origin and the area of reception and also modification of not only the way of life of migrants but also their metabolism and their mentality.[2] Thus the area from which the people out-migrate, to which they inmigrate and the migrants themselves never remain the same.[3] Above all, the trends in inmigration among other things, reflect the changing pattern of economic opportunity in an area. Thus, migration indeed holds a prominent factor in the distribution of population and the economic structure of the state, since Himachal Pradesh is a backward region of India. The migrants play a very dominant role in the workforce pattern and also in the distribution of population in Himachal Pradesh.

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1. Bogue, D.I., "Internal Migration" in D.D. Duncan and P.M. Hauser, eds., The Study of Populations An Inventary and Appraisal, Chicago University Press, Chicago, 1959, p. 487.

2. Gasnier, J.B., Geography of Population, Longman, London, 1959, p. 487.

3. Smith, T. Lynn, Fundamentals of Population Study, Lippincote Co., New York, 1960, p. 419.

V.2 INMIGRANTS

Inmigrants refers to the movement into a particular area while out-migrates refers to movement out of a particular area both movements referring to within the country. The Map No.17 presents the proportion of migrants to the total population and also by ratio of rural-urban inmigrants in each districts.

According to 1971 census, out of a total population 34,60,434 persons, 11,47,757 (33.17%) persons were found to be living at a place other than their place of birth and hence considered as migrants.

In Simla, Laboul & Spiti and Mahāsu, the percentage of inmigrants to total population is above 35 per cent. The highest and the lowest values are 48.36 per cent in Simla district and 36.90 per cent in Mahāsu district. The proportion of inmigrants in Laboul & Spiti district is 43.43%. In Simla district, the high percentage of inmigrants seems to be mainly due to Simla which is the state capital and numerous Central Government offices besides being an education center. In Laboul & Spiti district, it may be on account of road and other development work. Development of horticulture during the last decade in Mahāsu district has lead to an influx of people engaged in development and maintenance of orchards. The maximum number of distsicts falls in this range (30 to 35 per cent) and is at close proximity to the state average (33.17 per cent).

The proportion of inmigrants varies from 30.38% in Kangra, to 35.80% in Bilaspur. The ratio of inmigrants in Mandi is 32.10 per cent and in Sirmaur it is 35.35 per cent. The construction of hydro-electric project seems to have drawn a considerable number of inmigrants to these districts. There are three districts in the lowest range below 30.01 per cent. These are Kinnaur (27.49%), Kulu (25.15%) and Chamba (24.48%).

V.3 MALE-FEMALE INMIGRANTS

Female inmigrants outnumber male inmigrants in rural area except in the district of Kinnaur and Lahoul & Spiti. The proportion is highest in Kangra (78.85%) and lowest in Simla (38.31%). The main factor behind this type of inmigration seem to be the preference of people to marry from outside the place of birth. In urban areas, the proportion of male inmigrations high. Here again Kangra proves an exceptional case. The variation in the highest and lowest value of male inmigrants are below 27.61 per cent in Simla and 3.11 per cent in Kangra. The mobility caused more by social and cultural factors than the economic.

V.4 INTER-STATE MIGRATION

The inter-state mobility of population in Himachal Pradesh accounts for 1,33,100 migrants born in other states

of India and enumerated in Himachal Pradesh. It is interesting to note that the urban share of such migrants is on a very high side viz. 21.94 per cent as against the rural sector claiming only 2.49 per cent. The contribution on this score is found by adjoining state Punjab with 67,100 migrants. Uttar Pradesh and Haryana constitute 17,847 migrants in Himachal Pradesh. Among the Union Territories, Delhi has the largest contribution (54.50 per cent migrants). The inter-state migration is caused by the interaction of various social, economic and demographic factors.

V.5 FOREIGN BORN NATIONAL ENUMERATED IN HIMACHAL PRADESH (AS IMMIGRANTS)

The number of foreign born nationals enumerated in Himachal Pradesh recorded as 45,812 which accounts for 1.3 per cent of the total population. It is observed that the persons born in Nepal and Pakistan account for 43 per cent and 36 per cent of the total foreign-born nationals respectively. The bulk of foreign birth nationals enumerated in Himachal Pradesh is from neighbour countries and the contribution of other nation is negligible. Pakistanis are more in urban centers than in rural areas but Nepalies are mostly found in the rural areas. This is due to the Nepalies people being engaged in road construction and as agricultural labour or household servants etc.

V.6 MIGRATION STREAMS

According to Everett Lee, in any study of rural-urban population movement, four aspects need to be considered: (i) rural to rural migration; (ii) rural to urban migration; (iii) urban to urban migration; (iv) urban to rural migration.[1]

The movement of rural population to the growing urban centers is known as rural to urban migration. The rural urban migration is caused by several factors, that may be divided into two factors 'push' and 'pull'. Push factors operating in rural areas include rural poverty, unemployment, low and irregular wages, uneconomic holdings resulting from continuous sub-division and after poor facilities or education, health recreation and other services. On the other hand, pull factors operating in urban areas may be include better employment opportunities like regular and higher wages, fixed working hours, good educational facilities and social and cultural facilities.

The Table No. 18 reflects the sex-wise distribution of migrants in different migration streams according to the 1961 and 1971 census. The table brings out a number of changes in the pattern of migration between 1961 and 1971 census. The strength of rural to rural migration stream has declined from

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1. Lee, Everett, "A Theory of Migration" in J.A. Jackson (ed), Migration, University Press of Cambridge, Cambridge, 1969, p. 285.

1961 to 1971. It was 91.42 per cent in 1961 and declined to 79.12 per cent in 1971. But the sex ratio has increased from 3224 female per thousand males to 3324 female per thousand males. The proportion of male and female also decreased during 1971. Rural to urban migration has increased in 1971 census. It was 4.65 per cent in 1961 and rose to 7.41 per cent in 1971. Although the strength of rural to urban migration stream remained the same over the two census but the sex ratio improved substantially indicating greater upward migration of females. It is interesting to note that the migration streams from urban to urban and urban to rural has increased substantially during 1971 over 1961 census, and also the sex ratio. This increase in the urban to urban and urban to rural has a several factors as indicated earlier (push & pull). The increase in sex ratio is that the females also getting a quite good proportion of employment in the urban centres.

V.6.1 RURAL TO RURAL MIGRATION

Kinnaur district accounts for the highest rural to rural migration to the tune of 96.70 per cent of the total migration, followed by Lahoul & Spiti district 92.65 per cent. The first reason for this high proportion of migrants could be that these two districts do not have any urban center. The lowest proportion of rural to rural migration stream is found in the Simla

district 80.03 per cent. There are only two districts which have the low proportion of migration for the state average of 79,12 per cent. The sex ratio is very high in this stream. The highest sex ratio is found in the district of Kangra 4195 females per thousand males, followed by Bilaspur 3924 females per thousand males. Lowest is found in Kinnaur district. The high sex ratio may be due to the marriage factor. The rural to rural migration declining in every district except in the district of Simla and Bilaspur

V.6.2 RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION

The rural to urban migration has increased in all the districts except in Kangra, Bilaspur and Simla. The decline of migrants from rural to urban may be due to the commissioning of certain projects like Bhakra-Nangal Project, Mandi Hydal Project at Joginder Nagar, etc. which needed much labour but after the completion these workers had to go back to other areas thereby reducing the rural to urban migration in these districts. The male proportion is higher than females in every district. The sex ratio is high in Kangra district, this is the only district where females are higher than males. This is due to marriage migration in rural to urban areas and also due to availability of jobs in urban areas. In all other districts the male migrants exceed females. This could be

because normally male workers migrate to urban areas in search of employment and leaving their families at home. The lowest male ratio is found in Solan district. The district have a number of industrial centers, where workers come for employment from rural areas. The sex ratio showed an increasing trend in Chamba, Kangra, Bilaspur, Simla, Solan, Sirmaur districts during 1971 while decreased in the district of Mandi from 774 in 1961 to 528 in 1971. The male proportion has increased from 12.89 per cent in 1961 to 26.46 per cent in 1971. This is more than double the proportion of 1961, but on the other hand the female participation has also increased from 2.76 per cent to 5.78 per cent during the same period.

V.6.3 URBAN TO URBAN MIGRATION

People's moves from one urban center to another is generally known as urban to urban migration. The major contributors to such a stream of migration are the businessmen and service people. The highest proportion of urban to urban migrants are found in the district of Simla 16.62 per cent, followed by Sirmaur. The male proportion is higher than female in every district. The highest female proportion is found in Simla district 3.57 per cent. The sex ratio is higher in Chamba 1198 females per thousands males. The district having low sex ratio are Kulu, Mandi, Simla and Solan. An increase in the proportion from 1961 to 1971 may also be observed found in every district, except

in Simla district where it reduced from 17.90 per cent in 1961 to 16.82 per cent in 1971. This is due to because there is an increase in urban rural migration in the district. Male participation ratio has declined in the district of Kangra and Bilaspur. This may be due to the incoming of worker from urban areas to rural areas, caused by lack of jobs in urban areas of the district. The other district has increased their male proportion from 1961 to 1971. The sex ratio in the district of Kangra, Simla, Solan has increased and it declined in the district of Chamba and Mandi districts.

V.6.4 URBAN TO RURAL MIGRATION

The movement of a person from urban areas to the rural areas called urban to rural migration. This migration is mainly caused by retirement, marriage, transfers etc. In Himachal Pradesh only 5.41 per cent migrants has been classified as the urban to rural migrants. This is very low as compared to rural to rural and other streams. This shows that in urban areas the push factor is not significant.

The highest proportion of migrants from urban to rural area is found in the district of Lahoul & Spiti. This may be due to the migrants from outside the district after retirement and transfer of services. The lowest proportion is found in the district of Kinnaur. The male proportion is higher than females in every district. The highest is found in Kangra district followed by Kinnaur. The sex ratio among the migrants

varies from 417 to 2046 females per thousand males,in these districts. The highest is in the Bilaspur district and lowest in Kinnaur district. Kulu, Lahoul & Spiti, and Kinnaur has the sex ratio 564, 547, and 417 females per thousands males respectively.

According to 1961 census 2.19 per cent migrants were comes under this stream and this rose to 5.41 per cent in 1971 census. This proportion has increased in every district since 1961. The highest increase is found in Kangra district from 2.75 per cent in 1961 and 7.07 per cent in 1971. The male population has also increased in every district. The sex ratio is also increased in every district. It is interesting to note that the sex ratio has increased rapidly in the district of Bilaspur from 882 to 2040 females per thousand males in 1961 to 1971. This rise in the proportion of migration of females from urban areas may be due to the lack of employment to the females in 1971

V.7 MIGRATION AND DISTANCE

On the basis of the data collected and tabulated in the 1961 and 1971 census of India (Himachal Pradesh), it is possible to seperate out three types of migration which are roughly indicate of relationship between distance and migration.

A.	Short Distance Migration:	Person born outside the place of enumeration but within the district of enumeration (Intra-district).
B.	Medium Distance Migration:	Person born outside the district of enumeration but within the state (Inter-district).
C.	Long Distance Migration:	Person born in state of India beyond the state of enumeration (Inter-state)

V.7.1 A. SHORT DISTANCE

When the figures from migration streams are combined with the three distance factors we get in all 12 streams. From figure contained from the Table No. 18 we observe that about the migration streams from rural to rural is very high to other streams in a short distance. The sex ratio is very high in favour of female migrants from rural to rural migrants. This is may be due to the marriage migration system of village exogany in large part of the state. The highest rural to rural migration is found in the Lahoul & Spiti district 99.68 per cent and followed by Kinnaur district 99.64 per cent. There is no urban center in these two districts so that the female migration is concentrated on rural to rural areas of these

districts. Simla has the lowest rural to rural migration. The other streams from rural to urban have quite good proportion than urban to urban and urban to rural. The highest rural to urban migration stream is found in Simla district 5.15 per cent. The male migration is lower than female in rural to rural migrants in every district. But in rural to urban stream male migrants proportion is higher than female in every district. In case of urban to urban the male proportion is higher than female. The sex ratio has also the same trend. The male migrants dominates over female in urban to urban and rural to urban migrants. But the sex ratio is high in urban to rural migrants. In Lahoul & Spiti district Kinnaur and Mahasu district the ratio is low.

V.7.2 B. MEDIUM DISTANCE

The medium distance migration accounts for movement of people from one district to another district within the state. Here rural to rural migration is found to be higher than the other migration streams. The sex ratio among migrants may be observed to be 891 female per thousand males. Sex ratio among the migrants is low in this stream. This may be because only males migrate to other districts for employment and take their family along also. The urban to urban migration is highest in Sirmaur district, 9.31 per cent and lowest in Kangra district 3.90 per cent. The urban to rural migration is also high. The sex ratio shows high ratesin two districts

Table No.18

Distribution of Migrants by Sex Ratio
(Females per thousand Males)

		1971			1961		
		Short distance	Medium distance	Long distance	Short distance	Medium distance	Long distance
Himachal Pradesh							
	R-R	4132	1462	1085	4343	1174	1063
	R-U	781	460	678	745	451	295
	U-U	944	762	978	1010	752	935
	U-R	1320	997	1147	868	596	773
Chamba							
	R-R	2790	1787	959	4455	215	809
	R-U	727	541	856	877	181	700
	U-U	665	884	1500	-	472	922
	U-R	1224	995	1092	566	483	862
Kangra							
	R-R	4605	3047	1928	5242	1836	1970
	R-U	1061	636	1260	839	419	230
	U-U	1085	1010	1156	1125	845	768
	U-R	1810	1767	1508	1112	866	1136
Mandi							
	R-R	4683	1626	393	4962	2489	1630
	R-U	642	431	507	858	786	599
	U-U	870	656	713	1320	1083	828
	U-R	2921	719	569	1201	1012	794
Kulu							
	R-R	3895	899	280			
	R-U	689	441	578			
	U-U	1023	682	867			
	U-R	867	377	536			
Bilaspur							
	R-R	4266	3698	718	4577	4301	1834
	R-U	732	772	601	683	618	488
	U-U	877	1090	968	812	1013	808
	U-R	1723	2540	2144	898	911	864

		1971			1961		
		Short distance	Medium distance	Long distance	Short distance	Medium distance	Long distance
Mahasu							
	R-R	3745	1103	475	3892	725	817
	R-U	503	401	582	812	360	384
	U-U	670	888	902	433	630	778
	U-R	786	777	780	864	950	740
Simla							
	R-R	3656	2103	1817	3297	567	1767
	R-U	625	453	566	525	466	364
	U-U	938	694	978	1068	765	783
	U-R	2282	1338	694	1131	924	1042
Sirmaur							
	R-R	4087	1122	832	3890	1448	929
	R-U	776	604	994	796	315	633
	U-U	837	820	1276	764	669	1290
	U-R	1983	676	816	816	636	812
Kinnaur							
	R-R	3868	210	177			
	R-U	-	-	-			
	U-U	-	-	-			
	U-R	666	412	408			
Lahool & Spiti							
	R-R	2691	268	80			
	R-U	-	-	-			
	U-U	-	-	-			
	U-R	545	758	272			

Simla and Kangra. The rest have a low sex ratio among the migrants from urban to rural areas. The proportion of migrants from rural to urban, urban to urban and urban to rural areas is more than the short distance migration. But rural to urban migration has experienced decline in this category.

V.7.3 C. LONG DISTANCE

The long distance migration is high in the case of rural to rural migration in the district of Lahoul & Spiti and Kinnaur. This migration may be caused in these districts due to innigrants of workers in the road construction and military servicemen coming from other states. But in other districts long distance rural to rural migration is lower than the two above. The Simla and Kangra districts have the high sex ratio among the migrants than other districts. The rural to urban migration in Mandi district accounts for the highest. The lowest is found in Kangra district. The only district Kangra has the high sex ratio among the migrants from rural to urban. Urban to rural migration is high among the district in Simla 38.67 per cent followed by Mandi district. This high ratio in Simla may be due to that the people coming from urban centers of country as a government servants. The only district Kangra has the high sex ratio among the migrants of urban to urban. In all other districts males are dominating. The rural to urban migration stream is high in Bilaspur district and lowest in Simla district. The sex ratio is high

among the migrants from urban to rural in Bilaspur and followed by Kangra district.

V.8 TRENDS IN MIGRATION STREAMS (1961-71)

From the figure contained in Table No. 18 we obtain that about two-third of migrants change their residence within the district of enumeration and a little over one-fifth changed their residences within the state of enumeration but outside the district of enumeration and the rest moved across the state boundary.

Between 1961 and 1971 census their was a slight reduction both among males and females, in the proportion of migrants changing their residence within the district of enumeration which was distributed almost equally between medium and long distance migrants. In all the three distance categories the bulk of the females are found in the rural to rural migration due to the system of village exagomy is a large part of the country. In the medium and long distance categories, urban to urban migration of women is more prominent than rural to urban migration.

Further as the distance moved by the migrants increases the sex ratio falls down very sharply and in the long distance migration stream if falls below 1000 indicating higher male migration. But on the other hand the sex ratio among the urban to urban migrants are higher than those among the rural to urban migrants, reflecting greater amount of family migration in

Table No.19

Distribution of Current Female Migrants by Probable Reason for Migration In different Migration Streams, Himachal Pradesh, (1971)

		Probable Reason of Migration			
		Economic	Marriage	Association	Total
Himachal Pradesh					
Short Distance	R	23.30	56.12	20.58	100.00
	U	41.72	37.55	20.73	100.00
Medium Distance	R	27.48	52.11	20.41	100.00
	U	20.24	45.43	34.33	100.00
Long Distance	R	7.65	54.23	38.12	100.00
	U	12.81	51.19	36.00	100.00
Chamba					
Short Distance	R	22.58	56.33	21.09	100.00
	U	13.85	53.16	32.99	100.00
Medium Distance	R.	21.31	44.30	34.39	100.00
	U	24.84	37.43	37.74	100.00
Long Distance	R	18.69	50.54	30.77	100.00
	U	10.53	45.67	43.80	100.00
Kangra					
Short Distance	R	14.02	57.78	28.20	100.00
	U	61.16	25.17	13.67	100.00
Medium Distance	R.	13.64	62.03	24.33	100.00
	U	27.77	36.78	35.45	100.00
Long Distance	R	3.30	51.50	46.20	100.00
	U	18.96	48.23	32.81	100.00

		Probable Reason of Migration			
		Economic	Marriage	Association	Total
Mandi					
Short Distance	R	28.59	55.67	15.74	100.00
	U	6.40	59.57	34.03	100.00
Medium Distance	R	24.98	55.58	19.44	100.00
	U	12.24	52.15	35.61	100.0
Long Distance	R	9.14	50.08	40.78	100.00
	U	7.32	51.33	41.35	100.00
Sirmaur					
Short Distance	R	22.25	64.71	13.04	100.0
	U	11.11	55.12	33.77	100.00
Medium Distance	R	18.00	60.00	22.00	100.00
	U	29.73	35.18	35.09	100.00
Long Distance	R	10.20	64.54	25.26	100.00
	U	9.72	60.95	29.33	100.00
Bilaspur					
Short Distance	R	26.56	52.33	21.11	100.00
	U	10.49	61.04	28.47	100.00
Medium Distance	R	6.73	76.45	16.82	100.00
	U	18.97	45.30	35.73	100.0
Long Distance	R	14.35	59.34	26.31	100.00
	U	25.67	44.21	30.12	100.00

		Probable Reason of Migration			
		Economic	Marriage	Association	Total
Mahasu					
Short Distance	R	31.70	52.88	15.42	100.00
	U	22.15	46.70	31.15	100.00
Medium Distance	R	27.27	49.39	23.34	100.00
	U	24.94	44.40	30.66	100.00
Long Distance	R	21.52	54.86	23.62	100.00
	U	17.91	52.98	29.11	100.00
Simla					
Short Distance	R	18.33	64.04	17.63	100.00
	U	17.64	50.08	32.28	100.00
Medium Distance	R	15.66	60.92	23.42	100.00
	U	15.76	49.14	35.12	100.00
Long Distance	R	11.13	60.10	28.77	100.00
	U	11.75	51.64	36.61	100.00
Kulu					
Short Distance	R	33.74	52.84	13.72	100.00
	U	16.45	55.11	28.44	100.00
Medium Distance	R	29.58	45.47	24.95	100.00
	U	13.37	48.55	38.08	100.00
Long Distance	R	9.21	48.80	41.99	100.00
	U	16.76	46.06	37.18	100.00

		Probable Reason of Migration			
		Economic	Marriage	Association	Total
Kinnaur					
Short Distance	R	41.63	44.05	14.31	100.00
	U	-	-	-	-
Medium Distance	R	22.36	44.71	32.93	100.00
	U	-	-		-
Long Distance	R	21.02	42.05	36.93	100.00
	U	-	-	-	-
Lahoul & Spiti					
Short Distance	R	43.39	41.46	15.15	100.00
	U	-	-	-	-
Medium Distance	R	24.51	40.25	35.24	100.00
	U	-	-	-	-
Long Distance	R	15.94	44.93	39.13	100.00
	U	-	-	-	-

the urban to urban streams. It may also be noted here that between 1961 and 1971 there is very significant improvement in the sex ratio in both the medium distance and long distance migration streams. Probably towards a recent trends of family migration that instead of heavily male selective migration.

V.9 PROBABLE REASON FOR MIGRATION IN DIFFERENT MIGRATION STREAMS

It gives a clear picture from the Table No. 19 that the female migration in India is mostly marriage migration or associational migration since economic migration also has a good proportion of 23.30 per cent in short distance. But in the medium and long distance stream, marriage and associational migration accounts high. The marriage and association migration is not very sharp in the three distance streams whether we consider rural or urban migrants. The proportion of unmarried migrants in the category of associational migration is comparatively higher in the urban areas in comparison to rural areas. This may be for reasons e.g. the marriage age in urban areas is higher than in the rural areas, there can be a certain amount of young unmarried females to urban areas for educational or economic reasons and there is likelihood of a greater amount of associational migration to urban areas.

In Chamba district marriage migration was higher than economic and association migration to the rural areas is not very

sharp in the three distance streams. But the associational migration is increasing as the distance increases both in rural and urban areas. There is a sharp increase in the economic migration in urban areas from short to medium distance but declines against long distance, in rural areas there is a gradual decline.

In Kangra district, the marriage migration is higher than other reasons of migration in every distance migration. Marriage migration was observed to be high in medium distance migrations. In the urban area the marriage migration increasing as the distance increases. The economic migration is high in urban area upto the short distance but it is decreasing sharply in medium and short distance. The associational migration both in rural and urban increasing upto the medium distance increasing but in long distance it slightly decreased.

In Mahasu district, also female marriage migration is higher than other reasons of migration both in rural and urban areas than in three distances streams. Associational migration accounts the second reason of migration except in short distance in rural area it as a low proportion. Marriage migration decreasing upto medium distance both in rural and urban areas but again increasing in long distance streams both in rural and urban areas.

In Simla district, highest is the marriage migration both in rural and urban areas in three distance streams. It has not much sharp differences in the three distance streams. The economic migration is very low. It is decreasing as the distance increasing both in rural and urban areas. But in case of associational migration the proportion increasing as the distance increasing both in rural and urban areas.

In the district of Kulu, economic migration accounts second in the short distance and medium distance in rural areas but in the urban areas, it has less than the other two probable reason for migration. The Associational reason of probable migration was increasing as the distance increasing both in rural and urban areas. The marriage migration which accounts highest among other three probable reason of migration decreasing in the medium distance but again increasing in long distance both in rural and urban areas.

In the district of Mandi, marriage migration is higher than others two reasons of migration. In every distance and both in rural and urban areas. The economic migrants accounts second in short distance of rural areas only. It is decreasing gradually as the distance increases in rural areas but in urban areas upto medium distance it has increased than a long distance it decreased. The associational migrants increase as the distance increases.

In Sirmaur district, the marriage migration is very high. It decreased in the medium distance but increased in long distance both in rural and urban areas. The economic migrants decreasing as the distance increases in rural areas but in urban areas it increased in medium distance and decreased in long distance stream. The associational migration also accounts a good proportion in the medium and long distance stream both in rural and urban areas but in short distance in rural areas it has very low proportion. In the rural area the associational migration is increasing as the distance increasing but in urban areas it increased upto medium distance and declined in long distance.

In Bilaspur district, the medium distance stream migration marriage migrants accounts above 75 per cent in rural areas. The marriage migration increases as the distance increases in urban areas but in rural areas it increased upto medium distance but the proportion declined in long distance. The economic migration is high in short distance in rural areas than associational migration. It also decreased upto 6.78 per cent in medium distance but again increased in long distance at rural area. But in urban areas it increased as the distance increased. In the proportion of associational migrants in rural areas it was declined at medium distance but increased in long distance. In the urban area there was increase in the medium distance and decreased in long distance migrants stream.

Table No.20.

Sex,and Marital Status of Migrants by Rural, Urban distribution & Distance

Distance		Rural				Urban			
		Unmarried	Married	Widow & Divorces	Total	Unmarried	Married	Widow & Divorces	Total
Himachal Pradesh									
1.With in the district (Short Distance	M	27.35	65.64	7.01	100.00	31.96	66.00	2.04	100.00
	F	4.29	80.52	15.20	100.00	16.05	76.20	7.75	100.00
11.With in the state (Medium Distance)	M	21.58	69.27	9.15	100.00	30.48	66.45	2.97	100.00
	F	3.30	80.29	16.31	100.00	8.97	78.07	13.16	100.00
111.Between State (Long Distance)	M	27.76	64.52	7.72	100.00	29.42	67.20	3.38	100.00
	F	10.14	74.62	15.24	100.00	13.66	80.06	6.28	100.00
Kangra									
1.Short Distance	M	24.49	65.23	10.28	100.00	30.50	63.45	3.05	100.00
	F	4.69	77.62	17.69	100.00	9.42	77.65	12.93	100.00
2.Medium Distance	M	25.00	60.00	9100	100.00	36.11	62.69	1.20	100.00
	F	06.04	81.09	12 .27	100.00	20.72	69.85	9.43	100.00
3.Long Distance	M	25.36	64.64	9.90	100.00	31.62	64.59	3.79	100.00
	F	13.00	71.65	15.35	100.00	11.56	80.88	7.56	100.00

Distance		Rural				Urban			
		Unmarried	Married	Widows & Divorcees	Total	Unmarried	Married	Widows & Divorcees	Total
Simla									
1.Short Distance	M	21.04	70.20	8.76	100.00	21.96	73.90	4.14	100.00
	F	3.61	84.79	11.60	100.00	11.48	77.22	11.30	100.00
2.Medium Distance.	M	29.63	62.73	7.64	100.00	30.70	66.90	2.40	100.00
	F	5.43	80.35	14.22	100.00	17.48	75.00	7.52	100.00
3.Long Distance	M	32.83	60.52	6.65	100.00	29.12	67.97	2.91	100.00
	F	4.23	72.54	23.23	100.00	16.40	78.92	4.68	100.00
Sirmaur									
1.Short Distance	M	18.40	71.14	10.46	100.00	31.53	64.06	4.41	100.00
	F	0.77	87.06	12.17	100.00	11.70	77.25	11.05	100.00
2.Medium Distance	M	26.43	65.55	8.02	100.00	30.89	66.81	2.30	100.00
	F	1.98	83.59	14.43	100.00	22.08	73.32	5.60	100.00
3.Long Distance	M	32.61	61.48	5.91	100.00	30.77	63.70	5.83	100.00
	F	3.83	83.69	12.48	100.00	5.82	81.84	12.34	100.00

Distance		Rural				Urban			
		Unmarried	Married	Window & Divorces	Total	Unmarried	Married	Window & Divorces	Total
Mahasu									
1.Short Distance	M	21.12	70.76	8.12	100.00	33.53	63.92	2.55	100.00
	F	1.84	81.80	16.36	100.00	16.35	71.60	12.05	100.00
2.Medium Distance	M	27.08	67.54	5.38	100.00	35.16	62.93	1.91	100.0
	F	3.30	78.64	18.06	100.00	15.48	76.04	8.50	100.00
3.Long Distance	M	31.18	65.00	3.82	100.00	33.29	62.76	3.95	100.00
	F	4.70	83.16	12.14	100.00	11.65	81.23	7.12	100.00
Mandi									
1.Short Distance	M	18.25	73.45	8.30	100.00	28.31	69.38	2.31	100.00
	F	1.85	81.98	16.17	100.00	6.15	80.53	13.32	100.00
2.Medium Distance	M	26.01	67.94	6.05	100.00	29.89	68.68	1.43	100.00
	F	2.30	81.26	16.44	100.00	8.38	83.76	7.86	100.00
3.Long Distance	M	26.45	69.19	4.36	100.00	26.41	70.48	3.11	100.00
	F	7.60	82.18	10.22	100.00	11.33	84.72	3.95	100.00

Distance		Rural				Urban			
		Unmarried	Married	Widow & Divorces	Total	Unmarried	Married	Widow & Divorces	Total
Kulu									
1.Short Distance	M	27.07	64.30	8.63	100.00	34.33	62.98	2.69	100.00
	F	4.78	82.63	12.59	100.00	11.72	75.23	13.05	100.00
2.Medium Distance	M	42.35	49.27	8.38	100.00	39.12	58.85	2.03	100.00
	F	20.15	63.11	16.74	100.00	17.75	75.06	7.19	100.00
3.Long Distance	M	36.81	48.44	14.75	100.00	34.34	62.33	3.33	100.00
	F	20.15	63.11	16.74	100.00	14.86	79.60	5.54	100.00
Bilaspur									
1.Short Distance	M	18.80	73.97	7.23	100.00	28.31	70.06	1.63	100.00
	F	1.64	79.33	19.03	100.00	5.00	78.81	16.19	100.00
2.Medium Distance	M	17.72	76.98	5.30	100.00	30.64	67.68	1.68	100.00
	F	1.78	83.98	14.24	100.00	11.88	88.95	9.97	100.00
3.Long Distance	M	19.87	74.11	6.02	100.00	29.81	65.63	4.56	100.00
	F	1.84	82.89	15.27	100.00	11.88	81.85	6.27	100.00

Distance		Rural			
		Unmarried	Married	Widow & Divorcee	Total
Kinnaur					
1.Short Distance	M	11.43	86.77	1.80	100.00
	F	6.33	50.00	43.67	100.00
2.Medium Distance	M	65.05	29.78	5.17	100.00
	F	26.82	55.45	17.73	100.00
3.Long Distance	M	67.90	23.61	8.49	100.00
	F	17.46	66.67	15.87	100.00
Lahoul & Spiti					
1.Short Distance	M	33.99	63.80	2.61	100.00
	F	6.33	78.16	15.51	100.00
2. Medium Distance	M	37.12	59.82	3.06	100.00
	F	18.12	73.78	8.10	100.00
3.Long Distance	M	37.54	61.23	1.23	100.00
	F	20.93	72.09	6.98	100.00

In Kinnaur district there is no any urban center. The marriage migration has a not very sharp differences in the three distance streams. The economic reason migrants has quite high proportion in the short distance migrants stream but it decreased at medium distance but it has slight decrease in long distance stream. In the associational migrants stream it is increasing very fast upto medium distance but slow in long distance.

In the district of Lahoul & Spiti, there is different picture from the other districts. Here economic migration accounts higher than marriage migration in short distance but in medium distance it has low proportion than other reasons and associational migrants has a sharp increase upto medium distance but again it has a slow increase at long distance. There is slight decline in the proportion of marriage migrants in medium distance stream and again increases at long distance.

Although the reasons can be best understood if detailed inquiries are undertaken in this regard.

V.10 MARITAL STATUS OF THE MIGRANTS BY SEX, RURAL-URBAN AND DISTANCE DISTRIBUTION

First time in the 1971, census of India cross classified by age, sex and marital status and duration of residence at the place of enumeration. The Table No. 20 presents the marital status of migrants by sex rural-urban and distance.

In Himachal Pradesh, the marriage migration is higher than the unmarried and divorced and widowed migrants in both sexes. Married male migrants accounts 65.64 per cent and unmarried 27.35 per cent to the total short distance migrants in rural areas. In the medium distance migration stream, male and female marriage migration is high in rural area than in the urban areas. But in the long distance marriage migration stream is low in rural area than urban areas. The widowed and divorced migration is higher than male migrants in every stream of rural and urban. It is interesting to note that the proportion of married female migration in urban area has increased with the distance travelled by them but among the rural migrants this pattern is just opposite.

Out of the 10 districts, 8 districts have urban areas and two districts (Kinnaur and Lahoul & Spiti) do not have any urban centers. The pattern of marital status of the current migrants is almost same in all the districts. The rural male marriage migrants is decreasing in every district as the distance increases. But in case of urban male marriage is not effected by the distance. The female marriage migrants in the rural areas also decreases as the distance increases in every district except in Sirmaur and Kinnaur districts there is increase in the long distance migration stream. In case of urban female marriage migration the case is opposite than rural

area. There is increase in female marriage migration as the distance increases the proportion is also increasing in every district.

In the case of unmarried migrants males are dominating in every district both in rural and urban areas and in every distance stream migrants. In the rural areas the male and female migrants increases as the distance increases. Except in Sirmaur, Kulu and Bilaspur districts. But in the case of rural areas the position is not same. Because there are some districts, where the male and female migrants increases over short distance to medium distance and it falls in the long distance stream. It is interesting to note that in Kinnaur district the unmarried migration is dominating in every distance stream and also increasing from 11.43 per cent to 65.5 per cent from short distance to medium distance. The unmarried female migration is decreasing in the long distance stream. The male unmarried migration ratio is higher than female unmarried migrants in every distance stream.

The proportion of widowed and divorced migrants accounts very low. In the state as a whole, in short distance migration, accounts male 6.92 per cent and female 15.20 per cent. The proportion is high in short distance migrants by both sexes. The proportion of widowed and divorced in both sexes migrants increases upto the medium distance and then it falls down in the

Table No.21

Percent Distribution of Migrants by Industrial Category(1971)

		Primary sector	Manufac-turing & construction	Trade & Commerce	Other Services	Total
Himachal Pradesh						
Short Distance	R-R	85.37	5.46	2.33	6.84	100.00
	R-U	68.12	8.52	5.38	17.98	100.00
	U-U	4.84	28.22	14.68	51.34	100.00
	U-R	13.68	24.32	19.18	42.82	100.00
Medium Distance	R-R	84.84	5.88	2.30	6.98	100.00
	R-U	67.27	12.55	4.56	15.62	100.00
	U-U	7.37	21.89	20.12	50.62	100.00
	U-R	5.78	28.62	25.51	40.09	100.00
Long Distance	R-R	48.08	25.60	7.80	18.52	100.00
	R-U	40.22	21.60	11.13	27.05	100.00
	U-U	2.44	33.04	21.48	43.04	100.00
	U-R	3.17	36.68	26.48	33.67	100.00
Chamba Distt.						
Short Distance	R-R	88.63	2.94	1.59	6.84	100.00
	R-U	33.15	11.05	7.12	48.68	100.00
	U-U	7.72	17.48	9.76	64.22	100.00
	U-R	10.27	16.87	19.16	53.70	100.00
Medium Distance	R-R	89.78	3.87	1.84	5.51	100.00
	R-U	43.18	15.76	9.53	31.53	100.00
	U-U	7.00	18.60	18.16	56.24	100.00
	U-R	8.68	19.61	14.79	56.92	100.00
Long Distance	R-R	74.42	7.41	10.26	7.91	100.00
	R-U	51.39	11.57	15.05	21.99	100.00
	U-U	3.40	18.00	23.66	53.94	100.00
	U-R	4.25	22.95	26.06	46.74	100.00
Kangra Distt						
Short Distance	R-R	76.99	8.72	4.07	10.22	100.00
	R-U	84.67	3.79	3.33	8.21	100.00
	U-U	5.71	17.91	18.46	57.92	100.00
	U-R	14.11	19.25	25.53	41.11	100.00
Medium Distance	R-R	66.42	9.92	4.56	19.10	100.00
	R-U	46.92	15.78	16.35	20.95	100.00
	U-U	13.08	7.74	16.42	62.76	100.00
	U-R	9.03	47.48	10.08	33.41	100.00

		Primary Sector	Manufac-turing & construction	Trade & commerce	Other Services	Total
Kulu Distt.						
Short Distance	R-R	85.07	4.37	1.19	9.37	100.00
	R-U	48.05	10.95	10.01	30.99	100.00
	U-U	9.88	26.74	29.65	33.73	100.00
	U-R	18.91	27.36	17.05	36.68	100.00
Medium Distance	R-R	52.36	13.76	7.36	26.52	100.00
	R-U	23.07	28.28	19.98	28.67	100.00
	U-U	10.62	23.77	21.71.	43.90	100.00
	U-R	8.73	35.01	30.60	25.66	100.00
Long Distance	R-R	10.66	8.46	11.64	62.24	100.00
	R-U	28.18	10.97	12.97	47.88	100.00
	U-U	6.06	19.26	36.80	37.88	100.00
	U-R	4.58	41.18	33.33	20.91	100.00
Bilaspur Distt.						
Short Distance	R-R	85.54	5.78	2.28	6.40	100.00
	R-U	33.80	14.87	10.97	40.36	100.00
	U-U	6.45	6.45	15.32	60.48	100.00
	U-R	24.03	11.54	21.41	43.02	100.00
Medium Distance	R-R	95.66	2.20	0.56	1.58	100.00
	R-U	45.84	14.93	10.87	28.36	100.00
	U-U	7.69	15.62	18.03	58 66	100.00
	U-R	8.82	24.18	20.65	46.35	100.00
Long Distance	R-R	58.37	20.00	8.84	12.79	100.00
	R-U	43.79	12.69	11.85	31.69	100.00
	U-U	2.97	24.15	34.32	38.56	100.00
	U-R	7.91	20.86	29.50	41.73	100.00

		Premary sector	Manufac-turing & construction	Trade & Commerce	Other Services	Total
Sirmaur						
Short Distance	R-R	86.43	6.68	1.56	5.34	100.00
	R-U	32.73	17.09	7.74	42.69	100.00
	U-U	4.70	12.35	13.82	69.11	100.00
	U-R	15.05	15.46	14.03	54.93	100.00
Medium Distance	R-R	62.64	12.71	7.17	8.73	100.00
	R-U	21.19	51.55	4.67	22.83	100.00
	U-U	5.48	14.86	16.81	62.83	100.00
	U-R	6.22	16.11	9.52	68.13	100.00
Long Distance	R-R	36.41	53.04	5.43	5.11	100.00
	R-U	20.21	51.13	13.93	15.16	100.00
	U-U	5.07	32.87	30.23	33.93	100.00
	U-R	6.33	46.43	20.71	26.57	100.00
Mandi						
Short Distance	R-R	85.76	4.34	1.55	4.16	100.00
	R-U	39.31	26.93	5.97	27.76	100.00
	U-U	3.29	58.66	8.42	29.61	100.00
	U-R	12.79	38.93	16.73	31.53	100.00
Medium Distance	R-R	66.60	19.00	5.50	8.87	100.00
	R-U	42.98	19.79	8.34	28.87	100.00
	U-U	5.77	44.61	18.95	30.65	100.00
	U-R	3.53	64.63	13.64	18.18	100.00
Long Distance	R-R	47.49	36.37	6.97	8.72	100.00
	R-U	33.07	39.62	6.26	19.93	100.00
	U-U	0.97	77.08	11.02	11.09	100.00
	U-R	0.74	83.06	8.07	8.12	100.00

		Primary Sector	Manufacturing & construction	Trade & Commerce	Other Services	Total
Long Distance	R-R	42.08	24.26	9.20	24.46	100.000
	R-U	49.25	43.84	11.46	21.85	100.00
	U-U	5.00	16.33	28.52	50.15	100.00
	U-R	10.14	22.22	28.33	39.31	100.00
Mahasu Dist.						
Short Distance	R-R	89.76.	2.84	1.88	5.52	100.00
	R-U	40.06	13.03	12.18	34.73	100.00
	U-U	4.17	18.59	16.67	61.57	100.00
	U-R	13.77	15.95	15.38	54.90	100.00
Medium Distance	R-R	67.85	10.44	6.58	15.13.	100.00
	R-U	39.54	11.70	10.39	38.37	100.00
	U-U	7.21	20.87	18.25	53.67	100.00
	U-R	5.77	33.09	34.47	26.67	100.00
Long Distance	R-R	70.62	8.68	6.20	14.50	100.00
	R-U	32.77	11.54	11.94	43.75	100.00
	U-R	2.19	34.55	33.33	29.93	100.00
	U-R	2.98	82.57	43.43	21.02	100.00
Simla Distt.						
Short Distance	R-R	86.19.	4.72	2.38	6.71	100.00
	R-U	24.54	16.29	13.90	45.27	100.00
	U-U	4.09	11.46	16.37	68.08	100.00
	U-R	4.88	18.98	16.70	59.54	100.00
Medium Distance	R-R	60.90	12.97	9.11.	17.02	100.00
	R-U	75.51	6.54	4.02	13.93	100.00
	U-U	5.02	12.45	20.02	62.51	100.00
	U-R	5.48	15.46	29.49	49.57	100.00
Long Distance	R-R	24.15	3.38	28.13	39.34	100.00
	R-U	24.62	19.13	20.17	36.08	100.00
	U-U	2.20	12.10	18.26	55.60	100.00
	U-R	4.07	20.69	30.93	46.30	100.00

		Primary Sector	Manufacturing & construction	Trade & Commerce	Other Services	Total
Kinnaur Distt.						
Short Distance	R-R	73.81	10.66	1.91	13.62	100.00
	R-U	37.25	35.29	1.96	25.50	100.00
Medium Distance	R-R	25.52	16.82	1.14	54.28	100.00
	R-U	18.44	11.71	10.09	59.76	100.00
Long Distance	R-R	33.14.	20.91	7.30	38.65	100.00
	R-U	27.42	15.72	9.03	47.83	100.00
Lahoul & Spiti						
Short Distance	R-R	80.45	4.28	1.99	13.28	100.00
	R-U	10.00	25.00	40.00	25.00	100.00
Medium Distance	R-R	8.36	60.36	6.77	24.51	100.00
	R-U	4.48	71.26	4.42	19.84	100.00
Long Distance	R-R	10.08	6.30	2.10	81.52	100.00
	R-U	2.69	15.27	2.09	79.95	100.00

long distance migration stream in all the districts. The variation between these two sexes is not high in the rural areas. But in the urban area it has a quite high variations. In Kinnaur district there is very high variation among the sexes. The male proportion is 1.80 per cent and female 43.67 per cent, widowed and divorced migrants in a short distance migrants but the proportion of female divorced migrants is decreasing as the distance increase but male widowed and divorced migrants increases as distance increases in this district.

V.11 ACTIVITY PATTERN OF MIGRANTS WORKERS

According to the 1971 census, the proportion of economic active migrants was 90 per cent in the rural to rural migration (within the distance of enumeration 3.64 per cent rural to rural, 1.25 per cent in urban to urban and 6.11 per cent in urban to rural). The male proportion is lower than female in the rural to rural migrants.

The Table No. 21 presents the distribution of migrants worker by industrial category. The pattern of distribution of workers in these four categories differs very significantly in the four migration streams and can, therefore, be taken as the indication of certain characteristics of migration.

In the rural to rural migration stream, more than 85 per cent of the workers are found to be engaged in the primary sector

alone. A very small proportion of these migrants are engaged in secondary sector. The share of primary sector declines as the distance moved by the migrants increases the shift being more in favour of the manufacturing sector. The rural to urban migration is also in the favour of primary sector but in other services it has quite good proportion. The urban to urban stream, other services migrants dominates and also the manufacturing sector gained good proportion. The other services sector is increasing as the distance increases. The urban to rural stream also the other services proportion is high than other category.

V.11.1 PRIMARY SECTOR MIGRANTS

The proportion of economic active migrants is primary sector is high in rural to rural areas in a short distance in every district of the state. Even in the rural to urban migrants engaged in this activity. This is because in rural areas main occupation of the people is primary sector and needs much labour. The proportion decreasing as the distance increases it declines in every district of the state. The rural to urban proportion is also dominates by the primary worker migration every district except in Simla and Sirmaur district. The reason is that in Simla the migrants mainly engaged in tertiary sector. In Sirmaur district there are many industrial complexes are set up where the

migrants are engaged in a quite high number. The rural to urban migration stream engaged in primary sector increases as the distance increases in the districts of Chamba and Sirmaur. In the district of Kangra, Simla, Mandi, Bilaspur and Kinnaur it decreases upto medium distance but again increases at the long distance. The district of Mahasu, Sirmaur it decreases as the distance increases.

The proportion of urban to urban migration accounts very low in every district and also in every distance migration. It is also decreasing as the distance increasing in the district of Chamba only. The proportion is increasing upto medium distance but decreasing in the long distance are Kangra, Mahasu, Simla, Sirmaur, Mandi, Kulu and Bilaspur. Urban to urban migrants engaged in primary sector in every distance stream except in the Simla district in long distance it is lower than urban to urban migrants. The migrants engaged in primary sector in the urban to rural stream decreases as the distance increases in the district of Chamba, Mahasu, Mandi, Kulu and Bilaspur.

From this analysis it is observed that rural to rural migration of people engaged in primary sector is dominating than other sectors and urban to urban proportion accounts the lowest in every district.

V.11.2 SECONDARY SECTOR MIGRANTS

The proportion of migrants engaged in secondary sector in rural to rural stream is lower than other streams. The rural to rural migrants increases as the distance increases in the district of Chamba, Kangra, Sirmaur, and Mandi. But in other districts it decreases in the long distance migrants stream.

The rural to urban migrants proportion is quite satisfactory than rural to rural migrants. The proportion of urban to urban migrants increasing as the distance increasing in the district of Mahasu, Simla, Sirmaur, Bilaspur. The district where the proportion of urban to urban migrants in secondary sector is decreasing as the distance increases in the district of Kulu only. In the district of Mandi the short distance migration is 58.68 per cent and it decreased to 44.81 per cent in medium distance but it is interesting to note that it increases in the long distance migrants 77.08 per cent to total urban to urban migrants in long distance stream. The same is the case in the Kangra and Chamba districts.

V.11.3 TRADE, COMMERCE AND TRANSPORT

The Table No. 21 presents the proportion of migrants working in this category. In the rural to rural stream, the proportion of workers in trade and commerce is very low but it increases as the distance increases in all the districts. In rural to urban migrants, the case is different. In the long

distance migration, Mahasu, Simla, Sirmaur, Kulu, Lahoul & Spiti, Bilaspur show a high proportion of migrants in trade, commerce and transport; medium distance and a decrease at long distance in the districts of Kangra, Mandi, Kinnaur.

The urban to urban migrants are almost one-tenth of the total workers engaged in trade, commerce and transport. This proportion increases further in the medium distance and long distance migration streams in the districts of Chamba, Mahasu, Simla, Sirmaur, Bilaspur. But the proportion decreases at the distance increases in case of district of Kulu. The districts where the proportion further decreases in the medium distance but increases in the long distance stream are Kangra, Sirmaur, Mandi and Bilaspur.

V.11.4 OTHER SERVICES

The proportion of migrants engaged in other services varies from one stream to another in long distance range. The rural to rural proportion is quite low as compared to the urban to urban migrants stream. It also varies in each distance range. The proportion of rural to rural migrants (short distance) in other services increases as the distance increases in the districts of Kangra, Mandi, Kulu and Lahoul & Spiti.

In the districts of Chamba and Bilaspur, the proportion decreases at the level of medium but increases in long distance

range. In other districts like Simaur, Mahasu and Bilaspur, the proportion increases upto medium distance but increases at long distance. In rural to urban migration, there is a more balanced distribution. These migrants came from the rural areas to urban areas mainly to get jobs in government services and in private sector. The proportion of the rural to urban migrants engaged in other services increases as the distance increases in the districts of Kangra and Mahasu. It decreases at the level of medium distance but increases at long distance in the districts of Chamba, Mandi, Kulu, Simaur, Kinnaur, Lahoul & Spiti, Simla and Bilaspur. Among urban to urban migrants, almost one-half of the workers are found in "other services". This proportion decreases at medium distance stream but increasing in long distance stream in the districts of Kangra and Simaur but in district of Chamba, Simla, Kulu, Mahasu, Simaur, Bilaspur, the proportion decreases as the distance increases.

The urban to rural migration accounts for the highest proportion among all the distance ranges in every district except in Simaur, Mahasu and Mandi districts.

V.12 SUMMARY

Analysing the secondary data relating mainly to 1971 census, in this Chapter, the following characteristics of male-female migrants in Himachal Pradesh have been observed.

The rural to rural migration is higher than other migration streams. Urban to urban migration is least within the district. As the distance increase, the rural to rural migration decreases in every district. But in case of urban to rural migration, as the distance increases, the urban to rural migration also increases both in male and female migrants. We notice that female migrants constitute more than double the male migrants but their migration is largely limited to the rural to rural stream within district of enumeration. As the distance of migration increases, the sex ratio falls down sharply. It is also noticed that proportion of married females increases with the length of stay at the near area. In the urban areas also, the same pattern emerges. The male unmarried migrants increase as the distance increases. But in the case of widows and divorced, the pattern is different. With an increase in distance, the migration increases.

The analysis of work participation shows that rates of migrants in primary sector are high in the short distance and decrease as the distance increases. In the manufacturing sector, the migration is high in the long distance and urban to urban and urban to rural streams. In the trade and transportation sector, the same pattern is emerging in the other service sector, urban to urban stream as the distance increases, it decreases. And also urban to urban migration is higher than other streams in every district.

The analysis done for the probable reasons of female migration of those migrants who moved from their last residence within last one year reveals that marriage accounts for more than 50 per cent female migration in the rural area. But in the urban, it is lower. Associational migration also account for quite a high proportion of migrants than the economic reasons. This associational migration increases as the distance increases in the urban areas.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

VI.1 INTRODUCTION

In this Chapter, the population profile of Himachal Pradesh is summaries and the main conclusions drawn. For this purpose, statistical tools such as simple co-relation and co-variance analysis are attempted. The nature of analysis is largely exploratory and can no way be called a comprehensive one. Due to non-availability of data for migration at the tahsil and in the 1981 census for the district level, the analysis is confined to 1961 and 1971 for districts only.

The distribution of population has shown wide variation not only among the district, tahsil/sub-tahsil but also among the regions. The districts of Kangra, Hamirpur and Una are densily populated but on the other side in the district of Lahoul & Spiti, Kinnaur and Chamba, the population is sparsely distributed. The physiographic features play a major role in the distribution, density and growth of population in the State. The pattern of growth and density have variations among the districts, tahsil and regional level.

There are wide variations in the pattern of sex ratio, age-structure and literacy rates. In the areas like Hamirpur and Kangra, the literacy is high and also the sex ratio is high. But in the high mountainous area like Kinnaur, Lahoul & Spiti

and Chamba districts or north-eastern region of the state, literacy rate is very low. There is a significant progress in the literacy level in the state.

The workforce participation rate is high in the north-eastern region of the state than south-western parts. In the urban areas, the male participation rate is higher than females and in rural areas there is a reverse trend. More than 80 per cent of the workers are engaged in agricultural sector in every district except the district of Simla which dominates in urban-tertiary activities.

In the state, the rural to rural migration is higher than other streams. Male selective migration is high in the state. The female migration is restricted upto the rural areas. Most of the female migration takes place due to marriage.

The first hypothesis in the text (Chapter I) indicated that the growth of population will increase in the area where immigration is high. For this purpose, the relationship obtained between migration and growth rate gives a correlation value of -0.6. The test of significance reveals that the relationship is insignificant. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected. But it is established that in the districts of Himachal Pradesh immigrants have played a major role in the growth of population between the decades 1961 and 1971.

Statistically the relationship is negative, it may be due to the low mortality and high fertility, which are the main components of the growth of population.

The second hypothesis (Chapter I) is based on the premises that there is an inverse relationship between immigrants and sex ratio. In other words sex ratio would tend to be low in areas receiving migrants. It is assumed that the migrants will be selective (mostly males). B.K. Roy Burman refers that "Migrants especially from rural areas do not or cannot for various reasons move with their wives and families, and the disparity of sex ratio is much higher among the immigrants than among the residents or displaced persons".[1]

Statistically, there is a significant negative correlation. The correlation value come out to be -.54 and the 't' value is 1.82 . This is significant at 5% level of confidence. Emperically it is found that in the districts of Simla immigration is high (48.86 per cent) and the sex ratio is (848 female per thousand males) very low.

District of Kangra the immigration is low magnitude (30.38 per cent) and the sex ratio is high (1028 female per thousand males). Thus, the null hypothesis is proved in present study.

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1. B.K. Roy Burman, Social Demography in India: Migration, p. 150.

The third hypothesis (Chapter I) presumes that the literacy rate will be high where immigration has taken place. It has been found that the immigrants mainly from the urban areas to rural areas are skilled labourer in the services but in the urban areas immigrants may be unskilled being employed in household industry and construction of roads, buildings etc. Therefore, they will not effect literacy rate of the urban area. But in rural area, this will effect tremendously.

The relationship obtained through the correlation exercise brings a value of 0.028 and the 't' test for the same also proved that the relationship is insignificant. The general pattern of literacy shows that the areas where the immigration is high, the literacy rate is not much high as compared to other areas where immigration is low. The third hypothesis thus get rejected.

The area where immigration is high the participation rate of non-agricultural sector workers will also be high, is the fourth null hypothesis of this exercise. The relationship between the migrants and non-agricultural sector workers is positive. The relationship obtained through correlation exercise gives the r value of 0.72 and 't' test value of 2.93. This relationship is significant at 2 per cent level of confidence. It is estimated here that the immigrants are mostly engaged in the services other than the agricultural sector. This hypothesis thus gets accepted.

VI.2 INTER-RELATIONSHIP OF VARIABLES

The high growth of population leads to high density. There is a significant relationship between growth and density. The areas where the growth is high, density is also high. It also effects the economy and culture of the area. The growth of population depends upon the factors of fertility, mortality and migrational behaviour of the population.

It is observed from the trends of growth and migration in the state, that the area where the inmigration is high the growth of population is also high. The area where the out-migration is high, the growth rate is low. The literacy rate also effects the growth rate. The growth of population in 1981 is 22.46 per cent and literacy rate is 41.94 per cent. In the 1971 census year, the growth rate was 23.04 per cent and literacy rate was 31.95 per cent. It shows that as the literacy rate increases the growth rate decreases. So, it has an inverse relationship. The literate people from rural areas migrate to urban areas for getting employment there. This will also lead to high growth and density of population in the receiving areas.

As the literacy increases, the non-primary sector increases. Then share of worker in agricultural sector tends to show a decline. As the literacy rate increase, the sex

ratio tends to be high. And also the male selective migration increases. It is evident in the state that the area where the percentage of literates is high, the male out-migration and the sex ratio is favourable to the females. Therefore, literacy is playing a vital role in the distribution of population, its growth, density, migration, age structure, workforce and participation rates.

VI.3 FUTURE PROSPECTS OF POPULATION DIMENSION

The study shows that the growth of population in the state is decreasing. If this trend of continues in the growth of population, the state may achieve prosperity. It also shows that the literacy rate is increasing in every census year which also is a good sign of development of the area. It shows that the literacy rate will increase in every census year. The aspect that need attention is the pattern of age-structure of the population . The youthfulness of the population leads to high dependency for working population. Himachal Pradesh is no exception in this regard.

There is little shift of economic activity from primary to non-primary sector as is evident from the earlier census but still the primary sector is dominating in the state. The workers from rural areas to the urban areas are increasing in

every census which gives an indication of growth of urban areas at a faster rate. The rural sex ratio is becoming low in every census. This shows a high male selective out-migration from rural areas to urban areas.

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APPENDIX-

TABLE

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS OF EACH SEX IN DIFFERENT MIGRATION STREAMS AND THEIR SEX RATIO - HIMACHAL PRADESH

		1971				1961			
		Person	Male	Female	Sex Ratio 100 Male/Ed.	Person	Male	Female	Sex Ratio 100 Male/ Ed.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
HIMACHAL PRADESH	R - R	79.12	67.12	83.59	3324	91.47	80.63	95.45	3234
	R - U	7.41	16.75	3.91	623	4.65	11.56	2.10	495
	U - U	8.06	7.56	8.25	2916	1.69	3.28	1.10	919
	U - R	5.41	8.53	4.25	3328	2.19	4.53	1.35	805
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	
CHAMBA	R - R	86.86	78.40	90.68	2563	93.25	85.90	95.98	3218
	R - U	5.42	10.10	3.30	723	2.70	6.12	1.51	707
	U - U	3.39	4.96	2.68	1198	1.37	2.36	1.03	1247
	U - R	4.33	6.54	3.34	1131	2.68	6.12	1.48	690
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	
KANGRA	R - R	87.31	75.74	90.60	4195	90.20	73.85	94.85	4525
	R - U	3.84	8.37	2.55	1070	5.26	15.73	2.28	512
	U - U	1.78	3.79	1.21	1118	1.79	4.28	1.08	895
	U - R	7.07	12.10	5.64	1633	2.75	6.14	1.79	1022
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	
MANDI	R - R	78.19	56.51	87.20	3706	91.84	79.61	95.21	4330
	R - U	11.86	26.46	5.78	525	4.95	12.89	2.76	774
	U - U	5.64	11.14	3.35	772	1.58	3.70	0.99	973
	U - R	4.31	5.89	3.67	1492	1.63	3.80	1.04	991
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
SOLAN	R - R	89.21	78.95	93.82	2647	91.89	82.94	95.86	2607
	R - U	4.54	9.92	2.12	476	4.33	10.10	1.78	397
	U - U	2.04	3.49	1.38	884	1.46	2.72	0.90	748
	U - R	4.21	7.64	2.68	780	2.32	4.24	1.46	778
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	
SIRMAUR	R - R	83.58	71.95	88.38	2975	88.44	77.55	92.90	2929
	R - U	6.64	12.33	4.29	845	6.27	13.11	3.46	646
	U - U	4.67	7.51	3.50	1130	2.94	9.71	2.22	1152
	U - R	5.11	8.21	3.83	1126	2.35	4.63	1.52	803
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	
KINNAUR	R - R	96.70	90.20	96.43	1224	-	-	-	-
	R - U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U - U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U - R	3.30	9.80	3.57	417	-	-	-	-
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00					

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
KULU	R - R	81.77	66.70	89.65	2572	-	-	-	-
	R - U	9.66	18.32	5.13	536	-	-	-	-
	U - U	4.16	6.76	2.80	791	-	-	-	-
	U - R	4.41	8.22	2.42	564	-	-	-	-
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00					
LAHOUL & SPITI	R - R	92.65	89.60	95.16	1251	-	-	-	-
	R - U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U - U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U - R	7.35	10.40	4.84	547	-	-	-	-
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00					
BILASPUR	R - R	87.63	75.64	91.31	3924	85.80	63.80	91.94	3701
	R - U	5.22	12.86	2.85	719	8.35	19.30	4.40	631
	U - U	2.12	4.48	1.39	1011	3.78	7.77	2.36	835
	U - R	5.03	7.02	4.45	2046	2.07	4.13	1.30	882
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.	100.00	100.00	100.00	
SIMLA	R - R	50.03	30.31	64.52	2897	38.22	22.84	55.10	2198
	R - U	26.80	42.18	15.49	500	40.92	55.20	25.24	419
	U - U	16.62	20.76	13.57	890	17.90	19.15	16.55	786
	U - R	6.55	6.75	6.42	1294	2.96	2.81	3.13	1016
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	

TOTAL MAIN WORKERS AS PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION

Name of State/ Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil		1981		
		Person	Male	Female
		(1)	(2)	(3)
HIMACHAL PRADESH	T	33.89	48.81	18.80
	R	33.90	48.39	19.49
	U	33.83	52.23	9.53
PANGI (T)	T	45.27	43.07	47.66
CHAURAH T	T	46.89	63.44	27.67
SALUNI (ST)	T	38.09	57.59	16.67
CHAMBA T	T	30.11	51.75	7.95
	R	30.13	52.32	9.84
	U	29.98	48.12	7.87
BHATIYAT T	T	33.30	52.15	7.38
	R	29.77	53.33	10.79
	U	33.20	49.55	7.68
SUNTA(ST)	T	28.82	49.55	7.68
BRAMAUR		34.35	55.35	10.46
NURPUR	T	25.16	47.94	2.55
	R	25.08	47.75	2.36
	U	28.11	47.54	7.13
INDORA (ST)		27.78	50.28	3.30
FATEHPUR (ST)		23.10	42.89	3.31
KANGRA	T	28.27	43.84	13.55
	R	28.02	43.21	13.96
	U	29.81	47.47	10.82
DERAGOPIPUR	T	24.54	41.44	8.62
	R	24.36	41.09	8.65
	U	30.13	51.34	7.74
KUNDIAN (ST)	T	34.27	46.60	21.41
LAMBAGRAON ST		21.41	31.91	12.62
PALAMPUR	T	24.58	40.53	10.07
	R	24.48	40.33	10.10
	U	29.70	49.90	8.66

1971			1961			Percent increase of main worker in 1981 given worker in 1971
Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
36.95	41.75	28.61	53.90	59.32	48.12	
37.15	52.25	29.67	54.77	59.12	50.23	
34.20	47.26	16.766	41.06	34.20	33.83	
55.33	65.51	45.79	66.22	66.73	9.25	-27.75
46.35	63.39	28.11	64.49	69.04	59.45	-31.18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.12	77.24	7.96	58.92	64.27	53.17	17.00
32.72	57.25	8.89	62.87	66.32	59.25	16.22
28.45	47.93	5.90	31.22	50.80	7.48	22.52
37.65	56.50	17.70	53.27	61.22	44.42	-37.92
38.83	57.91	18.90	-	-	-	-43.66
28.06	45.50	7.90	-	-	-	26.60
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49.25	65.30	31.60	63.63	70.69	60.52	-23.77
25.85	47.90	1.85	36.10	55.92	13.58	-13.96
25.80	42.70	1.70	36.35	55.94	13.84	-15.58
27.50	7.02	7.00	27.54	47.65	4.82	40.29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.83	46.07	15.74	45.95	54.84	38.40	-65.36
31.06	45.60	16.91	47.90	52.95	42.83	-65.83
29.35	48.95	7.75	42.21	62.99	10.69	-62.32
25.36	45.30	5.20	47.25	51.97	42.46	24.41
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.56	43.67	7.09	48.80	52.30	45.44	-11.55
24.44	43.30	7.11	48.58	51.13	46.20	-12.23
34.93	55.40	5.90	55.80	76.64	3.72	30.32

		(1)	(2)	(3)
NADAUN (ST)	T	23.76	35.57	13.77
	R	23.58	35.03	13.99
	U	27.97	46.95	7.85
SUJANPUR TIRA	T	20.54	35.62	7.95
	R	19.66	35.03	7.14
	U	26.71	39.29	14.16
HAMIRPUR	T	23.45	37.67	10.65
	R	21.85	34.78	11.00
	U	34.36	53.40	7.44
BORANJ ST		24.52	35.16	15.65
BARSAR		26.64	87.81	17.03
AMB	T	21.87	41.79	3.11
	R	21.77	41.65	3.09
	U	23.62	44.00	5.16
HAROLI ST		23.07	44.46	2.71
UNA T	T	24.71	46.10	3.21
	R	24.03	45.40	3.11
	U	27.39	48.69	3.62
BANGANA	T	23.78	41.11	6.63
GUMARWIN	T	31.28	41.54	21.78
	R	31.17	41.38	21.75
	U	36.79	48.62	23.15
BILASPUR SADAR	T	30.73	49.20	11.20
	R	30.57	48.99	11.51
	U	44.49	50.59	8.69
SRINAINA DEVIJI ST	T	31.49	46.45	14.91
	R	31.48	46.37	15.15
	U	31.23	49.61	1.69
JOGINDER NAGAR	T	36.94	46.22	24.30
	R	34.86	45.46	29.88
	U	37.39	57.14	13.72
LADBANS (ST)		39.31	36.57	41.47
SANDHOL (ST)		36.60	37.52	37.66

(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.22	40.78	28.41	50.82	49.25	52.27	-77.22
34.20	40.46	35.50	50.82	49.25	52.27	-81.06
36.06	54.67	8.61	-	-	-	128.32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.28	43.88	11.35	-	-	-	-30.70
22.70	43.68	2.18	-	-	-	14.87
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.12	47.46	2.43	-	-	-	-31.10
25.07	47.55	2.52	-	-	-	-41.60
25.66	46.49	3.00	-	-	-	82.39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39.69	45.45	33.80	50.51	52.40	48.68	- 1.27
39.66	45.31	34.30	-	-	-	- 1.83
41.48	52.86	24.67	-	-	-	30.88
41.88	54.70	27.76	53.97	61.80	45.00	-35.22
42.95	55.12	29.81	55.34	62.00	47.94	-38.51
32.30	51.32	7.28	41.26	60.19	13.69	4.11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39.71	46.66	33.00	56.26	54.29	58.11	- 9.85
39.71	46.00	34.00	56.77	54.06	59.28	-11.25
39.76	58.15	10.24	43.98	59.05	23.45	18.29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

		(1)	(2)	(3)
SARKAGHAT (T)		28.69	39.42	19.14
MANDI SADAR	T	31.50	41.14	16.49
	R	31.12	44.91	17.37
	U	33.48	52.29	9.70
SUNDER NAGAR	T	33.84	49.28	17.15
	R	35.25	49.40	20.48
	U	29.27	48.61	5.26
CHCHYOT (ST)		64.46	70.12	58.81
CHCHYOT (T)		53.38	46.27	40.37
KARSOG		46.29	55.35	36.95
BALICHOWKI		55.36	62.59	47.77
KULU	T	43.27	54.65	30.53
	R	44.08	54.29	32.98
	U	37.54	56.93	10.42
BANJAR T		43.63	59.03	27.64
ANI		44.81	54.06	35.04
NIRMAND		52.74	56.82	48.49
UDAIPUR (ST)	R	52.60	62.41	40.60
LAHOUL	R	58.66	64.68	51.41
SPITI	R	61.07	66.55	53.15
SEONI	R	32.58	45.59	20.19
SIMLA	T	40.54	58.51	18.66
	R	40.34	54.62	24.11
	U	40.73	60.28	11.74
THEOG	T	44.24	54.18	35.69
	R	44.28	53.91	34.37
	U	42.67	62.39	12.17
KUMARSAIN (ST)	R	42.69	53.92	30.49
RAMPUR	T	48.88	56.94	39.96
	R	49.73	57.25	41.67
	U	38.04	53.59	11.28
NANKHARI	R	48.47	52.88.	44.02
ROHRU	T	56.05	59.39	52.47
	R	56.21	59.17	53.06
	U	50.90	65.53	29.23

(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
39.42	42.80	37.21	54.88	50.42	58.99	-25.41
40.67	52.77	27.17	52.12	57.72	53.06	- 3020
41.25	52.14	30.66	59.04	58.72	59.38	- 0.63
37.85	55.70	6.52	33.60	52.09	9.90	-17.46
35.71	58.36	7.94	56.60	59.50	53.70	13.75
34.24	56.50	9.38	59.29	61.13	57.93	33.03
39.32	62.33	3.72	37.77	49.45	24.82	-27.39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.43	60.00	11.22	67.12	67.83	66.47	-37.30
47.32	88.26	30.78	63.04	66.37	59.51	25.26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45.04	58.46	29.92	65.69	66.66	64.60	27.82
45.94	58.74	32.000	66.62	67.12	66.08	25.02
37.12	56.32	9.60	37.78	56.01	14.11	58.36
40.82	76.85	23.06	-	-	-	5.69
45.98	60.32	30.25	-	-	-	23.06
51.26	58.40	43.81	-	-	-	24.97
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66.37	67.88	64.56	69.05	69.61	68.01	-24.91
61.04	66.70	82.92	70.75	70.32	71.29	44.34
54.52	56.02	53.05	65037	63.85	66.91	-29.76
39.18	57.64	14.63	43.12	65.51	5. 56	-
42.48	49.73	0.70	-	-	-	-
38.28	59.25	6.49	43.12	65.51	5.56	-
52.37	62.09	42.18	69.33	71.01	67.39	1.47
52.64	62.14	4.90	-	-	-	1.17
43.07	60.84	54.07	-	-	-	13.98
45.84	55.76	34.84	-	-	-	7.14
52.32	61.30	41.27	60.87	61.58	60.12	-25.06
52.92	61.12	42.46	-	-	-	-26.70
40.18	87.26	8.91	-	-	-	19.35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.08	57.41	7.77	63.41	63.28	63.55	95.92
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

		(1)	(2)	(3)
JUBBAL	R	45.46	53.00	37.24
KOTKHAI	R	47.08	57.67	35.85
CHAUPAL		52.14	61.05	42.10
NERUA (ST)		59.55	63.69	54.66
ARKI	T	36.11	43.30	29.24
	R	36.35	43.26	29.94
	U	27.73	44.63	9.85
RAMSHER (ST)	R	38.15	52.80	23.32
NALAGARH	T	34.01	52.77	13.13
	R	33.93	52.56	13.41
	U	35.00	55.17	9.30
KASAULI	T	30.73	51.75	7.34
	R	29.04	49.85	6.64
	U	44.05	64.80	13.86
SOLAN	T	34.29	54.93	9.84
	R	34.19	54.88	10.30
	U	34.50	55.18	8.75
KANDAGHAT	R	37.35	50.78	23.49
RAJGARH	R	39.67	59.55	18.22
PACCHAD	T	49.69	57.63	41.13
	R	49.49	57.35	41.91
	U	41.46	66.41	10.26
NAHAN	T	30.40	49.81	8.19
	R	31.86	52.53	8.57
	U	28.05	45.50	7.56
RENUKA (ST)	R	47.16	57.69	28.41
SHALAI	R	47.62	64.43	27.27
POANTASHIB	T	35.59	55.46	12.17
	R	35.82	55.54	12.55
	U	31.71	33.94	5.79
HUNGRANG (ST)		56.99	62.29	51.43
POO		51.97	58.60	45.55
MORANG		54.56	59.22	49.90
KALPA		49.89	64.49	30.50
NACHAR		57.54	62.94	50.52
SANGLA		55.04	55.70	54.42

(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
54.34	58.29	50.15	69.05	67.52	62.17	4.36
50.15	57.24	42.90	65.62	69.56	60.92	10.03
60.00	67.00	51.78	68.24	71.66	63.50	-60.55
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39.35	50.19	29.02	61.14	61.62	60.66	14.84
39.67	50.30	29.58	61.92	61.98	61.86	14.81
28.77	46.88	8.82	37.34	52.05	18.85	16.19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.63	55.46	7.96	-	-	-	2.35
32.81	55.77	8.09	-	-	-	- 1.33
28.92	49.47	5.17	-	-	-	86.06
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.70	54.38	13.66	57.55	63.65	50.22	27.15
36.10	54.93	8.55	61.85	64.85	58.49	11.39
34.27	52.70	35.34	38.98	53.28	6.25	85.12
35.78	53.41	16.65	55.43	70.14	43.84	-62.03
41.31	64.72	16.38	-	-	-	15.21
48.00	58.45	31.35	66.64	70.89	61.79	40.03
45.37	58.50	32.14	-	-	-	41.53
35.80	58.52	9.80	-	-	-	8.31
31.31	52.20	7.14	47.25	60.11	30.88	27.04
33.47	56.24	7.92	54.22	62.27	44.39	28.01
28.07	46.33	5.94	36.00	56.78	7.59	25.31
49.79	69.35	29.67	64.04	71.75	54.72	10.94
55.82	68.40	41.41	-	-	-	- 0.10
38.41	59.38	14.36	54.28	68.71	41.60	20.21
38.64	59.49	14.92	54.83	64.91	42.49	19.04
33.58	57.30	1.42	56.49	58.39	11.08	48.30
65.18	70.43	58.71	-	-	-	- 5.54
57.83	67.36	47.10	69.51	68.19	70.79	- 4.97
60.42	64.22	56.60	-	-	-	6.13
63.76	70.53	54.12	63.39	63.39	63.39	- 8.02
57.48	63.98	50.87	69.72	71.60	67.08	32.13
61.67	60.52	62.87	-	-	-	- 0.28

Correlation Matrix

		X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5	X_6
X_1	r	1.000	0.028	0.69	0.72	-.06	-.54
	t		0.003	2.69	2.93	0.17	1.82
X_2	r		1.000	0.44	0.62	0.61	-
	t			1.38	2.23	1.37	-
X_3	r			1.000	0.99	0.27	0.53
	t				19.84	0.79	1.77
X_4	r				1.000	-0.25	-1.52
	t					0.73	1.72
X_5	r					1.000	0.21
	t						0.61
X_6	r						1.000
	t						

X_1 Percentage of Immigrants to total population

X_2 Percentage of Literates to total population

X_3 Percentage of Agricultural sector worker to total workers

X_4 Percentage of Non agricultural sector worker to total worker

X_5 Percentage of Growth rate of population

X_6 Sex ratio female per thousand male.

r = Correlation coverriance

t = test of significance.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS 1961

		Short Distance		
		Person	Male	Female
		(1)	(2)	(3)
HIMACHAL PRADESH				
	R - R	96.00	88.93	97.79
	R - U	2.78	7.87	1.47
	U - U	0.27	0.68	0.18
	U - R	0.95	2.52	0.56
CHAMBA				
	R - R	96.57	89.96	98.19
	R - U	2.04	5.52	1.17
	U - U	-	-	-
	U - R	1.39	4.52	0.64
MANDI				
	R - R	94.83	85.73	96.91
	R - U	3.74	10.85	2.12
	U - U	0.50	1.14	0.34
	U - R	0.93	2.28	0.63
BILASPUR				
	R - R	87.72	68.98	93.27
	R - U	7.76	20.23	4.08
	U - U	3.45	8.35	2.00
	U - R	1.07	2.44	0.65
SIMLA				
	R - R	88.30	75.78	92.96
	R - U	5.55	13.43	2.62
	U - U	3.05	5.44	2.16
	U - R	3.10	5.35	2.26

&&&

Medium Distance			Long Distance			Sex
Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Ratio
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
81.03	75.30	86.65	72.18	66.18	78.89	
10.07	14.01	5.20	12.23	17.88	5.90	
5.11	5.89	4.34	7.67	7.48	7.87	
3.79	4.80	2.81	7.92	8.46	7.34	
63.62	65.72	55.40	78.31	78.55	78.01	
15.74	16.73	11.87	4.62	4.93	4.23	
13.90	11.85	21.94	7.49	7.07	8.02	
6.74	5.70	10.79	9.58	9.45	9.74	
80.05	68.75	85.70	70.07	60.34	77.76	
9.87	16.56	6.52	13.63	19.30	9.15	
6.43	9.26	5.02	9.27	9.50	7.52	
3.65	5.43	2.76	7.03	8.86	5.57	
76.94	52.45	86.31	82.01	72.65	88.20	
13.43	30.00	7.08	8.64	14.59	4.70	
6.75	12.11	4.69	3.90	5.41	2.89	
2.88	5.44	1.92	5.45	7.35	4.21	
12.43	12.32	12.62	26.69	16.38	41.46	
60.38	64.02	53.82	48.06	59.85	31.18	
23.56	20.73	28.66	22.90	21.82	24.46	
3.63	2.93	4.90	2.35	1.95	2.90	

		(1)	(2)	(3)
SOLAN	R - R	94.57	85.54	97.20
	R - U	3.04	7.42	1.76
	U - U	1.91	5.89	0.75
	U - R	0.48	1.15	0.29
SIRMAUR				
	R - R	95.74	89.22	97.37
	R - U	2.53	6.48	1.45
	U - U	0.36	0.93	0.20
	U - R	1.35	3.37	0.78
KANGRA				
	R - R	95.14	85.87	97.14
	R - U	2.96	9.07	1.64
	U - U	0.67	1.[illegible]	0.43
	U - R	1.23	3.[illegible]	0.79

(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
85.50	83.75	88.03	71.16	68.08	75.34	
8.54	17.63	5.54	12.66	15.90	8.26	
2.74	2.84	2.59	6.53	6.38	6.73	
3.22	2.78	3.84	9.68	9.64	9.67	
78.72	68.63	87.60	61.38	60.16	62.76	
11.82	19.20	5.33	19.69	22.79	16.21	
6.49	8.30	4.90	12.36	10.20	14.78	
2.97	3.87	2.17	6.56	6.85	6.25	
65.20	52.08	75.56	62.94	45.79	77.71	
14.57	23.25	7.71	20.22	35.31	7.06	
7.62	9.35	6.25	7.87	9.62	6.36	
12.61	15.32	10.48	8.97	9.08	8.87	

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS 1971

HIMACHAL PRADESH		Short Distance		
		Person	Male	Female
		(1)	(2)	(3)
	R - R	92.79	83.98	95.19
	R - U	3.71	9.69	2.08
	U - U	0.64	1.53	0.42
	U - R	2.92	4.80	2.41
		100.00	100.00	100.00
CHAMBA				
	R - R	93.40	87.61	95.66
	R - U	3.50	7.20	2.05
	U - U	0.42	0.90	0.23
	U - R	2.68	4.29	2.06
		100.00	100.00	100.00
KANGRA				
	R - R	91.36	84.75	95.05
	R - U	3.28	8.26	2.14
	U - U	2.39	1.50	0.40
	U - R	2.97	5.49	2.41
		100.00	100.00	100.00
MANDI				
	R - R	89.76	76.13	93.32
	R - U	5.76	16.92	2.84
	U - U	1.07	2.77	0.63
	U - R	3.41	4.18	3.21
		100.00	100.00	100.00
KULU				
	R - R	92.36	81.24	95.72
	R - U	4.92	12.52	2.61
	U - U	0.54	1.15	0.35
		100.00	100.00	100.00

Medium Distance			Long Distance			Sex
Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Ratio
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
63.60	52.13	73.86	40.20	38.30	42.12	
21.00	30.50	12.52	17.88	21.16	14.55	
7.42	8.92	6.08	21.98	22.08	21.88	
7.98	8.45	7.54	19.94	18.46	21.45	
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
73.35	63.87	80.00	37.65	39.93	35.54	
8.50	13.34	5.10	20.76	23.24	18.46	
8.29	10.79	6.54	27.50	22.83	31.81	
9.86	12.00	8.36	14.09	14.00	14.19	
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
78.86	67.87	83.29	50.02	45.04	53.06	
4.22	8.99	2.30	7.33	8.54	6.58	
3.90	6.75	2.75	9.20	11.26	7.95	
13.02	16.38	11.66	33.45	35.16	32.41	
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
59.04	45.11	72.86	20.16	22.52	15.93	
28.66	40.16	17.19	33.14	34.20	31.21	
7.62	9.21	6.00	36.28	32.96	42.28	
4.68	5.52	3.95	10.42	10.32	10.58	
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
61.34	55.18	70.02	42.15	48.93	28.20	
23.19	27.48	17.13	13.85	13.04	15.50	
8.28	8.42	8.10	26.58	21.17	37.72	
7.19	8.92	4.75	17.42	16.86	18.58	
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

		(1)	(2)	(3)
LAHOUL & SPITI				
	R - R	99.68	99.08	99.81
	U - R	0.32	0.92	0.19
		100.00	100.00	100.00
BILASPUR				
	R - R	93.26	84.08	95.70
	[illegible]	3.96	10.86	2.12
	U - U	0.26	0.68	0.16
	U - R	2.52	4.38	2.02
		100.00	100.00	100.00
MAHASU				
	R - R	96.50	90.25	98.32
	R - U	2.24	6.61	0.97
	U - U	0.14	0.37	0.07
	U - R	1.12	2.77	0.64
		100.00	100.00	100.00
SIMLA				
	R - R	85.18	73.68	88.98
	R - U	5.15	12.74	2.63
	U - U	2.00	4.17	1.29
	U - R	7.67	9.41	7.10
		100.00	100.00	100.00
SIRMAUR				
	R - R	92.56	84.06	94.90
	R - U	3.58	9.31	2.00
	U - U	0.71	1.76	0.43
	U - R	3.15	4.87	2.67
		100.00	100.00	100.00
KINNAUR				
	R - R	99.64	98.96	99.82
	U - R	0.36	1.04	0.18

(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
76.86	82.16	61.97	83.02	85.20	63.00	
23.14	17.84	38.03	16.98	14.80	37.00	
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
80.89	66.45	85.94	35.98	43.54	28.97	
8.32	18.11	4.89	11.38	14.30	8.23	
4.84	8.95	3.41	17.33	18.32	16.42	
5.95	6.49	5.76	35.31	23.84	46.38	
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
74.58	69.26	80.16	55.46	59.73	48.19	
10.32	14.38	6.05	12.60	12.65	12.52	
3.77	3.90	3.63	15.38	12.84	19.69	
11.33	12.46	10.16	16.56	14.78	19.60	
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
33.42	19.80	49.66	22.54	15.42	30.22	
49.35	62.47	33.71	30.02	36.93	22.55	
14.00	15.19	12.58	38.64	37.65	39.72	
3.23	2.54	4.05	8.80	10.00	7.51	
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
69.48	64.49	74.62	50.55	53.07	47.82	
9.94	12.22	7.61	18.71	18.05	19.42	
9.55	10.33	8.74	19.94	16.85	23.30	
11.03	12.96	9.03	10.80	12.03	9.46	
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
89.79	91.12	83.95	72.02	75.47	57.25	
10.21	8.88	16.05	27.98	24.53	42.75	
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY

HIMACHAL PRADESH		Total migrants			Primary Sector		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Within the district (S.D.)	R - R	90.00	82.54	93.17	94.14	94.51	94.00
	R - U	3.64	8.19	0.70	5.16	3.72	5.68
	U - U	1.25	2.87	0.20	0.07	0.25	0.01
	U - R	6.11	6.40	5.93	0.63	1.52	0.31
		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Within the State (M.D.)	R - R	64.05	49.15	92.82	93.45	47.90	97.90
	R - U	13.90	19.86	2.38	15.40	48.44	1.96
	U - U	8.16	11.14	2.22	0.48	1.56	0.04
	U - R	13.89	19.85	2.38	0.67	2.10	0.10
Between States (L.D.)	R - R	33.15	31.26	41.64	55.94	52.00	71.74
	R - U	28.47	29.11	26.64	40.43	48.88	27.01
	U - U	25.11	25.68	23.36	2.15	2.57	0.46
	U - R	13.27	13.95	8.36	1.48	1.68	0.79
CHAMBA DISTRICT							
S.D.	R - R	87.17	85.43	97.92	98.53	97.26	99.35
	R - U	4.43	4.64	1.09	0.85	1.22	0.60
	U - U	1.54	1.79	0.21	0.09	0.23	-
	U - R	6.86	8.14	0.78	0.53	1.29	0.05

Secondary Sector			Trade, Commerce, Transport, Storage			Other sources		
Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
73.31	71.01	91.65	63.00	62.79	69.35	64.69	65.33	60.59
7.85	8.48	3.82	9.98	10.11	6.18	11.67	11.03	15.86
5.38	6.00	1.34	5.63	5.60	6.45	6.80	6.76	7.78
13.46	14.51	3.19	21.39	21.50	18.02	16.83	16.88	15.77
43.01	42.14	50.15	29.69	29.47	37.10	37.26	38.28	27.25
21.38	19.30	38.36	13.73	13.53	20.31	19.38	19.88	14.43
10.56	11.05	6.55	17.14	17.24	14.06	17.80	16.36	31.85
25.05	27.51	4.94	39.44	39.76	28.53	25.56	25.48	26.47
30.49	30.00	42.75	17.60	17.52	24.35	20.92	22.04	12.88
22.23	21.97	28.70	21.72	21.79	16.52	26.51	27.66	17.61
29.80	30.21	19.39	36.74	36.68	41.74	36.91	35.16	52.68
17.48	17.82	9.16	23.94	24.01	17.39	15.66	15.14	16.83
70.40	68.30	86.07	57.66	57.95	50.00	61.31	62.62	52.87
6.06	6.64	1.74	5.94	6.00	4.17	10.02	8.72	18.39
4.62	5.01	1.74	3.75	3.90	-	6.09	5.87	7.47
18.92	20.05	10.45	32.65	32.15	45.83	22.57	22.79	21.27

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
M.D.	R - R	80.74	76.98	90.48	93.45	93.30	93.72
	R - U	10.30	11.51	7.18	5.65	5.35	6.24
	U - U	5.42	6.88	1.66	0.49	0.85	-
	U - R	3.54	4.63	0.68	0.41	0.50	0.04
L.D.	R - R	45.87	41.89	64.67	78.12	73.42	91.69
	R - U	16.60	17.77	11.11	18.97	22.78	7.97
	U - U	21.89	20.04	16.44	1.62	2.19	-
	U - R	15.64	17.30	7.78	1.29	1.61	0.34
KANGRA DISTRICT							
S.D.	R - R	80.66	83.60	78.54	82.86	94.38	78.61
	R - U	14.50	6.27	20.45	16.38	3.60	21.10
	U - U	1.37	2.95	0.23	0.10	0.35	0.01
	U - R	3.47	7.18	0.78	0.66	1.67	0.28
M.D.	R - R	50.16	41.56	79.37	83.28	72.30	91.75
	R - U	15.74	14.47	5.11	13.78	21.87	7.55
	U - U	6.92	8.95	3.08	2.03	3.96	0.55
	U - R	27.18	35.02	12.44	0.91	1.88	0.15
L.D.	R - R	34.67	33.18	48.11	36.24	33.10	53.60
	R - U	50.13	51.56	37.21	61.35	64.46	44.08
	U - U	11.13	11.15	11.06	1.38	1.53	0.55
	U - R	4.07	4.11	3.62	1.03	0.91	1.77

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
BILASPUR							
	R - R	90.89	82.80	96.95	97.01	92.88	98.93
	R - U	3.16	6.23	0.85	1.33	3.26	0.44
	U - U	0.62	1.25	0.14	0.06	0.13	0.02
	U - R	5.33	9.70	2.06	1.60	3.73	0.61
	R - R	92.63	56.29	98.54	98.20	82.82	99.19
	R - U	2.69	13.80	0.88	1.37	10.82	0.77
	U - U	2.40	15.24	0.30	0.20	3.39	-
	U - R	2.28	14.67	0.28	0.23	2.97	0.04
	R - R	40.18	31.64	69.85	56.37	37.16	77.78
	R - U	39.30	44.82	20.10	41.26	58.85	21.66
	U - U	12.92	14.45	7.60	0.92	1.50	0.28
	U - R	7.60	9.09	2.45	1.15	2.49	0.28
KINNAUR							
	R - R	99.44	98.05	99.88	99.60	98.08	99.92
	R - U	0.56	1.95	0.12	0.40	1.92	0.08
	R - R	75.58	74.92	81.70	80.92	44.30	84.75
	R - U	24.42	25.08	18.30	19.08	65.70	15.25
	R - R	63.04	61.10	93.75	67.20	63.82	80.40
	R - U	36.96	38.90	6.25	32.80	36.18	19.60

(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
48.62	43.51	85.07	37.50	37.50	-	34.88	35.55	28.28
24.59	27.62	2.99	24.10	24.10	-	24.86	24.62	27.27
15.60	16.11	11.94	24.70	24.70	-	23.84	23.29	29.29
11.19	12.76	-	13.70	13.70	-	16.42	16.54	15.16
27.74	27.74	25.00	30.36	30.36	-	14.74	17.23	4.03
15.24	16.13	-	15.66	15.66	-	14.44	13.48	18.55
32.32	32.90	24.00	31.81	31.81	-	45.74	43.26	56.45
24.70	23.23	50.00	22.17	22.17	-	25.08	26.03	20.97
82.78	81.16	93.19	66.94	66.68		70.74	71.21	68.52
6.47	6.91	3.69	9.84	10.00	10.21	10.82	9.52	13.46
2.89	3.26	0.57	5.17	5.15		6.82	7.08	5.62
7.86	8.67	2.55	18.05	18.17		12.23	12.19	12.40
54.11	47.08	80.68	40.62	40.94	30.00	55.46	67.21	40.09
20.18	23.33	7.95	34.12	34.86	10.00	14.25	13.30	22.64
5.25	5.83	4.55	18.17	17.20	50.00	22.63	21.77	30.19
20.46	23.76	6.82	7.09	7.00	10.00	7.66	7.72	7.08
42.29	40.98	68.67	24.02	23.50	28.57	31.82	32.23	28.14
43.98	45.30	17.47	43.30	43.79	10.67	41.15	42.48	29.21
9.15	9.16	9.04	23.94	23.94	23.81	20.98	19.52	34.12
4.58	4.56	4.82	8.74	8.77	7.19	6.05	5.76	8.53

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
MAHASU DISTRICT							
	R - R	95.95	89.14	99.15	98.73	96.18	99.49
	R - U	2.21	5.76	0.82	1.02	3.06	0.40
S.D.	U - U	0.32	0.93	0.03	0.01	0.05	-
	U - R	1.52	4.17	0.30	0.24	0.71	0.11
	R - R	70.34	62.89	90.87	86.89	78.68	95.54
	R - U	21.96	20.65	6.41	11.68	18.73	4.24
M.D.	U - U	6.40	6.81	1.74	0.69	1.34	-
	U - R	7.00	9.87	0.98	0.74	1.25	0.21
	R - R	51.98	47.98	70.82	78.91	75.83	87.98
	R - U	28.25	30.25	16.90	20.01	22.86	11.66
L.D.	U - U	11.66	12.65	6.14	0.55	0.70	0.12
	U - R	8.11	9.12	2.24	0.53	0.61	0.24
SIMLA							
	R - R	81.81	70.38	95.42	97.01	93.87	99.18
	R - U	6.79	10.86	1.95	2.26	4.85	0.47
S.D.	U - U	4.36	6.87	1.37	0.25	0.44	0.12
	U - R	7.04	11.89	1.26	0.48	0.84	0.23
	R - R	19.83	18.47	27.86	53.45	68.21	21.48
	R - U	8.99	3.92	38.93	29.84	9.05	74.88
M.D.	U - U	19.77	20.82	13.57	4.36	5.91	0.99
	U - R	51.41	56.79	19.64	12.35	16.83	2.65

(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
82.28	78.71	95.47	56.56	55.55	74.29	59.30	60.20	50.31
7.37	8.70	2.47	9.45	9.50	8.57	13.01	12.05	22.64
0.70	0.89	-	2.90	2.90	2.86	4.28	4.02	6.92
9.65	11.70	2.06	31.09	32.05	14.28	23.41	23.73	20.13
60.51	58.65	86.46	30.20	29.55	57.13	31.25	32.95	19.42
11.97	13.35	5.21	17.11	17.18	14.29	16.30	16.70	13.59
11.11	13.35	-	25.16	25.43	14.29	29.90	28.05	42.72
16.41	17.65	8.33	27.53	27.84	14.29	22.55	22.30	24.27
45.37	45.34	50.00	23.90	23.77	75.00	20.00	21.55	4.65
28.09	27.95	50.00	31.25	32.07	-	48.30	52.46	6.98
17.59	17.70	-	29.78	30.19	25.00	19.36	14.52	67.44
8.95	9.01	-	15.07	15.47	-	12.34	11.47	20.93
97.48	96.85	100.00	99.20	99.20	-	98.56	98.68	97.14
2.52	3.15	-	0.80	0.80	-	1.44	1.32	2.86
81.49	81.48	80.77	25.74	25.74	-	73.57	73.83	86.95
18.51	18.52	19.23	74.26	74.26	-	26.43	26.17	13.05
69.28	69.28	-	57.81	100.00	-	57.82	58.04	33.34
30.72	30.72	-	42.19	-	-	42.18	41.96	66.66

			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
L.D.		R - R	11.82	11.29	17.29	61.34	58.44	79.07
		R - U	8.84	8.53	12.10	21.21	22.11	15.70
		U - U	50.86	50.53	54.16	11.25	12.71	2.33
		U - R	28.47	29.65	16.45	16.20	6.74	2.90
SIRMAUR								
S.D.	(a)	R - R	91.13	83.24	98.42	97.52	93.80	99.78
		R - U	4.22	8.01	0.70	1.75	4.88	0.16
		U - U	1.26	2.28	0.33	0.07	0.19	-
		U - R	3.39	6.47	0.55	0.66	1.63	0.06
M.D.	(b)	R - R	55.38	50.84	67.63	85.76	80.03	94.39
		R - U	25.87	27.48	21.53	11.91	16.17	5.49
		U - U	12.64	15.45	5.05	1.51	2.51	-
		U - R	6.11	6.23	5.79	0.82	1.29	0.12
L.D.	(c)	R - R	58.62	58.33	61.25	82.55	80.76	90.61
		R - U	16.85	17.36	12.19	13.25	14.58	7.27
		U - U	13.62	13.54	14.38	4.39	1.88	0.82
		U - R	10.91	10.77	12.19	2.65	2.84	1.82
MANDI								
	(a)	R - R	89.84	74.49	98.17	97.77	94.06	98.88
		R - U	2.73	6.25	0.82	1.31	3.58	0.62
		U - U	2.01	5.40	0.18	0.08	0.32	0.01
		U - R	5.42	13.86	0.83	0.84	2.04	0.49

(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
12.51	12.38	13.28	24.84	25.08	4.76	16.84	3.56	57.97
9.68	8.78	22.66	6.04	6.08	2.38	5.24	5.65	3.94
41.47	41.90	36.72	37.00	36.64	66.67	54.61	62.71	29.52
36.34	37.34	27.34	32.12	32.20	26.19	23.31	28.08	8.57
81.10	80.08	91.90	59.44	58.65	81.82	51.50	53.10	38.65
9.85	10.39	4.05	13.47	13.46	13.64	19.55	18.98	24.11
2.08	2.00	2.89	7.28	7.53	-	9.24	8.58	14.64
6.97	7.53	1.16	19.81	20.36	4.54	19.71	19.34	22.70
33.08	39.32	9.33	53.58	53.82	45.45	23.47	25.56	11.18
55.08	45.97	89.78	14.32	14.21	18.18	24.90	27.90	7.24
7.76	9.80	-	25.20	25.68	9.09	33.87	32.92	39.47
4.08	4.91	0.89	6.90	6.29	27.28	17.76	13.62	42.11
63.17	63.27	64.16	26.99	27.06	23.08	23.03	26.42	8.62
17.60	17.40	21.39	19.37	19.31	23.08	19.74	21.14	13.79
9.10	9.19	5.78	34.63	34.81	23.08	35.20	32.38	47.27
10.13	10.14	8.67	19.01	18.82	30.76	22.03	20.06	30.32
50.30	46.41	91.84	54.04	53.74	61.19	56.04	56.74	50.41
9.08	9.86	0.70	6.05	6.18	2.99	10.88	10.15	16.74
14.58	15.73	2.33	6.29	6.30	5.98	8.56	8.24	11.09
26.04	27.80	5.13	33.62	33.78	29.84	24.52	24.87	21.76

			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	(b)	R - R	57.87	44.72	90.50	87.85	76.99	95.56
		R - U	9.16	11.21	4.05	8.95	16.58	3.52
		U - U	10.70	13.60	3.52	1.41	3.22	0.13
		U - R	22.27	30.47	1.93	1.79	3.21	0.79
	(c)	R - R	14.26	13.49	31.59	46.97	47.12	46.22
		R - U	21.56	21.08	32.34	49.56	48.80	53.33
		U - U	44.04	44.65	30.35	2.44	2.83	0.45
		U - R	20.14	20.78	5.72	1.03	1.25	-
KULU								
	(a)	R - R	92.30	79.27	98.33	97.39	90.65	99.53
		R - U	2.93	7.36	0.89	1.66	5.87	0.32
		U - U	0.95	2.50	0.23	0.10	0.427	-
		U - R	3.82	10.87	0.55	0.85	3.06	0.15
	(b)	R - R	67.73	57.30	86.09	86.92	79.47	97.38
		R - U	12.53	14.88	4.82	7.24	10.73	2.34
		U - U	9.43	11.06	3.75	2.61	4.47	-
		U - R	14.21	16.76	5.34	3.23	5.33	0.28
	(c)	R - R	44.54	46.55	22.22	37.02	37.67	30.00
		R - U	21.83	20.82	36.75	48.09	46.04	70.00
		U - U	25.27	24.39	30.77	11.91	13.02	-
		U - R	8.36	8.23	10.26	2.98	3.27	-

(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
34.38	33.17	61.21	35.34	35.15	41.18	34.00	33.70	36.90
05.65	5.80	2.42	8.44	7.95	23.53	17.44	18.25	9.52
14.97	14.87	30.30	22.54	22.60	20.59	21.76	20.15	37.50
45.00	46.76	6.07	33.68	34.30	14.71	26.80	27.90	16.08
8.02	8.03	6.85	11.48	11.52	-	10.48	9.84	17.35
13.45	13.62	-	15.55	15.49	33.33	35.90	38.87	4.08
52.61	52.22	84.94	54.67	54.62	66.67	40.17	38.11	62.24
25.92	26.13	8.21	18.30	18.37	-	13.45	13.18	16.33
72.52	63.36	89.24	48.74	47.14	60.38	77.71	58.99	92.46
5.48	6.03	4.46	12.36	12.50	7.55	7.74	12.09	4.31
4.27	4.74	3.41	11.67	11.46	16.98	2.69	5.47	0.50
17.73	25.87	2.89	27.23	28.90	15.09	11.86	23.45	2.73
45.22	44.68	51.43	34.77	33.80	50.00	60.06	59.74	62.03
17.57	18.36	8.57	17.83	18.02	14.81	12.27	12.43	11.28
11.56	11.73	9.52	15.17	15.90	3.70	14.71	14.47	16.17
25.65	25.23	30.48	32.23	32.28	31.49	12.96	13.36	10.52
26.03	28.27	7.14	25.82	24.65	63.63	58.61	61.15	18.96
16.60	15.19	28.57	14.13	14.28	9.09	19.92	18.87	36.21
33.58	33.33	35.72	46.20	47.06	18.18	18.15	16.78	39.66
23.79	23.21	28.57	13.85	14.01	9.10	3.32	32.00	5.17

(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
82.32	81.74	88.77	76.42	76.22	84.62	74.67	75.10	70.64
8.71	8.87	6.95	11.45	11.54	7.69	10.85	10.83	11.06
1.66	1.80	-	2.20	2.25	-	2.70	2.68	2.97
7.31	7.59	4.28	9.93	9.99	7.69	11.78	11.39	15.33
57.96	56.96	73.33	47.70	51.19	32.26	49.38	51.15	27.56
14.98	14.70	19.26	17.38	18.26	29.03	28.86	28.53	32.86
8.64	9.01	2.96	9.87	10.51	9.68	13.05	11.75	28.96
18.42	19.33	4.45	25.05	26.44	29.03	8.72	8.57	10.62
31.20	30.78	37.31	22.98	22.97	25.00	29.95	30.90	20.51
22.67	20.90	47.76	24.19	24.17	25.00	49.41	51.11	31.41
27.87	28.89	13.43	27.73	27.64	50.00	13.87	11.93	33.97
18.26	19.43	1.50	25.10	25.22	-	6.77	6.06	14.11
56.85	56.12	66.18	40.76	41.04	31.58	34.89	36.18	26.10
16.06	15.24	26.47	19.54	19.50	21.05	19.30	18.46	25.00
7.50	7.85	2.94	15.27	15.09	21.05	19.25	18.09	27.17
19.59	20.79	4.41	24.43	24.37	26.32	26.56	27.27	21.73
19.09	28.57	32.00	8.56	8.59	6.78	8.00	8.06	7.54
4.33	4.18	8.00	1.70	1.66	3.39	2.95	2.82	4.10
18.10	17.54	32.00	18.57	18.57	-18.64	29.06	28.06	37.87
58.48	59.71	30.00	71.17	71.18	71.19	59.99	61.06	50.49

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
LAHOUL & SPITI							
	R - R	99.44	98.06	99.92	99.92	99.43	100.00
	R - U	0.56	1.94	0.08	0.08	0.57	-
	R - R	51.55	52.61	47.72	66.52	64.38	71.05
	R - U	48.45	47.39	52.28	33.48	35.62	28.95
	R - R	41.40	40.84	57.89	72.72	64.00	100.00
	R - U	58.60	59.16	42.11	27.28	36.00	-

(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
96.79	96.85	96.55	89.74	88.73	100.00	98.94	98.69	100.00
3.21	3.15	3.45	10.26	11.27	-	1.06	1.31	-
47.40	98.55	44.63	61.95	64.50	50.00	56.79	56.60	75.00
52.60	1.45	65.37	38.05	35.50	50.00	43.21	43.40	25.00
22.72	22.80	22.22	41.66	41.66	-	42.08	42.51	50.00
77.28	77.20	77.78	59.34	59.34	-	57.92	57.49	50.00