



Census of India 2011

Provisional Population Totals

PUNJAB



Seema Jain
of the Indian Administrative Services
Director of Census Operations,
Punjab

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Designed by

National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad

Printed by

Chimera Designs

SCO 181-182, Sector 8-C, Chandigarh

Published by

Directorate of Census Operations Punjab

Data Product No.: 03-001-2011-Cen-Book (E)

Price: (Inland): ₹ 225 (Foreign) £ 8.50 \$13.00

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Shivraj V. Patil
Governor of Punjab
and
Administrator
Union Territory, Chandigarh



RAJ BHAVAN
CHANDIGARH

March 29, 2011



MESSAGE

It is a matter of immense gratification that the Census of India 2011 has been successfully completed in Punjab. I congratulate every official of the State Government who have rendered their services for this great task. I also would like to make a special mention for the people of Punjab for their active cooperation in the successful completion of this endeavour of great national importance.

I congratulate them for the great efforts undertaken in bringing out this prestigious publication. I am sure that the demographic trends provided in this paper would be of great utility to the planners, administrators and the scholars alike, and urge upon them to make its optimum use till the final results become available.

(Shivraj V. Patil)



PARKASH SINGH BADAL
Chief Minister, Punjab



MESSAGE

I am pleased to learn that the Census of India, 2011 in Punjab has been successfully completed. Population Census is a joint venture of the Central and the State Government for which the State machinery was fully geared up by setting up a well established field hierarchy and is rated as one of the biggest administrative exercise.

I have been apprised that as many as 55,303 Census functionaries drawn from various departments of the Government, working under the supervision of Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners of Municipal Corporations, as the Principal Census Officers, visited each and every household to collect information pertaining to each member in the household of Punjab. Services rendered by the officials associated with this gigantic task are really praise worthy. The people of Punjab also deserve all appreciation for their participation, involvement and support in the completion of Census Operations in the State.

It is also heartening to note that the Directorate of Census Operations, Punjab has brought out Paper-1 of 2011 giving Provisional Population Totals in respect of total population of Punjab by sex, population in the age group of 0-6 years, number of literates and illiterates in Punjab and its constituent districts. The provisional data released will be very useful for the government as well as for the non-government agencies till the final results become available. I urge upon the user agencies to make the best use of data released by the Census organization and further rich their mandates.

I heartily congratulate the Director Census, Punjab and the entire staff of the Census Directorate for their hard work done with utmost sincerity, dedication and commitment for the successful completion of the entire Census operations in the State and release of 'Provisional Population totals, Paper-1 of 2011' in record time.

(Parkash Singh Badal)

S. C. Agrawal
ਐਸ. ਸੀ. ਅਗਰਵਾਲ



Chief Secretary to Govt. of Punjab
Chandigarh - 160 001

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Dated 14/3/11

MESSAGE


Decadal Population Census taking in India is regarded as one of the biggest administrative exercises. It is a joint venture of the Central and the State Government for which a well established field hierarchy is set up. The wealth of information collected through Census – the state of housing, amenities available to and assets owned by the households, socio – economic, cultural and demographic characteristics of population – makes Indian Census the richest and invaluable source of data for policy-makers, planners, administrators, scholars and other data users.

Population Census in India is conducted in two phases. In Punjab, the first phase, viz; 'Houselisting Operations' was successfully completed during 1st May to 15th June, 2010. The preparation of National Population Register was an additional feature of the first phase. The second phase namely, 'Population Enumeration' has been successfully completed in the State during 9th to 28th February, 2011, followed by a revisional round from 1st to 5th March. It provides a snapshot of population as on 00.00 hrs of 1st March, 2011 which is the reference moment for Census of India 2011.

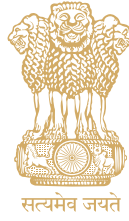
Timeliness is the essence of this entire exercise. The entire field work has been completed in about three weeks time and provisional data on some key items namely; population by sex, child population in the age group 0 – 6 years, number of literates and illiterates for the State and its constituent districts has been presented in public domain through a publication entitled 'Provisional Population Totals, Paper - 1 of 2011'. I am sure that the demographic trends provided in this paper would be of great utility to the planners, administrators and the scholars alike till the final results become available.

I congratulate Smt. Seema Jain, IAS, Director of Census Operations, Punjab and officers & staff members of the Directorate for the earnest efforts made by them in successful completion of the entire work and bringing out Paper - 1 of 2011.

I also express my deep gratitude to all the functionaries of Punjab Government who were associated with the work of Census of India 2011 in Punjab. The cooperation extended by the people of Punjab in accomplishment of this mammoth task of great national importance is gratefully acknowledged.


(S.C. Agrawal)

डॉ० च० चन्द्रमौलि
Dr. C. CHANDRAMOULI



भारत के महारजिस्ट्रार एवं जनगणना आयुक्त
गृह मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India
Ministry of Home Affairs
Government of India

MESSAGE

The Census in India is an elaborate and complex exercise jointly executed by both the Central and the State Governments. It is the most elaborate data gathering exercise in the country undertaken once in ten years.

Population Census is the total process of collecting, compiling, analyzing, disseminating demographic, economic and social data of all persons in the country pertaining at a specific time. Thus, the study of population covers not only the number of people and its relation to current and potential resources but also the characteristics of the population and their relations to the society and economy of the State. Undisputedly, in the area of population statistics the population census is the most comprehensive source of information and the population statistics collected through the Census form an important and integral component of the set of 'core statistics'.

The data collected through Census, when released, is presented in public domain in the form of reports, tables, data sheets, maps, CDs, etc for use by a large fraternity of data users both within and outside the country. The galaxy of data users within the country primarily includes government departments, educational institutions, voluntary organizations, corporate houses, research scholars, individual data users, etc. Evidently, the Census organization is a rich source of data and the user agencies need to make an optimum use of the data released.

The entire field activity of Census of India 2011 in the Country and all the States and Union territories was completed on 5th March, 2011. Upholding the highest traditions of professionalism in the Census of India, the 'Provisional Population Totals' at the national level have been released within a month's time of completion of the field activity. I am very happy to note that the Directorate of Census Operations, Punjab is releasing Provisional Population Totals, Paper - 1 of 2011. This publication is beautifully and comprehensively illustrated. I am sure that the demographic trends provided in this paper would be of great utility to the planners, administrators and scholars alike till the final results become available.

I take this opportunity to felicitate the State Government on this occasion and express my gratitude to the Hon'ble Governor, Punjab and Hon'ble Chief Minister, Punjab who have supported this endeavour all along in the State of Punjab. I also congratulate all officers of Government of Punjab working under the able guidance of Sh. S.C. Agrawal, IAS, Chief Secretary, Punjab, who have done a commendable job in accomplishing the task of Census taking in Punjab.

I congratulate Smt. Seema Jain, IAS, Director Census Operations, Punjab and all officers and staff in the Directorate for the earnest efforts made by them in successful completion of the entire work and bringing out this prestigious Paper -1 of 2011 in record time.

I also express my deep appreciation to all the Enumerators and Supervisors who were associated with the work of Census of India 2011 in Punjab and have worked beyond the call of duty to achieve this task. The cooperation extended by the people of Punjab in accomplishment of this mammoth task of great national importance is gratefully acknowledged.

Dr. C. Chadramouli, IAS
Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The journey of 15 months from December, 2009 till date during which time I have had the privilege of conducting Census-2011 in Punjab has been an extremely enriching and professionally rewarding one for me. I consider it a rare honour to be part of the world's largest peacetime exercise.

This report, as its title puts it succinctly, is the very first publication of 2011 Census and presents the provisional population figures for Punjab. With this, we bring into public domain what could be quickly compiled at charge/district level within less than a month of completion of the field operations. This data is based on the abstracts prepared by the approximately 55,000 enumerators. Therefore, not only is the scope of the paper limited, but the figures shall be put through greater scrutiny and processed further before they are confirmed as final. This paper furnishes the population totals and details of some demographic characteristics namely, Sex Ratio including 0-6 years, literacy, density of population etc. up to the district level only. This will be followed by more publications in the series containing provisional data on rural-urban composition and work characteristics of the population. Thereafter, detailed publications of 2011 Census will be brought out presenting the entire spectrum of demographic, ethnic, social and economic characteristics of the population. These shall be of immense utility to the administrators, policy-makers, planners and researchers et al.

We are fortunate to have Dr. C. Chandramouli, IAS, at the helm as the Registrar General-cum-Census Commissioner of India, who gave his unstinting support, mature advice, and inspiring leadership at every stage, for which we all are grateful to him. He has been an unending source of inspiration, leadership and encouragement for me – my deep gratitude to him for having reposed so much trust and responsibility in me. Census-2011 would be remembered for the untiring efforts made by Registrar General, India to make qualitative improvements in almost all the aspects of the Census taking, especially with regard to making Census the most visible and happening activity during Feb 7th - 28th, establishing a direct connect with the new generation through technological interventions, establishing a partnership with the civil society and NGOs for training of Census Officers, Enumerators and Supervisors and for special focus on Disabilities and gender. I also acknowledge with thanks the valuable guidance, timely help and positive support given by all the officers of the ORGI.

Conduct of Census Operations was a massive exercise, which in Punjab has been successfully undertaken by a dedicated team of more than 60,000 persons. I would like to place on record the support extended by the Government of Punjab, especially with regard to placing the services of the entire field-hierarchy at the disposal of this exercise. I express my respectful gratitude to His Excellency, the Governor of Punjab and Hon'ble Chief Minister, Punjab for their blessings to us and messages to people of Punjab. I am also indebted to Sh S.C. Agrawal, IAS, Chief Secretary to Govt. Punjab whose professional approach, depth of knowledge and farsighted vision much ahead of the times have immeasurably helped the conduct of Census in Punjab. The Chief Secretary symbolized the commitment of the state government and actualized it through his keen perspective, quick decisions and able stewardship of the Census machinery at all times.

The mainstay of successful conduct of field operations were the enumerators and supervisors, bulk of whom are school teachers and employees of other government departments. They maintained the best

traditions of performing beyond the call of their duty and accomplished the task assigned with grace. They are indeed the frontline heroes of the Census operations. I record my appreciation of to all the Principal Census Officers, District/City Census Officers, Sub-Divisional Census Officers, Charge Officers, Special Charge Officers, Assistant Charge Officers, Deputy Economic and Statistical Officers and other officers/officials of the district administration who, within their respective jurisdictions, planned and implemented the entire houselisting operations and Population Enumeration end-to-end in a supremely competent manner. The rapport and administrative supervision maintained during the Census Operations by the Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners of Municipal Corporations, who were appointed as Principal Census Officers, has been quite exemplary. They displayed a great passion in executing the field operations despite their pre-occupation with other important affairs of the State. Many thanks are due to Sh. C. Roul, IAS, Sh. S.S.Rajput , IAS and Sh. S.K.Sharma, IAS who have been instrumental in giving legal backing to the Census through all the mandated notifications, decisions and sanctions .


All my colleagues in the Directorate have worked very hard with great sense of involvement and dedication in making this Census-2011 a complete success in record time. The Census Cell in the Directorate has truly burnt the midnight oil all through the conduct of Census and also for putting together this report. I gratefully acknowledge their contribution. My deep appreciation goes to Sh. K.S. Bhatnagar, Joint Director, Sh. Bhagirath Singh, Deputy Director, Sh. Madhav Shyam, Deputy Director, Sh. B.B. Jain, Research Officer and Sh. C.K. Dutta, Sh. Charanjeet Singh, Assistant Directors, Sh. Malkit Singh, S.I.Gr-I and Sh. Mansha Ram, S.I.Gr-II etc. who are the pillars of my office and deserve a special mention for working untiringly and with full dedication. I have learnt a lot from each one of them. Smt. Renu Bhagat, S.I.Gr-II, Sh. Ankush Sharma, Miss Suman, and Sh. Rajesh Kumar, Compilers and Sh. Satinder Pal Singh, LDC deserve special appreciation for their contribution to data compilation and preparation of CRC.

I am thankful to the Press, AIR, FM radio stations, other TV channels and State Public Relations Department and NGO's working in Disabilities Sector for giving wide publicity and coverage to the Census operations. Many thanks also to the Manager and staff of Government of India Press, Nilokheri for the timely execution of all the printing work. The Department of Posts and telegraphs delivered the entire logistics of dispatch and lifting of material from more than a thousand locations across Punjab and even outside. The NIC Punjab helped design and hosting of the Punjab website for Census.

The completion of this massive gigantic administrative operation has been possible by the spontaneous and willing help and cooperation received by us from one and all. This report is dedicated to all the people of Punjab, who happily opened their homes to our enumerators and ungrudgingly shared information. I sincerely hope that the data generated from this wealth of information shall contribute positively to making their lives better.

While acknowledging each and every person who has contributed immensely to this great exercise, there are many others whose quiet efficiency was remarkable. I am grateful to all those whose names may not have been specifically mentioned by me. However, may I apologize now for the inadvertent errors that may have slipped through this process of recording the entire wonderful journey; or for any omissions in acknowledgements. These failings are purely unintentional and solely mine alone.

Dated: March 31st, 2011


(Seema Jain, IAS)
Director Census Operations, Punjab.

THE CENSUS TEAM

(AS ON MARCH 1, 2011)



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Census Commissioner of India



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Chief Principal Census Officer &
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Mohamad Tayyab	Dalvinderjit Singh	Bathtawar Singh	

AND

All the Charge Census Officers (Tahsildars & EOs of Municipal Council, Nagar Panchayats and Cantonment Boards).

All the Special Charge Census Officers (Officers of Defence & Para Military Organizations)

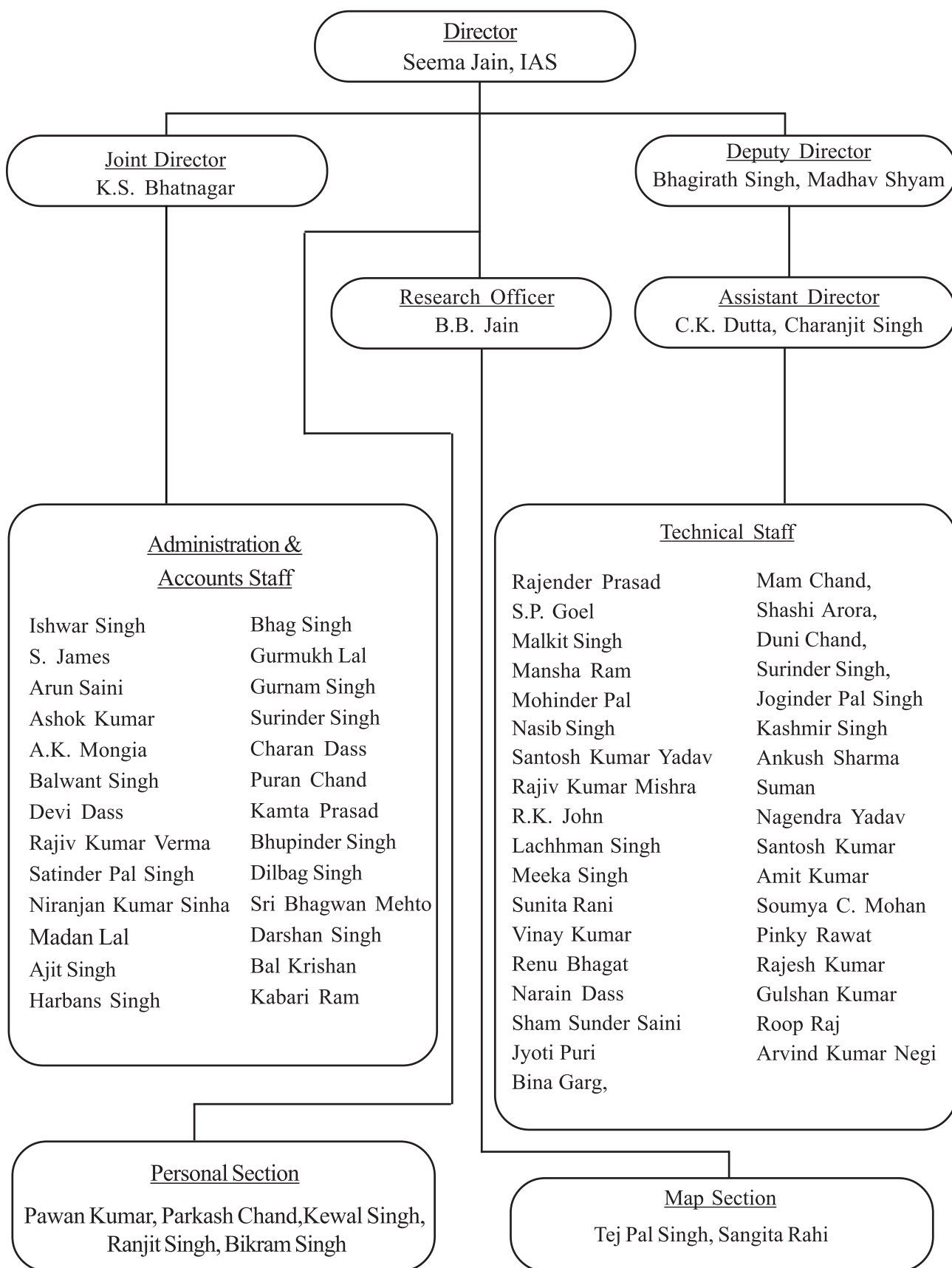
All the Assistant Charge Census Officers (Naib Tahsildars & Block Development & Panchayat Officers)

All the Master Trainers (Senior College Lecturers/Principals/Vice Principals etc.)

All the Supervisors (School Teachers & State Government/Local Government employees)

All the Enumerators (School Teachers & State Government/Local Government employees)

Directorate of Census Operations, Punjab Census 2011



Census of India 2011

Provisional

Population

Totals

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

PUNJAB

Number of Districts		20	
Area in sq. km.		50362	
Population	Persons	2,77,04,236	
	Males	1,46,34,819	
	Females	1,30,69,417	
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 2001-2011		Absolute	Percentage
	Persons	33,45,237	13.73
	Males	16,49,774	12.71
	Females	16,95,463	14.91
DENSITY OF POPULATION (per sq.km.)		550	
SEX RATIO (females per 1000 males)		893	
POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6		Absolute	Percentage to total population
	Persons	29,41,570	10.62
	Males	15,93,262	10.89
	Females	13,48,308	10.32
Literacy Rate		Absolute	Literacy rate
	Persons	1,89,88,611	76.7
	Males	1,06,26,788	81.5
	Females	83,61,823	71.3

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

INDIA & PUNJAB	India	Punjab
Population	1,210,193,422	27,704,236
Males	623,724,248	14,634,819
Females	586,469,174	13,069,417
Decadal Growth Rate 2001-2011 (Percent)	17.64	13.73
Sex Ratio (Number of Females per 1000 males)	940	893
Child Sex Ratio	914	846
Literacy Rate (Percent)	74.04	76.7
Male Literacy Rate	82.14	81.5
Female Literacy Rate	65.46	71.3
Density (Persons per sq.km)	382	550
PUNJAB (2001-2011)		
	2001	2011
Divisions	4	4
Districts	17	20
Tehsils	72	77
Towns:	157	217
(i) Statutory	139	143
(ii) Non-Statutory (Census Towns)	18	74
Villages	12,673	12,581

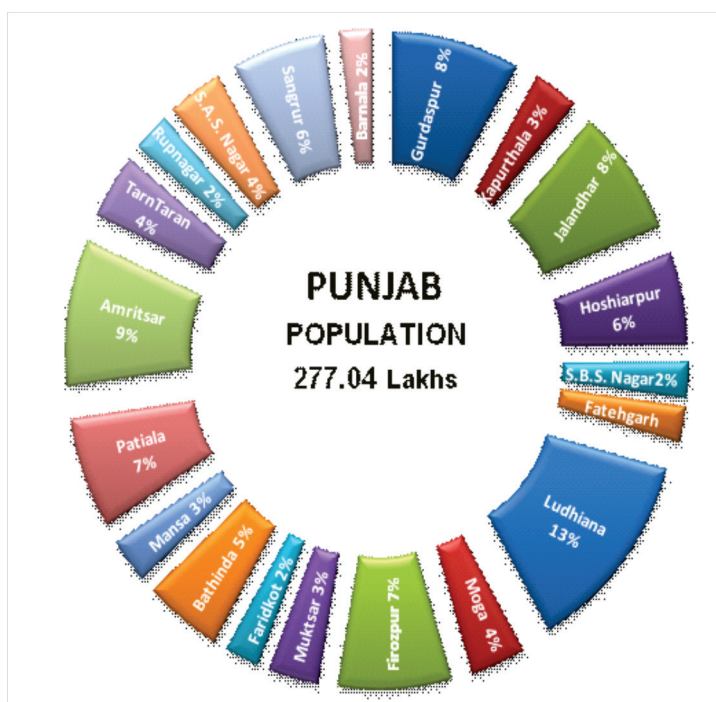
Figures at a Glance : India, State/Union Territories
Distribution of Population, Decadal Growht Rate, Sex-Ratio and Population Density

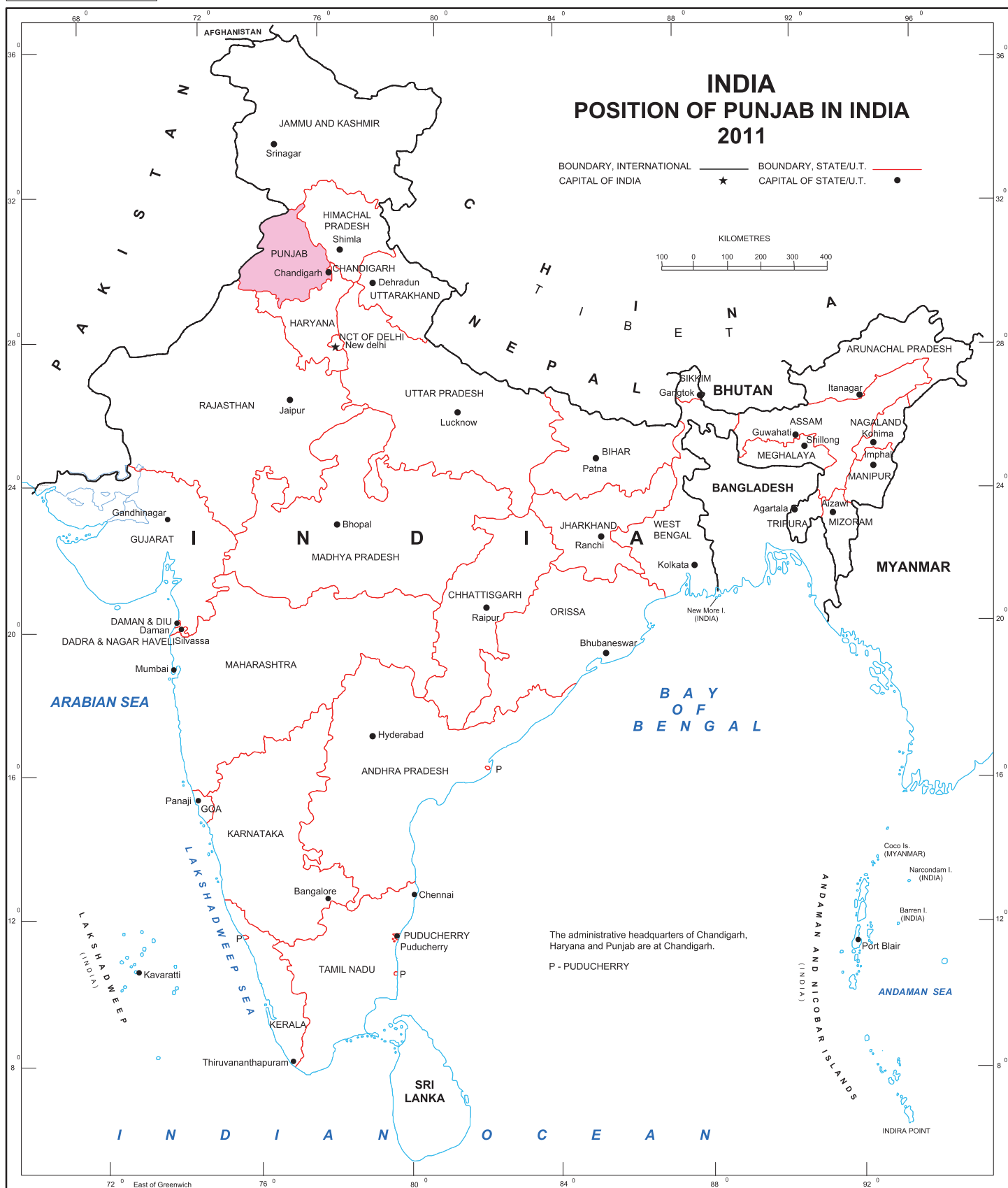
State Code	India/State	Population-2011			Percentage decadal growth rate of population		Sex-ratio (Number of Female per 1000 Males)		Population Density Per Sq.Km.	
		Persons	Male	Female	1991-01	2001-11	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	INDIA	1,21,01,93,422	62,37,24,248	58,64,69,174	21.54	17.64	933	940	325	382
1	Jammu & Kashmir	1,25,48,926	66,65,561	58,83,365	29.43	23.71	892	883	100	124
2	Himachal Pradesh	68,56,509	34,73,892	33,82,617	17.54	12.81	968	974	109	123
3	Punjab	2,77,04,236	1,46,34,819	1,30,69,417	20.10	13.73	876	893	484	550
4	Chandigarh	10,54,686	5,80,282	4,74,404	40.28	17.10	777	818	7900	9252
5	Uttarakhand	1,01,16,752	51,54,178	49,62,574	20.41	19.17	962	963	159	189
6	Haryana	2,53,53,081	1,35,05,130	1,18,47,951	28.43	19.90	861	877	478	573
7	NCT of Delhi	1,67,53,235	89,76,410	77,76,825	47.02	20.96	821	866	9340	11297
8	Rajasthan	6,86,21,012	3,56,20,086	3,30,00,926	28.41	21.44	921	926	165	201
9	Uttar Pradesh	19,95,81,477	10,45,96,415	9,49,85,062	25.85	20.09	898	908	690	828
10	Bihar	10,38,04,637	5,41,85,347	4,96,19,290	28.62	25.07	919	916	881	1102
11	Sikkim	6,07,688	3,21,661	2,86,027	33.06	12.36	875	889	76	86
12	Arunachal Pradesh	13,82,611	7,20,232	6,62,379	27.00	25.92	893	920	13	17
13	Nagaland	19,80,602	10,25,707	9,54,895	64.53	-0.47	900	931	120	119
14	Manipur	27,21,756	13,69,764	13,51,992	24.86	18.65	978	987	103	122
15	Mizoram	10,91,014	5,52,339	5,38,675	28.82	22.78	935	975	42	52
16	Tripura	36,71,032	18,71,867	17,99,165	16.03	14.75	948	961	305	350
17	Meghalaya	29,64,007	14,92,668	14,71,339	30.65	27.82	972	986	103	132
18	Assam	3,11,69,272	1,59,54,927	1,52,14,345	18.92	16.93	935	954	340	397
19	West Bengal	9,13,47,736	4,69,27,389	4,44,20,347	17.77	13.93	934	947	903	1029
20	Jharkhand	3,29,66,238	1,69,31,688	1,60,34,550	23.36	22.34	941	947	338	414
21	Orissa	4,19,47,358	2,12,01,678	2,07,45,680	16.25	13.97	972	978	236	269
22	Chhattisgarh	2,55,40,196	1,28,27,915	1,27,12,281	18.27	22.59	989	991	154	189
23	Madhya Pradesh	7,25,97,565	3,76,12,920	3,49,84,645	24.26	20.30	919	930	196	236
24	Gujrat	6,03,83,628	3,14,82,282	2,89,01,346	22.66	19.17	920	918	258	308
25	Daman & Diu	2,42,911	1,50,100	92,811	55.73	53.54	710	618	1413	2169
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,42,853	1,93,178	1,49,675	59.22	55.50	812	775	449	698
27	Maharashtra	11,23,72,972	5,83,61,397	5,40,11,575	22.73	15.99	922	925	315	365
28	Andhra Pradesh	8,46,65,533	4,25,09,881	4,21,55,652	14.59	11.10	978	992	277	308
29	Karnataka	6,11,30,704	3,10,57,742	3,00,72,962	17.51	15.67	965	968	276	319
30	Goa	14,57,723	7,40,711	7,17,012	15.21	8.17	961	968	364	394
31	Lakshadweep	64,429	33,106	31,323	17.30	6.23	948	946	1895	2013
32	Kerala	3,33,87,677	1,60,21,290	1,73,66,387	9.43	4.86	1058	1084	819	859
33	Tamil Nadu	7,21,38,958	3,61,58,871	3,59,80,087	11.72	15.60	987	995	480	555
34	Puducherry	12,44,464	6,10,485	6,33,979	20.62	27.72	1001	1038	2034	2598
35	Andaman& Nicobar Islands	3,79,944	2,02,330	1,77,614	26.90	6.68	846	878	43	46

CENSUS OF INDIA 2011: PUNJAB

HIGHLIGHTS

- Population of Punjab as on 00.00 hrs of 1st March 2011 is 27.7 million comprising 14.6 million males and 13.1 millions females.
- Punjab with total area of 50,362 sq.kms accounts for 1.5% of total area of the Country.
- Punjab constitutes 2.29% of India's total population.
- Punjab ranks 15th in terms of Population.
- Punjab (550) is more densely populated as compared to all India average (382).
- Ludhiana (975) is the most densely populated district of Punjab.
- Ludhiana with a population of 34.88 lakhs is the most populous and Barnala (5.96 lakhs) the least populous district in the State.
- Punjab has recorded a decadal growth rate of 13.73 percent during 2001-2011 as compared to 20.10 percent in 1991-2001.
- Sex ratio in Punjab has increased from 876 in 2001 to 893 in 2011. The sex ratio is the highest in Hoshiarpur (962).
- Child Sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 years in Punjab has increased from 798 in 2001 to 846 in 2011.
- Punjab with a literacy rate of 76.7 percent ranks 21st in the Country. Male and Female literacy rates are 81.5 and 71.3 percent respectively.
- Hoshiarpur remains the most literate (85.4%) district in Punjab.





The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

The external boundaries and coastlines of India agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by Survey of India.

The state boundaries between Uttarakhnad & Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & Jharkhand and Chattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh have not been verified by the Governments concerned.

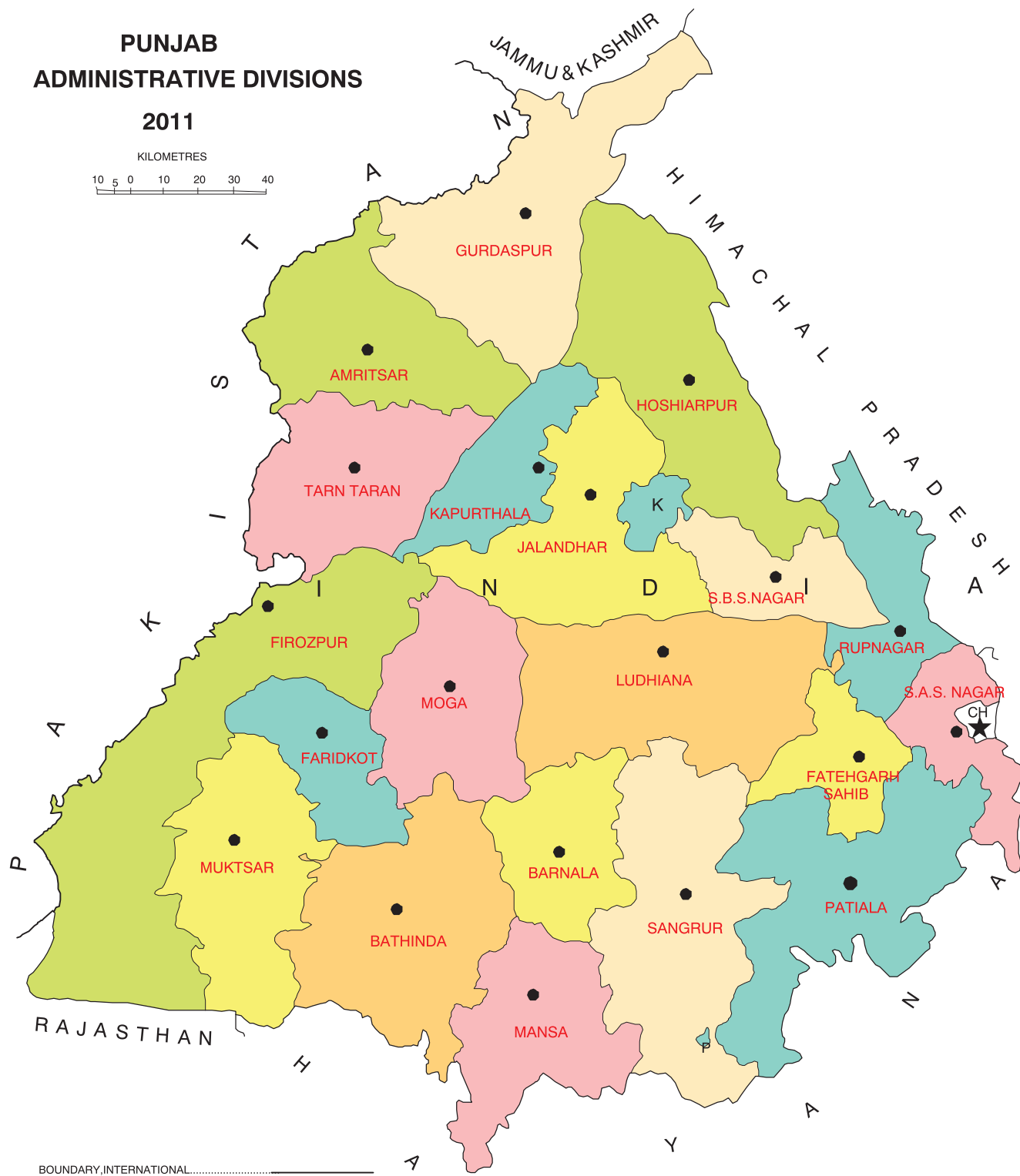
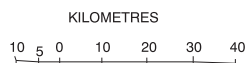
The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.

The interstate boundaries amongst Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on the map are as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971,* but have yet to be verified.

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PUNJAB ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

2011



BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL.....
 " STATE.....
 " DISTRICT.....
 HEADQUARTERS: STATE, DISTRICT..... ★ ●

POCKET FOR KAPURTHALA.....K
 POCKET FOR PATIALA.....P
 CH - CHANDIGARH

The administrative headquarters of punjab state is at Chandigarh

S.A.S.NAGAR - SAHIBZADA AJIT SINGH NAGAR
 S.B.S.NAGAR - SHAHEED BHAGAT SINGH NAGAR

1

Introductory Note



1

Introductory Note

Census 2011 marks a milestone in the history of Census taking in the country. The basic benchmark statistics on the state of human resources, demography, culture and economic structure at this crucial juncture of the country's history would be vital to guide and shape the future course of the Nation.

In a country like India, with multiethnic, multilingual, multicultural and multilevel society, the Census is much more than a mere head count of the population. It gives a snapshot of not only the demographic but also the economic, social and cultural profile of the country at a particular point of time. More often than not, it is the only available source of primary data at the level of the village and town (ward). It provides valuable information for planning and formulation of policies by the Government and is also used widely by National and International agencies, scholars, business persons, industrialists, and many more. In addition, the Census provides a basic frame for conduct of other surveys in the country. Any informed decision making that is based on empirical data is dependent on the Census. Democratic processes like the delimitation of electoral constituencies and affirmative action like reservation are also based on the basic data sets of the Census. No wonder therefore, that Census 2011 has adopted an apt tagline – “Our Census, Our Future”!



Enumeration of Hon'ble CM of Punjab

Rig Veda:	800-600 BC
Arthashastra:	321-296 BC
Ain-e-Akbari:	1595-96
1st systematic census conducted all over India (non synchronous):	1865-1872
First Synchronous Census conducted all over India:	1881
First Census of Independent India:	1951
2011 Census:	the 15th since 1872, 7th since Independence

What is a Population Census?

A population Census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well delimited part of a country.

Population is basic to the production and distribution of material wealth. In order to plan for, and implement, economic and social development, administrative activity or scientific research, it is necessary to have reliable and detailed data on the size, distribution and composition of population. The population Census is a primary source of these basic benchmark statistics, covering not only the settled population but also homeless persons and nomadic groups. Data from population Censuses should allow presentation and analysis in terms of statistics on persons and households and for a wide variety of geographical units, ranging from the country as a whole to small localities or city blocks.

HISTORY

The earliest references of Census taking in India can be traced back to the Mauryan period in Kautilaya's 'Arthashastra' (321-296 BC) and later during the Mughal period in the writings of Abul Fazl (1595-96) in the 'Ain-e-Akbari'. A systematic and modern population Census, in its present scientific form was conducted non synchronously between 1865 and 1872 in different parts of the country. This effort culminating in 1872 has been popularly labelled as the first population Census of India (the first synchronous Census in India was however conducted in 1881).

An unbroken chain of Censuses since then gives the Indian Census a unique historical legacy unparalleled in the world. Census 2011 is the fifteenth Census in this continuous series from 1872 and the seventh since Independence.



Enumeration of Hon'ble Deputy CM of Punjab

Reference Date and the Method of Census taking from 1872 to 2011 Census

Census	Reference	Date Method
1872	21st February	de facto (Non-Synchronous)
1881	17th February	de facto (Synchronous)
1891	26th February	de facto (Synchronous)
1901	1st March	de facto (Synchronous)
1911	10st March	de facto (Synchronous)
1921	18th March	de facto (Synchronous)
1931	26th February	de facto (Synchronous)
1941	1st March Extended	de facto (Synchronous)
1951	1st March Extended	de facto (Synchronous)
1961	1st March Extended	de facto (Synchronous)
1971	1st April Extended	de facto (Synchronous)
1981	1st March Extended	de facto (Synchronous)
1991	1st March Extended	de facto (Synchronous)
2001	1st March Extended	de facto (Synchronous)
2011	1st March Extended	de facto (Synchronous)

METHODOLOGY

Population Census taking in India is rated as the world's largest administrative exercise conducted once in a decade, following an extended *de facto* canvasser method. Under this approach, data is collected from every individual by visiting the household and canvassing the same questionnaire all over the country, over a period of three weeks. The count is then updated to the reference date and time by conducting a Revisional Round. In the Revisional Round, any changes in the entries that arise on account of births, deaths

and migration between the time of the enumerators visit and the reference date/time is noted down and the record updated.

In Census 2011, the canvassing of the questionnaire was done from 9th of February 2011 to 28th of February 2011. A Revisional Round was then conducted from 1st to 5th of March 2011 and the count updated to the Reference Moment of 00:00 hours on the 1st of March 2011.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

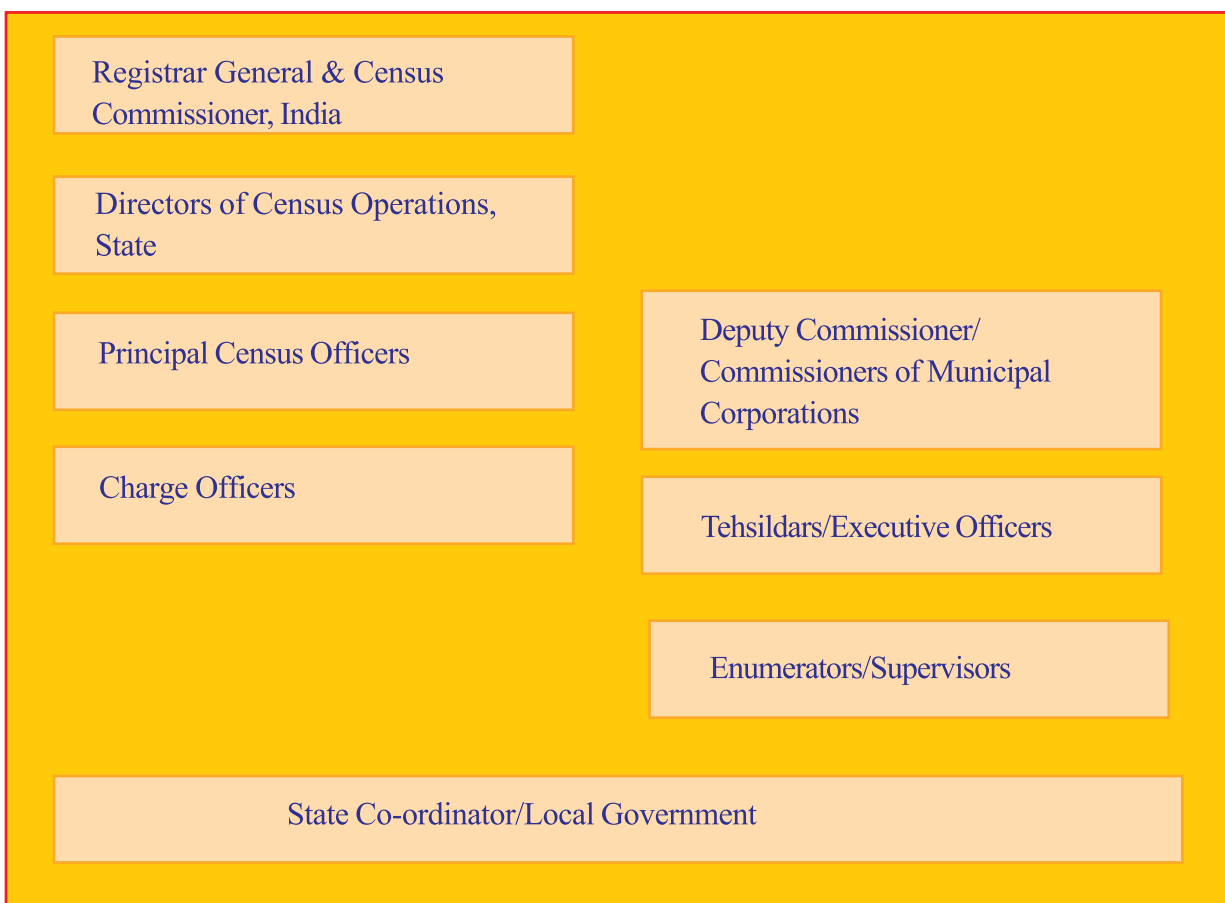
In India, the population Census is a Union Subject (Article 246) and is listed at serial number 69 of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. The Census Act, 1948 forms the legal basis for the conduct of Censuses in independent India. Although the Census Act, 1948 is an instrument of central legislation, in the scheme of its execution the State Governments provide the administrative support for the actual conduct of the Census.

The Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India is an attached office under the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of India. Its main responsibility is to conceive, plan and implement Census taking in the country. The organization is headed by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. There are field offices in all the States and Union Territories (except the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and the Union Territory of Daman and Diu, which are attached to the office at Gujarat), which are headed by the Directors of Census Operations, who are responsible for the conduct of Census in their respective jurisdictions.

Hierarchy of Census functionaries in Punjab

Census is conducted under the Census Act 1948 and rules made thereunder. It is a decadal exercise and is a joint venture of the Central and the State/UT Governments. Population Census taking in India is administered by the Central Government and executed by the State Governments for which a well established field hierarchy is set up.

The Government of Punjab notified the Department of Local Government as the Nodal Department to co-ordinate Census activities on behalf of the State Government. The Deputy Commissioners of the Districts and Commissioners of Municipal Corporations were designated as Principal Census Officers, Additional Deputy Commissioners as District Census Officers, Joint /Assistant Commissioners of Corporations as City Census Officers, Sub-Divisional Magistrates as Sub-Divisional Census Officers in their respective jurisdictions. The Tehsildars and Executive Officers were notified as Charge Officers for their respective jurisdictions. The Naib Tehsildars/BDPOs were designated as Assistant Census Charge Officers. The District Education Officers and Deputy Economic and Statistical Advisors were notified as Additional District Census Officers. Deployment of Enumerators and Supervisors was done by appointing 55,303 numbers staff drawn from the Departments of Education, Local Bodies, Rural Development and Panchayats, Social Security, Co-operation and from other Autonomous Bodies etc. and designating them as Enumerators/Supervisors.



PLANNING FOR CENSUS 2011

Freezing of Administrative Boundaries

The conducting of Census Operations in India was preceded with a detailed planning process. The first and the foremost step towards taking of Census is the preparation of a complete and updated list of districts, tehsils, villages and towns at a particular point of time by taking into account the territorial changes affected by the Government of Punjab after 2001 Census. All administrative units in the State were frozen as on 31st December 2009. This exercise also involved obtaining the latest maps of Districts, Tehsils and Towns etc. A Directory of Administrative Units with unique Identification Code for each unit was prepared. This ensured that every Administrative Unit is covered without omission or duplication. As per the jurisdictional frame finalized for Census 2011 there are 20 districts, 77 tehsils and 217 towns (including 74 Census towns) in Punjab

Permanent Location Code

One of the important inputs in Census taking is assigning of the Location Code Numbers at various administrative levels. The Location Code Number is a simple device by which every compact geographical area in any administrative unit can be uniquely identified. Each such administrative unit starting from State right down to the village/ward can be referred to by a combination of such unique numbers. Until the 1991 Census, a hierarchical coding system was followed, whereby each administrative unit was coded within the next higher administrative unit serially and systematically following a geographical order.

The frequent changes in district and sub-district administrative units during the inter-Census period posed several problems of study in changes in growth and distribution of population and their characteristics from one Census to another. For the Census of India, 2001, a system of Permanent Location Code Numbers (PLCN) had been adopted by assigning to each village within the State/UT a continuous series of numbers. Each village had been assigned an eight digit code. The first six digits represent the code of the Village as existing at the present Census. The last two digits are kept '00' for accommodating future changes in case of split of an existing village or creation of new villages etc. Since the permanent Location Codes have been assigned to each village, theoretically tracing the precise location of village on account of future jurisdictional changes in the boundaries of various administrative areas within the State should not pose a problem. While the basic schema of Census 2001 has been retained, some improvements have been made. Firstly, the State and District Codes were pre-printed on the Schedules. Secondly, short codes were introduced for field work in order to reduce the scriptory work of enumerators - 2 digits in the case of State and District, 3 digits in the case of sub Districts (within the District), and 4 digits in the case of Villages and Towns (within a sub-District).

CARTOGRAPHY

The availability of accurate maps as per the latest administrative boundaries is a pre-requisite for Census. The Cartographic Division of the Census Organisation has evolved over the years and is now the largest producer of thematic Maps in the country. It has come a long way from the traditional manual cartographic methods used until 1981 and now utilizes the latest GIS software to produce digital maps. The latest addition in Census 2011 is the preparation of satellite imagery based digital maps at the street and building level in 33 Capital Cities of the country. These digital maps were used effectively to carve out the Enumeration Blocks in both phases of the Census.

An added feature in Census 2011 was that print-outs of maps showing the boundary of every Village/Town were provided to the Charge Officers to mark the position of Enumeration Blocks on these. This was aimed at reducing the chance of any omission or duplication of areas. A specimen of the Layout Map of Enumeration Block is given at Annexure - I.

CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

As part of the Census preparations, the first Data Users' Conference was held in April 2008. In this Conference, consultations were held with all stakeholders comprising representatives of various Ministries of Government of India, State Governments, National and International voluntary organisations, Population Research Centres, Statistical Institutions, Universities, eminent demographers and social Scientists and a draft Questionnaire was developed to be placed before the technical Advisory Committee constituted by the Government of India before pre test of the questions.

PRE TEST OF QUESTIONS

The Census Questionnaire was piloted and pre-tested in the field in all States and Union Territories from 28th June 2009 to 17th August 2009. The Pre test was conducted as a full scale exercise, a virtual rehearsal of the Census. It was conducted in 10 Villages and in one ward of Municipal Corporation, Amritsar, where 45 Houselisting Blocks were Formed.

NOTIFICATIONS REGARDING CONDUCT OF CENSUS OF INDIA 2011

The Census of India is conducted under the provisions of the Census Act 1948 and the Census Rules, 1990. The statute requires the Notification of various processes under provisions of the above Act and Rules. Accordingly, various processes have been duly notified in the Gazette of India after following the processes laid down.

Population Census was conducted in two phases. Phase-I i.e. Houselisting Operations was during 1st May to 15th June, 2010 in Punjab and Phase II i.e. population enumeration during 9th - 28th February, 2011 followed by a revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 2011. Preparation of National Population Register as per provisions of the Indian Citizenship Act, 1955 and rules made thereunder was the additional feature of the first phase.

Houselisting and Housing Census is an essential pre-requisite of the main Population Enumeration. The housing data is of immense utility as it provides comprehensive data on the conditions of human settlements, assets ownership and amenities available, housing deficit etc. This information is of valuable use of the Union and State Governments and Non-Governmental agencies for development and planning at the local level, State and National level.

Population Enumeration was undertaken between 9th to 28th February, 2011 with a revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 2011 with 00.00 hours of 1st March, 2011 as the referral time. During population enumeration, information for every individual in the household is collected by canvassing Household Schedule.

FINALISATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRES

The Government of India gave its assent to the two Questionnaires after which they were duly published in the Gazette of India and the Gazette of Punjab. In all 35 Questions were canvassed in the Houselisting and Housing Census Schedule. The Household Schedule had two parts on two sides 'A' and 'B'. Part I contains the Location Particulars, and Part II relates to individual particulars. The Household Schedule has 29 questions; 14 questions on side 'A' and remaining 15 questions on side 'B'. To facilitate quick tabulation for bringing out Provisional Population Totals, provision of page totalling has been made in the schedule itself for the following items namely, total population, population in the age group 0-6 years and literates. The final Questionnaires developed and canvassed for the Census 2011- the Houselisting and Housing Census Schedule and the Household Schedule are placed at Annexure-II and III.

PRINTING

A feature that makes the Indian Census particularly complex is that the Schedules and the Instruction Manuals are developed in regional languages, in Punjabi in the instant. Unique features that make it stand out are Bar Codes in each Schedule, Unique Form Numbers, Pre Printing of certain Location Particulars, Uniform quality of printing and colour drop-out facility.

The Houselist and Housing Census Schedule for Houselisting Operations, and Household Schedule for



Population Enumeration were centrally printed by the Registrar General's office at 'GOPSON' press at NOIDA (U.P.). The Instruction Manual and other forms required for Houselisting Operations were printed at Government of India Press, Shimla (H.P.), while this task of printing for Population Enumeration was undertaken at the Government of India Press, Nilokheri (Haryana).

LOGISTICS

The task of making available all the materials required for conducting the Census – Enumerators Kits, Instruction Manuals and other training material, to the Charge Officers (approximately 210 in number) and the reverse collection of filled in Schedules and other material, as can well be imagined is a logistical nightmare. Adding to the complexity is the fact that each Charge may use material in several languages. The



first task was therefore to prepare an accurate database of Charge-wise requirement of material. The next task was to pack the materials as per the database, address each package correctly and have them shipped out to each location.

As regards the transportation of material, a pioneering initiative of using the India Post for handling the logistics was undertaken. A special 'Logistics Post' arrangement was put in place by India Post for the Census 2011. Though there were a few operational problems, the precision with which the entire logistics operation was accomplished within a very short period of time, is remarkable.

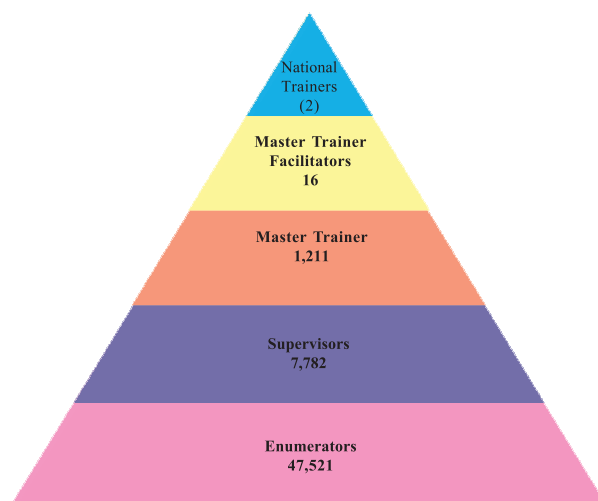
TRAINING

The need for comprehensive training of all functionaries, especially the Enumerators and Supervisors can hardly be underscored.. Training has rightfully been recognized as one of the most vital inputs for smooth and successful conduct of Census. A clear understanding of Census concepts and procedures was imparted

to all Census functionaries to obtain quality data. A three tier cascade of training was devised for this purpose Trainings were conducted jointly by staff of the Census Directorate and those from the Master

Trainers Alliance under the UNICEF. In Punjab, there were two 'National Trainers' to train 16 'Master Trainers Facilitators' who in turn were responsible for training of 1211 'Master Trainers'. The Master Trainers were drawn from amongst the Principals, Vice-Principals and Lecturers in Schools and Colleges in the state. The Master Trainers assisted the Charge Officers for imparting training to the Enumerators and Supervisors engaged for Census field operations. As many as 1000 training classes were organized for imparting training to this vast number of over 55000 Enumerators/Supervisors. The classes were well-structured and interactive. The content was delivered through power point presentations with special focus

on questions pertaining to 'female work participation', 'disability' and 'gender issues'. Each Enumerator/ Supervisor was given 3 days training in small batches of 50-60 trainees each.



Chief Secretary Punjab addressing all Deputy Commissioners on conduct of Census

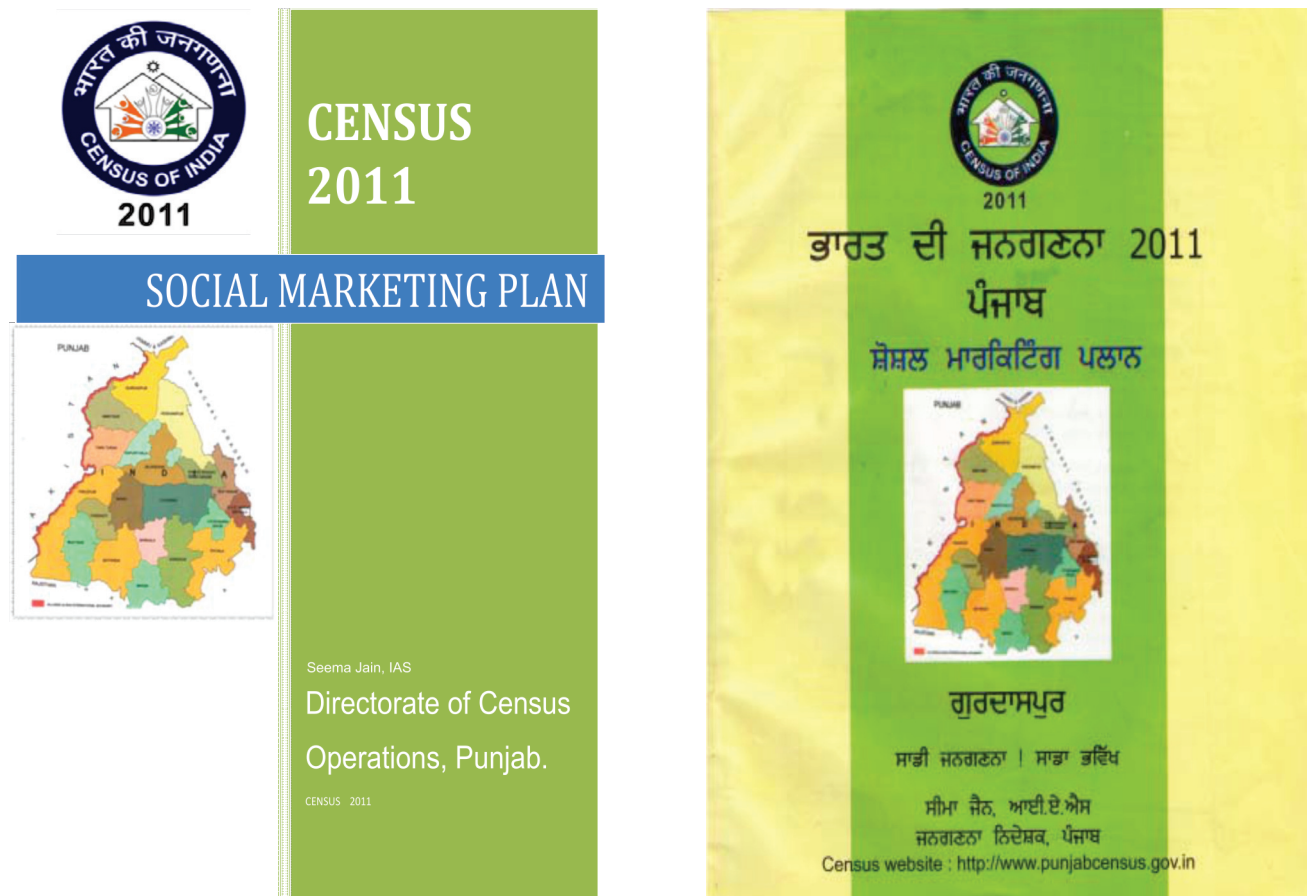


Special efforts have been taken to improve the Instruction Manuals by including more illustrations and examples. Training Guides have also been prepared. The Trainers at each level – National, State and District level have been given intensive in-house training and provided training aids, such as Power Point presentations, e-Learning Modules, scripts of Role Plays and Practice Sheets. Special training modules have been developed for explaining the issues relating to disability and gender. Special Training modules have also been developed and rendered in Gender sensitive Districts. It needs mention that the entire training strategy has been a collaborative effort between the UN Agencies (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UN WOMEN) and the Census Organisation. In addition, volunteers from NGOs working in the field of disability and gender were associated with Census 2011 for sensitising the trainers at National, State and District levels.

PUBLICITY

Population Census takes place after every ten years and the individual details collected are kept confidential as per provisions of Census Act, 1948. Adequate publicity campaign is an essential prerequisite for its success as this massive exercise requires full support and participation of the public.

All modes of Publicity - Mass media, Public relations, Outreach activities and Digital media have been used to spread awareness and enlist the cooperation of all stakeholders. A scientific media plan was designed by a professional agency that also created the media content in both the phases of the Census.



While the general theme was that of including everybody without omission, special emphasis was laid on vulnerable groups like women, elderly, disabled, infants and the homeless. A new initiative - 'Census in Schools' was launched across the country. The purpose of this programme was to make all children aware that the Census is taking place and that they have a role in ensuring that the data for their own family is recorded correctly. Another purpose was to expose them to the significance of Census Data in the development of the country. The programme covered about 60 schools in each district in Punjab and was specifically designed for participation by the students of the entire school in general and the students of class VI, VII and VIII in particular.

In Punjab, a "Low-Cost-High-Impact" Publicity campaign was designed and implemented. The aim was to enhance awareness about this prestigious exercise of national importance. Special efforts were made to focus on disabled, women, children, date of birth, female work participation, etc. There was a 3-layered



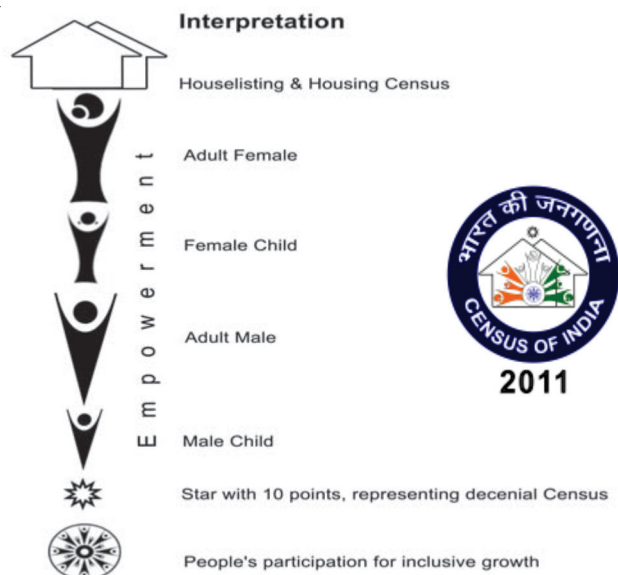
(i) publicity at the level of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (ii) State level publicity and (iii) District/local level publicity.

The Principal Census Officers came out with their own innovative publicity measures suitable to the local conditions for which some financial support was also made.

A unique way of publicity introduced in Punjab for the first time was the **Social Marketing Plan** for Census wherein the philosophy, tools and practices of Commercial Marketing were used for Census. The Social Marketing Plan for Census-2011 in the state of Punjab was designed as a marketing outreach Mission to local residents using selected networks of elected *Panchayati Raj* representatives and *Anganwadi* Workers. It also sought to generate awareness about Census-2011 prior to actual conduct of house to house enumeration by reaching out to residents, specially the most vulnerable, remote and isolated (both geographically and socially) sections of the population. The existing departmental networks were mobilized for advocacy of the Census cause resulting in greater local ownership of the whole programme. The plan was aimed at marketing Census-2011 by forging an alliance with the main line departments of Rural Development and Panchayats, Local Government and Women and Child (ICDS) Department. These Departments have been selected on account of their being direct users of Census data and due to their advocacy role through field presence, well-defined departmental hierarchies and manpower at local level. Similarly, a one page text on Census was prepared and Census slogans, logo and content were incorporated in nearly 25 lac books/note-books for classes VI - VIII under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan. The quality of data received truly complements the efforts made towards this direction.

CENSUS 2011 LOGO

An innovative Logo was adopted for Census 2011. The interpretation of the Logo is given in the Box. The Logo was designed by Shri Padarabinda Rath, an employee of the Census organisation and was highly appreciated for its concept and design.



GENDER SENSITIZATION

Gender disaggregated data is the basis for gender sensitive policy formulation and programme planning. The need for gender statistics in formulating policies and programmes can hardly be over-emphasized.

Conceptually, information collected at the Census is gender neutral and compiled and tabulated for both men and women separately. The Questionnaire and Instruction Manual for collection of information in the field have been carefully designed to avoid any bias on the basis of gender. The training of Census functionaries also focuses on this aspect of neutrality. A new feature has been the addition of the option of third gender and a separate code '3' has been assigned to it.

Gender sensitivity was integrated into the entire process of Census taking. The first and foremost aim of Census 2011 has been to ensure complete coverage without omission or duplication. In addition to the basic count, special efforts have been made to accurately net the socio-cultural, demographic and economic characteristics, which inter-alia would include correct netting of head of the household, Age, Age at marriage, Marital status, Literacy, and Economic activities in unorganized and unpaid work.

In this connection, special efforts were directed towards districts that returned abnormal gender parameters, such as, sex ratio (below 900), low female literacy (30% or less) and female work participation (less than 20%) at Census 2001, by developing special gender modules and training strategies for sensitization of Census functionaries. In these districts special Gender Master Trainer Facilitators were appointed, who supported Master Trainers and imparted gender training to Enumerators with the aid of a special module and kits specially devised for training at different levels. Gender module aimed at reducing stereotypes and apathy towards gender concerns was prepared. Gender flyers and data sheets based on Census 2001 were also prepared to highlight the concerns. The training module was aimed at equipping the Enumerators with probing techniques on gender sensitive questions. Data Sheets highlighting gaps in gender statistics on key population characteristics have also been prepared for all the Districts and distributed up to Enumerator's level. A gender sensitive and innovative 'e-learning' module was also prepared to simplify difficult questions and responses by way of role plays in the typical field situation through animation. This module has all gender sensitive themes such as inclusion, head of the household, age, mother tongue, work, migration and fertility.

To create awareness among the general masses about gender issues and to facilitate correct reporting of information, a well conceived publicity plan was launched with a female enumerator as the mascot of the Census. The new Census Logo as explained earlier also emphasizes the pivotal role of women. Special publicity kits, Census in Schools kit, and other material also focused on this vital issue. The print and audio visual publicity material also has special gender themes on inclusion and female work. The outreach programmes organized by the Directorates had gender as the main area of focus. The use of social digital media such as Facebook and Twitter were also part of this strategy of inclusion. The ultimate aim has been to create an environment that will sensitize both Enumerators as well as respondents.

CENSUS HELPLINE

Help desks and help lines had been introduced in the last Census. The same was continued in this Census also. The help desks were established at the charge level and were manned by Master Trainers. In addition, the mobile phone numbers of certain experts from the Directorates was given to the Master Trainers so that they could get clarifications then and there. A Toll Free Number was activated and a Call Centre established at which calls could be received from the Enumerators and Supervisors. Though the Call Centre personnel were trained, most calls were routed to experts at each Directorate to answer on a real time basis. Besides, a section 'Frequently Asked Questions' was opened in the Census website which was accessed by officials and Enumerators alike. In a few Directorates, elaborate training videos were produced and given to each Enumerator.

NEW INITIATIVES

Some innovative initiatives made in Census 2011 are listed below:

1. **Video Conferencing** : speaks volumes about this marvellous technology and its potential. The Directorate of Punjab used this mode of communication to the maximum. There is no doubt that this personal contact went a long way in sensitising the Census Officials and enhancing their involvement.
2. **Special training workshop** was held for Charge Officers of Military and Para Military Organisations and this sensitisation went a long way in enlisting the participation of these organisations in the Census.



3. **Use of Mobile Phones:** A database of mobile phone numbers was created at various levels and effectively used. The Charge Registers had the Telephone numbers of all functionaries, which was the most effective medium of communication used in Census 2011. Instructions, complaints and clarifications were all done through this medium.
4. **Short Message Service (SMS):** Applications like “way2SMS” and bulk mail service was used to communicate instructions to field functionaries as well as receive and clarify doubts from field functionaries.
5. **Call Centre:** A toll free number was operated through both phases of Census and the calls were handled by a professional Call Centre. The Enumerators could ask queries which were routed to Census experts who clarified the same. The Centres also handled public complaints.
6. **Web Site:** The Punjab Census website, was developed and it hosted all the Instruction Manuals, Circulars, etc This source was accessed by the Enumerators as well as the public at large.
7. **Audio Visual Media:** Innovative training CDs were prepared by several Directorates and distributed to the field functionaries. Some also broadcast these over Educational TV Channels and used it as a training medium.
8. **Partnership with Non Governmental Organisations:** Disability, Gender and Homeless, having been identified as areas requiring special focus, efforts were made to identify and work with credible Non Governmental Organisations. The participation ranged from awareness building to extensive involvement in training and even actual participation in the conduct of field operations. The results have been quite encouraging.
9. **Regional Press conference** held by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India at Chandigarh on the eve of population Enumeration.



CONDUCT OF CENSUS 2011

Population Census was conducted in two phases. Phase-I i.e. Houselisting Operations was during 1st May to 15th June, 2010 in Punjab and Phase II i.e. population enumeration during 9th - 28th February, 2011 followed by a revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 2011. Preparation of National Population Register

as per provisions of the Indian Citizenship Act, 1955 and rules made thereunder was an additional feature of the first phase.

HOUSELISTING OPERATIONS

The Houselisting and Housing Census is an essential pre-requisite of the main population enumeration. The housing data is of immense utility as it provides comprehensive data on the conditions of human settlements, assets ownership and amenities available, housing deficit etc. This information is of valuable use of the Union and State Governments and Non-Governmental agencies for development and planning at the local level, State and National level. A specimen of the Houselisting and Housing Census Schedule canvassed for Census of India 2011 is given at Annexure - II.

CHANGES IN THE HOUSELISTING AND HOUSING CENSUS SCHEDULE

The Schedules truly capture the fine nuances of developments that have taken place during the previous decade. In this sense, they are contemporary and mirror the dynamics of societal changes. To cite a case in point, the 2011 Houselisting Schedule has columns showing ownership of modern gadgets like Mobile and Computer/ Laptop (with or without internet) which show how the forms have kept pace with the technological changes. Some of the new features introduced and innovations made in the Houselist Schedule are mentioned below.

- The template of the Houselist and Household Schedule has been designed by National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad. There are 12 rows and 35 columns. It contains 'Barcode' 'Form number', pre-printed location particulars of State/UT, district and sub-district. Some questions have been given coded options to record responses.
- In columns 4 and 6, for recording predominant material of 'Floor' and 'Roof' respectively, 'Brick' has been replaced with 'Burnt Brick' and 'Tiles' has been split into two parts: 'Tiles' (hand made/desi nalia) and 'Tiles' (mechanized).
- Under 'main source of drinking water', bifurcation has been made to distinguish between 'treated' source and 'un-treated' source. 'Well' as main source has been bifurcated into two: 'covered well' and 'un-covered well'. 'Spring' as the main source of drinking water has been clubbed with 'River/canal', 'Borewell' has been clubbed with 'Tubewell' and 'Rain water' source is a new addition.
- Availability of Telephone/Mobile and Computer/ Laptop (with or without internet) are new additions.
- Number of married couples having independent room for sleeping has been dropped.

Population Enumeration

The Population Enumeration was undertaken between 9th to 28th February, 2011 with a revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 2011 with 00.00 hours of 1st March, 2011 as the referral time. During population enumeration, information for every individual in the household is collected by canvassing Household Schedule. A specimen of the Household Schedule canvassed for Census of India 2011 is given at Annexure -III. The Household Schedule had two parts on two sides 'A' and 'B'. Part I contains the Location Particulars, and Part II relates to individual particulars. This household schedule has 29 questions; 14 questions on side 'A' and remaining 15 on side 'B'. To facilitate quick tabulation for bringing out Provisional Population Totals, provisions of page totaling have been made in the schedule itself for the following items, total population, population in the age group 0–6 years and literates, by sex.

CHANGES IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

As in the case of Houselisting Operations, several innovations have been introduced in the Population Enumeration also. Some of the new features introduced and innovations made in the Household Schedule are as follows;

- The template of the Household Schedule had 'Barcode' 'Form Number', and pre-printed location particulars of State/UT and district, some of the questions have coded options for recording responses.
- Linking of Houselisting block number with Enumeration block number has been done.
- Recording of Date of Birth as per English Calendar in addition to Age in complete years.
- Under 'current marital status' column, separate codes have been assigned for 'Separated and Divorced' which were earlier clubbed together..
- Under 'Status of attendance in educational institution' 'Not attending' category has been further bifurcated into two parts: 'Attended before' and 'Never attended'.
- For disabilities, the ordering of this question has been moved ahead from column 15 to column No.9. Type of 'Disability' has been recorded under eight different codes as against five in 2001. Category of 'Mental disability' has been made more specific by making a distinction between 'Mental Retardation' and Mental illness'. 'Multiple' disability and 'other disability' are new category codes introduced with a view to comprehensively net all the other types of disabilities not specifically provided for in the other coded categories.
- In question on migration provision has been made specifically to mention the 'Birth place' and 'Place of last Resident'
- Questions on 'Household engaged in cultivation/plantation' have been dropped.

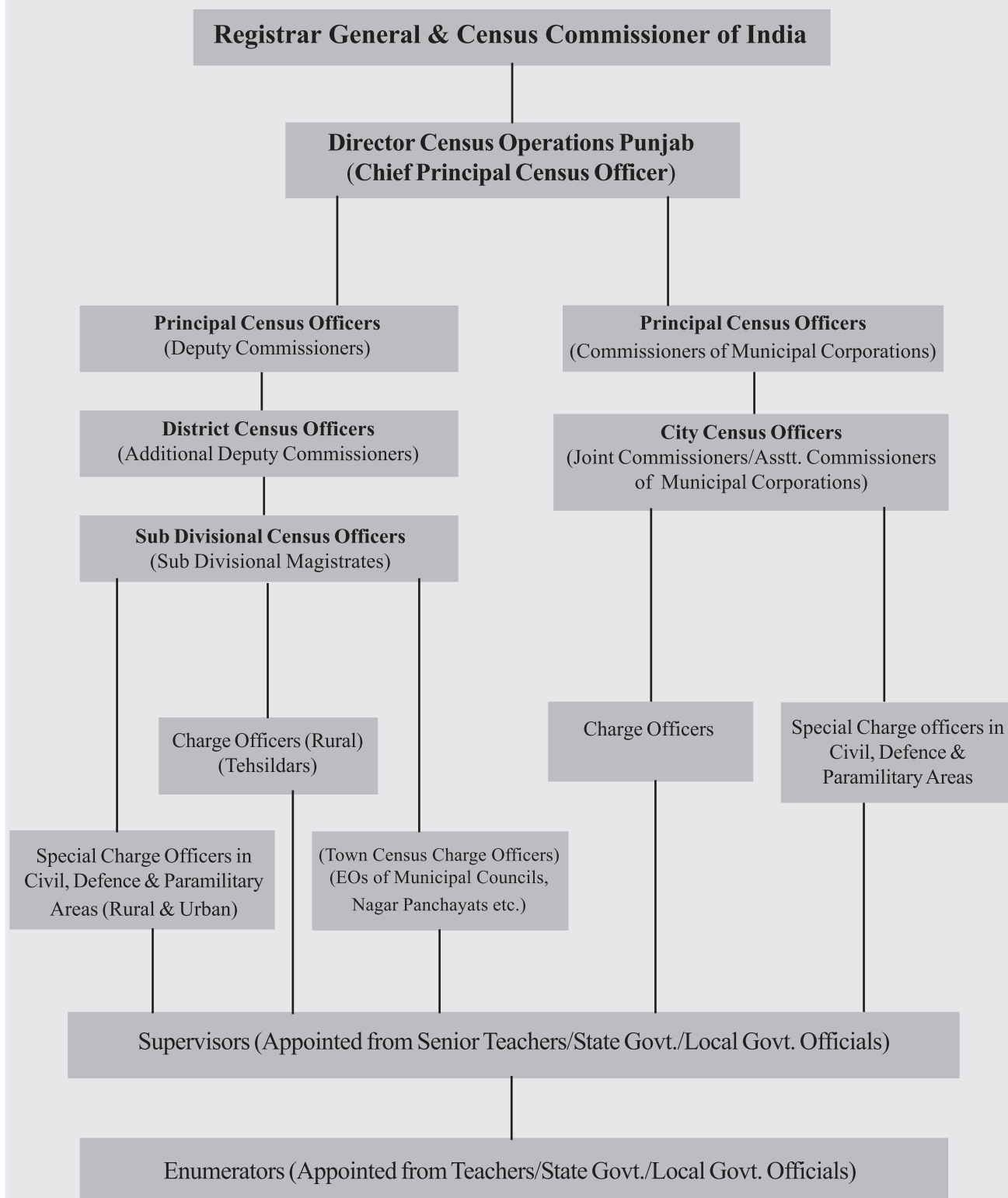
It is indeed a matter of great satisfaction that the Population Enumeration has been completed in Punjab and the coverage certificates given by all the Principal Census Officers indicate that the coverage has been cent percent.

POST ENUMERATION SURVEY

The Census Organisation since independence has traditionally been evaluating the results of the Population Census through Post Enumeration Surveys (PES). No precise estimate of the extent of error in the Census count was ever made prior to independence. The objective of the PES is to quantify the omission and duplication in the Census enumeration, that is coverage error as well as to measure the response error in respect of certain selected characteristics canvassed at the Census called content error. The results are of help in identifying areas that would need attention such as concepts and definitions employed, procedures of enumeration and related instructions to the field staff, etc. as well as in improving the conduct of future Censuses. No attempts, however, are made to adjust the Census results based on the PES results.

During Census of India 2011, PES of both Houselisting Operations and Population Enumeration has been proposed to be conducted separately after the conclusion of the respective phases. The field work of the PES of the first phase, that is, Houselisting Operations has been completed in all the States and Union Territories during 16 August to 15 September, 2010. The sampling frame used for selection of samples for conducting the PES of this phase was the sampling units of the Sample Registration System (SRS). A total of 63 SRS Units were selected for PES in Punjab. The enumerators were specially trained for conducting the PES. It is proposed to start the PES of the second phase of Census of India 2011, that is, Population Enumeration in April, 2011.

ORGANISATIONAL CHART



2

SIZE, GROWTH RATE AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION



Size, Growth Rate and Distribution of Population

“The Land of Five Rivers” Punjab is a border State and shares 553 Kms. of International borders. It shares borders with Jammu & Kashmir in the north, Himachal Pradesh in the east and Haryana and Rajasthan in the south. The present Punjab came into being after reorganization of erstwhile Punjab State in 1966. It covers an area of 50,362 sq. km., accounting for 1.5 percent of the country’s total area. At the time of Census 2001, Punjab was organized into 17 districts. Thereafter, three districts have been created, namely Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, Tarn Taran and Barnala. As per the jurisdictional frame adopted for Census 2011 there are 20 districts in Punjab. – Map 1.

Distribution of Area and Population

According to the provisional results of the Census of India 2011, the population of Punjab stands at 27,704,236 comprising 14,634,819 males and 13,069,417 females. As such, Punjab constitutes 2.29 percent of India’s population. The population of Punjab as per the provisional totals of 2011 census exceeds the projections made in this regard. As per the report of the ‘Technical Group on Population Projections’ constituted by the National Commission on Population, the projected population of Punjab is 27.6 million whereas the provisional population recorded in 2011 Census is 27.7 million which is 0.1 million more than the projected figure. Statement 1 shows distribution of population in States/Union Territories on India.

Statement - 2.1
Distribution of Population States/Union Territories

Sr No.	India/State/UT	Population-2011		
		Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	1,21,01,93,422	62,37,24,248	58,64,69,174
1	Jammu & Kashmir	1,25,48,926	66,65,561	58,83,365
2	Himachal Pradesh	68,56,509	34,73,892	33,82,617
3	Punjab	2,77,04,236	1,46,34,819	1,30,69,417
4	Chandigarh	10,54,686	5,80,282	4,74,404
5	Uttarakhand	1,01,16,752	51,54,178	49,62,574
6	Haryana	2,53,53,081	1,35,05,130	1,18,47,951
7	NCT Of Delhi	1,67,53,235	89,76,410	77,76,825
8	Rajasthan	6,86,21,012	3,56,20,086	3,30,00,926
9	Uttar Pradesh	19,95,81,477	10,45,96,415	9,49,85,062
10	Bihar	10,38,04,637	5,41,85,347	4,96,19,290
11	Sikkim	6,07,688	3,21,661	2,86,027
12	Arunachal Pradesh	13,82,611	7,20,232	6,62,379
13	Nagaland	19,80,602	10,25,707	9,54,895
14	Manipur	27,21,756	13,69,764	13,51,992
15	Mizoram	10,91,014	5,52,339	5,38,675
16	Tripura	36,71,032	18,71,867	17,99,165
17	Meghalaya	29,64,007	14,92,668	14,71,339
18	Assam	3,11,69,272	1,59,54,927	1,52,14,345
19	West Bengal	9,13,47,736	4,69,27,389	4,44,20,347
20	Jharkhand	3,29,66,238	1,69,31,688	1,60,34,550

Statement - 2.1
Distribution of Population States/Union Territories

Sr No.	India/State/UT	Population-2011		
		Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
21	Orissa	4,19,47,358	2,12,01,678	2,07,45,680
22	Chhattisgarh	2,55,40,196	1,28,27,915	1,27,12,281
23	Madhya Pradesh	7,25,97,565	3,76,12,920	3,49,84,645
24	Gujrat	6,03,83,628	3,14,82,282	2,89,01,346
25	Daman & Diu	2,42,911	1,50,100	92,811
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,42,853	1,93,178	1,49,675
27	Maharashtra	11,23,72,972	5,83,61,397	5,40,11,575
28	Andhra Pradesh	8,46,65,533	4,25,09,881	4,21,55,652
29	Karnataka	6,11,30,704	3,10,57,742	3,00,72,962
30	Goa	14,57,723	7,40,711	7,17,012
31	Lakshadweep	64,429	33,106	31,323
32	Kerala	3,33,87,677	1,60,21,290	1,73,66,387
33	Tamil Nadu	7,21,38,958	3,61,58,871	3,59,80,087
34	Puducherry	12,44,464	6,10,485	6,33,979
35	Andaman& Nicobar Islands	3,79,944	2,02,330	1,77,614

Table - 2.1
Distrubution of Population in Punjab, Decadal Growth Rate, Sex-Ratio and Population Density

Distt Code	State/District	Population 2011			Percentage decadal growth rate of population		Sex- Ratio* (Number of Females per 1000 Males)		Population density per sq. km.	
		Persons	Males	Females	1991-01	2001-11	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
03	PUNJAB	2,77,04,236	1,46,34,819	1,30,69,417	20.10	13.73	876	893	484	550
01	Gurdaspur	22,99,026	12,12,995	10,86,031	19.74	9.30	890	895	594	649
02	Kapurthala	8,17,668	4,27,659	3,90,009	16.68	8.37	888	912	462	501
03	Jalandhar	21,81,753	11,40,536	10,41,217	18.96	11.16	887	913	747	831
04	Hoshiarpur	15,82,793	8,06,921	7,75,872	14.01	6.85	935	962	437	466
05	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	6,14,362	3,14,415	2,99,947	10.58	4.58	914	954	458	479
06	Fatehgarh Sahib	5,99,814	3,20,603	2,79,211	18.26	11.39	854	871	456	508
07	Ludhiana	34,87,882	18,66,203	16,21,679	24.89	15.00	824	869	848	975
08	Moga	9,92,289	5,24,289	4,68,000	15.03	10.90	887	893	401	444
09	Firozpur	20,26,831	10,70,812	9,56,019	20.51	16.08	885	893	328	380
10	Muktsar	9,02,702	4,76,300	4,26,402	18.80	16.10	891	895	300	348
11	Faridkot	6,18,008	3,27,121	2,90,887	21.07	12.18	883	889	378	424
12	Bathinda	13,88,859	7,44,875	6,43,984	20.09	17.37	870	865	353	414
13	Mansa	7,68,808	4,08,921	3,59,887	19.85	11.62	880	880	313	350
14	Patiala	18,92,282	10,02,112	8,90,170	17.84	19.40	875	888	499	596
15	Amritsar	24,90,891	13,22,088	11,68,803	27.08	15.48	871	884	807	932
16	Tarn-Taran	11,20,070	5,90,239	5,29,831	16.26	19.28	887	898	389	464
17	Rupnagar	6,83,349	3,57,265	3,26,084	15.86	8.67	889	913	449	488
18	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	9,86,147	5,24,989	4,61,158	38.29	32.02	842	878	629	830
19	Sangrur	16,54,408	8,78,628	7,75,780	18.36	12.30	870	883	400	449
20	Barnala	5,96,294	3,17,848	2,78,446	19.55	13.16	872	876	371	419

*For calculation of Sex Ratio total of males and others as males used

Statement 2.2 gives population of Punjab since 1901. The population of earlier censuses is obtained by recasting the population as per the present jurisdiction. There has been a **four – fold** increase in the population of Punjab during 1901 - 2011; from 7,544,790 in 1901 to 27,704,236 in 2011. During 1901 - 1951, Punjab's population grew by 1.62 million. It had a population of 9,160,500 at the 1951 Census, the first census after independence. During 1951 - 2011, there has been three - fold increase in its population.

Statement - 2.2
Population and its Growth, Punjab: 1901-2011

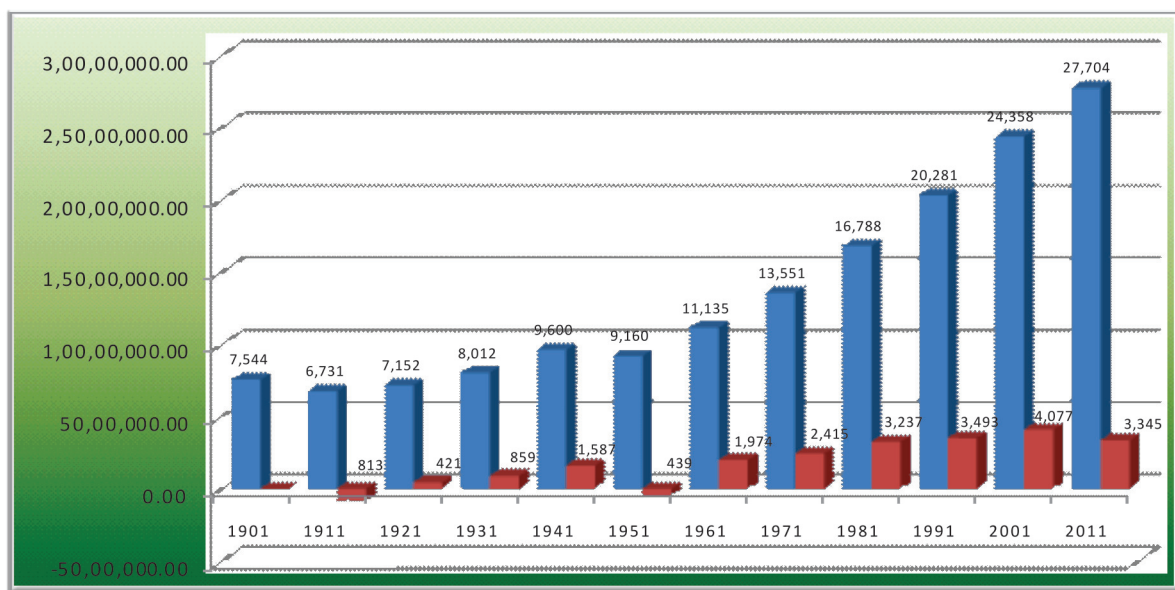
Census Year	Population	Decadal growth (%)	
		Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4
1901	7,544,790		
1911	6,731,510	(-) 813,280	-10.78
1921	7,152,811	421,301	6.26
1931	8,012,325	859,514	12.02
1941	9,600,236	1,587,911	19.82
1951	9,160,500	(-) 439,736	-4.58
1961	11,135,069	1,974,569	21.56
1971	13,551,060	2,415,991	21.70
1981	16,788,915	3,237,855	23.89
1991	20,281,969	3,493,054	20.81
2001	24,358,999	4,077,030	20.10
2011	27,704,236	3,345,237	13.73

Table - 2.2
Percentage Decadal Variation in Population for State and Districts : 1901 - 2011

Distt Code		State/DistrictPercentage Decadal Variation										
		1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971- 81	1981- 91	1991-01	2001-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
03	PUNJAB	-10.78	6.26	12.02	19.82	-4.58	21.56	21.70	23.89	20.81	20.10	13.73
01	Gurdaspur	-11.44	1.99	13.26	18.99	-0.45	15.24	25.34	23.10	16.08	19.74	9.30
02	Kapurthala	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	16.51	24.94	26.95	18.60	16.68	8.37
03	Jalandhar	-12.58	2.59	14.77	19.45	-6.45	18.31	19.70	19.69	17.30	18.96	11.16
04	Hoshiarpur	-7.22	0.99	11.30	13.46	-7.46	9.83	21.22	17.69	16.39	14.01	6.85
05	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	-11.09	2.12	13.77	17.76	-6.73	8.76	14.89	19.32	16.39	10.58	4.58
06	Fatehgarh Sahib	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	28.30	24.03	27.42	17.00	18.26	11.39
07	Ludhiana	-22.99	9.78	18.69	22.15	2.25	25.60	28.44	28.43	36.53	24.89	15.00
08	Moga	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	16.87	21.10	22.22	18.60	15.03	10.90
09	Firozpur	3.57	23.15	4.25	23.42	-12.07	25.87	19.05	24.75	24.00	20.51	16.08
10	Muktsar	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	43.63	12.60	27.01	19.55	18.80	16.10
11	Faridkot	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	34.35	19.92	26.26	22.79	21.07	12.18
12	Bathinda	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	34.75	22.42	31.23	20.49	20.09	17.37
13	Mansa	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	32.02	25.90	21.08	18.04	19.85	11.62
14	Patiala	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	39.76	27.14	30.10	20.91	17.93	19.40
15	Amritsar	-13.98	5.52	20.20	25.16	-15.68	14.59	19.64	20.59	15.79	27.08	15.48
16	Tarn-Taran	-13.98	5.52	20.20	25.16	-15.68	7.96	19.64	16.58	11.75	16.26	19.28
17	Rupnagar	-13.39	-0.75	9.86	13.92	6.37	26.16	12.14	22.24	23.37	15.86	8.67
18	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26.19	23.98	38.63	33.12	38.03	32.02
19	Sangrur	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	23.98	20.11	22.68	21.29	18.36	12.30
20	Barnala	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	26.49	20.67	24.00	21.54	19.55	13.16

In the post independence censuses, the growth showed rising trend till 1981. Ever since 1981, the growth rate has shown declining trend. It has declined from 20.81 percent during 1981 – 1991 to 20.10 percent during 1991 – 2001. The percentage growth rate during 2001 – 2011 has registered the sharpest decline since independence; it has declined to 13.73 percent during this decade.

Figure - 2.1
Population and Net Decadal Accretion, Punjab: 1901 -2011



Statement 2.3 shows districts by sex and their percentage share in total population of Punjab. Ludhiana with a population of 3,487,882 is the most populous district in Punjab. Every eighth person in Punjab is residing in Ludhiana district. Amritsar (2,490,891), Gurdaspur (2,299,026), Jalandhar (2,181,753) and Firozpur (2,026,831) are the other districts having a population of over two million each. These five top ranking districts account for 45.10 percent of the total population of the State. The districts of Moga (992,289), Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (986,147), Muktsar (902,702), Kapurthala (817,668), Mansa (768,808), Rupnagar (683,349), Faridkot (618,008), Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar (614,362), Fatehgarh Sahib (599,814) and Barnala (596,294) have population of less than one million each. Collectively these districts contain 27.60 percent of the total population of the state. In the remaining districts, the population ranges between 1 to 2 million. As such, districts in Punjab show a significant variation in their population size. The most populated district (Ludhiana) is almost six times bigger than the least populous district (Barnala).

Statement - 2.3
Population of Districts by sex and percentage share in total population: 2011

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total population			Percentage share in total population
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
00	Punjab	2,77,04,236	1,46,34,819	1,30,69,417	100.00
01	Amritsar	24,90,891	13,22,088	11,68,803	8.99
02	Barnala	5,96,294	3,17,848	2,78,446	2.15
03	Bathinda	13,88,859	7,44,875	6,43,984	5.01
04	Faridkot	6,18,008	3,27,121	2,90,887	2.23
05	Fatehgarh Sahib	5,99,814	3,20,603	2,79,211	2.17
06	Firozpur	20,26,831	10,70,812	9,56,019	7.32
07	Gurdaspur	22,99,026	12,12,995	10,86,031	8.30
08	Hoshiarpur	15,82,793	8,06,921	7,75,872	5.71
09	Jalandhar	21,81,753	11,40,536	10,41,217	7.88
10	Kapurthala	8,17,668	4,27,659	3,90,009	2.95
11	Ludhiana	34,87,882	18,66,203	16,21,679	12.59
12	Mansa	7,68,808	4,08,921	3,59,887	2.78
13	Moga	9,92,289	5,24,289	4,68,000	3.58
14	Muktsar	9,02,702	4,76,300	4,26,402	3.26
15	Patiala	18,92,282	10,02,112	8,90,170	6.83
16	Rupnagar	6,83,349	3,57,265	3,26,084	2.47
17	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	9,86,147	5,24,989	4,61,158	3.56
18	Sangrur	16,54,408	8,78,628	7,75,780	5.97
19	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	6,14,362	3,14,415	2,99,947	2.22
20	Tarn Taran	11,20,070	5,90,239	5,29,831	4.04

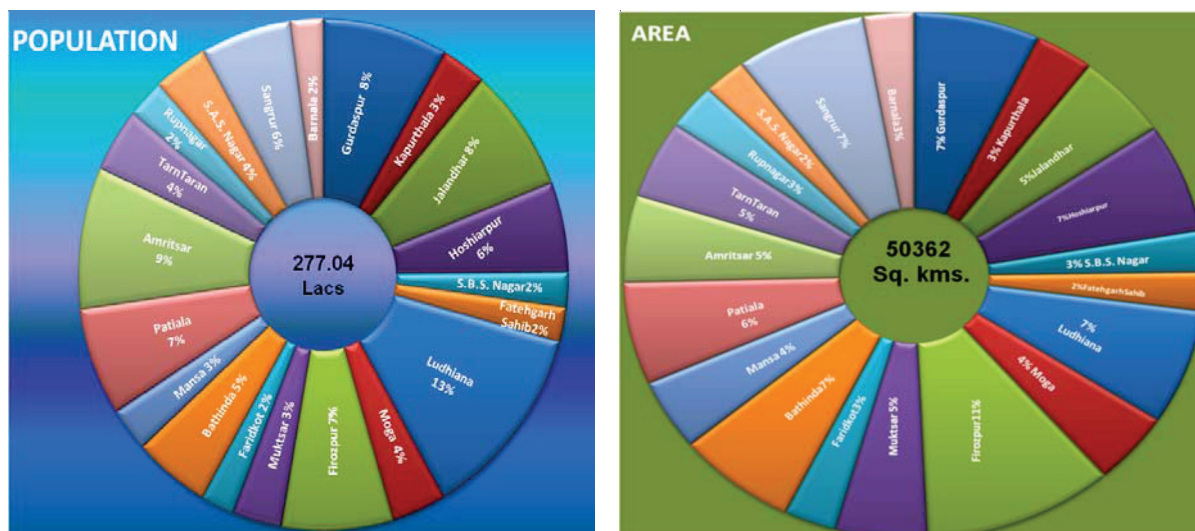
Statement 2.4 gives ranking of districts by population size in 2001 and 2011. Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar district has improved its rank from 14th in 2001 to 12th in 2011. There is interchanging in district rank position between Sangrur and Hoshiarpur, and Faridkot and Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar. Muktsar and Kapurthala districts have gone down by one rank in 2011 from their respective positions in 2001.

Statement - 2.4
Ranking of districts by population size : 2001 and 2011

Rank in 2011	District	Population 2011	Percentage to total population of the State 2011	Population 2001	Percentage to total population of the State 2001	Rank in 2001
1	Ludhiana	34,87,882	12.6	30,32,831	12.5	1
2	Amritsar	24,90,891	9.0	21,57,020	8.9	2
3	Gurdaspur	22,99,026	8.3	21,03,455	8.6	3
4	Jalandhar	21,81,753	7.9	19,62,761	8.1	4
5	Firozpur	20,26,831	7.3	17,46,107	7.2	5
6	Patiala	18,92,282	6.8	15,84,780	6.5	6
7	Sangrur	16,54,408	6.0	14,73,242	6.0	8
8	Hoshiarpur	15,82,793	5.7	14,81,292	6.1	7
9	Bathinda	13,88,859	5.0	11,83,295	4.9	9
10	<i>Tarn-Taran</i>	11,20,070	4.0	9,39,057	3.9	10
11	Moga	9,92,289	3.6	8,94,793	3.7	11
12	<i>Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar</i>	9,86,147	3.6	7,46,987	3.1	14
13	Muktsar	9,02,702	3.3	7,77,493	3.2	12
14	Kapurthala	8,17,668	3.0	7,54,521	3.1	13
15	Mansa	7,68,808	2.8	6,88,758	2.8	15
16	Rupnagar	6,83,349	2.5	6,28,846	2.6	16
17	Faridkot	6,18,008	2.2	5,50,892	2.3	18
18	<i>Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar</i>	6,14,362	2.2	5,87,468	2.4	17
19	Fatehgarh Sahib	5,99,814	2.2	5,38,470	2.2	19
20	<i>Barnala</i>	5,96,294	2.2	5,26,931	2.2	20

As in case of distribution of population, the districts show significant variation in terms of total area also. Firozpur (5,328.00 sq. km) is the largest and Fatehgarh Sahib (1,181.07 sq. km) is the smallest district in Punjab. Fig. 2 shows comparative area and population of districts in Punjab.

Figure - 2.2
Comparative size area and population by districts



Decadal Growth Rate of Population

Statement 2.5 gives population, percentage decadal growth and average annual exponential growth rates by districts in Punjab for 1991 - 2001 and 2001 - 2011.

Among the districts, the population growth rate during 2001 - 2011 is the highest in Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (32.02%) and its rank in terms of population size has improved from 14th to 12th. Map shows that besides Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, the growth rate is more than 18 percent in Tarn Taran (19.28%) and Patiala (19.40%) districts, and it varies between 14 to 18 percent in Bathinda (17.37%), Muktsar (16.10%), Ferozepur (16.08%), Amritsar (15.48%) and Ludhiana (15.00%). The growth rate is noted to be low, below 10 percent, in Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar (4.58%), Hoshiarpur (6.85%), Kapurthala (8.37%) and Rupnagar(8.67%).

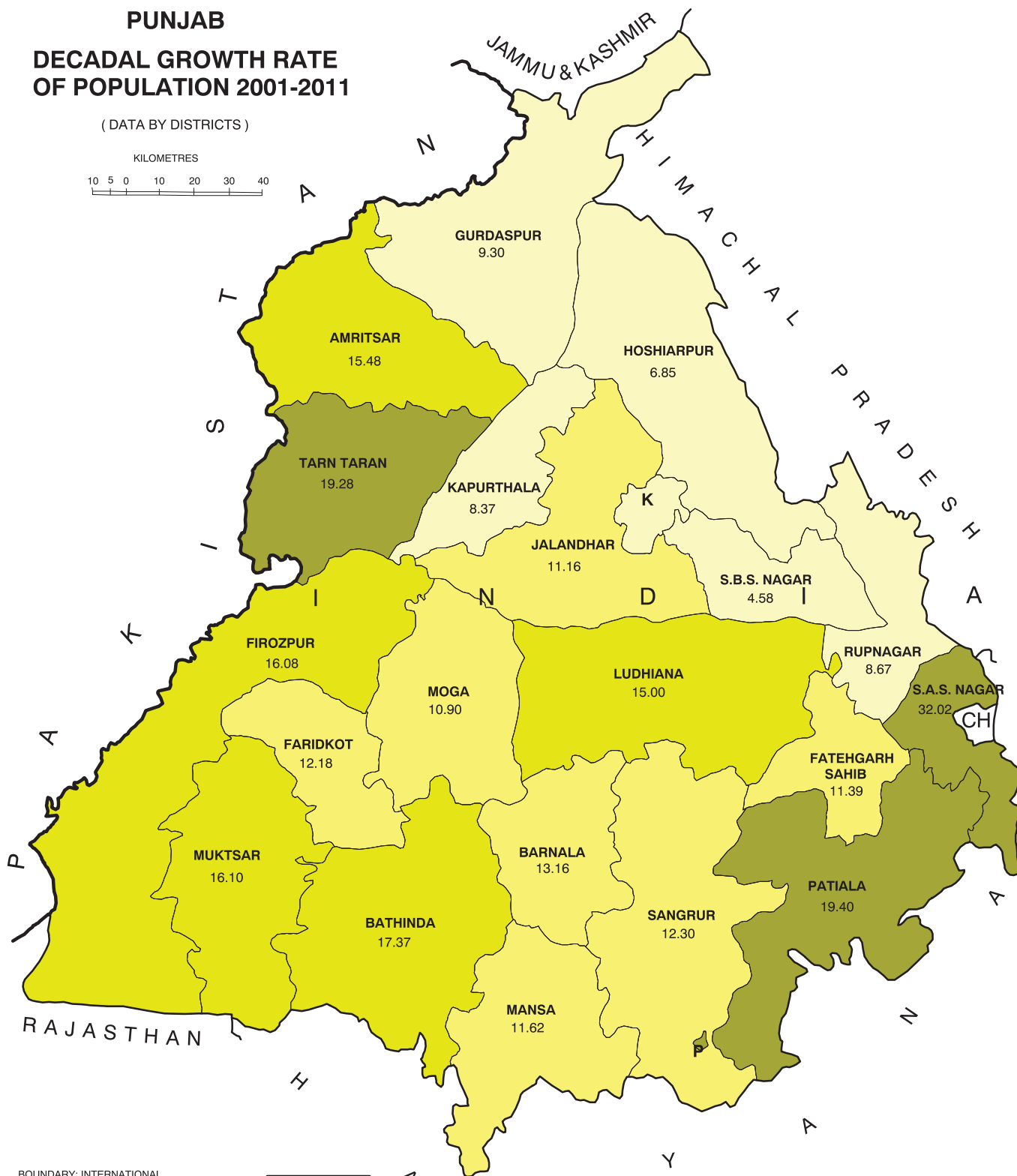
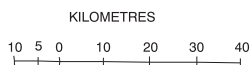
With the exception of Patiala and Tarn Taran districts, the percentage decadal growth has declined during 2001 - 2011 as compared to 1991 - 2001 in all other districts. In Patiala district the growth rate has increased from 17.93 percent in 1991 - 2001 to 19.40 percent 2001 - 2011, while the corresponding increase in Tarn Taran district is from 16.26 percent to 19.28 percent.

Statement - 2.5
Population, percentage decadal growth and average exponential growth rates:
1991 – 2001 and 2001 – 2011.

District State/District Code		Total Population		Percentage decadal growth		Change in Percentage decadal growth	Average annual exponential growth rate	
		2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-2011		1991-2001	2001-2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
00	Punjab	2,43,58,999	2,77,04,236	20.10	13.73	-6.37	1.85	1.30
01	Gurdaspur	21,03,455	22,99,026	19.74	9.30	-10.44	1.82	0.89
02	Kapurthala	7,54,521	8,17,668	16.68	8.37	-8.31	1.55	0.81
03	Jalandhar	19,62,761	21,81,753	18.96	11.16	-7.80	1.75	1.06
04	Hoshiarpur	14,81,292	15,82,793	14.01	6.85	-7.16	1.32	0.66
05	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	5,87,468	6,14,362	10.58	4.58	-6.00	1.01	0.45
06	Fatehgarh Sahib	5,38,470	5,99,814	18.26	11.39	-6.87	1.69	1.08
07	Ludhiana	30,32,831	34,87,882	24.89	15.00	-9.89	2.25	1.41
08	Moga	8,94,793	9,92,289	15.03	10.90	-4.13	1.41	1.04
09	Firozpur	17,46,107	20,26,831	20.51	16.08	-4.43	1.88	1.50
10	Muktsar	7,77,493	9,02,702	18.80	16.10	-2.70	1.74	1.50
11	Faridkot	5,50,892	6,18,008	21.07	12.18	-8.89	1.93	1.16
12	Bathinda	11,83,295	13,88,859	20.09	17.37	-2.72	1.85	1.61
13	Mansa	6,88,758	7,68,808	19.85	11.62	-8.23	1.83	1.11
14	Patiala	15,84,780	18,92,282	17.93	19.40	1.47	1.66	1.79
15	Amritsar	21,57,020	24,90,891	27.08	15.48	-11.60	2.43	1.45
16	Tarn Taran	9,39,057	11,20,070	16.26	19.28	3.02	1.52	1.78
17	Rupnagar	6,28,846	6,83,349	15.86	8.67	-7.19	1.48	0.83
18	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	7,46,987	9,86,147	38.03	32.02	-6.01	3.28	2.82
19	Sangrur	14,73,242	16,54,408	18.36	12.30	-6.06	1.70	1.17
20	Barnala	5,26,931	5,96,294	19.55	13.16	-6.39	1.80	1.24

PUNJAB **DECADAL GROWTH RATE** **OF POPULATION 2001-2011**

(DATA BY DISTRICTS)



BOUNDARY; INTERNATIONAL.....
" STATE.....
" DISTRICT.....

POCKET FOR KAPURTHALA..... K
POCKET FOR PATIALA..... P
CH - CHANDIGARH
S.A.S.NAGAR - SAHIBZADA AJIT SINGH NAGAR
S.B.S.NAGAR - SHAHEED BHAGAT SINGH NAGAR

PERCENTAGE INCREASE



Statement - 2.6 presents distribution of districts by range of percentage decadal growth during 1991 – 2001 and 2001 – 2011. During 2001 – 2011 a decline of less than 12 percentage points in decadal growth rate from the previous decade has been recorded in nine districts namely; Gurdaspur, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar, Fatehgarh Sahib, Moga, Mansa and Rupnagar. These nine districts together account for 38.04 percent of Punjab's population. Statement 6 also brings out the major shift in distribution of districts by range of growth rate between 1991 – 2001 and 2001 – 2011. The number of districts with percentage decadal growth rate of below 12 percent has increased from only one in 1991 – 2001 to nine in 2001 – 2011.

Statement - 2.6
Distribution of Districts by range of percentage decadal growth : 1991-2001 and 2001-2011

Percentage decadal growth	Number of Districts (1991-2001)	Percentage of population to total population 2001	Number of districts (2001-2011)	Percentage of population to total population 2011
1	2	3	4	5
<12	1	2.41	9	38.04
12-15	1	6.08	3	10.35
15-18	5	19.71	5	37.17
18-21	9	45.16	2	10.87
21-24	1	2.26	0	0
24-27	1	12.45	0	0
27-30	1	8.86	0	0
30+	1	3.07	1	3.56

Statement 2.7 gives distribution of districts by range of average exponential growth during 1991 – 2001 and 2001 – 2011. It also shows percentage of population under each range to total population of Punjab. During 1991 – 2001, three districts with a share of 12.17 percent of Punjab's population had registered a growth rate of less than 1.4 percent. During 2001- 2011 as many as 14 districts with a share of 69.98 percent of total population fall in this category.

Statement - 2.7
Distribution of Districts by range of average annual exponential growth : 1991-2001 and 2001-2011

Average annual exponential growth rate	Number of Districts (1991-2001)	Percentage of population to total population	Number of Districts (2001-2011)	Percentage of population to total population
1	2	3	4	5
<1.0	0	0.00	5	21.65
1.0-1.4	3	12.17	9	48.33
1.5-1.9	14	63.46	5	26.46
2.0-2.4	2	21.31	0	0.00
2.5-2.9	0	0.00	1	3.56
3.0+	1	3.07	0	0.00

Statement 2.8 presents district wise percentage contributions of population to total growth for 2001 and 2011.

Statement - 2.8
Percent contribution of population to total growth of Punjab:
2001 and 2011.

District Code	State/Districts	Percentage contribution to total growth of the state	
		2001	2011
1	2	3	4
00	Punjab	100.00	100.00
01	Gurdaspur	8.50	5.85
02	Kapurthala	2.65	1.89
03	Jalandhar	7.67	6.55
04	Hoshiarpur	4.46	3.03
05	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	1.38	0.80
06	Fatehgarh Sahib	2.04	1.83
07	Ludhiana	14.83	13.60
08	Moga	2.87	2.91
09	Firozpur	7.29	8.39
10	Muktsar	3.02	3.74
11	Faridkot	2.35	2.01
12	Bathinda	4.86	6.14
13	Mansa	2.80	2.39
14	Patiala	5.91	9.19
15	Amritsar	11.28	9.98
16	Tarn Taran	3.22	5.41
17	Rupnagar	2.11	1.63
18	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	5.05	7.15
19	Sangrur	5.61	5.42
20	Barnala	2.11	2.07

Figure - 2.3
Decadal Population Growth Rate by Districts: 1901-2011

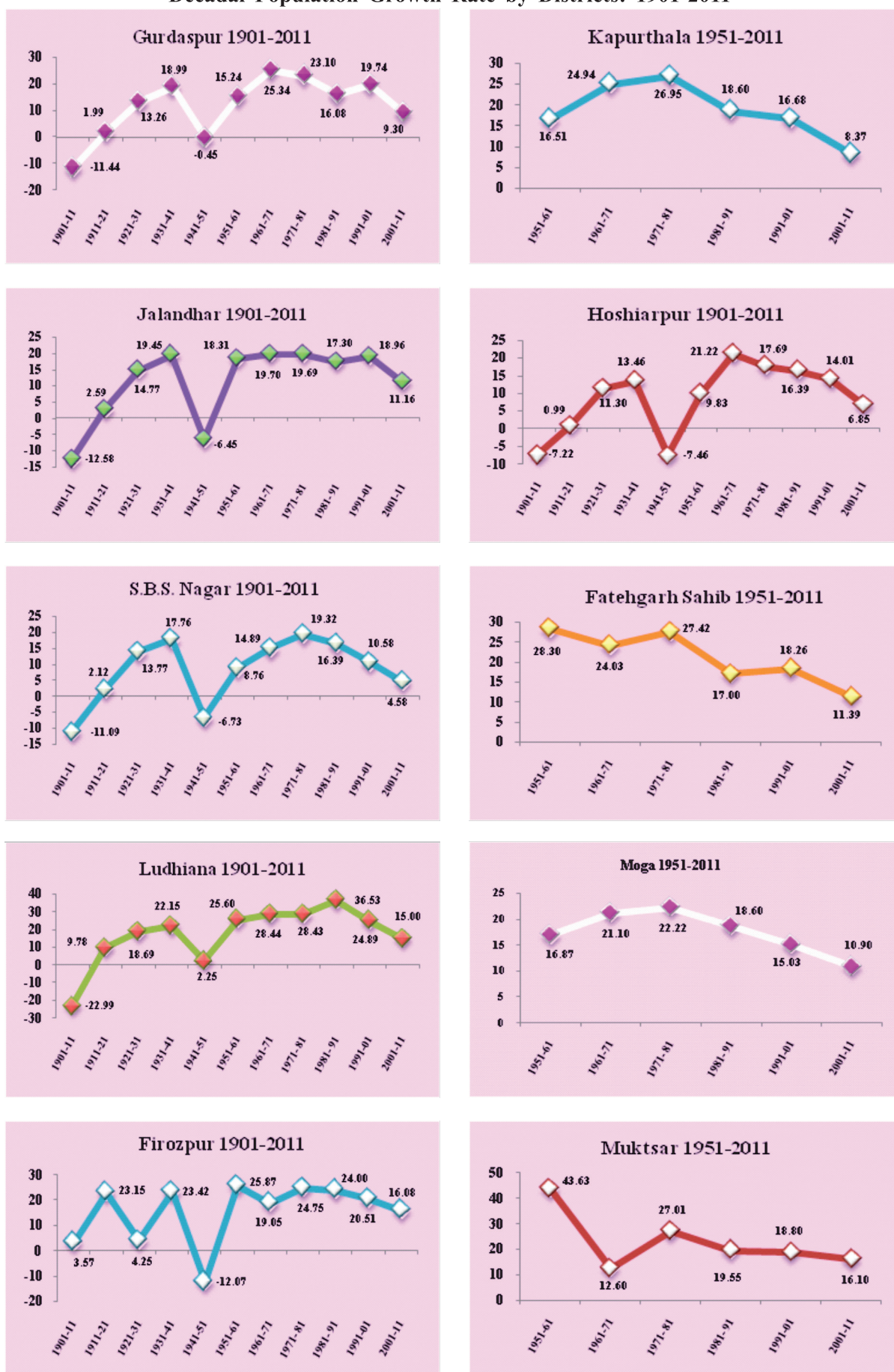
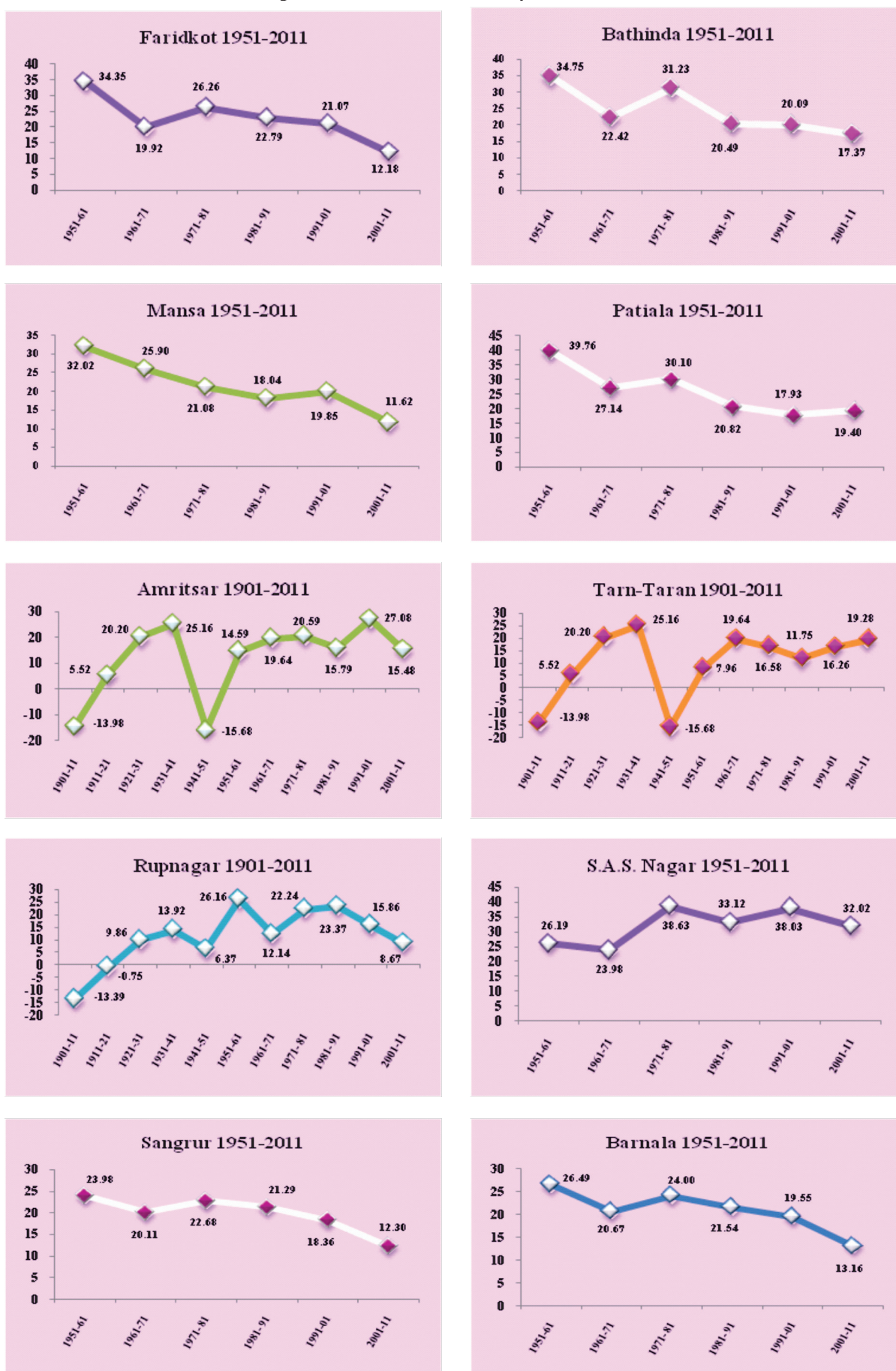


Figure - 2.3
Decadal Population Growth Rate by Districts: 1901-2011



Population in Age Group 0-6 years

Statement 2.9 gives the child population for 2011 and its proportion to total population for 2001 and 2011 by sex respectively. The proportion of child population in the age group 0-6 years to the total population for 2001 and 2011 by sex is given in Table 6. The provisional results show that, in Punjab 10.62 percent of the population is in the age group 0-6 years and among the districts, it varies between 11.91 (Firozpur) and 9.78 (Jalandhar) percent.

During 2001-2011, the proportion of children in the age group 0-6 has decreased from 13.02 percent in 2001 to 10.62 percent in 2011 showing a fall of 2.40 percentage points. All the districts have recorded fall in the percentage of their child population in the age group 0-6 and this decline is most significant in Tarn Taran, from 14.76% to 11.59% (3.17 points) and Firozpur, from 14.76 percent to 11.90 percent (2.86 points).

In Punjab, 10.89 percent among males and 10.32 percent among females are in the age group 0-6. A similar trend is observed among all the districts in the state. Interestingly, drop in percentage of population in the age group 0-6 is more among males as compared to females; in case of males, this percentage has dropped from 13.58 percent to 10.89 percent and the corresponding decline among females is from 12.38 percent to 10.32 percent.

Statement - 2.9
Population and proportion of child population in the age group 0-6 by sex : 2001-2011

District States/ Code Districts		Child Population in the age group 0-6			Proportion of Child Population in the age group 0-6 to total population (in percentage)					
		2011			2001			2011		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
00	Punjab	29,41,570	15,93,262	13,48,308	13.02	13.58	12.38	10.62	10.89	10.32
01	Gurdaspur	2,40,945	1,32,133	1,08,812	13.32	14.07	12.47	10.48	10.89	10.02
02	Kapurthala	82,657	44,160	38,497	12.59	13.32	11.77	10.11	10.33	9.87
03	Jalandhar	2,13,460	1,13,916	99,544	11.73	12.25	11.13	9.78	9.99	9.56
04	Hoshiarpur	1,62,368	87,333	75,035	12.44	13.29	11.54	10.26	10.82	9.67
05	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	60,523	32,217	28,306	12.16	12.87	11.38	9.85	10.25	9.44
06	Fatehgarh Sahib	60,761	32,972	27,789	12.34	12.95	11.62	10.13	10.28	9.95
07	Ludhiana	3,63,086	1,94,734	1,68,352	12.23	12.28	12.18	10.41	10.43	10.38
08	Moga	1,02,574	55,059	47,515	13.00	13.49	12.44	10.34	10.50	10.15
09	Firozpur	2,41,319	1,30,701	1,10,618	14.76	15.27	14.18	11.91	12.21	11.57
10	Muktsar	1,02,028	55,759	46,269	13.45	14.04	12.79	11.30	11.71	10.85
11	Faridkot	66,675	36,022	30,653	13.39	13.91	12.80	10.79	11.01	10.54
12	Bathinda	1,45,391	78,420	66,971	12.62	13.22	11.94	10.47	10.53	10.40
13	Mansa	81,466	44,481	36,985	13.95	14.72	13.08	10.60	10.88	10.28
14	Patiala	2,04,905	1,11,667	93,238	12.79	13.50	11.98	10.83	11.14	10.47
15	Amritsar	2,66,608	1,46,158	1,20,450	13.46	14.06	12.78	10.70	11.06	10.31
16	Tarn Taran	1,29,863	71,400	58,463	14.76	15.60	13.80	11.59	12.10	11.03
17	Rupnagar	69,593	37,302	32,291	12.95	13.59	12.23	10.18	10.44	9.90
18	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	1,09,263	59,311	49,952	13.18	13.61	12.68	11.08	11.30	10.83
19	Sangrur	1,75,095	95,418	79,677	13.16	13.80	12.43	10.58	10.86	10.27
20	Barnala	62,990	34,099	28,891	13.30	13.90	12.62	10.56	10.73	10.38

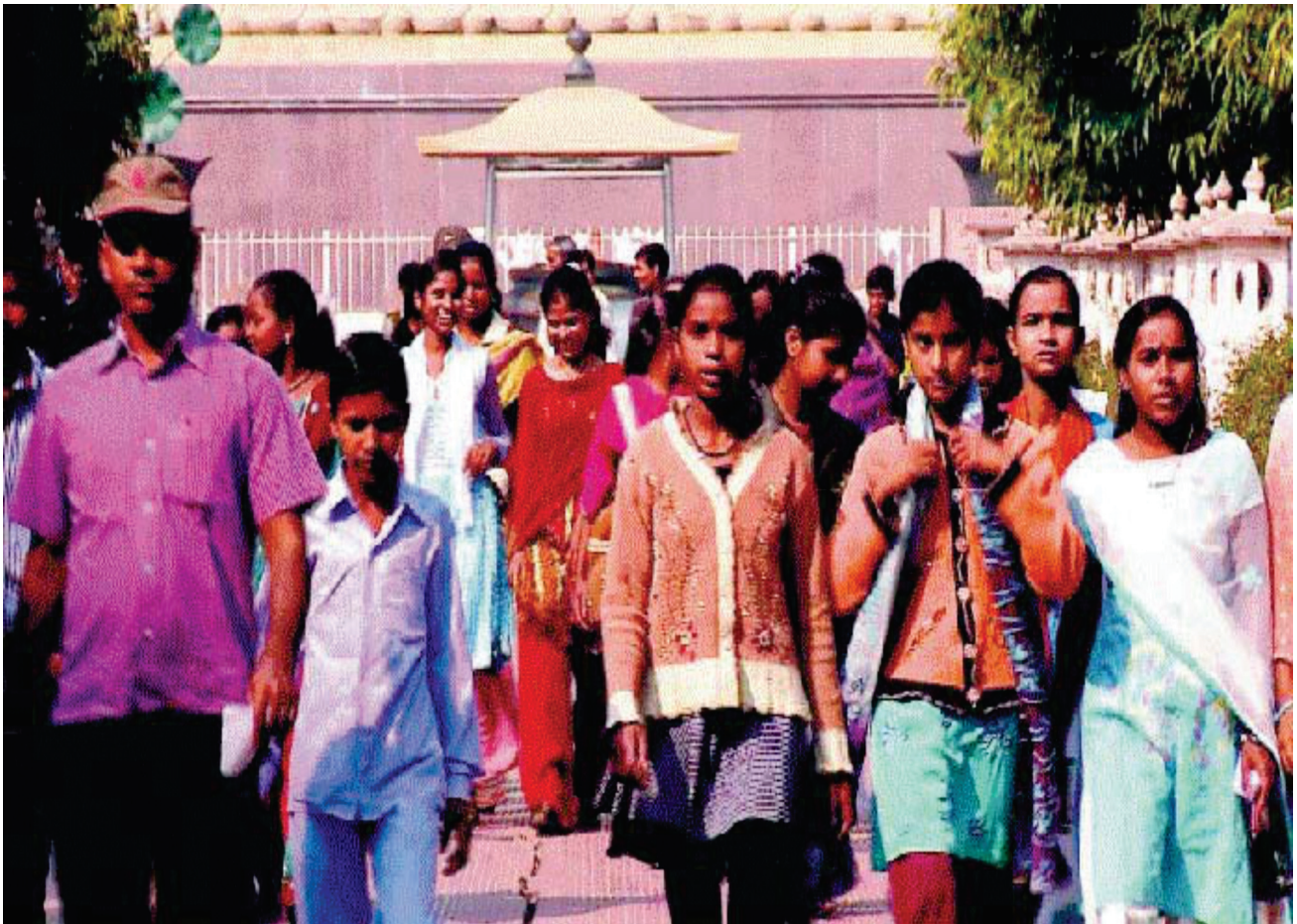
Statement 2.10 reveals that in 2001 percentage of child population in the age group 0-6 was less than 12 percent in one district and 17 districts were in the range of 12 to 14 percent. It would be of interest to note that in 2011 it is less than 12 percent in all the districts of Punjab.

Statement - 2.10
Distribution of districts by their ranges of the proportion of child population
in the age group 0-6 for the years 2001 and 2011 census

Range of proportion of child population in the age group	Number of District 2001	Percentage of population in age group 0-6 to total population 2001 (all ages)	Number of District 2011	Percentage of Population in age group 0-6 to total population 2011 (all ages)
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 9.00	0	0	0	0
9.00-11.99	1	8.06	20	100
12.00-13.99	17	80.92	0	0
14.00-15.99	2	11.02	0	0
16.00-17.99	0	0	0	0
18.00 and above	0	0	0	0

3

DENSITY OF POPULATION



Density of Population

Density of population is an important indicator of population concentration. It is measured as the number of persons per square kilometer.

Statement 3.1 shows ranking of districts by density of population for 2001 and 2011. Punjab has a population density 550 persons per sq. km and this is higher than the density of 382 in the country. A significant variation in density is noticeable among the districts in the State. It is the highest in Ludhiana (975) and the lowest in Muktsar (348). Amritsar also is marked with a high density of 932. In all, six districts fall above the State average and 14 districts below it.

Map shows spatial disparity in population density at district level. Apart from Ludhiana and Amritsar, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (830), Jalandhar (831) and Gurdaspur (649) have a density of more than 600. Patiala (596), Fatehgarh Sahib (508) and Kapurthala (501) also exhibit a high density in the range of 501 – 600. The remaining districts have relatively lower density of less than 500, and among them are Firozpur (380), Muktsar (348) and Mansa (350).

Statement - 3.1

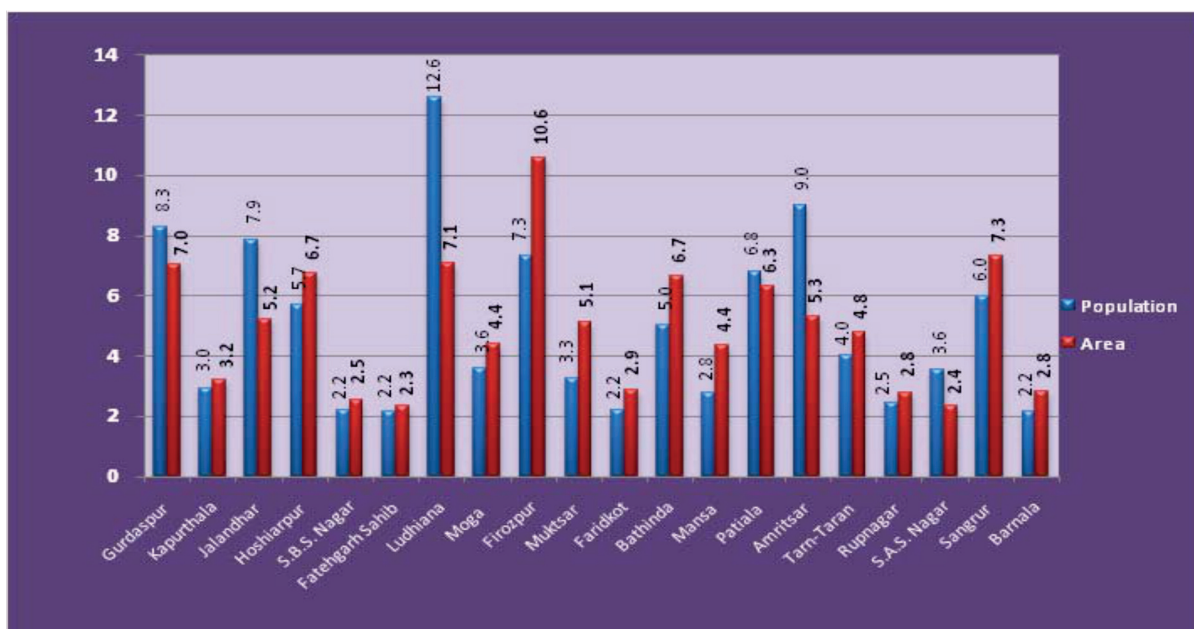
Ranking of Districts by density : 2001 and 2011

Rank in 2011	States/Districts	Density (Per sq.Km)		Rank in 2001
		2011	2001	
1	2	3	4	5
	Punjab	550	484	
1	Ludhiana	975	848	1
2	Amritsar	932	807	2
3	Jalandhar	831	747	3
4	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	830	629	4
5	Gurdaspur	649	594	5
6	Patiala	596	499	6
7	Fatehgarh Sahib	508	456	9
8	Kapurthala	501	462	7
9	Rupnagar	488	449	10
10	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	479	458	8
11	Hoshiarpur	466	437	11
12	Tarn Taran	464	389	14
13	Sangrur	449	400	13
14	Moga	444	401	12
15	Faridkot	424	378	15
16	Barnala	419	371	16
17	Bathinda	414	353	17
18	Firozpur	380	328	18
19	Mansa	350	313	19
20	Muktsar	348	300	20

In 2001, Punjab had a population density of 484. As such, there is an addition of 66 persons per sq km of area above the density of 2001. In Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar district, density has increased from 629 in 2001 to 830 in 2011 showing an increase of 201 points, which is the highest among the districts of Punjab. Among other districts, a significant increase is noted in Ludhiana (127 points), Amritsar (125 points), Patiala (97 points) and Jalandhar (84 points).

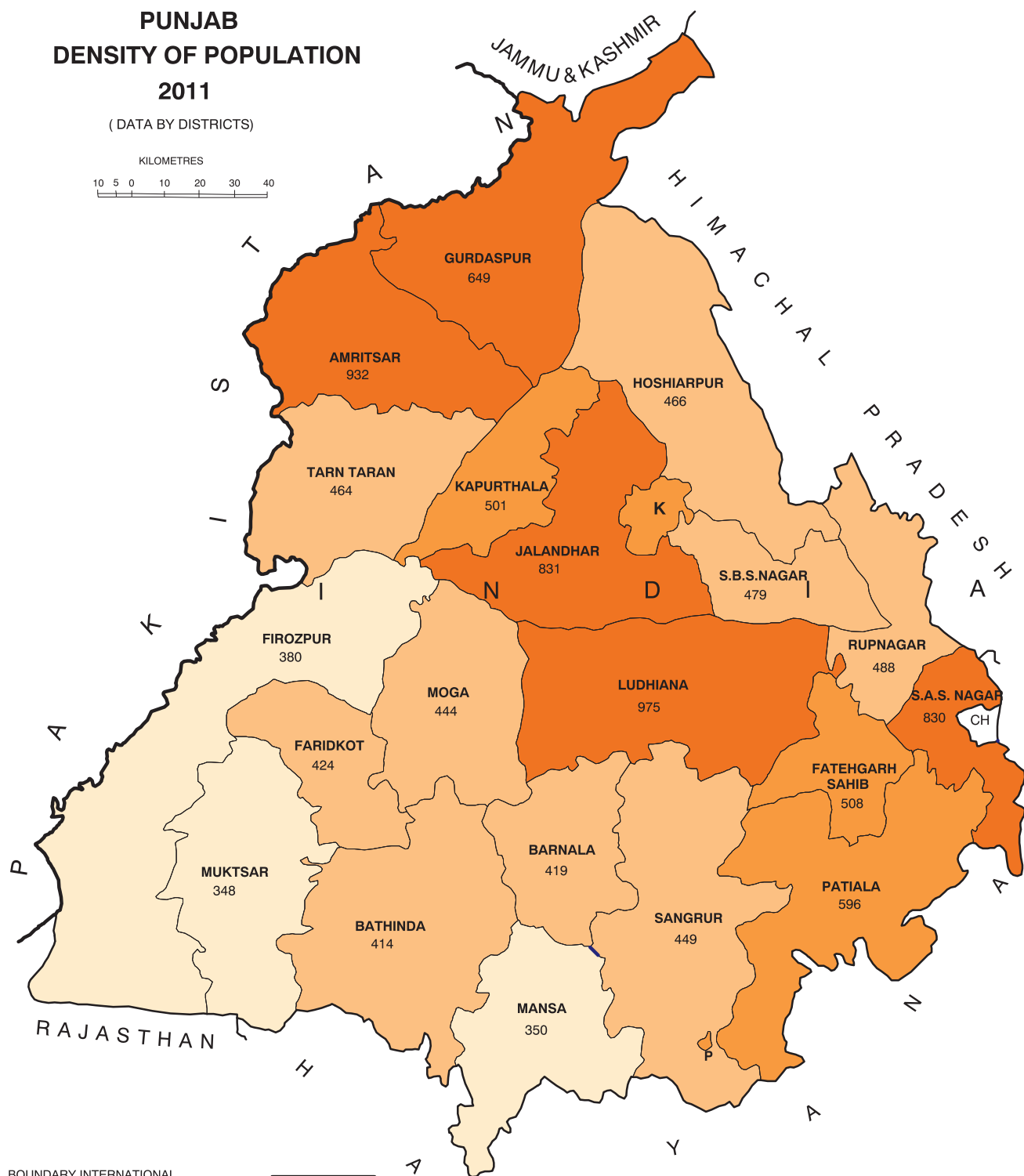
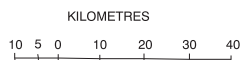
Figure - 3.1

Portrays comparative area and population of districts in Punjab.



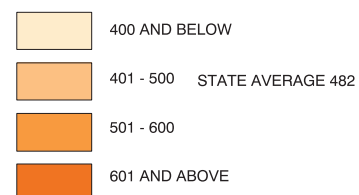
PUNJAB DENSITY OF POPULATION 2011

(DATA BY DISTRICTS)



BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL.....
" STATE.....
" DISTRICT.....

PERSONS PER Sq. Km



POCKET FOR KAPURTHALA..... K
POCKET FOR PATIALA..... P
CH - CHANDIGARH
S.A.S.NAGAR - SAHIBZADA AJIT SINGH NAGAR
S.B.S.NAGAR - SHAHEED BHAGAT SINGH NAGAR

GENDER COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION

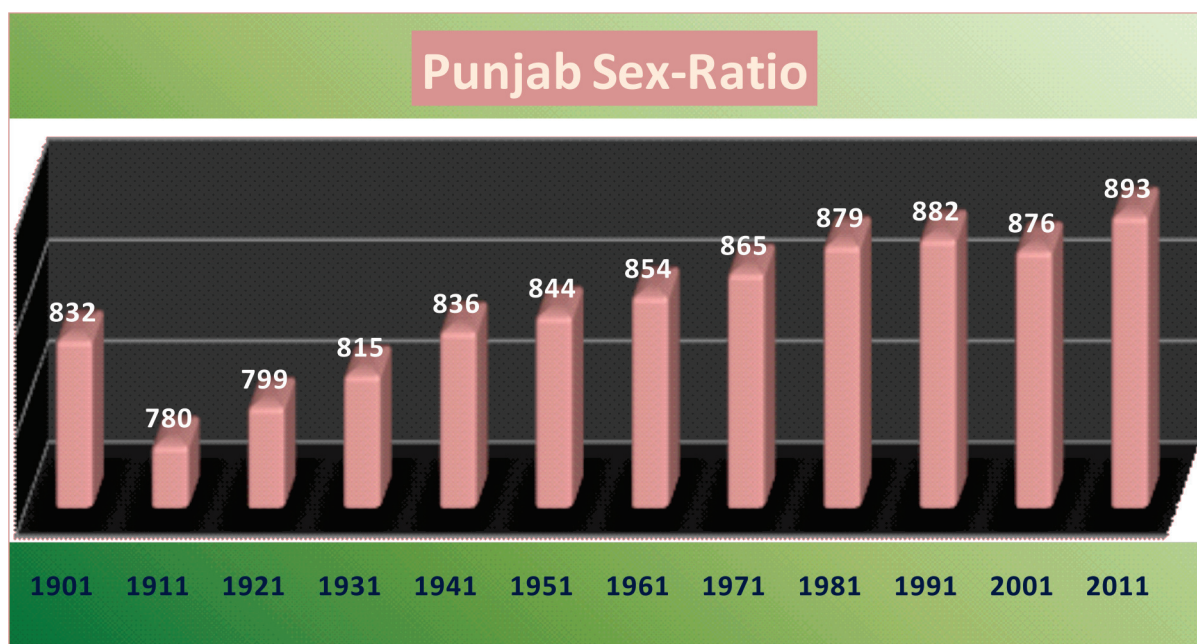


Gender Composition of the Population

Sex Composition is one of the basic characteristics vital for any meaningful demographic analysis. In India, Sex Ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males.

According to the Census of India 2011, the Sex Ratio of Punjab stands at 893. This is a welcome improvement from 2001, which had recorded 876 females for every 1000 males.

Figure - 4.1
Presents the trend in Sex Ratio in Punjab since 1901.

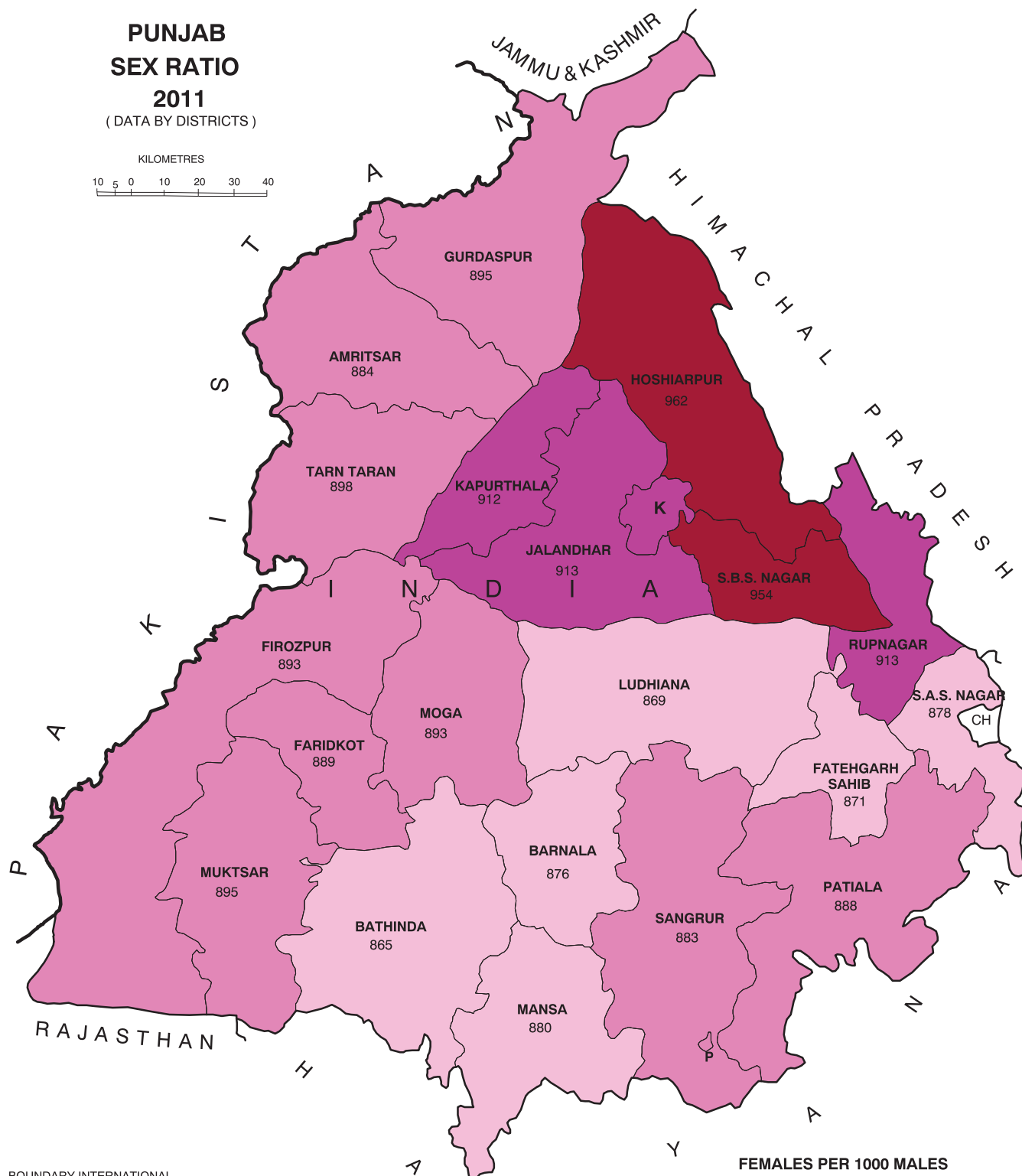


The Sex Ratio in Punjab has remained unfavourable to females. It has declined from 832 in 1901 to 780 in 1911. Ever since 1911 Sex Ratio consistently improved till 1991 and reached 882. During **1991 – 2001** there was a dip in the Sex Ratio by 6 points. As per 2011 Census, **Punjab has a Sex Ratio of 893 which is 17 points higher than that of 2001 Census.** This increase of 17 points in 2011 has not only reversed the decline registered in 2001 but also is higher than previous decades. The national ranking of Punjab in terms of Sex Ratio now is 27th.

Map shows Sex Ratio by districts in Punjab. Sex Ratio in Hoshiarpur (962) and Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar (954) is even higher than the over all Sex Ratio in India (940). Jalandhar and Rupnagar districts (913 each) and Kapurthala (912) too have a high Sex Ratio in the range 901 – 920. As many as nine districts lie in the range 881 – 900, while six districts have Sex Ratio of 880 or below.

PUNJAB **SEX RATIO** **2011** (DATA BY DISTRICTS)

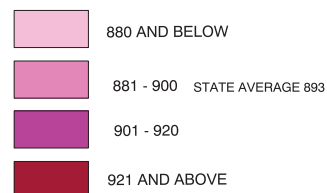
KILOMETRES
10 5 0 10 20 30 40



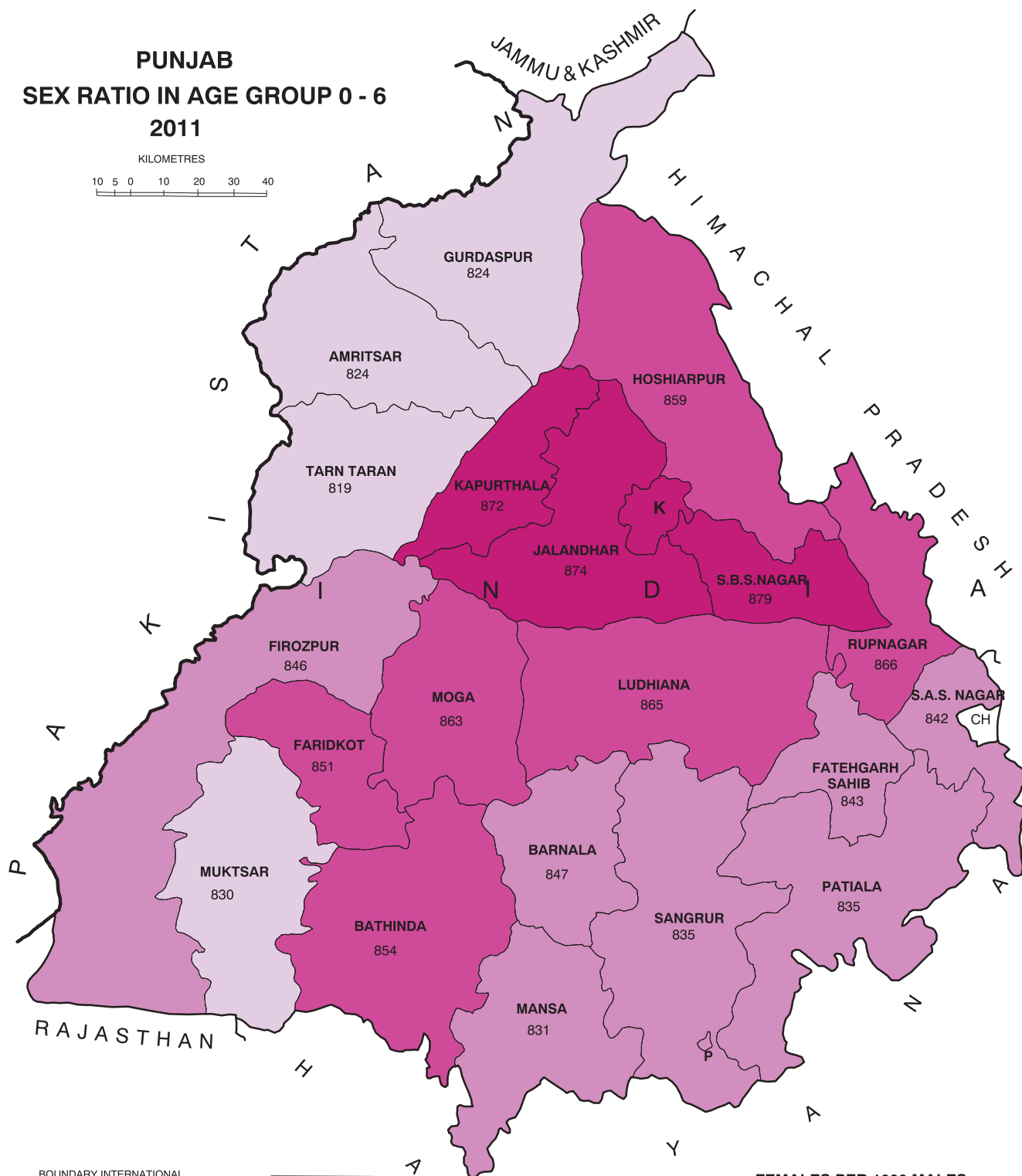
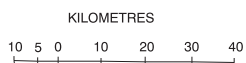
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL.....
" STATE.....
" DISTRICT.....

POCKET FOR KAPURTHALA.....K
POCKET FOR PATIALA.....P
CH - CHANDIGARH
S.A.S. NAGAR - SAHIBZADA AJIT SINGH NAGAR
S.B.S. NAGAR - SHAHEED BHAGAT SINGH NAGAR

FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

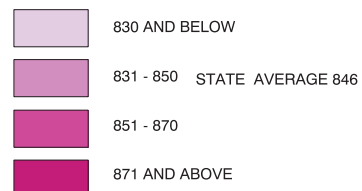


PUNJAB **SEX RATIO IN AGE GROUP 0 - 6** **2011**



BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL.....
" STATE.....
" DISTRICT.....

FEMALES PER 1000 MALES



POCKET FOR KAPURTHALA..... K
POCKET FOR PATIALA..... P
CH - CHANDIGARH
S.A.S. NAGAR - SAHIBZADA AJIT SINGH NAGAR
S.B.S. NAGAR - SHAHEED BHAGAT SINGH NAGAR

Statement 4.1 gives distribution of districts by different ranges of Sex Ratio and their share in total population of Punjab. It can be seen that there is a shift in the number of districts and percentage of population to total population in 2001 and 2011. The number of districts in the range 880 and below has gone down from nine in 2001 to six in 2011, while there has been corresponding increase from 10 districts to 12 districts in the next higher range of 881 – 915. It is noteworthy that two districts have Sex Ratio in the range of above 950 as against nil district under this range in 2001.

Statement - 4.1
Distribution of Districts by range of Sex Ratio of the State : 2001 and 2011

Sex Ratio	2001	Percentage of population to total population, 2001 (All ages)	2011	Percentage of populaion to total population, 2011 (All ages)
1	2	3	4	5
880 & below	9	48.99	6	28.26
881-915	10	44.93	12	63.81
916-950	1	6.08	0	0
951-985	0	0	2	7.93
986 & above	0	0	0	0

Sex Ratio for Punjab and its constituent districts is given in Table 4.1 Population data prior to 1951 are not available for the districts of Kapurthala, Fatehgarh Sahib, Moga, Muktsar, Faridkot, Bathinda, Mansa, Patiala, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, Sangrur and Barnala since these were part of the Princely States.

Table - 4.1
Sex-Ratio for State and Districts : 1901-2011

Sl.	State/District	Sex-ratio since (Number of females per 1000 males)											
No.		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	PUNJAB	832	780	799	815	836	844	854	865	879	882	876	893
1	Gurdaspur	853	774	794	809	843	846	869	890	907	903	890	895
2	Kapurthala	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	880	886	889	898	896	888	912
3	Jalandhar	848	783	807	841	859	857	867	883	890	897	887	913
4	Hoshiarpur	878	828	856	867	879	877	902	899	919	924	935	962
5	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	856	796	821	848	865	876	900	887	898	900	914	954
6	Fatehgarh Sahib	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	773	815	831	841	871	854	871
7	Ludhiana	829	765	784	791	832	852	856	848	860	844	824	869
8	Moga	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	867	862	866	881	884	887	893
9	Firozpur	826	778	802	814	810	835	840	876	884	895	885	893
10	Muktsar	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	862	846	863	885	880	891	895
11	Faridkot	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	856	849	866	879	883	883	889
12	Bathinda	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	839	834	851	861	884	870	865
13	Mansa	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	824	830	852	869	873	880	880
14	Patiala	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	803	828	849	871	884	875	888
15	Amritsar	829	781	796	803	841	827	842	853	871	878	871	884
16	Tarn-Taran	829	781	796	803	841	868	879	863	870	861	887	898
17	Rupnagar	807	756	781	789	802	811	816	873	881	886	889	913
18	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	829	822	832	840	854	842	878
19	Sangrur	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	821	830	839	858	870	870	883
20	Barnala	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	816	837	843	866	871	872	876

Figure - 4.2
TRENDS IN SEX RATIO BY DISTRICTS : 1901 - 2011

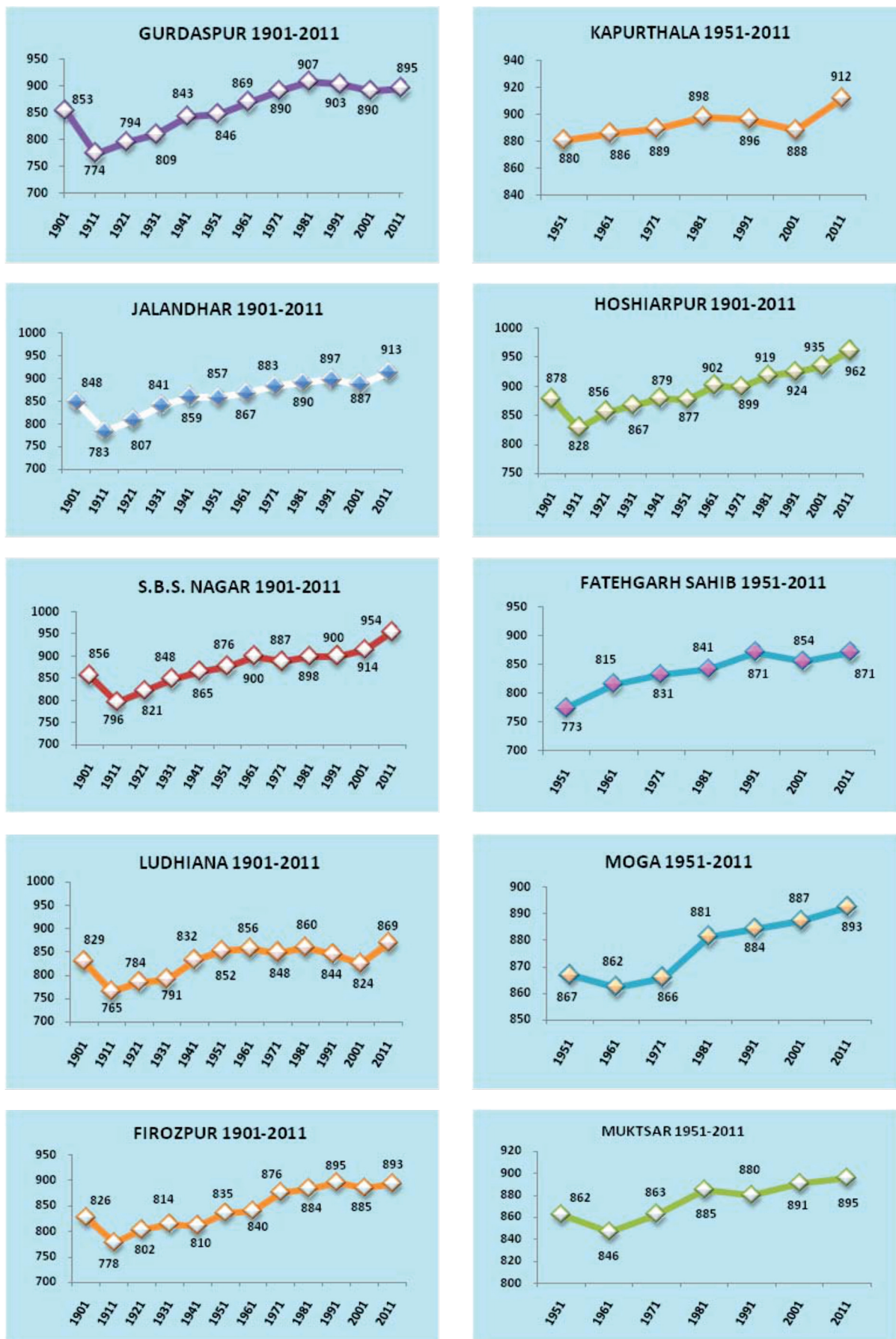
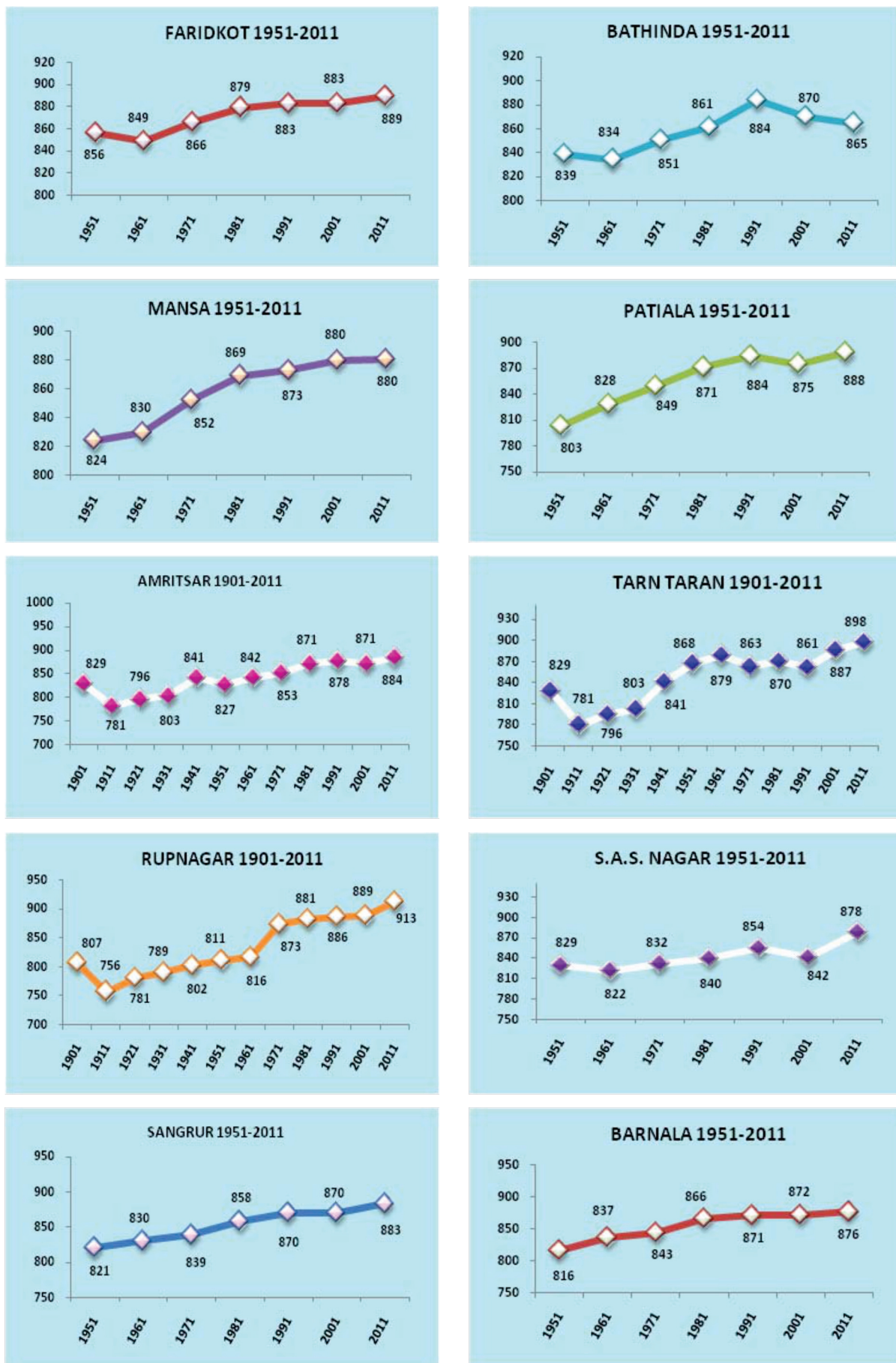


Figure - 4.2
TRENDS IN SEX RATIO BY DISTRICTS : 1901 - 2011



Statement 4.2 depicts the comparative Sex Ratio and Child Sex Ratio between the 2001 and 2011 Census. The overall Sex Ratio has improved in all the districts, the only exception is Bathinda. The increase is the maximum in Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar district (914 to 954), followed by Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (842 to 878). In Bathinda district the Sex Ratio has declined by 5 points, from 870 to 865 while it has remained constant in Mansa (880).

Statement - 4.2

Sex Ratio and Sex Ratio in the population in age group 0 – 6 by districts: 2001 and 2011

State/District		Sex Ratio		Sex Ratio	
				(age 0 - 6)	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
	PUNJAB	876	893	798	846
1	Gurdaspur	890	895	789	824
2	Kapurthala	888	912	785	872
3	Jalandhar	887	913	806	874
4	Hoshiarpur	935	962	812	859
5	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	914	954	808	879
6	Fatehgarh Sahib	854	871	766	843
7	Ludhiana	824	869	817	865
8	Moga	887	893	818	863
9	Firozpur	885	893	822	846
10	Muktsar	891	895	811	830
11	Faridkot	883	889	812	851
12	Bathinda	870	865	785	854
13	Mansa	880	880	782	831
14	Patiala	875	888	776	835
15	Amritsar	871	884	792	824
16	<i>Tarn-Taran*</i>	887	898	784	819
17	Rupnagar	889	913	799	866
18	<i>Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar *</i>	842	878	785	842
19	Sangrur	870	883	784	835
20	<i>Barnala*</i>	872	876	792	847

Statement 4.3 shows child Sex Ratio in the age group 0 – 6 years, in Punjab between 1961 - 2011. In the 1961 Census, child Sex Ratio in Punjab stood at 888. It rose to 899 in 1971 and further to 908 in 1981. Sharp fall in child Sex Ratio was recorded in 1991 at 875 females per 1000 males and then to 798 in 2001. In the 2011 Census, Punjab has recorded child Sex Ratio of 846 reflecting an increase of 48 points over that of 2001 Census.

Statement - 4.3

Child Sex Ratio in Age Group 0 - 6 Years, 1961 – 2011 - PUNJAB

Year	Males (0-6)	Females (0-6)	Sex Ratio (0-6)
1961	11,22,611	9,96,337	888
1971	13,57,866	12,20,833	899
1981	15,17,769	13,78,669	908
1991	17,63,452	15,42,793	875
2001	17,63,801	14,08,028	798
2011	15,93,262	13,48,308	846

In the 2001 Census Child Sex Ratio was the highest in Firozpur (822) and it varied between 766 and 822 for the other districts. In the 2011 Census, all the districts have a child Sex Ratio of more than 822. The only exception in Tarn Taran where Child Sex Ratio is 819.

5

LITERACY



Literacy

Literacy and education are reasonably good indicators of developments in a society. For the purposes of Census, any person aged seven and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language, is treated as literate. In the Censuses prior to 1991, children below five years of age were necessarily treated as illiterates.

Till 1981 Census, it was customary to work out the literacy rate taking into account the total population. Literacy rate is more meaningful if the sub-population in the 0-6 years age group is excluded from the total population. For 1991 Census, it was decided to use the term 'literacy rate' for population of seven years and above. The same concept has been continued in the subsequent Censuses of 2001 and 2011.

Statement 5.1 shows literacy rate of Punjab during 1971 - 2011. The literacy rate in Punjab has more than doubled during 1971 – 2011 and the State is heading towards universal literacy. As per the 1971 Census, one out of every three persons (34.12%) was literate and this has increased to 76.70 percent in 2011. The increase in female literacy in the corresponding period is almost three times, from 24.65 percent in 1971 to 71.30 percent in 2011.

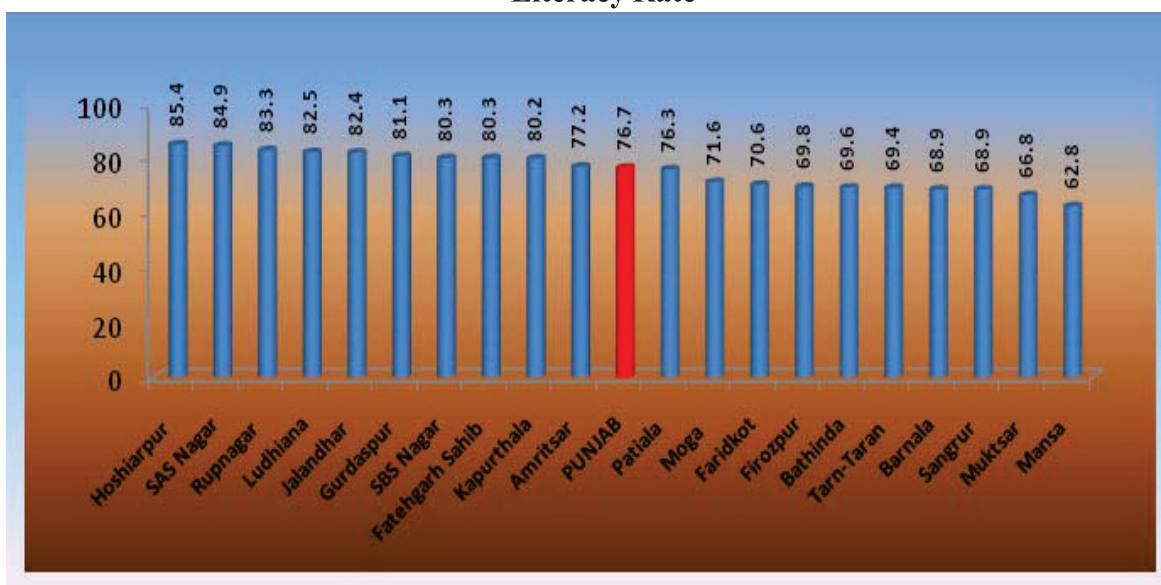
Statement - 5.1

Literacy Rate 1971 - 2011

Year	Person	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1971	34.12	42.23	24.65
1981	43.37	51.23	34.35
1991	58.51	65.66	50.41
2001	69.70	75.20	63.40
2011	76.70	81.50	71.30

Fig.5.1 shows literacy rate of Punjab and its districts. Ten districts each fall above and below the state average literacy rate of 76.70 percent. Hoshiarpur (85.4%) is the most literate and is closely followed by Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar district (84.9%). Rupnagar (83.3%), Ludhiana (82.5%), Jalandhar (82.4%), Gurdaspur (81.1%), Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar and Fatehgarh Sahib both (80.3%) and Kapurthala (80.2%) are the other districts having a literacy rate of more than 80 percent. In Mansa district, nearly two-thirds (62.8%) of its population is literate in 2011 compared to 52.4 percent in 2001. All the districts recorded significant improvement in their literacy rates Table 5.1. During 2001-2011, male literacy has increased from 75.2 to 81.5 percent (6.3 percentage points), while female literacy has increased by 7.9 percentage points (from 63.4% to 71.3%).

Figure 5.1
Literacy Rate

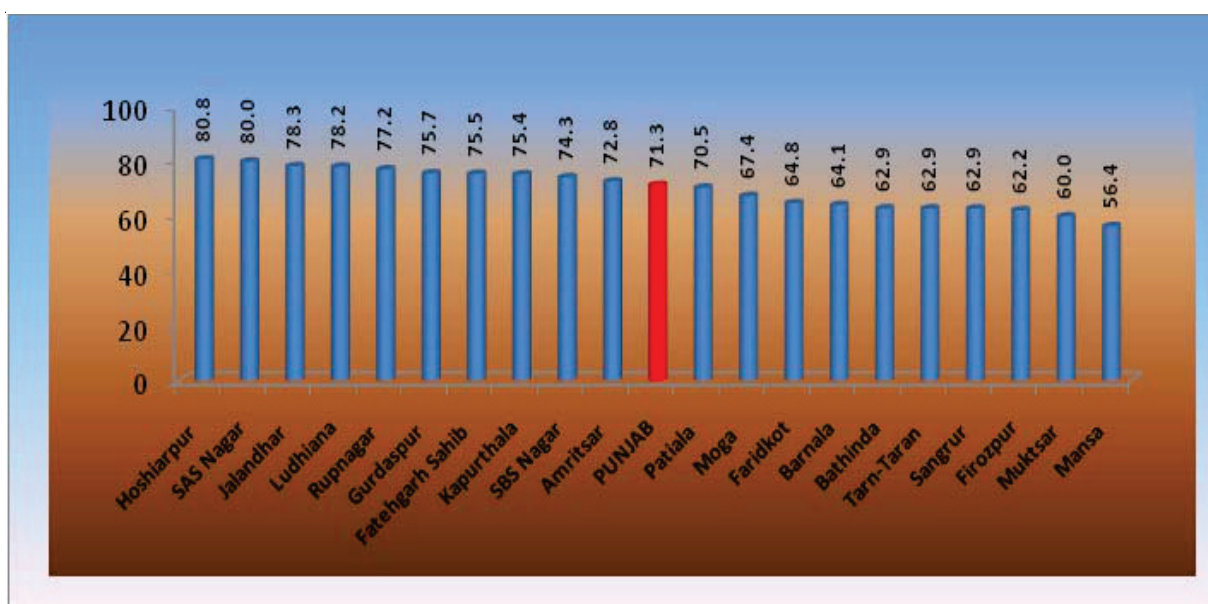


Male - Female Literacy rate

In Punjab, 81.5 percent among males and 71.3 percent among females are literate as per 2011 Census. Male – female literacy patterns at district level, by and large, are in conformity with the trends in over all literacy rate. Likewise the total literacy rate, Hoshiarpur (89.9%) and Mansa (68.4%) occupy the top and bottom position, respectively in male literacy. Female literacy too, is the highest in Hoshiarpur (80.8%), followed by Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (80.0%). Jalandhar (78.3%), Ludhiana (78.2%), Rupnagar (77.2%) and Gurdaspur (75.7%) are the other districts where at least three out of every four females have the ability to read write and are literate.

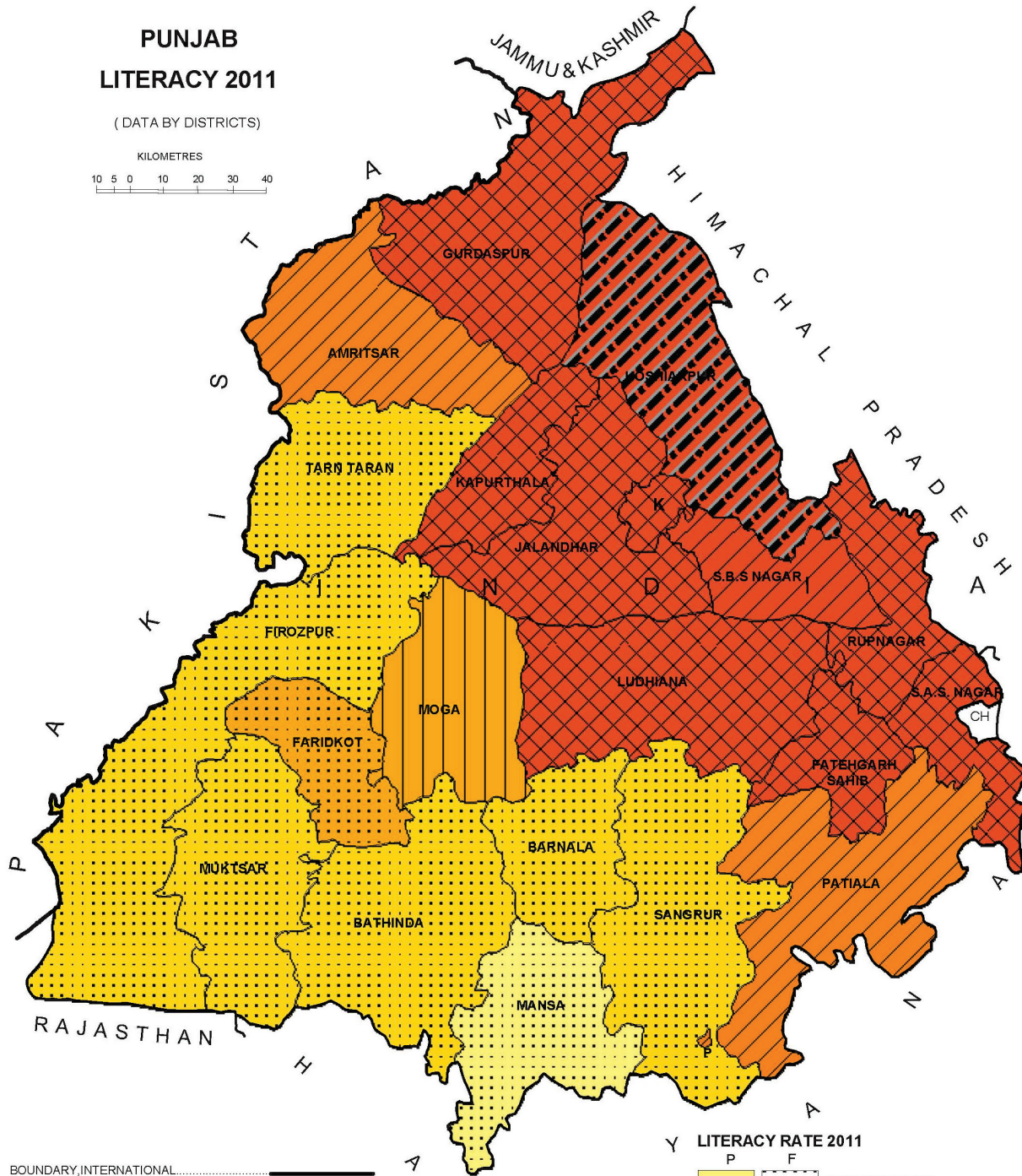
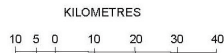
Evidently, in Punjab, with a male – female gap of 10.2 percentage points is seen in the literacy rate. This is reported to be minimum in Jalandhar (7.8 points), and the maximum in Firozpur (14.5 points). Male – female differentials in literacy rate are comparatively more pronounced in a number of districts located in the Malwa belt.

Figure 5.2
Female Literacy Rate



PUNJAB LITERACY 2011

(DATA BY DISTRICTS)



BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL.....
" STATE.....
" DISTRICT.....

POCKET FOR KAPURTHALA..... K
POCKET FOR PATIALA..... P
CH - CHANDIGARH
S.A.S. NAGAR - SAHIBZADA AJIT SINGH NAGAR
S.B.S. NAGAR - SHAHEED BHAGAT SINGH NAGAR

P - PERSONS
F - FEMALES

STATE AVERAGE 76.7

LITERACY RATE 2011

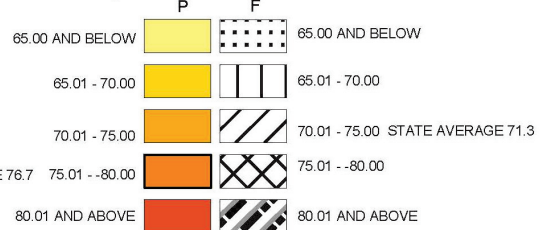


Table - 5.1

Literacy Rates by Sex for State and District : 2001 and 2011

District Code	State/District	Literacy rate*					
		Persons		Males		Females	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	PUNJAB	69.7	76.7	75.2	81.5	63.4	71.3
1	Gurdaspur	73.8	81.1	79.8	85.9	67.1	75.7
2	Kapurthala	73.9	80.2	79.0	84.6	68.3	75.4
3	Jalandhar	78.0	82.4	82.5	86.1	73.1	78.3
4	Hoshiarpur	81.0	85.4	86.4	89.9	75.3	80.8
5	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	76.4	80.3	82.9	86.2	69.5	74.3
6	Fatehgarh Sahib	73.6	80.3	78.3	84.5	68.3	75.5
7	Ludhiana	76.5	82.5	80.3	86.3	71.9	78.2
8	Moga	63.5	71.6	68.0	75.3	58.5	67.4
9	Firozpur	60.7	69.8	68.7	76.7	51.7	62.2
10	Muktsar	58.2	66.8	65.4	72.9	50.3	60.0
11	Faridkot	62.0	70.6	68.1	75.9	55.0	64.8
12	Bathinda	61.2	69.6	67.8	75.3	53.7	62.9
13	Mansa	52.4	62.8	58.9	68.4	45.2	56.4
14	Patiala	69.3	76.3	75.3	81.4	62.5	70.5
15	Amritsar	70.4	77.2	75.1	81.2	65.2	72.8
16	Tarn-Taran	59.9	69.4	66.7	75.4	52.3	62.9
17	Rupnagar	76.1	83.3	82.7	88.9	68.7	77.2
18	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	77.9	84.9	83.4	89.2	71.5	80.0
19	Sangrur	59.9	68.9	66.0	74.2	53.0	62.9
20	Barnala	60.3	68.9	65.4	73.1	54.5	64.1

Note-* Literacy rate is the percentage of literates to population aged 7 years and above

Table
Population in the Age-Group 0-6, Number of Literates

Sl. State/District No.		Total Population			Population in age group 0-6		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	PUNJAB	2,77,04,236	1,46,34,819	1,30,69,417	29,41,570	15,93,262	13,48,308
1	Gurdaspur	22,99,026	12,12,995	10,86,031	2,40,945	1,32,133	1,08,812
2	Kapurthala	8,17,668	4,27,659	3,90,009	82,657	44,160	38,497
3	Jalandhar	21,81,753	11,40,536	10,41,217	2,13,460	1,13,916	99,544
4	Hoshiarpur	15,82,793	8,06,921	7,75,872	1,62,368	87,333	75,035
5	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	6,14,362	3,14,415	2,99,947	60,523	32,217	28,306
6	Fatehgarh Sahib	5,99,814	3,20,603	2,79,211	60,761	32,972	27,789
7	Ludhiana	34,87,882	18,66,203	16,21,679	3,63,086	1,94,734	1,68,352
8	Moga	9,92,289	5,24,289	4,68,000	1,02,574	55,059	47,515
9	Firozpur	20,26,831	10,70,812	9,56,019	2,41,319	1,30,701	1,10,618
10	Muktsar	9,02,702	4,76,300	4,26,402	1,02,028	55,759	46,269
11	Faridkot	6,18,008	3,27,121	2,90,887	66,675	36,022	30,653
12	Bathinda	13,88,859	7,44,875	6,43,984	1,45,391	78,420	66,971
13	Mansa	7,68,808	4,08,921	3,59,887	81,466	44,481	36,985
14	Patiala	18,92,282	10,02,112	8,90,170	2,04,905	1,11,667	93,238
15	Amritsar	24,90,891	13,22,088	11,68,803	2,66,608	1,46,158	1,20,450
16	Tarn-Taran	11,20,070	5,90,239	5,29,831	1,29,863	71,400	58,463
17	Rupnagar	6,83,349	3,57,265	3,26,084	69,593	37,302	32,291
18	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	9,86,147	5,24,989	4,61,158	1,09,263	59,311	49,952
19	Sangrur	16,54,408	8,78,628	7,75,780	1,75,095	95,418	79,677
20	Barnala	5,96,294	3,17,848	2,78,446	62,990	34,099	28,891

5.2

and Literacy Rate for State and Districts : 2011

Number of literates*			Literacy rate#			State/ District	Sl. No.
P	M	F	P	M	F		
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
1,89,88,611	1,06,26,788	83,61,823	76.7	81.5	71.3	PUNJAB	
16,68,339	9,28,264	7,40,075	81.1	85.9	75.7	Gurdaspur	1
5,89,324	3,24,419	2,64,905	80.2	84.6	75.4	Kapurthala	2
16,21,845	8,84,424	7,37,421	82.4	86.1	78.3	Jalandhar	3
12,13,407	6,47,245	5,66,162	85.4	89.9	80.8	Hoshiarpur	4
4,44,924	2,43,152	2,01,772	80.3	86.2	74.3	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	5
4,33,038	2,43,136	1,89,902	80.3	84.5	75.5	Fatehgarh Sahib	6
25,79,209	14,43,283	11,35,926	82.5	86.3	78.2	Ludhiana	7
6,36,979	3,53,513	2,83,466	71.6	75.3	67.4	Moga	8
12,47,177	7,21,032	5,26,145	69.8	76.7	62.2	Firozpur	9
5,34,782	3,06,600	2,28,182	66.8	72.9	60.0	Muktsar	10
3,89,503	2,20,815	1,68,688	70.6	75.9	64.8	Faridkot	11
8,65,094	5,02,066	3,63,028	69.6	75.3	62.9	Bathinda	12
4,31,545	2,49,388	1,82,157	62.8	68.4	56.4	Mansa	13
12,86,836	7,25,261	5,61,575	76.3	81.4	70.5	Patiala	14
17,17,249	9,54,526	7,62,723	77.2	81.2	72.8	Amritsar	15
6,87,511	3,91,120	2,96,391	69.4	75.4	62.9	Tarn-Taran	16
5,11,149	2,84,437	2,26,712	83.3	88.9	77.2	Rupnagar	17
7,44,237	4,15,249	3,28,988	84.9	89.2	80.0	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	18
10,19,011	5,81,461	4,37,550	68.9	74.2	62.9	Sangrur	19
3,67,452	2,07,397	1,60,055	68.9	73.1	64.1	Barnala	20

Statement 5.2 gives the number of literates and illiterates in population aged 7 years and above for 2001 and 2011 Censuses. The statement shows an increase of 4,231,641 literates in 2011 over that of 2001; the corresponding increase for males and females is 2,184,495 and 2,047,146 respectively.

Statement - 5.2
Number of literates and illiterates among population aged 7 years and above and their change : 2001 and 2011

Literates/Illiterates	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Literates			
2001	14,756,970	8,442,293	6,314,677
2011	18,988,611	10,626,788	8,361,823
Increase in 2011 over 2001	4,231,641	2,184,495	2,047,146
Illiterates			
2001	6,430,200	2,778,951	3,651,249
2011	5,774,055	2,414,769	3,359,286
Increase in 2011 over 2001	-656,145	-364,182	-291,963

Statement 5.3 gives population aged 7 years and above and the absolute number of literates in 2001 and their decadal difference and decadal percentage difference during 2001 - 2011. It reveals that the percentage decadal increase during 2001 – 2011 in population aged 7 years and above in Punjab is 16.88 percent while the corresponding increase in number of literates in this age group is 28.68 percent.

Statement - 5.3
Population aged 7 and above, literates in 2001 and their decadal difference and percentage decadal difference during 2001-2011

District	States/Districts	Population aged 7 and above 2001	Decadal difference in Population aged 7 and above 2001-2011	Percentage decadal difference in population 2001-2011	Number of literates 2001	Decadal difference in number of literates 2001-2011	Percentage decadal difference 2001-2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Punjab	2,11,87,170	35,75,496	16.88	1,47,56,970	42,31,641	28.68
1	Gurdaspur	18,23,372	2,34,709	12.87	13,45,125	3,23,214	24.03
2	Kapurthala	6,59,517	75,494	11.45	4,87,554	1,01,770	20.87
3	Jalandhar	17,32,601	2,35,692	13.6	13,52,080	2,69,765	19.95
4	Hoshiarpur	12,97,003	1,23,422	9.52	10,50,700	1,62,707	15.49
5	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	5,16,049	37,790	7.32	3,94,429	50,495	12.80
6	Fatehgarh Sahib	4,72,043	67,010	14.2	3,47,622	85,416	24.57
7	Ludhiana	26,61,821	4,62,975	17.39	20,36,278	5,42,931	26.66
8	Moga	7,78,502	1,11,213	14.29	4,94,489	1,42,490	28.82
9	Firozpur	14,88,353	2,97,159	19.97	9,03,273	3,43,904	38.07
10	Muktsar	6,72,908	1,27,766	18.99	3,91,658	1,43,124	36.54
11	Faridkot	4,77,150	74,183	15.55	2,95,618	93,885	31.76
12	Bathinda	10,33,937	2,09,531	20.27	6,32,570	2,32,524	36.76
13	Mansa	5,92,669	94,673	15.97	3,10,632	1,20,913	38.92
14	Patiala	13,82,113	3,05,264	22.09	9,57,753	3,29,083	34.36
15	Amritsar	18,66,580	3,57,703	19.16	13,14,899	4,02,350	30.60
16	Tarn Taran	8,00,472	1,89,735	23.7	4,79,100	2,08,411	43.50
17	Rupnagar	5,47,397	66,359	12.12	4,16,529	94,620	22.72
18	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	6,48,503	2,28,381	35.22	5,05,351	2,38,886	47.27
19	Sangrur	12,79,329	1,99,984	15.63	7,65,869	2,53,142	33.05
20	Barnala	4,56,851	76,453	16.73	2,75,441	92,011	33.40

Statement 5.4 gives the number of illiterates in 2001 and percentage contribution in its decrease during 2001 – 2011 at district level. the absolute number of illiterates in Punjab has declined by 656,145 during this decade. The percentage contribution in decrease in number of illiterates is more significant in Gurdaspur (13.49%) and Ludhiana (12.19%) and these two districts together account for one – fourth of the total decrease in the number of illiterates.

Statement - 5.4
Number of illiterates, decadal decrease in illiterates and
percentage contribution in decrease : 2001, 2011

Distt Code	States/Districts	Number of illiterates		Decadal decrease in number of illiterates (4-3)	Percentage contribution in decrease
		2001	2011		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Punjab	64,30,200	57,74,055	-6,56,145	100.00
1	Gurdaspur	4,78,247	3,89,742	-88,505	13.49
2	Kapurthala	1,71,963	1,45,687	-26,276	4.00
3	Jalandhar	3,80,521	3,46,448	-34,073	5.19
4	Hoshiarpur	2,46,303	2,07,018	-39,285	5.99
5	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	1,21,620	1,08,915	-12,705	1.94
6	Fatehgarh Sahib	1,24,421	1,06,015	-18,406	2.81
7	Ludhiana	6,25,543	5,45,587	-79,956	12.19
8	Moga	2,84,013	2,52,736	-31,277	4.77
9	Firozpur	5,85,080	5,38,335	-46,745	7.12
10	Muktsar	2,81,250	2,65,892	-15,358	2.34
11	Faridkot	1,81,532	1,61,830	-19,702	3.00
12	Bathinda	4,01,367	3,78,374	-22,993	3.50
13	Mansa	2,82,037	2,55,797	-26,240	4.00
14	Patiala	4,24,360	4,00,541	-23,819	3.63
15	Amritsar	5,51,681	5,07,034	-44,647	6.80
16	Tarn Taran	3,21,372	3,02,696	-18,676	2.85
17	Rupnagar	1,30,868	1,02,607	-28,261	4.31
18	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	1,43,152	1,32,647	-10,505	1.60
19	Sangrur	5,13,460	4,60,302	-53,158	8.10
20	Barnala	1,81,410	1,65,852	-15,558	2.37

Statement 5.5 presents district level figures of male illiterates. In Punjab, the number of male illiterates has gone down by 364, 182. Likewise the total illiterates, in case of males illiterates also, the percentage contribution in its decrease is significant in Ludhiana (16.43%) and Gurdaspur (11.20%).

Statement - 5.5

Number of male illiterates, decadal decrease in male illiterates and percentage contribution in decrease : 2001-2011

Distt Code	States/Districts	Number of Males		Decadal decrease in number of Male illiterates	Percentage contribution in decrease
		2001	2011		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Punjab	27,78,951	24,14,769	-3,64,182	100.00
1	Gurdaspur	1,93,379	1,52,598	-40,781	11.20
2	Kapurthala	72,665	59,080	-13,585	3.73
3	Jalandhar	1,59,811	1,42,196	-17,615	4.84
4	Hoshiarpur	89,943	72,343	-17,600	4.83
5	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	45,825	39,046	-6,779	1.86
6	Fatehgarh Sahib	54,921	44,495	-10,426	2.86
7	Ludhiana	2,88,012	2,28,186	-59,826	16.43
8	Moga	1,31,200	1,15,717	-15,483	4.25
9	Firozpur	2,45,415	2,19,079	-26,336	7.23
10	Muktsar	1,22,343	1,13,941	-8,402	2.31
11	Faridkot	80,234	70,284	-9,950	2.73
12	Bathinda	1,76,925	1,64,389	-12,536	3.44
13	Mansa	1,28,459	1,15,052	-13,407	3.68
14	Patiala	1,80,544	1,65,184	-15,360	4.22
15	Amritsar	2,46,656	2,21,404	-25,252	6.93
16	Tarn Taran	1,39,763	1,27,719	-12,044	3.31
17	Rupnagar	49,647	35,526	-14,121	3.88
18	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	58,191	50,429	-7,762	2.13
19	Sangrur	2,31,137	2,01,749	-29,388	8.07
20	Barnala	83,881	76,352	-7,529	2.07

Statement 5.6 gives district level figures of female illiterates. In Punjab, the number of female illiterates has gone down by 291,963 and percentage contribution in its decrease is the most significant in Gurdaspur (16.35%).

Statement - 5.6

Number of female illiterates, decadal decrease in female illiterates and percentage contribution in decrease : 2001 -2011

Distt Code	States/Districts	Number of Females		Decadal decrease in number of Male illiterates	Percentage contribution in decrease
		2001	2011		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Punjab	36,51,249	33,59,286	-2,91,963	100.00
1	Gurdaspur	2,84,868	2,37,144	-47,724	16.35
2	Kapurthala	99,298	86,607	-12,691	4.35
3	Jalandhar	2,20,710	2,04,252	-16,458	5.64
4	Hoshiarpur	1,56,360	1,34,675	-21,685	7.43
5	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	75,795	69,869	-5,926	2.03
6	Fatehgarh Sahib	69,500	61,520	-7,980	2.73
7	Ludhiana	3,37,531	3,17,401	-20,130	6.89
8	Moga	1,52,813	1,37,019	-15,794	5.41
9	Firozpur	3,39,665	3,19,256	-20,409	6.99
10	Muktsar	1,58,907	1,51,951	-6,956	2.38
11	Faridkot	1,01,298	91,546	-9,752	3.34
12	Bathinda	2,24,442	2,13,985	-10,457	3.58
13	Mansa	1,53,578	1,40,745	-12,833	4.40
14	Patiala	2,43,816	2,35,357	-8,459	2.90
15	Amritsar	3,05,025	2,85,630	-19,395	6.64
16	Tarn Taran	1,81,609	1,74,977	-6,632	2.27
17	Rupnagar	81,221	67,081	-14,140	4.84
18	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	84,961	82,218	-2,743	0.94
19	Sangrur	2,82,323	2,58,553	-23,770	8.14
20	Barnala	97,529	89,500	-8,029	2.75

Notional Map of Enumeration Block

Annexure-I

ਭਾਰਤ ਦੀ ਮਰਦਮਸ਼ੁਮਾਰੀ 2011

ਰਾਜ/ਸੰਘ ਪੱਧਰ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਸਿੰਘਾਣਾ
 ਕੋਡ ਨੰ. 013
 ਜਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਜਲੰਧਰ
 ਕੋਡ ਨੰ. 017
 ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਪਾਇਲ
 ਕੋਡ ਨੰ. 003
 ਸ਼ਹਿਰ/ਪਿੰਡ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਖੁਰਦੀਆ
 ਕੋਡ ਨੰ. 00113
 ਵਾਰਡ ਦਾ ਨੰਬਰ ਅਤੇ/ਜਾਂ ਨਾਂ
 ਕੋਡ ਨੰ.
 ਮਕਾਨਸੂਚੀਕਰਣ/ਗਿਣਤੀਕਾਰ ਬਲਾਕ ਨੰਬਰ 00319

ਸੰਕੇਤ:

ਬਲਾਕ ਦੀ ਹੱਦ
 ਨੋਟ: ਹਿੰਦੂ ਭਾਈ ਨਵੀਂ ਨਵੀਂ ਉਪਰ ਬਲਾਕ ਦੀਆਂ ਚਾਰੋਂ ਦਿਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ (ਉੱਤਰ, ਪੂਰਬ, ਦੱਖਣ ਅਤੇ ਪੱਛਮ) ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਭਾਈ ਮਕਾਨਸੂਚੀਕਰਣ/ਮਰਦਮਸ਼ੁਮਾਰੀ ਬਲਾਕਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਦੇ ਨੰਬਰ ਜਾਂ ਨਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ।

ਪੱਕੀ ਇਮਾਰਤ (ਨੰਬਰ ਸਮੇਤ)

ਗਿਰਾਇਸ਼ੀ
ਗੋਰ ਗਿਰਾਇਸ਼ੀ
ਕੱਚੀ ਇਮਾਰਤ (ਨੰਬਰ ਸਮੇਤ)
ਗਿਰਾਇਸ਼ੀ
ਗੋਰ ਗਿਰਾਇਸ਼ੀ
ਪੱਕੀ ਸੜਕ
ਕੱਚੀ ਸੜਕ
ਪਸ਼ੂ ਭੰਡੀ
ਰੇਲਵੇ ਟਾਈਨ
ਨਦੀ
ਨਹਿਰ
ਟਰਾਕ
ਮੂਹ/ਟੂਟੀ/ਰੋਡਪੋਪ
ਮੰਦਰ, ਮਸਜਿਦ, ਗਿਰਜਾਘਰ, ਹੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਆਦਿ
ਸਕੂਲ, ਹਿਸਪੈਸੇਜ਼ਰੀ, ਪੰਚਾਇਤ ਘਰ
ਭਾਵਘਰ ਆਦਿ

ਨੋਟ: (i) ਹਿੰਦੂ ਭਾਈ ਬਲਾਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਸਥਾਨਾਂ, ਗਲੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਹੱਲਿਆਂ ਆਦਿ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ।

ਮੰਦਰ, ਸਕੂਲ, ਹਿਸਪੈਸੇਜ਼ਰੀ, ਪੰਚਾਇਤ ਘਰ, ਭਾਵਘਰ ਵਰਗੀਆਂ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਵੀ ਦਿੱਤੇ।

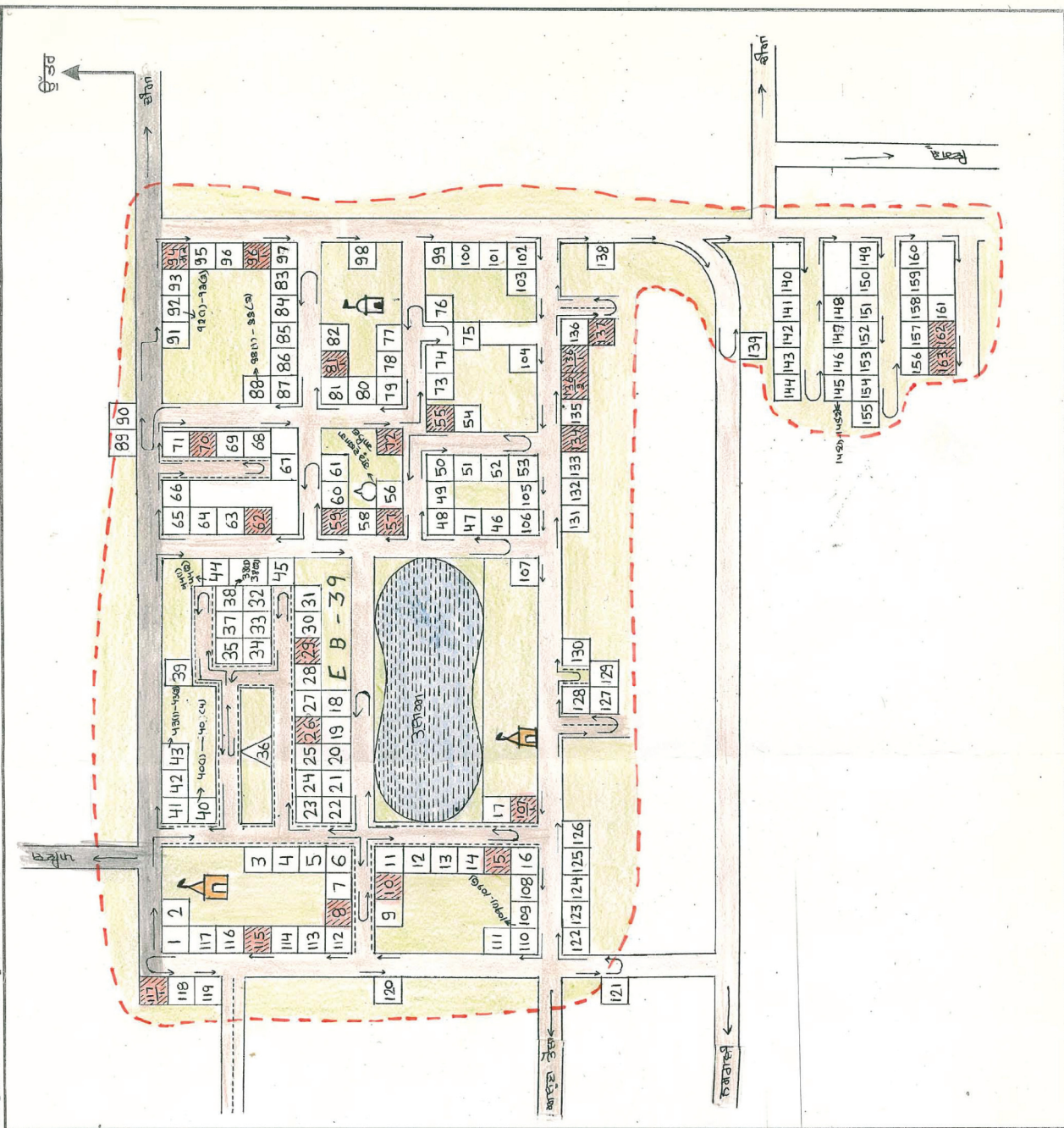
(ii) ਹਿੰਦੂ ਭਾਈ ਉਸ ਦਿਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਤੀਰ ਦੇ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਨਾਲ ਦਿਖਾਓ ਜਿਸ ਤਰਫ ਤੋਂ ਬਲਾਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਨੌਬਰ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ।

ਗਿਣਤੀਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ
 ਹਸਤਾਖਰ ਮਿਤੀ ਸਮੇਤ
 ਮਕਾਨਸੂਚੀਕਰਣ ਦੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ ਮਿਤੀ ਸਮੇਤ
 2/5/10

ਮਰਦਮਸ਼ੁਮਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਨਿੱਕਾ ਮਾਡਲ ਪ੍ਰਭੂਪੁਰਣ ਆਸਾਨੀ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਵੇ। ਹਿੰਦੂ ਭਾਈ ਇਸ ਨਕਸ਼ੇ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਰੱਖੋ।

ਨਕਸ਼ਾ ਨੰਬਰ

ਮਕਾਨਸੂਚੀਕਰਣ ਅਤੇ ਮਰਦਮਸ਼ੁਮਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ



Start Here

Location Particulars

State/UT

Town/Village

District

Ward Code No.
(only for Town)

Tablet/Talkie/
P.S./Dev. Block
Circle/Mandali

Enumeration
Block Number
& Sub-Block No.

Household Schedule

Confidential when filled

Use only arabic numbers as indicated here

0

1

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3

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8

9

SIDE-A

Q.1

Name of the person start with head of household

Q.2

Relationship to head write the relationship in full.

Q.3

Sex Male...1 Female...2 Other...3

Q.4

Date of birth Age as per English calendar (as declared or estimated) Day Month Year 4(a) Date of birth as per English calendar (as declared or estimated) Day Month Year 4(b) Age Also write age on last birthday in completed years. In box against 4(b).

Q.5

Current marital status give code from list below

Q.6

Age at marriage In completed years

Q.7

Religion (Write name of the religion in full) Also give code in box if found in the list below For other religions, write name of the religion in full but do not give any code number

Q.8 *

Scheduled Caste (SC)/ Scheduled Tribe (ST) 8(a) Is this person SC/ST? YES give code in box SC 2 If NO put '3' in box 8(b) If SC or ST write name of the SC or ST from the list supplied.

Q.9

Disability 9(a) Is this person mentally / physically Yes-No-2 9(b) If 'Yes' in 9(a), give code in the box against 9(b) from the list below 9(c) If 'multiple disability' (Code '8') in 9(b), give maximum three codes in boxes against 9(c) from the list below

Q.10

Mother tongue write name of the mother tongue in full.

Q.11

Other languages known write upto two languages in order of proficiency excluding mother tongue

Q.12

Literacy status Literate ...1 Illiterate ...2 M F O

Q.13

Status of attendance in educational institution give code from list below

Q.14

Highest educational level attained Write the full description. For diploma or degree holder, also write the subject of specialisation.

Page totals:
(To be filled after Revisional Round)

Population M F Total (Total of 1%) O (Total of 1%) P (Total of 1%) Q (Total of 1%) R (Total of 1%) S (Total of 1%) T (Total of 1%) U (Total of 1%) V (Total of 1%) W (Total of 1%) X (Total of 1%) Y (Total of 1%) Z (Total of 1%) AA (Total of 1%) AB (Total of 1%) AC (Total of 1%) AD (Total of 1%) AE (Total of 1%) AF (Total of 1%) AG (Total of 1%) AH (Total of 1%) AI (Total of 1%) AJ (Total of 1%) AK (Total of 1%) AL (Total of 1%) AM (Total of 1%) AN (Total of 1%) AO (Total of 1%) AP (Total of 1%) AQ (Total of 1%) AR (Total of 1%) AS (Total of 1%) AT (Total of 1%) AU (Total of 1%) AV (Total of 1%) AW (Total of 1%) AX (Total of 1%) AY (Total of 1%) AZ (Total of 1%) BA (Total of 1%) BB (Total of 1%) BC (Total of 1%) BD (Total of 1%) BE (Total of 1%) BF (Total of 1%) BG (Total of 1%) BH (Total of 1%) BI (Total of 1%) BJ (Total of 1%) BK (Total of 1%) BL (Total of 1%) BM (Total of 1%) BN (Total of 1%) BO (Total of 1%) BP (Total of 1%) BQ (Total of 1%) BR (Total of 1%) BS (Total of 1%) BT 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SIDE-B

**Use only arabic numbers
as indicated here**

[illegible]



DCOs with RGI and the 'Census Mascot'



DCs Meeting being chaired by Chief Secretary, Punjab



Regional Press Conference at Chandigarh being chaired by the RGI



Director Census, Punjab in the DCs meeting at Punjab Bhawan



Census-2011 : Publicity on Republic Day



Enumeration of the houseless population at Mohali



Enumeration of Sh. S. C. Agrawal IAS, Chief Secretary, Punjab



Video Conference



Printing work of Census Manual



Charge Officers meeting at Sangrur



Enumeration of the houseless population



Enumeration begins on 9th February 2011



District Level Meeting at Patiala



Charge Officers Meeting at Fatehgarh Sahib



Smt. Seema Jain, IAS, Director Census, Punjab with Census Staff

