Provisional Population Totals
Paper 1 of 2011
Chandigarh Series 5

T.N. BINDHYESHWARI
of the Indian Administrative Service
Director of Census Operations
Chandigarh
Dr. C. Chandramouli, IAS, Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India along with Ms. T.N. Bindhyeshwari, Ms. Seema Jain, Ms. Neerja Shekhar and Mr. Balbir Tegta, Directors of Census, Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh addressing the Regional Press Meet at Chandigarh answering the questions from the Press.
Provisional Population Totals

CHANDIGARH

T.N. BINDHYESHWARI
of the Indian Administrative Service
Director of Census Operations
Chandigarh
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MESSAGE

I am delighted to know that Census-2011 has been successfully completed in the Union Territory, Chandigarh. The Indian Census is acknowledged as one of the biggest peace time exercises in the World; and is renowned the world over for the high quality of data it publishes. It provides useful data which is the basis of discussion making large number of areas in the functioning of the Indian Government. Modern Census taking in India has a history dating back to 1872 when the first has been an unbroken series of Census every decade. The Census 2011 is the 15th Decadal Census of India.

I am confident that the Provisional Census Data being published in Paper-I, by the Directorate of Census Operations, Chandigarh would be of great utility in the planning and formulation of policies and programmes of the Government.

I commend the efforts put in by the concerned officers of the Census Department and Chandigarh Administration in making the Census 2011 a grand success.

(S Shivraj V. Patil)
MESSAGE

The Indian Census has a rich tradition of statistical integrity and enjoys the reputation of being one of the best in the world. The Census of 2011 is the fifteenth in an unbroken series since 1872 and the seventh after independence. It is remarkable that the great historical tradition of conducting a Census has been maintained in spite of several adversities like wars, epidemics, natural calamities, political unrest etc. Very few countries in the world can boast of such a distinction. Participation in the Census by the people of India is indeed a true reflection of the national spirit of unity in diversity.

The fact that the Census gives us the population of a country is well known. However, what is of greater significance is that the Census is the biggest source of comprehensive data on Demography, Economic Activity, Literacy & Education, Housing & Household Amenities, Urbanization, Fertility and Mortality, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Language, Religion and Migration. It is the only source of primary data at village, town and ward level. It not only provides valuable information for planning and formulation of policies, Delimitation/Reservation of Constituencies and effective Public Administration but is also widely used by National and International agencies.

I am sure that the Provisional Census Data being published in Paper-I, by the Directorate of Census Operations, Chandigarh will give a correct view of the changing demographic profile of Chandigarh. I have no doubt that the data collected through this biggest administrative exercise would prove immensely useful in the planning and formulation of policies and programmes.

I congratulate every officer/official of the Census Directorate and Chandigarh Administration who has worked hard in making the Census-2011 in Chandigarh a resounding success.

(Pradip Mehra)
The success of the massive Census Operations in Chandigarh U.T. is the result of the effort put by a dedicated team of more than 2500 workers and the constant support extended by the Chandigarh Administration. I express my heartiest gratitude to His Excellency the Governor of Punjab and the Administrator of Chandigarh (UT), Shri Shivraj V. Patil, for his blessings. I am highly thankful to Shri Pradip Mehra, I.A.S., Advisor to the Administrator for his valuable guidance and unstinted co-operation for issuing Notifications and instructions from time to time to all the Heads of Departments of the Administration.

I am deeply grateful to Dr. C. Chandramouli, I.A.S., Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India for his patronage, guidance and unstinting support with his inspiring leadership at every stage enabling me to conduct the Census Operations successfully. I am happy to record my appreciation for the valuable guidance and support given by all the Officers of the office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi.

Special thanks to Shri Brijendra Singh, I.A.S., Deputy Commissioner-cum-Principal Census Officer and District Census Officers Capt. P S Shergill, P.C.S., Ex-ADC and Shri M L Sharma, P.C.S., ADC who extended all co-operation and assistance for organizing the field operations. Here, I would like to mention the highly commendable job done by Charge Officers, Ms Hargunjit Kaur, P.C.S. (Urban), Shri H. R. Nagra, Shri D. S. Balouria, Tehsildar (Revenue), and also the Assistant Charge Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators who deserve all praise for ensuring complete coverage – by working hard with zeal and devotion. In fact during the Revisional Round, literally, enumerators went from door to door to ensure that everyone was counted.

I am thankful to the Principal of the Chandigarh Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology, who provided a spacious hall and all other facilities for the conduct of training sessions of the Enumerators and the Supervisors for a very long duration. I also thank the Principal’s of GMSS School, Sector 8; GMSS School, Sector 16; GMSS School, Sector 19; GMSS School, Sector 22; GMSS School, Sector 46; Govt. College for Boys, Sector 11, Chandigarh, and Govt. College, Sector 46, Chandigarh. I am also specially thankful to Pankaj Kumar, Senior Geographer, Ms Anju Sem, Senior Draftsman and Vidya Sagar, Senior Draftsman of DCO, Haryana, Shri Tej Pal, Senior Geographer of DCO, Punjab for extending help in producing the maps for Census field work.

I am delighted to record my appreciation for the excellent work done by the Census Team of the Directorate and Data Capture Centre, who have ably assisted me in supervising the field operation. For conducting Census, Chandigarh was divided into 8 Zones with 8 Team Leaders and their co-ordinators namely, Amitab Mitra, Assistant Director, Anadi Kumar Vasudeva, SI Grade II, Manjit Kaur, SI Grade II, A S Thakur, SI Grade II, Rajesh Kumar Chawla, Sr. Supervisor, Joginder Kumar, Sr. Supervisor, BMK Shorey, SI Gr II, Mangat Hasan, Compiler, and members of their teams CM Kapoor, DEO, Gurdeep Dhiman, Clerk, Hawa Singh, SI Grade I, Vineet Kumar, SI Grade II, Ashwani Kumar, DEO, Sandeep Kumar, DEO, Promila Mathur, SI Gr II, Asha Rani, Sr Compiler, Harish Chander, DEO, Supriya, SI Gr II, Prem Chand, DEO, Paramjit Singh, DEO, Darshana Bansal, DEO, Sanjeev Nayyar, DEO, Jagdeep Kaur, DEO, Vinod Kumar, DEO, Parvesh Kumari, Asst. Compiler, Preeti Bala, DEO, Jatinder Nath Sharma, SI Grade I, Dewan Singh, DEO, Dewa Singh, DEO, Ram Nath Punia, SI Grade I, Bishamber Dass, SI Grade II, Rajinder Kumar, Compiler who rendered valuable help for
conducted the Census and tabulation work. Smt Varinder Kaur, Senior Geographer, Sanjeev Nayyar, DEO, Dewa Singh Negi, DEO and Prem Kumar Sethi, Draftsman have done ‘A’ great job in producing maps. The charts and diagrams of this paper were done commendably by Manmohan Kumar, Sr. Supervisor and Anadi Kumar Vasudeva, SI Grade II. BMK Shorey, SI Grade II has worked very hard for producing the Camera Ready Copy (CRC) of the manuscript of this paper. I place on record the dedication of the entire staff of my office who worked with missionary zeal in making all the programmes of the Census Operations a grand success in record time with satisfactory contribution from the Multi Tasking Staff.

Last, but not the least, I express my sincere gratitude to the people of Chandigarh who have risen to the occasion by co-operating enthusiastically with the Census Team who have made Census of India 2011 a resounding success!

Chandigarh
Dated : 11th April, 2011

(T. N. Bindhyeshwari) I.A.S.
Director & JRG
Census Operations, Chandigarh
Enumeration of Sh. Shivraj V. Patil, Hon’ble Governor of Punjab & Administrator Chandigarh U.T.

Sh. Jagannath Pahadia, Hon’ble Governor of Haryana being presented the Census Memento by Dr. C. Chandramouli, IAS, Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India.

Sh. Pradip Mehra, IAS, Advisor to Administrator Chandigarh U.T. inaugurating the Training at Institute of Hotel Management, Chandigarh.
Enumeration for Phase II of Census 2011 of VIP's at Chandigarh by the DCO and Team

Sh. Bhupinder Singh Hooda, Hon'ble CM Haryana

Sh. Pawan Kumar Bansal, Hon'ble Union Minister & Parliamentary Affairs.

Sh. Pradip Mehra, IAS, Advisor
PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS, CHANDIGARH

CENSUS TEAM - 2011

Dr. C. Chandramouli, IAS
Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

Ms. T.N. Bindhyeshwari, IAS
Director & JRG, Census Operations Chandigarh

Sh. Brijendra Singh, IAS
Deputy Commissioner-cum- Principal Census Officer, Chandigarh

Capt. P.S. Shergill, PCS
Ex. Addl. Deputy Commissioner

Ms. Hargunjit Kaur, PCS
Assistant Estate Officer

Sh. M.L. Sharma
Addl. Deputy Commissioner

Sh. D.S. Balouria
Tehsildar (Revenue)

Zone Team Leaders

Sh. A.S. Thakur
Zone - I

Mrs. Manjit Kaur
Zone - II

Sh. Amitabh Mitra
Zone - III

Sh. Mangat Hassan
Zone - IV

Sh. Joginder Kumar
Zone - V

Sh. Rajesh K. Chawla
Zone - VI

Sh. Brij Mohan Krishan Shorey
Zone - VII

Sh. Anadi K. Vasudeva
Zone - VIII
ORGANISATIONAL CHART

DIRECTOR & JRG
ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

T. N. BINDHYEHWARI, I.A.S.
HARI RAM
AMITABH MITRA
B KRISHNA PRASAD  (for Phase I)
SURESH KUMAR  (for Phase II)
GURJINDER KAUR  (for Phase II)


MAP: Varinder Kaur Senior Geographer, Gurdeep Dhiman Clerk, Prem Kumar Sethi, Sr. Draftsman


STORAGE & SCANNING CENTRE: Satish Kumar SI Grade II, Bharat Bhushan DEO

STORE: Krishan Kumar DEO

HINDI CELL: Usha Rani Hindi Translator

LIBRARY: Avinash Dayal DEO


CANTEEN: Amrik Singh Coupen Clerk, Om Prakash LDC, Canteen Attendents:- Om Prakash Rana, Bhim Singh, Pawan Kumar, Krishan Chand, Lakhwinder Kumar.
## FIGURES AT A GLANCE

### CHANDIGARH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>NO. OF DISTRICTS</strong></th>
<th>CHANDIGARH</th>
<th><strong>1</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AREA OF CHANDIGARH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>114 sq.km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POPULATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,054,686</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALES</td>
<td>580,282</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMALES</td>
<td>474,404</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 2001-2011</strong></td>
<td><strong>ABSOLUTE</strong></td>
<td><strong>PERCENTAGE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERSONS</strong></td>
<td>154,051</td>
<td>17.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALES</td>
<td>73,344</td>
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<td>FEMALES</td>
<td>80,707</td>
<td>20.50</td>
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<td><strong>DENSITY OF POPULATION (per Sq.km.)</strong></td>
<td>9,252</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SEX RATIO (females per 1000 males)</strong></td>
<td>818</td>
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<td><strong>POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP OF 0-6 YEARS</strong></td>
<td><strong>ABSOLUTE</strong></td>
<td><strong>PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION</strong></td>
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<td><strong>PERSONS</strong></td>
<td>117,953</td>
<td>11.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALES</td>
<td>63,187</td>
<td>10.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMALES</td>
<td>54,766</td>
<td>11.54</td>
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<td><strong>LITERATES</strong></td>
<td><strong>ABSOLUTE</strong></td>
<td><strong>LITERACY RATE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PERSONS</strong></td>
<td>809,653</td>
<td>86.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALES</td>
<td>468,166</td>
<td>90.54</td>
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<tr>
<td>FEMALES</td>
<td>341,487</td>
<td>81.38</td>
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Chandigarh attained the status of Union Territory on 1st November, 1966. Designed by Le Corbusier, it has acquired the enviable reputation of being the 'City Beautiful'. Located in the southeastern part of Punjab, it is encircled by district Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Punjab) on three sides and district Panchkula (Haryana) on the east.

Named after the local presiding deity 'Chandi' the Goddess of Power, the city was planned on the gently rolling plains at the foot of Shivalik Hills as the capital of new Punjab after partition of India in 1947. The first plan of the city was prepared by an American Architect, Mathew Novicki. But after his death in an air crash in the year 1950, the task was entrusted to the famous French Architect, Le Corbusier. Modern Chandigarh is thus Corbusier’s creation.

The city has been conceived as a living organism with close parallelism of functions. The Administrative area in the north comprising the Secretariat, High Court and Assembly Chamber is the head, the Educational Centers in the north-east are limbs, the Chief Commercial and Civic Centre is the heart whereas the residential area are analogous to the trunk of the organism. The network of roads and footpaths through which the circulation of traffic and population takes place is the circulatory system. The spacious parks, green belts and other open spaces act as lungs of the city.

The basic planning unit of the city is a sector and initial plan provides for 47 sectors, now there are around 63 sectors. Each sector spreads in an area of 246 acres and has been so planned that all the facilities like shopping centers, schools, hospitals, places of worship, recreational centers, play grounds, plenty of open spaces etc. are available in each sector for its residents. The development of third phase sectors has been taken up which is fast coming up.

Chandigarh became a Union Territory in 1966 when the erstwhile State of Punjab faced a three - fold division. Haryana was carved out on one side. The hilly areas went to Himachal Pradesh and the remaining areas continued as the State of Punjab. Chandigarh was also declared the Capital of Punjab and Haryana, besides the seat of Chandigarh Administration.

Stretching over an area of 114 sq. kms, the Union Territory of Chandigarh has 12 villages around the city. It is divided into 26 wards Municipal Corporation (Urban).
PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS, CHANDIGARH
## FIGURES AT A GLANCE FOR POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, PERCENTAGE DECADAＬ GROWTH

### Total Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/UT Code</th>
<th>India/State/Union Territory*</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>1,210,193,422</td>
<td>623,724,248</td>
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<td>01</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>12,548,926</td>
<td>6,665,561</td>
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<td>02</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>6,856,509</td>
<td>3,473,892</td>
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<td>03</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>27,704,236</td>
<td>14,634,819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Chandigarh*</td>
<td>1,054,686</td>
<td>580,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>10,116,752</td>
<td>5,154,178</td>
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<td>06</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>96,621,012</td>
<td>54,620,086</td>
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<td>07</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>199,581,477</td>
<td>104,596,415</td>
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<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>103,804,637</td>
<td>51,820,086</td>
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<td>09</td>
<td>NCT of Delhi*</td>
<td>1,382,611</td>
<td>720,232</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>1,091,014</td>
<td>552,339</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>3,671,032</td>
<td>1,871,867</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>2,964,007</td>
<td>1,492,668</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>31,169,272</td>
<td>15,954,927</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>91,347,366</td>
<td>46,927,384</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>32,966,238</td>
<td>16,931,688</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>41,947,358</td>
<td>21,201,678</td>
</tr>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>25,540,196</td>
<td>12,827,915</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>72,597,565</td>
<td>37,612,920</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Gujrat</td>
<td>60,383,628</td>
<td>31,482,282</td>
</tr>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Daman &amp; Diu*</td>
<td>242,911</td>
<td>150,100</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli*</td>
<td>31,169,272</td>
<td>15,954,927</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Maharashatra</td>
<td>84,665,533</td>
<td>42,509,881</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>61,130,704</td>
<td>31,057,742</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>1,457,723</td>
<td>740,711</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Lakshadweep*</td>
<td>64,429</td>
<td>33,106</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>33,877,677</td>
<td>16,021,290</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>72,138,958</td>
<td>36,158,871</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Punducherry*</td>
<td>1,244,464</td>
<td>610,485</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands*</td>
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**Note**: See General Notes
## India and States/UTs

### Sex Ratio, Population Density and Literacy Rate

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<th>Density (Per Sq. Km)</th>
<th>Decadal growth rate</th>
<th>Literacy Rate</th>
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PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS, CHANDIGARH
General Notes

1. The figures for India and Manipur, include by sex, the estimated population, 0-6 population and literates of Paomata, Mao Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur for Census 2001 and 2011.

2. For working out density of India and the State of Jammu & Kashmir, the entire area and population of those portions of Jammu & Kashmir which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China have not been taken into account.

3. For Census 2011, the population of "Others" has been clubbed with the "Males" for working out population, 0-6 population, literates and related rates and ratios.

4. In working out 'decadal variation' and 'percentage decadal variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of India and Nagaland State, the population of Tuensang District for 1951 (7,025) & the population of Tuensang (83,501) & Mon (50,774) districts for 1961 Census have not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.

5. The 1981 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Assam. Hence the population figures for 1981 of Assam have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.

6. The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.

7. The distribution of population of Pondicherry (Puducherry) by sex for 1901 (246,354), and 1931 (258,628) and 1941 (285,011) is not available. The figures of India for these years are, therefore, exclusive of these population figures so far as distribution by sex is concerned.

8. Arunachal Pradesh was censused for the first time in 1961.

9. In 1951, Tuensang was censused for the first time for 129.5 sq.kms. of areas only. In 1961 censused areas of Tuensang District of Nagaland was increased to 5356.1 sq. kms.

10. Due to non-availability of census data the figures for the decades, from 1901 to 1951 have been estimated for the districts of Kohima, Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto, and Mokokchung of Nagaland. Estimation however could not be done for Tuensang and Mon as they were not fully censused prior to 1961.

11. As the sex break-up for the districts : Sheopur, Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Ratlam, Ujjain, Shajapur, Dewas, Jabhua, Dhar, Indore, West Nimar (Khargone), Barwani, Rajgarh, Bhopal, Sehore and Raisen is not available for the year 1901. Figures for males and females have been estimated for the year 1901 for Madhya Pradesh.

12. One village Ramtapur (code No. 217 and 101 in 1951 and 1961 respectively) of Jukkal circle of Degulur taluka which was transferred under the State Reorganisation Act, 1956 from Maharashtra to Andhra Pradesh, still continues in Nanded district of Maharashtra. The population of this village has, however, been adjusted in Nizamabad district for the year 1901 - 1951.

13. The names of Uttaranchal and Pondicherry have changed to Uttarakhand and Puducherry respectively after Census 2001

Note of caution: The figures in this report being of a provisional nature, only the important footnotes have been given above. The detailed footnotes would be given when the final population tables are released.
Flagging off Census Publicity Van by Mayor, M.C. Chandigarh and Ms. T.N. Bindhyeshwari, IAS, Director, Census, Chandigarh.


Census Rally in Colony No. 5.
Chandigarh U.T. is a uni-district territory and came into existence on 1st November, 1966.

- It has an area of 114.0 sq. km.
- The population of Chandigarh U.T. (1,054,686) has crossed one million mark and it is very close to the population of Mizoram State (1,091,014).
- Next to NCT of Delhi (11,297), Chandigarh (9,252) is the most densely populated.
- There has been four-fold increase in population density during 1971-2011, from 2,257 to 9,252.
- Chandigarh has a literacy rate of 86.43 percent and ranks seventh among States/U.T.s.
- Sex ratio of Chandigarh has increased from 777 to 818; an increase of 41 points during 2001-2011.
- Sex ratio of child population in the Age Group 0-6 years has increased from 845 to 867, by 22 points during 2001-2011.
- Male - Female literacy is quite narrow; 90.54 percent among males and 81.38 percent among females in Chandigarh U.T. are literate.
School Children participating in Census programme.

Members of Inter Media Publicity Committee, Chandigarh, being addressed by Director, Census, Chandigarh for Census awareness.

Census Tableau during the Republic Day Parade.
Population Census taking in India is rated as the largest administrative exercise undertaken once in ten years. It has a legal backing under the Census Act, 1948 and Census Rules, 1990. The earliest references of census taking in India can be traced back to the Mauryan period in Kautilya’s ‘Arthashastra’ (321 - 296 BC) and later during the Mughal period in ‘Ain - e - Akbari’. The first modern Census was conducted during the year 1872 but the exercise was non-synchronous i.e. it was not conducted in the entire country simultaneously. The first synchronous Census was conducted in 1881. Since then, we have been conducting Census without a break. The Census of India 2011 is the 15th in series and 7th after independence.

The Census of India is a gigantic administrative exercise and is conducted after ten years as per legal provisions of the Census Act 1948 and Census Rules, 1990. The Census data is an essential tool for planning and policy making. The Planners, Administrators, Scholars, Demographers, Researchers and many other data users use the voluminous Census data for guiding the policy formulation for the welfare and progress of our country.

Preparation for Census 2011

Preparation for Census 2011 started in 2007-08. The jurisdictional changes for 2011 Census were updated as on 2nd January 2008. Rural and Urban frame was finalized. All the important Ministries of Govt. of India, Planning Commission, State / UT Governments, Universities, Research Institutions, Experts and Scholars were invited to get their suggestions for the Census 2011.

An enumeration block was carved out for 150 households having 650 - 800 population. Intensive training in three rounds was imparted to the Enumerators and Supervisors. In all, 2009 Enumeration Blocks were carved out in Chandigarh (U.T.), 1917 Enumerators and 343 Supervisors were deployed.

The detail of Wards of Municipal Corporation Chandigarh was notified in Official Gazette notification No. 6/1/45-FII (8)-2006/6554 dated 25th October 2006. Chandigarh has been divided into 26 Wards, 5 Census Towns, 2 Out Growths and 5 Villages.
New Features of Census of India 2011

In 2011 Census, right from the preparatory stage to the data processing and data dissemination stage, several innovations have been introduced. Some of the new features are listed below:

- Collection of data on National Population Register,
- Improved training pedagogy, training aids introduced in partnership with UN Agencies,
- Modification in Census Website - All information on 2011 Census provided special gallery on photography and videos on Census Operation,
- Grievances from public - Helpline (Toll Free Number) at National and State level Services of Call Centre introduced for the first time,
- Census in School - An initiative to sensitize school students about ensuing 2011 Census introduced,
- NGOs involved for enhancing training aspects on Gender Sensitization,
- National Trainers at national level to train Master Trainer Facilitators (MTF) at state level,
- Master Trainer Facilitators (MTFs) at state level to train Master Trainers at district level, and Deployment of Master Trainers for training Enumerators and Supervisors.
- Modification in Census Website - All information on 2011 Census provided special gallery on photography and videos on Census Operation,
- Grievances from public - Helpline (Toll Free Number) at National and State level Services of Call Centre introduced for the first time,
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- National Trainers at national level to train Master Trainer Facilitators (MTF) at state level,
- Master Trainer Facilitators (MTFs) at state level to train Master Trainers at district level, and Deployment of Master Trainers for training Enumerators and Supervisors.

Two Phases of Census

Population Census is conducted in two phases. Phase I - Houselisting Operations was completed during 15th April to 31st May, 2010. Preparation of National Population Register was an additional feature of first phase. The Phase II - Population Enumeration was conducted through door-to-door canvassing during 9th to 28th February, 2011 followed by a revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 2011.

Phase - 1: Houselisting Operations

The Houselisting and Housing Census is an essential pre-requisite of the main population enumeration. The housing data has immense utility as it provides comprehensive data on the conditions of human settlements, housing deficit and consequently the housing requirement to be taken care of in the formulation of housing policies and a wide range of data on amenities and assets available to the households, information much needed by various departments of the Union and State Governments and other non-Governmental agencies for development and planning at the local level as well as the State level. The specimen of the Houselisting
and Housing Census Schedule canvassed for 2011 census is given at Annexure II. Several innovations have
been introduced at the Census of India 2011 both in the Houselisting and Housing Census Schedule
canvassed during Houselisting Operations and the Household Schedule canvassed during Population
Enumeration. Some of the new features introduced and innovations made in the Houselist Schedule are
discussed below:

- The template of the Houselist and Household Schedule has been designed by National Institute of
designs (NID), Ahmedabad. It also contains ‘barcode’ ‘Form number’, pre-printed location particulars of
State/UT, district and sub-district, and the questions have coded options to record answers.

- Predominant material of ‘floor’ - Brick has been replaced with burnt brick; and predominant material of
‘roof’ - Brick is replaced with burnt brick, Tiles have been split into two: Tiles (hand made/desinalia) and
Tiles (mechanized).

- Number of dwelling rooms exclusively in possession of household.

- ‘Tap’ as main source of drinking water has been bifurcated into two: from ‘treated’ source and from ‘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’ is clubbed
with ‘Tubewell’; and ‘Rain water’ source has been newly added.

- Among availability of assets to the household, telephone/Mobile (with or without internet) have been
newly added.

- Number of married couples having independent room for sleeping has been dropped.

Phase 2: 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 Specimen of the Household Schedule canvassed at the Census of India 2011 is given at Annexure
III. The Household Schedule had two parts on two sides ‘A’ and ‘B’. Part I contained the Location Particulars,
and Part II relates to individual particulars. This household schedule has 29 questions; Q. 1 to 14 on side ‘A’ Q,
15 to 29 on side ‘B’. To facilitate quick tabulation for bringing out Provisional Population Totals, provisions of
page totaling were made in the schedule itself for items namely, total population, population in the age
group 0 - 6 years and literates, by sex.

Likewise the Houselisting Operations, several innovations have been introduced for the Population
Enumeration. 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’, pre-printed location particulars of
State/UT and district, and the questions have coded options to record answers.

- Linking of Houselisting block number with Enumeration block number.

- Resident status of usual residents has been recorded as : ‘Usual resident’ and ‘Others’.

- Recording of Date of Birth.
Under marital status, Separated/Divorced have recorded separately as; 'Separated' and 'Divorced'.

Under status of attendance in educational institution; 'Not attending' has been split into two: 'Attended before' and 'Never attended'.

Type of 'Disability' has been recorded under '8' different codes as against '5' in 2001. Category of 'Mental' has been bifurcated into 'Mental retardation' and mental illness'.

'Multiple' disability (limited upto 3 types) has also been recorded.

Question on 'Travel to place of work' and 'Household engaged in cultivation/plantation' have been dropped.

**Training Aids**

- E-Learning Modules on difficult concepts,
- Role plays, and
- Practice.

**Publicity**

- Mobile Van was flagged off by the Director of Census Operations & JRG and Mayor of Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh,
- Distribution of Sweets on the eve of Lohri festival,
- Special attention to Rural and Slum areas through rally,
- Public outreach,
- Tableau on Census of India 2011 on the eve of Republic Day at Parade ground, and
- Sensitization of Critical issues.
CENSUS HIERARCHY

Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

- Director of Census Operations
- State Govt. / UT Admin.

Principal Census Officers
(Deputy Commissioners/Collectors/Commissioners of Corporation)

Charge Officer (Tehsildar/Chief Officer) or City/Town Census Officer (Municipal Officer)

Supervisors

Enumerators
Ms. T.N. Bindhyeshwari, IAS, Director, Census, Chandigarh, briefing the Press on the eve of Houselisting and Housing Census.

Ms. T.N. Bindhyeshwari, Director, Census, Chandigarh, addressing School children on Census Day.

Director, Census, Chandigarh taking the questions from the Press on Houselisting and Housing Census.
As per the provisional population totals of Census 2011, Chandigarh UT has a population of 1,054,686 compared to 900,635 in 2001. In absolute terms the population of Chandigarh has increased by 154,051 during 2001 - 2011. Among States and Union Territories of India, it ranks 30th and accounts for 0.09 percent of country’s total population. Figure 1 shows comparative size of population of States and Union Territories in India as per Census 2011.

Statement 1 provides the ranking of States and Union Territories by population size in 2001 and 2011. States and Union Territories exhibit significant disparity in their population size. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous State in the country and its population is even greater than the population of Brazil, the fifth most populous country in the world. On the other extreme, the Union Territory of Lakshadweep has a population of 64,429. Besides Lakshadweep, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu are the other States/Union Territories which are yet to reach the one million mark. The population of Chandigarh Union Territory (1,054,686) is quite close to that of Mizoram State (1,091,014).
## Statement - 1

### Ranking of States and Union Territories by Population: 2001 and 2011

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<th>Rank In 2011</th>
<th>India/State/Union Territory</th>
<th>Population 2011</th>
<th>Percent to total population of India 2011</th>
<th>Percent to total population of India 2001</th>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>36,71,032</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
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<td>0.23</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
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<td>0.19</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.09</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
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<td>0.09</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Chandigarh #</td>
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<td>0.09</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
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<td>0.05</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands #</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli #</td>
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<td>0.02</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Damani &amp; Diu #</td>
<td>2,42,911</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.02</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>Lakshadweep #</td>
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<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Population Growth: 1901 - 2011

Statement 2 gives population of Chandigarh Union Territory from 1901 to 2011. For this purpose the population of earlier Censuses has been obtained by recasting the population as per the present jurisdiction. The population of Chandigarh Union Territory stood at 21,967 in 1901 and this rose to 24,261 in 1951. As such, the first fifty years saw a net addition of only 2,294 persons. At the 1961 Census Chandigarh had a population of 119,881 resulting in an absolute increase of 95,620 in its population during 1951-61. This phenomenal increase is primarily attributed to its being developed as the capital city of erstwhile Punjab State. During 1961 - 71, there was a net decadal accretion of 137,370 and the population reached 257,251 in 1971. During this decade Chandigarh attained the status of a Union Territory and the administrative headquarters of Punjab and Haryana. Chandigarh has been experiencing rapid growth in its population size. Although, initially planned for a population of half - a - million, its population reached 451,610 in 1981, 642,015 in 1991 and 900,635 in 2001. As per Census 2011, Chandigarh Union Territory has a population of 1,054,686 which is more than twice that of the number for which it was originally planned. There has been a net accretion of 154,051 persons in Chandigarh’s population during 2001 - 2011.

Statement - 2
Population and Its Growth
Chandigarh UT: 1901 - 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Union Territory/District</th>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Variation since preceding Census</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Decadal absolute variation</td>
<td>Percent Decadal variation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>21,967</td>
<td>-3,530</td>
<td>-16.07</td>
<td>12,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>18,437</td>
<td>11,694</td>
<td>61.94</td>
<td>10,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>18,133</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>10,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>19,783</td>
<td>1,650</td>
<td>8.50</td>
<td>11,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>22,574</td>
<td>2,791</td>
<td>14.11</td>
<td>12,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>24,261</td>
<td>1,687</td>
<td>7.47</td>
<td>13,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>119,881</td>
<td>95,620</td>
<td>394.13</td>
<td>72,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>257,251</td>
<td>137,370</td>
<td>114.59</td>
<td>147,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>451,610</td>
<td>194,359</td>
<td>42.16</td>
<td>255,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>642,015</td>
<td>190,405</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>358,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>900,635</td>
<td>258,620</td>
<td>40.28</td>
<td>506,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1,054,686</td>
<td>154,051</td>
<td>17.10</td>
<td>580,282</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Population Growth Rates

During 2001 - 2011, there has been a sharp decline in the percentage growth rate of population of Chandigarh UT. It has declined from 75.55 percent during 1971-81 to 42.16 percent during 1981-91 and further to 40.28 percent during 1991-2001. The decadal growth rate of 17.10 percent for 2001 - 2011, besides being the lowest ever since 1951, is marginally lower than Country's overall growth rate of 17.64 percent.

Figure - 2

Chandigarh - Decadal Growth of Population
1951-2011

**Statement - 3**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons Males Females</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>1,210,193,422 623,724,248 586,469,174</td>
<td>21.54</td>
<td>17.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>12,548,926 6,665,561 5,883,365</td>
<td>29.43</td>
<td>23.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>6,856,509 3,473,892 3,382,617</td>
<td>17.54</td>
<td>12.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>27,704,236 14,634,819 13,069,417</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>13.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>1,054,686 580,282 474,404</td>
<td>40.28</td>
<td>17.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>10,116,752 5,154,178 4,962,574</td>
<td>20.41</td>
<td>19.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>25,353,081 13,506,419 11,847,951</td>
<td>28.43</td>
<td>19.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>NCT of Delhi</td>
<td>16,753,235 8,976,410 7,776,825</td>
<td>47.02</td>
<td>20.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>68,621,012 35,620,086 33,000,926</td>
<td>28.41</td>
<td>21.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>199,581,477 104,596,415 94,985,062</td>
<td>25.85</td>
<td>20.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>103,804,637 54,185,347 49,619,290</td>
<td>28.62</td>
<td>25.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>607,688 321,661 286,027</td>
<td>33.06</td>
<td>12.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>1,382,611 720,232 662,379</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>25.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>1,980,602 1,025,707 954,895</td>
<td>64.53</td>
<td>-0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
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<td>24.86</td>
<td>18.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>1,091,014 552,339 538,675</td>
<td>28.82</td>
<td>22.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>3,671,032 1,871,867 1,799,165</td>
<td>16.03</td>
<td>14.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>2,964,007 1,492,668 1,471,339</td>
<td>30.65</td>
<td>27.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>31,169,272 15,954,927 15,214,345</td>
<td>18.92</td>
<td>16.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>91,347,736 46,927,389 44,420,347</td>
<td>17.77</td>
<td>13.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>32,966,238 16,931,688 16,034,550</td>
<td>23.36</td>
<td>22.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>41,947,358 21,201,678 20,745,680</td>
<td>16.25</td>
<td>13.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>25,540,196 12,827,915 12,712,281</td>
<td>18.27</td>
<td>22.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>72,597,565 37,612,920 34,984,645</td>
<td>24.26</td>
<td>20.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>60,383,628 31,482,282 28,901,346</td>
<td>22.66</td>
<td>19.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Daman &amp; Diu</td>
<td>242,911 150,100 92,811</td>
<td>55.73</td>
<td>53.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>342,853 193,178 149,675</td>
<td>59.22</td>
<td>55.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>112,372,972 58,361,397 54,011,575</td>
<td>22.73</td>
<td>15.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>84,665,533 42,509,881 42,155,652</td>
<td>14.59</td>
<td>11.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>61,130,704 31,057,742 30,072,962</td>
<td>17.51</td>
<td>15.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>1,457,723 740,711 717,012</td>
<td>15.21</td>
<td>8.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>64,429 33,316 31,313</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>6.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>33,387,677 16,021,290 17,366,387</td>
<td>9.43</td>
<td>4.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>80,138,958 42,158,871 38,980,087</td>
<td>11.72</td>
<td>15.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>1,244,464 610,485 633,979</td>
<td>20.62</td>
<td>27.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>379,944 202,330 177,614</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>6.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Child Population in Age Group 0-6 Years

The data on child population in the age group 0-6 years is primarily intended for calculating the literacy rates. However, it also allows us to broadly analyse possible linkages with growth of population, particularly providing leads on fertility.

Population and proportion of child population in the age group 0-6 to total population for 2001 and 2011 by sex is given in Table 6. As per Census 2011 the total number of children in the age group 0-6 years in Chandigarh UT is 117,953 including 63,187 males and 54,766 females. This number is little higher than that of 115,613 in 2001 population. However, the proportion of child population in age group 0-6 years in Chandigarh UT has declined from 12.83 percent in 2001 to 11.18 percent in 2011 registering a fall of 1.65 percentage points during 2001-2011. The percentage of males in the age group 0-6 years has declined from 12.36 to 10.89, while the corresponding decline among females is from 13.45 to 11.54 percent.

Density of Population

‘Density of Population’ is defined as the number of persons per square kilometer. It is an important indicator of population concentration in an area. As per the provisional population totals of Census 2011, the population density of Chandigarh UT has gone up to 9,252.

Statement 4 shows density of population of Chandigarh UT for the years 1971-2011. There has been four-fold increase in population density during this period. Chandigarh UT had a density of 2,257 persons per square kilometer in 1971 which increased to 3,961 in 1981 and further to 5,632 in 1991. During this decade the density of population has increased from 7,900 in 2001 to 9,252 signifying that 1,352 more people inhabit every square kilometer as compared to a decade ago.

### Statement - 4
Density of Population - Chandigarh
1971 - 2011

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Density per. Sq. km.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>2,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>3,961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>5,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>7,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>9,252</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Figure - 3
Density of Population - Chandigarh
2001 - 2011
Statement 5 shows ranking of States and Union Territories by density of population for 2001 and 2011. Next to NCT of Delhi (11,297), Chandigarh UT is the most densely part of the country.

### Statement - 5
#### Ranking of States and Union Territories by density : 2001 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank in 2011</th>
<th>States/Union Territory</th>
<th>Density (per sq.km)</th>
<th>Rank in 2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NCT of Delhi</td>
<td>11,297</td>
<td>9,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>9,252</td>
<td>7,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>2,598</td>
<td>2,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Daman &amp; Diu</td>
<td>2,169</td>
<td>1,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>2,013</td>
<td>1,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>1,102</td>
<td>881</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>1,029</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
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<td>819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>690</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</td>
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<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Haryana</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
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<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Assam</td>
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<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
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<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

While working out the density figures for Jammu & Kashmir for 2001 and 2011 censuses, the entire area and population of those portions of Jammu & Kashmir which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China have not been taken into account.
Figure - 4
Area and population 2011 (States/Union Territories)
Gender Composition of the Population

The Census of India has been customarily collecting and presenting disaggregated data for male and female population. The composition of population by gender is one of the primary demographic characteristics of human population around which meaningful analysis is woven.

Gender composition reflects natality, mortality and migration character of a given population. Distribution pattern of male and female in a population affects relative roles and economic relationships. There are different tools to measure gender equity in population. Sex ratio is one such widely used tool for cross sectional analysis to measure gender balance. Evidently, sex composition in population is one of the basic characteristics vital for any meaning for demographic analysis. In the Census of India, sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males.

According to the provisional population totals of Census 2011, Chandigarh UT has a population of 1,054,686 out of which 580,282 are males and 474,404 females.

Trends in Sex Ratio

Table 3 gives sex ratio of Chandigarh for 1901 to 2011. In consonance with the overall trends in sex ratio in India, the sex ratio in Chandigarh has been historically unfavourable to females. Fig. 5 shows that the trends in sex ratio are somewhat fluctuating till 1961. Chandigarh had a sex ratio of 749 at the 1971 Census which improved to 769 in 1981 and further to 790 in 1991. The Census 2001 recorded a fall in its sex ratio to 777 (by 13 points). However, a significant rise in sex ratio is noticed during this decade. As per Census 2011 Chandigarh has a sex ratio of 818 showing an increase by 41 points.

**Figure - 5**
Chandigarh - Sex-Ratio
1901 - 2011
Statement 6 shows sex ratio in child population in age group for 2001 and 2011. Likewise the over all sex ratio, there has been significant improvement in the child sex ratio in the age group 0-6 years in Chandigarh. The child sex ratio has increased from 845 in 2001 to 867 in 2011, an increase of 22 points during this decade.

**Statement - 6**

**Sex Ratio in States and Union Territories for 2001 and 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/ U.T. Code</th>
<th>India/States/Union Territory</th>
<th>Sex Ratio</th>
<th>Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)</th>
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<td>2001 2011</td>
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<td>941 859</td>
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<tr>
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<td>798 846</td>
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<td>868 866</td>
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<td>Rajasthan</td>
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<td>909 883</td>
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<td>966 953</td>
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<td>932 912</td>
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<td>883 886</td>
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<td>Daman &amp; Diu</td>
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<td>926 909</td>
</tr>
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<td>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</td>
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<td>913 883</td>
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<td>846 878</td>
<td>957 966</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** # Union Territories
Figure - 6
Sex Ratio in States and Union Territories : 2011

Females per 1000 males

Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Puducherry
Tamil Nadu
Kerala
Lakshadweep
Goa
Karnataka
Andhra Pradesh
Maharashtra
Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Daman & Diu
Gujarat
Madhya Pradesh
Chhattisgarh
Orissa
Jharkhand
West Bengal
Assam
Meghalaya
Tripura
Mizoram
Manipur
Nagaland
Arunachal Pradesh
Sikkim
Bihar
Uttar Pradesh
Rajasthan
NCT of Delhi
Haryana
Uttarakhand
Chandigarh
Punjab
Himachal Pradesh
Jammu & Kashmir

National Average 940
State of Literacy

Literacy level and educational attainment are vital indicators of development in a society. Attainment of universal primary education is one of the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations to be achieved by the year 2015. Planning Commission has also targeted in the eleventh Five Year Plan to increase literacy rate of persons age 7 years and above to 85 percent and reducing the gender gap in literacy to 10 percentage points by 2011-12. Literacy rate and educational development are considered to be key variables effecting demographic indicators like fertility, mortality (especially infant mortality) rate and migration. It greatly contributes in improving quality of life, particularly with regard to life expectancy, infant mortality, learning levels and nutritional levels of children. Higher level of literacy and educational development lead to greater awareness on the one hand and help people in acquiring new skills on the other.

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. A person who can only read but cannot write is not a literate. Furthermore, it is not necessary that a person should have received any formal education or acquired any minimum educational standard, to be 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 year age group is excluded from the total population. For 1991 Census, it was decided to use the term ‘literacy rate’ for seven years and above. The same concept has been continued in the subsequent Censuses of 2001 and 2011.

Literates and illiterates

In Chandigarh UT, there are 809,653 literates as per Census 2011 resulting in an overall literacy rate of 86.43 percent. This is well above the MDG set by the United Nations and the Chandigarh UT is heading towards universal literacy. Chandigarh ranks among the most literate part of the country as can be seen from the Statement 7.
## Statement - 7

### Ranking of States and Union Territories by literacy rate and sex: 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>India/State/Union Territory</th>
<th>Literacy Rate</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>India/State/Union Territory</th>
<th>Literacy Rate</th>
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<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Statement 8 shows literacy rate of Chandigarh UT for 1971 to 2011. At the 1971 Census seven out of every ten persons (70.4%) were literate. The percentage of literates increased to 74.8 percent in 1981 and 77.8 percent in 1991. The literacy rate of 86.43 percent as per Census 2011 is higher than that of 2001 (81.9%) by 4.5 percentage points.
Male -Female Gap in Literacy Rate

As per the provisional totals of Census 2011, nine out of every ten males (90.54%) and eight out of every ten females (81.38%) in Chandigarh are literate. At the Census 1971 three-fourths (75.74%) males and two-thirds of females (63.15%) females were literate showing a gap of 12.5 percentage points. There is a marked improvement in the literacy rate and female literacy in particular and reduction in the gap between the literacy rate of males and females. At the 1971 Census, 63.2 percent females and 75.7 percent males were literate. According to provisional results of Census 2011, 90.54 percent among males and 81.38 percent among females are literates and the gap between the two has reduced to 9.16 percentage points.

Figure - 7
Chandigarh - Literacy Rate by Sex
2011
### Table - 1
**Distribution of Population, Decadal Growth Rate, Sex-Ratio and Population Density**

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<td>474,404</td>
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<td>17.10</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>818</td>
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<td>474,404</td>
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<td>17.10</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>7900 9252</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Table - 2
**Percentage Decadal Variation in Population for State and Districts : 1901 - 2011**

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<td>-1.65</td>
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<td>42.16</td>
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### Table - 3
**Sex-Ratio for State and Districts : 1901-2011**

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</thead>
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<td>790</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chandigarh District</td>
<td>771</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>751</td>
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<td>769</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>818</td>
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</table>
Table - 4
Population in the Age-Group 0-6, Number of Literates and Literacy Rate for State and Districts : 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State/District</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Population in age group 0-6</th>
<th>Number of literates*</th>
<th>Literacy rate#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chandigarh U.T.</td>
<td>1,054,686</td>
<td>580,282</td>
<td>474,404</td>
<td>117,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chandigarh District</td>
<td>1,054,686</td>
<td>580,282</td>
<td>474,404</td>
<td>117,953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
* Literates exclude children in the age group 0-6 years that were by definition treated as illiterate in the Census of India 2011
# Literacy rate is the percentage of literates to total population aged 7 years and above.
Literacy rate = Number of Literates/Population of age 7+ * 100

Table - 5
Literacy Rates by Sex for State and District : 2001 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Code</th>
<th>State/District</th>
<th>Literacy rate*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chandigarh U.T.</td>
<td>81.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chandigarh District</td>
<td>81.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Table - 6
Proportion of Child Population in the Age-Group 0-6 to Total Population : 2001 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Code</th>
<th>State/District</th>
<th>Proportion of Child Population in the Age-Group 0-6 to Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chandigarh U.T.</td>
<td>1,15,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chandigarh District</td>
<td>1,15,613</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
* Literates exclude children in the age group 0-6 years that were by definition treated as illiterate in the Census of India 2011
# Literacy rate is the percentage of literates to total population aged 7 years and above.
**Annexure - II**

**Census of India 2011**

**Householding and Housing Census Schedule**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line number</th>
<th>Building number</th>
<th>Census house number</th>
<th>Predominant material of floor, wall and roof of the census house</th>
<th>Ascertain use of house</th>
<th>Household number</th>
<th>Total number of persons normally residing in this household</th>
<th>Name of the head of the household</th>
<th>Information relating to the head of the household</th>
<th>Assets available in the household</th>
<th>Assets possessed by the household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** *For row 15, Schedule 12 is to be filled only where non-residential and non-residential properties.*

**Floor**
- Wall: bricks, stone, cement, tiles, etc.
- Roof: tiles, concrete, etc.
- Doors: wood, metal, etc.
- Windows: wood, glass, etc.

**Use of house**
- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Agricultural
- Multi-purpose

**Total**
- Main source of drinking water
- Type of latrine facility
- Availability of kitchen
- Fuel used for cooking
### Census of India 2011

**Houselist and Housing Census Schedule**

**PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS, CHANDIGARH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line number</th>
<th>Building number</th>
<th>Census house number</th>
<th>Predominant material of floor, wall and roof at the census house</th>
<th>Ascertained use of Census house</th>
<th>Household number</th>
<th>Total number of persons normally residing in this household</th>
<th>Name of the head of the household</th>
<th>Relationship to the head of the household</th>
<th>Amenities available to the household</th>
<th>Access possessed by the household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Floor Wall Roof**

- **Floor**
  - Mud
  - Wood
  - Grass
  - Reeds
  - Other
- **Wall**
  - Mud
  - Wood
  - Grass
  - Reeds
  - Other
- **Roof**
  - Mud
  - Wood
  - Grass
  - Reeds
  - Other

**Total Use of Census House**

- **Type of latrine facility**
  - Flush/Flush Type
  - Non-Flush/Non-Flush Type
  - Compost/Compost Type
- **Availability of kitchen**
  - Inside House
  - Outside House
  - None

**Main source of drinking water**

- **Type of kitchen**
  - Firewood
  - Coal
  - Petroleum
  - Diesel
  - LPG

**Fuel used for cooking**

- **Type of cooking fuel**
  - Firewood
  - Charcoal
  - Petroleum
  - LPG

**Note:**
- For col. 15, Schedule Code can be only 1C, 1R, 1L, and 1H.
- The code can be any religion without any mention of another religion.
- Col. 22 does not include kitchen, bathrooms, latrines, stores, garbage, swamps, etc.

**Count the number of entries and give total**

**Total**
City population crosses million mark: 10,54,686 and counting

- Just 1.5 lakh increase in 10 years!
- Second highest density per sq km at 9,262.
- Slips in literacy rate from sixth to eighth.
- Third most skewed gender ratio at 818.

Chandigarh's population has crossed 10 lakh, making it the second most populous city in the Punjab-Haryana region. According to the provisional population totals of the 2011 Census, Chandigarh now has a population of 10,54,686, an increase of 1.5 lakh from the previous census. The city ranks third in terms of gender skew, with a ratio of 818 girls per 1000 boys, compared to the national average of 933. The city's literacy rate has also slipped from the sixth to the eighth position in the country. With a density of 9,262 persons per sq km, Chandigarh is the second most densely populated city after Mumbai.
Census 2011 | Slips on literacy rank, sex ratio improves over 2001

City Falls, Rises Too

Sex ratio, literacy rate up in city

2026 में दोगुने हो जाएगे बूढ़े

बूढ़ों की आबादी हो जाएगे 17 करोड़, अभी नींव रोल कर चुके हैं जनमान

मन खुश

नई दिल्ली

2011 की जनसंख्या के आंकड़ों से एक नया समय शुरु है। प्रशासन दर पड़ रहा है, जिसमें कर्मचारी को आवश्यक पत्तियां और भूमि की बाजी जरूरी है। अनुमान है कि दस साल में 2026 तक देश में बुढ़ों की संख्या करोड़ों-करोड़ों बढ़ जाएगी हो जाएगी। अभी जनसंख्या के ज्ञान में संबंधित आंकड़ों आज तक किसी भी तरह से है।

लिटरेचर में अंदाजे के अनुसार 2026 में बुढ़ों का विशेषण करते हुए आंकड़ों का 12.4 प्रतिशत है। इसके आधार पर, अभी 15 करोड़ लोग और कुछ भी अभी है। अब फल कर नहीं याद रखी जा रही है। अद्यतन अभी नहीं लेना चाहिए, के बाद वह लोग करने का अभी है।

जनसंख्या अनुमान के अंतर्गत 2026 में बुढ़ों का विशेषण करते हुए आंकड़ों का 12.4 प्रतिशत है। इसके आधार पर, अभी 15 करोड़ लोग और कुछ भी अभी है। अब फल कर नहीं याद रखी जा रही है। अद्यतन अभी नहीं लेना चाहिए, के बाद वह लोग करने का अभी है।

वायुमंडलीय उद्योग के बारे में कहा जा रहा है, वह कहाँ जाएगी। करोड़ में बुढ़ों का विशेषण करने का अभी है।

जितनी उस समय बना था, वह बना रहा है। वह नींव बन कर दिखा था। अभी नींव की आबादी में बुढ़ों का विशेषण करने का अभी है।

Every 5th woman in UT illiterate

- Slight decline of 2,038 in number of illiterate women during 2001-2011
- City seventh in female literacy; 10th in male literacy; overall 8th

Pradeep Sharma
Tribune News Service

Chandigarh, April 1
Every fifth woman in Chandigarh cannot read or write. The number of illiterate men is 48,929 while the number of illiterate women comprises a whopping 78,151 out of a total of 1,27,080 illiterate persons. In percentage terms, the male literacy is 90.54 per cent while the female literacy rate is only 81.38 per cent.

FEMALE LITERACY RATE - CITY AT NO. 7

STATE/UT PERCENT

Kerala 91.98
Mizoram 89.40
Lakshadweep 88.25
Tripura 83.15
Goa 81.84
Andaman and Nicobar Islands 81.84
Chandigarh 81.38

A close look at the provisional Census 2011 figures showed that the decline in the number of illiterates was reported to be 14,691 — down from 1,41,771 in 2001 to 1,27,080 in 2011. In case of male literacy, the decline was substantial at 12,657 (from 61,588 in 2001 to 48,929 in 2011). However, in the case of women, decadal decline was only marginal (2,038) from 80,189 in 2001 to 78,151 in 2011.

Data showed that Chandigarh with a female literacy rate of 81.38 per cent ranks seventh in the country. Two of the union territories, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands with a female literacy rate of 88.25 per cent and 81.84 per cent, respectively, are ahead of the City Beautiful.

As far as the male literacy rate is concerned, the city is placed at the number 10 slot with Lakshadweep (96.11 per cent), Puducherry (92.12 per cent), Daman and Diu (91.48 per cent) and Delhi (91.03 per cent) above the city's overall literacy rate of 90.54 per cent.