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STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

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RESULTS & DISCUSSION

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RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS

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APPENDIX/ANNEXURE

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PATTERN OF POPULATION GROWTH DURING 1901 TO 2011 IN THE INDIAN HIMALAYAN REGION

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ABSTRACT

The level of socio- economic development of the Himalayan Region cannot be compared with the whole country even after independence number of schemes has been launched specially for the Himalayan Region of India. It is believed that any development plan prepared for wellbeing of the society in any specific region is more or less ineffective after a gap of ten years due to changes occurred in demographic structure and its associated set up. Therefore, census in regular interval of ten years is become mandatory and new planning will take place according to the needs of the society and demographic behavior. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the present situation and underlying factors for comparatively low development. Based on these findings, the corrective measures and new feasible plans can be prepared and implemented. Demographic study of any region is also an important aspect for preparation of new plans and modification in previous scheme. An attempt has been made here to study the distribution of population and decadal growth since 1901 in the Indian Himalayan Region. The present investigation is based on the data released by the Census of India, 2011 and 2001.

KEYWORDS
Indian Himalayan Region, population growth.

INTRODUCTION

Census of India 2011 is the fifteenth unbroken series since 1872 and seventh after independence. It is believed that any development plan prepared for wellbeing of the society in any specific region is more or less ineffective after a gap of ten years due to changes occurred in demographic structure and its associated set up. Therefore, census in regular interval of ten years is become mandatory and new planning will take place according to the needs of the society and demographic behavior.

The pattern of population growth in any geographical area is a combined result of socio-economic development, social awakening, historical and cultural activities. In the Indian Himalayan Region very limited area is suitable for human settlements and these areas are overcrowded in view of optimum living conditions. Keeping in mind the scarcity of suitable land for human dwellings, eco friendly and scientific use of available resources, institutional and infrastructural development can be increased in potential areas to bear the human burden. Any type of planning not only in the Himalaya but India as a whole since independence is primarily based on exploitation of resources has weakened its carrying capacity in one hand and rapid population growth has been triggering the problem on the other.

The Indian Himalayan Region like other mountains throughout the World is experiencing environmental degradation due to various biophysical and socio- economic factors. Demographic features of the Indian Himalaya are determined by the physical as well as cultural environmental conditions. These conditions are also played a pivotal role in the selection of human habitation and occupation in the Indian Himalayan Region. There are various regions with no population in Higher and Trans Himalaya to densely populated regions along the River Valleys, Tarai, Bhabar and Duns. The population growth and distribution pattern not only differs from remaining part of the country but greatly varies in one part to another part even one state to another and one district to another district of the Indian Himalayan Region. The relief controls not only the human dwellings but also decides the infrastructural development. More developed areas in view of infrastructural pull them from their comparatively less developed original habitations. The level of socio- economic development of the Himalayan Region cannot be compared with the whole country even after independence number of schemes has been launched specially for the Himalayan Region of India. The geologically sensitive and ecologically vulnerable Indian Himalaya has no such carrying capacity to meet the requirement of rapid growing human as well as livestock population.

Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the present situation and underlying factors for comparatively low development. It will also helpful to understand the growing ecological problems in the Indian Himalayan Region. Demographic study of any region is also an important aspect for preparation of new plans and modification in previous scheme. However demographic variables of the any region are assumed to be both as the determinants and the consequences of the development process.

Based on these findings, the corrective measures and new sustainable feasible plans can be prepared and implemented.

OBJECTIVES

An attempt has been made here to study the distribution pattern of population in 2011 and decadal growth pattern since 1901 in the Indian Himalayan Region.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on the data released by the Census of India which is available at state and district level from 1901 to 2011 were compiled to study the distribution pattern and decadal growth trends in the states and districts of Indian Himalayan Region.

STUDY REGION

The word 'Himalaya' is generally used for Himalaya lying in India, thereafter Indian Himalayan Region referred as Himalaya. The word Himalaya has been derived from two Sanskrit words *Hima* (snow) and *Alaya* (abode) i.e. the Abode of snow. The Himalaya constitutes one of the greatest and youngest folded mountain systems in the world rising from below 300 m to more than 8000 m from mean sea level. It makes the northern boundary of India extending from Nanga Parvat (8126 m) in west to Namcha Baruwa (7755 m) in the east, having a length of 2500 km and width about 160 to 400 km. Extending between $70^0\ 47^1$ and $97^0 22^1$ East longitudes and $21^0 57^1$ and $37^0 15^1$ North latitudes, the Indian Himalayan Region encompasses an area of about 533606 km^2 accounts 16.23% of the country's land area. In census 2011 the Himalaya consists of 4, 67, 90, 642 persons (Excl. 3 Sub-divisions of Senapati Distt. of Manipur) accounting of 3.77 % of total population of the country. Considering area expansion and share of country's population in the Indian Himalaya, a large area sparsely populated. The Indian Himalayan Region consists of ten whole states- Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, and two partial part which are termed as West Bengal Hills (Darjiling district) and Assam Hills (Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao (formerly North Cachar Hills districts). According to Census 2001 there were 95 districts in the Indian Himalaya. In Census 2011the number has increased to109 districts on account of newly created districts, accounts 17% of the total 640 districts in the country. About twenty per cent districts of the Himalaya fall in the Jammu and Kashmir state. Geologically and Geographically Meghalaya and some part of North Eastern Region (Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Assam Hills and Tripura) are similar with the Deccan Plateau. But due to physiographic similarities and adjacent location, these parts (Districts) and states are included in the Indian Himalayan Region for development planning point of view.

In the present study, the author has attempted to investigate the spatial pattern in the distribution in 2011 and growth of the total population during 1901 to 2011.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The first credits go to G. S. Gosal as an Indian who completed his doctoral thesis on 'A Geographical Analysis of India's Population' in 1956 which included various significant attributes of population such as distribution pattern, growth, sex composition, migration, literacy, structure of occupation and trends of urbanization (1961, 1962, 1966 and 1979). The significant contributions in the field of Population Geography are made by the scholars of the Department of Geography Punjab University Chandigarh under the supervision of Professor G. S. Gosal (Mehta, 1967, Krishan, 1968, Chandna, 1970 and many more). Few case studies are also seen in the Indian Himalayan Region which may be included in the domain of Population Geography. Among them Kumar (1973), Sharma (1981 and 1992), Chand and Thakur (1991), Pant and Chand (2013) and Pant (1996a, 1996b, 2006, 2010, 2011a, 2011b, 2012, 2013 and 2015) are important.

DISTRIBUTION OF HIMALAYAN POPULATION

The population distribution in the Himalayan Region is very uneven due to its undulating local relief with the influence of different regional climatic conditions. Mostly population of the Himalaya is concentrated in the plain area of Tarai, Bhabar, Duns and river valleys due to their life supportive favorable conditions such as warm climate, abundant water, fertile soil and more suitable area for low cost infrastructural development while having these adverse conditions, the mountainous part of the region is sparsely inhabited. According to Census 2011, the Himalaya is recorded 4, 67, 90, 642 persons accounting of 3.77 % of total population of the country. Among the Himalayan states Jammu and Kashmir is the biggest in the area and largest in the population having 26.8 % of the Himalaya and 1.04% of country's population in the Census 2011. Uttarakhand with a population of 1,00,86,292 persons accounting to 0.83% of the country's and 14.67 % of the Indian Himalayan Region's population is the second largest populated state in the Himalaya. Sikkim is the smallest state in the Indian Himalaya with a population of 6, 10, 577 persons accounting 0.05% of the total country's population. Mizoram is second smallest state has a population of 10, 97, 206 accounting for 0.09% of total population of the nation (Table 1).

District wise distribution of Himalayan population varies from minimum 0.02% in the Dibang Valley of Arunachal Pradesh to maximum 4.04 % in the Hardwar district of Uttarakhand state. Table 2 gives the spatial distribution of districts by different ranges and groups of population concentration of the Himalaya. The concentration of the Himalayan population has been grouped into eight groups i.e. below 0.50 %, 0.51 to 1.00 %, 1.01 to 1.50 %, 1.51 to 2.00 %, 2.01 to 2.50 %, 2.51 to 3.00 %, 3.01 to 3.50 % and more than 3.51 % respectively classified as extremely low concentrated zone, very low, low, medium, moderate, high, very high and extremely high concentrated zone (Table 2). Out of total 109 districts of the Himalaya 41.28% districts have less than 0.50% of Himalaya's population. These are Kishtwar, Dima Hasao, Tuensang, Mokokchung, Senapati (Excluding 3 Sub-Divisions), Ukhrul, Papum Pare, Wokha, Phek, Lunglei, Changlang, South Sikkim, Lohit, Chandel, South Garo Hills, Kargil, Zunheboto, Tamenglong, West Sikkim.

TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF AREA AND POPULATION IN THE INDIAN HIMALAYAN REGION (I.H.R.), 2011

		Geographical Area			Total			% of total		Population	Number	% age of	
Sl. No.	State/Region	Area	% age of total		Population (Numbers)			Population		0-6 years	of	total District	
		(Km^2)	I.H.R.	India	Persons	Males	Females	I.H.R.	India	% of total	District	I.H.R	India
1	Jammu & Kashmir	222236	41.6	6.76	12541302	6640662	5900640	26.80	1.04	16.1	22	20.18	3.4
2	Himachal Pradesh	55673	10.4	1.69	6864602	3481873	3382729	14.67	0.57	11.3	12	11.0	1.9
3	Uttarakhand	53483	10.0	1.63	10086292	5137773	4948519	21.56	0.83	13.4	13	11.9	2.0
4	Sikkim	7096	1.3	0.22	610577	323070	287507	1.30	0.05	10.5	4	3.7	0.6
5	Arunachal Pradesh	83743	15.7	2.55	1383727	713912	669815	2.96	0.11	15.3	16	14.7	2.5
6	Nagaland	16579	3.1	0.50	1978502	1024649	953853	4.23	0.16	14.7	11	10.1	1.7
7	Manipur *	22327	4.2	0.68	2570390	1290171	1280219	5.49	0.21	13.2	9	8.3	1.4
8	Mizoram	21081	4.0	0.64	1097206	555339	541867	2.34	0.09	15.4	8	7.3	1.3
9	Tripura	10486	2.0	0.32	3673917	1874376	1799541	7.85	0.30	12.5	4	3.7	0.6
10	Meghalaya	22429	4.2	0.68	2966889	1491832	1475057	6.34	0.25	19.2	7	6.4	1.1
11	W.B. Hills	3149	0.6	0.10	1846823	937259	909564	3.95	0.15	10.5	1	0.9	0.2
12	Assam Hills	15324	2.9	0.47	1170415	600969	569446	2.50	0.10	15.7	2	1.8	0.3
Indian Himalayan Region**		**533606**	**100.0**	**16.23**	**46790642**	**24071885**	**22718757**	**100.00**	**3.77**	**14.2**	**109**	**100.0**	**17.0**
India**		3287260	-----	100.00	1210569573	623121843	587447730	--------	100.00	13.6	640	------	100.0

Source: Census of India, 2011

Note: * The population of Manipur State of Senapati district by sex includes the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district for 2001.Final population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district for 2011 has been released and now Manipur population is 2855749 persons,1438586males and 1417208 females.

** Excl. 3 Sub-divisions of Senapati Distt. of Manipur

Leh (Ladakh), Champhai, Lawngtlai, West Siang, Tirap, East Siang, Peren, Kurung Kumey, Mamit, Kinnaur, Kolasib, West Kameng, Upper Subansiri, Lower Subansiri, East Kameng, Kiphire, Serchhip, Saiha, Lower Dibang Valley, Longleng, Tawang, North Sikkim, Upper Siang, Lahul & Spiti, Anjaw and Dibang Valley. About 27.52 % districts have 0.51 to 1.00 % population of the Himalaya. These are Imphal East, Hamirpur, Kullu, Kulgam, Thoubal, Doda, Aizawl, Jaintia Hills, Bandipore, Chamoli, West Khasi Hills, Bilaspur, Dimapur, Dhalai,

TABLE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY RANGES OF PROPORTION OF COUNTRY'S POPULATION IN THE INDIAN HIMALAYAN REGION, 2011

Concentration Zone/Region	*Ranges (%)*	HIMALAYAN DISTRICTS		
		No.	*% of total*	*Name*
Extremely Low	Below 0.50	45	41.28	Kishtwar, Dima Hasao, Tuensang, Mokokchung, Senapati (Excluding 3 Sub-Divisions), Ukhrul, Papum Pare, Wokha, Phek, Lunglei, Changlang, South Sikkim, Lohit, Chandel, South Garo Hills, Kargil, Zunheboto, Tamenglong, West Sikkim, Leh(Ladakh), Champhai, Lawngtlai, West Siang,Tirap, East Siang, Peren, Kurung Kumey, Mamit, Kinnaur, Kolasib, West Kameng, Upper Subansiri, Lower Subansiri, East Kameng, Kiphire, Serchhip, Saiha, Lower Dibang Valley, Longleng, Tawang, North Sikkim, Upper Siang, Lahul & Spiti, Anjaw and Dibang Valley.
Very Low	0.51-1.00	30	27.52	Imphal East, Hamirpur, Kullu, Kulgam, Thoubal, Doda, Aizawl, Jaintia Hills, Bandipore, Chamoli,West Khasi Hills, Bilaspur, Dimapur, Dhalai, Uttarkashi, Samba, East Garo Hills, Reasi, Ganderbal, Ramban, East Sikkim, Churachandpur, Kohima, Shupiyan, Bageshwar, Champawat, Ribhoi, Mon, Rudraprayag and Bishnupur.
Low	1.01-1.50	16	14.68	North Tripura, Garhwal, West Garo Hills, Rajouri, Almora, Tehri Garhwal, Kathua, Solan, Pulwama, Udhampur, Sirmaur, Una, Chamba, Imphal West, Pithoragarh and Punch.
Medium	1.51-2.00	5	4.59	South Tripura, Kupwara, East Khasi Hills, Shimla and Badgam.
Moderate	2.01-2.50	5	4.59	Anantnag, Baramula, Mandi, Karbi Anglong and Nainital.
High	2.51-3.00	1	0.92	Srinagar.
Very High	3.01-3.50	2	1.83	Jammu and Kangra.
Extremely High	Above 3.51	5	4.59	Hardwar, Darjiling, West Tripura, Dehradun and Udham Singh Nagar.
-------	Total	109	100.00	----------

Source: Census of India, 2011 and Districts are classified by the author.

Uttarkashi, Samba, East Garo Hills, Reasi, Ganderbal, Ramban, East Sikkim, Churachandpur, Kohima, Shupiyan, Bageshwar, Champawat, Ribhoi, Mon, Rudraprayag and Bishnupur. About 14.68 % have 1.01 to1.50 % population of the Indian Himalaya. These are North Tripura, Garhwal, West Garo Hills, Rajouri, Almora, Tehri Garhwal, Kathua, Solan, Pulwama, Udhampur, Sirmaur, Una, Chamba, Imphal West, Pithoragarh and Punch.Out of the total 109 districts of the Himalaya, 9.18 % districts have1.51 % to 2.5% population of the Himalaya. These are South Tripura, Kupwara, East Khasi Hills, Shimla, Badgam, Anantnag, Baramula, Mandi, Karbi Aonglong and Nainital. Only 4.59 % districts have more than 3.51 % population of the Himalaya. These are Udham Singh Nagar (3.51%), Dehradun (3.62%), West Tripura (3.67%), Darjiling (3.92%) and Haridwar (4.1%). It is worth to mention that the districts which have more inhospitable geographical area particularly relief and climate registered less concentration of population while the districts have relatively less rugged terrain, fertile land, conducive climate, good irrigational and infrastructural development with migration from the hills are some positive factors for high concentration of Himalayan population.

PATTERNS OF POPULATION GROWTH DURING 1901 TO 2011

POPULATION GROWTH DURING 1901-1911

As per available data for 1901, the total population of the Indian Himalayan Region was 7346614 persons which increased 7909638 persons in1911.The population growth of the Himalayan Region during the Census 1901 to 1911 was registered by 7.66 % which was higher than the country's growth (5.75 %). The growth rates were varied minimum from -1.22 % in Himachal Pradesh to maximum 48.98 % in Sikkim. Population figures for Arunachal Pradesh and Assam Hills were not available during 1901 and 1911. It is worth to mention that some of the states and districts were not existed as a separate state and districts during 1901 and 1911 but the Census authorities have compiled the data for such states and districts in these years also. There were three state / region (25 %) which population was increased from 5.31% to 8.2 %. These were W. B. Hills, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand. Out of total twelve states /region, 33 % had more than 21% growth rates during the specified decade of 1901to1911. These were Sikkim, Nagaland, Tripura and Manipur (Table 3).

The growth of population during 1901 to 1911 has been computed for the present 109 districts of the Indian Himalaya. The growth rate varies from -33.12 % in Dima Hasao district of Assam Hills to 133.99 % South Tripura district of Tripura State. Table 4 gives the distribution of districts by ranges of decadal growth (1901-1911) of population in the Indian Himalayan Region.

TABLE 3: DECADAL GROWTH IN POPULATION DURING 1901-1911

India/State/Region	Persons	Growth since the preceding census 1901		Males	Females
		Absolute	Percentage		
Jammu & Kashmir	2,292,535	153,173	7.16	1,222,305	1,070,230
Himachal Pradesh	1,896,944	-23,350	-1.22	1,004,183	892,761
Uttarakhand	2,142,258	162,392	8.2	1,123,165	1,019,093
Sikkim	87,920	28,906	48.98	45,059	42,861
Arunachal Pradesh	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A.	N.A.
Nagaland	149,038	47,488	46.76	74,796	74,242
Manipur	346,222	61,757	21.71	170,666	175,556
Mizoram	91,204	8,770	10.64	43,028	48,176
Tripura	229,613	56,288	32.48	121,820	107,793
Meghalaya	394,005	53,481	15.71	195,706	198,299
Assam Hills	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A.	N.A.
W. B. Hills	279,899	14,119	5.31	149,636	130,263
Indian Himalayan Region	**7,909,638**	**563,024**	**7.66**	**4,150,364**	**3,759,274**
India	252,093,390	13,697,063	5.75	128,385,368	123,708,022

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Out of total 109 districts of Himalaya 39.45 % districts either was not existed as separate districts during 1901 to 1911 or population data is not available. About 11.01 % have recorded negative growth during 1901 to 1911. It may be due to some natural causes. These are Nainital, U.S. Nagar, Kathua, Hamirpur, Una, Kangra, Shimla, Samba, Jammu, Hardwar, Solan and Dima Hasao. There are 13.76 % districts which growth rates were between 0.01 to 10.0% only. These are Punch, Kishtwar, Doda, Ramban, Rajouri, Reasi, Udhampur, Chamba, Darjiling, Lahul & Spiti, Kinnaur, Kullu, Mandi, Bilaspur and Sirmaur. About 26.6 % districts of the Himalaya were fallen in the range of 10.01 to 20.0 % growth rate. There were 6.42 % Himalayan districts falls in the range of 40.01 to 50.0 % growth rate. These are Dimapur, Phek, Peren, Kohima, Zunheboto, Wokha and Mokokchung. Only three or 2.75 % districts had more than 50.01 % unprecedented growth during the decade of 1901 to 1911. These are South Tripura, Dhalai and North Tripura districts of Tripura State. It is clear from the table 3 that the maximum population growth was registered in Eastern Districts of Indian Himalaya. It was probably due to the urbanization and expansion of missionaries in this region and its impact on tribal society.

TABLE 4: DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY RANGES OF DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH IN THE INDIAN HIMALAYAN REGION DURING 1901 TO 1911

Growth Zone	Growth Ranges (%)	Districts		
		No	%	Name
Data Not Available	N.A.	43	39.45	West Tripura, Karbi Anglong, North District (Sikkim), West District (Sikkim), South District(Sikkim), East District(Sikkim), Tawang, West Kameng, East Kameng, Papum Pare, Upper Subansiri, West Siang, East Siang, Upper Siang, Changlang, Tirap, Lower Subansiri, Kurung Kumey, Dibang Valley, Lower Dibang Valley, Lohit, Anjaw, Mon, Tuensang, Longleng, Kiphire, Senapati, Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Bishnupur, Thoubal, Imphal West, Imphal East, Ukhrul, Chandel, Mamit, Kolasib, Aizawl, Champhai, Serchhip, Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Saiha.
Negative	Below - 0.01	12	11.01	Nainital, U.S. Nagar, Kathua, Hamirpur, Una, Kangra, Shimla, Samba, Jammu, Hardwar, Solan and Dima Hasao.
Very Low	0.01-10.0	15	13.76	Punch, Kishtwar, Doda, Ramban, Rajouri, Reasi, Udhampur, Chamba, Darjiling, Lahul & Spiti, Kinnaur, Kullu, Mandi, Bilaspur and Sirmaur.
Low	10.01-20.0	29	26.61	West Khasi Hills, Ribhoi, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Almora, Dehradun, East Garo Hills, South Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, Champawat, Leh (Ladakh), Kargil, Baramula, Bandipore, Kupwara, Uttarkashi, Tehri, Chamoli, Rudraprayag, Pauri, Anantnag, Shupiyan, Pulwama, Kulgam, Ganderbal, Srinagar and Badgam.
Average	20.01-30.0	Nil	Nil	Nil
Moderate High	30.01-40.0	Nil	Nil	Nil
High	40.01-50.0	7	6.42	Dimapur, Phek, Peren, Kohima, Zunheboto, Wokha and Mokokchung.
Very High	Above 50.01	3	2.75	South Tripura, Dhalai and North Tripura.
Total		109	100.0	--------

Source: Census of India, 2011and Districts are classified by the author.

GROWTH OF POPULATION DURING 1911-1921

The total population of the Indian Himalayan Region was 7909638 persons in 1911 which were increased 8212570 persons in 1921.The population growth of the Himalayan Region was registered 3.83 % while the entire country recorded negative growth rate (-0.31%) during the second decade of 1911 to 1921. The growth rates were varied minimum from -7.05 % in Sikkim to maximum 32.59 % in Tripura. Likewise, the country, Uttarakhand and Sikkim states were registered negative growth in the decade of 2011 to 2021. Population figures for Arunachal Pradesh and Assam Hills were not available during this decade. There were two states (16.67 %) which population was increased from more than 10 %. These were Manipur (10.92) and Tripura (32.59%).

TABLE 5: DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING 1911-1921

India/State/Region	Persons	Variation since the preceding census 1911		Males	Females
		Absolute	Percentage		
Jammu & Kashmir	2,424,359	131,824	5.75	1,296,205	1,128,154
Himachal Pradesh	1,928,206	31,262	1.65	1,020,201	908,005
Uttarakhand	2,115,984	-26,274	-1.23	1,104,586	1,011,398
Sikkim	81,721	-6,199	-7.05	41,492	40,229
Arunachal Pradesh	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A.	N.A.
Nagaland	158,801	9,763	6.55	79,738	79,063
Manipur	384,016	37,794	10.92	188,119	195,897
Mizoram	98,406	7,202	7.9	46,652	51,754
Tripura	304,437	74,824	32.59	161,515	142,922
Meghalaya	422,403	28,398	7.21	211,216	211,187
Assam Hills	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A.	N.A.
W. B. Hills	294,237	14,338	5.12	155,014	139,223
Indian Himalayan Region	**8,212,570**	**302,932**	**3.83**	**4,304,738**	**3,907,832**
India	251,321,213	-772,177	-0.31	128,546,225	122,774,988

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Out of total twelve states /region, 41.67 % had 5 to 10% growth rates during the specified period of 1911to1921. These were Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya and W. B. Hills. Himachal Pradesh was registered only 1.65% growth during 1911 to 191 (Table 5). The growth of population during 1911 to 1921 has been computed for the present 109 districts of the Indian Himalaya. The growth rate between 1911 to1921 decades varied from -14.4 % in Nainital district of Uttarakhand to + 61.25 % North Tripura district of Tripura State. Table 6 gives the distribution of districts by ranges of decadal growth (1911-1921) of population in the Indian Himalayan Region.

TABLE 6: DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY RANGES OF DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH IN THE INDIAN HIMALAYAN REGION DURING 1911 TO 1921

Growth Zone	Growth Ranges (%)	Districts		
		No	%	Name
Data Not Available	N.A.	42	38.53	Karbi Anglong, North Sikkim, West Sikkim, South Sikkim, East Sikkim, Tawang, West Kameng, East Kameng, Papum Pare, Upper Subansiri, West Siang, East Siang, Upper Siang, Changlang, Tirap, Lower Subansiri, Kurung Kumey, Dibang Valley, Lower Dibang Valley, Lohit, Anjaw, Mon, Tuensang, Longleng, Kiphire, Senapati, Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Bishnupur, Thoubal, Imphal West, Imphal East, Ukhrul, Chandel, Mamit, Kolasib, Aizawl, Champhai, Serchhip, Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Saiha.
Negative	Below - 0.01	6	5.50	Kinnaur, Lahul & Spiti, Champawat, Kullu, Hardwar and Nainital.
Very Low	0.01-10.0	48	44.04	Zunheboto, Ganderbal, Srinagar,Badgam, Rajouri, Dima Hasao, Uttarkashi, Tehri, Pulwama, Kulgam, Anantnag, Shupiyan, Bilaspur, Punch, Darjiling, Chamba, Reasi, Udhampur, Dehradun, West Khasi Hills, Ribhoi, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, Peren, Kohima, Dimapur, Phek, Rudraprayag, Jammu, Samba, Shimla, Kathua, Ramban, Mandi, Sirmaur, Kargil, Leh (Ladakh), Chamoli, Pauri, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Almora, Doda, Kishtwar, U.S. Nagar, Kangra, Una and Hamirpur.
Low	10.01-20.0	9	8.26	West Garo Hills, South Garo Hills, East Garo Hills, Solan, Wokha, Mokokchung, Baramula, Kupwara and Bandipore.
Average	20.01-30.0	2	1.83	West Tripura and South Tripura.
Moderate High	30.01-40.0	Nil	Nil	Nil
High	40.01-50.0	1	0.92	Dhalai
Very High	Above 50.01	1	0.92	North Tripura
Total	-----	109	100.0	---------

Source: Census of India, 2011 and Districts are classified by the author.

Out of total 109 districts of Himalaya 38.53 % districts either was not existed as separate districts during 1901 to 1911 or population data is not available. About 5.5 % have recorded negative growth during 1901 to 1991. These are Kinnaur, Lahul & Spiti, Champawat, Kullu, Hardwar and Nainital. There are 44.04 % districts which growth rates were between 0.01 to 10.0% only. These are Zunheboto, Ganderbal, Srinagar, Badgam, Rajouri, Dima Hasao, Uttarkashi, Tehri, Pulwama, Kulgam, Anantnag, Shupiyan, Bilaspur, Punch, Darjiling, Chamba, Reasi, Udhampur, Dehradun, West Khasi Hills, Ribhoi, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, Peren, Kohima, Dimapur, Phek, Rudraprayag, Jammu, Samba, Shimla, Kathua, Ramban, Mandi, Sirmaur, Kargil, Leh (Ladakh), Chamoli, Pauri, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Almora, Doda, Kishtwar, U.S. Nagar, Kangra, Una and Hamirpur. About 8.26 % districts of the Himalaya were fallen in the range of 10.01 to 20.0 % growth rate. These are West Garo Hills, South Garo Hills, East Garo Hills, Solan, Wokha, Mokokchung, Baramula, Kupwara and Bandipore. There were 1.83 % Himalayan districts falls in the range of 20.01 to 30.0 % growth rate. These are West and South Tripura. Only Dhalai (0.92%) district had 40.01 to 50.0 % growth rate during the decade of 1911 to 1921. Similarly, North Tripura had 40.01 to 50.0 % growth rate during the same decade. It is clear from the tables 5 and 6 that the population growth was very low in the Districts of Indian Himalaya. It was probably due to the First World War and expansion of epidemics in the Himalayan Districts and country as a whole.

GROWTH OF POPULATION DURING 1921-1931

The total population of the Indian Himalayan Region was 8212570 persons in 1921which was increased 8413255 persons in 1931 i.e.8.49 % population growth was registered in the Himalayan Region during the Census 1921 to 1931 which was lower than the country's growth (11.0%). The growth rates were varied minimum 5.23 % in Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh to maximum 34.37 % in Sikkim. Population figures for Arunachal Pradesh and Assam Hills were not available during 1921 and 1931. It is worth to mention that some of the states and districts were not existed as a separate state and districts during 1921 and 1931 but the Census authorities have computed the data for such states and districts in these years also.

There were three state / region (25 %) which population was increased from 5.00% to 10.0 % during 2011to 2031.These were Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Out of total twelve states/region, 33.33 % had 10.0 to 20% growth rates during the specified decade of 1921to1931. These were Nagaland, Meghalaya, W.B. Hills and Manipur. The population growth of remaining three states, namely, Sikkim (34.37%), Mizoram (26.42%) and Manipur (25.63%) were more than 20% (Table7). The population growth rate varies from -5.71 % in Solan district of Himachal Pradesh to 30.40 % in North Tripura district of Tripura State during the decade of 1921 to 1931. Table 8 gives the distribution of districts by ranges of decadal growth (1921-1931) of population in the Indian Himalayan Region.

TABLE 7: DECADAL GROWTH IN POPULATION DURING 1921-1931

India/State/Region	Persons	Growth since the preceding census 1921		Males	Females
		Absolute	Percentage		
Jammu & Kashmir	2,029,113	100,907	5.23	1,069,540	959,573
Himachal Pradesh	2,029,113	100,907	5.23	1,069,540	959,573
Uttarakhand	2,301,019	185,035	8.74	1,202,594	1,098,425
Sikkim	109,808	28,087	34.37	55,825	53,983
Arunachal Pradesh	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A.	N.A.
Nagaland	178,844	20,043	12.62	89,536	89,308
Manipur	445,606	61,590	16.04	215,815	229,791
Mizoram	124,404	25,998	26.42	59,186	65,218
Tripura	382,450	78,013	25.63	202,932	179,518
Meghalaya	480,837	58,434	13.83	243,993	236,844
Assam Hills	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A.	N.A.
W. B. Hills	332,061	37,824	12.85	176,551	155,510
Indian Himalayan Region	**8,413,255**	**696,838**	**8.49**	**4,385,512**	**4,027,743**
India	278,977,238	27,656,025	11.00	142,929,689	135,788,921

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Out of total districts of Himalaya, 38.53 % districts were not existed as separate districts during 1921 to 1931 or population data is not available. Only one (0.92 %) district-Solan had registered 5.71 % negative growth during 1921 to 1931. There are 33.94 % districts which growth rates were between 0.01 to 10.0% only. These are Chamoli, Rudraprayag, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Almora, Uttarkashi, Tehri, Samba, Kulgam, Anantnag, Pulwama, Shupiyan, Champawat, Dehradun, Punch, Kinnaur, Kullu, Lahul & Spiti, East Garo Hills, South Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, Udhampur, Reasi, Sirmaur, Rajouri, Una, Hamirpur, Kangra, U.S. Nagar, Kargil, Leh (Ladakh), Kathua, Shimla, Chamba, Bilaspur, Pauri and Nainital. About 22.94 % districts of the Himalaya were fallen in the range of 10.01 to 20.0 % growth rate. There were 2.75 % Himalayan districts fell in the range of 20.01 to 30.0 % growth rate. These are Dhalai, South Tripura and West Tripura districts. Only one (0.92 %) North Tripura district of Tripura state was in the range between 30.01 to40.00 % growth rate during the decade of 1921 to 1931 (Table 8).

TABLE 8: DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY RANGES OF DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH IN THE INDIAN HIMALAYAN REGION DURING 1921 TO 1931

Growth Zone	Growth Ranges (%)	Districts		
		No	%	Name
Data Not Available	N.A.	42	38.53	Karbi Anglong, North Sikkim, West Sikkim, South Sikkim, East Sikkim, Tawang, West Kameng, East Kameng, Papum Pare, Upper Subansiri, West Siang, East Siang, Upper Siang, Changlang, Tirap, Lower Subansiri, Kurung Kumey, Dibang Valley, Lower Dibang Valley, Lohit, Anjaw, Mon, Tuensang, Longleng, Kiphire, Senapati, Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Bishnupur, Thoubal, Imphal West, Imphal East, Ukhrul, Chandel, Mamit, Kolasib, Aizawl, Champhai, Serchhip, Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Saiha.
Negative	Below - 0.01	1	0.92	Solan.
Very Low	0.01-10.0	37	33.94	Chamoli, Rudraprayag, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Almora, Uttarkashi, Tehri, Samba, Kulgam, Anantnag, Pulwama, Shupiyan, Champawat, Dehradun, Punch, Kinnaur, Kullu, Lahul & Spiti, East Garo Hills, South Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, Udhampur, Reasi, Sirmaur, Rajouri, Una, Hamirpur, Kangra, U.S. Nagar, Kargil, Leh (Ladakh), Kathua, Shimla, Chamba, Bilaspur, Pauri, Nainital,
Low	10.01-20.0	25	22.94	West Khasi Hills, Ribhoi, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, Badgam, Srinagar, Ganderbal, Kishtwar, Doda, Mokokchung, Wokha, Dima Hasao, Zunheboto, Darjiling, Ramban, Kohima, Phek, Dimapur, Peren, Baramula, Bandipore, Kupwara, Hardwar, Mandi and Jammu.
Average	20.01-30.0	3	2.75	Dhalai, South Tripura and West Tripura.
Moderate High	30.01-40.0	1	0.92	North Tripura.
High	40.01-50.0	Nil	Nil	Nil
Very High	Above 50.01	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	-----	109	100.0	---------

Source: Census of India, 2011 and districts are classified by the author

GROWTH OF POPULATION DURING 1931-1941

The total population of the Indian Himalayan Region was 8413255 persons in 1931which was increased 10393660 persons in 1941 i.e.14.33% population growth was registered in the Himalayan Region during the Census 1931 to 1941 which was 0.11% higher than the country's growth (14.220%). The growth rates were varied minimum 6.04 % in Nagaland to maximum 34.14 % in Tripura. Population figures for Arunachal Pradesh and Assam Hills were not available during 1931 and 1941. It is worth to mention that some of the states and districts were not existed as a separate state and districts during 1931 and 1941 but the Census authorities have computed the data for such states and districts in these years in their parent states and districts.

TABLE 9: DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING 1931-1941

India/State/Region	Persons	Variation since the preceding census 1931		Males	Females
		Absolute	Percentage		
Jammu & Kashmir	2,946,728	276,520	10.36	1,577,021	1,369,707
Himachal Pradesh	2,263,245	234,132	11.54	1,197,620	1,065,625
Uttarakhand	2,614,540	313,521	13.63	1,371,233	1,243,307
Sikkim	121,520	11,712	10.67	63,289	58,231
Arunachal Pradesh	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A.	N.A.
Nagaland	189,641	10,797	6.04	93,831	95,810
Manipur	512,069	66,463	14.92	249,183	262,886
Mizoram	152,786	28,382	22.81	73,855	78,931
Tripura	513,010	130,560	34.14	272,025	240,985
Meghalaya	555,820	74,983	15.59	282,666	273,154
Assam Hills	133,402	N.A	N.A	68,965	64,437
W. B. Hills	390,899	58,838	17.72	207,508	183,391
Indian Himalayan Region	**10,393,660**	**1,205,908**	**14.33**	**5,457,196**	**4,936,464**
India	318,660,580	39,683,342	14.22	163,685,302	154,690,267

Source: Census of India, 2011.

There was one state (25 %) Nagaland which population was increased only 6.04% during 2031to 2041. Out of total twelve states /region, 58.33 % had 10.0 to 20% growth rates during the specified decade of 1931to1941. These were Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Meghalaya, W.B. Hills and Manipur. Only two states (16.67%) Mizoram and Tripura which decadal growth was registered 22.81% and 34.14% respectively during 1931 to 1941 (Table 9).

The growth of population during 1931 to 1941 has been computed for the present 109 districts of the Indian Himalaya. The growth rate varied from -0.49 % in Phek district of Nagaland state to 35.68 % West Tripura district of Tripura State. Table 10 gives the distribution of districts by ranges of decadal growth (1931-1941) of population in the Indian Himalayan Region. Out of total 109 districts of Himalaya 38.53 % districts either was not existed as separate districts during 1931 to 1941 or population data is not available and their population was included in the parent state or district. About 3.67 % have recorded negative growth during 1931 to 1941. These are. Peren, Dimapur, Kohima and Phek.

TABLE 10: DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY RANGES OF DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH IN THE INDIAN HIMALAYAN REGION DURING 1931 TO 1941

Growth Zone	Growth Ranges (%)	Districts		
		No	%	Name
Data Not Available	N.A.	42	38.53	Karbi Anglong, North Sikkim, West Sikkim, South Sikkim, East Sikkim, Tawang, West Kameng, East Kameng, Papum Pare, Upper Subansiri, West Siang, East Siang, Upper Siang, Changlang, Tirap, Lower Subansiri, Kurung Kumey, Dibang Valley, Lower Dibang Valley, Lohit, Anjaw, Mon, Tuensang, Longleng, Kiphire, Senapati, Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Bishnupur, Thoubal, Imphal West, Imphal East, Ukhrul, Chandel, Mamit, Kolasib, Aizawl, Champhai, Serchhip, Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Saiha.
Negative	Below - 0.01	4	3.67	Peren, Dimapur, Kohima and Phek.
Very Low	0.01-10.0	19	17.43	Bilaspur, Kinnaur, Shimla, Udhampur, Reasi, Solan, Ramban, Doda, Kishtwar, Lahul & Spiti, Kulgam, Pulwama, Anantnag, Shupiyan, Leh (Ladakh), Kargil, Nainital, Sirmaur and Kullu.
Low	10.01-20.0	40	36.70	Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Almora, Darjiling, South Garo Hills, East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, Champawat, Chamba, Dehradun, Jammu, U.S. Nagar, West Khasi Hills, Ribhoi, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, Mandi, Wokha, Mokokchung, Badgam, Samba, Srinagar, Hamirpur, Kangra, Una, Ganderbal, Dima Hasao, Uttarkashi, Tehri, Hardwar, Rudraprayag, Chamoli, Pauri, Zunheboto, Rajouri, Kupwara, Bandipore, Baramula, Kathua and Punch.
Average	20.01-30.0	Nil	Nil	Nil
Moderate High	30.01-40.0	4	3.67	West Tripura, North Tripura, Dhalai and South Tripura.
High	40.01-50.0	Nil	Nil	Nil
Very High	Above 50.01	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	-----	109	**100.0**	---------

Source: Census of India, 2011

There are 17.43 % districts which growth rates were between 0.01 to 10.0% only. These are Bilaspur, Kinnaur, Shimla, Udhampur, Reasi, Solan, Ramban, Doda, Kishtwar, Lahul & Spiti, Kulgam, Pulwama, Anantnag, Shupiyan, Leh (Ladakh), Kargil, Nainital, Sirmaur and Kullu. About 36.7 % districts of the Himalaya were fallen in the range of 10.01 to 20.0 % growth rate. These were Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Almora, Darjiling, South Garo Hills, East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, Champawat, Chamba, Dehradun, Jammu, U.S. Nagar, West Khasi Hills, Ribhoi, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, Mandi, Wokha, Mokokchung, Badgam, Samba, Srinagar, Hamirpur, Kangra, Una, Ganderbal, Dima Hasao, Uttarkashi, Tehri, Hardwar, Rudraprayag, Chamoli, Pauri, Zunheboto, Rajouri, Kupwara, Bandipore, Baramula, Kathua and Punch. There were only 3.67 % Himalayan districts fell in the range of 30.01 to 40.0 % growth rate. These are West Tripura, North Tripura, Dhalai and South Tripura.

GROWTH OF POPULATION DURING 1941-1951

As per available data for 1941, the total population of the Indian Himalayan Region was 10393660 persons which increased 11580059 persons in1951. It was first Census after independence. The population growth of the Himalayan Region during the Census 1941 to 1951 was registered by 11.35 % which was lower than the previous decade and lower than the country's growth (13.31 %) during 1941 to 1951. The growth rates were varied minimum from 5.42 % in Himachal Pradesh to maximum 28.42 % in Mizoram. Population figures for Arunachal Pradesh were not available during 1941 and 1951. It is worth to mention that some of the states and districts were not existed as a separate independent unit during 1941 and 1951 but the Census authorities have computed the data for such states and districts in these years in their parent states or districts also. There were three state / region (25 %) which population was increased between the ranges of 5.01% to 10.0 %. These were Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Meghalaya. Out of total twelve states /region, 41.67 % had registered10.01 to 20.0% growth rates during the specified decade of 1941to1951. These were Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, W. B. Hills and Manipur. Only two states (16.67%) Mizoram and Tripura which decadal growth was registered 28.42% and 24.56 % respectively during 1941 to 1951 (Table 11).

The growth of population during 1941 to 1951 has been computed for the present 109 districts of the Indian Himalaya. The growth rate varies from -3.40 % in Rajouri district of Jammu & Kashmir to 37.6 % in U. S. Nagar district of Uttarakhand State. Table 12 gives the distribution of districts by ranges of decadal growth

(1941-1951) of population in the Indian Himalayan Region. Out of total 109 districts of Himalaya 37.61 % districts either was not existed as separate districts during 1941 to 1951 or population data is not available but the Census authorities have computed the data for such states and districts in these years in their parent states and districts. About 4.59 % have recorded negative growth during 1941 to 1951. These are Phek, Kohima, Dimapur, Peren and Rajouri. There are 28.44 % districts which growth rates were between 0.01 to 10.0% only.

TABLE 11: DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING 1941-1951

India/State/Region	Persons	Variation since the preceding census 1941		Males	Females
		Absolute	Percentage		
Jammu & Kashmir	3,253,852	307,124	10.42	1,736,827	1,517,025
Himachal Pradesh	2,385,981	122,736	5.42	1,247,826	1,138,155
Uttarakhand	2,945,929	331,389	12.67	1,518,844	1,427,085
Sikkim	137,725	16,205	13.34	72,210	65,515
Arunachal Pradesh	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A.	N.A.
Nagaland	212,975	16,309	8.6	106,551	106,424
Manipur	577,635	65,566	12.8	283,685	293,950
Mizoram	196,202	43,416	28.42	96,136	100,066
Tripura	639,029	126,019	24.56	335,589	303,440
Meghalaya	605,674	49,854	8.97	310,706	294,968
Assam Hills	165,440	32,038	24.02	86,430	79,010
W. B. Hills	459,617	68718.00	17.58	246,738	212,879
Indian Himalayan Region	11,580,059	1,179,374	11.35	6,041,542	5,538,517
India	361,088,090	42,420,485	13.31	185,528,462	175,559,628

Source: Census of India, 2011.

These are Kupwara, Baramula, Bandipore, Samba, West Khasi Hills, Ribhoi, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, Kathua, South Tripura, Kargil, Leh (Ladakh), South Garo Hills, East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, Sirmaur, Chamoli, Pauri, Kullu, Dima Hasao, Rudraprayag, Lahul & Spiti, Punch, Kinnaur, Uttarkashi, Tehri, Mandi, Kangra, Una, Hamirpur and Chamba. About 23.85 % districts of the Himalaya were fallen in the range of 10.01 to 20.0 % growth rate. There were 4.59 % Himalayan districts falls in the range of 30.01 to 40.0 % growth rate. These are U.S. Nagar, West Tripura, Dehradun, Solan and Karbi Anglong. Only one or 0.92 % (North Tripura) district was between the ranges 20.01 to 30.0 % growth rate during the decade of 1941 to 1951 (Table 12).

TABLE 12: DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY RANGES OF DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH IN THE INDIAN HIMALAYAN REGION DURING 1941 TO 1951

Growth Zone	Growth Ranges (%)	Districts		
		No	%	Name
Data Not Available	N.A.	41	37.61	North Sikkim, West Sikkim, South Sikkim, East Sikkim, Tawang, West Kameng, East Kameng, Papum Pare, Upper Subansiri, West Siang, East Siang, Upper Siang, Changlang, Tirap, Lower Subansiri, Kurung Kumey, Dibang Valley, Lower Dibang Valley, Lohit, Anjaw, Mon, Tuensang, Longleng, Kiphire, Senapati, Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Bishnupur, Thoubal, Imphal West, Imphal East, Ukhrul, Chandel, Mamit, Kolasib, Aizawl, Champhai, Serchhip, Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Saiha.
Negative	Below - 0.01	5	4.59	Phek, Kohima, Dimapur, Peren and Rajouri.
Very Low	0.01-10.0	31	28.44	Kupwara, Baramula, Bandipore, Samba, West Khasi Hills, Ribhoi, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, Kathua, South Tripura, Kargil, Leh (Ladakh), South Garo Hills, East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, Sirmaur, Chamoli, Pauri, Kullu, Dima Hasao, Rudraprayag, Lahul & Spiti, Punch, Kinnaur, Uttarkashi, Tehri, Mandi, Kangra, Una, Hamirpur and Chamba.
Low	10.01-20.0	26	23.85	Mokokchung, Wokha, Darjiling, Kishtwar, Doda, Dhalai, Ramban, Zunheboto, Nainital, Hardwar, Badgam, Srinagar, Bilaspur, Ganderbal, Champawat, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Almora, Shupiyan, Kulgam, Anantnag, Pulwama, Udhampur, Reasi, Jammu and Shimla.
Average	20.01-30.0	1	0.92	North Tripura.
Moderate High	30.01-40.0	5	4.59	U.S. Nagar, West Tripura, Dehradun, Solan and Karbi Anglong.
High	40.01-50.0	Nil	Nil	Nil
Very High	Above 50.01	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	-----	109		---------

Source: Census of India, 2011

GROWTH OF POPULATION DURING 1951-1961

The total population of the Indian Himalayan Region was 11580059 persons in 1951which was increased 14714175 persons in 1951 i.e.23.06 % population growth was registered in the Himalayan Region during the Census 1951 to 1961 which was 1.55% higher than the country's growth (21.51%). The growth rates were varied minimum 9.44 % in Jammu & Kashmir to maximum 78.71 % in Tripura. Population figures for Arunachal Pradesh were not available. It is worth to mention that Arunachal Pradesh was not existed as a separate state till the Census 1961 but the population figures in these years included in their parent state/region.

TABLE 13: DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING 1951-1961

India/State/Region	Persons	Variation since the preceding census 1951		Males	Females
		Absolute	Percentage		
Jammu & Kashmir	3,560,976	307,124	9.44	1,896,633	1,664,343
Himachal Pradesh	2,812,463	426,482	17.87	1,451,334	1,361,129
Uttarakhand	3,610,938	665,009	22.57	1,854,269	1,756,669
Sikkim	162,189	24,464	17.76	85,193	76,996
Arunachal Pradesh	336,558	N.A	N.A	177,680	158,878
Nagaland	369,200	28,975	14.07	191,027	178,173
Manipur	780,037	202,402	35.04	387,058	392,979
Mizoram	266,063	69,861	35.61	132,465	133,598
Tripura	1,142,005	502,976	78.71	591,237	550,768
Meghalaya	769,380	163,706	27.03	397,288	372,092
Assam Hills	279,726	114,286	69.08	150,127	129,599
W. B. Hills	624,640	165023.00	35.90	335,036	289,604
Indian Himalayan Region	14,714,175	2,670,308	23.06	7,649,347	7,064,828
India	439,234,771	77,682,873	21.51	226,293,201	212,941,570

Source: Census of India, 2011.

There were four states (33.34 %) which population growth was increased from 9.0 to 18.0 % during 1951to 1961. These were Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Nagaland.

Out of total twelve states /region, 41.67% had registered 20.0 to 40% growth rates during the specified decade of 1951 to 1961. These were Uttarakhand, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya and W.B. Hills. Only two states/ region (16.67%), namely, Assam Hills and Tripura which decadal growth was registered 69.08% and 78.71% respectively during 1951 to 1961 (Table 13).

The growth of population during 1951 to 1961 has been computed for the present 109 districts of the Indian Himalaya. The growth rate varied from -3.52 % in Rajouri district of Jammu & Kashmir state to 528.78 % in Tuensang district of Nagaland state. Table 14 gives the distribution of districts by ranges of decadal growth (1951-1961) of population in the Indian Himalayan Region. Out of total 109 districts of Himalaya 24.44 % districts either was not existed as separate districts during 1951 to 1961 or population data is not available and their population was included in the parent state or district. Only one (0.92 %) Rajouri district of Jammu & Kashmir had recorded negative growth (-3.52%) during 1951 to 1961.

TABLE 14: DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY RANGES OF DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH IN THE INDIAN HIMALAYAN REGION DURING 1951 TO 1961

Growth Zone	Growth Ranges (%)	Districts		
		No	%	Name
Data Not Available	N.A.	31	24.44	North Sikkim, West Sikkim, South Sikkim, East Sikkim, Tawang, West Kameng, East Kameng, Papum Pare, Upper Subansiri, West Siang, East Siang, Upper Siang, Changlang, Tirap, Lower Subansiri, Kurung Kumey, Dibang Valley, Lower Dibang Valley, Lohit, Anjaw, Mon, Longleng, Kiphire, Mamit, Kolasib, Aizawl, Champhai, Serchhip, Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Saiha.
Negative	Below - 0.01	1	0.92	Rajouri
Very Low	0.01-10.0	12	11.01	Reasi, Udhampur, Jammu, Bandipore, Baramula, Kupwara, Samba, Kathua, Leh (Ladakh), Kargil, Kullu and Punch.
Low	10.01-20.0	37	33.94	Chamoli, Shimla, Pithoragarh, Sirmaur, Kinnaur, Dehradun, Hardwar, Ukhrul, Wokha, Mokokchung, Zunheboto, Uttarkashi, Hamirpur, Una, Kangra, Chandel, Solan, Bageshwar, Kishtwar, Doda, Pauri, Almora, Ramban, Rudraprayag, Tehri, Badgam, Srinagar, Ganderbal, Tamenglong, Kohima, Peren, Phek, Dimapur, Shupiyan, Anantnag, Pulwama and Kulgam.
Average	20.01-30.0	12	11.01	South Garo Hills, West Khasi Hills, Ribhoi, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, Imphal West, East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, Bilaspur, Chamba, Mandi and U.S. Nagar.
Moderate High	30.01-40.0	6	5.50	Bishnupur, Nainital, Dima Hasao, Thoubal, Darjiling and Champawat.
High	40.01-50.0	1	0.92	Churachandpur.
Very High	Above 50.01	9	8.26	Tuensang, South Tripura, Karbi Anglong, Dhalai, West Tripura, North Tripura, Lahul & Spiti, Senapati and Imphal East.
Total	-----	109	**100.0**	---------

Source: Census of India, 2011

There were 11.01 % districts which growth rates were between 0.01 to 10.0% only. These are Reasi, Udhampur, Jammu, Bandipore, Baramula, Kupwara, Samba, Kathua, Leh (Ladakh), Kargil, Kullu and Punch. About 33.94 % districts of the Himalaya were fallen in the range of 10.01 to 20.0 % growth rate. These are Chamoli, Shimla, Pithoragarh, Sirmaur, Kinnaur, Dehradun, Hardwar, Ukhrul, Wokha, Mokokchung, Zunheboto, Uttarkashi, Hamirpur, Una, Kangra, Chandel, Solan, Bageshwar, Kishtwar, Doda, Pauri, Almora, Ramban, Rudraprayag, Tehri, Badgam, Srinagar, Ganderbal, Tamenglong, Kohima, Peren, Phek, Dimapur, Shupiyan, Anantnag, Pulwama and Kulgam. There were only 11.01 % Himalayan districts fell in the range of 20.01 to 30.0 % growth rate. These are South Garo Hills, West Khasi Hills, Ribhoi, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, Imphal West, East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, Bilaspur, Chamba, Mandi and U.S. Nagar. About 5.50 % districts of the Himalaya had 30.01 to 40.0 % growth rate. These are Bishnupur, Nainital, Dima Hasao, Thoubal, Darjiling and Champawat. About 8.26% districts were recorded more than 50.01% growth rate. These are Tuensang, South Tripura, Karbi Anglong, Dhalai, West Tripura, North Tripura, Lahul & Spiti, Senapati and Imphal East.

GROWTH OF POPULATION DURING 1961-1971

The total population of the Indian Himalayan Region was 14714175 persons in 1961 which increased 18973911 persons in1971.The population growth of the Himalayan Region during the decade of 1961 to 1971 was registered by 28.95 % which was 4.15% higher than the national growth (24.8%). The growth rates were varied minimum from 23.04 % in Himachal Pradesh to maximum 62.79 % in Assam Hills. There were fifty percent states / regions which population was increased from 20 to 30%. These were Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Mizoram and W. B. Hills. Out of total twelve states /region, 41.67% had 30 to 40.0% growth rates during the specified decade of 1961to1971. These were Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya (Table 15). Assam Hills was recorded highest 62.79% growth rate during 1961 to 1971. The spurt growth of eastern Himalayan states/region was because of intrusion or international migration from Bangladesh and Myanmar (than known as Burma).

The growth rate varied during 1961 to 1971 minimum from 2.21 % in East Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh to 166.39% Dimapur district of Nagaland State. Table 16 gives the distribution of districts by ranges of decadal growth (1961-1971) of population in the Indian Himalayan Region. Out of total 109 districts of Himalaya 9.17 % districts either was not existed as separate districts during 1961 to 1971 or population data is not available. Only one district East Siang was between the ranges of 0.01 to 10.0 % growth rate. About 14.68 % have recorded 10.01 to 20.0% growth during 1961 to 1971. These are West Kameng, Leh (Ladakh), Ganderbal, Kargil, Kiphire, Chamoli, Lahul & Spiti, Chamba, Una, Almora, Pauri, Pithoragarh, Tehri, Rudraprayag, South Garo Hills and Punch.

TABLE 15: DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING 1961-1971

India/State/Region	Persons	Variation since the preceding census 1961		Males	Females
		Absolute	Percentage		
Jammu & Kashmir	4,616,632	1,055,656	29.65	2,458,315	2,158,317
Himachal Pradesh	3,460,434	647,971	23.04	1,766,957	1,693,477
Uttarakhand	4,492,724	881,786	24.42	2,315,453	2,177,271
Sikkim	209,843	47,654	29.38	112,662	97,181
Arunachal Pradesh	467,511	130,953	38.91	251,231	216,280
Nagaland	516,449	147,249	39.88	276,084	240,365
Manipur	1,072,753	292,716	37.53	541,675	531,078
Mizoram	332,390	66,327	24.93	170,824	161,566
Tripura	1,556,342	414,337	36.28	801,126	755,216
Meghalaya	1,011,699	242,319	31.5	520,967	490,732
Assam Hills	455,357	175,631	62.79	243,661	211,696
W. B. Hills	781,777	157,137	25.16	415,442	366,335
Indian Himalayan Region	18,973,911	4,259,736	28.95	9,874,397	9,099,514
India	548,159,652	108,924,881	24.8	284,049,276	264,110,376

Source: Census of India, 2011.

There are 28.44 % districts which growth rates were between 20.01 to 30.0 %. These are Doda, East Khasi Hills, Lower Subansiri, Mon, Kurung Kumey, Ukhrul, West Siang, Pulwama, Anantnag, Rajouri, Tawang, Shupiyan, Kupwara, Zunheboto, Kullu, Darjiling, Badgam, Anjaw, East Kameng, West Khasi Hills, Sirmaur, Bageshwar, Solan, Nainital, Shimla, Bilaspur, Tamenglong, Kangra, Kinnaur, Uttarkashi and Hamirpur. About 29.36 % districts of the Himalaya were fallen in the range of 30.01 to 40.0 % growth rate. There were 8.26 % Himalayan districts falls in the range of 40.01 to 50.0 % growth rate. These are Champawat, Senapati, Samba, Peren, Ribhoi, Mokokchung, Lower Dibang Valley, South Tripura and Jammu. Ten or 9.17 % districts had more than 50.01 % growth rate during the decade of 1961 to 1971. These are Dimapur, Lohit, Changlang, Upper Siang, Dhalai, Karbi Anglong, Dibang Valley, Kohima, Churachandpur and East Sikkim.

TABLE 16: DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY RANGES OF DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH IN THE INDIAN HIMALAYAN REGION DURING 1961 TO 1971

Growth Zone	Growth Ranges (%)	Districts		
		No	%	Name
Data Not Available	N.A.	10	9.17	West Sikkim, South Sikkim, Mamit, Kolasib, Aizawl, Champhai, Serchhip, Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Saiha.
Negative	Below - 0.01	Nil	Nil	**Nil**
Very Low	0.01-10.0	1	0.92	East Siang
Low	10.01-20.0	16	14.68	West Kameng, Leh (Ladakh), Ganderbal, Kargil, Kiphire, Chamoli, Lahul & Spiti, Chamba, Una, Almora, Pauri, Pithoragarh, Tehri, Rudraprayag, South Garo Hills and Punch.
Average	20.01-30.0	31	28.44	Doda, East Khasi Hills, Lower Subansiri, Mon, Kurung Kumey, Ukhrul, West Siang, Pulwama, Anantnag, Rajouri, Tawang, Shupiyan, Kupwara, Zunheboto, Kullu, Darjiling, Badgam, Anjaw, East Kameng, West Khasi Hills, Sirmaur, Bageshwar, Solan, Nainital, Shimla, Bilaspur, Tamenglong, Kangra, Kinnaur, Uttarkashi and Hamirpur.
Moderate High	30.01-40.0	32	29.36	Dima Hasao, Imphal East, Chandel, West Garo Hills, Jaintia Hills, U.S. Nagar, Bishnupur, Papum Pare, Tirap, Imphal West, Longleng, Thoubal, Dehradun, Mandi, North Tripura, Kulgam, North Sikkim, Hardwar, Udhampur, Phek, Kathua, Tuensang, East Garo Hills, Bandipore, Kishtwar, Ramban, Baramula, West Tripura, Upper Subansiri, Wokha, Srinagar and Reasi.
High	40.01-50.0	9	8.26	Champawat, Senapati, Samba, Peren, Ribhoi, Mokokchung, Lower Dibang Valley, South Tripura and Jammu.
Very High	Above 50.01	10	9.17	Dimapur, Lohit, Changlang, Upper Siang, Dhalai, Karbi Anglong, Dibang Valley, Kohima, Churachandpur and East Sikkim.
Total	-----	109	100.0	---------

Source: Census of India, 2011

GROWTH OF POPULATION DURING 1971-1981

As per available data for 1971, the total population of the Indian Himalayan Region was 18973911 persons which increased 24045189 persons in1981.The population growth of the Himalayan Region during the decade of 1971 to 1981 was registered by 29.13 % which was higher than the country's growth (24.66 %). The growth rates were varied minimum from 23.71 % in Himachal Pradesh to maximum 50.77 % in Sikkim. Population figures for Assam Hills were not available during 1971 and 1981. There were three state / region (25 %) which population was increased 20% to 30 %. These were Jammu and Kashmir (29.67 %), Himachal Pradesh (23.71 %) and Uttarakhand (27.45 %).

TABLE 17: DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING 1971-1981

India/State/Region	Persons	Variation since the preceding census 1971		Males	Females
		Absolute	Percentage		
Jammu & Kashmir	5,987,389	1,370,757	29.69	3,164,660	2,822,729
Himachal Pradesh	4,280,818	820,384	23.71	2,169,931	2,110,887
Uttarakhand	5,725,972	1,233,248	27.45	2,957,847	2,768,125
Sikkim	316,385	106,542	50.77	172,440	143,945
Arunachal Pradesh	631,839	164,328	35.15	339,322	292,517
Nagaland	774,930	258,481	50.05	415,910	359,020
Manipur	1,420,953	348,200	32.46	721,006	699,947
Mizoram	493,757	161,367	48.55	257,239	236,518
Tripura	2,053,058	496,716	31.92	1,054,846	998,212
Meghalaya	1,335,819	324,120	32.04	683,710	652,109
Assam Hills	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A.	N.A.
W. B. Hills	1,024,269	242,492	31.02	542,567	481,702
Indian Himalayan Region	24,045,189	5,526,635	29.13	12,479,478	11,565,711
India	683,329,097	135,169,445	24.66	353,374,460	329,954,637

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Out of total twelve states /region, 41.67 % had more 30 to 40% growth rates during the specified decade of 1971to1981. These were Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and W.B. Hills (Table 17). Sikkim and Nagaland, two states in the Indian Himalayan Region were registered more than 50 % growth rate during 1971 to 1981 while Mizoram had 48.55% growth in same decade.

The growth of population during 1971 to 1981 has been computed for the present 109 districts of the Indian Himalaya. The growth rate varies from -0.96 % in Upper Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh to 165.7 % Dimapur district of Nagaland State. Table 18 gives the distribution of districts by ranges of decadal growth (1971-1981) of population in the Indian Himalayan Region. The population data of 1.83 % districts of Assam Hills is not available for 1981. Only one district (0.92 %) in the Himalaya was recorded negative growth (-0.96%) during 1971 to 1981.

TABLE 18: DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY RANGES OF DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH IN THE INDIAN HIMALAYAN REGION DURING 1971 TO 1981

Growth Zone	Growth Ranges (%)	Districts		
		No	%	Name
Data Not Available	N.A.	2	1.83	Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao.
Negative	Below - 0.01	1	0.92	Upper Siang
Very Low	0.01-10.0	3	2.75	Serchhip, Anjaw and North Tripura.
Low	10.01-20.0	13	11.93	Hamirpur, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Kinnaur, Tirap, Lahul & Spiti, Pithoragarh, Tawang, Almora, Kurung Kumey, Pauri, Lower, Subansiri and South Sikkim.
Average	20.01-30.0	40	36.70	Udhampur, Champhai, Zunheboto, West Sikkim, West Kameng, Uttarkashi, Pulwama, Jammu, Shupiyan, Solan, Kupwara, Thoubal, Ganderbal, Kulgam, West Siang, Bilaspur, Doda, Anantnag, Mokokchung, East Khasi Hills, Sirmaur, Champawat, Mandi, Rudraprayag, Imphal West, Tehri, Srinagar, Kullu, Chamba, Kangra, Kargil, Ramban, Upper Subansiri, Mon, West Garo Hills, Shimla, East Kameng, Una, Kishtwar and South Garo Hills.
Moderate High	30.01-40.0	24	22.02	Rajouri, Samba, Badgam, Nainital, Jaintia Hills, Reasi, Tamenglong, Imphal East, Churachandpur, Ukhrul, East Garo Hills, Hardwar, Kathua, Longleng, Dehradun, Leh (Ladakh), Punch, Darjiling, Baramula, West Tripura, Dibang Valley, Bishnupur, U.S. Nagar and Bandipore.
High	40.01-50.0	9	8.25	Changlang, Wokha, Senapati, Chandel, West Khasi Hills, Lunglei, South Tripura, Kolasib and Tuensang.
Very High	Above 50.01	17	15.60	Dimapur, Lower Dibang Valley, Papum Pare, North Sikkim, Ribhoi, Dhalai, Peren, Mamit, Aizawl, East Siang, Saiha, East Sikkim, Lohit,Phek, Kiphire, Kohima and Lawngtlai.
Total	-----	109	100.0	---------

Source: Census of India, 2011

There are 2.75 % districts which growth rates were between 0.01 to 10.0% only. These are Serchhip, Anjaw and North Tripura. About 11.93 % districts of the Himalaya were fallen in the range of 10.01 to 20.0 % growth rate. These are Hamirpur, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Kinnaur, Tirap, Lahul & Spiti, Pithoragarh, Tawang, Almora, Kurung Kumey, Pauri, Lower, Subansiri and South Sikkim. There were 36.7 % Himalayan districts falls in the range of 20.01 to 30 % growth rate. There were 22.02 % Himalayan districts which population growth rate was registered 30.01 % to 40.0 % These are Rajouri, Samba, Badgam, Nainital, Jaintia Hills, Reasi, Tamenglong, Imphal East, Churachandpur, Ukhrul, East Garo Hills, Hardwar, Kathua, Longleng, Dehradun, Leh (Ladakh), Punch, Darjiling, Baramula, West Tripura, Dibang Valley, Bishnupur, U.S. Nagar and Bandipore. Only nine or 8.25 % districts had 40.01 to 50 % growth rate during the decade of 1971 to 1981. These are Changlang, Wokha, Senapati, Chandel, West Khasi Hills, Lunglei, South Tripura, Kolasib and Tuensang. There are 15.6% districts which population was increased more than 50% in the decade of 1971 to 1981. These are Dimapur, Lower Dibang Valley, Papum Pare, North Sikkim, Ribhoi, Dhalai, Peren, Mamit, Aizawl, East Siang, Saiha, East Sikkim, Lohit, Phek, Kiphire, Kohima and Lawngtlai. Due to the national and international migration maximum population growth was registered in eastern districts of Indian Himalaya.

GROWTH OF POPULATION DURING 1981-1991

The total population of the Indian Himalayan Region was 24045189 persons in1981 which increased 31711454 persons in1991.The growth during the decade of 1981 to 1991 was registered by 29.99 % which was 6.12% higher than the country's growth (23.87 %).

TABLE 19: DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING 1981-1991

India/State/Region	Persons	Variation since the preceding census 1981		Males	Females
		Absolute	Percentage		
Jammu & Kashmir	7,837,051	1,849,662	30.89	4,142,082	3,694,969
Himachal Pradesh	5,170,877	890,059	20.79	2,617,467	2,553,410
Uttarakhand	7,050,634	1,324,662	23.13	3,640,895	3,409,739
Sikkim	406,457	90,072	28.47	216,427	190,030
Arunachal Pradesh	864,558	232,719	36.83	465,004	399,554
Nagaland	1,209,546	434,616	56.08	641,282	568,264
Manipur	1,837,149	416,196	29.29	938,359	898,790
Mizoram	689,756	195,999	39.7	358,978	330,778
Tripura	2,757,205	704,147	34.3	1,417,930	1,339,275
Meghalaya	1,774,778	438,959	32.86	907,687	867,091
Assam Hills	813,524	358,167	78.66	428,803	384,721
W. B. Hills	1,299,919	275,650	26.91	679,323	620,596
Indian Himalayan Region	31,711,454	7,210,908	29.99	16,454,237	15,257,217
India	846,421,039	163,091,942	23.87	439,358,440	407,062,599

Source: Census of India, 2011.

The growth rates were varied minimum from 20.79 % in Himachal Pradesh to maximum 78.66 % in Assam Hills. There were four state / region (33.33 %) which population was increased from 20% to 30 %. These were W. B. Hills, Manipur, Sikkim and Uttarakhand. Out of total twelve states /region, 41.67% had 30 to 40% growth rates during the specified decade. These were Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya (Table 19). It is evident from the table 19 Nagaland and Assam Hills were registered more than 50 % growth rate during 1981 to 1991. The local people gave exaggerated figures to census enumerators because they considered that more population for more fund allocation by the government. Many cases government had rejected census data.

TABLE 20: DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY RANGES OF DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH IN THE INDIAN HIMALAYAN REGION DURING 1981 TO 1991

Growth Zone	Growth Ranges (%)	Districts		
		No	%	Name
Data Not Available	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Negative	Below - 0.01	1	0.92	Lahul & Spiti
Very Low	0.01-10.0	4	3.67	Almora, Pauri, Dibang Valley and Kurung Kumey.
Low	10.01-20.0	12	11.01	Kinnaur, Bilaspur, Una, Anjaw, Kangra, Rudraprayag, North Sikkim,East Kameng, Tehri, Hamirpur, Bageshwar and Pithoragarh.
Average	20.01-30.0	37	33.94	Srinagar, Punch, Imphal East, Ramban, Lunglei, Tirap, East Sikkim, Doda, Badgam, Bishnupur, Kishtwar, Ribhoi, Upper Subansiri, Rajouri, Darjiling, Kolasib, Kullu, Pulwama, Champawat, Chamba, Thoubal, Hardwar, Imphal West, Solan, Chandel, Uttarkashi, South Garo Hills, Reasi, Sirmaur, Mamit, Samba, Kathua, Chamoli, Serchhip, Lower Subansiri, Shimla and Mandi.
Moderate High	30.01-40.0	32	29.36	Tamenglong, East Garo Hills, Tuensang, Kulgam, Senapati, West Khasi Hills, West Kameng, Kargil, Dehradun, South Sikkim, Dhalai, Anantnag, West Tripura, Zunheboto, Ukhrul, Leh (Ladakh), Jammu,West Siang, Upper Siang, Udhampur, Churachandpur, West Garo Hills, North Tripura, East Khasi Hills, West Sikkim, Baramula, Shupiyan, Champhai, East Siang, Nainital, U.S. Nagar and Tawang.
High	40.01-50.0	9	8.26	Ganderbal, Lower Dibang Valley, Lawngtlai, Phek, Wokha, Kupwara,Jaintia Hills, South Tripura and Bandipore.
Very High	Above 50.01	14	12.84	Longleng, Dima Hasao, Peren, Papum Pare, Kiphire, Karbi Anglong,Lohit, Mon, Aizawl, Kohima, Dimapur, Saiha, Changlang and Mokokchung.
Total	-----	109	100.0	---------

Source: Census of India, 2011

The growth of population during 1981 to 1991 has been computed for the present 109 districts of the Indian Himalaya (Table 20).

The growth rate varied from -2.51 % in Lahul and Spiti district of Jammu & Kashmir to 163.39 % in Longleng district of Nagaland State. Only one (Lahul and Spiti) district's growth was registered negative while 3.67 % districts growth rates were 0.01 to 10 %. These are Almora, Pauri, Dibang Valley and Kurung Kumey. Out of total 109 districts of Himalaya 11.01 % districts were fallen 10.01 to 20.0 % growth rates during 1981 to 1991. These are Kinnaur, Bilaspur, Una, Anjaw, Kangra, Rudraprayag, North Sikkim, East Kameng, Tehri, Hamirpur, Bageshwar and Pithoragarh. There were 33.94 % districts which growth rates were between 20.01 to 30 %. These are Srinagar, Punch, Imphal East, Ramban, Lunglei, Tirap, East Sikkim, Doda, Badgam, Bishnupur, Kishtwar, Ribhoi, Upper Subansiri, Rajouri, Darjiling, Kolasib, Kullu, Pulwama, Champawat, Chamba, Thoubal, Hardwar, Imphal West, Solan, Chandel, Uttarkashi, South Garo Hills, Reasi, Sirmaur, Mamit, Samba, Kathua, Chamoli, Serchhip, Lower Subansiri, Shimla and Mandi. About 29.36 % districts of the Himalaya were fallen in the range of 30.01 to 40 % growth rate. There were 8.26 % Himalayan districts falls in the range of 40.01 to 50.0 % growth rate. These are Ganderbal, Lower Dibang Valley, Lawngtlai, Phek, Wokha, Kupwara, Jaintia Hills, South Tripura and Bandipore. Only 12.84 % districts had more than 50.01 % growth rate during the decade of 1981 to 1991. These are Longleng, Dima Hasao, Peren, Papum Pare, Kiphire, Karbi Anglong, Lohit, Mon, Aizawl, Kohima, Dimapur, Saiha, Changlang and Mokokchung. Maximum population growth rate was registered in Eastern Districts of Indian Himalaya. It was probably due to the establishment of new development units in this region and it attracts/pulls the outsiders and promotes the migration.

GROWTH OF POPULATION DURING 1991-2001

The total population of the Indian Himalayan Region was 31711454 persons in1991which increased 39650860 persons in 2001.The growth during the decade of 1991 to 2001 was registered by 25.04 % less than previous decade 1981 to 1991 and in 1991 to 2001 it was also higher than the country's growth (21.54 %). The growth rates were varied minimum from 16.03 % in Tripura to maximum 64.53 % in Nagaland. There were 75 % states / regions which population was increased from 16% to 30 % during 1991 to 2001. Nagaland, Sikkim and Meghalaya population growth rates were recorded respectively 64.53, 33.06 and 30.65 % during 1991 to 2001.

TABLE 21: DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING 1991-2001

India/State/Region	Persons	Variation since the preceding census 1991		Males	Females
		Absolute	Percentage		
Jammu & Kashmir	10,143,700	2,306,649	29.43	5,360,926	4,782,774
Himachal Pradesh	6,077,900	907,023	17.54	3,087,940	2,989,960
Uttarakhand	8,489,349	1,438,715	20.41	4,325,924	4,163,425
Sikkim	540,851	134,394	33.06	288,484	252,367
Arunachal Pradesh	1,097,968	233,410	27	579,941	518,027
Nagaland	1,990,036	780,490	64.53	1,047,141	942,895
Manipur	2,293,896	456,747	24.86	1,161,952	1,131,944
Mizoram	888,573	198,817	28.82	459,109	429,464
Tripura	3,199,203	441,998	16.03	1,642,225	1,556,978
Meghalaya	2,318,822	544,044	30.65	1,176,087	1,142,735
Assam Hills	1,001,390	187,866	23.09	522,072	479,318
W. B. Hills	1,609,172	309,253	23.79	830,644	778,528
Indian Himalayan Region	39,650,860	7,939,406	25.04	20,482,445	19,168,415
India	1,028,737,436	182,316,397	21.54	532,223,090	496,514,346

Source: Census of India, 2011.

The growth of population during 1991 to 2001 has been computed for the present 109 districts of the Indian Himalaya. The growth rate varies from -2.77 % in Mamit district of Mizoram to 105.6 % Kiphire district of Nagaland State. Table 22 gives the distribution of districts by ranges of decadal growth (1991-2001) of population in the Indian Himalayan Region. About 1.83 % had recorded negative growth during 1991 to 2001. These are Dibang district of Arunachal Pradesh and Mamit district of Mizoram. There are 7.34 % districts which growth rates were between 0.01 to 10.0% only. These are Kinnaur, Bageshwar, Anjaw, South Tripura, Kurung Kumey, Lahul & Spiti, Pauri and Almora. About 20.18 % districts of the Himalaya were fallen in the range of 10.01 to 20.0 % growth rate. There were 32.11 % Himalayan districts falls in the range of 20.01 to 30.0 % growth rate. These are Champhai, South Sikkim, Udhampur, Churachandpur, Tamenglong, Lower Subansiri, Bandipore, Ukhrul, Shupiyan, Hardwar, Punch, Ramban, North Tripura, Doda, Kishtwar, Kullu, Rajouri, West Sikkim, Pulwama, Dehradun, Dima Hasao,

TABLE 22: DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY RANGES OF DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH IN THE INDIAN HIMALAYAN REGION DURING 1991 TO 2001

Growth Zone	Growth Ranges (%)	Districts		
		No	%	Name
Data Not Available	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Negative	Below - 0.01	2	1.83	Dibang Valley and Mamit.
Very Low	0.01-10.0	8	7.34	Kinnaur, Bageshwar, Anjaw, South Tripura, Kurung Kumey, Lahul & Spiti, Pauri and Almora.
Low	10.01-20.0	22	20.18	Imphal East, Una, West Tripura, Serchhip, Champawat, Tirap, Chamba, Shimla, Imphal West, Tehri, Mandi, West Siang, Bilaspur, Bishnupur, Kangra, Chamoli, East Kameng, Rudraprayag, Hamirpur,Dhalai, Pithoragarh and Upper Subansiri,
Average	20.01-30.0	35	32.11	Champhai, South Sikkim, Udhampur, Churachandpur, Tamenglong, Lower Subansiri, Bandipore, Ukhrul, Shupiyan, Hardwar, Punch, Ramban, North Tripura, Doda, Kishtwar, Kullu, Rajouri, West Sikkim, Pulwama, Dehradun, Dima Hasao, Ganderbal, Thoubal, Reasi, Darjiling, East Khasi Hills, South Garo Hills, Lunglei, Uttarkashi, Karbi Anglong, Samba, Kathua, East Siang, Sirmaur and Upper Siang,
Moderate High	30.01-40.0	27	24.77	Kupwara, Aizawl, Tawang, East Sikkim, Senapati, Kulgam, Jaintia Hills, Kolasib, Lohit, Lawngtlai, Saiha, Kargil, West Khasi Hills, Nainital, U.S. Nagar, East Garo Hills, West Kameng, Baramula, North Sikkim, Changlang, Anantnag, Badgam, Solan, West Garo Hills, Srinagar, Leh (Ladakh) and Jammu.
High	40.01-50.0	4	3.67	Mokokchung, Phek, Kohima and Lower Dibang Valley.
Very High	Above 50.01	11	10.10	Kiphire, Wokha, Longleng, Dimapur, Mon, Papum Pare, Chandel, Tuensang, Peren, Zunheboto and Ribhoi.
Total	-----	109	100.0	---------

Source: Census of India, 2011

Ganderbal, Thoubal, Reasi, Darjiling, East Khasi Hills, South Garo Hills, Lunglei, Uttarkashi, Karbi Anglong, Samba, Kathua, East Siang, Sirmaur and Upper Siang,. There are 24.77 % districts of the Himalaya which growth rates were registered 30.01 to 40 % during 1991 to 2001.These are Kupwara, Aizawl, Tawang, East Sikkim, Senapati, Kulgam, Jaintia Hills, Kolasib, Lohit, Lawngtlai, Saiha, Kargil, West Khasi Hills, Nainital, U.S. Nagar, East Garo Hills, West Kameng, Baramula, North Sikkim, Changlang, Anantnag, Badgam, Solan, West Garo Hills, Srinagar, Leh (Ladakh) and Jammu. Only 3.67 % district was registered 40.01 to 50 % growth during 1991 to 2001. These are Mokokchung, Phek, Kohima and Lower Dibang Valley There are 10.1% districts which growth rates were recorded more than 50.01 % in the specified decade. These are Kiphire, Wokha, Longleng, Dimapur, Mon, Papum Pare, Chandel, Tuensang, Peren, Zunheboto and Ribhoi.

GROWTH OF POPULATION DURING 2001-2011

The population growth of the Indian Himalayan Region in the Census 2011 is registered by 18.73 % which is higher than the country's growth (17.7%). The population growth in both the Indian Himalayan Region and country as a whole decreased from the previous decades. In 2011 the growth rate varies from -0.58 % in Nagaland to 27.95 % in Meghalaya.

TABLE 23: DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING 2001-2011

India/State/Region	Persons	Variation since the preceding census 2001		Males	Females
		Absolute	Percentage		
Jammu & Kashmir	12,541,302	2,397,602	23.64	6,640,662	5,900,640
Himachal Pradesh	6,864,602	786,702	12.94	3,481,873	3,382,729
Uttarakhand	10,086,292	1,596,943	18.81	5,137,773	4,948,519
Sikkim	610,577	69,726	12.89	323,070	287,507
Arunachal Pradesh	1,383,727	285,759	26.03	713,912	669,815
Nagaland	1,978,502	-11,534	-0.58	1,024,649	953,853
Manipur	2,855,794	561898	24.5	1,438,586	1,417,208
Mizoram	1,097,206	208,633	23.48	555,339	541,867
Tripura	3,673,917	474,714	14.84	1,874,376	1,799,541
Meghalaya	2,966,889	648,067	27.95	1,491,832	1,475,057
Assam Hills	1,170,415	169,025	16.88	600,969	569,446
W. B. Hills	1,846,823	237,651	14.77	937,259	909,564
Indian Himalayan Region	47,076,046	7,425,186	18.73	24,220,300	22,855,746
India	1,210,854,977	1,163,778,931	17.70	623,270,258	587,584,719

Source: Census of India, 2011.

It is worth to mention here that Nagaland had recorded the country's highest decadal population growth of 56.08 % in 1991 and 64.53 % in 2001 respectively (Table 19 & 21). However, the state government had rejected the state's 2001 census figures because most of the villages recorded exaggerated population figures believing that they would get more financial allocation from the government for various rural development schemes. This prevailing perception the Chief Minister and state census director have made repeated appeals to the people particularly to village authorities to give correct data to the enumerators during census operation 2011. Due to the impact of appeals done by census authorities the Nagaland has recorded a negative decadal growth of population during 2001to 2011.

TABLE 24: DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY RANGES OF DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH IN THE INDIAN HIMALAYAN REGION DURING 2001 TO 2011

Growth Zone	Growth Ranges (%)	Districts		
		No	%	Name
Data Not Available	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Negative	Below - 0.01	8	7.34	Pauri, Almora, Mon, Lahul & Spiti, Zunheboto, Mokokchung, Kiphire and Longleng.
Very Low	0.01-10.0	14	12.84	West Siang, Kulgam, Kinnaur, Lower Dibang Valley, North SikkimRudraprayag, Upper Siang, Chamoli, Tuensang, Bageshwar, Peren,Pithoragarh, Wokha and Tehri.
Low	10.01-20.0	40	36.70	Baramula, Serchhip, Changlang, Kargil, Lunglei, Karbi Anglong, North Tripura, Samba, Champhai, Lohit, Imphal West, Una, Thoubal, Solan, East Sikkim, Champawat, Sirmaur, Imphal East, Darjiling, Kullu, South Tripura, Anjaw, Bishnupur, Leh (Ladakh), Dima Hasao, East Siang, Kangra, Jammu, Shimla, Chamba, West Tripura, West Kameng, Bilaspur, Uttarkashi, Tirap, Mandi, West Sikkim, Phek, Hamirpur and Dibang Valley.
Average	20.01-30.0	28	25.69	West Khasi Hills, South Garo Hills, Bandipore, Tawang, Doda, Punch, Kolasib, Reasi, Pulwama, West Garo Hills, Tamenglong, Shupiyan, East Garo Hills, Nainital, U.S. Nagar, East Khasi Hills, Badgam, Dimapur, Aizawl, Chandel, Dhalai, Kohima, Kishtwar, Udhampur, Kathua, Srinagar, Churachandpur and Saiha.
Moderate High	30.01-40.0	13	11.93	Anantnag, East Kameng, Mamit, Ganderbal, Lawngtlai, Ribhoi, Kupwara, Rajouri, Dehradun, Jaintia Hills, Ramban, Ukhrul and Hardwar.
High	40.01-50.0	3	2.75	Lower Subansiri, Papum Pare and South Sikkim.
Very High	Above 50.01	3	2.75	Kurung Kumey, Senapati and Upper Subansiri.
Total	-----	109	100.0	---------

Source: Census of India, 2011

About 50 % states/ regions of the Himalaya have recorded less growth rate than the average of Himalaya and nation as a whole. It is also noticed that population growth of all the states / regions in 2011 is decreased from the census 2001. It is due to awareness of the people in one hand and wrong information was given by the people to the enumerators are discouraged on the other.

The growth of population during 2001 to 2011 has been computed for the 109 districts of the Indian Himalaya. The growth rate varies from -58.48% in Longleng district of Nagaland state to 116.56 % in Kurung Kumey district of Arunachal Pradesh. Table 24 gives the distribution of districts by ranges of decadal growth (2001-2011) of population in the Indian Himalayan Region. Out of total 109 districts of Himalaya 7.34 % districts have recorded negative decadal growth during 2001-2011. These are Pauri, Almora, Mon, Lahul & Spiti, Zunheboto, Mokokchung, Kiphire and Longleng districts. About 12.84 % districts of the Himalaya fall in the range of 0.01 to 10 % growth rate. These are West Siang, Kulgam, Kinnaur, Lower Dibang Valley, North SikkimRudraprayag, Upper Siang, Chamoli, Tuensang, Bageshwar, Peren, Pithoragarh, Wokha and Tehri. About 36.7% districts of the Himalaya fall in the range of 10.01 to 20 % growth rate. The 29.69 % Himalayan districts fall in the range of 20.01 to 30 % growth rate. These are West Khasi Hills, South Garo Hills, Bandipore, Tawang, Doda, Punch, Kolasib, Reasi, Pulwama, West Garo Hills, Tamenglong, Shupiyan, East Garo Hills, Nainital, U.S. Nagar, East Khasi Hills, Badgam, Dimapur, Aizawl, Chandel, Dhalai, Kohima, Kishtwar, Udhampur, Kathua, Srinagar, Churachandpur and Saiha. About 11.93 % districts are in the ranges from 30.01 to 40.0 % growth rate. Only 3 or 2.75% districts have registered 40.01 to 50% growth rate during the decade of 2001to 2011.These are Lower Subansiri, Papum Pare and South Sikkim. Out of the total Himalayan districts only 2.75 districts have recorded more than 50 % growth rate. These are Kurung Kumey, Senapati and Upper Subansiri. The high growth rates in these districts are probably due to the inclusion of more settlements which were not included in earlier censuses in one hand and creation of new districts in the state.

CONCLUSION

The pattern of population growth in the Indian Himalayan Region is a combined output of socio-economic development, historical incidents and cultural activities. In the Indian Himalayan Region very limited area is suitable for human habitation and these areas are overcrowded in view of minimum living conditions. Keeping in mind the paucity of suitable land for human dwellings, eco friendly and scientific use of available natural resources, institutional and infrastructural development can be increased in potential areas to bear the growing human burden. Any type of planning not only in the Himalaya but India as a whole since colonial period is primarily based on exploitation of resources has weakened its carrying capacity in one hand and rapid population growth has been triggering the problem on the other. The policies are more or less similar after the independence too.

The average growth of the Indian Himalayan Region was registered 7.66 % more than the country's growth (5.75 %) during 1901 to 1911. Except Himachal Pradesh (-1.22%) all eastern Himalayan states registered more growth during the decade of 1901 to 1911. During the decade of 1991 to 1921, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and country as a whole experienced negative growth due to the heavy impact of epidemic and second Word War. Overall growth of the Himalaya was also very low (3.83%). Only Sikkim and Mizoram states had registered more than 25% growth during 1921 to 1931 decade while the population growth in both the regions Himalaya (10.2%) and country (11%) was more or less equal. Next decade 1931 to 41 and 1941 to 51 maximum growth was registered by respectively Tripura and Mizoram because British administration was infrastructural and institutionally developed in these states for their own settlements and migrants and innocent tribal people helped them and also settled in these areas. Average growth rate during 1951 to 61 in Himalaya (28.91%) was more than the national average (21.51%). It is very considerable that unexpected growth in population of Tripura, Assam Hills, Mizoram and Manipur were registered respectively 78.71, 69.08, 35.61 and 35.04 % during 1951 to 61. It may be possible that after independence many more human new dwellings were came in the main stream of the state and finally they enumerated 1961and onwards. During the decade of 1961 to 71 Assam Hills was recorded 62.79 % population growth. Due to the unexpected growth was recorded by the Nagaland and Assam Hills during 1981-91 and 1991 to 2001which were rejected by the state administration, the average growth of the Indian Himalayan Region was also recorded higher than the country average. But the pace of growth seems to be slowed down in both the regions during 2001 to 2011.

The growth in population from 1901 to 1951 was recorded slow growth rates in the Himalaya and country as a whole respectively 57.62 and 51.62 % and second phase 1951 to 2011 recorded unexpected rapid growth in the Indian Himalayan Region (306.53%) and nation (235.34%). During the span of fifty (1901 to 1951) and sixty years (1951 to 2011) the female growth rate was registered higher than the male in the region. More awareness and increasing literacy level with attitudinal change towards female by the society were the main factors for higher female growth in the Himalayan Region while it was lower than the male in the country as a whole. The Indian Himalayan Region was recorded more than 500 % (total growth 540.78%, male 529.04% and female 553.72%) growth during the span of 110 years (1901 to 2011) while country as a whole was registered around 400% (total growth 407.91%, male 415.99% and female 40067%) growth in same specified period. The study concludes that the demographic study in general and population distribution and growth pattern in particular of smaller units such as Gram Panchayat. Community Development Block, Tehsil and micro watershed level will provide more useful results for analysis and direction for further investigation and formulation of sustainable development plan.

NOTES*

1. In working out 'decadal variation' and 'percentage decadal variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of Nagaland state, the population of Tuensang district for 1951 (7,025) and the population of Tuensang (83,501) and 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.
2. 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'.

3. The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by 'Interpolation'. 1951population are the arithmetic mean of 1941 and 1961 population. Population of41 villages fully and 3 villages partly of Akhnoor Tahsil (Distric Jammu) falling on the other side of line of control referred to in the Simla Agreement, 1972 has been adjusted in districts Udhampur, Kathua and Jammu on pro data basis. Population of villages transferred after 1971 conflict to Kupwara, Kargil, Ladakh and Punch districts from other side of line of control referred to in the Simla Agreement of 1972 has not been included.
4. In Sikkim the figures at state level are given for all the census years commencing from 1901 to 2011. But at the district level the figures are presented from 1961 onward in the case of North and East districts and from 1971 in respect of all the four districts due to non availability of information at district level prior to this period.
5. Arunachal Pradesh was censuses for the first time in 1961.
6. 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.
7. 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. Estimation however could not be done for Tuensang and Mon as they were not fully censused prior to 1961.
8. In working out ' decadal variation' and ' percentage decadal variation ' for 1941 - 1951 and 1951 - 1961 of Nagaland state, the population of Tuensang district for 1951 (7,025) and the population of Tuensang (83,501) and 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.
9. The population of Manipur State by sex includes the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub - divisions of Senapati district for 2001.
10. Data could not be recasted up to district level before 1971 as during that period Mizoram was only a District of Assam.
11. The population shown in 1901 of West Tripura District includes the population of Udaipur and Amarpur Sub- division of South Tripura districts as the 1901 population of these district is not comparable.

* Source: Census of India, 2011

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