

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES 14

MEGHALAYA

PART XII

CENSUS ATLAS

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Director of Census Operations
MEGHALAYA

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
SERIES 14 MEGHALAYA

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Part I—A	Administration Report—Enumeration (for official use only)
Part I—B	Administration Report—Tabulation (for official use only)
Part II—A & B	General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstract
Part III—A & B and Part IV—A	General Economic Tables and Social and Cultural Tables
Part IV—B	Social and Cultural Tables
Part V—A&B	Migration Tables
Part VI—A&B	Fertility Tables
Part VII	Tables on Houses and Disabled Population
Part VIII—A&B	Household Tables
Part IX	Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Part X—B	Town Survey Report—Tura
Part X—C	Survey Report on Village—Resubakrapara
Part X—D	Handicraft Survey Report
Part XII	Census Atlas (Present Volume)

MEGHALAYA GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Part XII—A	Administrative Atlas
Part XIII—A & B	District Census Handbook (5 districts)

- All the maps included in this Atlas are based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
- The boundary of Meghalaya shown on the maps is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Re-organisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.
- The Indo-Bangladesh boundary shown in the maps is the one existing prior to the conclusion of the agreement on May 16 between India and Bangladesh.
- The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line (applicable to India map only).
- © Government of India copyright, 1989
- The age-group wise data used in the preparation of some maps were processed on computer broadly conform to the relevant figures published in the Primary Census Abstract but there may be some marginal difference in totals due to rounding off.

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population distribution, characteristics and dispersals portray contemporary trends and issues. The Atlases include a few general maps on administrative and physical aspects to introduce the region, followed by detailed maps on demographic, economic and socio-cultural aspects consisting of distribution, density and growth of population, age and sex, urban trends, census industrial categories, migration, literacy, religion, physically handicapped, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, education and health. In all, the programme envisages to publish 31 volumes for the country. The leading volume is the all-India one in the series. A standard list of themes has been generated for presentation of maps according to Census data for each State/Union Territory and by-cross-classification of data, the number of maps in these Atlases are kept at a minimum to make each volume handy. The Atlas volumes of the major States of the country may contain 114 maps, such as in the volume of Uttar Pradesh, while for smaller States/Union Territories there will be a minimum of 50 sheets as in the case of Pondicherry. The all-India (National) volume contains 93 map plates and interpretation with diagrams and short statistical tables.

This Atlas programme has been executed under the planning and direction of Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map). Well knit teams worked in the Map Division in my office and the Map Units of the offices of the Directors of Census Operations of States and Union Territories in the implementation of the programme. A list of all those who have contributed to the completion of the work is given separately in this volume. I congratulate the members of all teams and officers associated with the project on their excellent work and their dedication which contributed to the success of this venture. I hope the volumes will answer the needs and get the approval of scholars, planners, administrators, travellers and the general readers.

V.S. VERMA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA
&
CENSUS COMMISSIONER, INDIA

New Delhi
10 March, 1988

PREFACE

The Census collects various information on demographic, socio-economic and cultural aspects of population of the country. The information collected at a particular point of time is then tabulated, analysed and published in a series of publication. The present volume known as 'Census Atlas' is one of such publications.

The above volume is an attempt in presenting a comprehensive account of some of the important demographic and socio-cultural variables in the form of maps. The volume covers most of the important aspects of population statistics. Simple methods have been used to make out the maps in order to facilitate the readers to understand and analyse the trends of population structure. It differs from other Census publication in that as much attention is paid to present the demographic, socio-economic and socio-cultural data on map and each map is then supplemented by an analytical note. The analytical note will be helpful for the readers to study and understand the map. Further, a short table in most refined and modified form has also been given in the bottom of the explanatory note for reference and use.

The publication contains 98 plates and the whole volume is divided into four major parts viz., I General, II Demographic Structure and Trends, III Economic Aspects and IV Socio-Cultural Aspects.

I am highly indebted to Shri J. Tayeng, IAS, Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya, under whose guidance the entire Census was conducted but he had to leave the Organisation for taking up other important assignments in State Government before the volume is made ready for press. The credit for bringing out the volume rightly goes to the map section of my office. A list of officials associated with this project is given separately. I avail this opportunity to thank Shri S.K. Kar, Cartographer who not only drafted the analytical notes but also shouldered the responsibility to supervise the work in the map section for bringing the publication in the present form. I am also thankful to Shri K.S. Lyngdoh, Asstt. Director of Census Operations, who made valuable contributions in editing the entire project.

I am very grateful to Dr. B.K. Roy, Dy. Registrar General (Map) under whose overall guidance the publication has been brought out. I express my sincere gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, IAS, former Registrar General, India, and Shri V.S. Verma, IAS, Registrar General, India, for their constant help and encouragement. I am also thankful to Smt. Minati Ghosh, Asstt. Registrar General (Map) and Shri N.C. Sengupta, Research Officer (Map) for their careful scrutiny and valuable suggestions to improve the quality of the maps. My thanks are also due to Shri. B.P. Jain, Asstt. Director (Printing) and the Manager, Aravali Printers & Publishers (Pvt.) Ltd. for printing the volume in time.

(D.P. KHOBRAGADE)
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SHILLONG
September 27, 1988

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PART-I
GENERAL

ORIENTATION

PLATE 1

POSITION OF MEGHALAYA IN INDIA 1981

The map shows the location of Meghalaya among the states and union territories of Indian Union. The capital of India has been shown by special symbol whereas the capitals of the states/union territories have been represented by black dots as per the legend of the map.

The location of the state of Meghalaya has been depicted by suitable hatching to make it clear from other states and union territories. Meghalaya is a hilly state and situated in the north-eastern region of India. It lies within 25°2' and 26°6' north latitudes and 89°48' and 92°50' east longitudes. Prior to 1972, Meghalaya was part of Assam. The new state of Meghalaya came into existence on 21st January, 1972 under the North-Eastern (Reorganisation) Areas Act 1971. The state is bounded by Bangladesh on the south and southwest and the state of Assam on the north and east. The state has an area of 22,429 km^2 and a population of 1,335,819 according to the 1981 Census. In terms of area it ranks 19th position among the states and union territories and accounts for 0.69 per cent of the total area of the country. The state claims 0.19 per cent of the total population of the Indian Union and ranks 21st position in population among the states/union territories.

The following table shows the state wise area and population figures in 1981.

India/State/ U.T.	Area in Km^2	Total Population 1981
1	2	3
INDIA* @	3,286,419	685,184,692
1. Andhra Pradesh	275,068	53,549,673
2. Assam $	78,438	19,896,843
3. Bihar	173,876	69,914,734
4. Gujarat	196,024	34,085,799
5. Haryana	44,212	12,922,618
6. Himachal Pradesh	55,673	4,280,818
7. Jammu & Kashmir@	222,236	5,987,389
8. Karnataka	191,791	37,135,714
9. Kerela	38,863	25,453,680
10. Madhya Pradesh	443,446	52,178,844
11. Maharashtra	307,690	62,784,171
12. Manipur	22,327	1,420,953
13. Meghalaya	22,429	1,335,819
14. Nagaland	16,579	774,930
15. Orissa	155,707	26,370,271
16. Punjab	50,362	16,788,915
17. Rajasthan	342,239	34,261,862
18. Sikkim	7,096	316,385
19. Tamil Nadu	130,057	48,408,077
20. Tripura	10,486	2,053,058
21. Uttar Pradesh	294,411	100,862,013
22. West Bengal	87,912	54,580,647
UNION TERRITORIES		
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249	188,741
2. Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	631,839
3. Chandigarh	114	451,610
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	103,676
5. Delhi	1,481	6,220,406
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	3,814	1,086,730
7. Lakshadweep	32	40,249
8. Mizoram	21,081	493,757
9. Pondicherry	492	604,471

* Includes Projected figures of Assam where Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions there.

$ Projected population figures

@ The population figures exclude population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be under taken

PLATE 1

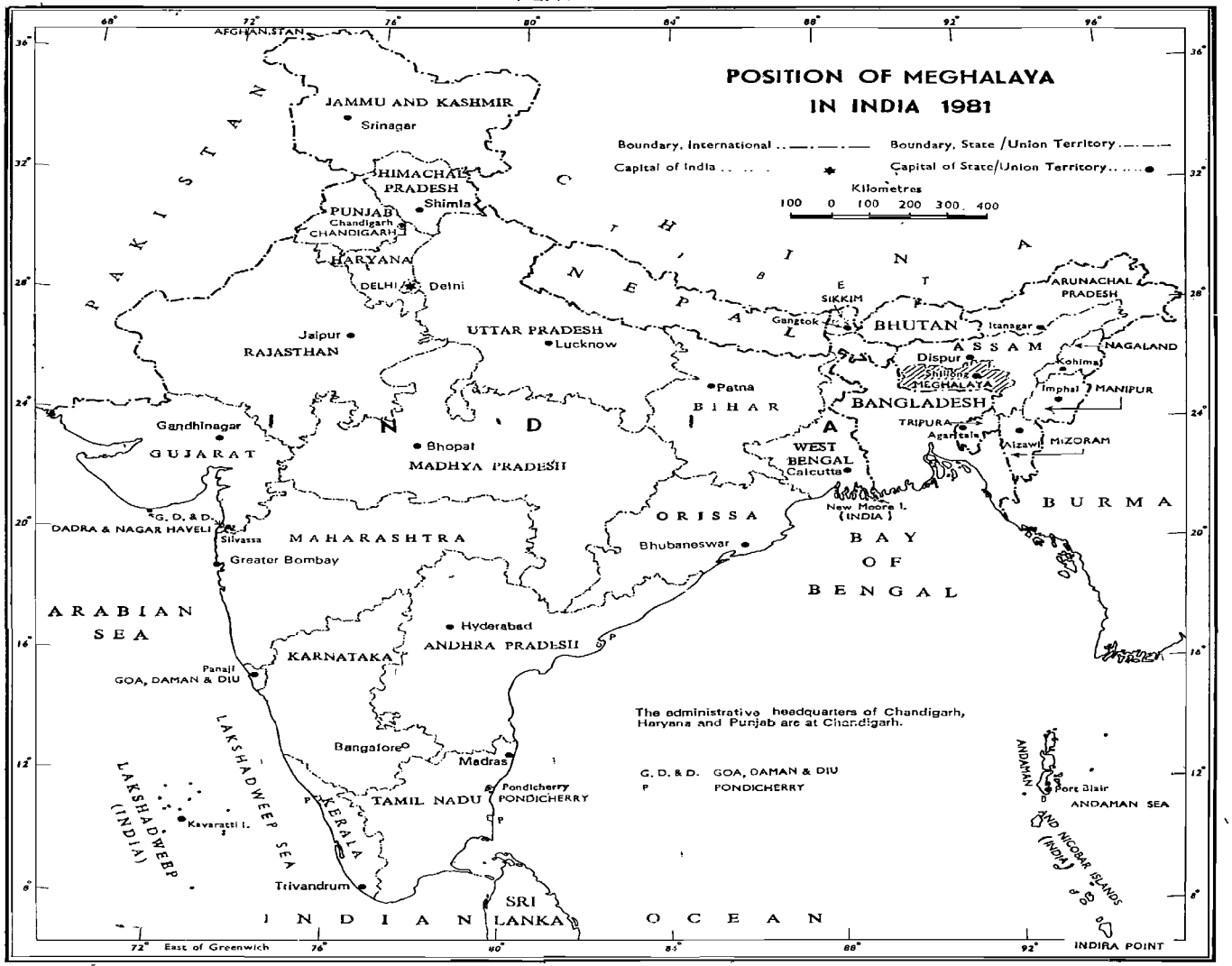

POSITION OF MEGHALAYA
IN INDIA 1981
Boundary, International
Boundary, State /Union Territory
Capital of India
Capital of State/Union Territory
Kilometres
100 0 100 200 300 400
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
Srinagar
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Shimla
PUNJAB
Chandigarh
CHANDIGARH
HARYANA
DELHI
Delhi
Jaipur
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
Lucknow
Patna
BIHAR
NEPAL
CHINA
SIKKIM
Gangtok
BHUTAN
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
Itanagar
ASSAM
NAGALAND
Dispur
Shillong
MEGHALAYA
Kohima
Imphal
MANIPUR
BANGLADESH
TRIPURA
Agartala
Aizawl
MIZORAM
Gandhinagar
GUJARAT
Bhopal
MADHYA PRADESH
WEST BENGAL
Calcutta
New Moore I. (INDIA)
BURMA
G. D. & D.
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
Silvassa
MAHARASHTRA
Greater Bombay
ORISSA
Bhubaneswar
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
Hyderabad
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
Panaji
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
Bangalore
Madras
Pondicherry
PONDICHERRY
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
Kavaratti I.
Trivandrum
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Port Blair
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIRA POINT
The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
G. D. & D. GOA, DAMAN & DIU
P PONDICHERRY
East of Greenwich

PLATE 2

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981

The map represents the administrative set-up of the state of Meghalaya as prevailed at the time of the 1981 Census. The state is bounded on the north, east and north-west by the state of Assam and Bangladesh on the south and south-west. The boundaries in the map viz., international, state, district, sub-division, administrative units and C.D. blocks have been shown with respective symbols as per the legend of the map. The state capital, the headquarters of various districts, subdivisions/administrative units and C.D. blocks are depicted by suitable symbols as explained in the legend of the map and the names of headquarters are also given against them. Wherever the names of headquarters differ from those of the district/sub-division/administrative units/C.D. blocks, they are written in lower caps, e.g. Tura. For administrative purpose the state has been divided into two divisions and five districts. The districts are further divided into 10 sub-divisions/administrative units and 30 C.D. blocks. Resubelpara C.D. block falls in both the districts of East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills. The portion which falls in East Garo Hills is named as Resubelpara (East) and that in West Garo Hills as Resubelpara (West). For conducting the Census of 1981, these two were taken as separate units.

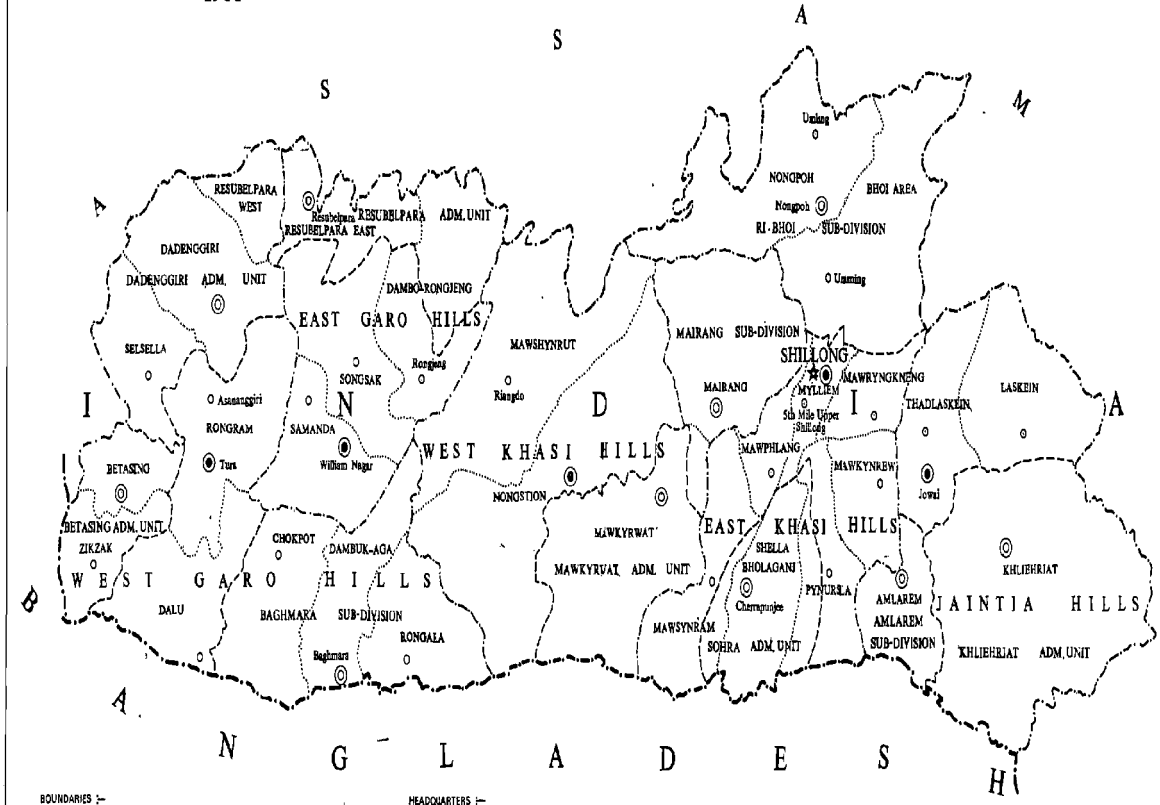
The state of Meghalaya has a total area of 22,429 km^2 inhabited by 1,335,819 persons in 1981. The district-wise area figures indicate that West Garo Hills is the largest district with 24.81 per cent of the total area of the state while East Garo Hills is the smallest district with 11.61 per cent of the total area. In terms of population, East Khasi Hills district with 38.28 per cent of the total population of the state is the highest while East Garo Hills, the smallest with a population of 10.22 per cent only.

The following table gives the districtwise area and population according to the 1981 Census.

State/district	Area in km^2	Pupulation 1981		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
MEGHALAYA	22,429.0	1,335,819	683,710	652,109
Jaintia Hills	3,819.0	156,402	79,052	77,350
East Khasi Hills	5,196.0	511,414	262,952	248,462
West Khasi Hills	5,247.0	161,576	82,906	78,670
East Garo Hills	2,603.0	136,550	70,365	66,185
West Garo Hills	5,564.0	369,877	188,435	181,442

MEGHALAYA

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1981



BOUNDARIES
- INTERNATIONAL
- STATE
- DISTRICT
- SUB-DIV./ADM. UNIT
- C. D. BLOCK

10 0 10 20 30 40 km
miles 10 0 10 20 30

HEADQUARTERS
- STATE ★
- DISTRICT ◉
- SUB-DIV./ADM. UNIT ◎
- C. D. BLOCK o

The headquarters of Resubelpara Administrative unit, Resubelpara east and Resubelpara west C. D. blocks are located at Resubelpara.

Where the names of headquarters differ from those of the district/ Sub-Division/Adm. units/C. D. blocks, the former are written in lower caps e. g. Tura.

PLATE 3

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1971-81

The map brings out the jurisdictional changes in the administrative boundaries that have taken place during the period 1971-81. During the decade 1971-81 the state of Meghalaya has experienced a lot of changes in the administrative boundaries. Different kinds of hatching pattern and colours have been used in order to explain the changes occured in the administrative boundaries and the map is accordingly prepared as per the legend.

In 1971, the state has two hill districts carved out of Assam, viz., United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills. For administrative purposes, the district of Garo Hills was divided into ten mouzas while U.K. & J. Hills into two sub-divisions and five police stations. The police stations/mouzas were the lowest level of administrative unit in 1971. At that time, the state of Meghalaya had 24 C.D blocks viz., Laskein, Thadlaskein, Khliehriat, Bhoi-Area, Mawryngkneng, Mylliem, Mawphlang, Pynursla, Shella-Bholaganj, Mawsynram, Mairang, Mawkyrwat, Nongstoin, Resubelpara, Dambo-Rongjeng, Songsak, Dadenggiri, Selsella, Rongram. Zikzak, Dalu, Chokpot, Dambuk-Aga and Betasing.

In 1972 Meghalaya became a full-fledged state. It had two districts, viz., U.K. & J. Hills and Garo Hills. In the same year, for smooth functioning of administration the district of U.K. & J. Hills was divided into two districts namely (i) Khasi Hills and (ii) Jaintia Hills. Subsequently in 1976, Khasi Hills district was further sub-divided into East Khasi Hills and West Khasi Hills district and Garo Hills district into East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills district.

In 1974, Ri-Bhoi administrative unit was created in the district of East Khasi Hills comprising the entire existing Nongpoh police station as well as certain areas of the Bhoi-Area development block under the jurisdiction of Shillong police station. In 1976, Khliehriat Admn. Unit was created in the district of Jaintia Hills comprising the same area of the existing Khliehriat C.D. block, Sohra administrative unit comprising the whole Shella-Bholaganj development block, parts of Pynursla and parts of Mawsynram Dev. blocks in East Khasi Hills district, Mawkyrwat administrative unit comprising the Mawkyrwat development block in West Khasi Hills district. Another three more administrative units were created viz. (i) Resubelpara in East Garo Hills (ii) Betasing and (iii) Dadenggiri in West Garo Hills district.

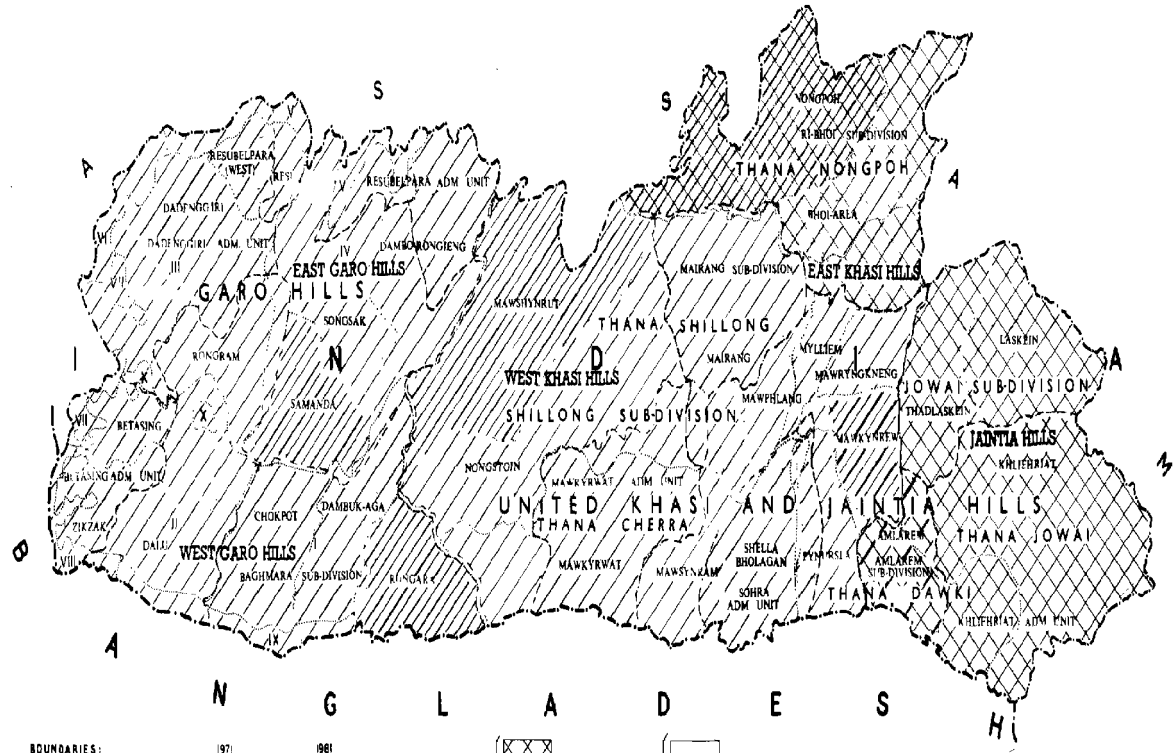
In 1977 four new sub-divisions were created. Those were Mairang sub-division in West Khasi Hills district, Jaintia Border sub-division in Jaintia Hills district, Baghmara sub-division in West Garo Hills and Ri-Bhoi sub-division in East Khasi Hills. Jaintia Border sub-division has been renamed as Amlarem sub-division in 1979.

In 1980, six additional C.D. blocks were carved out of the existing 24 C.D. blocks. The six new C.D. blocks are Amlarem, Mawkynrew, Nongpoh, Samanda, Rongara and Mawshynrut. In the Jaintia Hills district Amlarem C.D. blocks was created by carving out the existing Thadlaskein C.D. block. Mawkynrew C.D. block was formed by carving out of 14 villages of Mawryngkneng C.D. block and 55 villages of Pynursla C.D. block and Nongpoh C.D. block by carving out 174 villages of Bhoi-Area Dev. block & 61 villages of Mairang C.D. block in the district of East Khasi Hills. Samanda C.D. block was created by carving out lower portion of existing Songsak C.D. block in East Garo Hills and Rongara C.D. block consisting of the area falling in the east of Simsang river of Dambuk-Aga Dev. block of West Garo Hills. Mawshynrut C.D. block was created by carving out 220 villges of Nongstion Dev. block in West Khasi Hills. The 1981 Census was under taken on the basis of these new 30 C.D. blocks as the lowest administrative unit and Census data were presented as such.

MEGHALAYA

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

1971 - 81



BOUNDARIES: 1971 1981

INTERNATIONAL

STATE

DISTRICT

ADM.UNIT/SUB-DIVN.

THANA/MOUZA/C.D.BLOCKS

10 0 10 20 30 40 KM

MILES 10 0 10 20 30

CREATION OF DISTRICTS: 1972, 1976

CREATION OF SUB-DIVN.: 1976, 1977

CREATION OF ADM. UNIT: 1974, 1976

CREATION OF C.D. BLOCKS: 1980

THE ERSTWHILE JAINTIA BORDER SUB-DIVISION WAS RE-NAMED AS AMLAREM SUB-DIVISION IN 1979

PHYSICAL ASPECTS

PLATE 4

RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

The map represents the relief features and drainage systems of the state of Meghalaya. To depict the surface features of the state, contours with specific colour are drawn at suitable interval. The spaces between the contours are shaded in different colours as per the legend of the map. Most of the important rivers along with their tributaries are shown with suitable symbol.

The physiographic details on the map reveals that the entire state is hilly encircled by a narrow plain belt on the north, west and south, It could be observed with the map that the central part of Meghalaya is a rising landmass which slopes down towards all directions. The continuity of the high land of the central part is disturbed by the low hills, valleys gorges, rivers and lakes etc. The southern hills are characterised by deep gorges, spurs, knolls and falls etc., which abruptly slope down to meet the plain of Bangladesh. Whereas in the northern parts of the state the foot hills gradually merge with the Assam valley.

On the basis of the general surface configuration, relief, slope, drainage, etc., the state of Meghalaya can be broadly divided into two natural sub-divisions viz., (1) Eastern Meghalaya (2) Western Meghalaya.

(1) Eastern Meghalaya : It consists of three districts viz., Jaintia Hills, East Khasi Hills and West Khasi Hills and spreads over an area of 14,262.00 km^2. This region is characterised by hilly and dissected landscape with plateau structure in general. The central part of this region seems to be an imposing table land with an average elevation of 1,000 metres. This part is called the Shillong plateau, which is the most important feature of this region. The northern part of the region consists of series of hills which gently slope down towards the north to reach the plain of Assam. The eastern part of the region is marked by the hills with east-west alignment which continue towards N.C. Hills of Assam. The southern belt consists of the steepest part of the region and abruptly falls down to face the Bangladesh plain. Many waterfalls are found in this belt, among which Mawsmai of Cherrapunjee is important. There are several high peaks in this region with altitude ranging from 1,500 metres to 1,900 metres. Shillong peak (1,963 metres) which is the highest peak of the state is located in this region. The central highland part is the source of almost all rivers, streams and springs of this region which drain their water towards north and south. The rivers Umkhri, Umtrew, Umkhen and Kopili etc. drain their water towards Brahmaputra whereas the rivers Kynshiang, shella, Myntdu, Um Ngot and Lubha etc., flow towards south.

(2) Western Meghalaya: The region includes two districts of East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills and extends over an area of 8,084.00 km^2. From topographic points of view, this region is also similar with that of Eastern Meghalaya with the only exception of low hills and plain areas in some parts. The low hills in the north gradually increase in height till the Tura Range is reached. The Tura Range passes through the central part of the region from south-west to north-west. The Arbela is another important range of this region which lies on the north of Tura Range and runs in east-west direction keeping more or less parallel with Tura Range. Nokrek (1,411 metres) is the highest peak of Tura Range situated about 12 kms away from Tura Town. Among other peaks kylas (1,026 M,) Balpakram (856 M) and Gowangdona (1,011 M) are important. All principal rivers of the region are originated in the Tura and Arbela Ranges and drain towards all directions, forming a radial type of drainage patteren. The important rivers are Krishnai, Dudhnai, Ringgi, Simsang, Ildek, Bandra and Dareng etc.

MEGHALAYA

RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

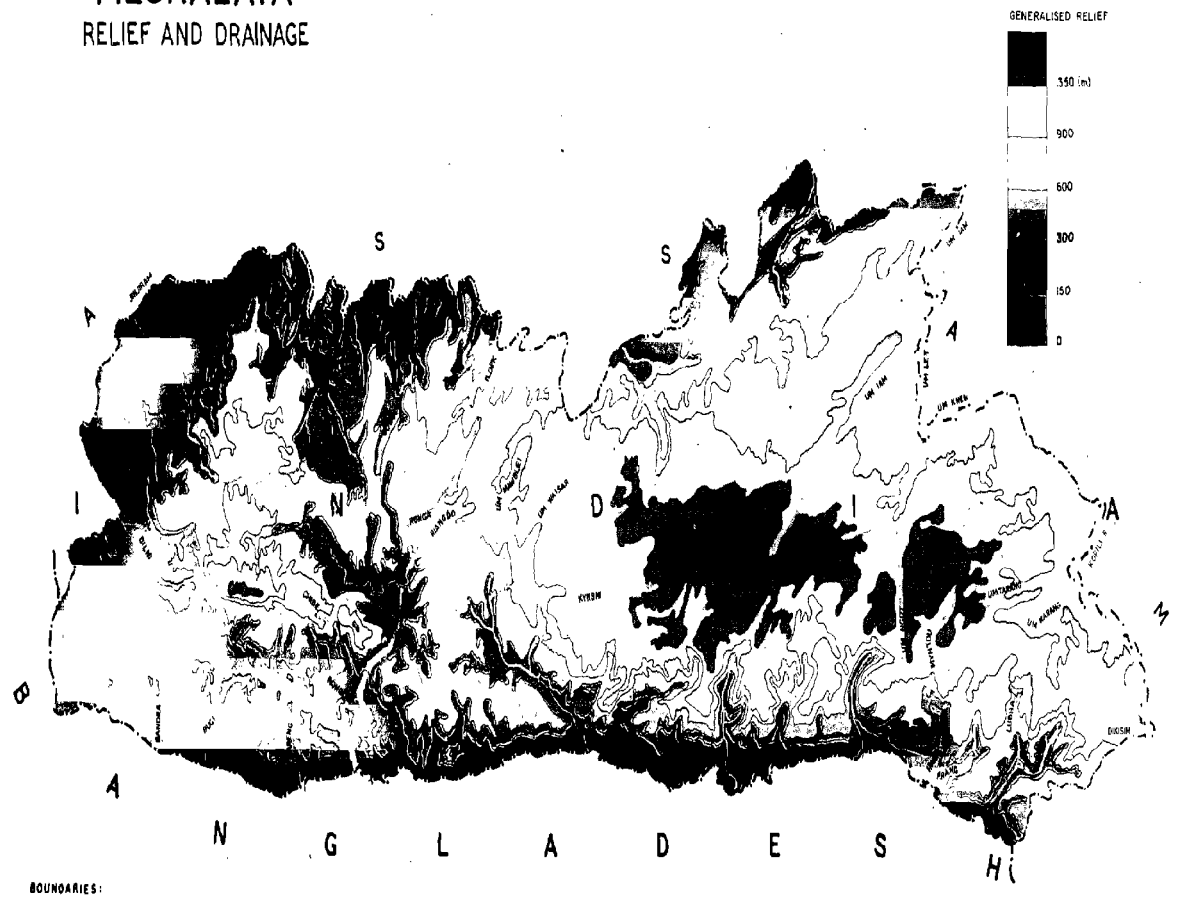


PLATE 5

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

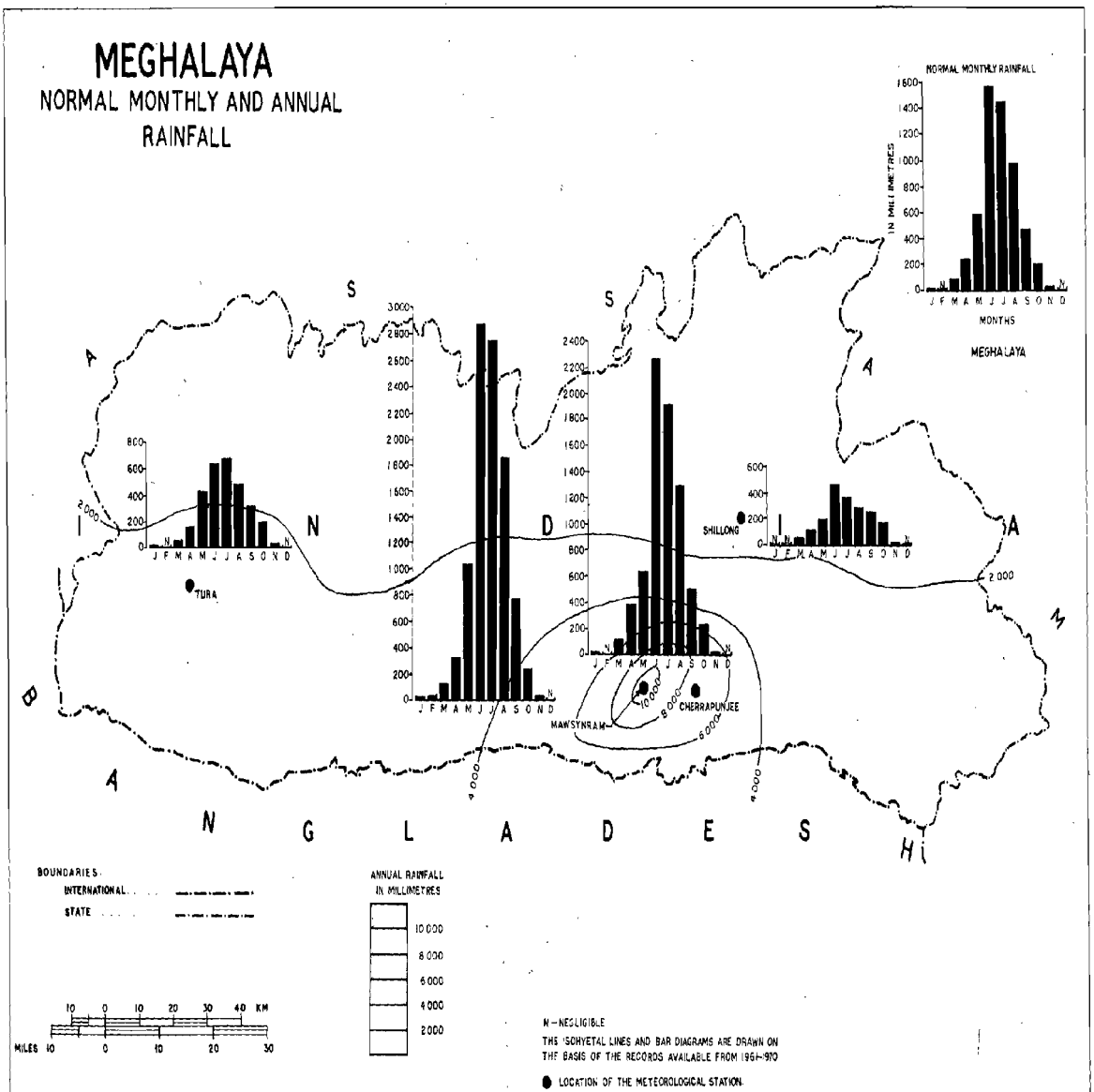
The map depicts the distribution of normal monthly and annual rainfall of the state of Meghalaya. The normal annual rainfall data (average 10 years) for some selected stations of the state are plotted in the map and isohyetal lines are drawn by joining the stations of equal rainfall at an interval of 2,000 mm. The regions between these isohyetal lines are then shaded by different grades in blue colour according to the legend of the map. The normal monthly rainfall for the stations namely Shillong, Cherrapunjee, Mawsyram and Tura has also been shown by means of bar diagrams along with a scale in mm. The state enjoys rainy seasons from the month of May upto the end of September. During this season the state gets heavy rainfall with the incoming monsoon from Bay of Bengal. The bar diagrams of different stations indicate that the rainfall is fairly widespread over the major period of the year. The two months i.e. June and July record the maximum rainfall. The isohyetal lines indicate that maximum amount of rainfall occurs over the southern slopes of the Khasi Hills. The intensity of rainfall diminishes towards north. The isohyetal line of 2,000 mm from east to west divide the whole Meghalaya into approximately two equal parts. The most important feature emerging from the rainfall distribution is a high rainfall in the south-central parts of the state and it gradually decreases towards south-west and south-east, while the northern part experiences a rainfall less than 2,000 mm. The wettest patches of the world i.e. Cherrapunjee and Mawsynram are located in the southern part of East Khasi Hills district. Cherrapunjee which is situated on the scarp of East Khasi Hills gets an annual rainfall of 7,379 mm. whereas Mawsynram a place 16 km. west of Cherrapunjee experienced a world record of annual rainfall of 10,093.53 mm.

The following statement gives in detail the normal monthly and annual rainfall in selected meteorological centres of the state.

Normal monthly and annual rainfall (in millimetres)

Stations	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
MEGHALAYA	16.56	14.23	88.79	247.52	578.54	1,563.81	1,428.53	977.75	462.44	208.67	31.22	2.25	5,620.23
Shillong	9.69	9.70	61.37	118.01	202.49	472.04	372.69	280.46	261.30	180.88	23.92	4.06	1,996.61
Cherrapunjee	20.81	11.50	115.64	382.46	634.72	2,261.03	1,907.80	1,289.71	496.22	232.50	24.91	1.64	7,378.94
Mawsynram	25.31	30.95	125.30	327.01	1,046.59	2,880.97	2,748.83	1,856.69	782.46	227.13	40.07	2.31	10,093.53
Tura	10.44	4.76	52.85	162.61	430.34	641.00	684.80	484.21	309.79	194.18	35.96	0.97	3,011.84

PLATE 5


MEGHALAYA
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL
NORMAL MONTHLY RAINFALL
IN MILLIMETRES
MONTHS
MEGHALAYA
J F M A M J J A S O N D
TURA
SHILLONG
CHERRAPUNJEE
MAWSYNRAM
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ANNUAL RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES
10 000
8 000
6 000
4 000
2 000
MILES 10 0 10 20 30
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
N - NEGLIGIBLE
THE ISOHYETAL LINES AND BAR DIAGRAMS ARE DRAWN ON THE BASIS OF THE RECORDS AVAILABLE FROM 1961-1970
LOCATION OF THE METEOROLOGICAL STATION
BANGLADESH

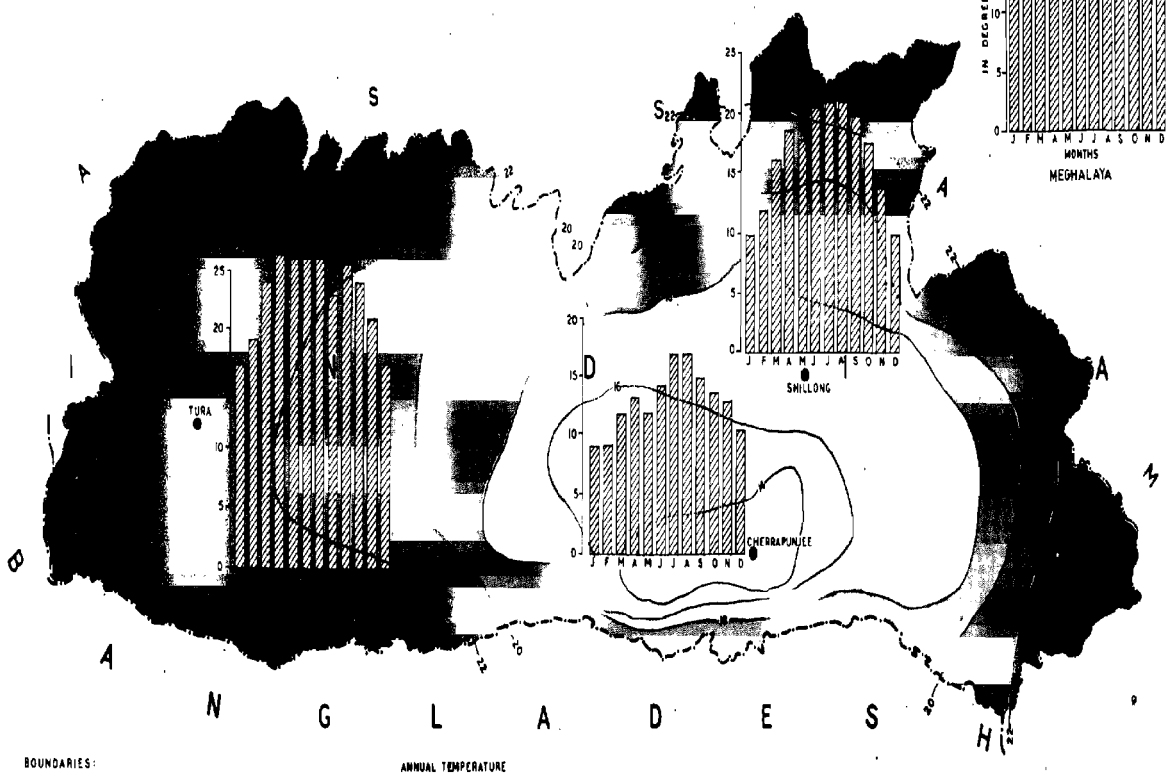
21	Youthfulness of population 1981	53
22	Dependency ratio 1981	55
23	Males in working age 15-59 1981	57
24	Females in working age 15-59 1981	59
25	Urban males in working age 15-59, 1981	61
26	Rural males in working age 15-59 1981	63
27	Urban females in working age 15-59 1981	65
28	Rural females in working age 15-59 1981	67
	Urbanisation :	
29	Urban population 1981	71
30	Change in urban population 1971-81	73
31	Growth of urban population by size class of urban areas 1901-81	75
32	Growth of urban centres 1971-81	77
	Migration :	
33	In-migrants 1981	81
34	Rural in-migrants to total rural population 1981	83
35	Urban in-migrants to total urban population 1981	85
36	Inter district migration 1981	87
37	Intra-district migration 1981	89
38	Migrants residing upto 4 years 1981	91
39	Migrants residing 5-9 years 1981	93
40	Migrants residing 10 years and above 1981	95

PART III–ECONOMIC ASPECTS

	The 1981 Industrial Categories :	
41	Main workers and non-workers 1981	101
42	Rural main workers and non-workers 1981	103
43	Urban main workers and non-workers 1981	105
44	Main workers 1981	107
45	Male main workers 1981	109
46	Female main workers 1981	111
47	Male and female main workers classified by industrial categories 1981	113
48	Urban male and female main workers classified by industrial categories 1981	115
49	Rural male and female main workers classified by industrial categories 1981	117
50	Main workers with educational level 1981	119

MEGHALAYA

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE



BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE

10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

ANNUAL TEMPERATURE
IN DEGREE CENTIGRADE
22
20
18
16
14

THE ISOTHERMS AND BAR DIAGRAMS ARE DRAWN ON THE BASIS OF THE RECORDS AVAILABLE FROM 1961-1971.
● LOCATION OF THE METEOROLOGICAL STATION

PLATE 7

SOILS

The map indicates the distribution of soils depicting sub-order associations of Meghalaya. It is based on the Soil map of India, published by the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land use planning (ICAR), 1983. The soil units respond greatly to the physical set-up of the state and correlate to the climate, vegetation and relief to a greater extent. The map also shows the traditional nomenclature of the soils in the index along with the newly arrived sub-order associations of soil characteristics which are shown by the number according to the original map for reference.

The soils of the state have been grouped into three major classes and five sub-order associations. The distribution pattern and the characteristics of the different group of soils are given below:-

Aqualfs-Aquepts (1) This soil association have relatively high base status with brown colour and found in a very limited tract in the eastern most part of the Jaintia hills district. This type of soil is not found in any part of the state.

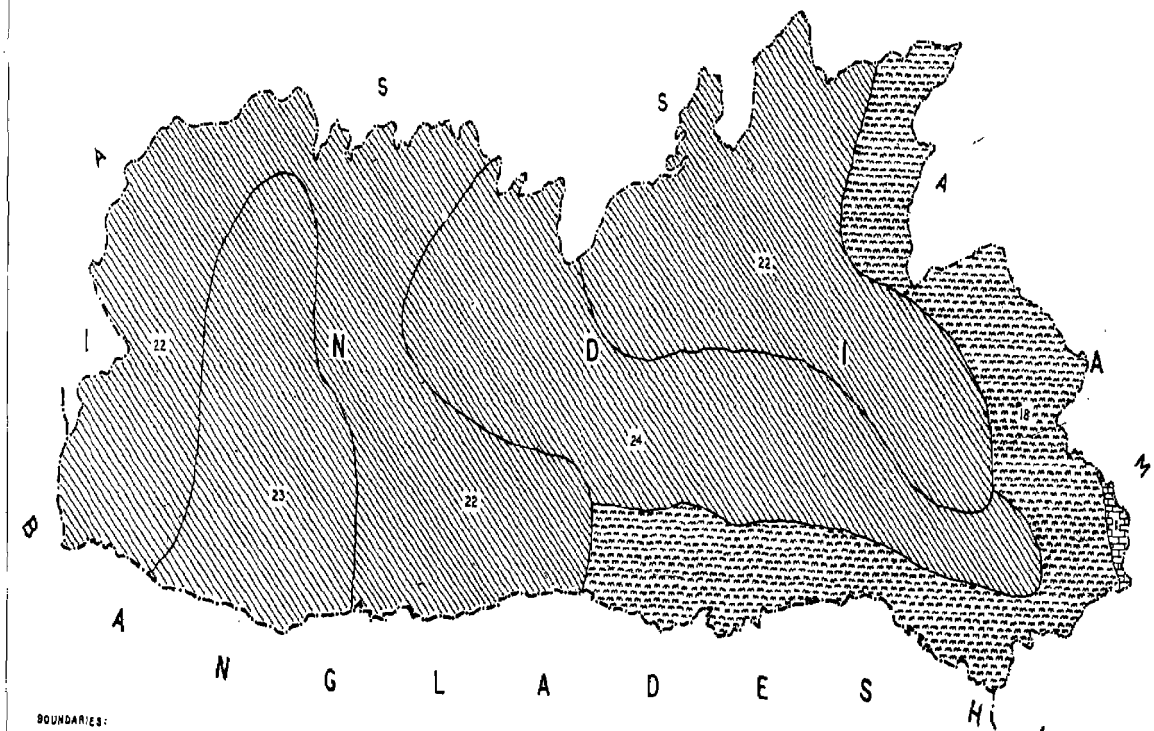
Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents (18) are shallow black, brown and recent alluvial soils occuring in the north-eastern part and southern part of East Khasi Hills district. Similar type of soils are also found in the northern, eastern and southern parts of Jaintia Hills district.

Udalfs-Ochrepts (22) are most common soils of the state. They spread over the north-western part of East Khasi Hills, north-eastern part of West Khasi Hills and north-western part of Jaintia Hills district. They are also present in the major part of East Garo Hills district. Generally the soils are loam to sandy loam in texture and rich in organic matters. The red loams occur along the slopes of hills and along ridges due to high gradient and the profiles are generally sandy in nature. In the hilly areas the texture of soils naturally depend on slopes gradients but clay soils are found on the gentle slope gradients.

In the central part of West Garo Hills and in the south-western fringe areas of East Garo Hills *Udalfs-Orthents* (23) are noticed. The soils are recently developed under humid climatic condition.

The associations of *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Fluvents-Orthents* (24) are spreading over the major part of the Shillong plateau areas. These soils have high base status with shallow black and brown colour, and have recently been formed under humid climatic condition. They occur in the central parts of West Khasi Hills, East Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills districts.

MEGHALAYA
SOILS



BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
SOIL

10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

LEGEND

NO	SUB-ORDER ASSOCIATIONS
1	AQUALFS – AQUEPTS
18	USTALFS – OCHREPTS–ORTHENTS
22	UDALFS – OCHREPTS
23	UDALFS – ORTHENTS
24	UDALFS – OCHREPTS–FLUVENTS–ORTHENTS

APPROXIMATE TRADITIONAL NOMENCLATURE

AQUALFS .... HIGH BASE STATUS SOILS (HYDROMORPHIC)
AQUEPTS .... BROWN SOILS (HYDROMORPHIC)
USTALFS .... HIGH BASE STATUS-RED LOAMY, RED SANDY AND ALLUVIAL SOILS
OCHREPTS .... SHALLOW BLACK, BROWN AND ALLUVIAL SOILS OF NORTHERN REGION
ORTHENTS .... RECENTLY FORMED SOILS
UDALFS .... HIGH BASE STATUS SOILS OF HUMID REGIONS
FLUVENTS .... ALLUVIAL SOILS (RECENT ALLUVIUM)

Source: 'Soils of India' Published by National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (I.C.A.R.) Nagpur.

PART–II
DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

DISTRIBUTION, DENSITY AND GROWTH

PLATE 8

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1981

The map shows the distribution of rural and urban population of Meghalaya state. It also brings out the degree of concentration of population in different parts of the state. The rural population has been depicted by black dots, each dot representing 1,000 rural population while transparent red squares have been drawn to represent the urban population. The squares are drawn proportionate to the size class of urban centres according to the 1981 Census as explained in the legend of the map.

In order to analyse the population distribution, the physiographic details like rivers and streams, etc., may be taken into account as the concentration of pupulation is very much influenced by the physical environment. It is evident from the map that concentration of population is more in the areas where relief is more or less uniform. On the other hand, some concentration of population is found along the river valleys as the rural people need sufficient water to raise their crops and other domestic purposes. The eastern part of the state has a higher concentration of population. Quite a large number of urban centres including Shillong, the capital city, are the influencing factor for higher concentration of population in this part. Moreover, the region has a developed transport network, better communication facilities and agriculturally rich lands. The neighbouring areas of Shillong have a very high concentration of population. It is mainly due to large scale migration todwards Shillong as it is the nodal centre of the state having all kinds of amenities like offices, commercial establishments, education, health etc.

The central part of the state comprising the West Khasi Hills district shows low concentration of population. The infertile soil, lack of developed transport net-work, forests and absence of good market centres are the influencing factors for low concentration of population in this part.

The western part of the state consisting of the districts of East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills has a higher concentration of population. In this region the only important town Tura is a place for government offices, commercial establishments, education, hospitals, etc. As such, large number of people are attracted to this town. The warm climate and a large plain areas are the influencing factors for higher concentration of population in this region. The concentration of population is more in the areas bordering Bangladesh and Assam. The alluvial soils along the border attract large number of people to this region. Migration is also one of the influencing factors for the dense settlement in this region.

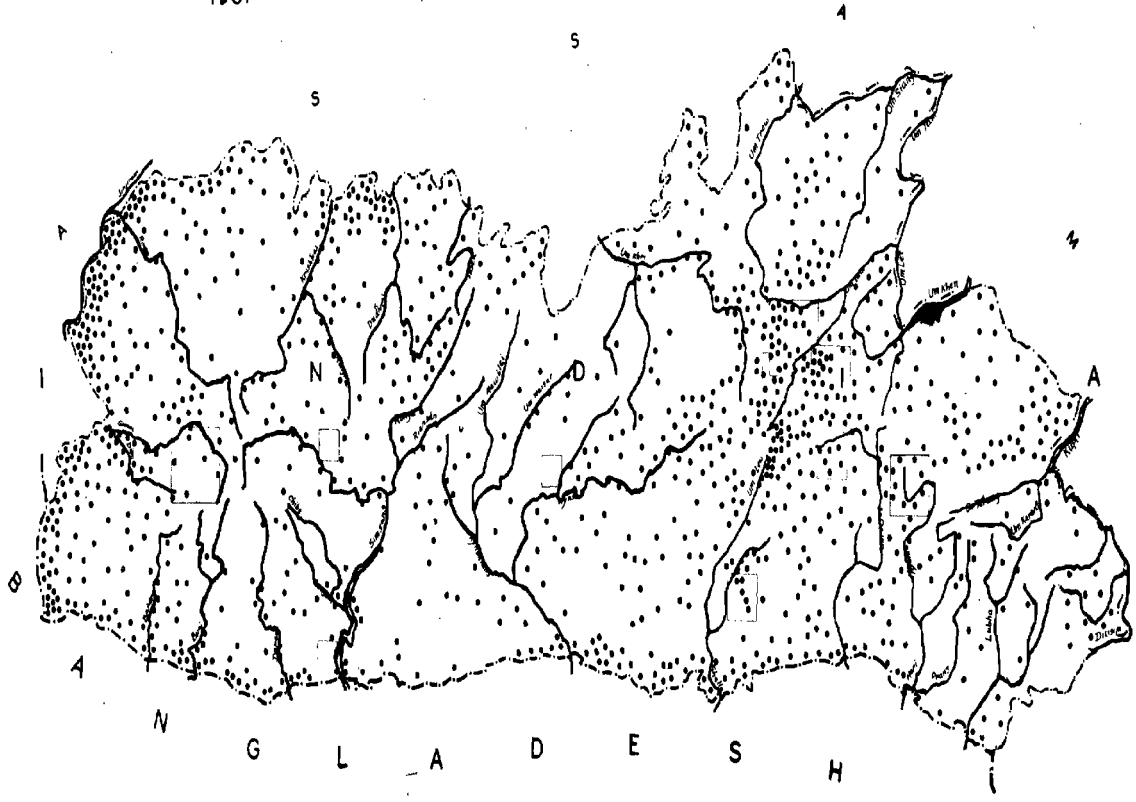
The important urban centres are Shillong, Jowai and Tura. The capital city of Shillong, the only Class I city in the state, is a place for all kinds of cultural and commercial activities. Pynthorumkhrah, Madanrting, Cherrapunjee, Nongstoin, Williamnagar and Baghmara are the new towns declared for the first time in the 1981 Census.

The following statement indicates the total, rural and urban population in each district in 1981.

State/district	Population		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	1,335,819	1,094,486	241,333
Jaintia Hills	156,402	143,479	12,923
East Khasi Hills	511,414	330,614	180,800
West Khasi Hills	161,576	157,696	3,880
East Garo Hills	136,550	132,260	4,290
West Garo Hills	369,877	330,437	39,440

MEGHALAYA

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1981



BOUNDARIES:
- INTERNATIONAL
- STATE
- RIVER AND STREAM

SIZE OF URBAN POPULATION 1981

100 000 AND ABOVE	CLASS I	TOWN
50 000 — 99 999	" II	"
20 000 — 49 999	" III	"
10 000 — 19 999	" IV	"
5 000 — 9 999	" V	"
LESS THAN 5 000	" VI	"

10 0 10 20 30 40 Km

EACH SMALL BLACK DOT REPRESENTS 1000 RURAL POPULATION

PLATE 9

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981

This map displays the density of population of the state of Meghalaya in 1981. In this map the density (persons per km^2) has been calculated for each of the C.D. block and graded into six suitable ranges as shown in the index of the map. The C.D. blocks are then hatched according to the classification as per the legend of the map by choropleth technique.

The density as being the simple arithmetic ratio of population and area can not give the precise location of densely populated areas. However, we can use this measure to study the regional variation of population density of the state. The density of population in a hilly state like Meghalaya depends upon various physio-cultural factors like topography, fertility of soil, availability of cultivable land, water supply, urban centres,market places, educational and health centres, road and transport facilities and others basic amenities. It is evident from the map that the pattern of population density of the state is very much influenced by the above factors.

The average density of population of Meghalaya in 1981 is 60 persons per km^2 which is much lower than the national average of 207 persons per km^2 (excluding Assam). The highest density (1,068 persons per km^2) is recorded in Mylliem C.D. block of East Khasi Hills. Such high density is mainly due to number of urban units located in this C.D. block. The lowest density (20 persons per km^2) is found in Mawshynrut C.D. block of West Khasi Hills. The population density pattern of the state is strikingly uneven. The eastern and western parts of the state have a comparatively high density of population than the central part. The high density in the eastern part especially in the East Khasi Hills district is due to the presence of number of urban units including the capital city of Shillong, better means of communication system, fertile land, good market areas and other basic amenities. The western and northern parts of Garo Hills have a relatively high density of population due to fertile areas and adequate water supply. A very low density of population is observed in the central part of the state which is mainly due to poor soils, forested areas, rugged topography and absence of market centres and other basic amenities.

There are 14 C.D. blocks having a density of population above the state average and 17 C.D.; blocks below the state average. According to range, there are 2 C.D. blocks having the population density of 121 persons per km^2 and above. The density range of 101-120 is noticed in 4 C.D. blocks, whereas only 1 C.D. block falls in the range of 81-100. There are 8 C.D. blocks with a population density between 61 and 80 and the range of 41-60 represents 8 C.D. blocks. A very low density of population (40 and below) is found in 8 C.D. blocks.

The following table gives the districtwise density of population in 1981.

State/District	Area (in km^2)	Population	Persons per km^2
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	22,429.0	1,335,819	60
Jaintia Hills	3,819.0	156,402	41
East Khasi Hills	5,196.0	511,414	98
West Khasi Hills	5,247.0	161,576	31
East Garo Hills	2,603.0	136,550	52
West Garo Hills	5,564.0	369,877	66

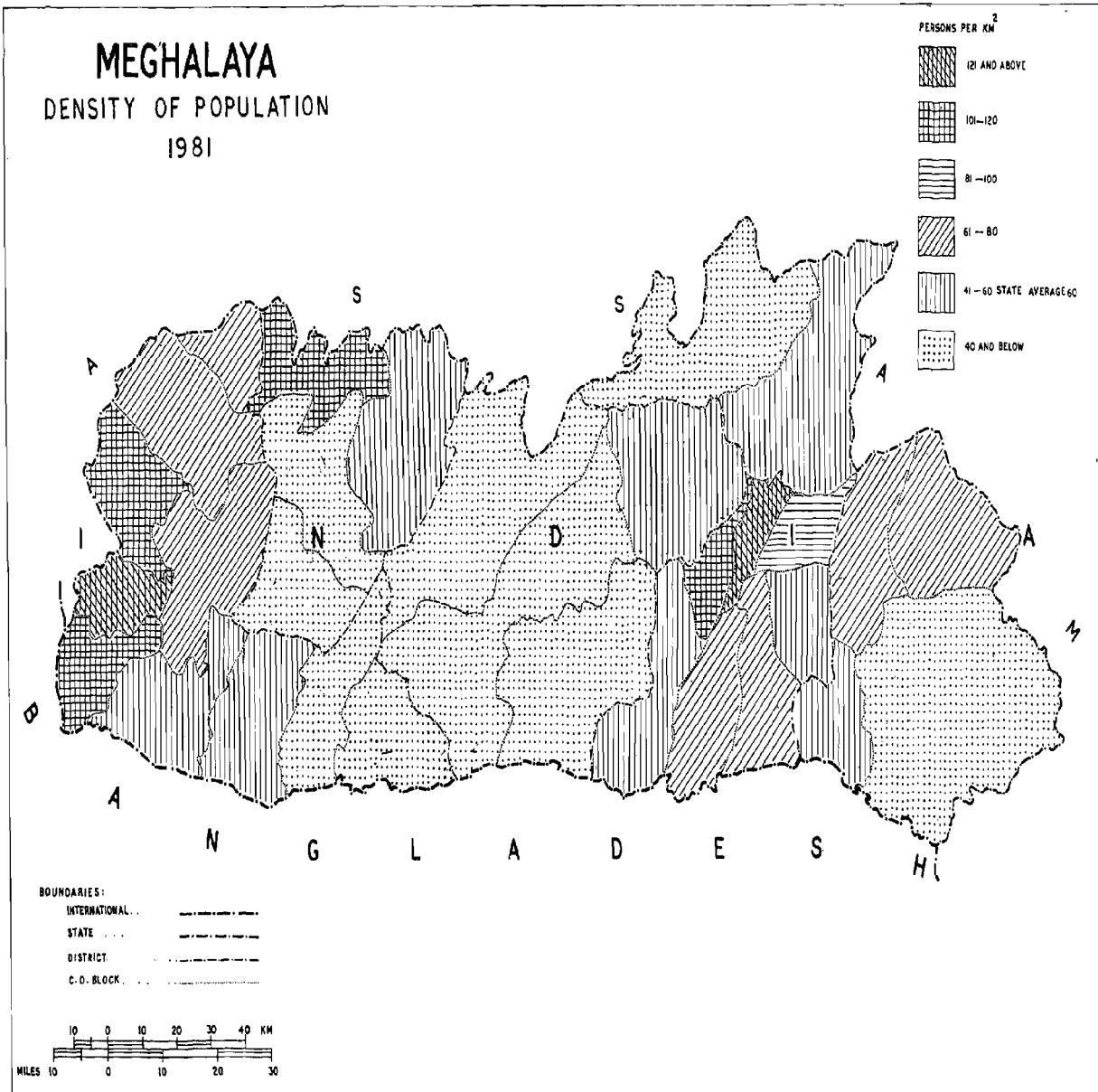

MEGHALAYA
DENSITY OF POPULATION
1981
PERSONS PER KM²
121 AND ABOVE
101–120
81–100
61–80
41–60 STATE AVERAGE 60
40 AND BELOW
INDIA
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
C.D. BLOCK
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

PLATE 10

INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION 1971-81

The map depicts the intercensal change in population of the state of Meghalaya during 1971-81. The percentage increase of population during the period 1971-81 has been worked out for each of the C.D. block. The percentage figures thus obtained are grouped into six suitable ranges as shown in the legend of the map. The C.D. blocks are shaded by suitable hatching pattern according to their gradation from high to low percentage by choropleth method.

The population of Meghalaya has increased from 1,011,699 in 1971 to 1,335,819 in 1981. During the decade 1971-81 the state's population has increased by 32.04 per cent against the all India growth of 25.00 per cent. All the C.D. blocks of the state have experienced an increase in their population ranging from 5.59 per cent to 61.50 per cent during the period. In all 15 C.D. blocks have shown the percentage growth above the state average (32.04 per cent) whereas 16 C.D. blocks registered a lower growth rate. Highest growth rate (61.50 per cent) has been recorded in the Nongstoin C.D. Block followed by Mairang C.D. block (58.09 per cent) of West Khasi Hills district. The lowest increase of 5.59 per cent is found in Chokpot C.D. block of West Garo Hills.

In terms of ranges, 8 C.D. blocks have experienced an increase of 20.00 per cent and below, 7 C.D. blocks between 20.01 & 30.00 per cent, 7 C.D. blocks between 30.01 & 40.00 per cent and 5 C.D. blocks between 40.01 & 50.00 per cent. There are only 3 C.D. blocks where percentage increase varies between 50.01 & 60.00 per cent while 1 C.D. block shows variation 60.01 per cent & above.

The area showing high percentage of growth may be noticed in the central and north-eastern parts of the state. The rest of the areas of the state is characterised by low percentage variation in population during the decade 1971-81.

The following table shows the districtwise population increase during 1971-81.

State/district	Population 1971	Population 1981	Population increase during 1971-81	Percentage of population increase during 1971-81
1	2	3	4	5
MEGHALAYA	1,011,699	1,335,819	+324,120	+32.04
Jaintia Hills	113,562	156,402	+ 42,480	+37.72
East Khasi Hills	380,650	511,414	+130,764	+34.35
West Khasi Hills	110,872	161,576	+ 50,704	+45.73
East Garo Hills	102,698	136,550	+ 33,852	+32.96
West Garo Hills	303,917	369,877	+ 69,960	+21.70

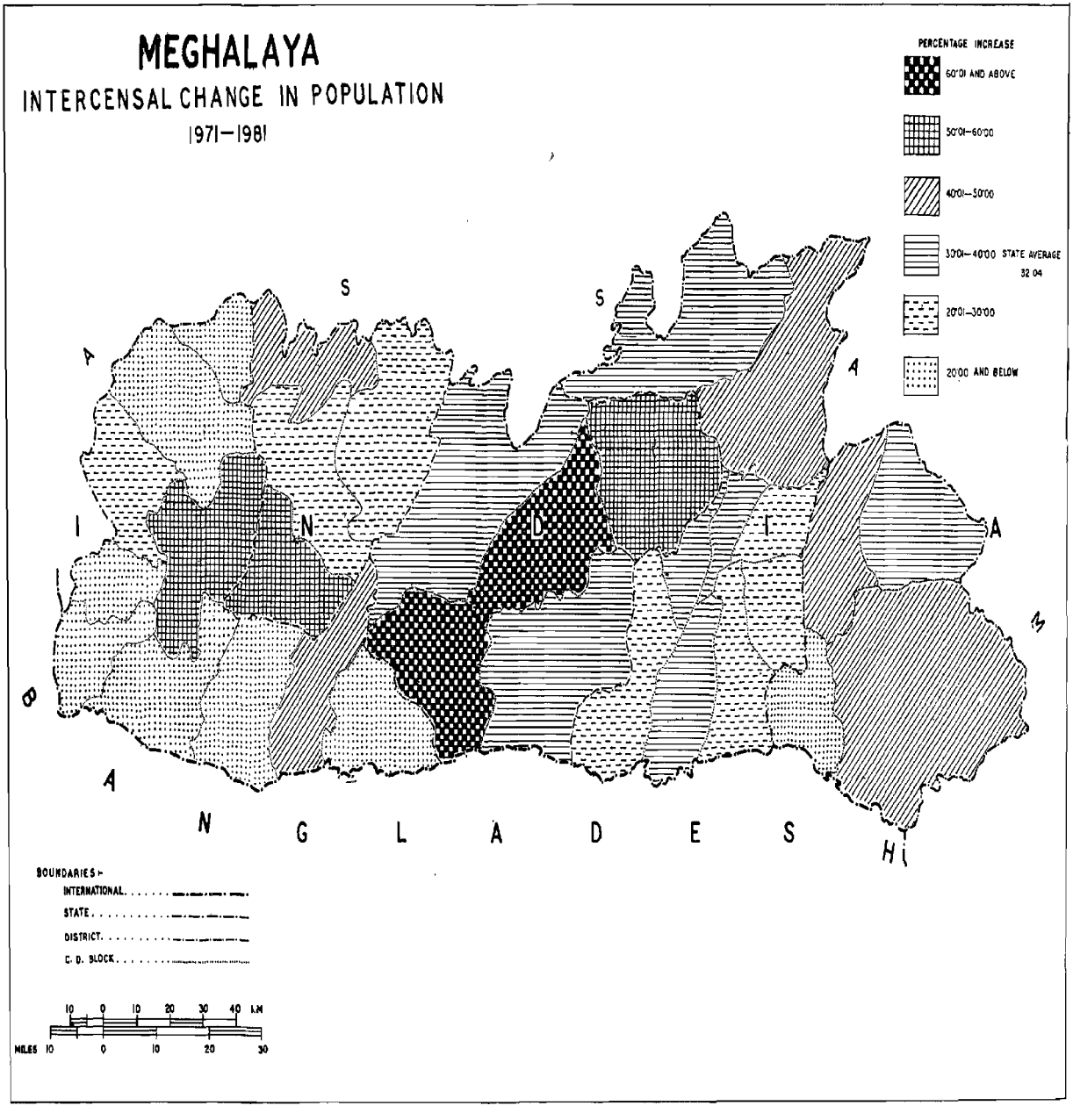

MEGHALAYA
INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION
1971–1981
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
60·01 AND ABOVE
50·01–60·00
40·01–50·00
30·01–40·00 STATE AVERAGE 32·04
20·01–30·00
20·00 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES :-
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
C. D. BLOCK
10 0 10 20 30 40 K.M
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

PLATE 11

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901-81

The map shows the growth of population of the state of Meghalaya during the period 1901-81. Bar-diagrams have been drawn with suitable scale to show the rural-urban population from 1901-81 at district level. Each bar is divided into two parts and shaded suitably to distinguish male and female break-up. The scale is reduced five times for the state diagram.

The map shows that in every census decade there has been an addition of population in each district. It is a widely accepted fact that the increase has resulted mainly due to general socio-economic development and public health. Prior to independence the growth rate of population was always below 20 per cent in respect of the districts as well as the state. The post-independence period records accelerated growth not only in total population but also its rural and urban components.

During the last 80 years from 1901 to 1981, the population of the state has multiplied by approximately four times. The growth rate during the period 1901-81 is 292.28 per cent while rural and urban areas account for 230.76 per cent and 2408.40 per cent respectively. The inflated figure of urban growth rate is mainly due to a number of new urban units which have come up since 1961.

The percentage growth rate during the period 1901-81 is not the same for all the districts. The district of Jaintia Hills experienced a highest growth rate of 335.05 per cent followed by West Khasi Hills (312.50 per cent). The district of West Garo Hills records lowest growth rate of 258.94 per cent during the period. Unlike the other states of the country, the state of Meghalaya has not experienced any loss of population during the decade 1911-21. However, the growth rate of population of the state abruptly falls from 15.71 per cent in 1901-11 to 7.21 per cent in 1911-21. The period 1901-1941 shows a gradual increase in population in respect of all the districts of Meghalaya. Since then the growth rate is quite significant and the state has experienced a highest growth rate of 32.04 per cent during the decade 1971-81. Among the districts West Khasi Hills has registered a highest growth of 45.73 per cent during 1971-81.

Examination of the growth pattern of population (sex-wise) during the period 1901-1981 reveals that the growth rate is always more among the male population. The male population has noticeably increased during the period 1901-81 in respect of the districts of Jaintia Hills, East Khasi Hills and West Khasi Hills where the male growth rates are respectively 360.11 per cent, 329.58 per cent and 340.03 per cent as against female growth rate of 312.12 per cent, 276.92 per cent and 286.76 per cent. On the other hand the female growth rate in respect of East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills districts is just below the male growth rate. The male growth rates of the districts of East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills are respectively 296.60 per cent and 260.34 per cent as against the female growth rate of 278.52 per cent and 257.49 per cent during the period 1901-81.

The table below shows the population of the state and the districts during 1901-81.

TOTAL POPULATION

State/district	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MEGHALAYA	340,524	394,005	422,403	480,837	555,820	605,674	769,380	1,011,699	1,335,819
Jaintia Hills	35,950	41,783	43,240	51,534	59,057	64,629	82,147	113,562	156,402
East Khasi Hills	127,130	147,760	152,910	182,242	208,847	228,552	290,500	380,650	511,414
West Khasi Hills	39,170	45,526	47,113	56,150	64,347	70,418	89,505	110,872	161,576
East Garo Hills	35,227	40,491	45,638	48,637	56,957	61,672	78,270	102,698	136,550
West Garo Hills	103,047	118,445	133,502	142,274	166,612	180,403	228,958	303,917	369,877

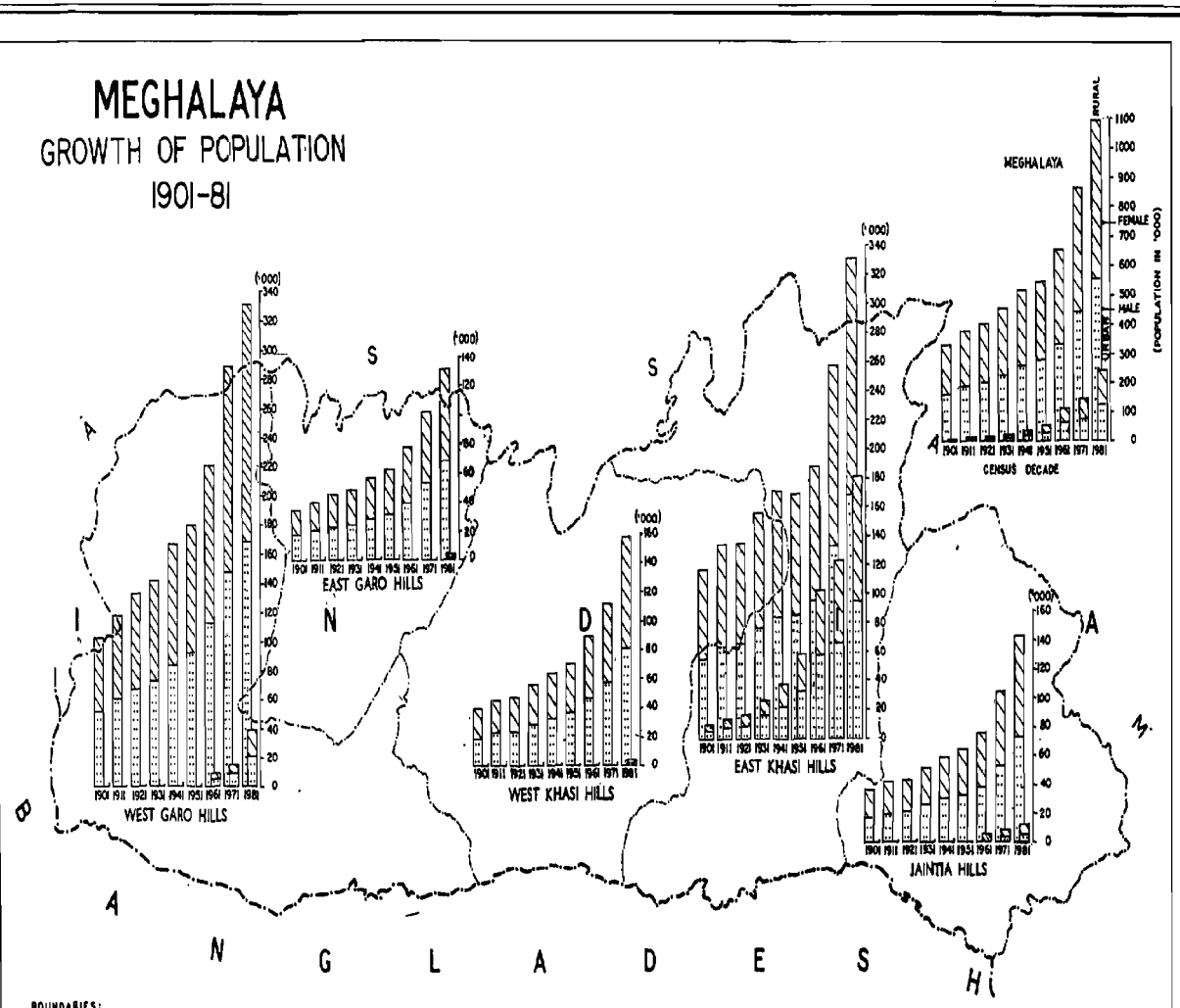

MEGHALAYA
GROWTH OF POPULATION
1901-81
MEGHALAYA
RURAL
URBAN
MALE
FEMALE
('000)
(POPULATION IN '000)
CENSUS DECADE
EAST GARO HILLS
WEST GARO HILLS
WEST KHASI HILLS
EAST KHASI HILLS
JAINTIA HILLS
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KM
MILES

PLATE 12

FERTILITY 1981

The map brings out the district-wise distribution of fertility rate in the form of child-woman ratio. The child-woman ratio for each district has been worked out by the following formula :

$$\frac{\text{Number of children in age-group 0-4}}{\text{Number of woman in age-group 15-44}} \times 100$$

The ratios thus obtained are grouped into three suitable ranges, one above, one nearer to and one below the state average as shown in the legend of the map. The districts falling in these ranges are then shaded with suitable hatching pattern according to high to low order by choropleth technique.

The average child-woman ratio of the state is 67.38. The distribution pattern of the child-woman ratio reveals the district of West Khasi Hills has the maximum number of children per 100 women (79.61) closely followed by Jaintia Hills district where the ratio is 79.10.

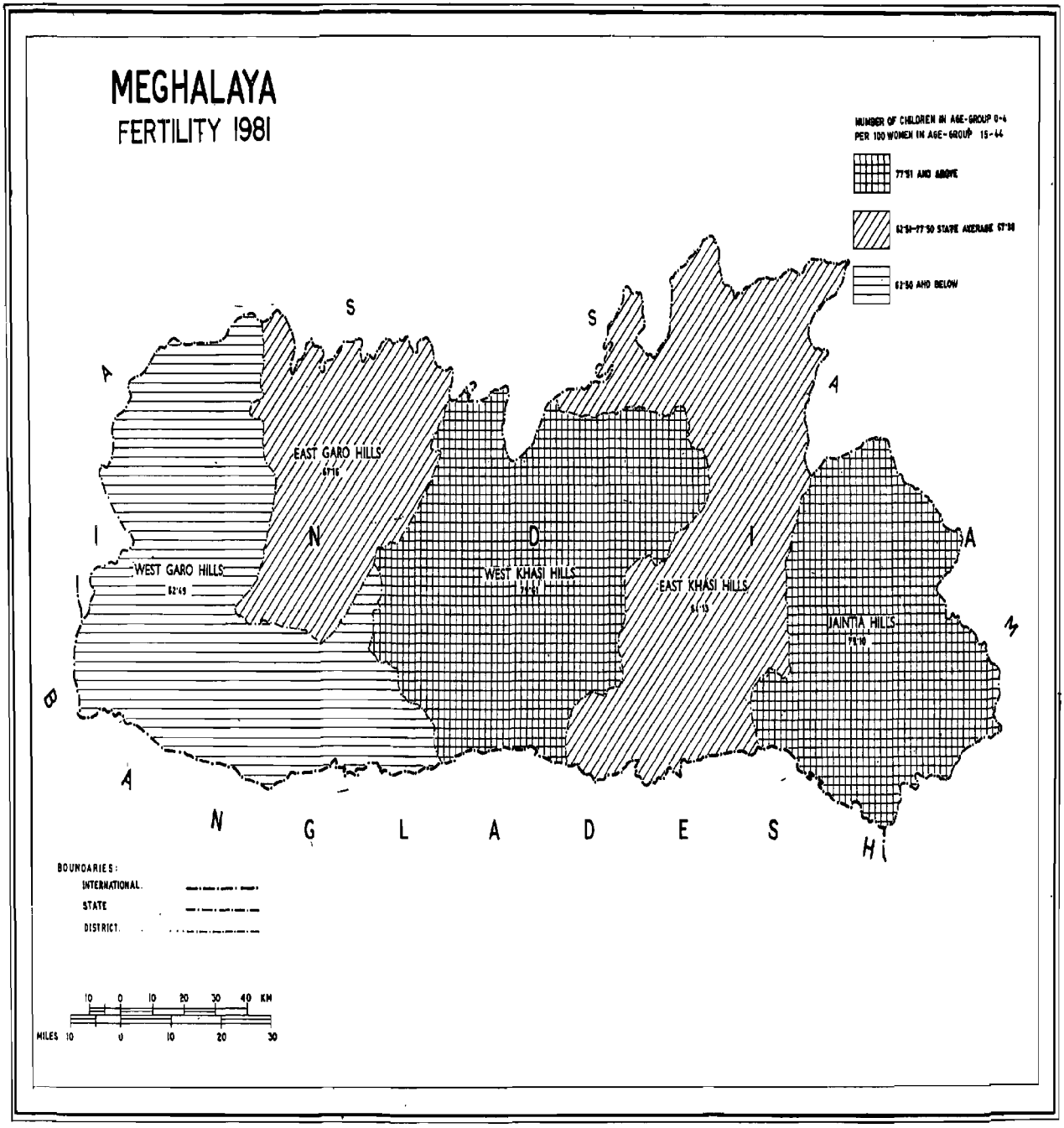
The range 62.51-77.50 of fertility rate in which the state average (67.38) falls is noticed in the districts of East Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills.

Fertility differentials in the range of 62.50 and below is observed only in the district of West Garo Hills.

It is seen from the map that fertility ratio is higher in the eastern part of the state whereas it is relatively low in the western part.

The table below shows the number of children in the age-group 0-4 per 100 women in the age-group 15-44 at district level in Meghalaya in 1981.

State/district	Number of children in age-group (0-4)	No. of women in age-group (15-44)	No. of children per 100 women
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	196,553	291,720	67.38
Jaintia Hills	25,203	31,864	79.10
East Khasi Hills	71,859	112,049	64.13
West Khasi Hills	26,325	33,067	79.61
East Garo Hills	21,009	31,280	67.16
West Garo Hills	52,156	83,458	62.42


MEGHALAYA
FERTILITY 1981
NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN AGE-GROUP 0-4
PER 100 WOMEN IN AGE-GROUP 15-44
77·51 AND ABOVE
62·50-77·50 STATE AVERAGE 67·36
62·50 AND BELOW
EAST GARO HILLS
67·16
WEST GARO HILLS
62·49
WEST KHASI HILLS
74·61
EAST KHASI HILLS
61·15
JAINTIA HILLS
78·10
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE

PLATE 13

SEX RATIO 1981

The map depicts the distribution pattern of sex ratio in the state of Meghalaya as in 1981. The sex ratio is represented by the following formula.

$$\frac{\text{Number of females}}{\text{Number of males}} \times 1{,}000$$

With the above formula, the sex ratios for all the C.D. blocks of the state have been worked out and the data thus obtained are grouped into six ranges. Suitable hatching pattern has been used for each range from high to low order and the C.D. blocks are shaded accordingly by choropleth technique.

According to the 1981 Census, the state of Meghalaya has a male population of 683,710 against the female population of 652,109. Thus the sex ratio of the state i.e. number of females per 1,000 males is found to be 954. The distribution pattern of sex ratio on the map reveals that a major part of the state shows a sex ratio with male bias and a limited area with a sex ratio of female bias. There are 17 C.D. blocks having the sex-ratio above the state average (954). The C.D. blocks where females out-numbered males are Thadlaskein (1,014) and Laskein (1,009) in Jaintia Hills district and Mawryngkneng (1,004), Mawkynrew (1,050) and Pynursla (1,039) in East Khasi Hills district. The sex ratios ranging between 981-1,000 are found in 4 C.D. blocks spreading over 3 districts viz., Jaintia Hills, East Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills of the state. In all there are 7 C.D. blocks where the sex ratio varies between 961 to 980. These C.D. blocks are confined in the districts of West Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills. The next range of sex ratio i.e. 941-960 is noticed in 4 C.D. blocks in the districts of East Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills. There are 8 C.D. blocks in the range of 921-940 in the districts of East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills, East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills. Only 3 C.D. blocks have been recorded under the range of 920 and below and these are confined in the districts of Jaintia Hills and East Khasi Hills.

The following statement gives the districtwise sex ratio in 1981.

State/district	Total male population	Total female population	Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	683,710	652,109	954
Jaintia Hills	79,052	77,350	978
East Khasi Hills	262,952	248,462	945
West Khasi Hills	82,906	78,670	949
East Garo Hills	70,365	66,185	941
West Garo Hills	188,435	181,442	963

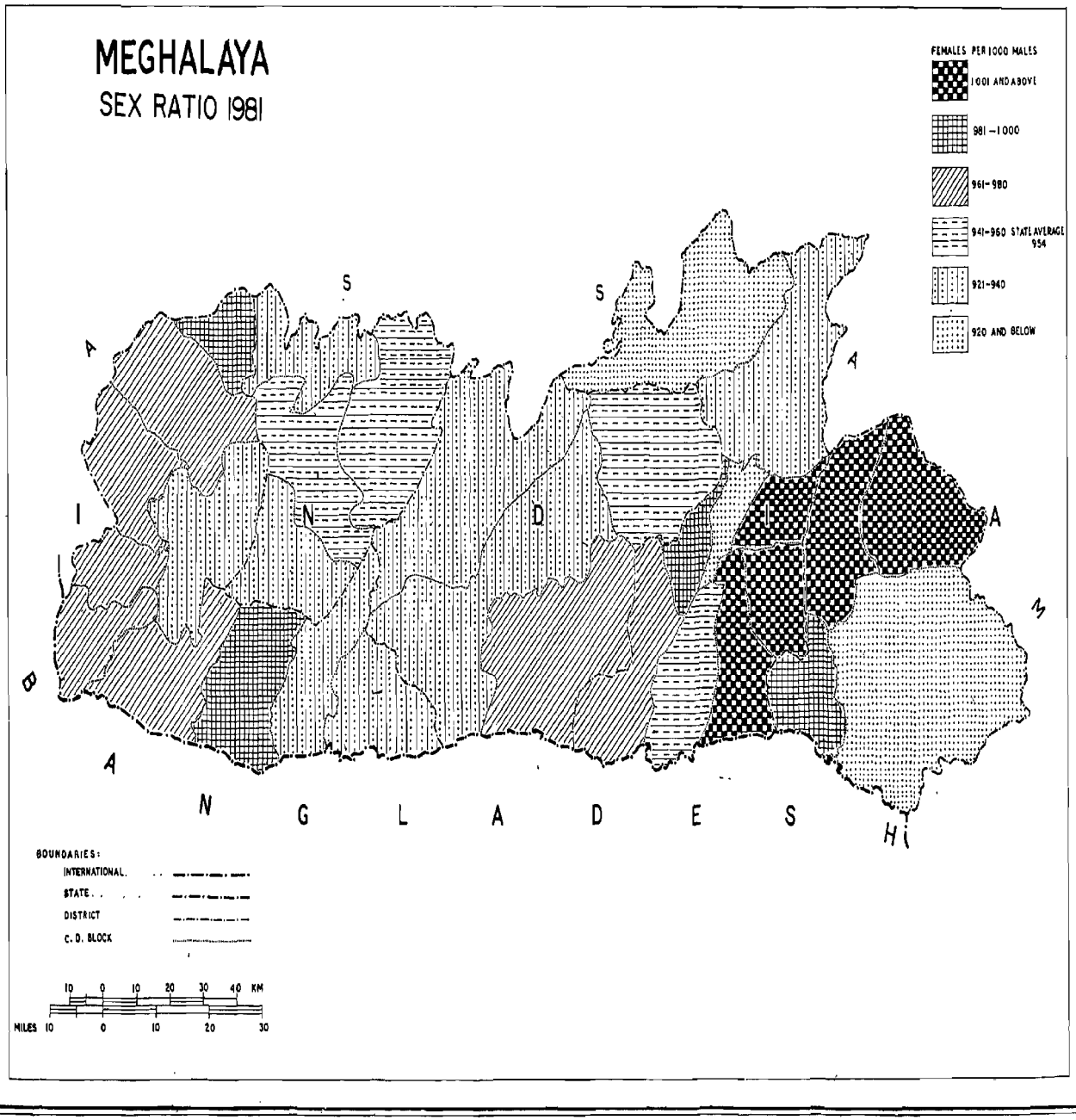

MEGHALAYA
SEX RATIO 1981
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1001 AND ABOVE
981 – 1000
961 – 980
941 – 960 STATE AVERAGE 954
921 – 940
920 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
C. D. BLOCK
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

PLATE 14

CHANGE IN SEX RATIO 1971-81

The map shows the change in sex-ratio during the decade 1971-81. The sex-ratios for the year 1971 and 1981 have been worked out C.D. block-wise as in Plate 13. The data for the years 1971 and 1981 are grouped into six ranges separately for 1971 and 1981. The C.D. blocks are then shaded with suitable colour as per legend of the map to show the pattern of sex ratio distribution in 1971 and then the sex-ratio map of 1981 drawn with suitable hatching pattern by choropleth method is superimposed on it.

The sex ratio of Meghalaya has increased from 942 in 1971 to 954 in 1981. It has been observed that all the C.D. blocks have experienced a change in sex-ratio during the decade. However, the distribution pattern of sex ratios in both the years remained more or less the same.

The change in sex ratio is observed in the Jaintia Hills district where sex-ratio has dropped down from 999 in 1971 to 978 in 1981. The map shows that Khliehriat and Amlarem C.D. blocks have suffered a loss in sex ratio while Thadlaskein C.D. block of the same district has registered an increase in sex-ratio during the decade.

The district of East Khasi Hills has experienced an increase in sex ratio during this period from 913 in 1971 to 945 in 1981. The changing pattern is quite different in respect of C.D. blocks. Some C.D. blocks have experienced an increase in sex ratio and some others show a decline during the decade. The C.D. blocks where a loss in sex ratio is observed are Nongpoh, Mawryngkneng and Mawphlang and the C.D. blocks with a rise in sex ratio are Bhoi-Area, Mawkynrew, Mylliem, Pynursla, Shella-Bholaganj and Mawsynram.

The sex ratio of West Khasi Hills has declined from 956 in 1971 to 949 in 1981. Among the 4 C.D. blocks of West Khasi Hills, Mairang, Nongstoin and Mawshynrut have experienced a loss in sex ratio while Mawkyrwat has shown a gain in the sex ratio during the decade.

The district of East Garo Hills witnessed an increase in sex ratio during this period from 930 in 1971 to 941 in 1981. Except Samanda, all other C.D. blocks have experienced an increase in sex ratio during the decade.

Likewise the West Garo Hills district also shows an increase in sex ratio from 957 in 1971 to 963 in 1981. Among the C.D. blocks, Dadenggiri and Rongara experienced a decline in sex ratio and the rest of the C.D. blocks have shown an increase during the decade. The sex ratio in Selsella C.D. block, remained unchanged during the period 1971-81.

The over-all changing pattern of sex ratio of the state during 1971-81 reveals that eastern Meghalaya has experienced comparatively more change than western Meghalaya.

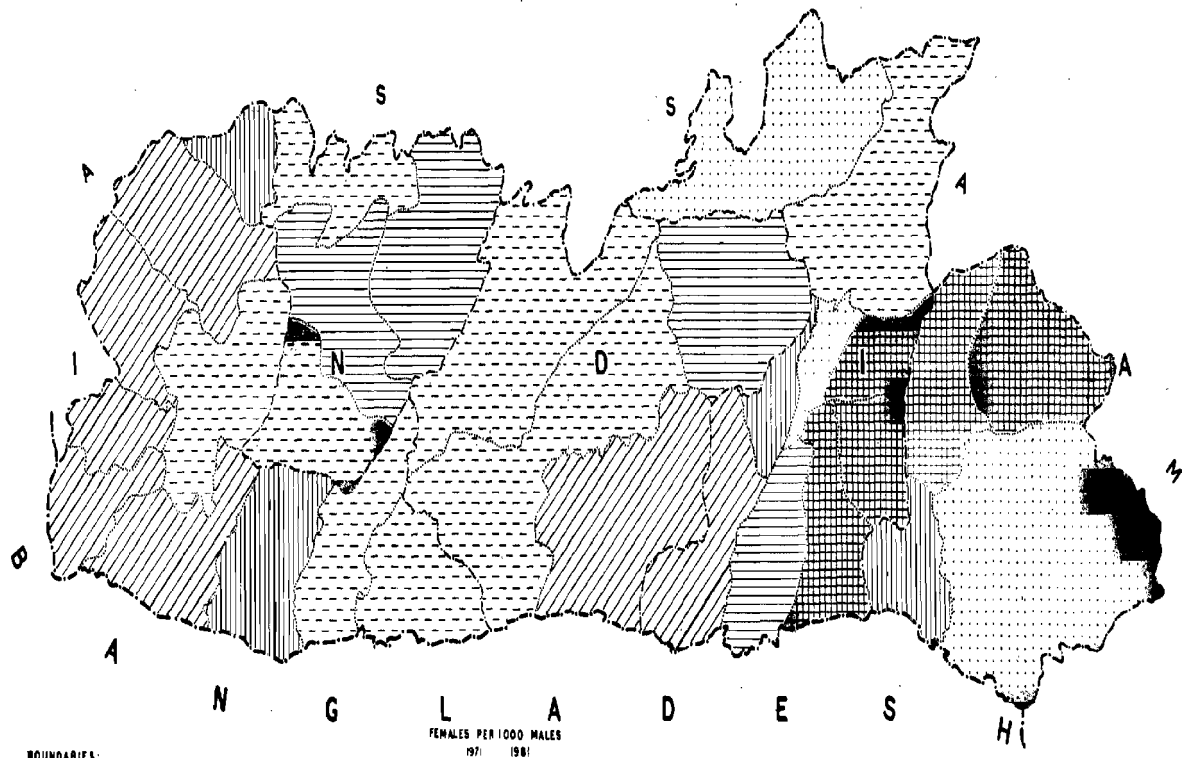
The following table gives sex ratio in each district in 1971 and 1981.

State/district	Sex ratio 1971	Sex ratio 1981
1	2	3
MEGHALAYA	942	954
Jaintia Hills	999	978
East Khasi Hills	913	945
West Khasi Hills	956	949
East Khasi Hills	930	941
West Garo Hills	957	963

MEGHALAYA

CHANGE IN SEX RATIO

1971-81



BOUNDARIES:

- INTERNATIONAL
- STATE
- DISTRICT
- C. D. BLOCK

10 0 10 20 30 40 KM

MILES 10 0 10 20 30

FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

	1971	1981
1001 AND ABOVE		1001 AND ABOVE
981–1000		981–1000
961–980		961–980
STATE AVERAGE 942 941–960		941–960 STATE AVERAGE 954
921–940		921–940
920 AND BELOW		920 AND BELOW

PLATE 15

RURAL SEX RATIO 1981

The map brings out the distribution pattern of sex ratio in rural areas of Meghalaya as in 1981. The rural sex ratios have been computed by the same formula as applied in plate 13 for all the C.D. blocks. The sex ratio figures thus obtained are classified into six ranges– two above, one nearer to and three below the state average. The C.D. blocks falling under each range have been shaded with suitable hatching according to the legend of the map.

The state of Meghalaya has an average ratio of 965 females per 1,000 males in the rural areas. It is comparatively higher than the sex ratio (954) for total population of the state. The female biased area is confined to the districts of East Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills in a continuous belt in the eastern part of the state.

Highest sex ratio (1,050) has been noticed in Mawkynrew C.D. block followed by Pynursla C.D. block of East Khasi Hills district. There are 5 C.D. blocks having rural sex ratios in the range 1,001 and above and these are located in the districts of East Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills. Four C.D. blocks represents the sex ratio in the range 981-1,000 and are distributed over the districts of Jaintia Hills, West Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills. The largest number of C.D. blocks (9) have fallen under the sex ratio range of 961-980 and are distributed over East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills, East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills districts. There are 7 C.D. blocks in the range 941-960 and 4 C.D. blocks in 921-940 found in the districts of East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills, East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills. Only 2 C.D. blocks have recorded a very low sex ratio of 920 and below and these are located in Jaintia Hills and East Khasi Hills districts.

The following statement indicates rural sex ratio in each district in 1981.

State/district	Total rural male population	Total rural female population	Rural sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	556,958	537,528	965
Jaintia Hills	72,571	70,908	977
East Khasi Hills	168,158	162,456	966
West Khasi Hills	80,745	76,951	953
East Garo Hills	67,944	64,316	947
West Garo Hills	167,540	162,897	972

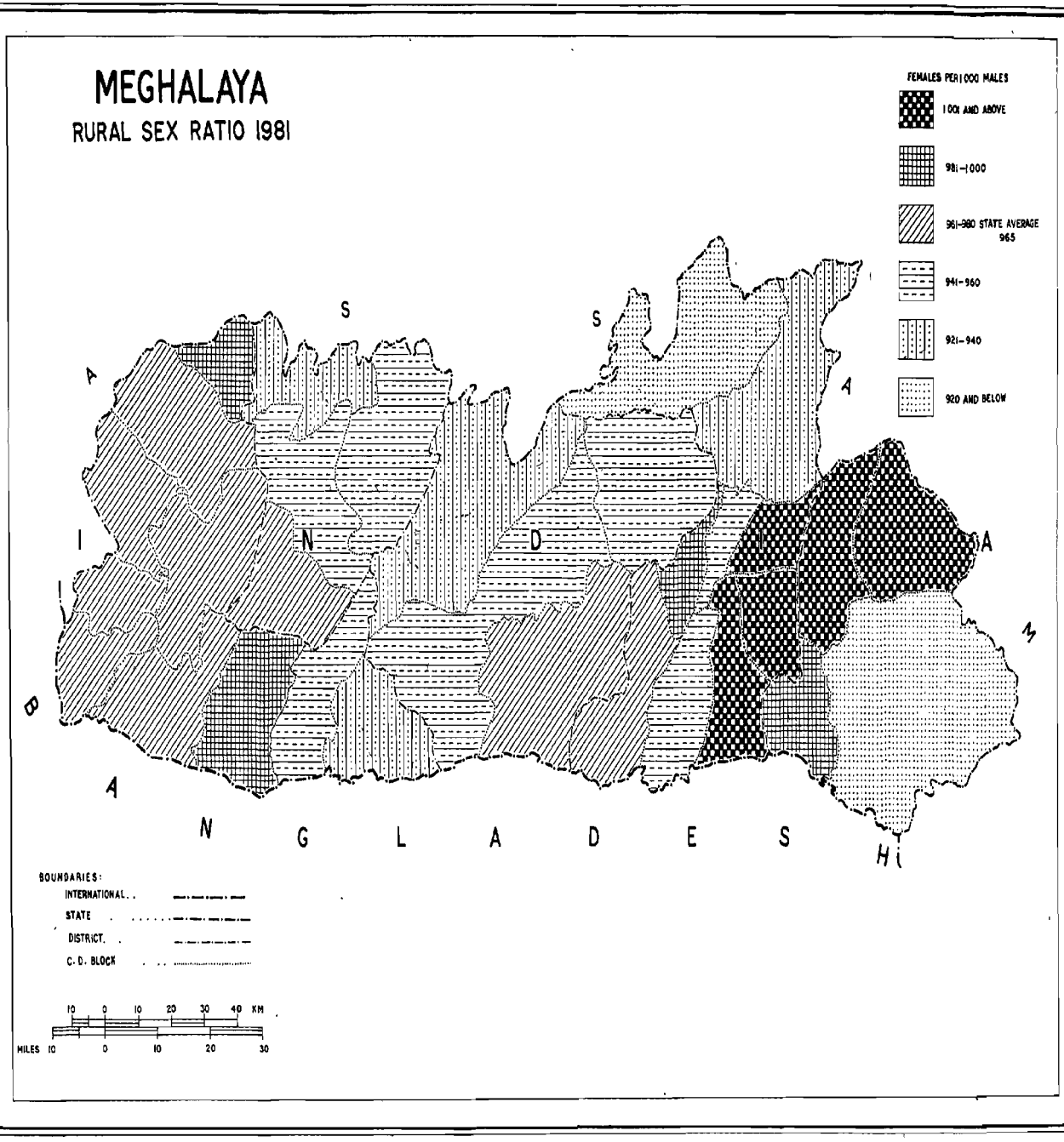

MEGHALAYA
RURAL SEX RATIO 1981
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1001 AND ABOVE
981-1000
961-980 STATE AVERAGE 965
941-960
921-940
920 AND BELOW
INDIA
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
C. D. BLOCK
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

PLATE 16

CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO 1971-81

The map depicts the change in rural sex ratio during the decade 1971-81. The rural sex ratios for the years 1971 and 1981 have been calculated by the same formula as applied in plate 13 for all the C.D. blocks. The data thus obtained are grouped into five suitable ranges seperately for 1971 and 1981 as per the legend in the map. The C.D. blocks are then shaded with different colours as per range to indicate the rural sex ratio in 1971 and then the rural sex ratio map of 1981 prepared with suitable hatching pattern is superimposed on it.

During the decade the rural sex ratio of the state has shown an increase from 958 in 1971 to 965 in 1981. Most of the C.D. blocks of the state have undergone a change in the rural sex ratio during 1971-81.

The district of Jaintia Hills shows a decline in rural sex ratio during this period as the figure came down from 1,003 in 1971 to 977 in 1981. The C.D. blocks which experienced decrease in rural sex ratio during the decade 1971-81 are Laskein, Amlarem and Khliehriat while the C.D. block of Thadlaskein has shown an increase in sex ratio.

The district of East Khasi Hills has experienced an increase in rural sex ratio during this period from 942 in 1971 to 966 in 1981. Only 3 C.D. blocks of the district viz., Nongpoh, Mawryngkneng and Mawphlang have shown a decrease in rural sex ratio during the decade. The rest of the 6 C.D. blocks of the district have recorded a rise in rural sex ratio.

The change in rural sex ratio is observed in the West Khasi Hills district as the rural sex ratio figure dropped down from 956 in 1971 to 953 in 1981. Among the 4 C.D. blocks of the district, Mairang and Mawshynrut C.D. blocks have experienced a decrease in sex ratio while Mawkyrwat C.D. block has shown a rise during the decade. The rural sex ratio of Nongstoin C.D. block remained unchanged during the period 1971-81.

The district of East Garo Hills witnessed an increase in rural sex ratio during the decade from 930 in 1971 to 947 in 1981. It is clear from the map that except Samanda C.D. block, all the remaining C.D. blocks have shown an increase in rural sex ratio during 1971-81.

Likewise, the West Garo Hills district also shows an increase in rural sex ratio from 968 in 1971 to 972 in 1981. Among the C.D. blocks, Dadenggiri, Rongram and Rongara have experienced a fall in rural sex ratio during the decade while the sex ratio in Selsella C.D. block remained unchanged. The rest of the C.D. blocks have shown a rise in the rural sex ratio during the decade 1971-81.

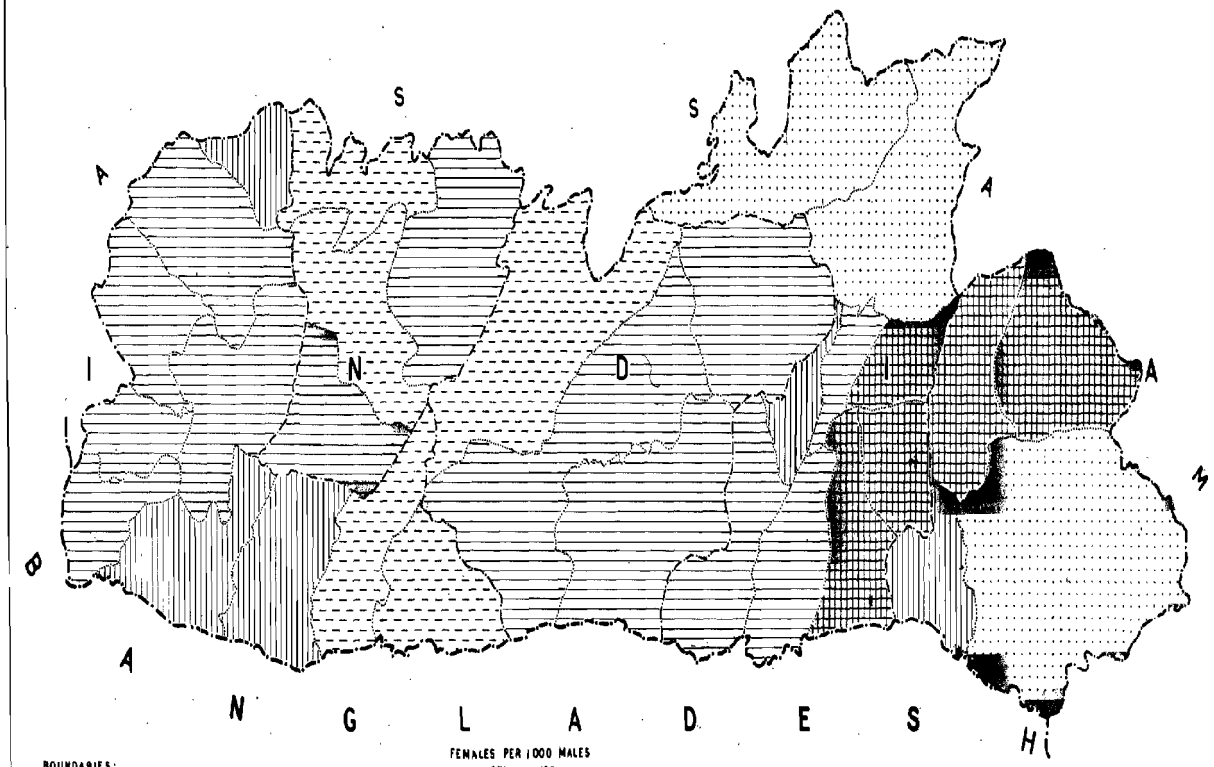
The districtwise sex ratio for rural population is given below for 1971 and 1981.

State/district	Rural sex ratio 1971	Rural sex ratio (Females per 1,000 males) 1981
1	2	3
MEGHALAYA	958	965
Jaintia Hills	1003	977
East Khasi Hills	942	966
West Khasi Hills	956	953
East Garo Hills	930	947
West Garo Hills	968	972

MEGHALAYA

CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO

1971–81



BOUNDARIES:

INTERNATIONAL

STATE

DISTRICT

C. D. BLOCK

10 0 10 20 30 40 KM

MILES 10 0 10 20 30

FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

	1971	1981	
1000 AND ABOVE			1000 AND ABOVE
975–999			975–999
STATE AVERAGE 950–974 958			950–974 STATE AVERAGE 965
925–949			925–949
924 AND BELOW			924 AND BELOW

PLATE 17

URBAN SEX RATIO 1981

The map brings out the urban sex ratio at C.D. block level in the state of Meghalaya as in the 1981 Census. The sex ratios are grouped into four ranges and the C.D. blocks falling under each range are hatched suitably according to the legend of the map. The C.D. blocks where there are no urban units are left blank.

The urban sex ratio of the state in 1981 is 904 as against 954 for total population. A glance at the map reveals that seven C.D. blocks of Meghalaya having urban population are male biased. This may be because of the migration of male population from rural areas to urban areas in search of employment.

Highest urban sex ratio has been observed in Thadlaskein C.D. block (994) followed by Shella-Bholaganj C.D. block (989) both falling in the range of 981 and above. These two C.D. blocks are located in the district of Jaintia Hills and East Khasi Hills respectively.

Urban sex ratio in the next higher range (901-980) is located in Mylliem C.D. block of East Khasi Hills and Dambuk-Aga of West Garo Hills.

The urban sex ratio in the range 821-900 is noticed only in Rongara C.D. block of West Garo Hills district.

The urban sex ratio 820 and below is confined in the two C.D. blocks of the state viz., Samanda in East Garo Hills and Nongstoin in West Khasi Hills. Laskein, Amlarem, Khliehriat, Nongpoh, Bhoi-Area, Mawryngkneng, Mawkynrew, Mawphlang, Pynursla, Mawsynram, Mairang, Mawkyrwat, Mawshynrut, Dambo-Rongjeng, Songsak, Resubelpara, Dadenggiri, Selsella, Betasing, Zikzak, Dalu, Chokpot and Rongara C.D. blocks are entirely rural.

The following table gives districtwise urban sex ratio in 1981.

State/district	Total urban male population	Total urban female population	Urban sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	126,752	114,581	904
Jaintia Hills	6,481	6,442	994
East Khasi Hills	94,794	86,006	907
West Khasi Hills	2,161	1,719	795
East Garo Hills	2,421	1,869	772
West Garo Hills	20,895	18,545	888

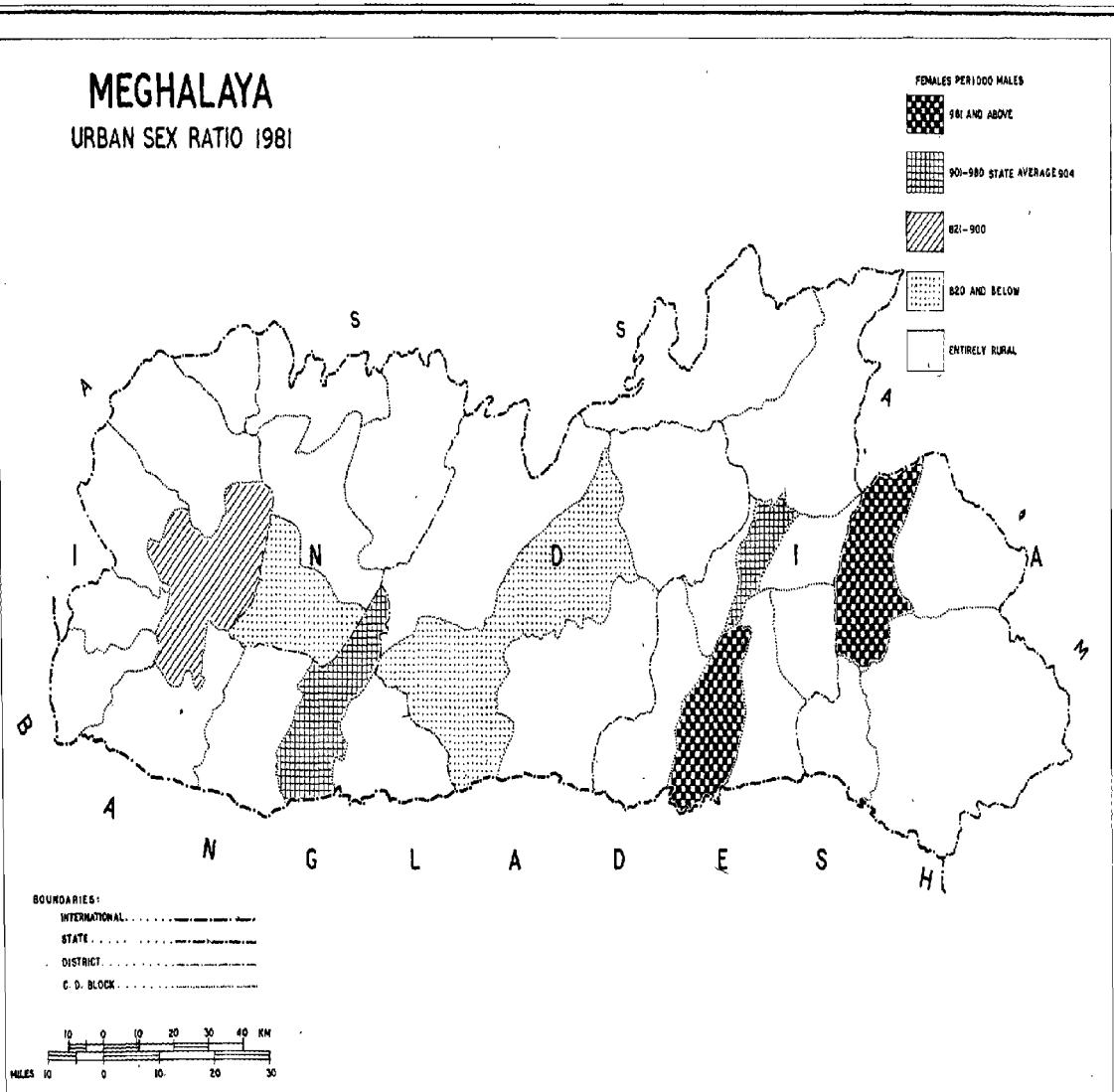

MEGHALAYA
URBAN SEX RATIO 1981
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
981 AND ABOVE
901–980 STATE AVERAGE 904
821–900
820 AND BELOW
ENTIRELY RURAL
INDIA
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
C. D. BLOCK
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

PLATE 18

CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO 1971-81

The map depicts the change in urban sex ratio during the decade 1971-81. The urban sex-ratio figures are classified into three suitable ranges separately for 1971 and 1981 as per the legend of the map. The C.D. blocks are then shaded with different colours according to range to indicate the urban sex ratio in 1971 and then the urban sex ratio map of 1981 drawn with suitable hatching is superimposed on it. The entirely rural C.D. blocks are left blank. New urban centres have come up for the first time in 1981 in the C.D. blocks of Shella-Bholaganj, Nongstoin, Samanda and Dambuk-Aga and as such the change in urban sex ratio is not reflected in these C.D. blocks.

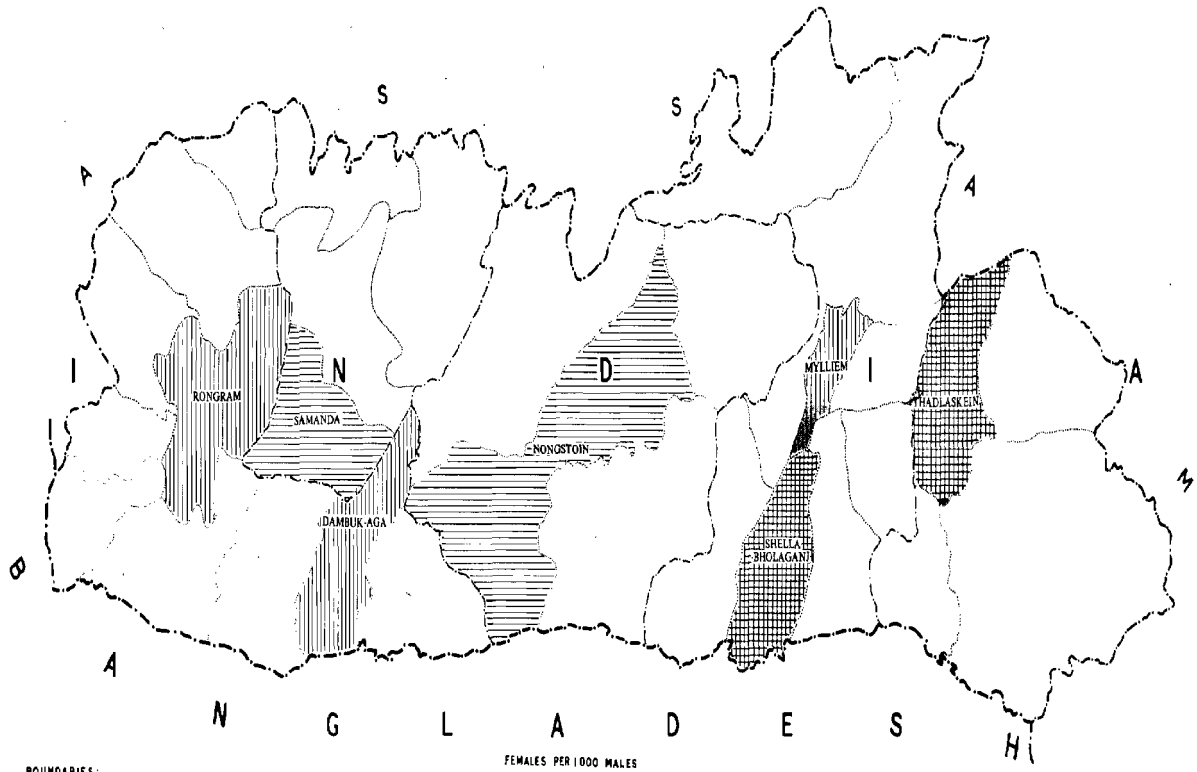
There were only 3 C.D. blocks having urban units in 1971. Therefore, the change in urban sex ratio during 1971-81 is shown only in these three C.D. blocks viz., Thadlaskein, Mylliem and Rongram. During the decade 1971-81, the urban sex ratio of the state has shown an increase from 853 in 1971 to 904 in 1981. All the three C.D. blocks have experienced an increase in urban sex ratio during the decade. The Thadlaskein C.D. block of Jaintia Hills has experienced an increase in urban sex ratio from 955 in 1971 to 994 in 1981 while Mylliem (East Khasi Hills) from 855 in 1971 to 905 in 1981 and Rongram (West Garo Hills) from 779 in 1971 to 884 in 1981.

The comparative statement of urban sex ratio is given below to show the districtwise changes.

State/district	Urban Sex ratio 1971	Urban sex ratio 1981
1	2	3
MEGHALAYA	853	904
Jaintia Hills	955	994
East Khasi Hills	855	907
West Khasi Hills	–	795
East Garo Hills	–	772
West Garo Hills	779	888

MEGHALAYA

CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO 1971 – 81



BOUNDARIES:
- INTERNATIONAL
- STATE
- DISTRICT
- C D BLOCK

10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

	1971	1981
950 AND ABOVE		950 AND ABOVE
STATE AVERAGE 853	850–949	850–949 STATE AVERAGE 904
849 AND BELOW		849 AND BELOW
ENTIRELY RURAL		ENTIRELY RURAL

SHELLA-BHOLAGANJ, NONGSTOIN, SAMANDA AND DAMBUK-AGA C. D. BLOCKS HAVE RECORDED URBAN POPULATION ONLY IN 1981 CENSUS.

PLATE 19

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1981

The map exhibits the districtwise distribution of population by sex and age structure in Meghalaya in 1981. Age pyramids are inserted in each district to represent the male and female population by age-groups. Horizontal bars proportionate to total population in each age-group are drawn for males and females. Absolute scale to show male and female population is drawn at the bottom of the horizontal bars of the pyramids and the percentage scale is given at the top of the diagrams. The male and female population has been classified according to the age-groups as infants (0-4), boys and girls (5-14), young men and women (15-34), middle aged men and women (35-59) and old men and women (60+). These groups are shown by means of suitable hatching pattern as explained in the legend of the map.

The total male and female population of the state is 683,710 and 652,109 respectively in 1981. In terms of percentage, the male and female population constitute 51.18 per cent and 48.82 per cent of the total population of the state respectively. Males outnumber females in all age-groups except the age-groups 20-24 and 25-29 where females exceed males by about 0.91 per cent. Infants and boys and girls constitute 42.43 per cent of the total population of the state. In this broad age-groups (0-14), the proportion of male population (21.40 per cent) is closely followed by female population (21.03 per cent). The proportion of population in age-group 15-39 is 33.65 per cent while 19.42 per cent of the total population represents middle aged men and women in the age-group of 35-59. The sh re of old men and women in age-group 60+ has been recorded as 4.42 per cent of the total population of the state.

It has been observed that the population of children under 15 years of age and old persons above 60 years of age constitute the major portion of the state's population. This indicates a high dependency rate on the working population of age-group 15-59.

The following statement indicates percentage distribution of population in each district of Meghalaya by age-groups, 1981.

State/district	Percentage of population to the total population												
	Infants	Boys & girls		Young men and women					Middle aged men and women				Old man and women
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MEGHALAYA	14.77	14.34	13.37	10.53	8.47	8.36	6.29	6.09	4.54	3.87	3.13	1.78	4.43
Jaintia Hills	16.12	14.71	14.15	10.91	8.55	7.25	5.61	5.38	4.11	3.62	2.98	1.78	4.69
East Khasi Hills	14.05	13.64	13.22	10.69	9.25	8.36	6.40	6.11	4.68	4.00	3.18	1.94	4.41
West Khasi Hills	16.29	15.38	14.86	10.37	8.17	7.69	5.45	5.59	4.00	3.51	2.74	1.74	4.13
East Garo Hills	15.38	14.42	12.77	10.57	7.67	9.31	6.67	6.79	4.56	3.74	2.86	1.44	3.78
West Garo Hills	14.10	14.68	12.82	10.19	7.75	8.75	6.67	6.34	4.79	4.01	3.39	1.72	4.72

MEGHALAYA

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE

1981

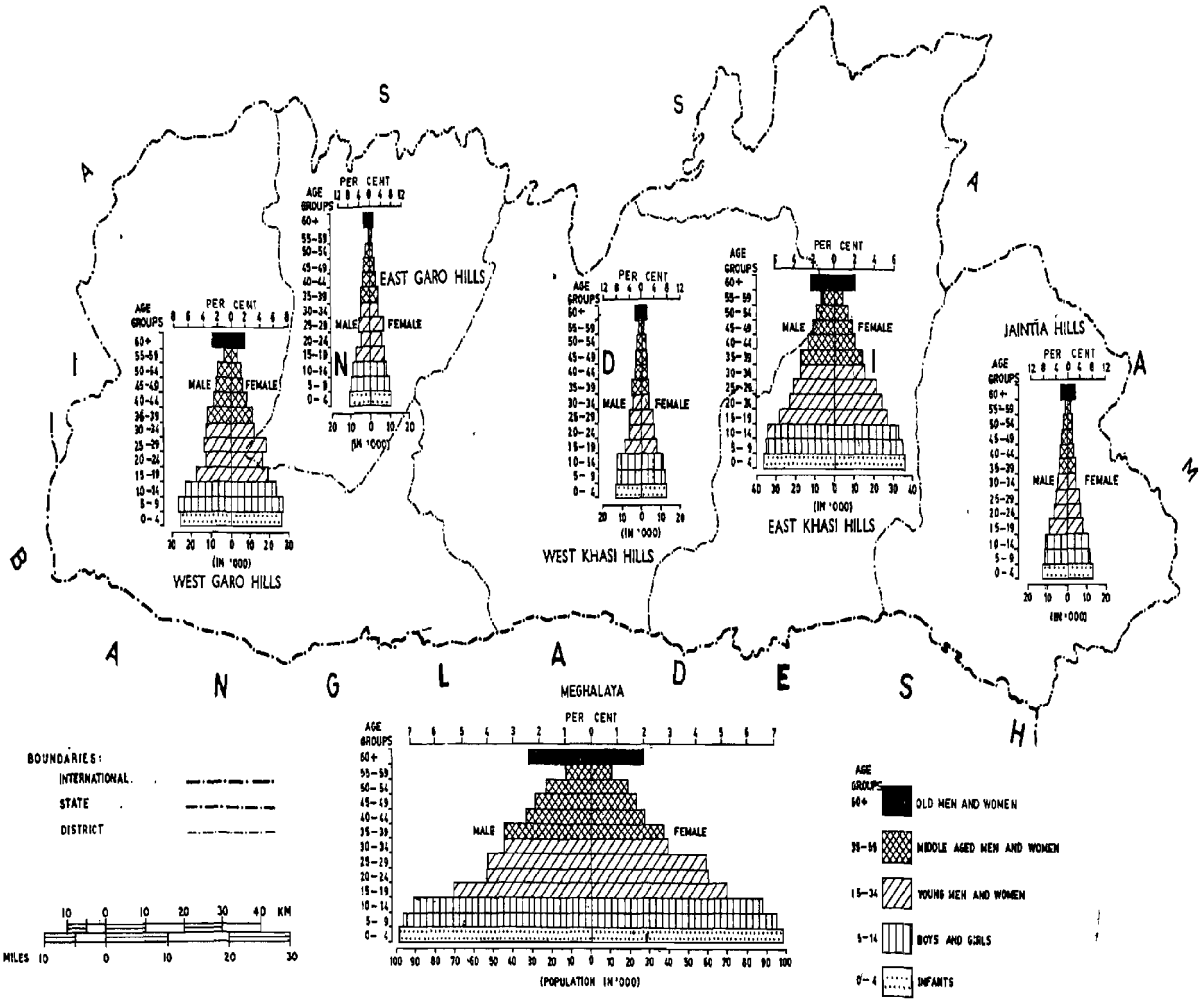


PLATE 20

MARITAL STATUS 1981

The map brings out the marital status of male and female population of the state of Meghalaya in 1981.

Bar-diagrams have been drawn along with suitable absolute scale to represent the male-female population for each category of marital status viz., (i) Never married, (ii) Married, (iii) Widowed and (iv) Others. The over-lapping bars for male and female have been made distinct by suitable shading as per the legend of the map. The category of marital status 'others' includes unspecified and divorced or separated. The scale is reduced three times in respect of state diagram.

It may be seen on the map that the proportion of never married and married persons is much more than that in other two categories of 'widowed' and 'others'. It is further observed that never married population alone accounts for 58.78 per cent of the total population of the state in which never married male population is more than that of female. The never married male population is more than the female in all the five districts of the state. The highest proportion of never married male population (33.65 per cent) is observed in the district of West Khasi Hills where the corresponding figure for female is only 28.63 per cent.

The married population of the state accounts for 36.32 per cent of which 18.25 and 18.07 per cent are males and females respectively. The district figures also follow similar pattern except the district of East Khasi Hills where male married persons (7.95 per cent) are less than that of females (17.06 per cent).

The widowed population is 3.43 per cent of the total population of the state. The map reveals that the proportion of female widow population is comparatively more than the male in respect of all the districts of the state. The district of West Garo Hills shows the highest proportion (3.55 per cent) of female widow population as compared to male (0.69 per cent).

The following table shows the distribution of male and female population in the four categories of marital status at district level according to the 1981 Census.

	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Others	
State/district	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MEGHALAYA	423,841	361,370	243,771	241,325	9,207	36,655	6,648	12,679
Jaintia Hills	49,284	43,790	27,012	27,331	889	3,410	1,828	2,805
East Khasi Hills	164,877	141,592	40,669	87,223	3,908	13,335	3,412	6,280
West Khasi Hills	54,367	46,258	26,677	26,915	1,065	3,470	756	2,023
East Garo Hills	42,188	35,521	27,220	26,870	778	3,317	158	476
West Garo Hills	113,124	94,208	72,193	72,987	2,567	13,123	494	1,096

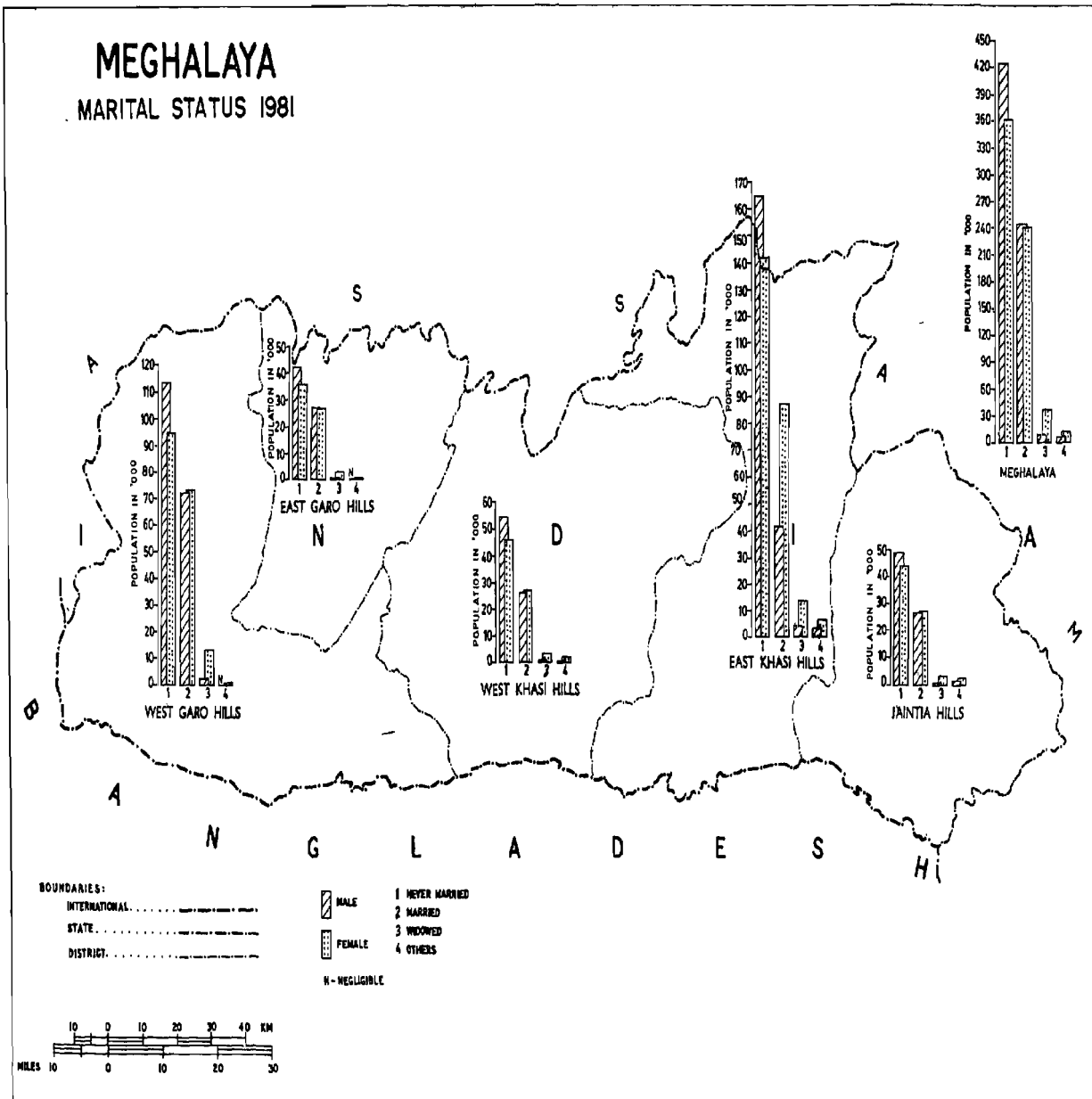

MEGHALAYA
MARITAL STATUS 1981
WEST GARO HILLS
EAST GARO HILLS
WEST KHASI HILLS
EAST KHASI HILLS
JAINTIA HILLS
MEGHALAYA
POPULATION IN '000
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MALE
FEMALE
N - NEGLIGIBLE
1 NEVER MARRIED
2 MARRIED
3 WIDOWED
4 OTHERS
MILES
KM
BANGLADESH
INDIA

PLATE 21

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1981

The map displays the youthfulness of the population of the state of Meghalaya as prevailed in the 1981 Census.

The youthfulness of population is expressed as the proportion of population in age-group 5-14 to the total population. The percentage figures are calculated districtwise and these figures are arranged into three suitable ranges. The districts coming under each range are then hatched by choropleth method according to the legend of the map.

According to the 1981 Census, the population in the age-group 5-14 is 370,231 as against the total population of the state (1,335,819). In terms of percentage this comes to 27.72. The percentage figures of the districts do not vary significantly. The district of West Khasi Hills shows the highest percentage of youthfulness of population (30.24). The range of 27.50-29.49 per cent of youthful population covers the districts of Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills. The districts of East Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills have a low proportion of youthful population and fall under the range of 27.49 per cent and below.

Youthfulness of population is an important criteria to study and analyse the socio-economic development of an area. The high proportion of young population means high birth rate which in turn gives over burden to the working population.

The following statement indicates the districtwise percentage of youthfulness of population as per the 1981 Census.

State/district	Total population	Population in age-group 5-14	Percentage of population in age-group 5-14 to total population
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	1,335,819	370,231	27.72
Jaintia Hills	156,402	45,139	28.86
East Khasi Hills	511,414	137,368	26.86
West Khasi Hills	161,576	48,868	30.24
East Garo Hills	136,550	37,131	27.19
West Garo Hills	369,877	101,722	27.50

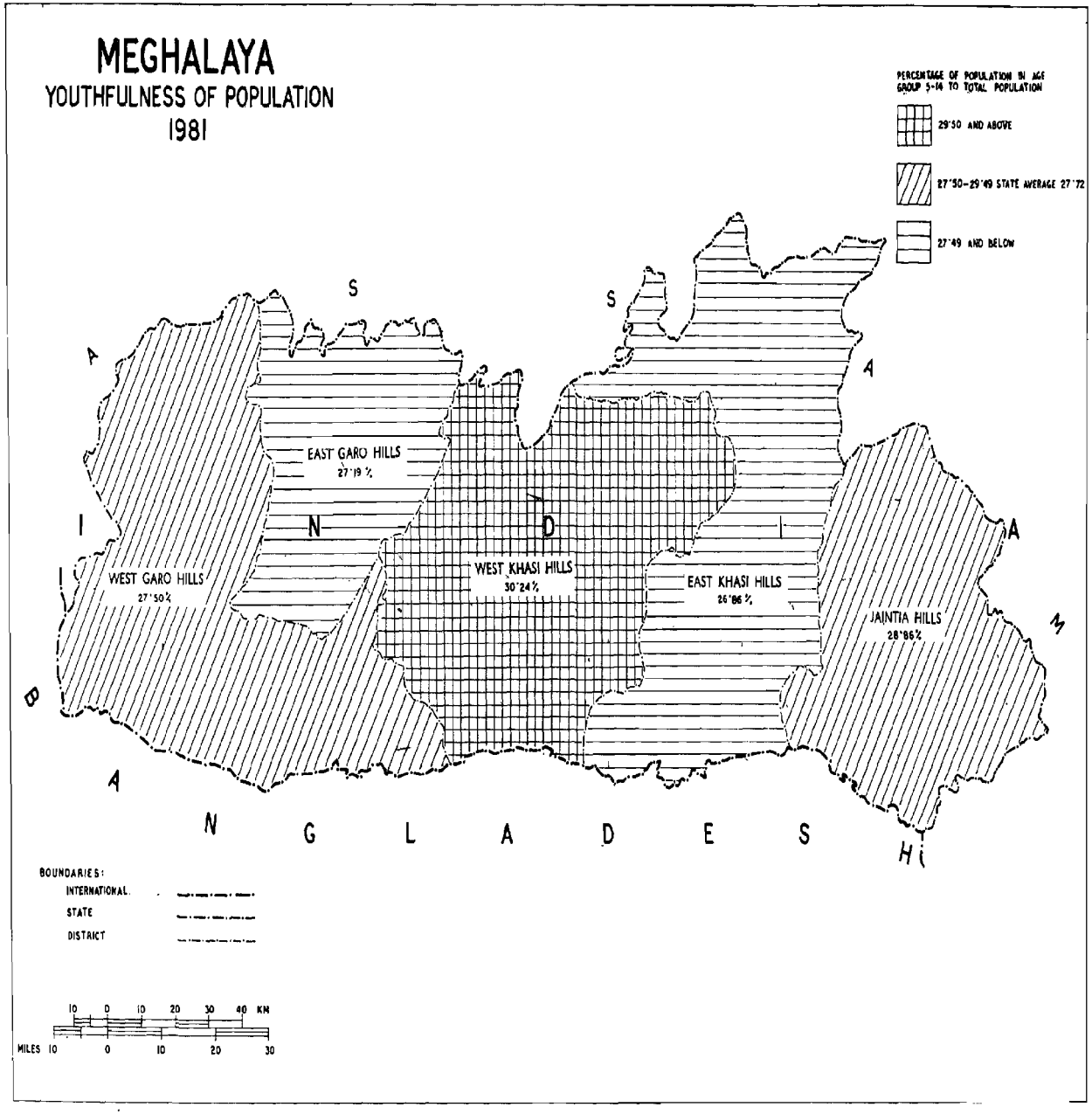

MEGHALAYA
YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION
1981
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 5-14 TO TOTAL POPULATION
29·50 AND ABOVE
27·50–29·49 STATE AVERAGE 27·72
27·49 AND BELOW
EAST GARO HILLS
27·19 %
WEST GARO HILLS
27·50 %
WEST KHASI HILLS
30·24 %
EAST KHASI HILLS
26·86 %
JAINTIA HILLS
28·86 %
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

PLATE 22

DEPENDENCY RATIO 1981

The map brings out the districtwise variation of dependency ratio of the state of Meghalaya in 1981.

The dependency ratio for each district has been worked out by the following formula :-

$$\frac{\text{No. of persons in age-group 0-14 and 60+}}{\text{No. of persons in age-group 15-59}} \times 1{,}000$$

The data thus obtained are classified into three suitable ranges– one above, one nearer to and one below the state average. The districts falling under each range are then shaded by suitable hatching pattern as per the index of the map.

The persons in the age-group 0-14 are too young to work and those above 60 years are too old to take part in any economically productive work. The people of age-group 15-59 are generally economically active and have to support those who cannot take part in any economically productive work. In majority of cases the burden of the population in the age group 0-14 and 60 above falls on people of age 15-59 years.

The average dependency ratio of the state is worked out to be 883. Among the districts the ratio is highest in West Khasi Hills (1,028) followed by Jaintia Hills (988). The districts of East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills fall in the range of 851-950 while low dependency ratio is noted in the district of East Khasi Hills (830).

The statement below gives the dependency ratio at district level according to the 1981 Census.

State/district	Population in age-group 15-59	Population in age-group 0-14 & 60+	Dependency ratio: $\frac{\text{Population in age-group 0-14 \& 60+}}{\text{population in age-group 15-59}} \times 1{,}000$
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	709,001	625,954	883
Jaintia Hills	78,624	77,666	988
East Khasi Hills	279,238	231,779	830
West Khasi Hills	79,613	81,863	1,028
East Garo Hills	73,184	63,304	865
West Garo Hills	198,341	171,338	864

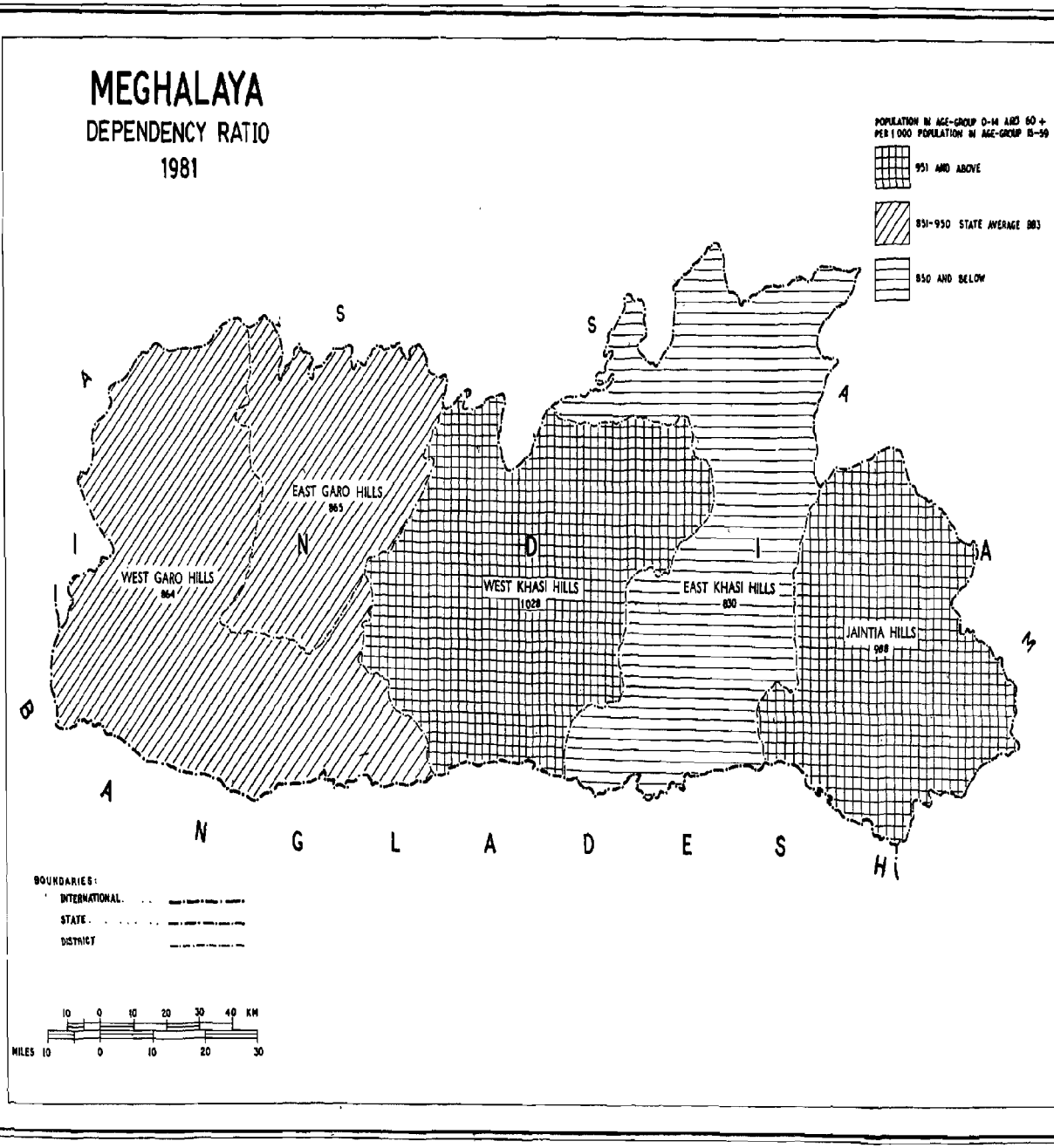

MEGHALAYA
DEPENDENCY RATIO
1981
POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 0-14 AND 60 + PER 1 000 POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
951 AND ABOVE
851-950 STATE AVERAGE 883
850 AND BELOW
EAST GARO HILLS
865
WEST GARO HILLS
864
WEST KHASI HILLS
1028
EAST KHASI HILLS
830
JAINTIA HILLS
988
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

PLATE 23

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981

The map brings out the proportion of male population in working age-group 15-59 to total male population at district level as per the 1981 Census.

The percentage of male population in working age-group 15-59 to total male population has been worked out for each district. The figures thus obtained are arranged into three ranges viz., 54.01 and above, 52.01-54.00 and 52.00 and below. The districts falling under the various ranges have been hatched with suitable shaded as in the legend of the map. The total male population of each district is shown by proportionate circles, the shaded sectors therein indicate the proportion of male population in age-group 15-59.

The map indicates the districtwise percentage of male population in age 15-59 to the total male population. This gives an approximate idea about the availability of working male population as it includes whole-time students, beggars and invalid persons etc.

In 1981 the total male population in the working age-group 15-59 of the state of Meghalaya is 365,143 which constitutes 53.41 per cent of the total male population (683,710). The highest percentage of males in working age-group 15-59 in the range of 54.01 and above is observed in East Khasi Hills (55.70). In the districts of East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills this proportion ranges between 52.01 to 54.00 per cent. The lowest percentage range (52.00 and below) is noticed in the districts of Jaintia Hills and West Khasi Hills.

A glance at the map reveals that the eastern part of Meghalaya has a comparatively higher proportion of males in working age-group 15-59 to total males as compared to the western part of the state.

The following table shows the districtwise proportion of males in working age 15-59 to total males in 1981.

State/district	Total male population	Total male population in age-group 15-59	Percentage of male population in age-group 15-59 to total male population
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	683,710	365,143	53.41
Jaintia Hills	79,052	40,454	51.17
East Khasi Hills	262,952	146,461	55.70
West Khasi Hills	82,906	40,606	48.98
East Garo Hills	70,365	37,460	53.24
West Garo Hills	188,435	100,164	53.16

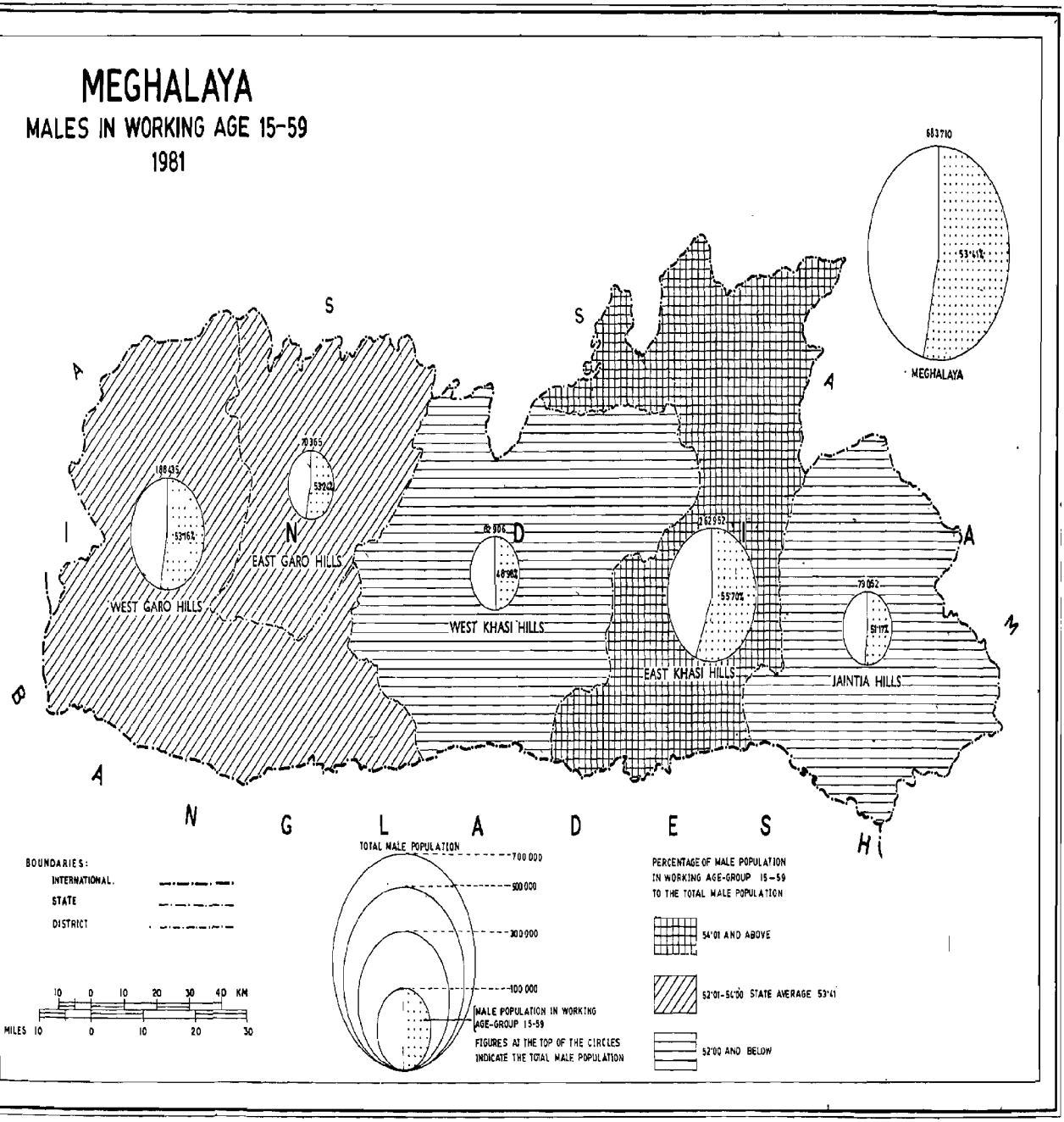

MEGHALAYA
MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
683710
53·41%
MEGHALAYA
INDIA
BANGLADESH
188435
53·16%
WEST GARO HILLS
70365
53·20%
EAST GARO HILLS
85906
48·96%
WEST KHASI HILLS
262952
55·70%
EAST KHASI HILLS
79052
51·17%
JAINTIA HILLS
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30
TOTAL MALE POPULATION
700 000
500 000
300 000
100 000
MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION
PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION
54·01 AND ABOVE
52·01-54·00 STATE AVERAGE 53·41
52·00 AND BELOW

PLATE 24

FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981

The map depicts the proportion of female population in working age-group 15-59 to total female population at district level in 1981.

The percentage figures of female population in age-group 15-59 to the total female population are calculated for all the districts. The data thus obtained are grouped into three ranges—one above, one nearer to and one below the state average. The districts are then shaded by three different hatching pattern according to the above stated groupings as explained in the legend of the map. The total female population for each district is further shown by means of proportionate circle. The proportion of females in working age-group 15-59 is shown by shaded sector.

There are 343,858 females in working-age-group 15-59 as against the total female population of 652,109 in the state of Meghalaya in 1981. In terms of percentage the figure comes to 52.73 of the total female population. The district of West Garo Hills has recorded the highest percentage (54.11) of females in working age-group 15-59 to total females and has fallen under the highest range (54.01 and above). In the districts of East Garo Hills and East Khasi Hills the proportion ranges between 52.01 - 54.00 per cent. The lowest percentage in the range of 52.00 and below is observed in the district of Jaintia Hills (49.35 per cent) and West Khasi Hills (49.58 per cent). The map reveals that western part of the state has comparatively higher proportion of females in working age-group 15-59 to the total females as compared to the eastern part.

The table given below shows the percentage of female population in working age-group 15-59 to total female population in 1981 at district level.

State/district	Total female population	Total female population in age-group 15-59	Percentage of female population in age-group 15-59 to total female population
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	652,109	343,858	52.73
Jaintia Hills	77,350	38,170	49.35
East Khasi Hills	248,462	132,777	53.44
West Khasi Hills	78,670	39,007	49.58
East Garo Hills	66,185	35,724	53.98
West Garo Hills	181,442	98,177	54.11

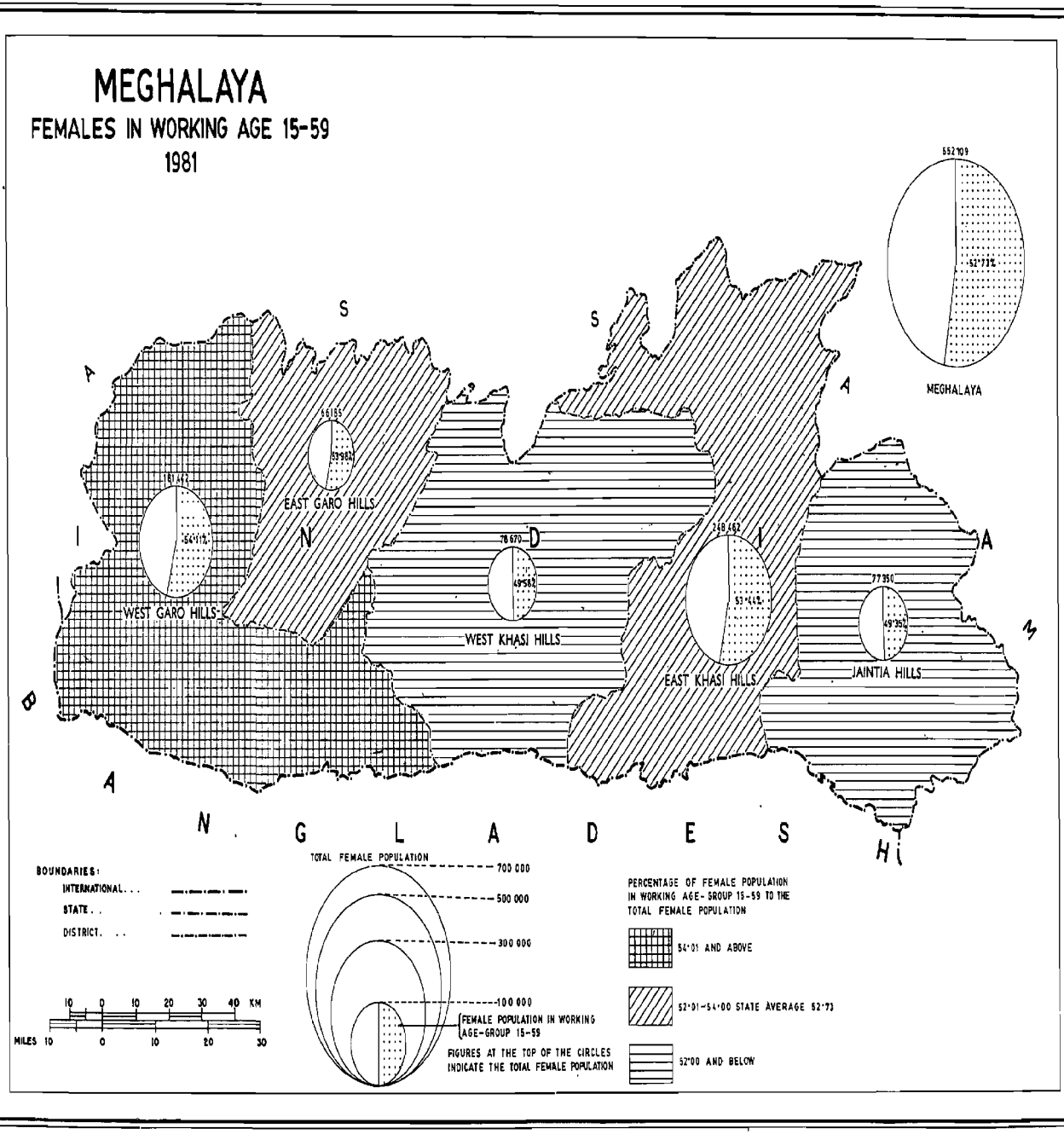

MEGHALAYA
FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
552109
52·73%
MEGHALAYA
66155
53·98%
EAST GARO HILLS
81 462
54·11%
WEST GARO HILLS
78 670
49·58%
WEST KHASI HILLS
248 463
53·44%
EAST KHASI HILLS
77 350
49·35%
JAINTIA HILLS
INDIA
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30
TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
700 000
500 000
300 000
100 000
FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
54·01 AND ABOVE
52·01-54·00 STATE AVERAGE 52·73
52·00 AND BELOW

PLATE 25

URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981

The map shows the proportion of male population in working age-group 15-59 to total male population in urban areas in each district in 1981.

The percentage figures of urban male population in age-group 15-59 to total urban population have been calculated and represented in all the districts in same manner as in plate No. 23 and 24.

According to the 1981 Census the total male population residing in the urban areas of the state is 126,752 out of which 76,913 or 60.68 per cent are in the age-group 15-59. The map shows the availability of working force among the males in the urban areas in each district. It may be seen that the proportion of males in working age-group 15-59 to total male population is comparatively higher in urban areas than rural areas. The highest percentage of urban males in working age-group 15-59 in the range of 60.01 and above has been noticed in the district of East Garo Hills (64.44 per cent) following by East Khasi Hills (61.30 per cent). The range 58.01-61.00 per cent where state average falls covers the district of West Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills. The lowest percentage in the range of 58.00 and below is confined only Jaintia Hills district (56.18 per cent).

The following statement indicates districtwise proportion of urban males in working age-group 15-59 to total urban male population in 1981.

State/district	Total urban male population	Total urban male population in age-group 15-59	Percentage of urban male population in age-group 15-59 to total urban male population
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	126,752	76,913	60.68
Jaintia Hills	6,481	3,641	56.18
East Khasi Hills	94,794	58,104	61.30
West Khasi Hills	2,161	1,277	59.09
East Garo Hills	2,421	1,560	64.44
West Garo Hills	20,895	12,332	59.02

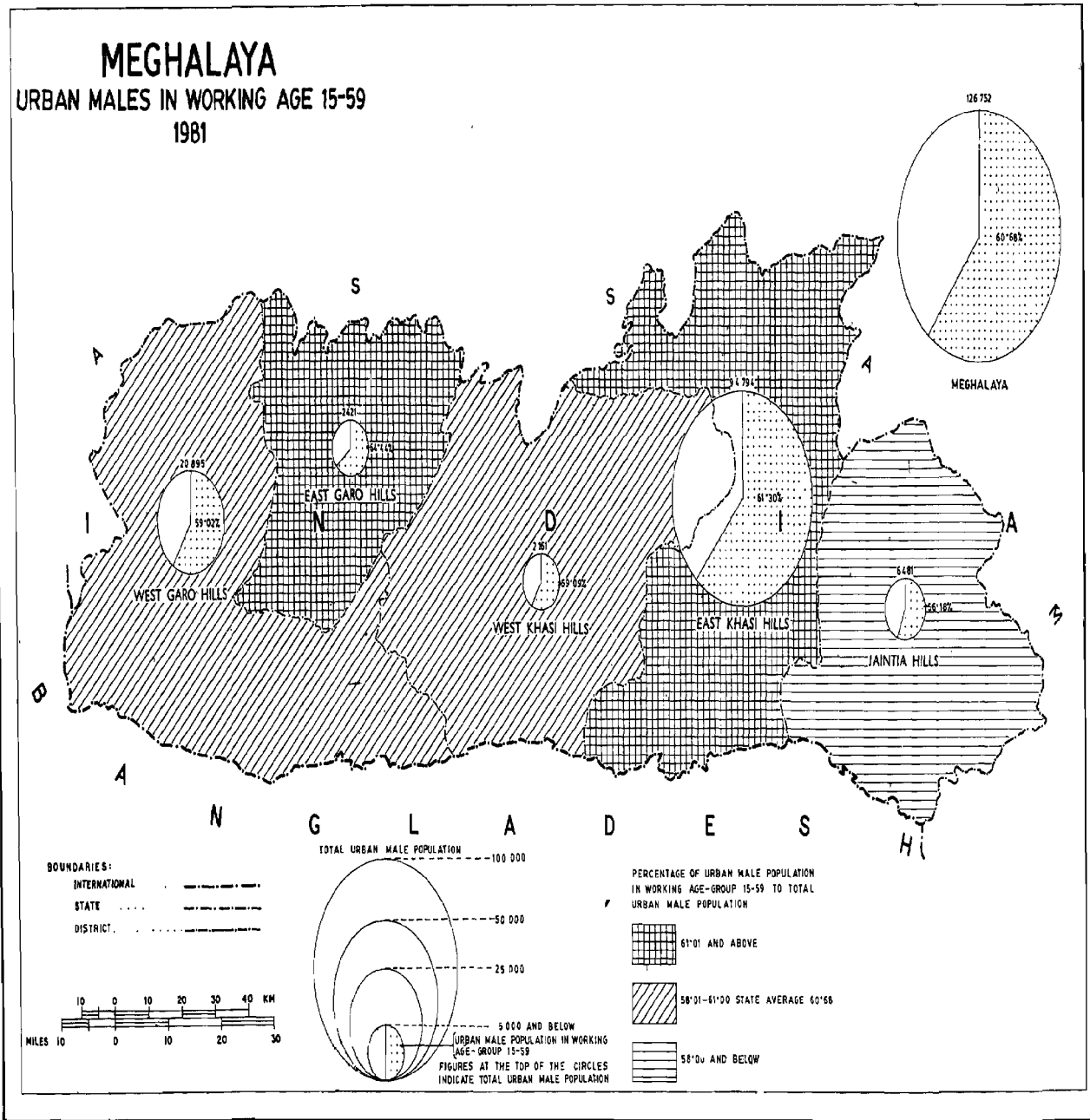

MEGHALAYA
URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
126752
60·68%
MEGHALAYA
S
S
A
A
20895
59·02%
WEST GARO HILLS
2421
EAST GARO HILLS
I
N
D
I
A
2361
69·03%
WEST KHASI HILLS
61·30%
EAST KHASI HILLS
6481
56·18%
JAINTIA HILLS
B
A
N
G
L
A
D
E
S
H
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30
TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION
100 000
50 000
25 000
5 000 AND BELOW
URBAN MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION
61·01 AND ABOVE
58·01–61·00 STATE AVERAGE 60·68
58·00 AND BELOW

PLATE 26

RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981

The map brings out the distribution pattern in the proportion of male population in age-group 15-59 to total male population in rural areas as in 1981.

The percentage figures of rural male population in the working age-group 15-59 to total rural male population of the districts as in 1981 are calculated and the data are classified into three ranges—one above, one nearer to and one below the state average (51.75). The districts are then hatched suitably according to above classification as explained in the legend of the map. Further, circles proportionate to the total rural male population are inserted in each district and a sector proportion to rural male population in age-group 15-59 is shown with suitable shading.

According to the 1981 Census, the total male population residing in rural areas of the state is 556,958 out of which 288,231 or 51.75 per cent are in the age-group of 15-59. The percentage of males in age-group 15-59 to total males in the rural areas is a measure of availability of male working force in the rural areas. It has been observed that the proportion of rural male working force does not vary considerably from one district to another. However, the highest percentage of rural males in working age-group 15-59 in the percentage range of 52.51 and above has been recorded in the district of East Garo Hills (52.84) which is closely followed by East Khasi Hills (52.54 per cent). In the districts of Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills this figure ranges between 50.01 to 52.50 per cent. The lowest percentage in the range of 50.00 and below is noticed only in West Khasi Hills district (48.71 per cent). The eastern and western parts of the state have comparatively higher proportion of rural males in working age-group 15-59 as compared to the central part.

The table shown below indicates the percentage of rural male population in working age-group 15-59 to total rural male population in 1981 at district level.

State/district	Total rural male population	Total rural male population in age-group 15-59	Percentage of rural male population in age-group 15-59 to total rural male population,
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	556,958	288,231	51.75
Jaintia Hills	72,571	36,813	50.73
East Khasi Hills	168,158	88,358	52.54
West Khasi Hills	80,745	39,328	48.71
East Garo Hills	67,944	35,899	52.84
West Garo Hills	167,540	87,831	52.42

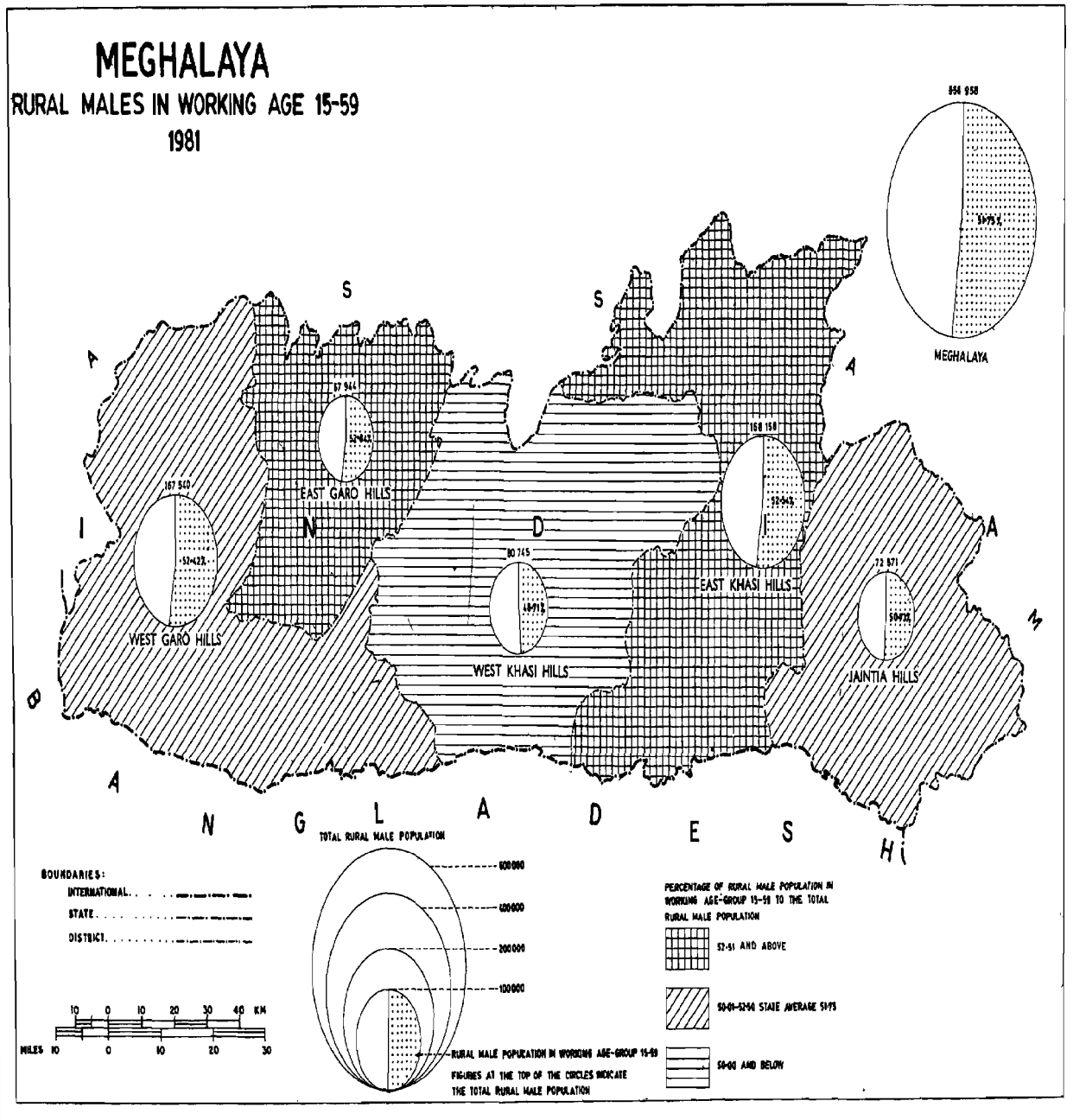

MEGHALAYA
RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
MEGHALAYA
EAST GARO HILLS
WEST GARO HILLS
WEST KHASI HILLS
EAST KHASI HILLS
JAINTIA HILLS
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION
RURAL MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO THE TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION
52-51 AND ABOVE
50-01-52-50 STATE AVERAGE 51-75
50-00 AND BELOW
MILES
KM

PLATE 27

URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981

The map shows the proportion of female population in the working age-group 15-59 to total female population in urban areas as in 1981 at district level.

The percentage of urban female population in the age-group 15-59 to total urban female population are worked our for each district. The figures thus obtained are categorised into three ranges viz., 56.51 and above, 53.51-56.50 and 53.50 and below. These ranges are displayed in the map by means of different hatching pattern as per the index of the map. Further a circle proportionate to the total urban female population is inserted in each district and the proportion of urban females in age-group 15-59 has been shown by shaded sector within the circle.

According to the 1981 Census the total female population of Meghalaya residing in urban areas is 114,581 of which 64,592 or 56.37 per cent are in the age-group 15-59. The highest percentage of urban females in working age-group 15-59 is found in the district of East Khasi Hills (57.36). The percentage of urban females in age-group 15-59 in the range of 53.51 to 56.50 per cent is spread over the two districts of the state viz; East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills. The lowest percentage range (53.50 and below) is noticed in Jaintia Hills and West Khasi Hills districts.

The following statement gives districtwise proportion of urban females in working age-group 15-59 to total urban female population as per the 1981 Census.

State/district	Total urban female population, 1981	Total urban female population in age-group 15-59	Percentage of urban female population in age-group 15-59 to total urban female population
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	114,581	64,592	56.37
Jaintia Hills	6,442	3,444	53.46
East Khasi Hills	86,006	49,333	57.36
West Khasi Hills	1,719	855	49.74
East Garo Hills	1,869	1,006	53.83
West Garo Hills	18,545	9,952	53.66

MEGHALAYA

URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59

1981

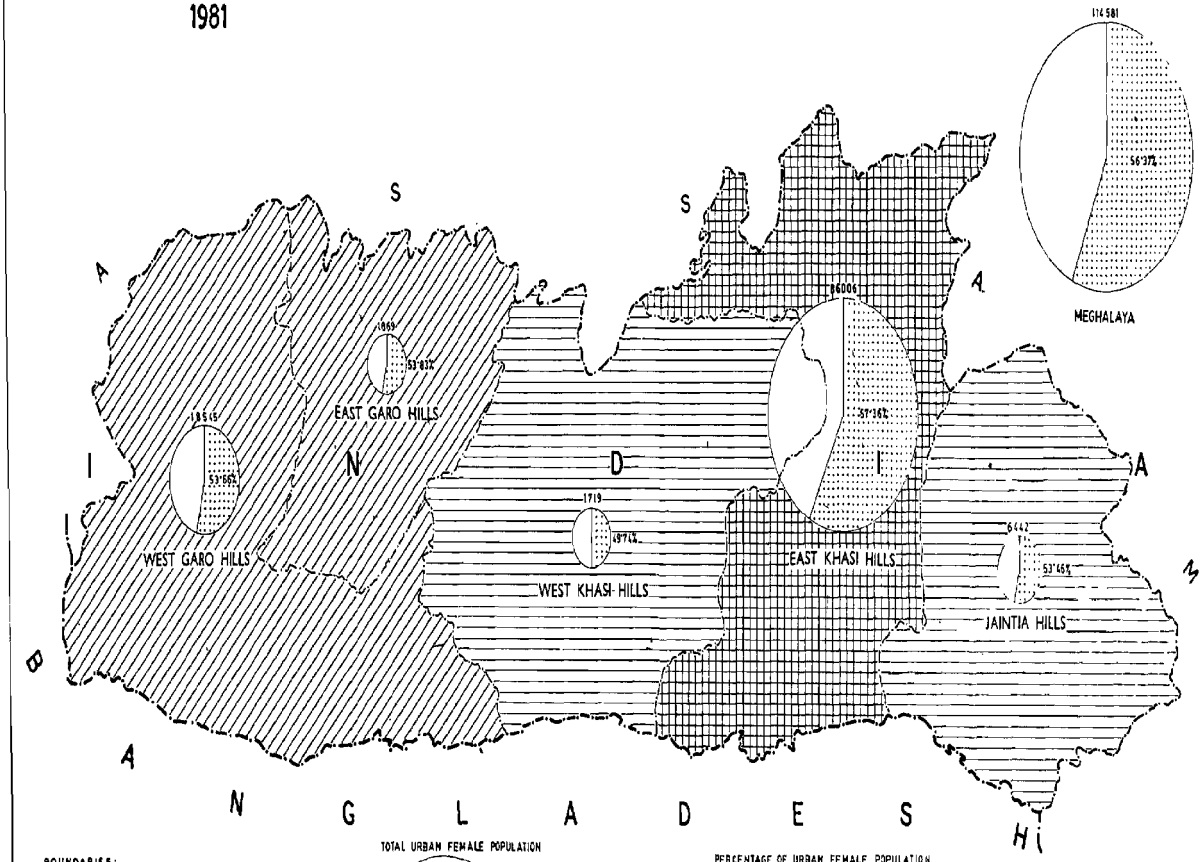


PLATE 28

RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981

The map exhibits districtwise proportion of female population in age-group 15-59 to the total female population in rural areas of the state as in 1981.

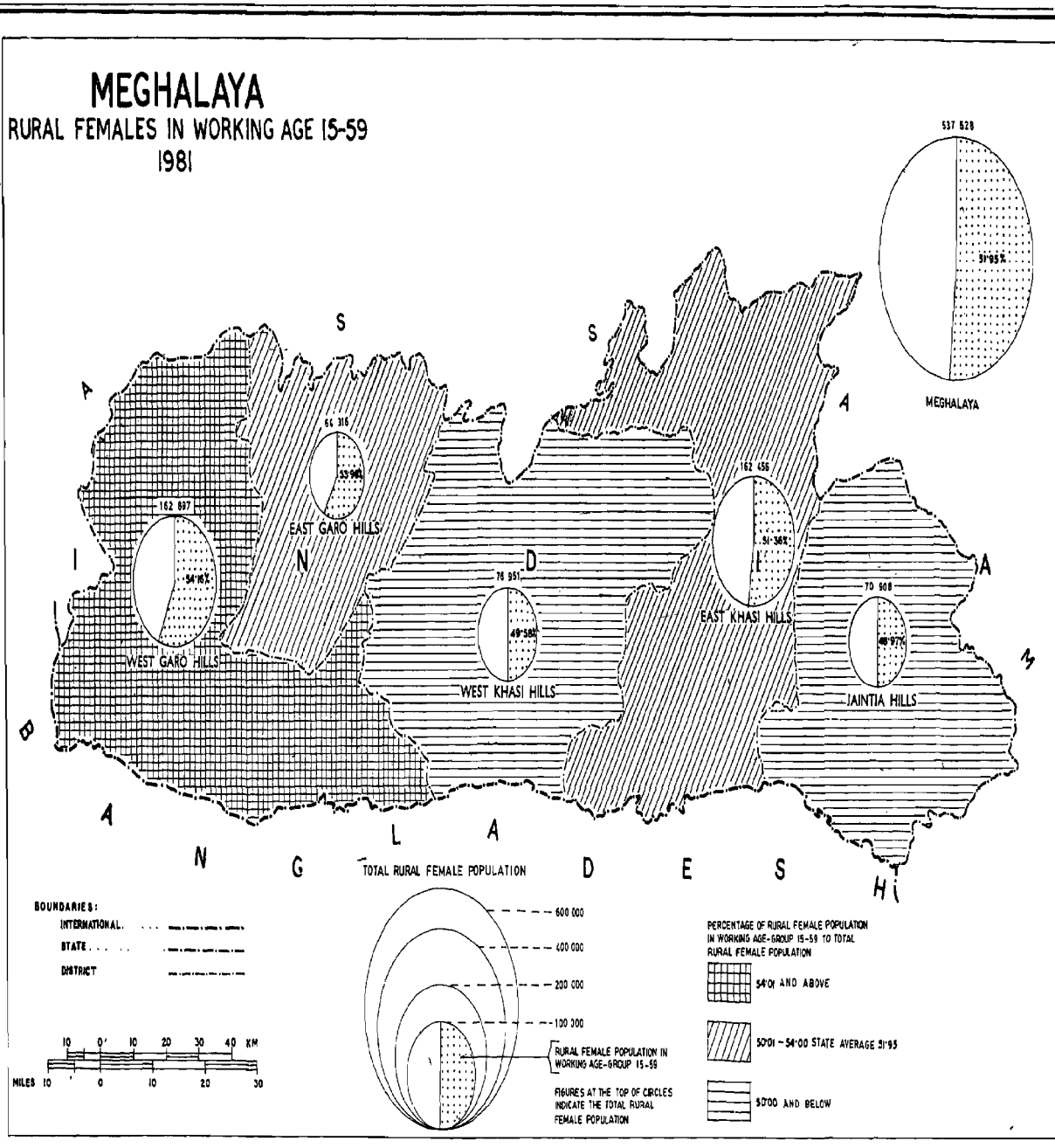
The percentage of rural females in working age-group 15-59 to total rural female population has been worked out for each district. The figures thus obtained are then classified into three ranges and the district falling in each range are shaded by shitable hatching pattern as explained in the legend of the map. Further, a circle proportionate to the total rural female population has been inserted in each district and the percentage of rural females in the age-group 15-59 is shown by shaded sectors within the circle.

There are 279,268 females in the working age-group 15-59 against the total female population (537,528) in the rural areas of the state of Meghalaya. In terms of percentage the rural working female force stands at 51.95 per cent of the total rural female population. This indicates that more then half of the female population are in working age in rural areas.

The district of West Garo Hills records the highest proportion of females in working age-group 15-59 to the total female population in the rural areas with the figure as high as 54.16 per cent. The map further shows that the districts of East Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills in the percentage range of 50.01-54.00. The lowest percentage of rural working females to total rural female population in the range of 50.00 and below is noticed in Jaintia Hills and West Khasi Hills. A glance over the map reveals that the western part of Meghalaya (viz; East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills) has comparatively higher proportion of working females in rural areas than the eastern part of the state.

The table below gives districtwise proportion of rural females in working age-group 15-59 to total rural female population as per the 1981 Census.

State/district	Total rural female population	Total rural female population in age-group 15-59	Percentage of rural female population in age-group 15-59 to total rural female population.
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	537,528	279,268	51.95
Jaintia Hills	70,908	34,727	48.97
East Khasi Hills	162,456	83,445	51.36
West Khasi Hills	76,951	38,151	49.58
East Garo Hills	64,316	34,718	53.98
West Garo Hills	162, 897	88,226	54.16


MEGHALAYA
RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
537 528
51·95%
MEGHALAYA
INDIA
BANGLADESH
66 316
55·96%
EAST GARO HILLS
162 897
54·16%
WEST GARO HILLS
76 951
49·38%
WEST KHASI HILLS
162 456
51·36%
EAST KHASI HILLS
70 908
48·97%
JAINTIA HILLS
TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULATION
600 000
400 000
200 000
100 000
RURAL FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULATION
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULATION
54·01 AND ABOVE
50·01 – 54·00 STATE AVERAGE 51·95
50·00 AND BELOW

URBANISATION

PLATE 29

URBAN POPULATION 1981

The map depicts the percentage of urban population to total population at C.D. block level of the state of Meghalaya as in 1981.

The percentage of urban population to total population has been computed for each C.D. block and the figures thus obtained are grouped into four ranges-two above, one nearer to and one below the state average (18.07). The C.D. blocks falling under each range are then shaded with appropriate hatching by choropleth mehod. The C.D. blocks which have no urban population are left blank as shown in the legend of the map.

According to the 1981 Census, there are 12 urban centres in Meghalaya and these are found in only 7 C.D. blocks of the state.

There are 241,333 persons residing in urban areas of the state. The proportion of urban population is a good indicator of the level of development of a region. In Meghalaya the urban population constitutes only 18.07 per cent of the total population which is far less than the national average of 23.31 per cent. The low percentage of urban population is mainly due to agrarian economy of the state.

A glance over the map reveals that there is a considerable variation in the proportion of urban population to total population form one C.D. block to another. The highest percentage of urban population to total population is recorded in Mylliem C.D. block (76.03) per cent. The percentage of urban population in the range of 36.01 to 54.00 per cent is confined only to one C.D. block i.e. Rongram, while the range 18.01-36.00 per cent is represented by three C.D. Blocks viz; Thadlaskein, Samanda and Dambuk-Aga. The proportion of urban population to total population is below 18.00 per cent in two C.D. blocks (Shella-Bholaganj and Nongstoin).

The following statement indicates districtwise proportion of urban population to total population in 1981.

State/district	Total population	Total urban population	Percentage of urban population to total population
MEGHALAYA	1,335,819	241,333	18.07
Jaintia Hills	156,402	12,923	8.26
East Khasi Hills	511,414	180,800	35.35
West Khasi Hills	161,576	3,880	2.40
East Garo Hills	136,550	4,290	3.14
West Garo Hills	369,877	39,440	10.66

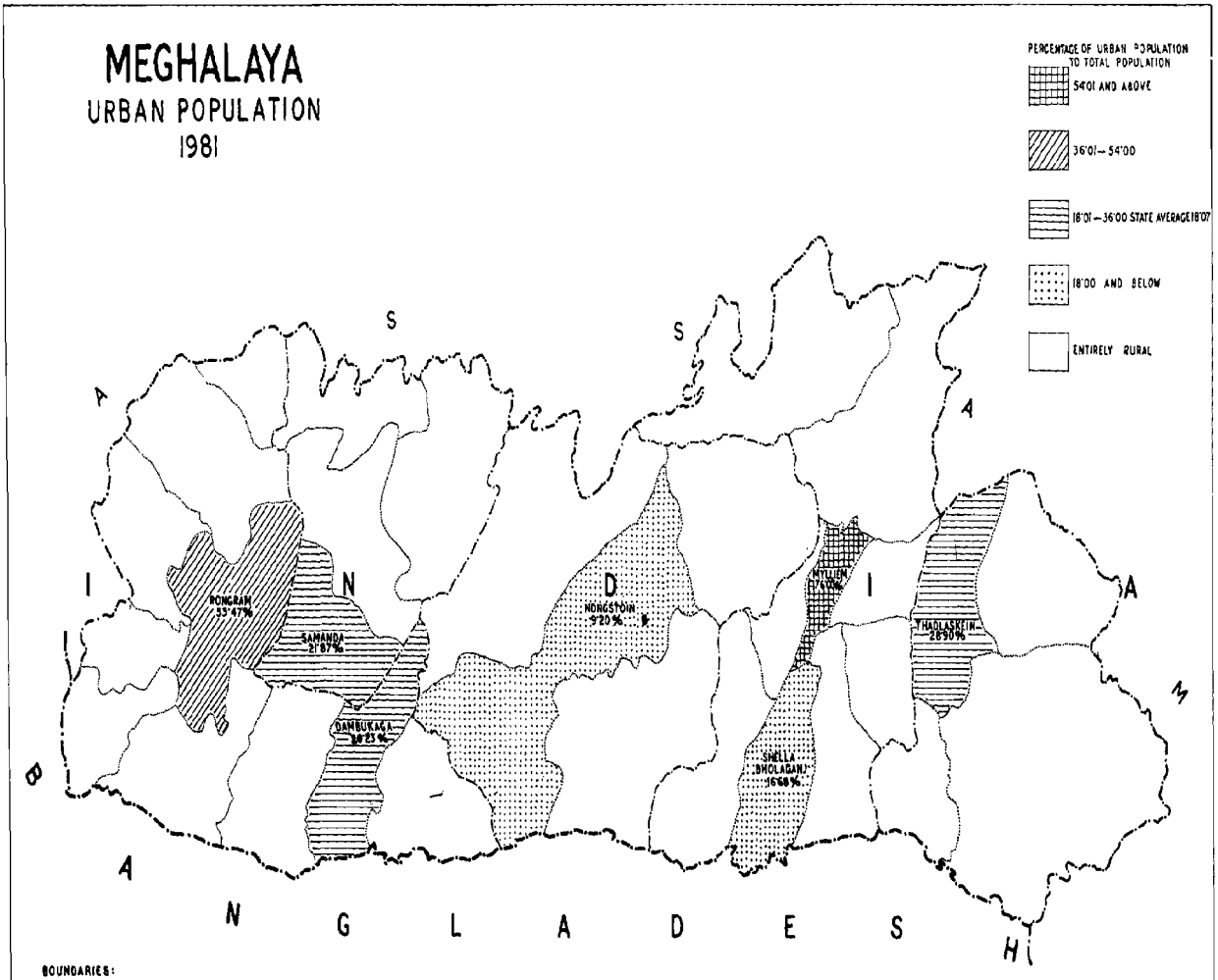

MEGHALAYA
URBAN POPULATION
1981
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION
54·01 AND ABOVE
36·01 – 54·00
18·01 – 36·00 STATE AVERAGE 18·07
18·00 AND BELOW
ENTIRELY RURAL
RONGRAM 13·47%
SAMANDA 21·87%
DAMBUKAGA 18·23%
NONGSTOIN 9·20%
MYLLIEM 17·79%
SHELLA BHOLAGANJ 16·68%
HADLASKEIN 28·90%
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
C·D BLOCK
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

PLATE 30

CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1971-81

The map brings out the change in urban population at C.D. block level in the state of Meghalaya during 1971-81.

The percentage variation of urban population during 1971-81 has been worked out for each of the C.D. block and the data thus obtained are grouped into three suitable ranges as per legend of the map. The C.D. blocks are then hatched suitably according to above stated groupings by choropleth technique. The C.D. blocks urbanized in 1981 are indicated by the symbol 'U' whereas the entirely rural C.D. blocks are left blank.

The urban population of the state increaed from 147,170 in 1971 to 241,333 in 1981 causing about 64.00 per cent increase as against the national increase of 46.39 per cent. The corresponding percentage figure was 25.27 during the period 1961-71 in respect of the State. The high percntage increase in urban population during the decade 1971-81 is mainly due number of new urban units which have come up in the 1981 Census. There are 7 C.D. blocks having urban population in 1981. Among these 3 C.D. blocks had no urban population in 1971, as a result the percentage change in urban population during 1971-81 is not reflected in the map. The highest percentage increase in urban population during the decade is found in Rongram C.D. block (127.63 per cent) which is being followed by Thadlasken (44.73 per cent) and Mylliem (42.32 per cent).

The districtwise percentage increase in urban population during 1971-81 is given below:-

State/district	Total urban population 1981	Total urban population 1971	Percentage variation during 1971-81
MEGHALAYA	241,333	147,170	+63.98
Jaintia Hills	12,923	8,929	+44.73
East Khasi Hills	180,800	122,752	+47.29
West Khasi Hills	3,880	–	–
East Garo Hills	4,290	–	–
West Garo Hills	39,440	15,489	+154.63

MEGHALAYA

CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION

1971-81

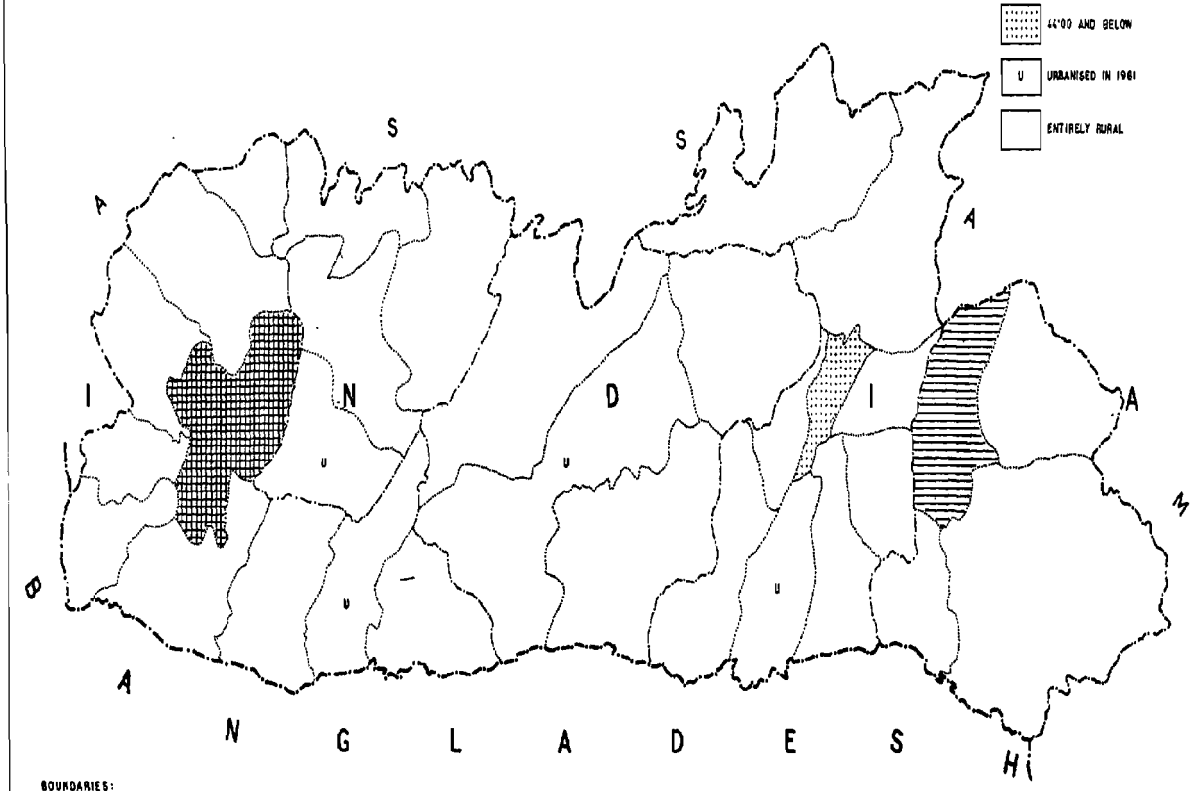


PLATE 31

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN AREAS 1901-81

The map depicts the growth of urban population during the period 1901-81. It also shows the break-up of the urban population of various class-size in each district.

Vertical bars proportionate to the total urban population for each decennial year during 1901-81 are drawn in each district. These bars are further sub-divided into five parts indicating the proportion of urban population residing in class I, class II, class III, class IV, class V and class VI urban centres and each part is shaded with appropriate hatching as per the index of the map.

The total urban population of Meghalaya in 1901 was 9,621 which has increased to 241,333 persons in 1981. During the period 1901 to 1981 the urban population of the state has multiplied by about 25 times. Unlike most of the states of the country, the process of urbanisation is not so rapid in Meghalaya. At a glance over the map reveals that only East Khasi Hills district has made a remarkable progress in urbanisation.

The spatial and temporal pattern of distribution of urban population by size-class of urban centres is strikingly uneven throughout the state. The district of Jaintia Hills has recorded urban population only in 1961. The population figure of urban areas of Jaintia Hills district stands at 12,923 and are distributed over class IV urban centre in 1981. The higher concentration of urban population in East Khasi Hills district is obviously due to location of number of urban centres in the district. The urban population of the district of East Khasi Hills has been found to be 180,800 persons in 1981 and they are residing over class I, class III, class IV and class V towns. The district of West Khasi Hills has shown urban population (3,880) for the first time in 1981 with the declaration of Nongstoin as class VI town. Similar situation has been noticed in East Garo Hills district where the 1981 Census has recorded urban population (4,290) for the first time as Williamnagar has come-up as class VI town. West Garo Hills district has recorded urban population in 1961. The population figure of the urban areas of the district has been found to be 39,440 and are distributed over class III and class VI towns.

The following table brings out the urban population of the state from 1901 to 1981 (districtwise).

State/district	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MEGHALAYA	9,621	13,639	17,203	26,536	38,192	58,512	117,483	147,170	241,333
Jaintia Hills	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,197	8,929	12,923
East Khasi Hills	9,621	13,639	17,203	26,536	38,192	58,512	102,398	122,752	180,800
West Khasi Hills	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,880
East Garo Hills	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,290
West Garo Hills	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,888	15,489	39,440

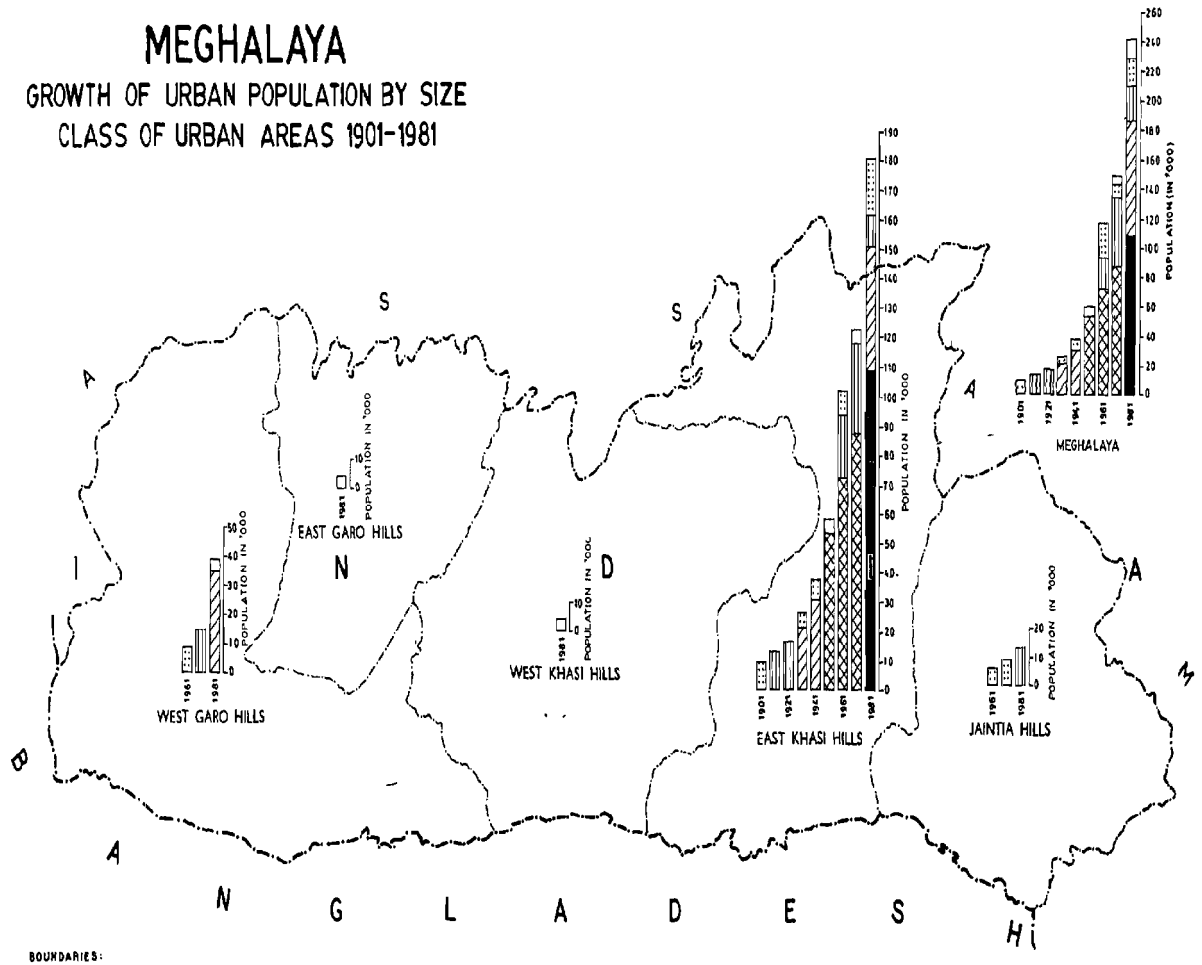

MEGHALAYA
GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE
CLASS OF URBAN AREAS 1901-1981
EAST GARO HILLS
WEST GARO HILLS
WEST KHASI HILLS
EAST KHASI HILLS
JAINTIA HILLS
MEGHALAYA
POPULATION IN '000
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
SIZE CLASSES OF URBAN AREAS
CLASS I (100000 AND ABOVE)
CLASS II (50000-99999)
CLASS III (20000-49999)
CLASS IV (10000-19999)
CLASS V (5000-9999)
CLASS VI (BELOW 5000)
MILES
KM

PLATE 32

GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES 1971-81

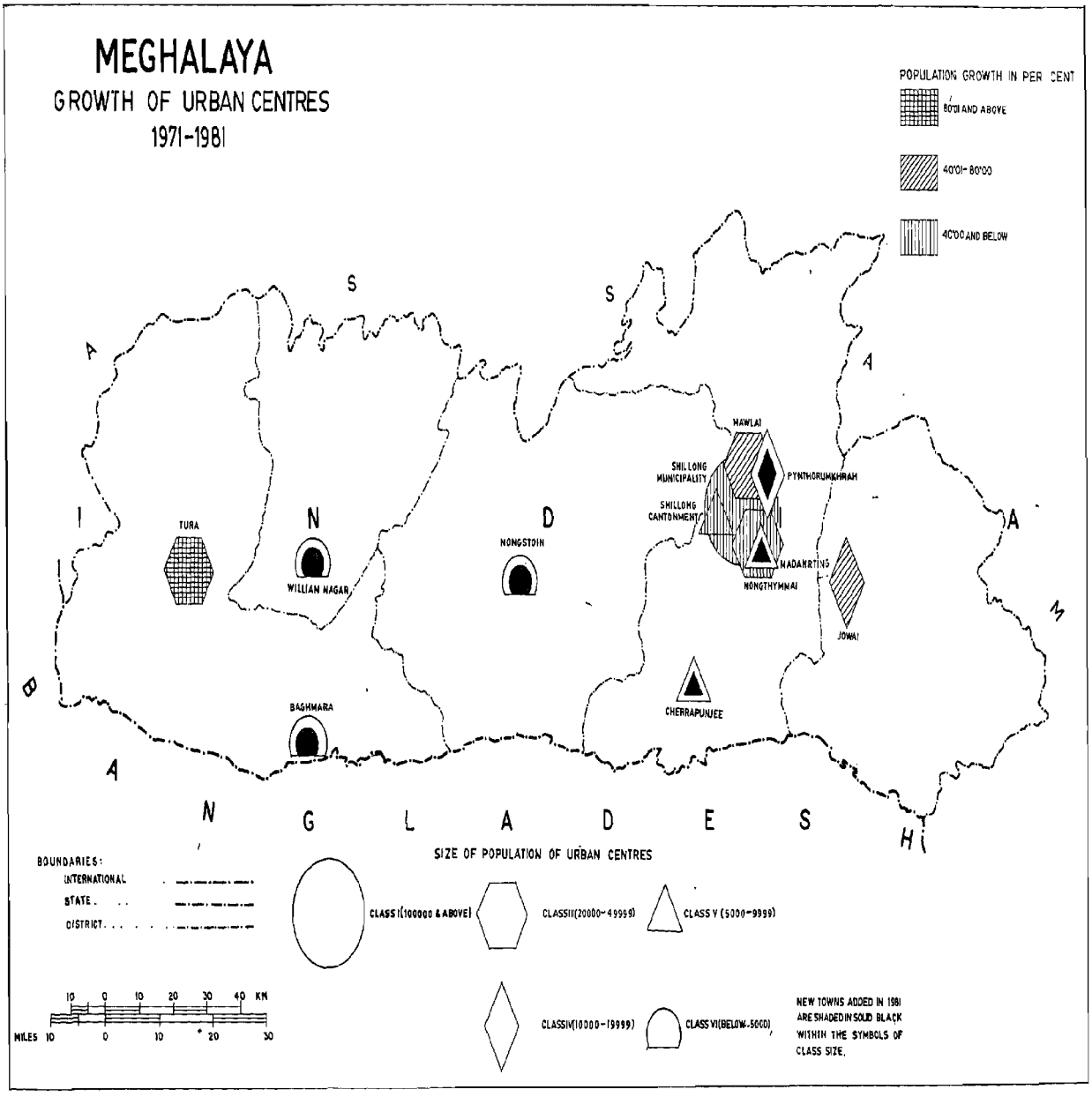
The map brings out the growth pattern of the urban centres of the state of Meghalaya during 1971-81.

The percentage growth during the decade 1971-81 is calculated for each of the urban centre. The percentage figures thus obtained are put in the categories of growth rates as (i) 80.01 and above (ii) 40.01-80.00 and (iii) 40.00 and below. The urban centres according to size-class are located on the map by suitable symbols as per the legend of the map and the symbols are hatched suitably according to the growth rate categories of the respective urban centres. Towns which are declared as such for the first time in the 1981 Census are distinguished with solid black shading within the urban centre symbol.

During the decade 1971-81 the highest urban growth (127.63 per cent) is recorded in Tura town. The range of urban population growth 40.01 to 80.00 per cent is found in Jowai and Mawlai towns whereas Shillong (M), Shillong (C) and Nongthymmai fall in the range of 40.00 per cent and below.

The following table gives the percentage growth of population of the urban centres of the state during the decade 1971-81.

Urban centre 1981	Class	Total urban population 1971	Total urban population 1981	Variation during 1971-81	Percentage growth during 1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jowai	IV	8,929	12,923	3,994	44.73
Shillong (M)	I	87,659	109,244	21,585	24.62
Shillong (C)	V	4,730	6,620	1,890	39.96
Mawlai	III	14,260	20,405	6,145	43.09
Nongthymmai	III	16,103	21,558	5,455	33.88
Pynthorumkhrah	IV	-	10,711	-	-
Madanrting	V	-	6,165	-	-
Cherrapunjee	V	-	6,097	-	-
Nongstoin	VI	-	3,880	-	-
Williamnagar	VI	-	4,290	-	-
Tura	III	15,489	35,257	19,768	127.63
Baghmara	VI	-	-	-	-


MEGHALAYA
GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES
1971-1981
POPULATION GROWTH IN PER CENT
80'01 AND ABOVE
40'01- 80'00
40'00 AND BELOW
MAWLAI
SHILLONG MUNICIPALITY
PYNTHORUMKHRAH
SHILLONG CANTONMENT
NADARTING
NONGTHYMMAI
TURA
WILLIAM NAGAR
NONGSTOIN
JOWAI
CHERRAPUNJEE
BAGHMARA
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
SIZE OF POPULATION OF URBAN CENTRES
CLASS I(100000 & ABOVE)
CLASS II(20000-49999)
CLASS V (5000-9999)
CLASS III(10000-19999)
CLASS VI(BELOW-5000)
NEW TOWNS ADDED IN 1981 ARE SHADED IN SOLID BLACK WITHIN THE SYMBOLS OF CLASS SIZE.
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

MIGRATION

PLATE 33

IN-MIGRANTS 1981

The map depicts the size of in-migrants by sex and place of birth (rural and urban) and their proportion to total population in each district of the state as in the 1981 Census.

The circles proportionate to total in-migrants according to place of birth have been drawn in each district. Each circle is divided into two sectors representing the rural and urban in-migrants with male and female divisions. The rural sector is shaded to differentiate the same from urban sector. Further the percentage of total in-migrants to total population has been worked out for each district and the percentage figures thus found are grouped into three ranges viz, 10.01 and above, 6.01-10.00 and 6.00 and below. The districts coming under each range are shaded with different grades of hatching in background as shown in the legend of the map.

It is a widely accepted fact that natural increase cannot alone explain the total expansion of population of an area, the size of in-migration has to be taken into account. The in-migrants component of population not only affects the age and sex composition of an area but also changes the distributional pattern of population over the region. The proportion of in-migrants to total population is highest in East Khasi Hills (16.38 per cent) followed by West Garo Hills (11.37 per cent). In the district of East Garo Hills the proportion is found as 9.67 per cent whereas it is under the lowest range (6.00 per cent & below) in Jaintia Hills and West Khasi Hills district.

The map also brings out the distribution of rural/urban in-migrants with male and female proportions. It illustrates that the proportion of in-migrants is comparatively high in rural area in all the districts except East Khasi Hills where urban in-migrants account for 60.27 per cent against the rural in-migrants of 39.73 per cent. In both the areas (rural and urban) male in-migrants have higher propertions than that of females in all the districts of the state.

The following statement indicates the districtwise percentage of in-migrants to total population as in 1981.

District	Total population	Total In-migrants	Rural In-migrants		Urban In- migrants		Percentage of In-migrants to total population
			Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jaintia Hills	156,402	9,264	4,930	2,311	1,286	735	5.92
			(53.23)	(24.95)	(13.88)	(7.94)	
East Khasi Hills	511,414	83,746	19,481	13,774	29,765	20,695	
			(23.27)	(16.46)	(35.55)	(24.72)	16.38
West Khasi Hills	161,576	5,046	2,712	1,409	675	250	
			(53.75)	(27.92)	(13.38)	(4.95)	3.12
East Garo Hills	136,550	13,204	6,541	4,339	1,425	899	
			(49.54)	(32.86)	(10.79)	(6.81)	9.67
West Garo Hills	369,877	42,067	15,830	15,011	6,340	4,885	
			(37.63)	(35.68)	(15.07)	(11.62)	11.37

Percentage figures are shown below the absolute figures within brackets.

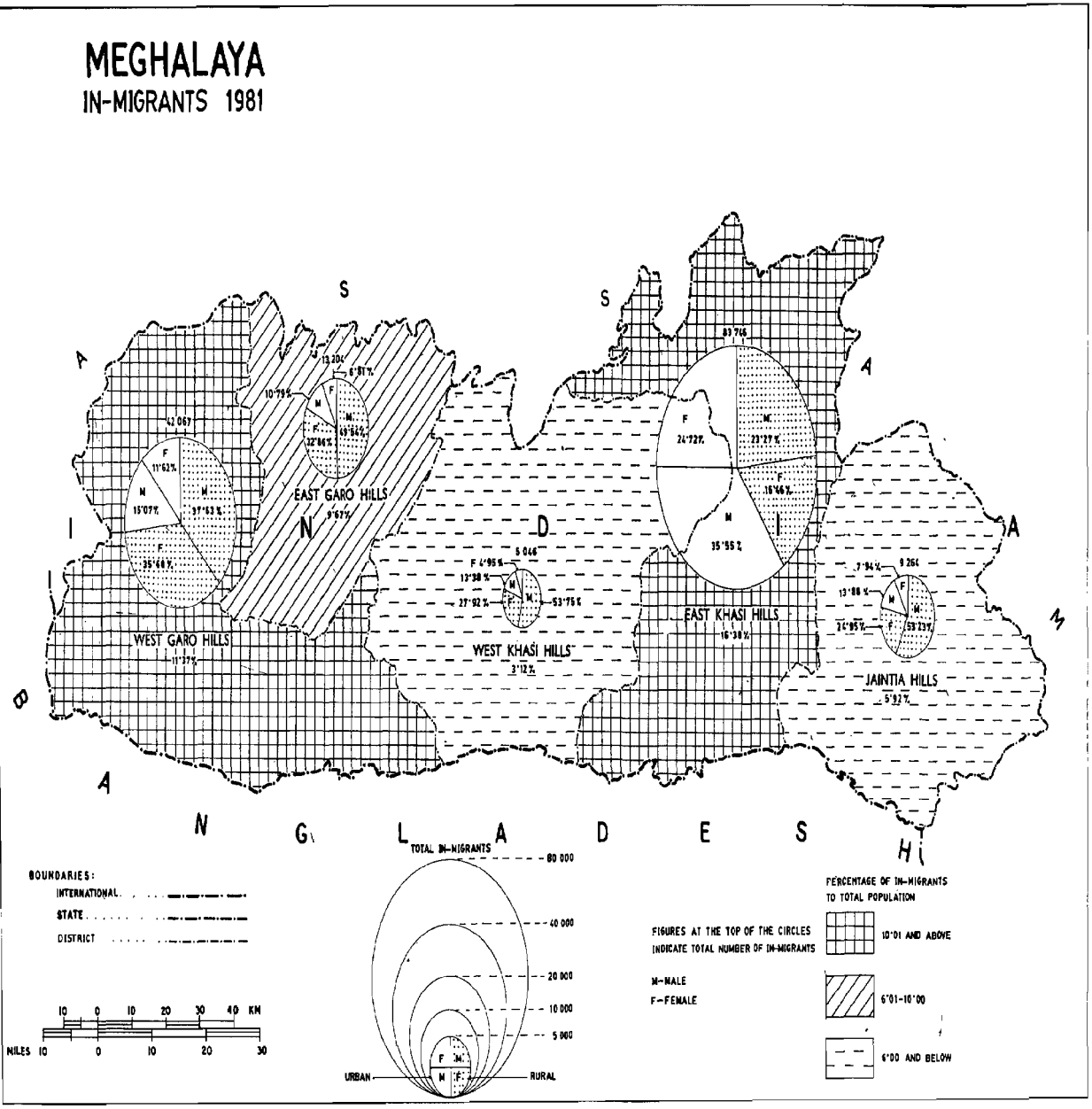

MEGHALAYA
IN-MIGRANTS 1981
EAST GARO HILLS
9·67%
WEST GARO HILLS
11·27%
WEST KHASI HILLS
3·12%
EAST KHASI HILLS
16·38%
JAINTIA HILLS
5·92%
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS
80 000
40 000
20 000
10 000
5 000
URBAN
RURAL
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF IN-MIGRANTS
M-MALE
F-FEMALE
PERCENTAGE OF IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION
10·01 AND ABOVE
6·01-10·00
6·00 AND BELOW

PLATE 34

RURAL IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION 1981

The map exhibits the proportion of rural in-migrants to total rural population in each district of the state as in 1981.

The districtwise percentage figures of rural in-migrants to total rural population have been grouped into three ranges viz 9.01 and above, 3.01-9.00 and 3.00 and below. These ranges are represented on the map by suitable hatching as explained in the lelgend of the map. Further, the size of the rural in-migrants has been shown by proportionate circle in each district. The circles are then sub-divided into three sectors representing rural to rural, urban to rural and unclassified in-migrants.

The proportion of rural in migrants to total rural population is above 9.01 per cent in the districts of East Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills. The moderate range 3.01-9.00 per cent is observed in the districts of Jaintia Hills and East Garo Hills, whereas the lowest (3.00 per cent and below) is noticed in West Khasi Hills district only.

Among the districts, the highest proportion of rural to rural in-migrants is observed in East Garo Hills (72.22 per cent) followed by West Khasi Hills (59.45 per cent), Jaintia Hills (51.98 per cent), East Khasi Hills (49.02 per cent) and west Garo Hills (47.95 per cent). On the other hand, the proportion of urban to rural in-migrants is found to be the highest in East Khasi Hills (18.65 per cent) followed by West Khasi Hills (14.92 per cent), Jaintia Hills (12.42 per cent), East Garo Hills (9.73 per cent) and West Garo Hills (4.88 per cent). The rural in-migrants under unclassified group consist of major portion of rural in-migrants in the districts of West Garo Hills (47.17 per cent) and Jaintia Hills (35.60 per cent). In the districts of East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills, the percentages of unclassified group are 32.33, 25.63 and 18.03 respectively.

The following table gives the districtwise proportion of rural in-migrants to total rural population in 1981.

District	Total rural population	Total rural In-migrants	In-migrants from			Proportion of rural In-migrants to total rural population
			Rural to rural	Urban to rural	Unclassified	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jaintia Hills	134,479	7,241	3,764	899	2,578	
		–	(51.98)	(12.42)	(35.60)	5.05
East Khasi Hills	330,614	33,255	16,303	6,203	10,749	
			(49.02)	(18.65)	(32.33)	10.06
West Khasi Hills	157,696	4,121	2,450	614	1,056	
			(59.45)	(14.92)	(25.63)	2.61
East Garo Hills	132,260	10,880	7,857	1,059	1,964	
			(72:22)	(9.73)	(18.05)	8.23
West Garo Hills	330,437	30,841	14,789	1,504	14,548	
			(47.95)	(4.88)	(47.17)	9.33

Percentage figures are shown below the absolute figures within brackets.

MEGHALAYA

RURAL IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION 1981

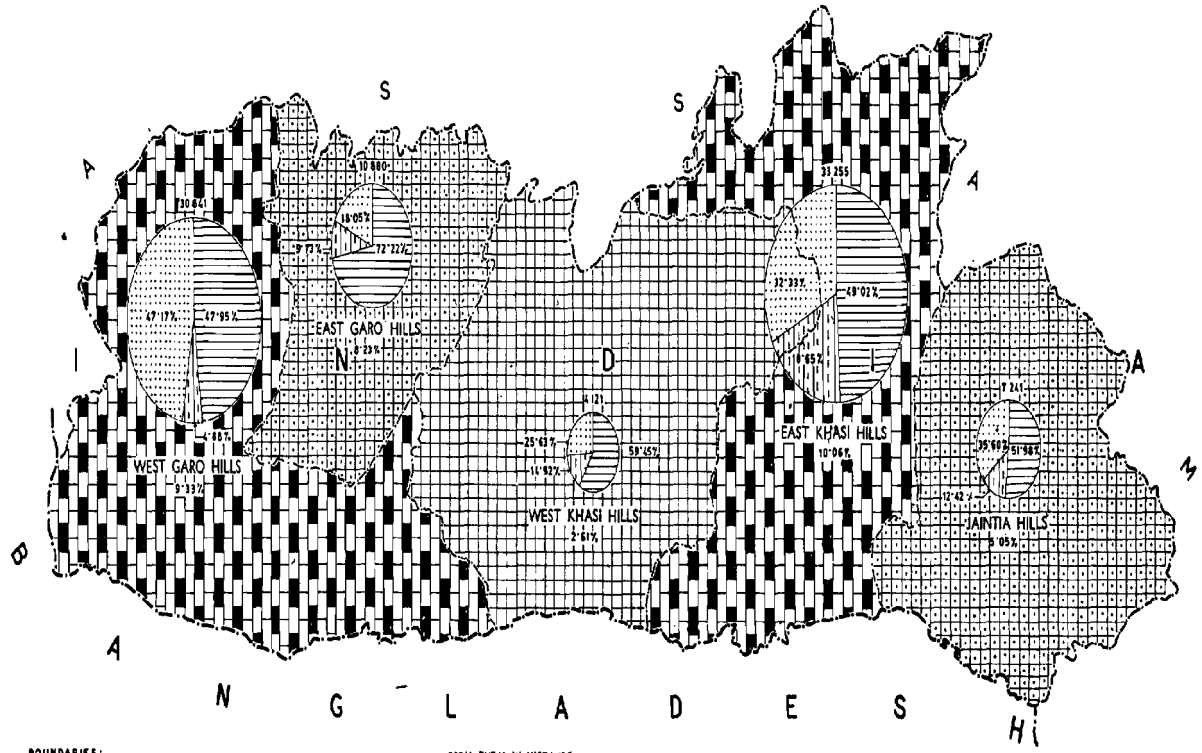


PLATE 35

URBAN IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION 1981

The map depicts the proportion of urban in-migrants to total urban population at district level of the state of Meghalaya as in 1981. It also indicates the size of urban in-migrants by urban to urban, rural to urban and unclassified in-migrants in each district.

The districtwise percentage figures of urban in-migrants to total urban population have been arranged in three ranges as per the legend of the map and these ranges are displayed on the map by means of different grades of hatching according to the values from high to low. Further, the size of urban in-migrants has been shown by inserting proportionate circles in each district and each circle is divided into three sector indicating urban to urban, rural to urban and unclassified in-migrants. The sectors are then shaded suitably to differentiate each group from the other.

In Meghalaya the urban in-migrants, constitute 22.91 per cent of the total urban population in 1981. Among the districts, East Garo Hills ranks first by recording a significantly high proportion of urban in-migrants to total urban population (54.18 per cent. The moderate proportion of urban in-migrants from 25.01 to 30.00 per cent noticed in the districts of East Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills, while a relatively low proportion (25.00 and below) is noticed in Jaintia Hills and West Khasi Hills districts. If the total number of urban in-migrants are considered at district level, it is seen that East Khasi Hills with 50,460 persons records the largest number followed by West Garo Hills (11,225), East Garo Hills (2,324), Jaintia Hills (2,021) and West Khasi Hills (925).

The proportion of urban to urban in-migrants is highest in West Khasi Hills district (42.81 per cent). It is lowest in West Garo Hills (23.44 per cent). Whereas the proportion of rural to urban in-migrants is significantly high in the East Garo Hills district (66.05 per cent) followed by West Garo Hills (52.03 per cent). The formation of Williamnagar and Nongstoin as district headquarters and subsequently as towns in 1981 makes the proportion of rural to urban in-migrants relatively high in these two district (East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills). The lowest proportion of rural to urban in-migrants to total urban in-migrants is noticed in East Khasi Hills (38.16 per cent). Among the districts, the proportion of urban in-migrants categorised as unclassified is highest in West Garo Hills (24.53 per cent). In East Khasi Hills such in-migrants account for 20.72 per cent followed by Jaintia Hills (12.13 per cent West Khasi Hills (9.41 per cent) and East Garo Hills (9.08 per cent).

The table given below indicates the districtwise proportion of urban in-migrants to total urban population 1981.

District	Total urban population	Total urban In-migrants	In-migrants from			Proportion of urban In-migrants to total urban population
			Urban to urban	Rural to urban	Unclassified	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jaintia Hills	12,923	2,021	992	784	245	
			(49.08)	(38.79)	(12.13)	15.64
East Khasi Hills	180,800	50,460	20,749	19,258	10,453	
			(41.12)	(38.16)	(20.72)	27.91
West Khasi Hills	3,880	925	396	442	87	
			(42.81)	(47.78)	(9.41)	23.84
East Garo Hills	4,290	2,324	578	1,535	211	
			(24.87)	(66.05)	(9.08)	54.18
West Garo Hills	39,440	11,225	2,631	5,840	2,754	
			(23.44)	(52.03)	(24.53)	28.46

Percentage figures are shown below the absolute figures within brackets.

MEGHALAYA

URBAN IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION

1981

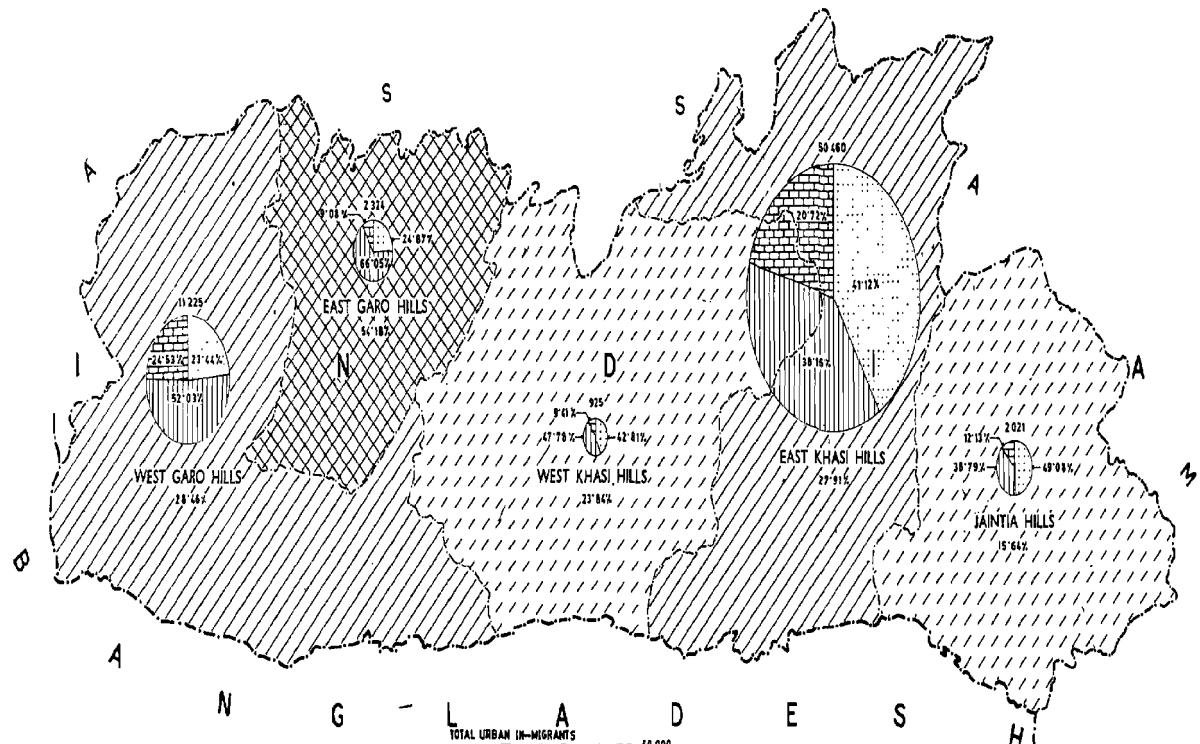


PLATE 36

INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION 1981

The map shows the inter-district migration of the state of Meghalaya as in 1981.

Circles proportionate to total gross migrants (in-migrants and out-migrants) have been drawn in each district. These circles are split-up into two segments to represent the proportion of in-migrants and out-migrants with rural and urban divisions. Further, the percentage of net-migrants (in-migrants minus out-migrants) to total population has been calculated for each district. The percentage values thus obtained are grouped into four ranges-two representing gain and another two loss as per the legend of the map. These ranges are depicted on the map by different grades of hatching in the background.

The inter-district migration is associated with those migrants who move from one district to another. The socio-economic factors like urbanization, growth of industry, mining, fertile land and agricultural development etc., are the main causes for the acceleration of this type of movement.

Additional factors like low rate of urbanization, lack of industrial development terrain etc., prevent the people to move from one district to another. It has been observed that East Khasi Hills is the only district where the percentage gain of net-migrants to total population is 1.81 per cent while it is as low as 0.27 per cent in East Garo Hills district. The district of West Khasi Hills shows a loss of net-migrants to total population (4.32 per cent) and in Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills districts the loss is below 1.00 per cent.

The following table gives the percentage of net-migrants to total population, 1981 at district level.

District	Total population 1981	Gross migrants 1981	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net-migrants	Percentage of net-migrants to total population (gain or loss)
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jaintia Hills	156,402	6,550	2,349 (35.86)	896 (13.68)	1,224 (18.69)	2,081 (31.77)	(-) 60	(- 0.04
East Khasi Hills	511,414	19,840	7,436 (37.48)	7,118 (35.88)	3,520 (17.74)	1,766 (8.90)	(+) 9,268	(+) 1.81
West Khasi Hills	161,576	11,751	1,895 (16.12)	491 (4.18)	5,465 (46.51)	3,900 (33.19)	(-) 6,979	(-) 4.32
East Garo Hills	136,550	8,606	3,311 (38.47)	1,177 (13.68)	2,411 (28.02)	1,707 (19.83)	(+) 1,370	(+) 0.27
West Garo Hills	369,877	10,827	2,282 (21.08)	1,832 (16.92)	4,653 (42.97)	2,060 (19.03)	(-) 2,599	(-) 0.70

Percentage figures are shown below the absolute figures within brackets.

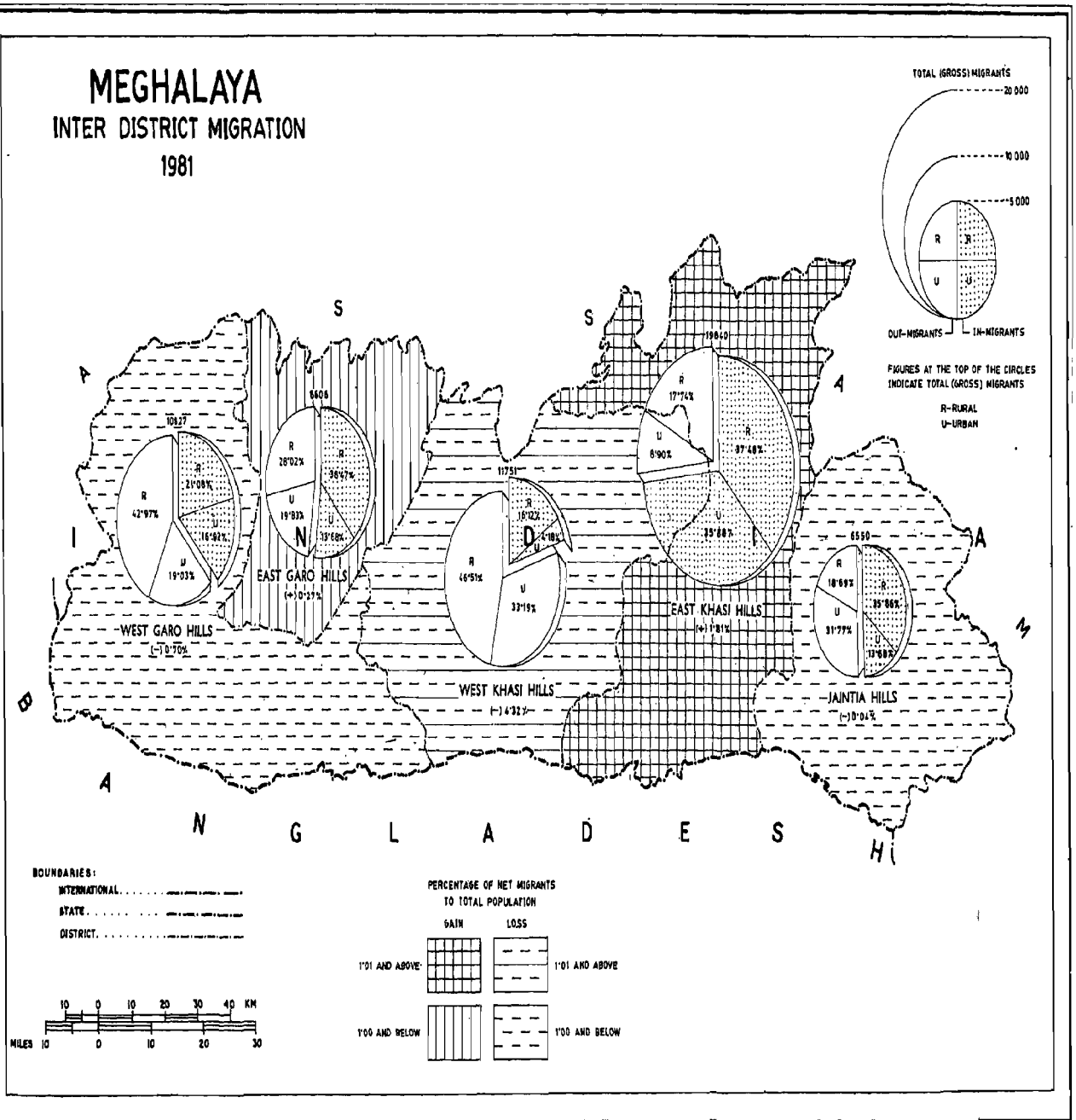

MEGHALAYA
INTER DISTRICT MIGRATION
1981
TOTAL (GROSS) MIGRANTS
20 000
10 000
5 000
OUT-MIGRANTS
IN-MIGRANTS
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL (GROSS) MIGRANTS
R-RURAL
U-URBAN
10827
R 42·97%
R 21·08%
U 16·92%
U 19·03%
WEST GARO HILLS
(-)10·70%
8606
R 28·02%
R 36·47%
U 19·83%
U 15·68%
EAST GARO HILLS
(+)0·27%
11751
R 16·12%
R 46·51%
U 33·19%
WEST KHASI HILLS
(-)4·32%
19840
R 17·74%
R 37·48%
U 8·90%
U 35·88%
EAST KHASI HILLS
(+)1·81%
6550
R 18·69%
R 35·86%
U 31·77%
U 13·68%
JAINTIA HILLS
(-)0·04%
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30
PERCENTAGE OF NET MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION
GAIN
LOSS
1·01 AND ABOVE
1·00 AND BELOW
1·01 AND ABOVE
1·00 AND BELOW

PLATE 37

INTRA-DISTRICT MIGRATION 1981

The map brings out the intra-district migration of the state of Meghalaya as in 1981.

The percentage of migrants resided elsewhere in the districts of enumeration to total migrants has been worked out for each district. The percentage figures thus obtained are grouped into three different ranges viz. 70.01 and above, 55.01-70.00 and 55.00 and below. The districts coming under each range are shaded with suitable hatching as explained in the index of the map.

The movement of people within the district of enumeration is explained in terms of intra-district migration. The factors like marriage, education, urbanisation, better amentities and fertile agricultural land etc., influence this kind of migration. In some areas this type of movement is pronounced during harvesting season when large number of agrieultural labourers are encouraged to leave their place of residence by big farmers. Intra-district migration to the tune of 70.01 per cent and above has been observed in the district of West Khasi Hills. The next range of 55.01-70.00 per cent is represented by Jaintia Hills and East Garo Hills districts, whereas in the district of East Khasi Hills the proportion of intra-district migration is relatively low (41.91 per cent).

The following statement gives the proportion of migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration to total migrants, 1981 at district level.

District	Total migrants 1981	Migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration 1981	Percentage to total migrants
1	2	3	4
Jaintia Hills	27,475	18,212	66.29
East Khasi Hills	144,105	60,390	41.91
West Khasi Hills	26,034	20,988	80.62
East Garo Hills	30,291	17,087	56.41
West Garo Hills	91,822	49,754	54.19

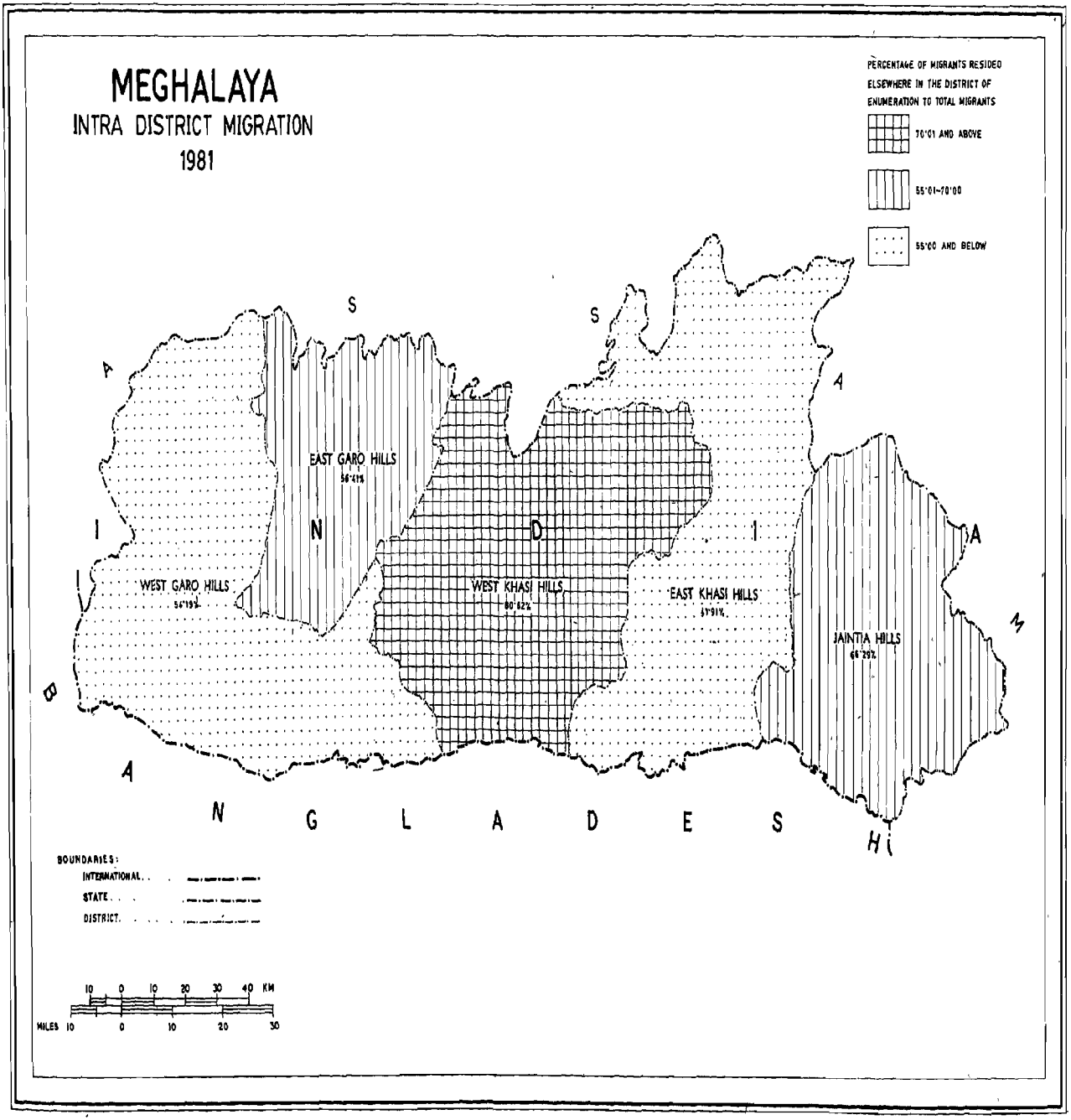

MEGHALAYA
INTRA DISTRICT MIGRATION
1981
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS RESIDED ELSEWHERE IN THE DISTRICT OF ENUMERATION TO TOTAL MIGRANTS
70·01 AND ABOVE
55·01–70·00
55·00 AND BELOW
EAST GARO HILLS
56·41%
WEST GARO HILLS
56·19%
WEST KHASI HILLS
80·62%
EAST KHASI HILLS
67·91%
JAINTIA HILLS
66·29%
BANGLADESH
INDIA
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

PLATE 38

MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS 1981

The map represents the migrants residing upto a duration of 4 years in each district of Meghalaya as in 1981.

The migrants residing upto 4 years are shown by proportionate circles in each of the districts. The circles are then divided into sectors representing rural/urban migrants with male and female divisions. In the background, hatching have been provided in each of the districts to indicate the percentage of migrants residing upto 4 years to total migrants in all duration according to the percentage range as explained in the legend of the map.

The highest proportion of migrants residing upto 4 years to total migrants (all duration) is noticed in East Garo Hills district (35.26 per cent). The district of Jaintia Hills and East Khasi Hills fall in the ragne 25.01-35.00 per cent while the lowest range of 25.00 per cent and below is noticed in West Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills districts.

The map reveals that the proportion of migrants residing upt 4 years is comparatively more in the rural areas than the urban areas. In most of the districts, the proportion of rural migrants constitute above 65.00 per cent to the total migrants. In the East Khasi Hills district the position is reversed, where 54.24 per cent of the migrants residing upto 4 years are found in urban areas. Among the rural migrants, male percentage is noticed high as compared to female in all the district. The highest proportion of male migrants residing upto 4 years is observed in Jaintia Hills (53.87 per cent) followed by West Khasi Hills (51.69 per cent), while it is lowest in East Khasi Hills (25.67 per cent). The urban migrants also show similar pattern, where male-migrants outnumbered females in most of the districts except East Garo Hills, where female migrants, account for 30.90 per cent as against 12.38 per cent for males.

The following statement gives the districtwise percentage of migrants residing upto 4 years to total migrants (all duration), 1981.

State/district	Total migrants (All duration)	Total migrants residing upto 4 years	Percentage of migrants residing up to 4 years to total migrants (All duration)	Rrual migratns residing up to 4 years		Urban migrants residing upto 4 years	
				Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MEGHALAYA	321,660	90,433	28.11	32,366 (35.79)	21,849 (24.16)	19,613 (21.69)	16,605 (18.36)
Jaintia Hills	27,659	7,706	27.86	4,151 (53.87)	1,966 (25.51)	820 (10.64)	769 (9.98)
East Khasi Hills	144,940	44,399	30.63	11,398 (25.67)	8,919 (20.09)	13,103 (29.51)	10,979 (24.73)
West Khasi Hills	26,507	5,833	22.01	3,015 (51.69)	1,570 (26.91)	767 (13.15)	481 (8.25)
East Garo Hills	30,403	10,720	35.26	5,158 (48.12)	3,313 (30.90)	1,327 (12.38)	922 (8.60)
West Garo Hills	92,151	21,778	23.63	8,646 (39.70)	6,082 (27.93)	3,596 (16.51)	3,454 (15.86)

Percentage figures are shown below the absolute figures within brackets.

MEGHALAYA

MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS

1981

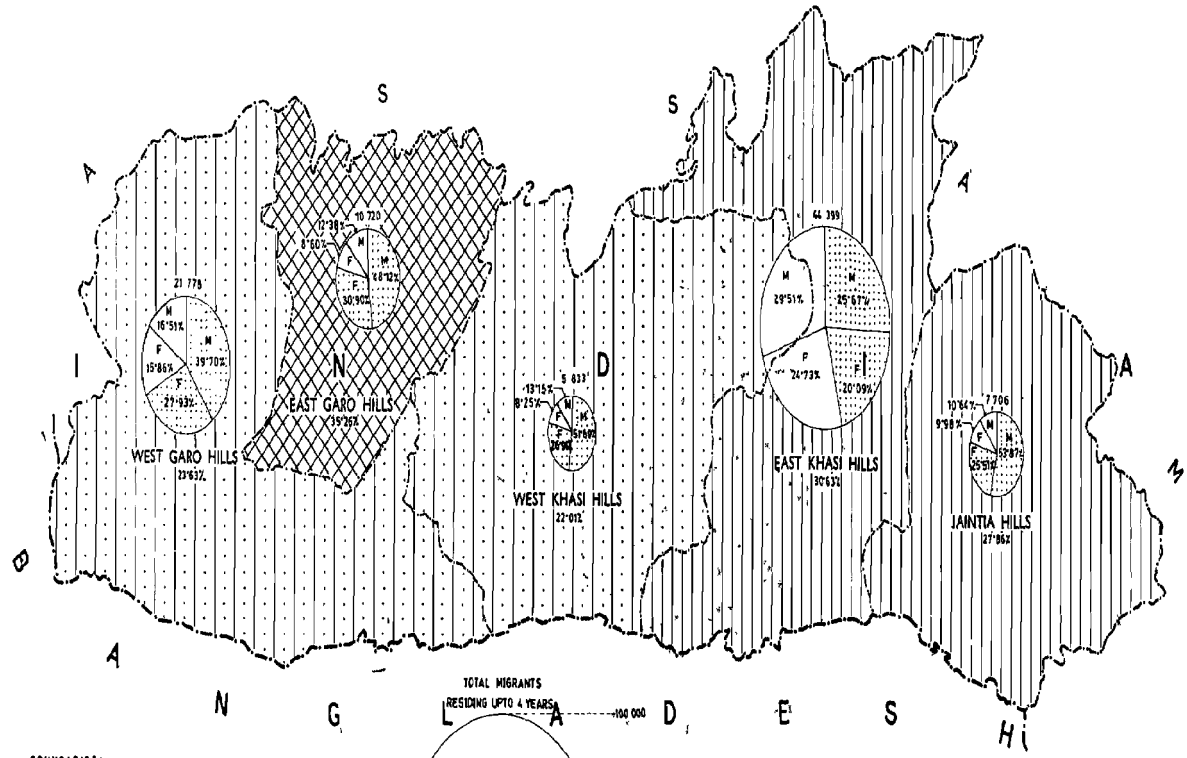


PLATE 39

MIGRANTS RESIDING 5-9 YEARS 1981

The map depicts the total migrants residing from 5 to 9 years with rural/urban and male/female break-up in each district. It also shows the proportion of migrants residing 5 to 9 years to total migrants (all duration) at district level of the state of Meghalaya as in 1981. The map has been prepared by the same cartographic method as applied for Plate No. 38.

Percentage of migrants residing 5 to 9 years to total migrants (all duration) in the highest range of 18.01 per cent and above has been noticed in Jaintia Hills and East Garo Hills districts. The migrants within the range of 16.01-18.00 per cent have been recorded in East Khasi Hills and West Khasi Hills districts whereas the lowest proportion is found in West Garo Hills district (15.37 per cent).

The rural/urban distributionof migrants residing 5 to 9 years indicates that rural areas have comparatively more migrants than the urban areas. On the other hand, in the rural and urban areas of all the district, the male migrants are more in number as compared to female migrants.

The following table shows the districtwise percentage of migrants residing 5 to 9 years to total migrants (all duration), 1981.

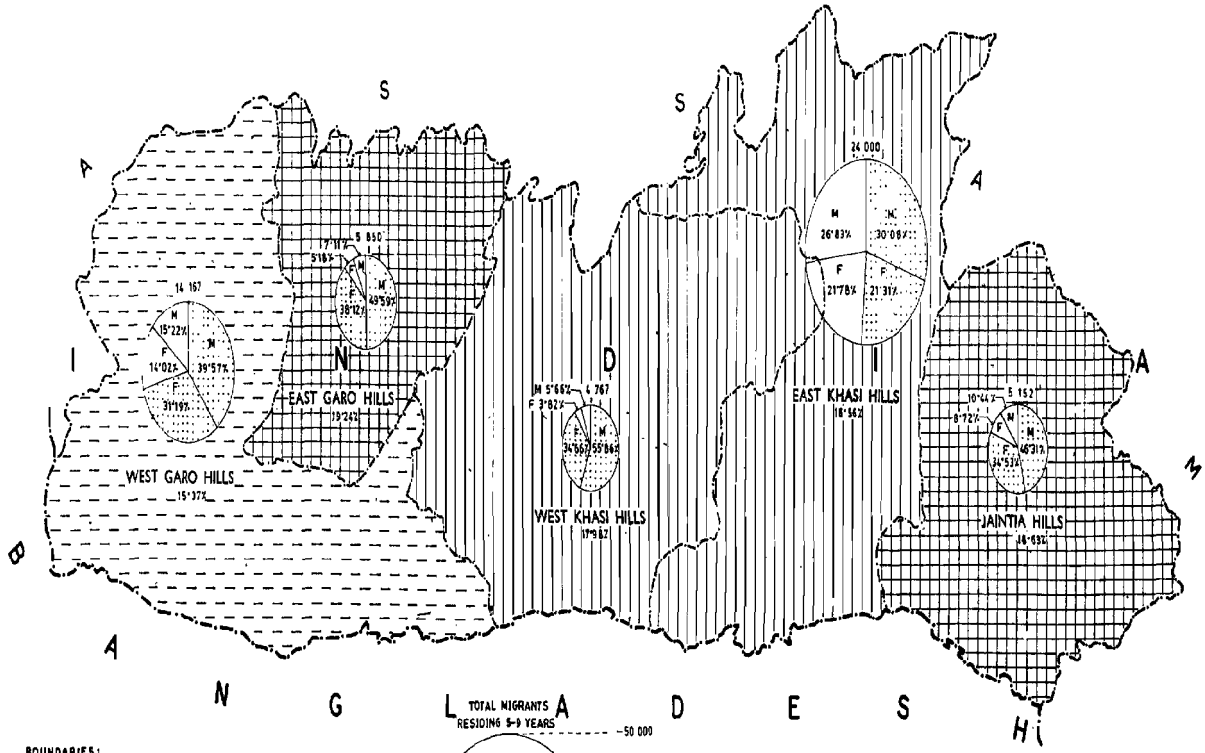
State/district	Total migrants (All duration)	Total migrants residing 5-9 years	Percentage of migrants residing 5-9 years to total migrants (All duration)	Rural migrants residing 5-9 years		Urban migrants residing 5-9 years	
				Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MEGHALAYA	321,660	53,933	16.77	20,773 (38.51)	5,576 (28.17)	9,820 (18.21)	8,148 (15.11)
Jaintia Hills	27,659	5,152	18.63	2,386 (46.31)	1,779 (34.53)	538 (10.44)	449 (8.72)
East Khasi Hills	144,940	24,000	16.56	7,218 (30.08)	5,114 (21.31)	6,441 (26.83)	5,227 (21.78)
West Khasi Hills	26,507	4,767	17.98	2,663 (55.86)	1,652 (34.66)	270 (5.66)	182 (3.82)
East Garo Hills	30,403	5,850	19.24	2,901 (49.59)	2,230 (38.12)	416 (7.11)	303 (5.18)
West Garo Hills	92,151	14,167	15.37	5,606 (39.57)	4,418 (31.19)	2,156 (15.22)	1,987 (14.02)

Percentage figures are shown below the absolute figures within brackets.

MEGHALAYA

MIGRANTS RESIDING 5-9 YEARS

1981



BOUNDARIES:

INTERNATIONAL

STATE

DISTRICT

10 0 10 20 30 40 KM

MILES 10 0 10 20 30

TOTAL MIGRANTS RESIDING 5-9 YEARS

50 000

20 000

5 000

URBAN — RURAL

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MIGRANTS RESIDING 5-9 YEARS

M - MALE

F - FEMALE

PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS RESIDING 5-9 YEARS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS (ALL DURATION)

18·01 AND ABOVE

16·01-18·00

16·00 AND BELOW

PLATE 40

MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE 1981

The map shows the proportion of migrants residing 10 years and above to total migrants (all duration) and percentage distribution of such migrants by rural/urban and males/females break-up in each of the districts of the state as in 1981. The map is prepared by same cartographic technique as used for plate no, 38.

According to 1981 census, out of the total of 321,660 migrants in the state, 138,027 or 42.91 per cent are migrants residing 10 years and above. The highest range of 45.01 per cent and above of such migrants to total migrants (all duration) has been recorded only in West Garo Hills district (48.19 per cent). The next range of 42.01-45.00 per cent covers the districts of Jaintia Hills and West Khasi Hills whereas the districts of East Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills have fallen in the lowest range of 42.00 per cent and below.

The map reveals that such migrants are mainly confined in the rural areas as rural migrants account for 71.66 per cent of the total migrants residing 10 years and above in the state. Among the district the proportion of such migrants in rural areas in as high as 98.12 per cent in East Garo Hills followed by West Khasi Hills (97.43 per cent). The district of East Khasi Hills claims the highest proportion of urban migrants under this category and figure stands at 51.45 per cent. The remaining district of the state have recorded below 30.00 per cent of urban migrants. In East Garo Hills distrcit the proportion of urban migrants is as low as 1.88 per cent.

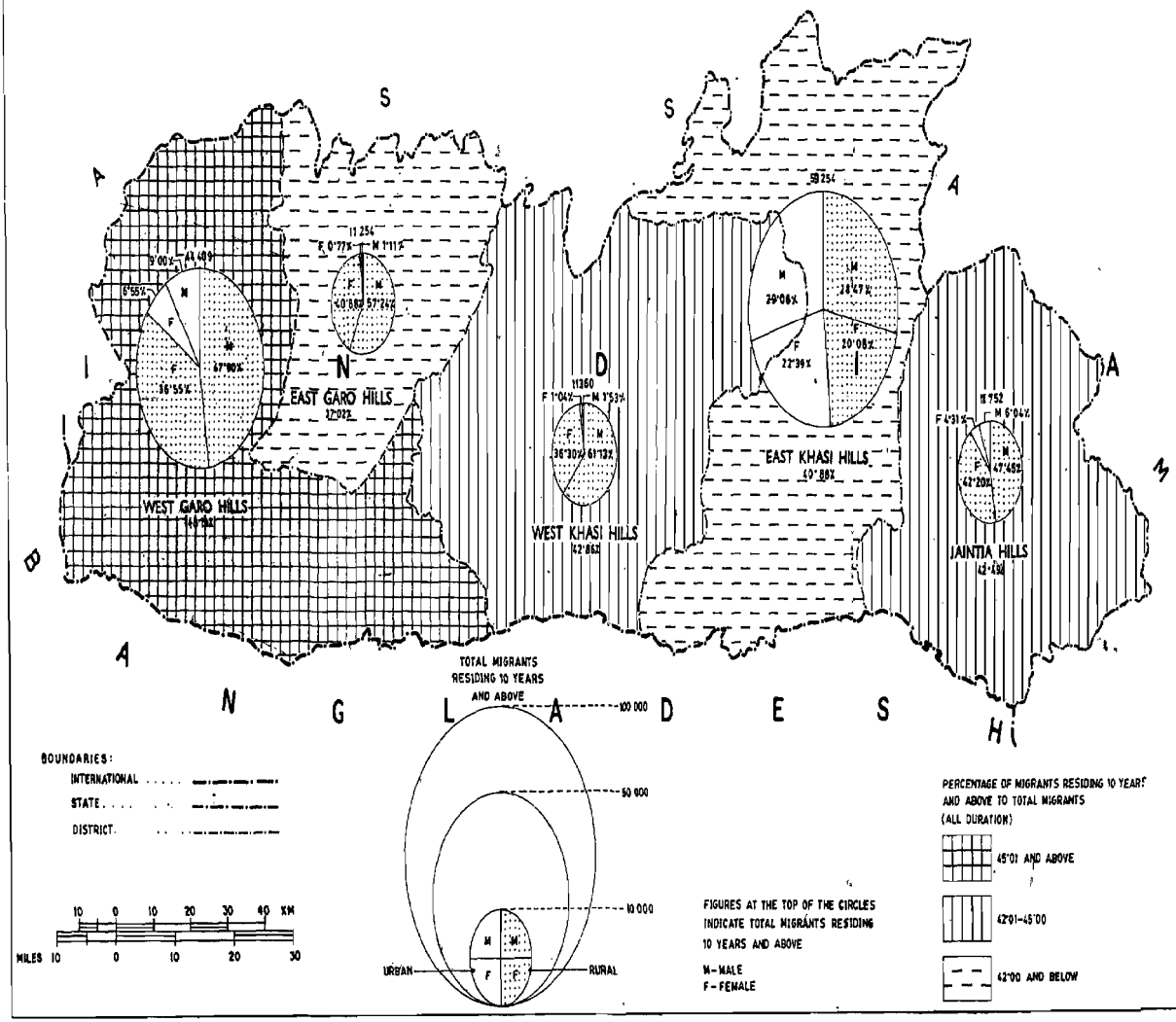
The following statement gives the percentage of migrants residing 10 years and above to total migrants (all duration) at district level, 1981.

State/district	Total migrants (All duration)	Total migrants residing 10 years and above	Percentage of total migrants residing 10 years and above to total migrants (All duration)	Rural migrants residing 10 years and above		Urban migrants residing 10 years and above	
				Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MEGHALAYA	321,660	138,027	42.91	57,101	41,811	22,227	16,888
				(41.37)	(30.29)	(16.10)	(12.24)
Jaintia Hills	27,659	11,752	42.49	5,576	4,959	710	507
				(47.45)	(42.20)	(6.04)	(4.31)
East Khasi Hills	144,940	59,254	40.88	16,870	11,898	17,218	13,268
				(28.47)	(20.08)	(29.06)	(22.39)
West Khasi Hills	26,507	11,360	42.86	6,944	4,124	174	118
				(61.13)	(36.30)	(1.53)	(1.04)
East Garo Hills	30,403	11,254	37.02	6,442	4,600	125	87
				(57.24)	(40.88)	(1.11)	(0.77)
West Garo Hills	92,151	44,409	48.19	21,271	16,232	3,999	2,907
				(47.90)	(36.55)	(9.00)	(6.55)

Percentage figures are shown below the absolute figures within brackets.

MEGHALAYA

MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE 1981



PART-III
ECONOMIC ASPECTS

THE 1981 INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

PLATE 41

MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN TOTAL POPULATION 1981

The map depicts the distribution of main workers and non-workers by age and sex at district level as prevailed in the 1981 Census.

Age pyramids are drawn for each district with horizontal bars proportionate to male main workers and non-workers on the left side and female main workers and non-workers on the right side. Each horizontal bar is divided into two parts and shaded properly to differentiate main workers from non-workers. The absolute scale for the horizontal bar is given at the bottom of the diagram.

In Meghalaya there are 580,220 main workers in 1981 of which 62.59 per cent are males and 37.41 per cent females whereas the population under non-workers is 722,378 of which male constitute 43.57 per cent and female 56.43 per cent.

The map reveals that the proportion of male population is more than the females in almost all age-groups in respect of main workers of all the districts. The main workers account for 43.43 per cent of the total population of the state. It is highest (50.07 per cent) in the West Khasi Hills district. The district of East Garo Hills claims the lowest percentage (40.09) of main workers to total population.

It has been observed that the proportion of non-workers is comparatively more than main workers in all the districts. Among the non-workers the share of male is more than the females. The district of East Khasi Hills records the highest percentage of non-workers (58.38 per cent) and the lowest figures has been noticed in West Khasi Hills.

The table given below shows the distribution of main workers and non-workers by age-groups and sex in 1981 at district level.

State/district	Males Females	TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN AGE-GROU									TOTAL NON—WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP								
		0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60+	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
MEGHALAYA	Males	22,919	40,749	41,657	49,540	43,364	43,761	60,859	35,115	25,105	260,560	28,801	11,001	3,137	1,006	627	1,016	1,337	6,902
	Females	16,250	30,477	31,548	33,727	23,597	23,059	31,790	16,862	9,706	261,307	35,342	24,498	20,455	13,060	11,137	15,059	10,359	16,050
JAINTIA	Males	3,704	6,843	6,129	5,563	4,577	4,503	6,363	3,693	2,694	31,346	1,816	523	131	58	34	71	94	745
HILLS	Females	2,194	5,385	5,006	4,464	3,345	3,181	4,480	2,660	1,523	32,977	2,901	1,717	1,089	725	614	1,069	910	2,282
EAST KHASI	Males	5,638	14,300	16,957	19,772	16,982	17,112	24,208	13,712	8,151	98,624	13,398	5,857	1,522	479	310	532	823	3,341
HILLS	Females	4,259	9,579	10,401	10,327	7,931	7,535	11,180	6,285	3,650	99,788	16,731	13,470	10,529	6,884	5,856	7,873	5,044	7,140
WEST KHASI	Males	4,221	6,266	5,494	5,826	4,526	4,781	6,429	3,877	2,962	34,131	2,224	655	177	47	31	33	62	690
HILLS	Females	3,442	5,724	5,772	5,363	3,566	3,641	4,877	2,605	1,522	32,968	2,269	1,020	835	526	427	599	597	1,403
EAST GARO	Males	1,777	3,111	3,293	5,086	4,754	4,912	6,360	3,378	2,735	27,296	3,684	1,163	429	136	93	90	107	504
HILLS	Females	1,268	2,349	2,744	3,733	2,257	2,452	2,737	1,168	612	26,688	3,994	2,195	2,198	1,272	1,091	1,365	857	1,085
WEST GARO	Males	7,579	10,229	9,784	13,293	12,524	12,453	17,499	10,455	8,563	69,163	7,679	2,803	878	286	160	290	251	1,622
HILLS	Females	5,088	7,438	7,625	9,841	6,498	6,250	8,515	4,144	2,399	68,886	9,446	6,096	5,804	3,651	3,150	4,153	2,952	4,139

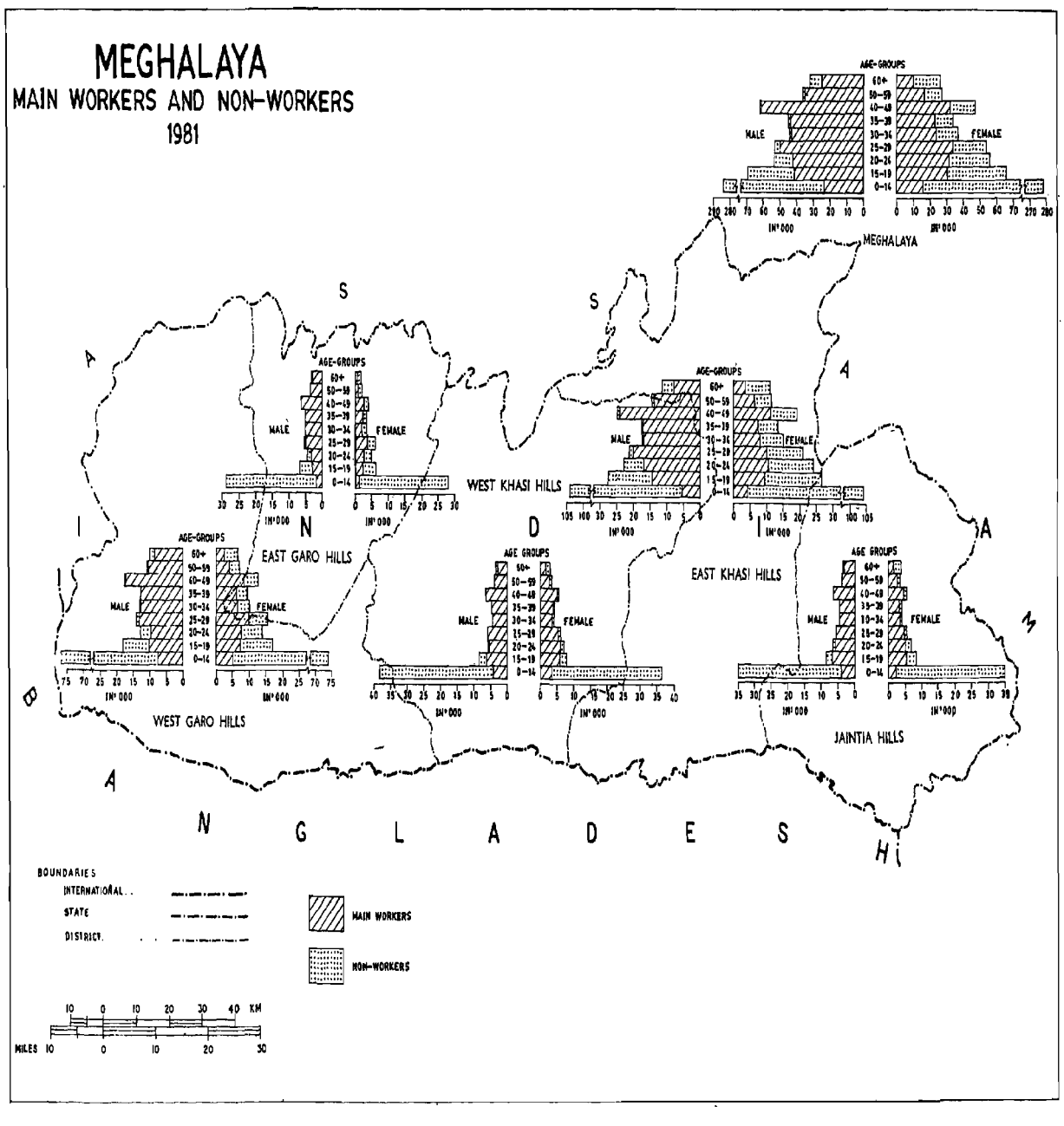

MEGHALAYA
MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
1981
AGE-GROUPS
MALE
FEMALE
IN '000
MEGHALAYA
WEST KHASI HILLS
EAST GARO HILLS
EAST KHASI HILLS
WEST GARO HILLS
JAINTIA HILLS
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MAIN WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
KM
MILES

PLATE 42

RURAL MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1981

The map shows the districtwise distribution of main workers and non-workers by age and sex in the rural areas of the state of Meghalaya in 1981.

The map has been prepared by the same cartographic technique as applied for plate no. 41.

According to the 1981 census the state of Meghalaya has a rural population of 1,094,486 of which 502,350 are main workers and 559,788 non-workers. The proportion of males and females among the rural main workers of the state accounts for 60.35 per cent and 39.65 per cent respectively. The percentage figures of male and female among the non-workers stand at 44.35 per cent and 55.65 per cent respectively. The map shows that the share of male main workers is more than female in almost all age-group, on the other hand the proportion of female population is comparatively more than male among the non-workers in all age-groups. The age-group 0-14 represents a higher proportion of non-working population.

The percentage of rural main workers to total rural population is 45.90 per cent and that of non-workers to total rural population stands at 51.14 per cent. The district of West Khasi Hills claims the highest percentage of rural main workers to total rural population which is closely followed by Jaintia Hills (50.00 per cent). The percentage of rural non-workers to total rural population is highest in East Garo Hills (53.58) and lowest in West Khasi Hills (48.52 per cent).

The following table indicates the distribution of rural main workers and non-workers by age-groups and sex in 1981 at district level.

		RURAL MAIN WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP									RURAL NON--WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP								
State/district	Males Females	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60+	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
MEGHALAYA	Males	22,263	37,430	33,798	38,806	33,987	35,232	49,788	29,430	22,460	216,460	17,679	5,380	1,653	519	382	607	692	4,652
	Females	15,626	29,006	28,921	30,418	21,028	20,952	28,872	15,315	9,001	216,828	22,762	14,292	13,007	8,335	7,221	9,790	6,991	12,041
JAINTIA	Males	3,655	6,630	5,662	4,985	4,112	4,152	5,899	3,455	2,519	28,813	1,218	311	99	46	28	57	84	671
HILLS	Females	2,122	5,243	4,756	4,178	3,117	3,006	4,234	2,541	1,460	30,362	2,171	1,260	849	593	504	880	777	2,049
EAST KHASI	Males	5,209	11,865	11,038	11,753	9,967	10,758	15,648	9,066	6,175	66,354	5,232	1,518	394	140	140	251	286	1,463
HILLS	Females	3,854	8,543	8,531	7,914	5,962	5,929	8,881	5,042	3,093	67,467	7,637	5,622	4,935	3,146	2,733	3,525	2,255	3,858
WEST KHASI	Males	4,204	6,181	5,284	5,564	4,347	4,640	6,261	3,817	2,913	33,328	2,101	620	169	43	30	33	62	676
HILLS	Females	3,434	5,678	5,681	5,288	3,512	3,593	4,812	2,578	1,500	32,164	2,107	906	759	489	407	579	581	1,375
EAST GARO	Males	1,767	3,051	3,105	4,828	4,534	4,754	6,186	3,320	2,704	26,491	3,490	1,077	374	100	67	72	91	493
HILLS	Females	1,262	2,314	2,682	3,662	2,217	2,420	2,716	1,155	602	25,863	3,787	2,015	2,047	1,216	1,050	1,315	834	1,070
WEST GARO	Males	7,428	9,703	8,709	11,676	11,028	10,929	15,793	9,682	8,150	61,474	5,638	1,834	616	189	118	194	169	1,349
HILLS	Females	4,955	7,227	7,271	9,376	6,219	6,004	8,230	3,999	2,346	60,972	7,060	4,489	4,417	2,891	2,527	3,492	2,544	3,588

MEGHALAYA

RURAL MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

1981

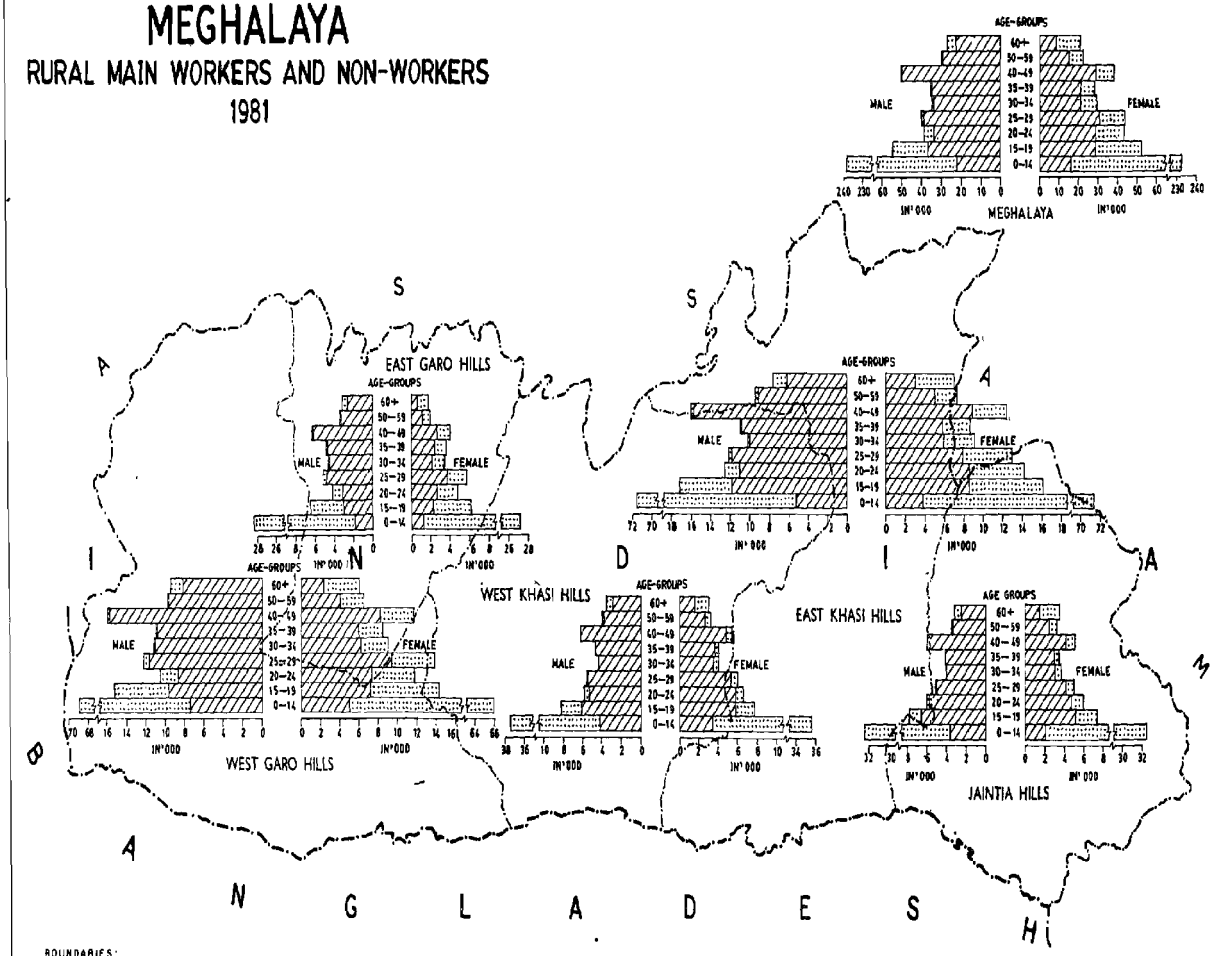


PLATE 43

URBAN MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1981

The map brings out the distribution pattern of main workers and non-workers in the urban areas at district level of the State of Meghalaya as in 1981.

The map is prepared by the same cartographic method as applied for plate no. 41.

According to the 1981 Census, the urban population of the state has been recorded as 241,333 of which 77,870 are main workers and 162,590 are non-workers. The share of males and females among the urban main workers account for 77.04 per cent and 22.96 per cent respectively and that of urban non-workers accounts for 40.89 per cent and 59.11 per cent respectively.

A glance at the map reveals that the share of male is comparatively more than female among the urban main workers in almost all age-groups.

It is further noticed that the proportion of female population is more among the total urban non-workers in all age-groups.

The percentage figures of urban main workers and non-workers to total urban population of the state are 32.27 and 67.37 respectively. The percentage figures of urban main workers and non-workers indicate that the proportion of non-workers is very high in the urban areas. The district of West Khasi Hills records the highest percentage of urban main workers to total urban population. (41.75 per cent) and on the other hand of West Garo Hills has recorded the lowest figure (29.05).

The table given below shows the districtwise distribution of urban main workers and non-workers by age-groups and sex in 1981.

		URBAN MAIN WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP									URBAN NON-WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP								
State/district	Males females	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60+	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
MEGHALAYA	Males	656	3,319	7,859	10,753	9,377	8,528	1,072	5,775	2,645	44,100	11,122	5,622	1,484	488	245	410	645	2,250
	Females	624	1,471	2,627	3,309	2,569	2,107	2,918	1,547	705	44,479	12,580	10,206	7,448	4,725	3,916	5,268	3,367	4,009
JAINITA	Males	49	213	467	577	466	351	464	237	176	2,533	598	192	32	13	6	14	10	75
HILLS	Females	73	142	250	286	228	175	247	119	63	2,615	730	458	241	135	110	189	132	232
EAST KHASI	Males	429	2,435	5,919	8,020	7,015	6,354	8,561	4,646	1,976	32,270	8,166	4,339	1,128	338	171	281	537	1,878
HILLS	Females	405	1,036	1,871	2,413	1,968	1,606	2,299	1,243	557	32,321	9,094	7,848	5,594	3,739	3,123	4,348	2,788	3,282
WEST KHASI	Males	17	85	210	262	180	141	168	60	49	802	123	35	8	4	1	-	-	14
HILLS	Females	8	47	91	75	54	48	66	27	21	804	162	114	76	36	19	20	16	29
EAST GARO	Males	10	60	188	258	221	158	173	59	32	805	194	87	55	36	26	19	16	11
HILLS	Females	6	35	62	70	40	32	21	13	10	825	207	180	151	56	41	50	23	15
WEST GARO	Males	151	526	1,074	1,617	1,496	1,524	1,706	773	413	7,690	2,041	969	262	96	42	96	82	273
HILLS	Females	133	211	354	465	279	246	286	145	53	7,914	2,386	1,607	1,387	760	623	661	407	451

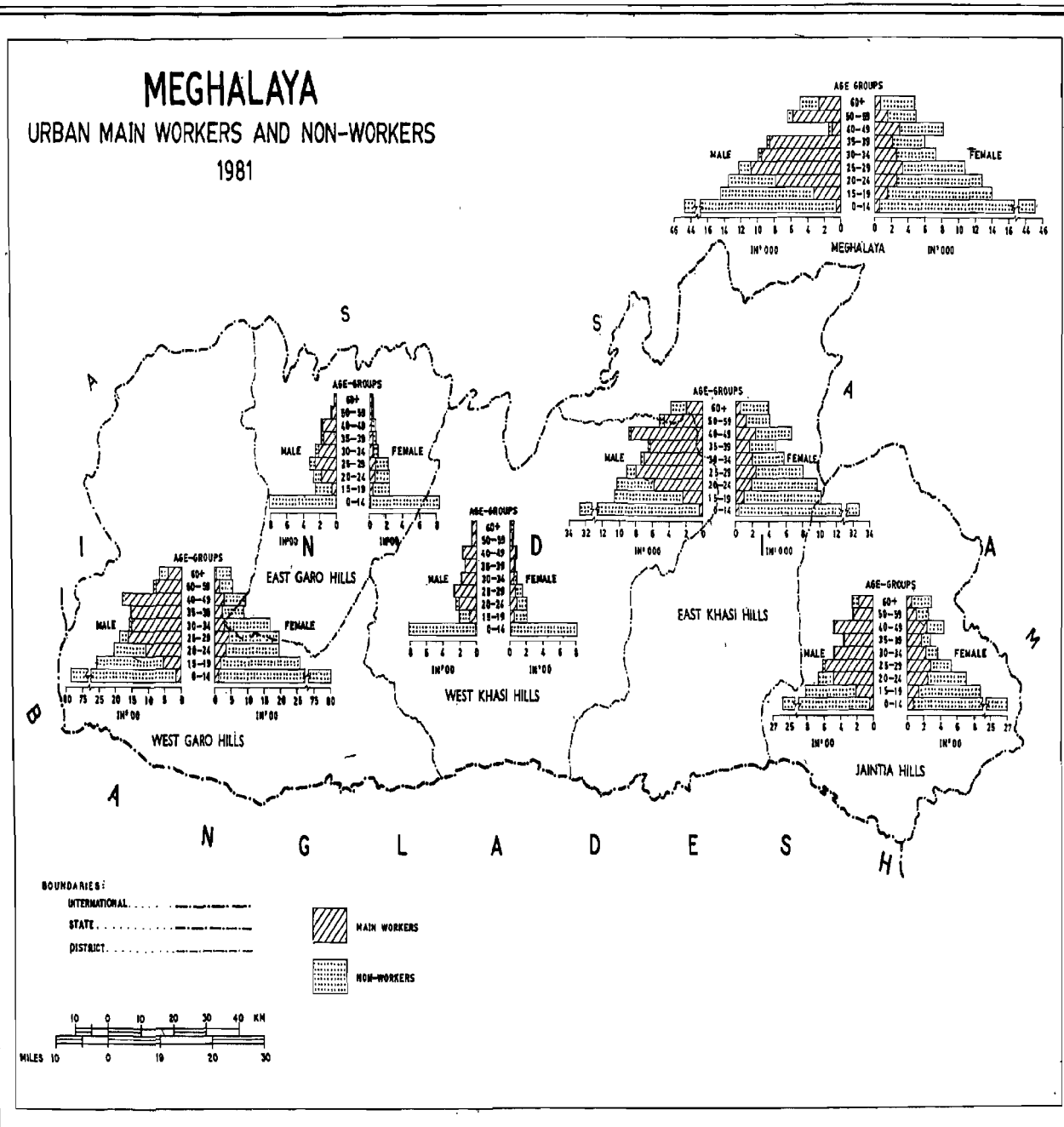

MEGHALAYA
URBAN MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
1981
AGE GROUPS
MALE
FEMALE
IN'000
MEGHALAYA
EAST GARO HILLS
WEST GARO HILLS
WEST KHASI HILLS
EAST KHASI HILLS
JAINTIA HILLS
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MAIN WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
KM
MILES

PLATE 44

MAIN WORKERS 1981

The map displays the proportion of main workers in age-group 15-59 to total population in age-group 15-59 as in 1981 at district level.

Circles proportionate to the total main workers in age-group 15-59 are drawn for each district. Each circle is then divided into two sectors to represent the rural and urban main workers in age group 15-59. The sector representing the rural main workers is shaded properly to differentiate it from urban sector. Further, the districtwise percentage figures of main workers in age group 15-59 to total population in age group 15-59 have been grouped into three ranges—one above, one nearer to and one below the state average and the districts are shaded by choropleth technique according to high to low order as shown in the legend of the map.

According to the 1981 Census, the state of Meghalaya has recorded 709,000 persons in the age-group 15-59 of which 506,105 are main workers. The proportion of total main workers to total population in the age-group 15-59 stands at 71.38 per cent.

The highest percentage of main workers is observed in the district of West Khasi Hills (86.35 per cent). The proportion of main workers to total population in the range of 67.01-85.00 per cent is found in the districts of Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills. In the districts of East Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills the proportion is 67.00 per cent and below.

The map shows that the state of Meghalaya has a comparatively higher proportion of rural main workers than that of the urban. The rural and urban break-up of the total main workers of the state accounts for 85.53 per cent and 14.47 per cent respectively. The district of West Khasi Hills has the highest proportion of rural main workers (97.80 per cent) closely followed by East Garo Hills (97.13 per cent). The lowest percentage of rural main workers to total main workers is found in East Khasi Hills (70.27 per cent).

State/district	Total population in age-group 15-59 1981	Main workers in age-group 15-59, 1981		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
MEGHALAYA	709,000	506,105	432,893	73,213
Jaintia Hills	78,625	66,192	61,970	4,222
East Khasi Hills	279,238	186,281	130,897	55,386
West Khasi Hills	79,612	68,747	67,236	1,514
East Garo Hills	73,183	48,337	46,947	1,390
West Garo Hills	198,341	136,548	125,846	10,702

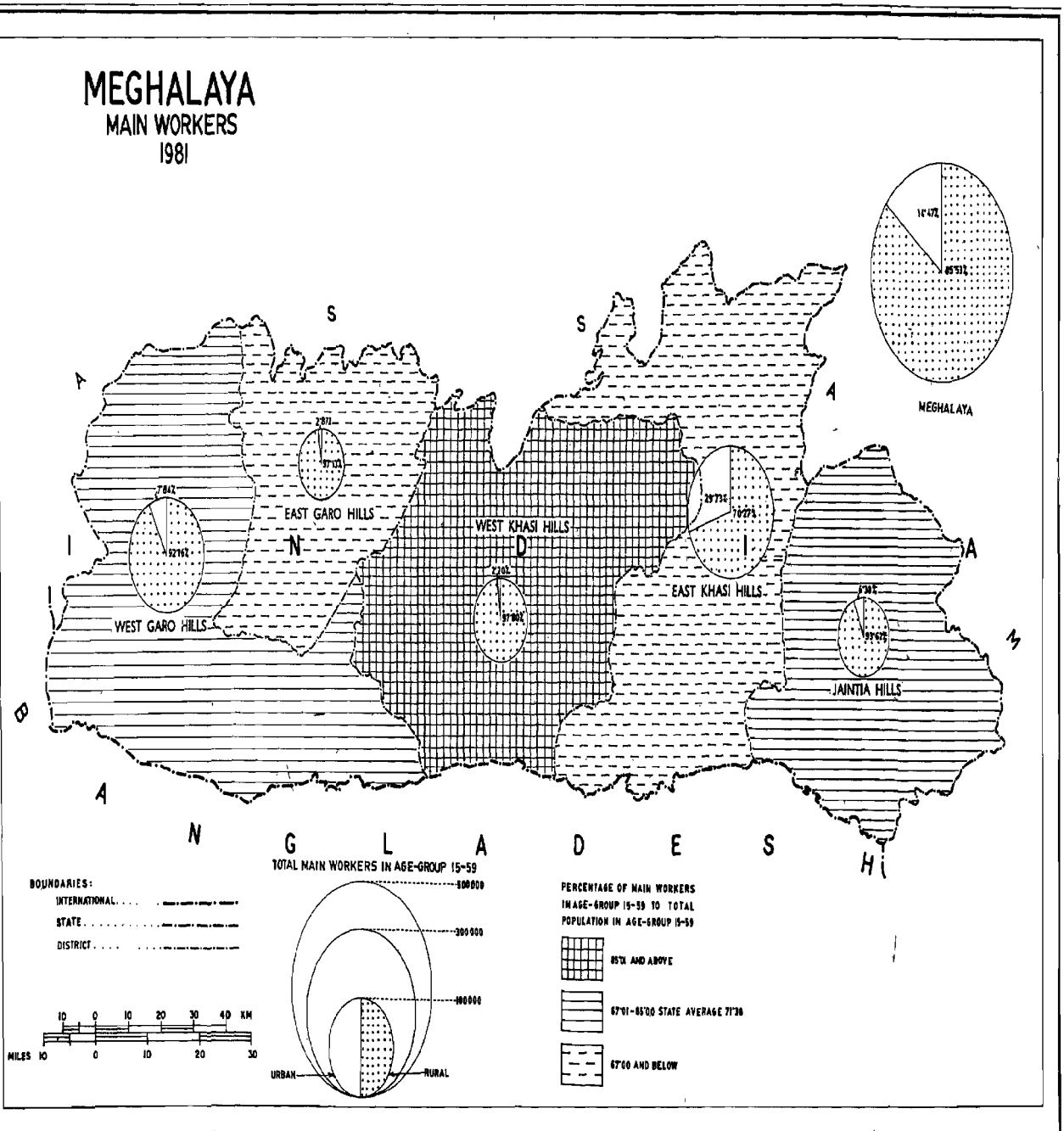

MEGHALAYA
MAIN WORKERS
1981
MEGHALAYA
EAST GARO HILLS
WEST KHASI HILLS
WEST GARO HILLS
EAST KHASI HILLS
JAINTIA HILLS
INDIA
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30
TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
500000
300000
100000
URBAN
RURAL
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
85'01 AND ABOVE
67'01-85'00 STATE AVERAGE 71'38
67'00 AND BELOW

PLATE 45

MALE MAIN WORKERS 1981

The map depicts the proportion of male main workers in age-group 15-59 to total male population in the age-group 15-59 as in the 1981 Census at district level.

The map has been prepared as per method applied for plate No. 44.

The total male population in the age-group 15-59 of the state is 365,143 of which 315,045 persons are male main workers. Thus the state average for the proportion of male main workers in the age-group 15-59 to total male population in age-group 15-59 comes to 86.28 per cent. This proportion is highest in the district of Jaintia Hills (93.12 per cent). The proportion of male main workers to total male population in the range of 85.01 to 92.00 per cent is represented by the districts of West Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills, while it is 85.00 per cent and below in East Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills districts.

The map reveals that the share of rural male main workers is comparatively more than that of urban male main workers. The state average of rural male main workers in age-group 15-59 to total rural male population in age-group 15-59 stands at 82.01 per cent. The percentage share of rural male main workers is highest in the district of West Khasi Hills (97.03 per cent), while it is lowest in East Khasi Hills (65.09 per cent).

State/district	Total male population in age-group 15-59, 1981	Male main workers in age-group 15-59, 1981		
		Total	Rrual	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
MEGHALAYA	365,143	315,045	258,381	56,665
Jaintia Hills	40,455	37,671	34,895	2,775
East Khasi Hills	146,461	123,043	80,095	42,950
West Khasi Hills	40,605	37,199	36,094	1,106
East Garo Hills	37,460	30,894	29,781	1,117
West Garo Hills	100,164	86,237	77,520	8,716

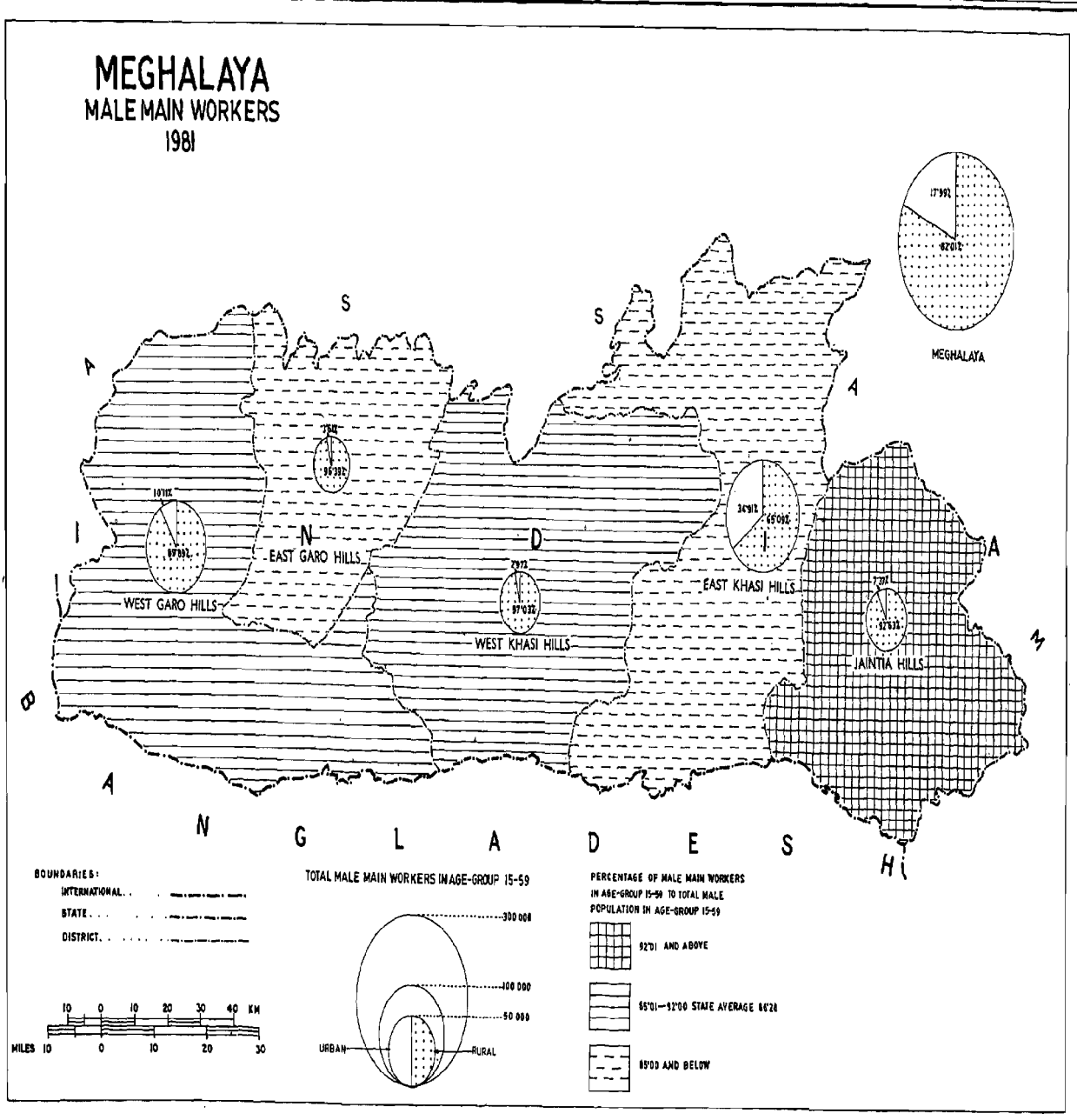

MEGHALAYA
MALE MAIN WORKERS
1981
MEGHALAYA
WEST GARO HILLS
EAST GARO HILLS
WEST KHASI HILLS
EAST KHASI HILLS
JAINTIA HILLS
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30
TOTAL MALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
300 000
100 000
50 000
URBAN
RURAL
PERCENTAGE OF MALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
92·01 AND ABOVE
85·01—92·00 STATE AVERAGE 86·28
85·00 AND BELOW

PLATE 46

FEMALE MAIN WORKERS 1981

The map brings out the districtwise proportion of female main workers to total female population in the age-group 15-59 as in 1981.

This map has been prepared as per the cartographic method applied for plate No. 44.

According to the 1981 Census, the total female population in age-group 15-59 of the state is 343,857 of which 191,060 or 55.56 per cent are female main workers in the age-group 15-59. The highest percentage share of female main workers in age-group 15-59 to total female population in age-group 15-59 is noticed in the West Khasi Hills district (80.88 per cent) while the percentage range between 50.01-80.00 is confined in the districts of Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills. The districts of East Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills have the lowest percentage range of 50.00 per cent and below.

A glance at the map reveals that the percentage share of rural female main workers in age-group 15-59 is significantly more than that of urban female main workers. The proportion of rural female main workers is highest (98.71 per cent) in the district of West Khasi Hills which is closely followed by West Garo Hills (98.43 per cent). This figure is lowest in the district of East Khasi Hills (80.33 per cent).

State/district	Total female population in age-group 15-59, 1981	Female main workers in age-group 15-59, 1981		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
MEGHALAYA	343,857	191,060	174,512	16,548
Jaintia Hills	38,170	28,521	27,075	1,447
East Khasi Hills	132,777	63,238	50,802	12,436
West Khasi Hills	39,007	31,548	31,142	408
East Garo Hills	35,723	17,440	17,166	273
West Garo Hills	98,177	50,311	48,326	1,986

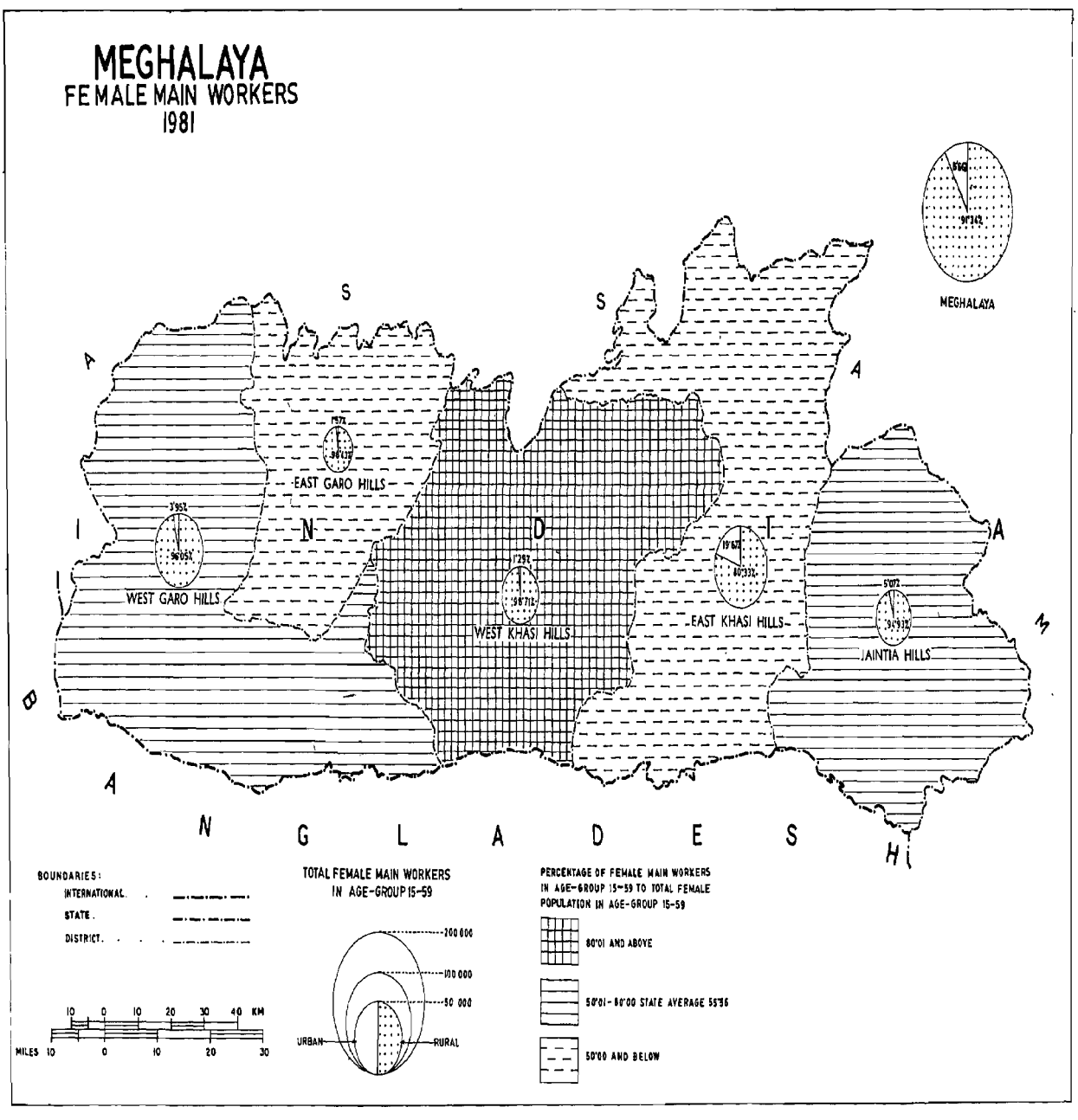

MEGHALAYA
FEMALE MAIN WORKERS
1981
MEGHALAYA
EAST GARO HILLS
WEST GARO HILLS
WEST KHASI HILLS
EAST KHASI HILLS
JAINTIA HILLS
INDIA
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30
TOTAL FEMALE MAIN WORKERS
IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
200 000
100 000
50 000
URBAN
RURAL
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE MAIN WORKERS
IN AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL FEMALE
POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
80·01 AND ABOVE
50·01 - 80·00 STATE AVERAGE 55·36
50·00 AND BELOW

PLATE 47

MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

The map represents the industrial structure of male and female main workers at district level as in 1981.

The nine industrial categories of the main workers as per the 1981 Census are I Cultivators, II Agricultural labourers, III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation orchards and allied activities, IV Mining and quarrying, V. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (a) household industry (b) other then household industry, VI Constructions, VII Trade and commerce, VIII Transport, storage and communications, IX Other services. The size of main workers engaged in the nine industrial categories are shown on the map by pyramids. Horizontal bars proportionate to the total main workers engaged in each categories are drawn in either side of the two vertical lines for males and females respectively. The roman figures inserted between the two vertical lines indicate the industrial categories. The bars on the left side indicate the number of male main workers engaged in various categories and those on the right side shows the female main workers. Nine industrial categories are then grouped into primary, secondary and tertiary activities and three different hatching pattern have been used to differentiate one group from another as per the legend of the map. The scales are given both in absolute and percentage figures respectively at the top and bottom of the diagrams.

In Meghalaya the total number of main workers as recorded in the 1981 Census is 580,220 of which 62.59 per cent constitutes males and 37.41 per cent females. This indicates that the male participation to main workers is significantly more than the female.

A glance over the map reveals that a large number of persons are engaged in primary activities followed by tertiary and secondary activities. The agrarian economy of the state is mainly responsibile for the higher proportion of population to be engaged in primary sector. The share of persons engaged in the primary sector is as high as 79.80 per cent of the total main workers of the state. Among the primary workers, the proportion of cultivators is much higher than the agricultural labourers, plantation and orchards etc. The district of West Khasi Hills claims the highest percentage of main workers under primary activities (94.90 per cent) among the districts whereas it is lowest in the East Khasi Hills district (63.40 per cent).

The main workers under the secondary activities account for only 7.40 per cent of the total main workers in Meghalaya. It indicates that the economy of the state is not influenced by the industrial activities. The proportion of secondary workers to total main workers is highest in East Khasi Hills (7.42 per cent) and lowest in West Khasi Hills (1.2 per cent).

The share under tertiary activities in the state account for over 16.00 per cent of the state's total main workers and is next to primary sector with regard to the size of main workers. The percentage of tertiary workers to total main workers is highest in East Khasi Hills (29.19 per cent). The high percentage is mainly due to the location of the state capital, concentration of educational, commercial and other institutions in the district. Nearly 75.00 per cent of the main workers in the tertiary sector are engaged in services.

The table given below shows the percentage distribution of male and female main workers classified by industrial categories in 1981.

State/district	MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES																	
	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
MEGHALAYA	36.19	26.37	5.90	4.08	4.19	2.34	0.57	0.12	1.88	0.59	1.58	0.16	2.57	0.95	1.13	0.09	8.87	2.70
Jaintia Hills	37.05	29.29	5.36	6.11	4.41	2.04	1.92	0.29	1.24	0.63	1.08	0.20	0.93	0.92	0.46	0.01	5.31	2.75
East Khasi Hills	20.76	15.09	7.27	4.62	9.01	5.68	0.77	0.19	3.54	1.07	2.56	0.25	4.48	2.05	2.46	0.23	14.95	5.02
West Khasi Hills	46.93	41.99	3.16	2.06	0.43	0.10	0.20	0.005	0.30	0.13	0.73	0.08	0.25	0.15	0.16	0.005	2.71	0.62
East Garo Hills	50.47	31.11	4.27	2.79	1.28	0.06	0.10	0.06	0.99	0.36	0.96	0.03	1.69	0.08	0.22	0.02	4.72	0.79
West Garo Hills	45.53	30.12	6.32	3.87	0.74	0.05	0.02	0.01	1.15	0.27	1.19	0.13	2.34	0.24	0.54	0.03	6.10	1.37

MEGHALAYA

MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

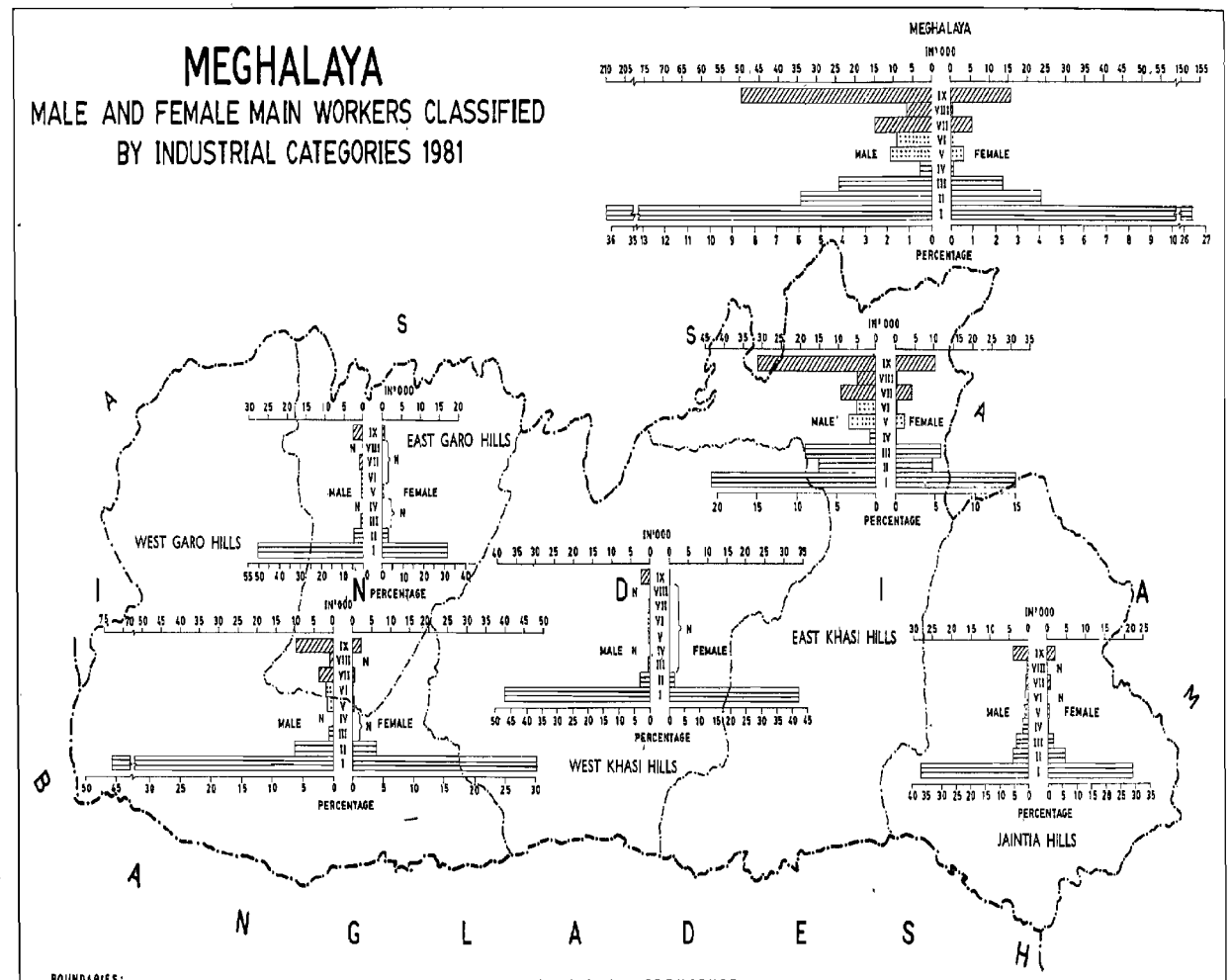


PLATE 48

URBAN MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

The map exhibits the districtwise industrial structure of male and female main workers in the urban areas of the state of Meghalaya in 1981.

The map has been prepared by same cartographic technique as applied for plate No.47.

According to the 1981 Census the total urban main workers of the state are 77,870 of which 77.04 per cent are males and 22.96 per cent females. The map reveals that female participation rate is significantly less than the males in all the industrial categories. The proportion of persons engaged in primary activities is quite low in the urban areas. In the state as a whole, the percentage of urban main workers in primary activity to total urban main workers is only 9.86 per cent. It is highest in West Khasi Hills (39.3 per cent) and lowest in Jaintia Hills (4.55 per cent).

The persons under the secondary activities constitute 17.75 per cent of the total main workers in the urban areas of the state. The highest percentage of secondary workers is observed in Jaintia Hills district (27.90 per cent). Among the secondary workers, the proportion of persons engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs is slightly higher than those engaged in constructions in the state as well as in the districts of the Jaintia Hills and East Khasi Hills while it is lower in the districts of West Khasi Hills, East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills.

The tertiary sector has supported the largest number of persons in the urban areas followed by secondary sector. In the state as a whole about 72.00 per cent of total urban main workers is found in tertiary activities. Nearly 48.00 per cent of the main workers in this sector are engaged in other services. The proportion of tertiary workers is highest in the East Khasi Hills district accounting for about 75.00 per cent of the total urban main workers of the district.

The following statement indicates the percentage distribution of urban male and female main workers by industrial categories in 1981.

URBAN MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

State/district	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
MEGHALAYA	1.77	1.23	1.78	0.86	2.92	0.39	0.68	0.23	8.50	1.17	7.18	0.90	12.70	4.63	6.25	0.51	35.18	13.04
Jaintia Hills	0.74	0.26	0.65	0.24	2.03	0.52	0.09	0.02	13.57	3.58	8.60	2.16	7.18	6.59	2.58	0.02	30.01	21.15
East Khasi Hills	1.00	0.46	1.47	0.65	2.70	0.38	0.86	0.28	8.83	1.12	6.58	0.70	13.16	5.05	6.86	0.60	35.73	13.55
West Khasi Hills	14.61	15.35	3.48	1.43	4.16	0.25	-	-	6.03	0.93	8.45	0.87	4.79	2.30	1.37	-	29.96	6.03
East Garo Hills	7.44	7.31	8.82	7.31	7.86	0.48	-	-	4.20	0.41	10.75	0.55	8.41	0.28	1.03	-	31.50	3.65
West Garo Hills	3.60	2.84	2.68	1.27	3.61	0.40	0.18	0.12	5.64	0.62	9.05	1.46	14.78	2.54	5.89	0.38	35.60	9.35

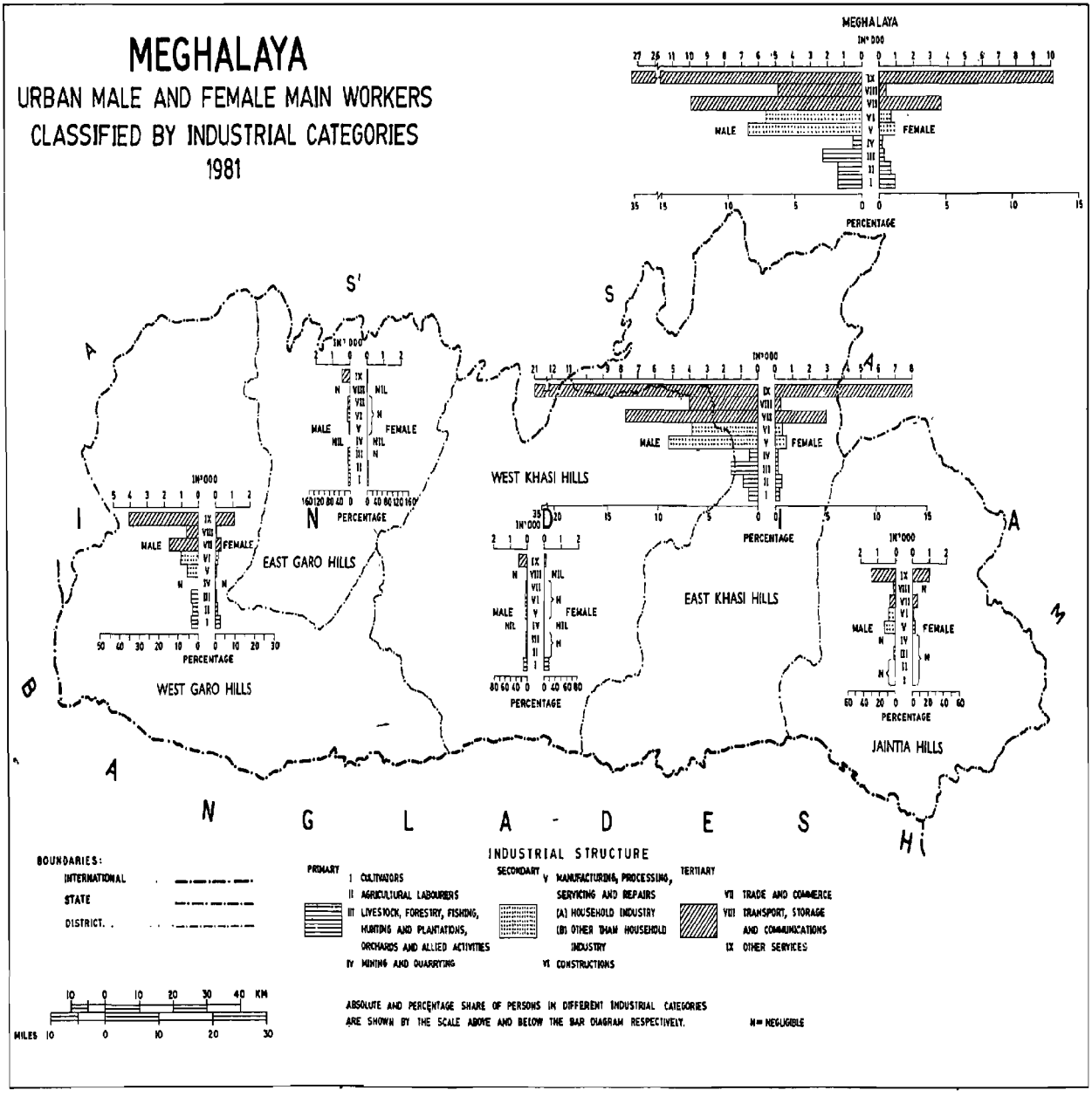

MEGHALAYA
URBAN MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS
CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES
1981
MEGHALAYA
IN'000
MALE
FEMALE
PERCENTAGE
WEST KHASI HILLS
EAST GARO HILLS
WEST GARO HILLS
EAST KHASI HILLS
JAINTIA HILLS
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE
PRIMARY
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV MINING AND QUARRYING
SECONDARY
V MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS
(A) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(B) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTIONS
TERTIARY
VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
ABSOLUTE AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF PERSONS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES ARE SHOWN BY THE SCALE ABOVE AND BELOW THE BAR DIAGRAM RESPECTIVELY.
N= NEGLIGIBLE
MILES
KM

PLATE 49

RURAL MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

The map depicts the districtwise industrial structure of male and female main workers for rural areas as in 1981.

The cartographic method for preparation of this map is the same as for plate no. 47.

There are 5.02 lakh main workers in rural areas of Meghalaya in 1981 of which males constitute 60.35 per cent and females 39.65 per cent. It is observed that persons engaged in primary activities account for 90.6 per cent of the total main workers in the rural areas of the state. In this sector of economy, the cultivators (category-I) alone claims the highest proportion (71.8 per cent) of which males are 41.53 per cent and females 30.27 per cent. The map reveals that the district of West Khasi Hills has the highest proportion of main workers under primary activities where the percentage of primary workers is 96.01 per cent. It is followed by the district of West Garo Hills where the share of primary workers is found to be as high as 92.2 per cent. The very high percentage of primary workers shows that the economy of the state is agrarian in nature.

The secondary sector of economy is not developed in the rural areas of Meghalaya as it accounts for only 2.1 per cent of the total rural main workers of the state. The proportion of persons engaged in secondary activities is highest in East Khasi Hills (3.56 per cent) and lowest in West Khasi Hills (0.93 per cent).

The tertiary sector constitutes 7.28 per cent of the total main workers in the rural areas of the state. In the tertiary activities, other services (category IX) accounts for the highest proportion (5.63 per cent) of the rural main workers.

In all the three sectors of the economy the male participation is more than the female. The participation of female is very low in the tertiary sector (1.51 per cent).

The table given below shows the percentage distribution of rural male and female main workers by industrial categories in 1981 at district level.

RURAL MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

State/district	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
MEGHALAYA	41.53	30.27	6.54	4.58	4.39	2.64	0.55	0.10	0.86	0.50	0.71	0.05	0.99	0.38	0.34	0.03	4.44	1.10
Jaintia Hills	39.37	31.14	5.66	6.49	4.56	2.14	2.03	0.31	0.45	0.44	0.60	0.08	0.53	0.56	0.33	0.01	3.73	1.58
East Khasi Hills	28.54	20.85	9.55	6.19	11.49	7.77	0.73	0.16	1.45	1.05	0.98	0.08	1.07	0.86	0.73	0.08	6.77	1.67
West Khasi Hills	47.58	42.53	3.15	2.08	0.35	0.10	0.21	0.005	0.19	0.11	0.57	0.06	0.15	0.11	0.13	0.005	2.16	0.51
East Garo Hills	51.64	31.75	4.15	2.67	1.10	0.05	0.11	0.07	0.90	0.35	0.70	0.02	1.51	0.08	0.20	0.02	3.99	0.71
West Garo Hills	48.76	32.22	6.60	4.07	0.51	0.02	0.01	–	0.80	0.24	0.58	0.03	1.38	0.06	0.13	0.003	3.82	0.76

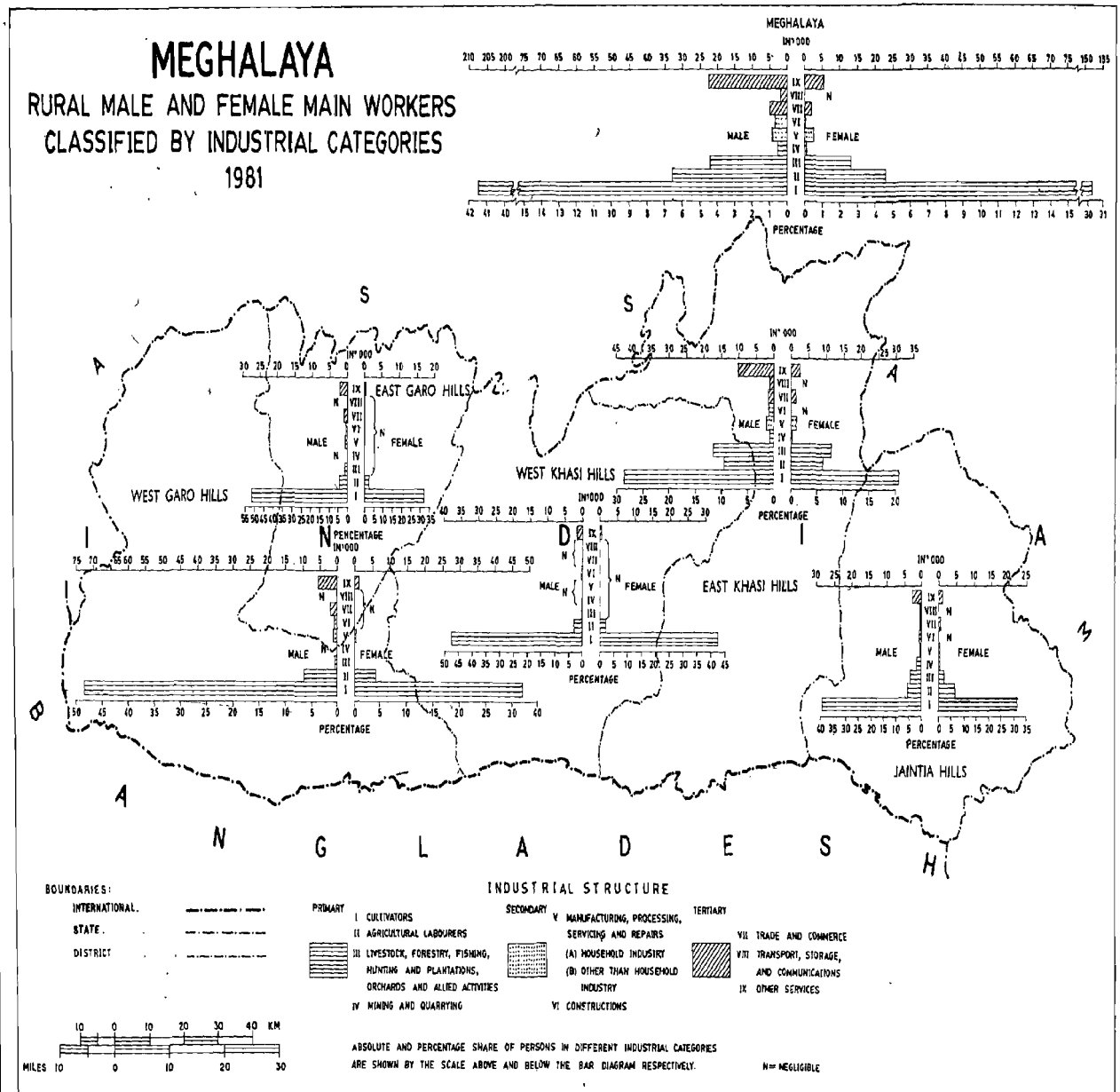

MEGHALAYA
RURAL MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS
CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES
1981
MEGHALAYA
IN'000
MALE
FEMALE
PERCENTAGE
EAST GARO HILLS
WEST GARO HILLS
WEST KHASI HILLS
EAST KHASI HILLS
JAINTIA HILLS
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE
PRIMARY
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV MINING AND QUARRYING
SECONDARY
V MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS
(A) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(B) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTIONS
TERTIARY
VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE, AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30
ABSOLUTE AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF PERSONS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES ARE SHOWN BY THE SCALE ABOVE AND BELOW THE BAR DIAGRAM RESPECTIVELY.
N= NEGLIGIBLE

PLATE 50

MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS 1981

The map brings out districtwise distribution of main workers with their educational levels in 1981.

For the preparation of this map, the educational levels for both rural and urban main workers are grouped into five broad categories as given below:

1. Primary and middle.
2. Matriculation/secondary, Higher secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University, Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.
3. Graduate degree, other than technical degree, post-graduate degree, other than technical degree and technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree.
4. Literates (without educational levels).
5. Illiterates.

The percentages of each of the above categories to total main workers are calculated districtwise separately for the rural and urban areas. Two half adjusted circles proportionate to total rural/urban main workers have been drawn in each district. The half circle on the left side indicates rural main workers and that on right side indicates urban main workers. The half circles indicating the rural and urban main workers are divided into five sectors according to the percentage share of each group. The sectors are then shaded suitably to make them distinct from each other as per the legend of the map.

The map reveals that the proportion of main workers is significantly high in the rural areas than in the urban areas. The total population under main workers is 580,220 of which rural main workers account for 86.58 per cent and urban main workers 13.42 per cent. It is, therefore, clear that the main workers are mainly confined in the rural areas of the state. It is observed that 69.52 per cent of the rural main workers of Meghalaya are illiterates. The proportion of illiterates is highest in Jaintia Hills (78.83 per cent) followed by West Garo Hills (75.76 per cent).

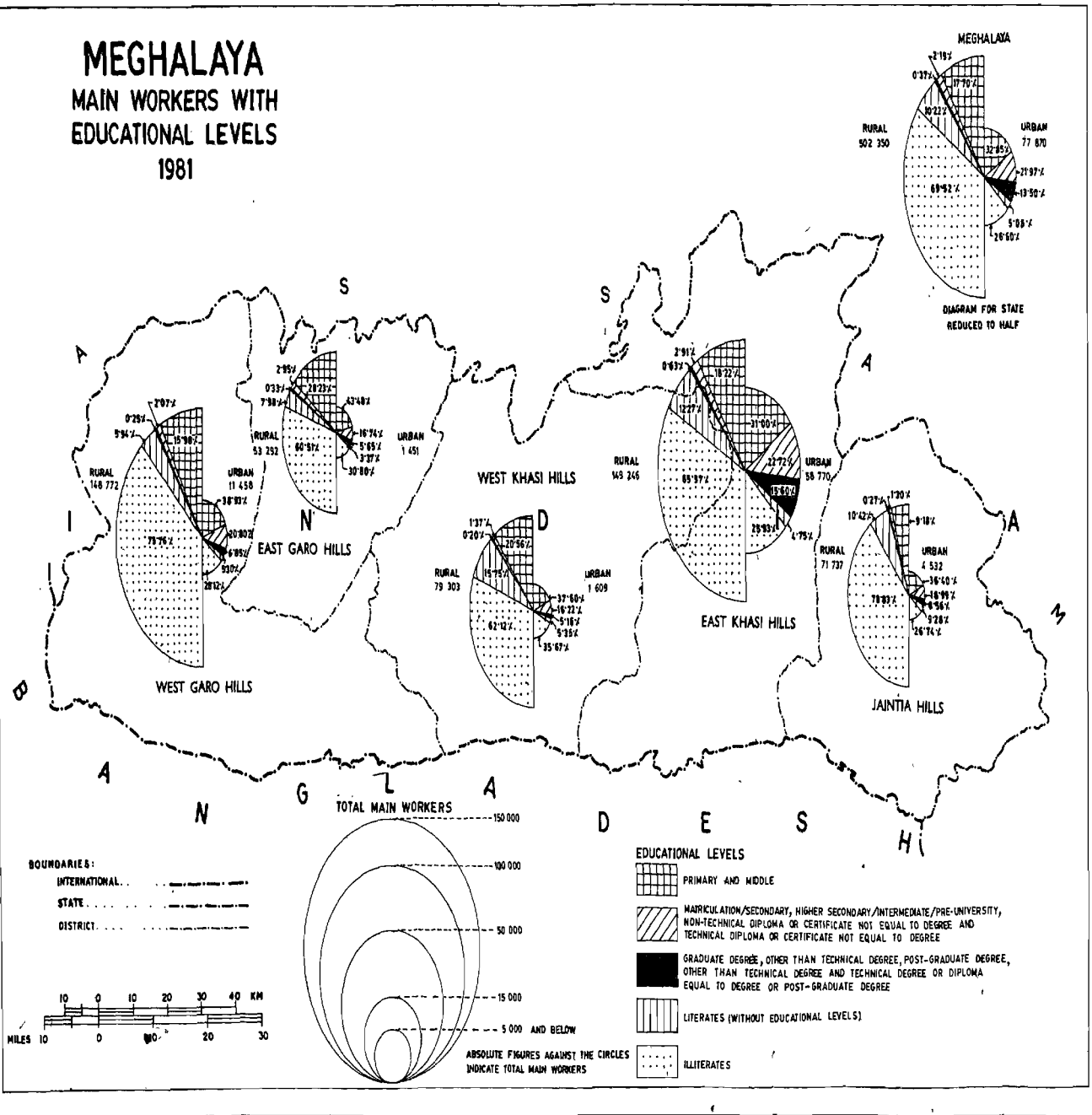
The proportion of primary and middle standard main workers is highest among literate main workers. This figure in the rural areas stands at 17.7 per cent for the state as a whole. The proportion of primary and middle standard is highest in East Garo Hills. The next predominant level of education in the rural areas is matric, higher secondary and non-technical and technical diploma or certificate below degree level which account for 10.22 per cent of the total rural main workers. The share of graduate or post-graudate level degree is quite low in the rural areas of Meghlaya which constitutes only 0.37 per cent. The literates without educatonal level claim 10.22 per cent of the total rural main workers of the state.

The urban area of Meghalaya shows a comparatively better picture than the rural areas where illiterates account for only 26.60 per cent of the total main workers. The educational levels of primary and middle standard occupy the highest position claiming about 32.9 per cent of the total main workers. The share of literates among the urban main workers is 26.60 per cent for the state as a whole. The urban main workers having the education level of matric, higher secondary and non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree account for 21.87 per cent of the total urban main workers, whereas 13.50 per cent of the urban main workers are in educational level of graduate, post-graduate degree, and technical and non-technical degree or diploma equal to degree, or post-graduate degree.

The following statement indicates the percentage distribution of rural and urban main workers by educational levels in 1981.

State/district	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL									
	Primary and middle		Matriculation/secondary/higher secondary/ intermediate/P.U./non technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree/Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree, post-graduate degree other than technical degree and technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree		Literates (without educational level)		Illiterates	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
MEGHALAYA	17.70	32.85	2.19	21.97	0.37	13.50	10.22	5.08	69.52	26.60
Jaintia Hills	9.18	36.40	1.30	18.99	0.27	8.56	10.42	9.28	78.83	26.74
East Khasi Hills	18.22	31.00	2.91	22.72	0.63	15.60	12.27	4.75	65.97	25.93
West Khasi Hills	20.56	37.60	1.37	16.22	0.20	5.16	15.75	5.35	62.12	35.67
East Garo Hills	28.23	43.48	2.95	16.74	0.33	5.65	7.98	3.37	60.51	30.80
West Garo Hills	15.98	38.93	2.07	20.80	0.25	6.85	5.94	5.30	75.76	28.12

MEGHALAYA
MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
1981



POPULATION EMPLOYED IN CULTIVATION, AGRICULTURAL LABOURER, LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATION, ORCHARDS AND MINING AND QUARRYING

PLATE 51

CULTIVATORS 1981

The map depicts the proportion of cultivators among total main workers in age-group 15-59 at district level as in the 1981 Census.

The percentage figures of cultivators in age-group 15-59 to total main workers in age-group 15-59 for each of the districts are calculated and the data are grouped into three ranges one above, one nearer to and one below the state average (61.17 per cent). The three ranges of percentage figures are then displayed on the map by means of different grades of hatching as per the legend of the map. Further, a solid bar according to scale has been drawn in each district to show the number of cultivators in age-group 15-59.

The map reveals the availability of cultivators in each district. In Meghalaya, cultivators within the age-group 15-59 constitute 61.17 per cent of the total main workers in age-group 15-59. The proportion of cultivators in age-group 15-59 to total main workers in age-group 15-59 is highest in West Khasi Hills district (88.22 per cent) followed by East Garo Hills (80.83 per cent). In the districts of Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills the percentage figures vary from 40.01 to 80.00 while the district of East Khasi Hills has recorded the lowest proportion of cultivators (34.39 per cent).

In terms of absolute number, the district of West Garo Hills occupies the highest position with a total number of 101,817 cultivators in the age-group 15-59, whereas East Garo Hills district has recorded the lowest number of 39,068 cultivators.

The following table gives districtwise percentage of cultivators in age-group 15-59 to total main workers in age-group 15-59, 1981.

State/district	Total main workers in age-group 15-59 1981	Total cultivators in age-group 15-59, 1981	Percentage of cultivators in age-group 15-59 to total main workers in age-group 15-59, 1981
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	506,105	309,564	61.17
Jaintia Hills	66,192	43,973	66.43
East Khasi Hills	186,281	64,061	34.39
West Khasi Hills	68,747	60,647	88.22
East Garo Hills	48,334	39,068	80.83
West Garo Hills	136,548	101,817	74.56

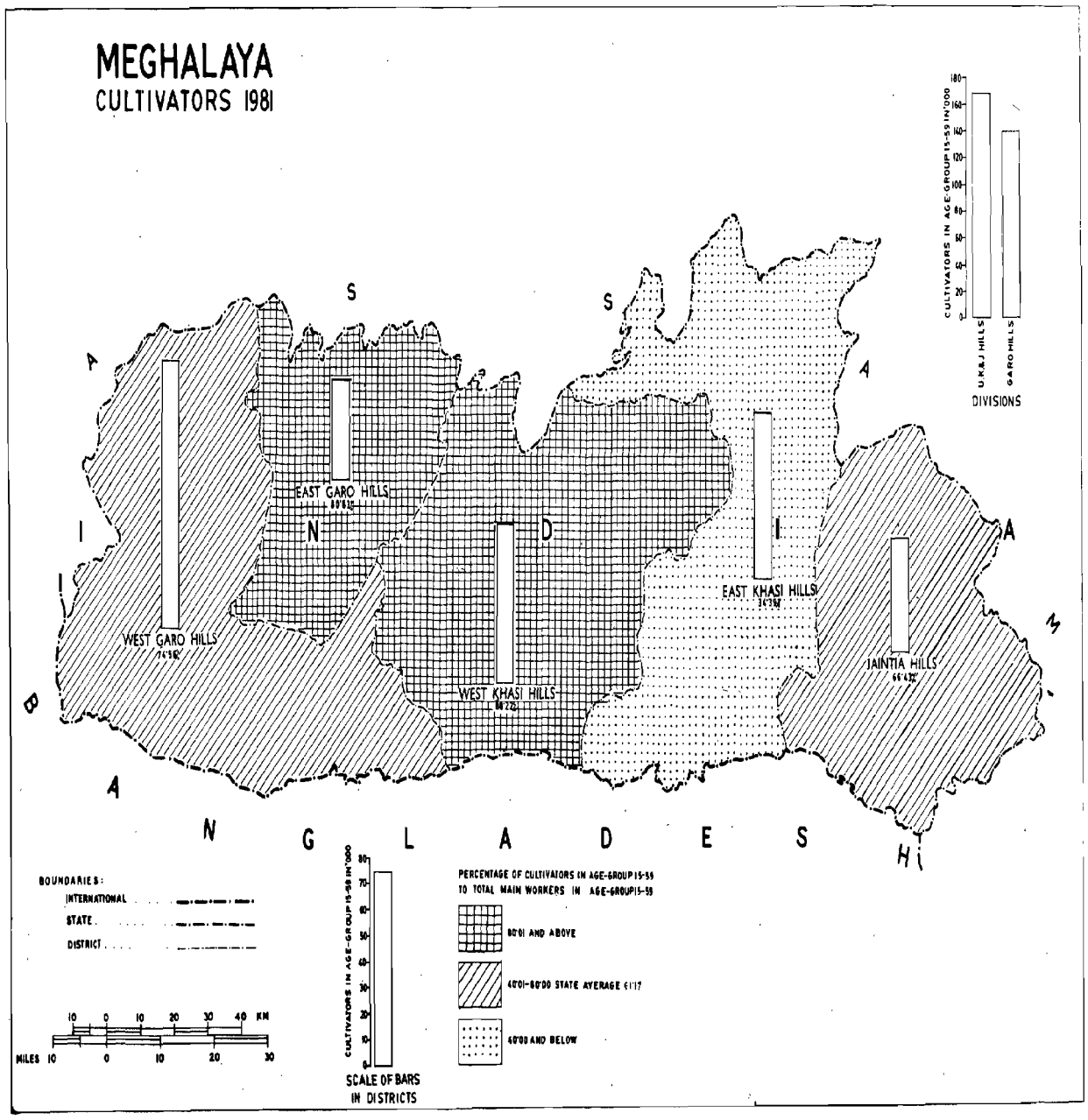

MEGHALAYA
CULTIVATORS 1981
CULTIVATORS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59 IN '000
U.K.&J. HILLS
GARO HILLS
DIVISIONS
EAST GARO HILLS
WEST GARO HILLS
WEST KHASI HILLS
EAST KHASI HILLS
JAINTIA HILLS
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MILES
KM
SCALE OF BARS IN DISTRICTS
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
60·01 AND ABOVE
40·01-60·00 STATE AVERAGE 61·17
40·00 AND BELOW

PLATE 52

CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION 1981

The map brings out the proportion of rural cultivators in rural population in the age-group 15-59 at district level as per the 1981 Census.

The percentage of rural cultivators in age-group 15-59 to total rural population in age-group 15-59 is calculated for all the districts and these percentage figures are grouped into three ranges, one above, one nearer to and one below the state average. The districts falling under each range are then hatched as per the legend of the map.

According to the 1981 Census, the total rural population in age-group 15-59 is 567,500 of which 307,571 or 54.20 per cent are cultivators. The proportion of cultivators in rural population is highest in West Khasi Hills district (77.72 per cent) followed by Jaintia Hills district (61.42 per cent). The percentage of cultivators in the range 40.01-60.00 is represented by the districts of East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills. The district of East Khasi Hills has recorded the lowest proportion of cultivators where the percentage figure stands at 36.88.

The table shown below indicates the percentage of rural cultivators in age-group 15-59 to total rural population in age-group 15-59 at district level, 1981.

State/district	Rural population in age-group 15-59, 1981	Rural cutivators in age-group 15-59, 1981	Percentage of rural cultivators in age-group 15-59 to total rural population in age-group 15-59 1981
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	567,500	307,571	54.20
Jaintia Hills	71,541	43,937	61,42
East Khasi Hills	171,802	63,356	36,88
West Khasi Hills	77,480	60,219	77.72
East Garo Hills	70,617	38,880.	55.06
West Garo Hills	176,058	101,178	57.47

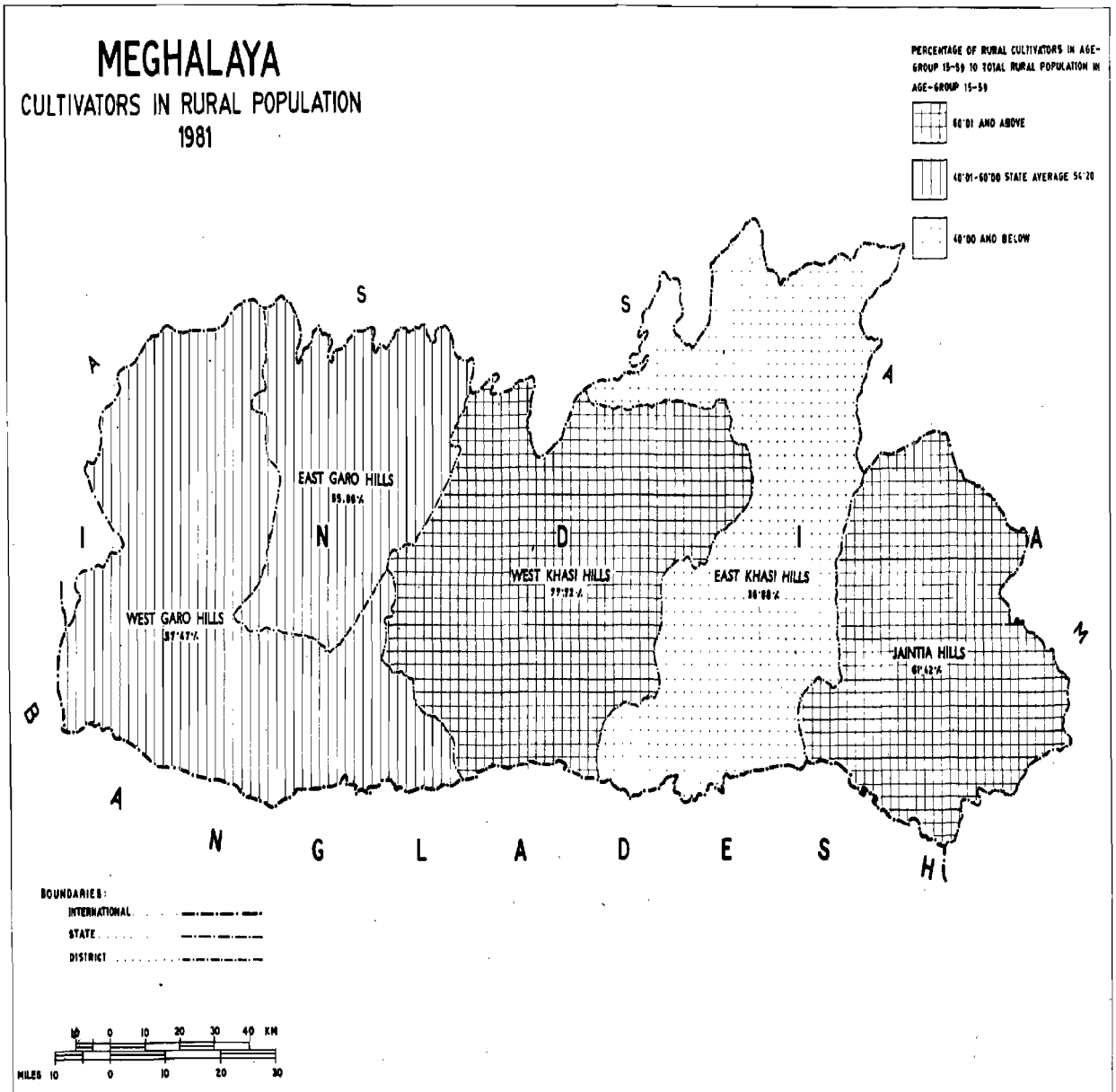

MEGHALAYA
CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION
1981
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL CULTIVATORS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
60·01 AND ABOVE
40·01-60·00 STATE AVERAGE 56·20
40·00 AND BELOW
EAST GARO HILLS
89.86%
WEST GARO HILLS
97·47%
WEST KHASI HILLS
77·72%
EAST KHASI HILLS
86·88%
JAINTIA HILLS
67·42%
BANGLADESH
INDIA
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
40 30 20 10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

PLATE 53

MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS 1981

The map represents the districtwise distribution of percentage of male and female cultivators to total male and female main workers in age-group 15-59 as in the 1981 Census.

The percentage figures of male and female cultivators in age-group 15-59 to total male and female main workers in age-group 15-59 for each district have been worked out separately. The data thus obtained are grouped under three different ranges separately for male and female as per the legend of the map. The percentage ranges of male cultivators are depicted by flat colours in the background and that of female cultivators by means of suitable hatchings according to percentage range as shown in the legend. Further, two proportionate solid bars have been drawn to indicate the total number of male and female cultivators in age-group 15-59 in each district.

The proportion of male cultivators in age-group 15-59 to total male main workers in age-group 15-59 for the state as a whole comes to 55.82 per cent and that of female cultivators stands at 69.99 per cent. These two figures indicate that participation of female cultivators is more than male cultivators. The highest percentage of male cultivators in age-group 15-59 to total male main workers in age-group 15-59 is noticed in the district of West Khasi Hills (84.22 per cent) which is followed by East Garo Hills (76.76 per cent). In the district of Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills the proportion of male cultivators varies between 35.01-75.00 per cent. The proportion of male cultivators is lowest in East Khasi Hills (29.89 per cent).

Among the female main workers in age-group 15-59 the proportion of female cultivators is highest in West Khasi Hills (92.93 per cent) followed by East Garo Hills (88.03 per cent). The proportion of female cultivators in the range of 45.01-85.00 per cent is found in Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills, while the proportion is lowest in East Khasi Hills (43.14 per cent).

The following statement indicates the districtwise distribution of male and female main workers and cultivators in age-group 15-59.

State/district	Total main workers in age-group 15-59, 1981		Total cultivators in age-group 15-59, 1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
MEGHALAYA	315,045	191,060	175,848	133,716
Jaintia Hills	37,671	28,521	24,227	19,746
East Khasi Hills	123,043	63,238	36,782	27,279
West Khasi Hills	37,199	31,548	31,328	29.319
East Garo Hills	30,894	17,440	23,715	15,353
West Garo Hills	86,237	50,311	59,796	42,021

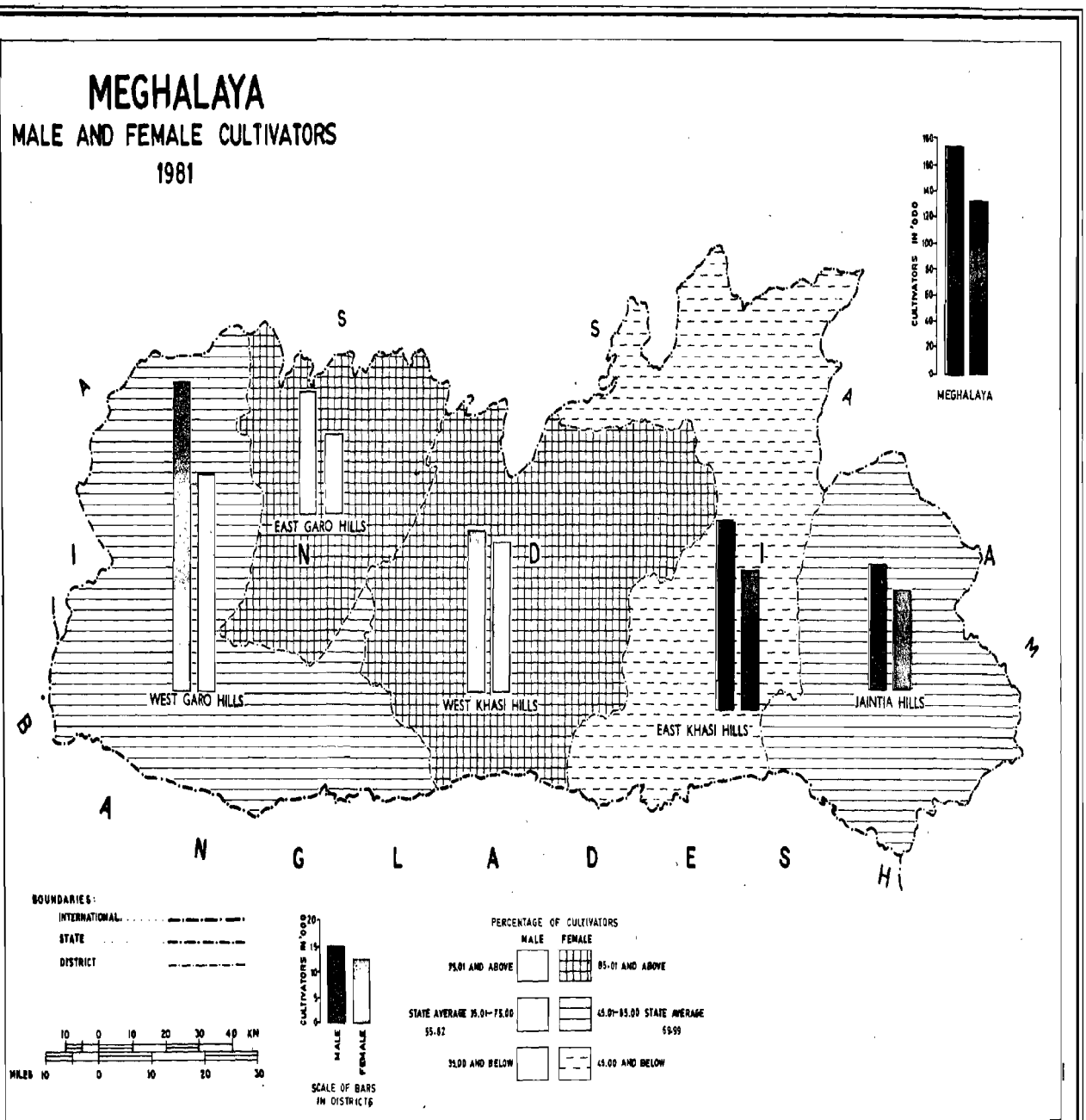

MEGHALAYA
MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS
1981
CULTIVATORS IN '000
MEGHALAYA
EAST GARO HILLS
WEST GARO HILLS
WEST KHASI HILLS
EAST KHASI HILLS
JAINTIA HILLS
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30
CULTIVATORS IN '000
MALE
FEMALE
SCALE OF BARS IN DISTRICTS
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS
MALE
FEMALE
75.01 AND ABOVE
65.01 AND ABOVE
STATE AVERAGE 75.01-75.00
55.82
65.01-65.00 STATE AVERAGE
59.99
75.00 AND BELOW
65.00 AND BELOW

PLATE 54

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS 1981

The map represents districtwise distribution of proportion of agricultural labourers in agricultural workers as in the 1981 Census. According to the 1981 Census a persons who worked in another persons's land for wages in money, kind or share is regarded as agricultural labourer. Agricultural workers include both cultivators and agricultural labourers.

For each of the districts in the state the percentage of agricultural labourers in age-group 15-59 to total agricultural workers in age-group 15-59 is worked out. The percentage figures thus obtained are grouped into three ranges—one above, one nearer to and one below the state average (13.83). The districts are then shaded from deep to light hatching according to high to low order values by choropleth method. Further proportionate bar diagram has been drawn in each district to show the number of agricultural labourer.

In the state of Meghalaya as a whole the agricultural labourer constitute 13.83 per cent of the total agricultural workers in age-group 15-59 in 1981. This percentage is highest in East Khasi Hills district where the proportion of agricultural labourers accounts for 25.31 per cent of the total agricultural workers in age-group 15-59. In the districts of Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills this figure varies between 10.01 & 20.00 per cent while the districts of West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills have fallen under the lowest range of 10.00 per cent and below.

The following statement shows the districtwise percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in age-group 15-59.

State/district	Agricultural labourers in age-group 15-59,1981	Total agricultural workers (cultivators and agricultural labourers) in age-group 15-59 1981	Percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in age-group 15-59 1981
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	49,693	3359,257	13.83
Jaintia Hills	7,418	51,391	14.43
East Khasi Hills	21,709	85,770	25.31
West Khasi Hills	3,618	64,265	5.63
East Garo Hills	3,366	42,434	7.93
West Garo Hills	13,584	115,398	11.77

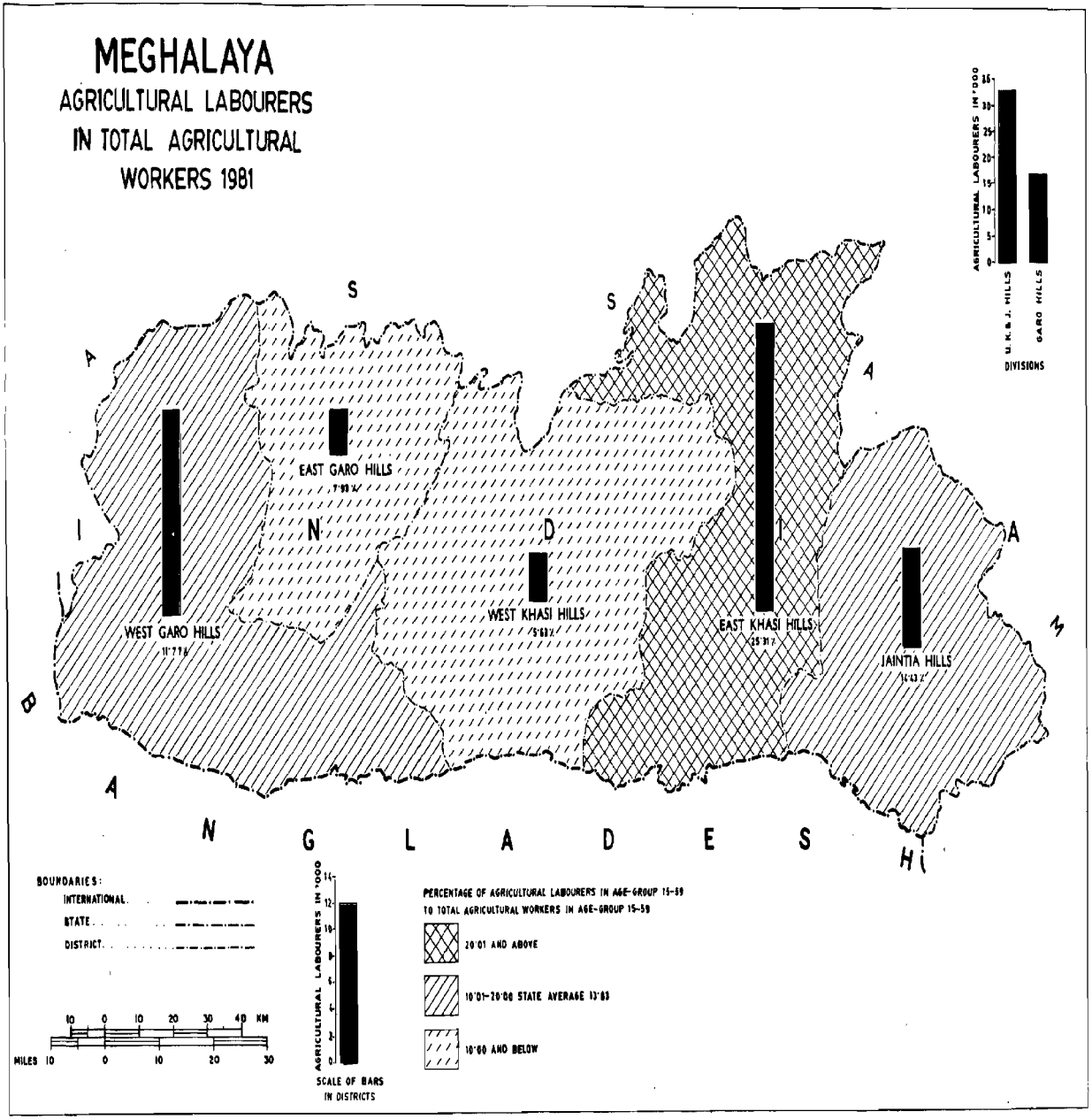

MEGHALAYA
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS 1981
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN '000
U.K.S.J. HILLS
GARO HILLS
DIVISIONS
EAST GARO HILLS
WEST GARO HILLS
WEST KHASI HILLS
EAST KHASI HILLS
JAINTIA HILLS
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
SCALE OF BARS IN DISTRICTS
PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
20·01 AND ABOVE
10·01-20·00 STATE AVERAGE 13·83
10·00 AND BELOW

PLATE 55

NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1981

The map indicates the proportion of non-agricultural workers in total main workers engaged in primary activities for each of the district of the state in 1981. Main workers in primary activities include the following four industrial categories:

I Cultivators, II Agricultural labourers, III Livestock and hunting, fishing, forestry and plantation, orchards and allied activities, IV Mining and quarrying.

The non-agricultural workers in primary sector comprise categories III and IV as stated above. The percentage of non-agricultural workers to total main workers in the primary sector has been calculated for each district. The percentage figures thus obtained are grouped into three suitable ranges and the districts falling under each range are shaded by flat colours from dark to light according to ranges of high to low order of values. Further, circles are drawn proportionate to total non-agricultural workers in primary sector in each district. The circles are divided into five sectors representing the main workers engaged in (i) Livestock and hunting, (ii) Fishig (iii) Forestry (iv) Plantations, orchards and allied activities and (v) Mining and quarrying. The sectors are shaded by means of different hatching pattern as per the legend of the map.

According to the 1981 Census, there are 41,883 non-agricultural workers in primary sector in Meghalaya which constitute only 9.05 per cent of total main workers in this sector. This proportion is very less in the state as large number of persons are engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers. The proportion of non-agricultural workers in primary sector to total workers in the sector is highest in East Khasi Hills (24.69 per cent). The percentage of non-agricultural workers in the range of 1.01-20.00 is seen in the districts of Jaintia Hills and East Garo Hills. However there is great variation between these two districts as 10.01 per cent of the total main workers in primary sectors constitute non-agricultural workers in Jaintia Hills while in East Garo Hills district this is only 1.67 per cent. The lowest percentage range (1.00 & below) has been noticed in the districts of West Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills.

Plantations, orchards and allied activities are the main occupation of non-agricultural workers in primary sector for the state as a whole. In Meghalaya this categories account for 75.30 per cent of the total non-agricultural workers in primary sector. The district of East Khasi Hills has recorded highest percentage (83.01) of non-agricultural workers in plantations, orchards and allied activities followed by Jaintia Hills (55.43) and West Garo Hills (34.22) districts.

Livestock and hunting is the second important occupation as it accounts for 10.80 per cent of the total non-agricultural workers in the state. It is the main occupation of non-agricultural workers in the districts of West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills. The proportion of non-agricultural workers engaged in livestock and hunting accounts for 37.37 per cent and 34.83 per cent respectively in the districts of West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills.

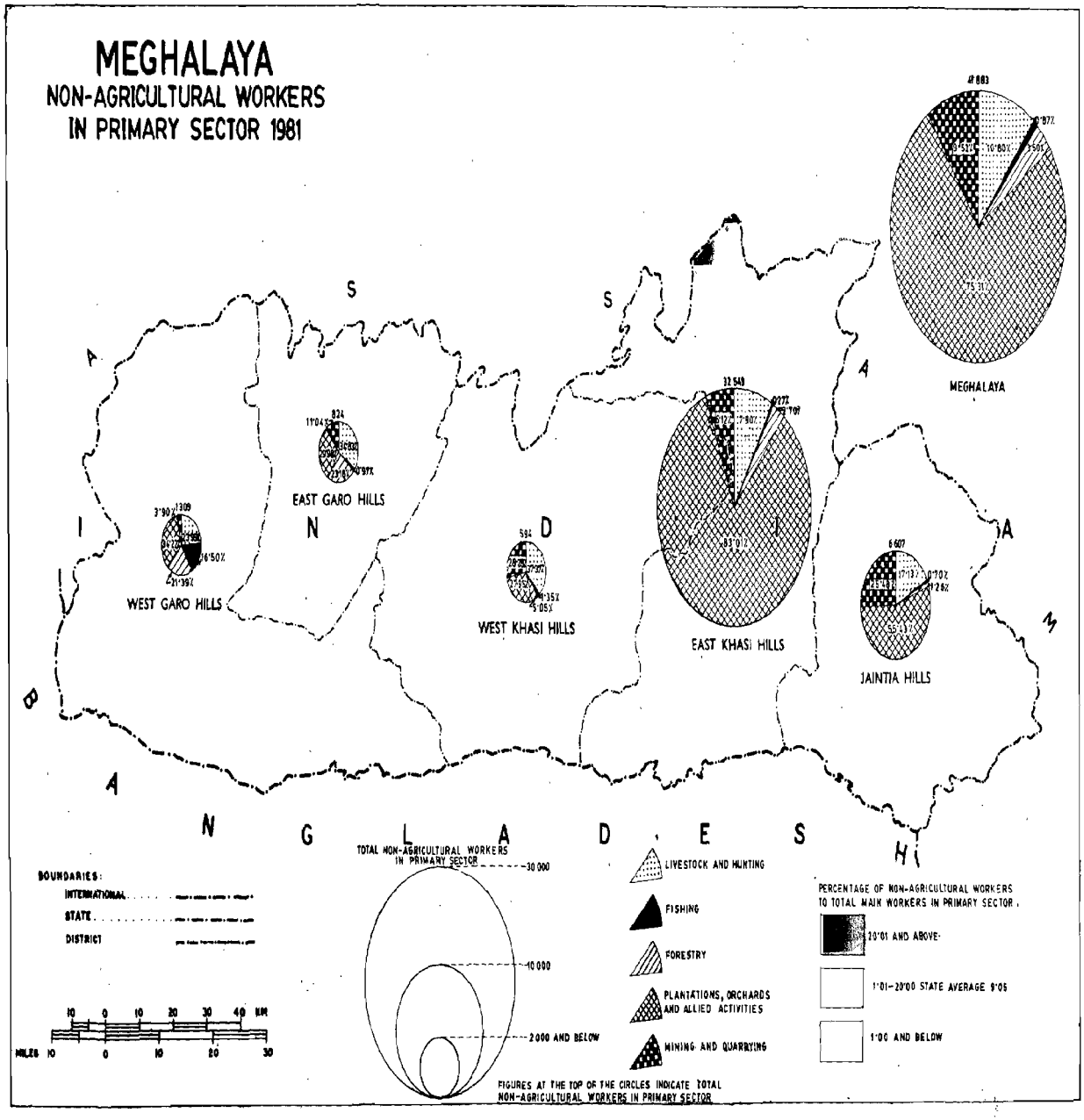
The non-agricultural workers engaged in mining and quarrying occupy the third place in the state (9.52 per cent). This proportion is highest (28.28 per cent in West Khasi Hills district.

Forestry is not a popular activity in this group as it accounts for only 3.50 per cent of the non-agricultural workers in the state. The proportion of workers engaged in forestry is highest in East Garo Hills (23.18 per cent) followed by West Garo Hills (21.39 per cent).

Fishing is not at all an important occupation in this group as it constitute 0.87 per cent of the total non-agricultural workers in Meghalaya. In West Garo Hills the proportion of workers engaged in fishing is found to be highest (16.50 per cent) among all the districts of the state.

The following table shows the districtwise percentage of non-agricultural workers to total main workers in primary sectors, 1981.

State/district	Total main workers in primary sector	Total non-agricultural workers in primary sector	Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total main workers in primary sector
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	462,782	41,883	9.05
Jaintia Hills	659,988	6,607	10.01
East Khasi Hills	131,854	32,549	24.69
West Khasi Hills	76,765	594	0.77
East Garo Hills	49,348	824	1.67
West Garo Hills	138,846	1,309	0.94


MEGHALAYA
NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1981
MEGHALAYA
EAST GARO HILLS
WEST GARO HILLS
WEST KHASI HILLS
EAST KHASI HILLS
JAINTIA HILLS
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MILES 10 0 10 20 30
KM 10 0 10 20 30 40
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR
30 000
10 000
2 000 AND BELOW
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR
LIVESTOCK AND HUNTING
FISHING
FORESTRY
PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
MINING AND QUARRYING
PERCENTAGE OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR
20·01 AND ABOVE
1·01–20·00 STATE AVERAGE 9·05
1·00 AND BELOW

POPULATION EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS

PLATE 56

MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS 1981

The map shows the proportion of main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in each of the district in Meghalaya as in 1981.

The percentage of main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to the total main workers has been worked out for each district. These percentage values are grouped into three ranges—one above, one nearer to and one below the state average. The districts are then shaded by choropleth technique from dark to light hatching as per high to low percentage range. Further, solid circles proportionate to main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs are drawn in each district.

For the state as a whole the proportion of main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to total main workers is 2.48 per cent. The percentage range of 3.01 and above is noticed in East Khasi Hills district only, where the proportion of main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in total main workers accounts for 4.61 per cent. The districts of Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills fall in the range of 1.41-3.00 per cent. This proportion is 1.40 per cent & below in the districts of West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills.

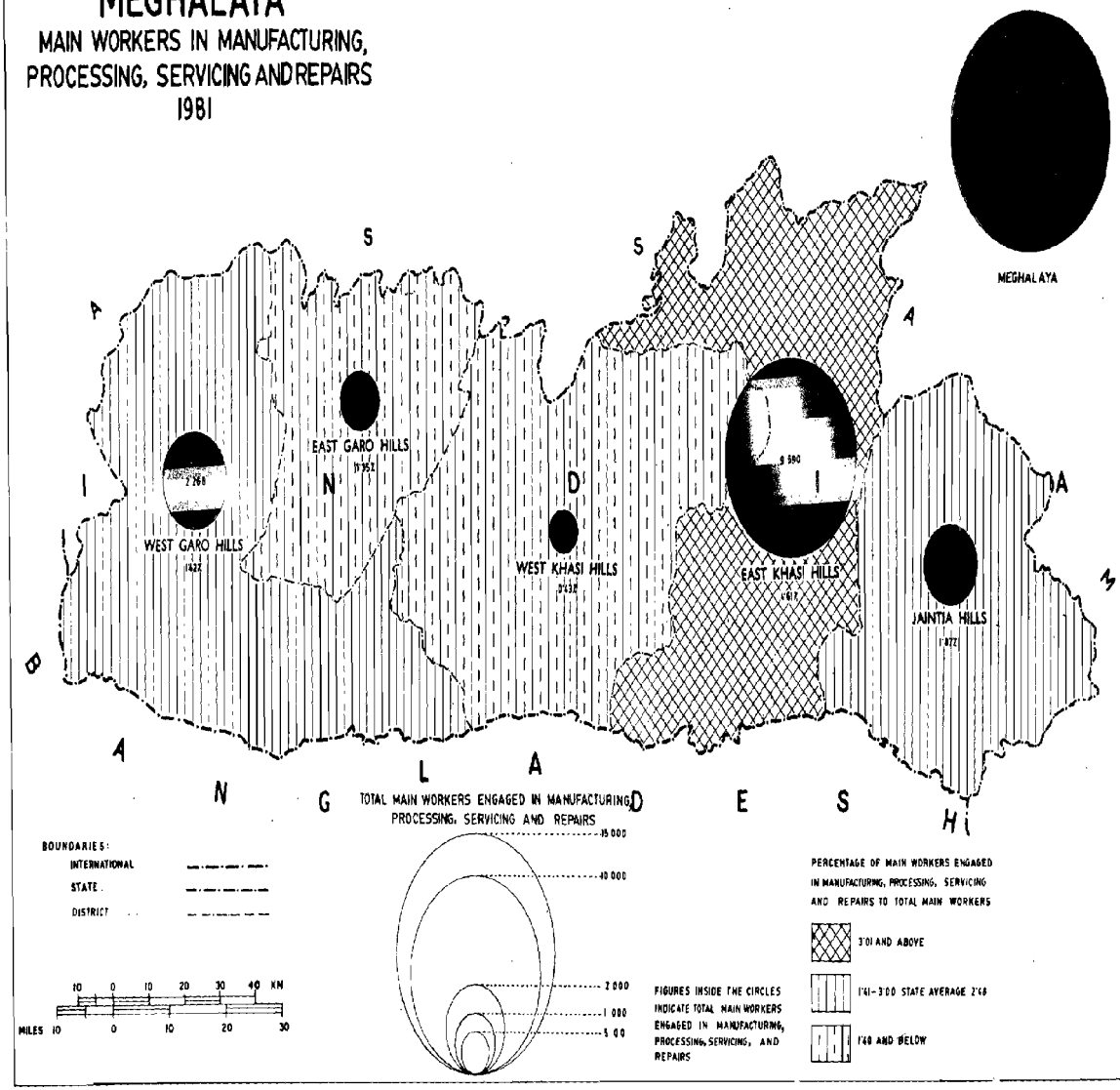
The proportion of main workers engaged in other than household indutry to total main workers is below 5.00 per cent in respect of all the districts of Meghalaya. Therefore, it has not been represented on the map.

The following statement indicates the districtwise percentage of main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to total main workers as per the 1981 Census.

State/district	Total main workers	Total main workers engaged in manufacturing processing servicing and repairs	Percentage of total main workers engaged in manufacturing etc. to total main workers
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	580,220	14,370	2.48
Jaintia Hills	76,319	1,427	1.87
East Khasi Hills	208,016	9,590	4.61
West Khasi Hills	80,912	349	0.43
East Garo Hills	54,743	737	1.35
West Garo Hills	160,230	2,268	1.42

MEGHALAYA

MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS 1981



CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

PLATE 57

MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTIONS, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS 1981

The map depicts districtwise percentage of main workers engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications to total main workers in 1981.

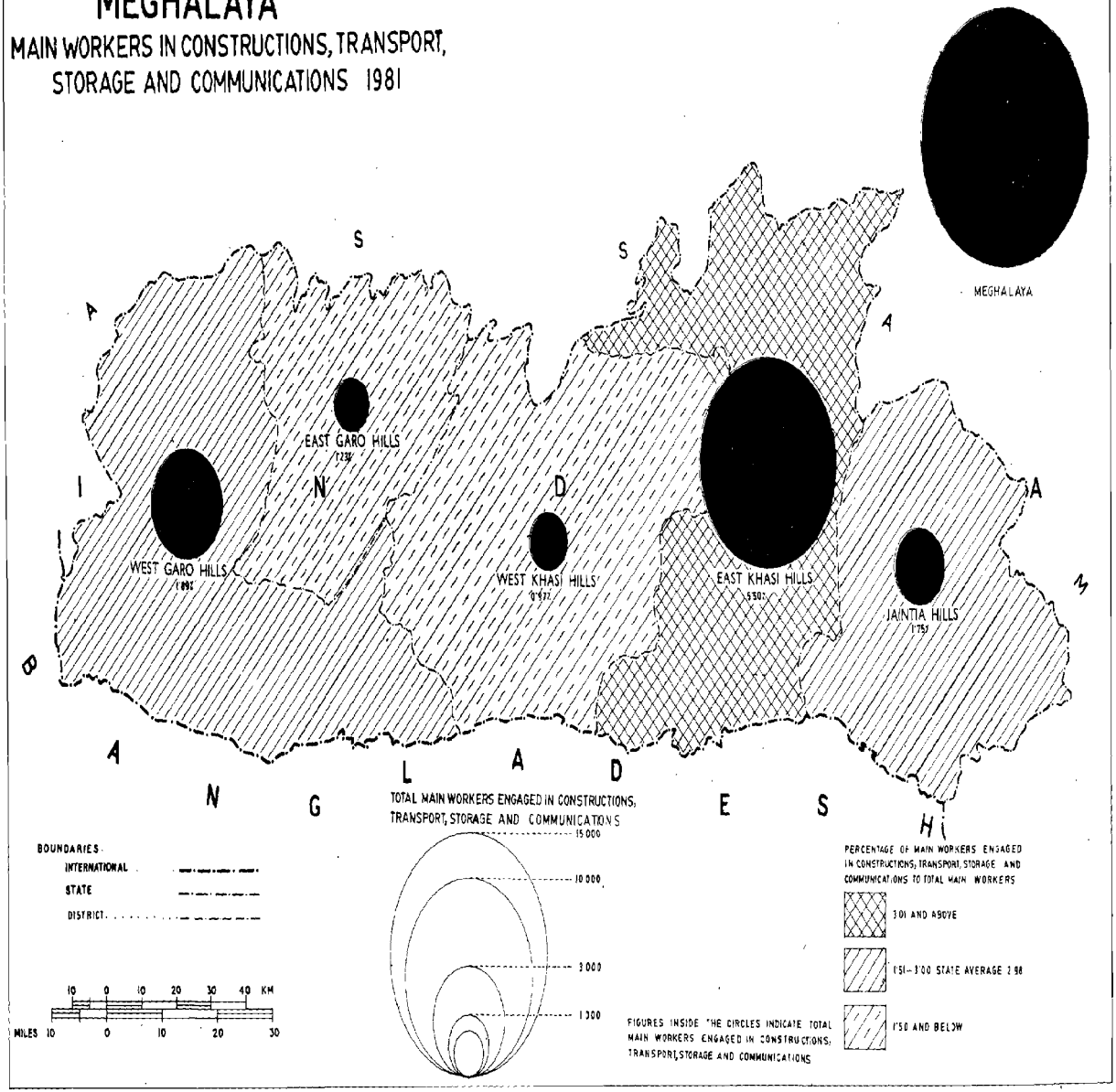
The districtwise percentage figures of main workers engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications to total main workers have been calculated and the data are grouped into three suitable ranges. The districts coming under each range are hatched by choropleth method as per the legend of the map. Further, solid circle in each district indicates the total main workers engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications to total main workers is 2.98 per cent for the state as a whole. It is highest in East Khasi Hills district (5.50 per cent). The districts of Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills have the percentage figures between 1.51 & 3.00 while the lowest range (1.50 & below) is found in West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills districts.

The table given below shows the percentage of main workers engaged in constructions, storage, transport and communications to total main workers in 1981 at district level.

State/district	Total main workers	Total main workers engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications	Percentage of main workers engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications to total main workers
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	580,220	17,262	2.98
Jaintia Hills	76,319	1,337	1.75
East Khasi Hills	208,016	11,439	5.50
West Khasi Hills	80,912	784	0.97
East Garo Hills	54,743	674	1.23
West Garo Hills	160,230	3,028	1.89

MEGHALAYA

MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTIONS, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS 1981



TRADE AND COMMERCE

PLATE 58

MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE 1981

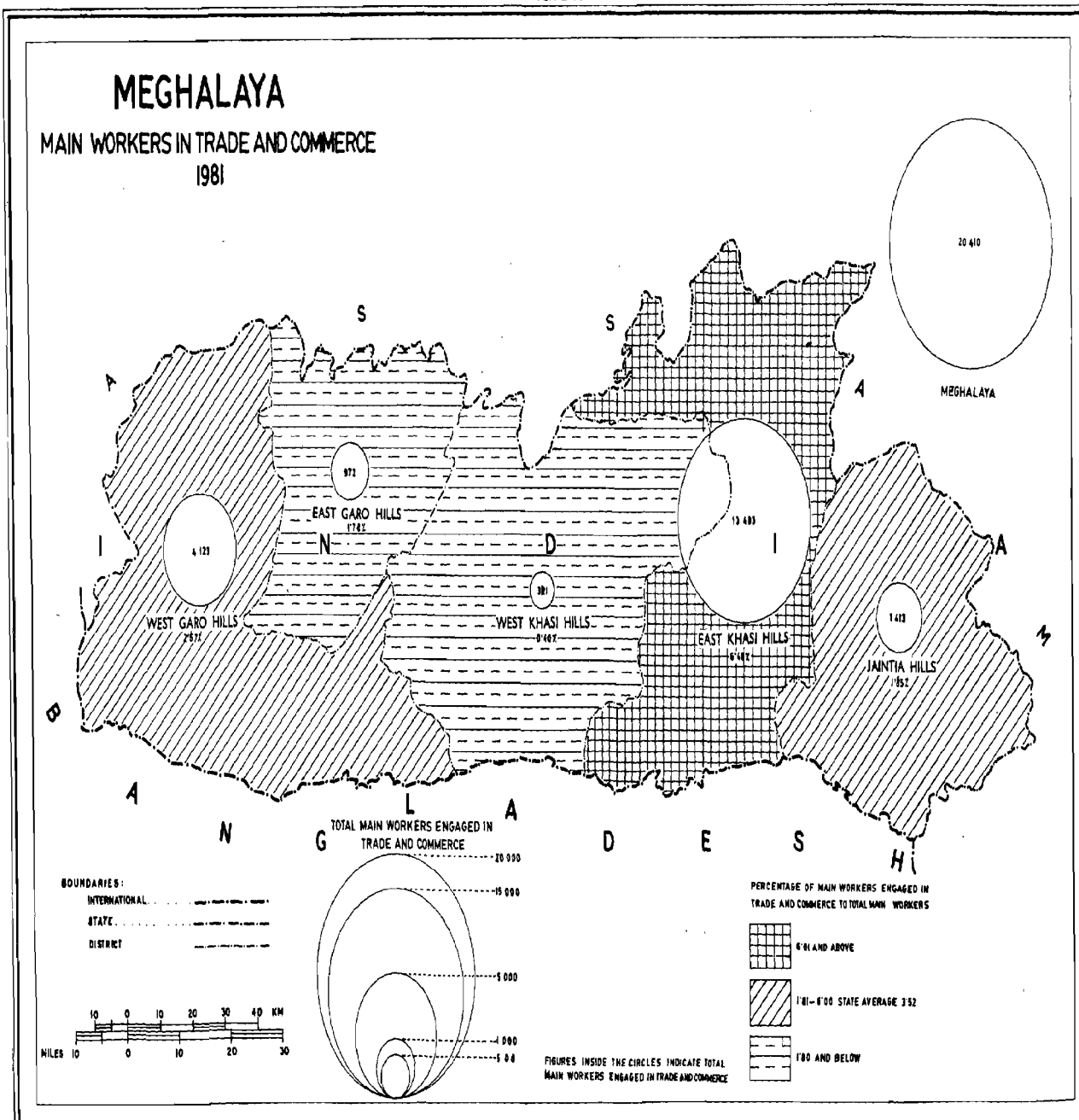
The map represents the proportion of main workers in trade and commerce to total main workers in each district of the state as in the 1981 Census.

Percentage of main workers engaged in trade and commerce to total main workers has been calculated for each district. The figures thus obtained are arranged into three ranges as shown in the legend of the map and the districts falling under each range are shaded by means of suitable hatching pattern. Further, solid circles have been drawn according to scale to indicate the total number of main workers engaged in trade and commerce in each district.

According to the 1981 Census there are 0.58 million main workers in Meghalaya of which only 3.52 per cent are engaged in trade and commerce. The proportion of main workers engaged in trade and commerce to total main workers is highest in East Khasi Hills district (6.48 per cent). This proportion varies between 1.81 and 6.00 per cent in the districts of Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills, while it is in the lowest range of 1.80 per cent and below in the districts of West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills.

The following table indicates the districtwise percentage of main workers engaged in trade and commerce to total main workers, 1981.

State/district	Total main workers 1981	Main workers engaged in trade and commerce 1981	Percentage of main workers engaged in trade and commerce to total main workers 1981
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	580,220	20,410	3.52
Jaintia Hills	76,319	1,413	1.85
East Khasi Hills	208,016	13,483	6.48
West Khasi Hills	80,912	321	0.40
East Garo Hills	54,743	972	1.78
West Garo Hills	160,230	4,123	2.57


MEGHALAYA
MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
1981
20 410
MEGHALAYA
972
EAST GARO HILLS
1·78%
4 129
WEST GARO HILLS
2·67%
381
WEST KHASI HILLS
0·40%
13 483
EAST KHASI HILLS
6·48%
1 413
JAINTIA HILLS
1·85%
TOTAL MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
20 000
15 000
5 000
1 000
500
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
6·81 AND ABOVE
1·81 – 6·00 STATE AVERAGE 3·52
1·80 AND BELOW
FIGURES INSIDE THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE

SERVICES

PLATE 59

MAIN WORKERS IN OTHER SERVICES 1981

The map depicts the proportion of main workers engaged in other services to total main workers at district level as in the 1981 Census. Other services comprise of public services, educational and scientific services, medical and health services and personal and other miscellaneous services.

The percentage of main workers engaged in other services to total main workers has been worked out for each district. These percentage values have been grouped into three ranges—one above, one nearer to and one below the state average (11.27 per cent). The districts are then hatched by choropleth technique according to the ranges from high to low. Further, circles proportionate to main workers engaged in other services have been drawn in each district. Each circles is divided into four sectors representing– public services, educational and scientific services medical and health servicing and personal and other miscellaneous services. The sectors are shaded by means of different flat colours to differentiate one category from another.

The proportion of main workers engaged in other services to total main workers for the state as a whole stands at 11.27 per cent. The highest proportion of main workers engaged in other services is noticed in East Khasi Hills (19.98 per cent). It may be due to the presence of Shillong U.A. and Cherrapunjee town in the East Khasi Hills district. The proportion in the range of 6.01-12.00 per cent is found in the districts of Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills. The lowest range (6.00 per cent & below) is represented by the districts of West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills.

Public service is the main occupation among the main workers in other services for the state as a whole. The main workers engaged in public services account for 49.41 per cent in Meghalaya. It is highest in East Khasi Hills (54.88 per cent) followed by Jaintia Hills (48.65 per cent) and West Garo Hills (38.05 per cent) districts.

Personal and other miscellaneous services occupy the second position among the main workers in other services and account for 24.20 per cent of the total main workers in other services for the state as a whole. Among the districts, this proportion is highest in West Garo Hills (30.82 per cent) followed by Jaintia Hills (26.20 per cent) and East Khasi Hills (22.99 per cent).

Educational and scientific services secured the third position among the main workers in other services and accounts for 19.37 per cent of the total main workers in other services for the state as a whole. It seems to be the main occupation among the other services in West Khasi Hills district where the proportion of main workers engaged in educational and scientific services to total main workers in other services stands at 38.93 per cent. In the West Khasi Hills the proportion of public services is 36.70 per cent.

Medical and health services have the fourth place among the other services as it account for 7.02 per cent of the main workers in other services in Meghalaya. It is highest in East Garo Hills (12.29 per cent), followed by West Khasi Hills (9.17 per cent) and West Garo Hills (7.86 per cent) districts.

The following statement shows the percentage of main workers engaged in other services to total main workers in 1981 at district level.

State/district	Total main workers 1981	Total main workers engaged in other services 1981	Percentage of main workers engaged in other services to total main workers 1981	Main workers engaged in public services 1981	Main workers engaged in educational and scientific services, 1981	Main workers engaged in medical and health services 1981	Main workers engaged in personal and other miscellaneous services 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MEGHALAYA	580,220	65,385	11.27	32,304	12,668	4,590	15,823
Jaintia Hills	76,319	6,154	8.06	2,994	1,145	404	1,613
East Khasi Hills	208,016	41,559	19.98	22,807	6,567	2,631	9,553
West Khasi Hills	80,912	2,695	3.33	989	1,049	247	410
East Garo Hills	54,743	3,012	5.50	960	1,122	370	559
West Garo Hills	160,230	11,966	7.47	4,553	2,784	940	3,689

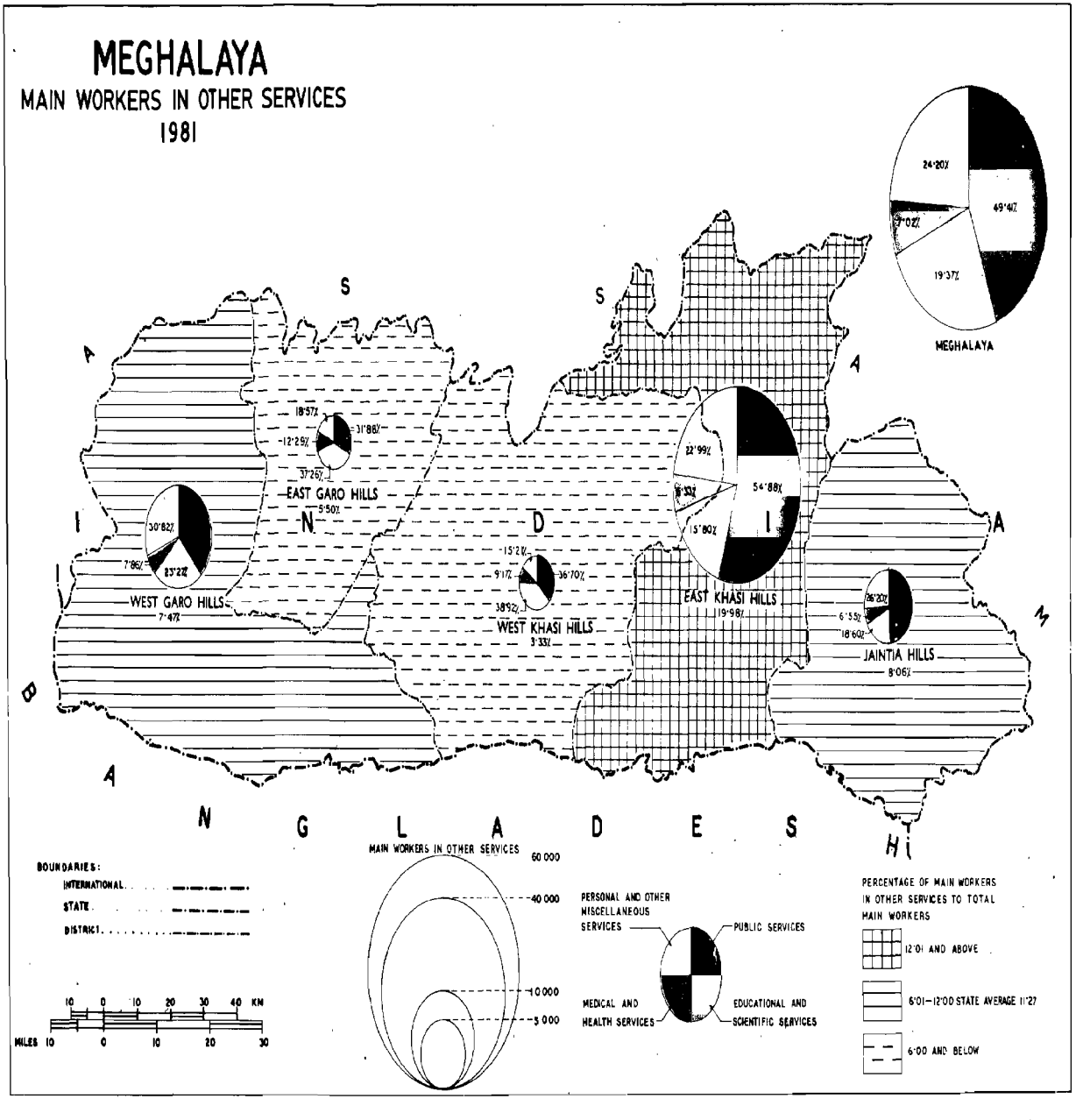

MEGHALAYA
MAIN WORKERS IN OTHER SERVICES
1981
MEGHALAYA
24·20%
49·41%
2·02%
19·37%
EAST GARO HILLS
5·50%
18·57%
31·88%
12·29%
37·26%
WEST GARO HILLS
7·47%
30·82%
7·86%
23·22%
WEST KHASI HILLS
3·33%
15·21%
9·17%
36·70%
38·92%
EAST KHASI HILLS
19·98%
22·99%
54·88%
15·80%
JAINTIA HILLS
8·06%
26·20%
6·55%
18·60%
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30
MAIN WORKERS IN OTHER SERVICES
60 000
40 000
10 000
5 000
PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES
PUBLIC SERVICES
MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS IN OTHER SERVICES TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
12·01 AND ABOVE
6·01–12·00 STATE AVERAGE 11·27
6·00 AND BELOW

PLATE 60

MAIN WORKERS IN PUBLIC SERVICES 1981

The map depicts the districtwise proportion of main workers engaged in public services to total main workers in services in the state as in the 1981 Census.

The percentage of main workers engaged in public services to total main workers in services has been calculated for each district. The percentage figures thus obtained are grouped into three ranges- one above, one nearer to and one below the state average (49.41per cent). The districts are then shaded by suitable hatching pattern as per the ranges from high to low.

In Meghalaya, the total number of main workers in services is 65,385 of which 32,304 or 49.41 per cent are engaged in public services. The proportion of main workers engaged in public services varies from one district to other. This figure is highest in East Khasi Hills district (54.88 per cent). The proportion varies between 38.01-50.00 per cent in the districts of Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills, while in the districts of West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills the proportion is 38.00 per cent and below.

The statement given below shows the districtwise percentage of main workers engaged in public services to total main workers in services in 1981.

State/district	Total main workers in services 1981	Main workers engaged in public services, 1981	Percentage of main workers engaged in public services to total main workers in services, 1981
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	65,385	32,304	49.41
Jaintia Hills	6,154	2,994	48.65
East Khasi Hills	41,559	22,807	54.88
West Khasi Hills	2,695	989	36.70
East Garo Hills	3,012	960	31.87
West Garo Hills	11,966	4,553	38.05

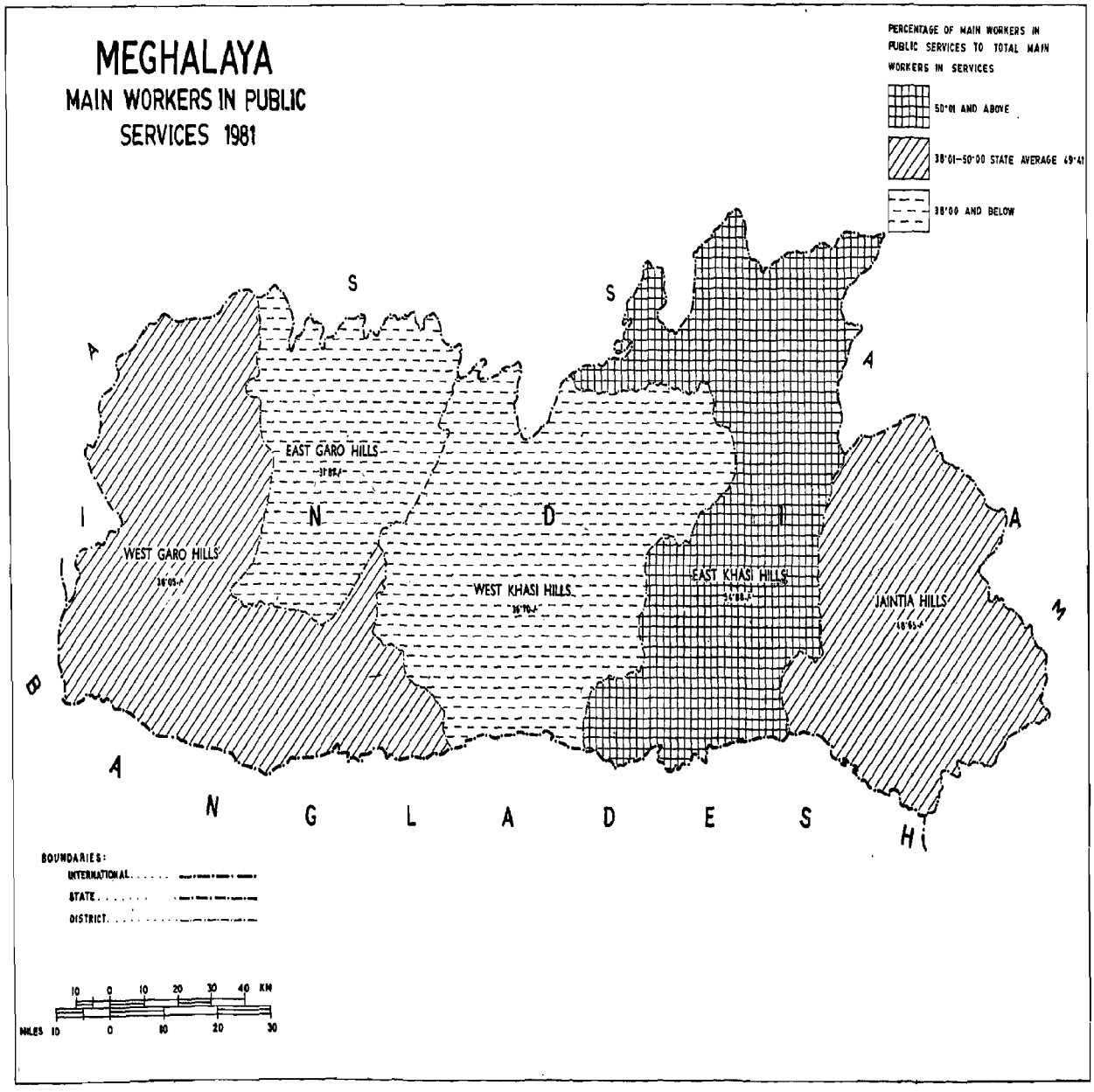

MEGHALAYA
MAIN WORKERS IN PUBLIC SERVICES 1981
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS IN PUBLIC SERVICES TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES
50·01 AND ABOVE
38·01–50·00 STATE AVERAGE 49·41
38·00 AND BELOW
EAST GARO HILLS
WEST GARO HILLS
WEST KHASI HILLS
EAST KHASI HILLS
JAINTIA HILLS
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

PLATE 61

MAIN WORKERS IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES 1981

The map brings out the districtwise percentage distribution of main workers engaged in educational and scientific services to total main workers in services in Meghalaya state as in the 1981 Census.

The districtwise percentage figures of main workers engaged in educational and scientific services to total main workers in services have been grouped into three ranges and these ranges are displayed on the map by choropleth technique as per the legend of the map.

The proportion of main workers engaged in educational and scientific services stands at 19.37 per cent of the total main workers in services for the state as a whole. The district of West Khasi Hills claims the highest proportion of main workers engaged in educational & scientific services (38.92 per cent). This percentage figure ranges between 19.01-38.00 in East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills districts whereas the lowest proportion (19.00 per cent & below), is found in Jaintia Hills and East Khasi Hills districts.

The table given below shows the percentage of main workers engaged in educational & scientific services to total main workers in services in 1981 at district level.

State/district	Total main workers in other services, 1981	Main workers engaged in educational & scientific services 1981	Percentage of main workers engaged in educational & scientific services to total main workers in other services, 1981
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	65,385	12,668	19.37
Jaintia Hills	6,154	1,145	18.61
East Khasi Hills	41,559	6,567	15.80
West Khasi Hills	2,695	1,049	38.92
East Garo Hills	3,012	1,122	37.25
West Garo Hills	11,966	2,784	23.27

MEGHALAYA

MAIN WORKERS IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES 1981

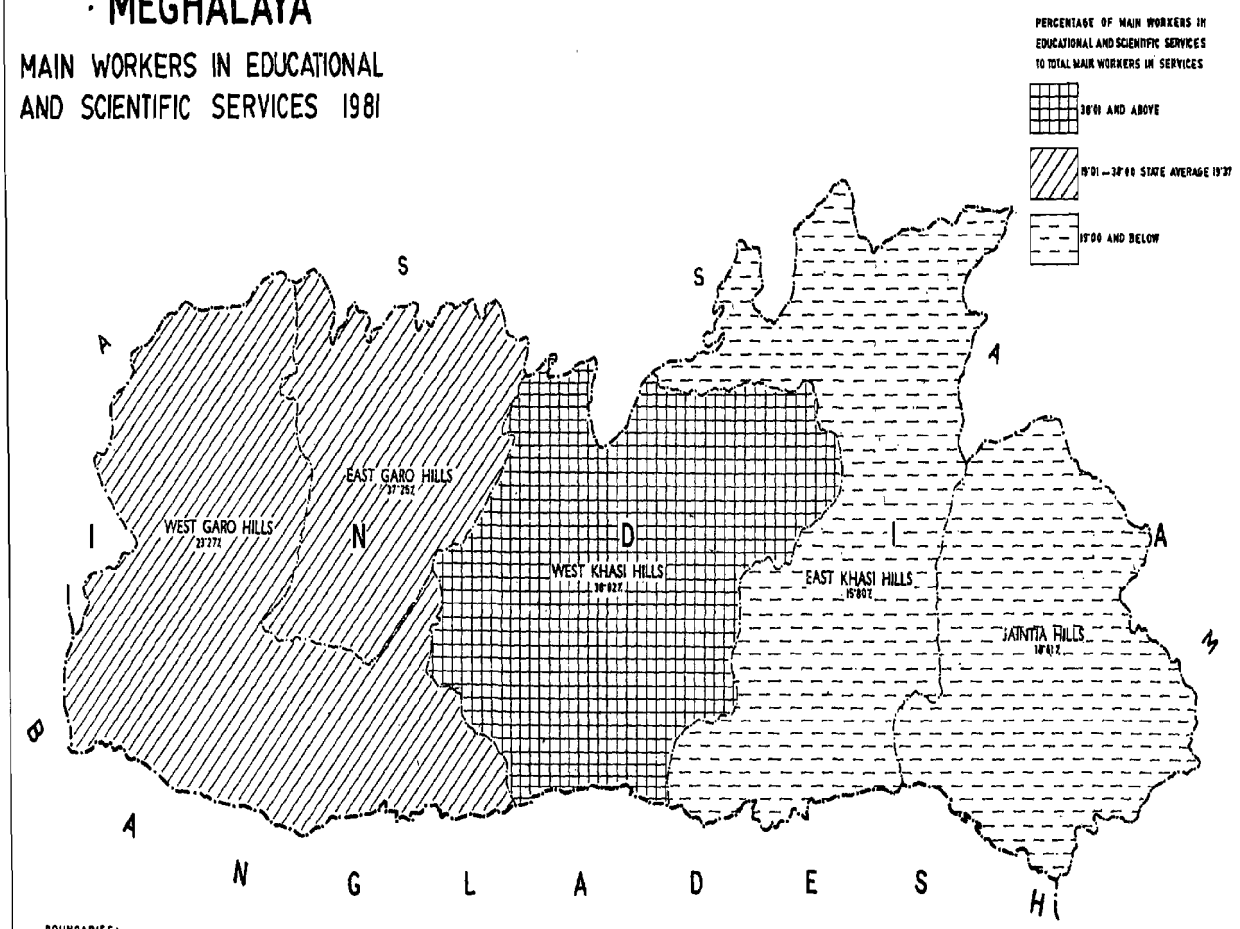


PLATE 62

MAIN WORKERS IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES 1981

The map indicates the proportion of main workers engaged in medical and health services to total main workers in services at district level as in the 1981 Census.

The percentage of main workers engaged in medical & health services to total main workers in services has been worked out for each district. The data thus obtained are arranged into three ranges and according to these ranges the districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching by choropleth technique.

In Meghalaya state, the proportion of main workers engaged in medical & health services to total main workers comes to 7.02 per cent. The proportion is 10.01 per cent and above in East Garo Hills district, while it ranges between 7.01-10.00 per cent in districts of West Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills. The lowest range (7.00 per cent & below) is found in Jaintia Hills and East Khasi Hills districts.

The following statement indicates the districtwise percentage of main workers engaged in medical and health services to total main workers in services, 1981.

State/district	Total main workers in other services 1981	Main workers engaged in medical & health services, 1981	Percentage of main workers engaged in medical & health services to total main workers in other services 1981
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	65,385	4,590	7.02
Jaintia Hills	6,154	404	6.56
East Khasi Hills	41,559	2,631	6.33
West Khasi Hills	2,695	247	9.17
East Garo Hills	3,012	370	12.28
West Garo Hills	11,966	940	7.86

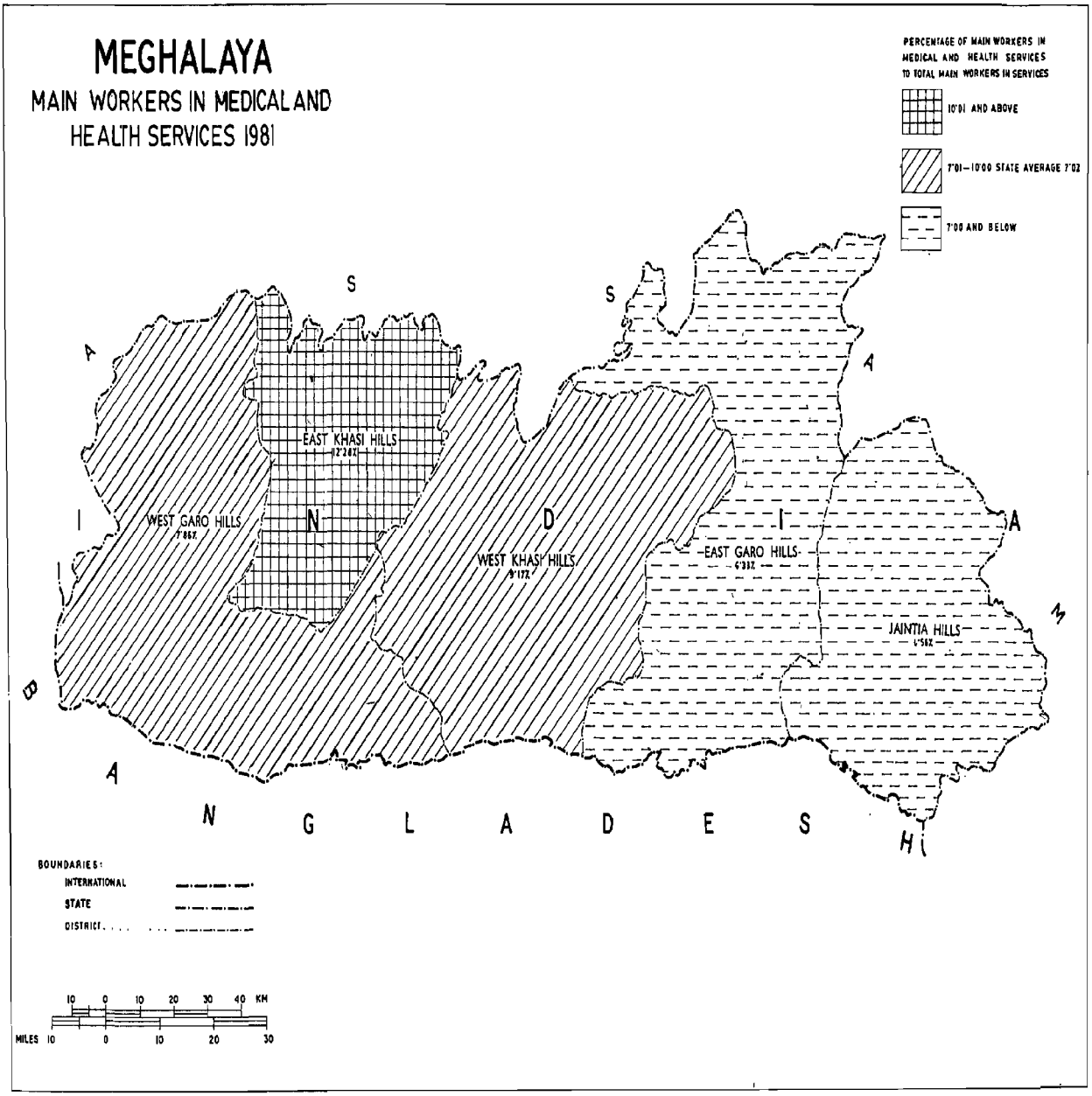

MEGHALAYA
MAIN WORKERS IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES 1981
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES
10·01 AND ABOVE
7·01—10·00 STATE AVERAGE 7·02
7·00 AND BELOW
EAST KHASI HILLS
12·24%
WEST GARO HILLS
7·86%
WEST KHASI HILLS
9·17%
EAST GARO HILLS
6·33%
JAINTIA HILLS
4·56%
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

PLATE 63

MAIN WORKERS IN PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES 1981

The map represents the districtwise percentage of main workers engaged in personal and other miscellaneous services to total main workers in services as in the 1981 Census.

The districtwise percentage figures of main workers engaged in personal & other miscellaneous services to total main workers in services have been grouped into three ranges and these ranges are displayed on the map by choropleth technique as per the index of the map.

For the state as a whole the percentage of main workers engaged in personal and other miscellaneous services to total main workers in services is 24.20. This proportion is above 25.01 per cent in the districts of Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills. It ranges between 18.01-25.00 per cent in the districts of East Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills districts, while the lowest percentage range of 18.00 per cent & below is confined to West Khasi Hills district only.

The table given below shows the percentage of main workers in personal and other miscellaneous services to total main workers in other services in 1981 at district level.

State/district	Total main workers in other services 1981	Main workers engaged in personal and other miscellaneous services, 1981	Percentage of main workers engaged in personal and other miscellaneous services to total main workers in other services, 1981
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	65,385	15,823	24.20
Jaintia Hills	6,154	1,613	26.21
East Khasi Hills	41,559	9,553	22.99
West Khasi Hills	2,695	410	15.21
East Garo Hills	3,012	559	18.56
West Garo Hills	11,966	3,689	30.83

MEGHALAYA

MAIN WORKERS IN PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES 1981

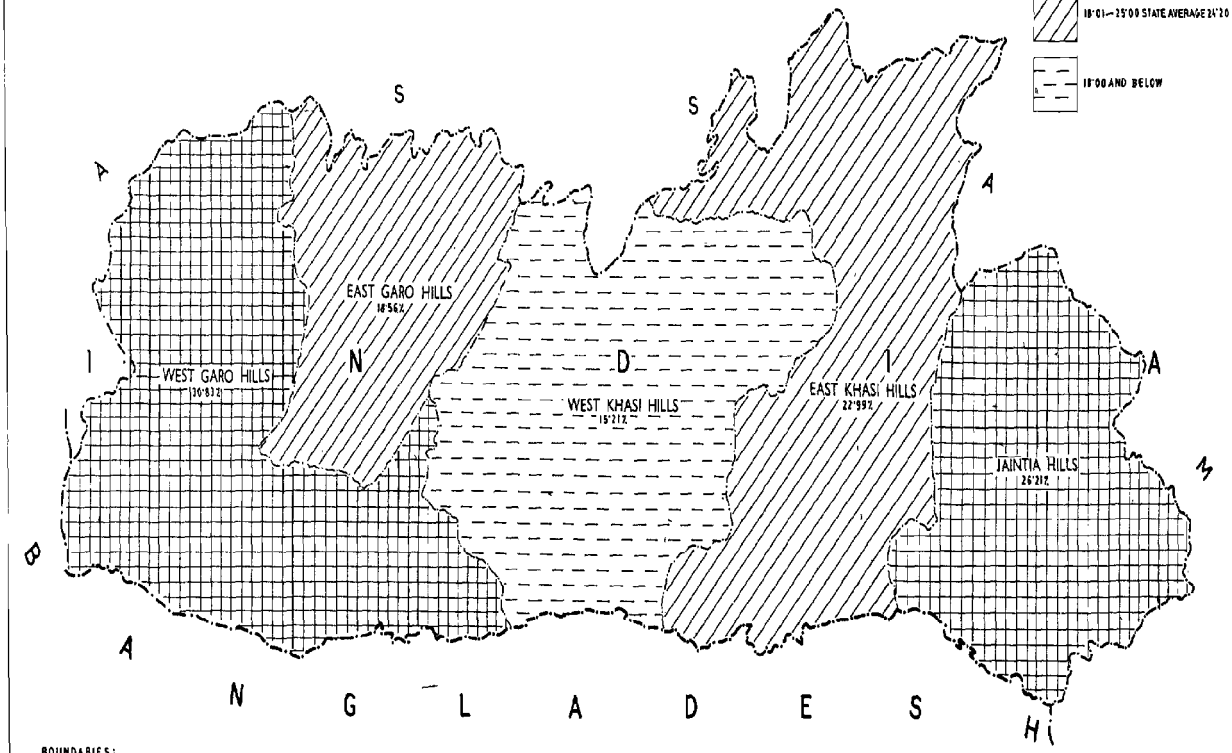


PLATE 64

MALE AND FEMALE MARGINAL WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

The map depicts the proportion of marginal workers in total population and also the male and female marginal workers classified by industrial categories at district level as in the 1981 Census.

For the preparation of this map the broad nine industrial categories of marginal workers have been grouped into three activities as given below :-

INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES	GROUPS
I. Cultivators	Primary activities
II. Agricultural Labourers	
III. Livestock, hunting, forestry, fishing, plantations, orchards & allied activities	
IV. Mining and Quarrying	
V. Manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs (a) Household industry, (b) Other than household industry	Secondary activities
VI. Constructions	
VII. Trade and Commerce	Tertiary activities
VIII. Transport, storage & communications	
IX. Other services	

Circle proportionate to total marginal workers has been drawn in each district. Each circle is divided into three sectors representing the marginal workers engaged in primary, secondary and tertiary activities. The percentage share of males and females in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors have been calculated for each district. Further, the shares of male and female within the same sector are shown by two different afcs. The percentage of marginal workers to total population has been calculated for each district and the data are grouped into three ranges. The districts falling under each range are hatched in background by choropleth technique as shown in the legend of the map.

According to the 1981 Census, the total number of marginal workers in primary sector in Meghalaya is 31,666 which constitute 95.32 per cent of the total marginal workers. Among the districts the proportion of marginal workers in primary sector is highest in West Khasi Hills (98.20 per cent) closely followed by East Garo Hills (98.10 per cent). It is lowest in East Khasi Hills where the proportion stands at 81.60 per cent.

The proportion of marginal workers engaged in secondary activities accounts for 1.98 per cent of the total marginal workers in Meghalaya. It is highest in East Khasi Hills (8.27 per cent) and lowest in West Khasi Hills (0.27 per cent).

The marginal workers engaged in tertiary sector constitute 2.70 per cent of the total marginal workers for the state as a whole. The proportion of marginal workers in tertiary activities is highest in East Khasi Hills (10.15 per cent) followed by Jaintia Hills (8.07 per cent). This figure is lowest in West Khasi Hills (0.27 per cent).

The map reveals that the female participation rate is significantly high as compared to male in all the three sectors.

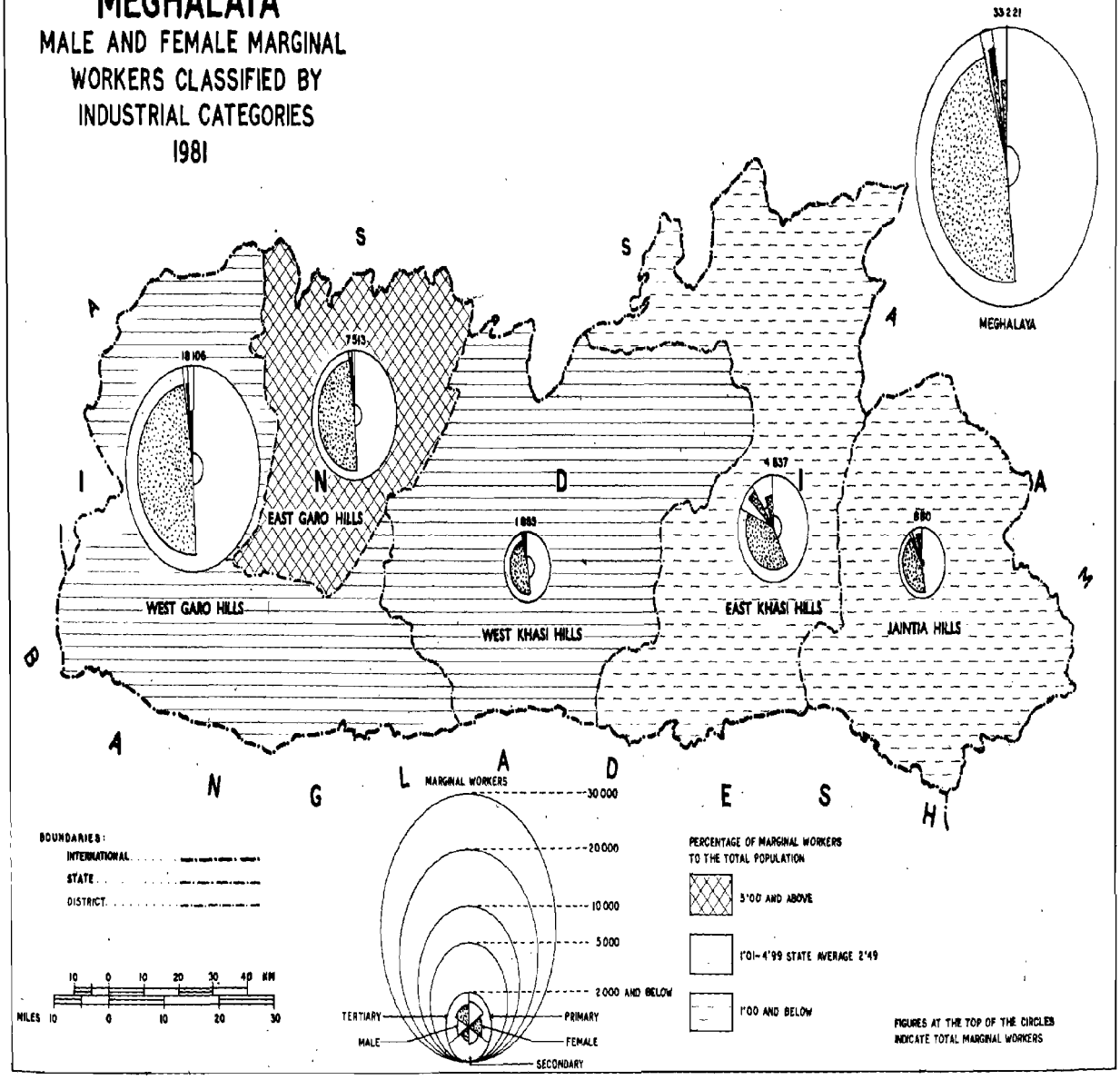
The marginal workers constitute 2.49 per cent of the total population in Meghalaya. The proportion is above 5.00 per cent in East Garo Hills district. The next range of 1.01-4.99 per cent is represented by West Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills districts. The lowest percentage range (1.00 per cent & below) is found in Jaintia Hills and East Khasi Hills districts.

The following statement shows the percentage distribution of marginal workers by primary, secondary and tertirary activities in 1981.

State/district	Total marginal workers	Percentage of marginal workers in primary sector to total marginal workers		Percentage of marginal workers in secondary sector to total marginal workers		Percentage of marginal workers in tertiary sector to total marginal workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
MEGHALAYA	33,221	16.16	79.16	0.27	1.71	1.02	1.68
Jaintia Hills	880	11.14	79.20	0.45	1.14	1.36	6.71
East Khasi Hills	4,837	16.13	65.47	1.03	7.24	3.87	6.28
West Khasi Hills	1,885	21.86	76.34	0.11	0.16	0.32	1.17
East Garo Hills	7,513	18.32	79.78	0.12	0.68	0.48	0.60
West Garo Hills	18,106	14.93	82.84	0.14	0.84	0.54	0.71

MEGHALAYA

MALE AND FEMALE MARGINAL WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981



PART-IV
SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

PLATE 65

SCHEDULED CASTES 1981

The map brings out the proportion of scheduled castes to total population in each C.D. block of the state in 1981.

The percentage of scheduled caste population to total population has been calculated for each C.D. block. The percentage figures thus obtained are arranged in four ranges– two above, one nearer to and one below the state average. The C.D. blocks falling in each range are hatched by choropleth technique according to high to low value. The C.D. blocks having no scheduled caste population are left blank. In each C.D. block, circle proportionate to scheduled castes is drawn under five different sizes viz. 19 and below, 20-49, 50-99, 100-999 and 1000 and above as shown in the legend of the map.

The total scheduled caste population is 5,492 in Meghalaya which constitute 0.41 per cent of the total population of the state. This indicates that the proportion of scheduled caste population to total population is very low in the state. Among the districts, this proportion is highest in West Garo Hills (1.04 per cent) and lowest in Jaintia Hills (0.03 per cent). In the West Khasi Hills district there is no scheduled caste.

The scheduled caste population is very unevenly distributed in the state. The proportion is relatively high in the western part of Meghalaya. The proportion of scheduled caste population to total population is 1.06 per cent and above in 3 C.D. blocks. The proportion varies between 0.56-1.05 per cent in 3 C.D. blocks, while the range 0.06-0.55 is found in 9 C.D. blocks. The lowest range of 0.05 and below is confined in 8 C.D. blocks.

In terms of absolute number, West Garo Hills district has recorded highest scheduled caste population (3,851) followed by East Khasi Hills district (1,480). Among the C.D. blocks the largest number of scheduled caste population is found in Mylliem C.D. block (1,335).

The following statement gives the districtwise percentage of scheduled caste population to total population in 1981.

State/district	Total population 1981	Scheduled caste population, 1981	Percentage of scheduled caste population to total population, 1981
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	1,335,819	5,492	0.41
Jaintia Hills	156,402	47	0.03
East Khasi Hills	511,414	1,480	0.29
West Khasi Hills	161,576	–	–
East Garo Hills	136,550	114	0.08
West Garo Hills	369,877	3,851	1.04

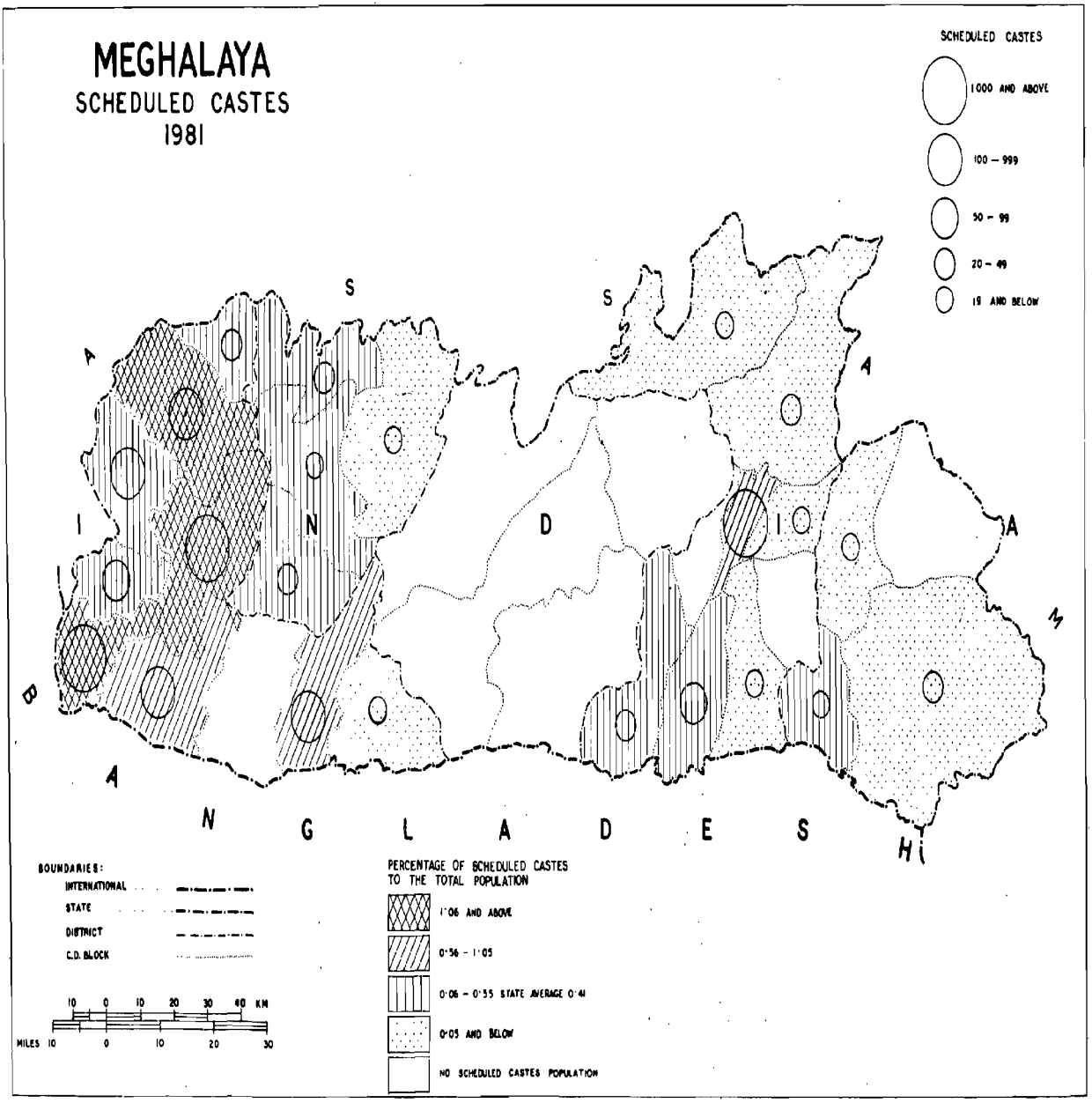

MEGHALAYA
SCHEDULED CASTES
1981
SCHEDULED CASTES
1000 AND ABOVE
100 – 999
50 – 99
20 – 49
19 AND BELOW
INDIA
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
C.D. BLOCK
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION
1·06 AND ABOVE
0·56 – 1·05
0·06 – 0·55 STATE AVERAGE 0·41
0·05 AND BELOW
NO SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION

PLATE 66

SCHEDULED TRIBES 1981

The map depicts the C.D. blockwise percentage distribution of scheduled tribes to total population in Meghalaya as in 1981.

The map has been prepared by the same cartographic technique as applied for plate No. 65.

The scheduled tribe population in Meghalaya constitute 80.58 per cent of the total population in 1981. This indicates that the majority of the population in the state belong to scheduled tribes. The proportion of scheduled tribe population to total population is highest in West Khasi Hills district (97.16 per cent) followed by Jaintia Hills district (95.08 per cent). It is lowest in East Khasi Hills district where scheduled tribes account for 73.15 per cent of the total population of the district.

There are 10 C.D. blocks where the proportion of scheduled tribe population to total population is 95.01 and above per cent. This proportion varies between 85.01-95.00 per cent in another 10 C.D. blocks, 75.01-85.00 in 6 C.D. blocks and 75.00 and below in 5 C.D. blocks. The map reveals that the eastern half of the state has comparatively high proportion of scheduled tribe population as compared to western part of the state.

The table given below shows the percentage of scheduled tribe population to total population in 1981 at district level.

State/district	Total population 1981	Scheduled tribe population 1981	Percentage of scheduled tribe population to total population 1981
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	1,335,819	1,076,345	80.58
Jaintia Hills	156,402	148,710	95.08
East Khasi Hills	511,414	374,081	73.15
West Khasi Hills	161,576	156,995	97.16
East Garo Hills	136,550	124,462	91.15
West Garo Hills	369,877	272,097	73.56

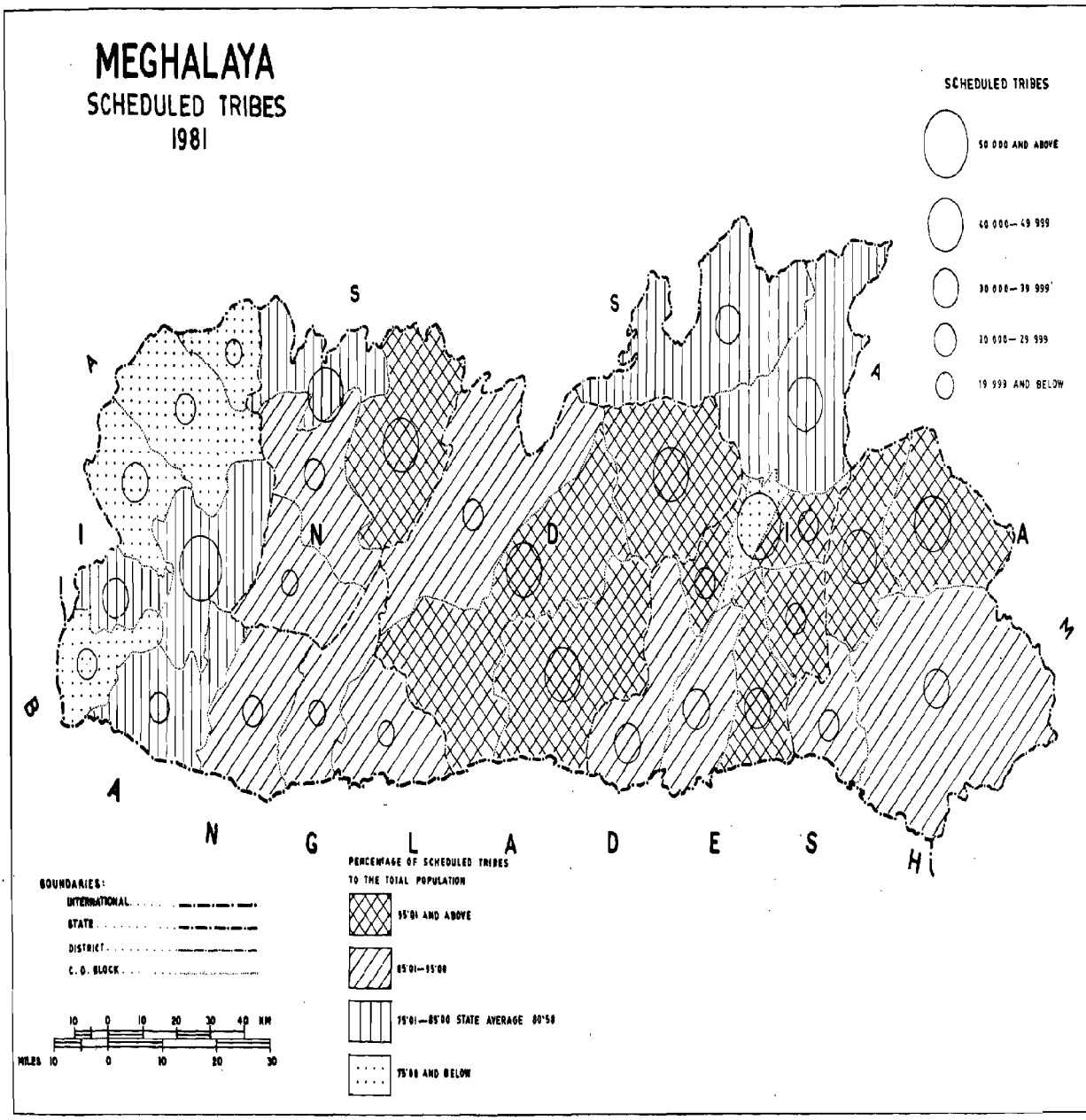

MEGHALAYA
SCHEDULED TRIBES
1981
SCHEDULED TRIBES
50 000 AND ABOVE
40 000—49 999
30 000—39 999
20 000—29 999
19 999 AND BELOW
INDIA
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
C. D. BLOCK
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES
TO THE TOTAL POPULATION
95·01 AND ABOVE
85·01—95·00
75·01—85·00 STATE AVERAGE 80·58
75·00 AND BELOW

PLATE 67

MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED CASTES 1981

The map depicts the proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers of scheduled caste population at district level as in the 1981 Census.

Circles proportionate to total scheduled caste population have been drawn in each district. Each circles is divided into three sectors representing main workers, marginal workers and non-workers among scheduled castes. Percentages of male and female scheduled castes by main workers, marginal workers and non-workers have been worked out for each district. Then by treating the radius of the circle as 100 per cent two separate arcs have been drawn within the same sector to indicate the male and female share. These divisions have been shown by light green colour shades for males and females and in addition black dots have been given in the female sectors. In the district of West Khasi Hills there is no scheduled caste population as such it is left blank.

According to the 1981 Census, the total scheduled caste population in the state is 5,492 persons of which the main workers constitute 33.39 per cent. The proportion of scheduled caste main workers to total scheduled caste population is highest in Jaintia Hills (68.09 per cent) followed by East Garo Hills (51.75 per cent). The proportion is lowest in West Garo Hills (30.12 per cent).

Scheduled caste marginal workers account for 1.40 per cent of the total scheduled caste population in the state. East Garo Hills district claims the highest proportion of scheduled castes marginal workers (2.63 per cent) to total scheduled caste population among the districts. The lowest proportion (0.61 per cent) is observed in East Khasi Hills district. In Jaintia Hills and West Khasi Hills districts the scheduled caste marginal workers are found to be nil. The population of scheduled caste non-workers to total scheduled caste population stands at 65.21 per cent in Meghalaya. The highest proportion of scheduled caste non-workers to total scheduled caste population is noticed in West Garo Hills district (68.19 per cent), followed by East Khasi Hills district (60.00 per cent). The population is lowest in Jaintia Hills (31.91 per cent).

The map reveals that males participation rate is more than females among the scheduled caste main workers in respect of all the districts of Meghalaya. On the other hand proportion of female is more than the males among the scheduled caste marginal workers in the districts of East Khasi Hills, East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills. The map further, shows that females are more than the males among scheduled castes non-workers except the district of East Garo Hills where males are more in number than the females.

The following table indicates the distribution of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in scheduled castes in 1981 at district level.

State/district	Total scheduled caste popualtion 1981,	Main workers in scheduled castes 1981	Marginal workers in scheduled castes 1981	Non-workers in scheduled castes 1981
1	2	3	4	5
MEGHALAYA	5,492	1,834	77	3,581
		(33.39)	(1.40)	(65.21)
Jaintia Hills	47	32	–	15
		(68.09)		(31.91)
East Khasi Hills	1,480	583	9	888
		(39.39)	(0.61)	(60.00)
West Khasi Hills	–	–	–	–
East Garo Hills	114	59	3	52
		(51.75)	(2.63)	(45.62)
West Garo Hills	3,851	1,160	65	2,626
		(30.12)	(1.69)	(68.19)

Note:- Percentage figures are shown within brackets.

MEGHALAYA

MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED CASTES 1981

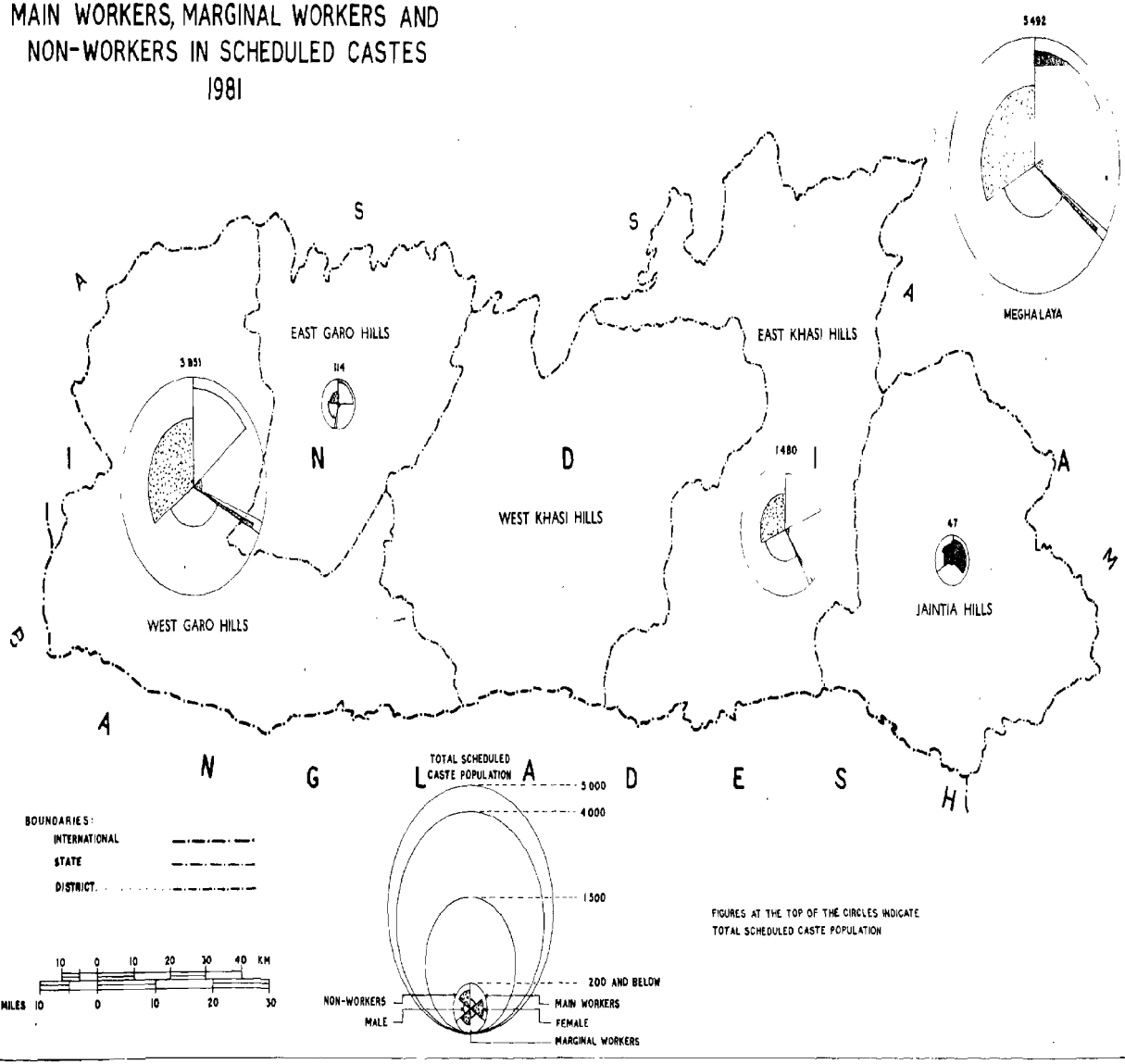


PLATE 68

MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED TRIBES 1981

The map brings out the proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers among scheduled tribe population at district level as in the 1981 Census.

This map is prepared by the same cartographic method as applied for plate No. 67.

In Meghalaya the total scheduled tribe population is 1,076,345 of which the main workers account for 44.95 per cent. The proportion of scheduled tribe main workers to total scheduled tribe population is highest in West Khasi Hills (49.98 per cent) followed by Jaintia Hills (47.95 per cent) while the lowest proportion is noticed in East Garo Hills (39.66 per cent).

The proportion of scheduled tribe marginal workers to total scheduled tribe population is 2.57 per cent for the state as a whole. It is highest in East Garo Hills (5.78 per cent) followed by West Garo Hills (4.94 per cent), while the lowest proportion is observed in Jaintia Hills (0.57 per cent).

The scheduled tribe non-workers account for 52.48 per cent of total scheduled tribe population for the State as a whole. The district of East Khasi Hills (56.68) claims the highest proportion of scheduled tribe non-workers to total scheduled tribe population, while in West Garo Hills, (48.39 per cent) this proportion is the lowest.

The map reveals that the female participation rate is more than the male among the marginal workers and non-workers in all the districts of the state.

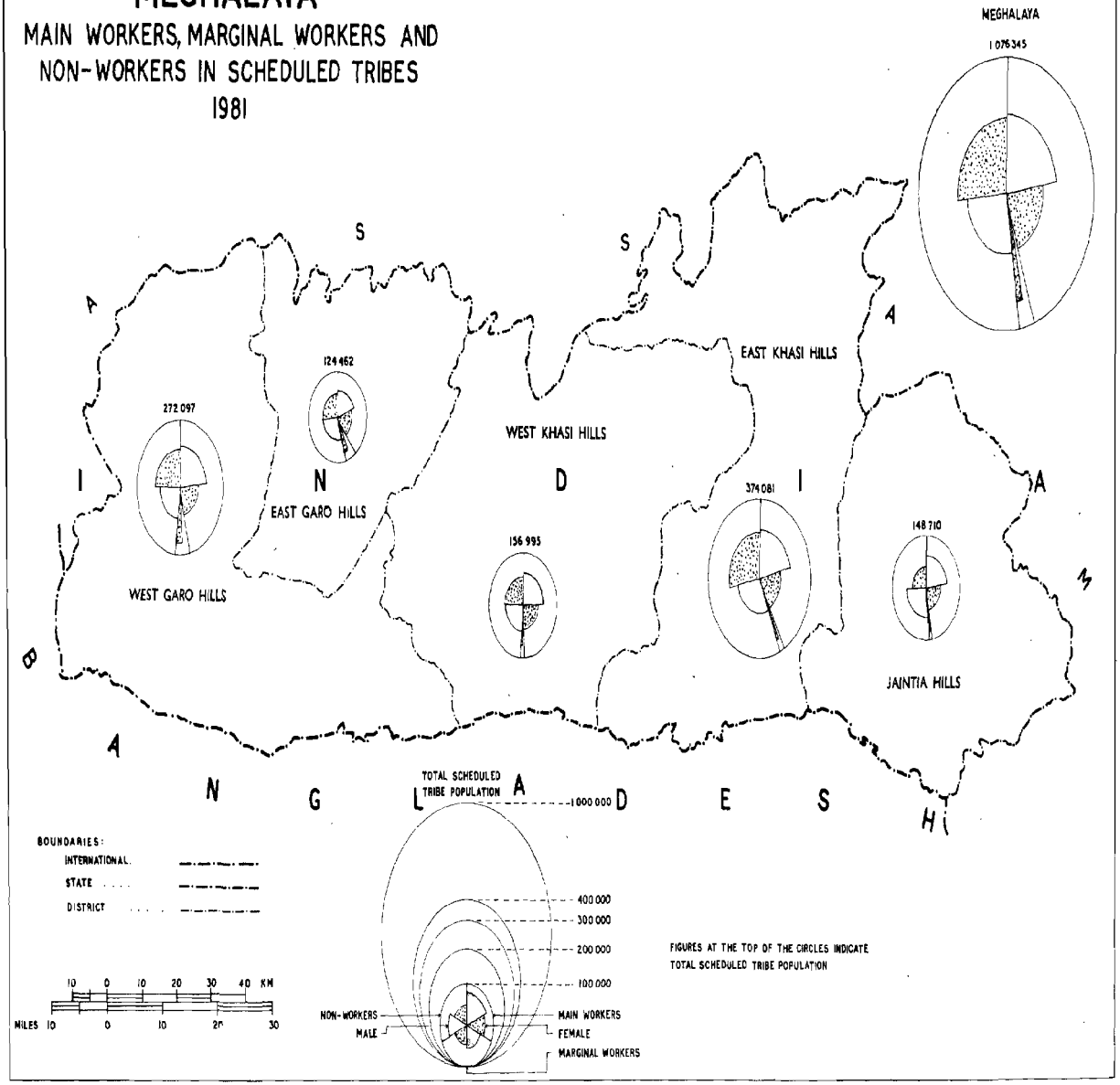
The table given below shows the distribution of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers among scheduled tribes at district level.

State/district	Total scheduled tribe population, 1981	Main workers in scheduled tribes, 1981	Marginal workers in scheduled tribes, 1981	Non-workers in schcduled tribes, 1981
1	2	3	4	5
MEGHALAYA	1,076,345	483,901	27,615	564,829
		(44.95)	(2.57)	(52.48)
Jaintia Hills	148,710	71,299	851	76,560
		(47.95)	(0.57)	(51.48)
East Khasi Hills	374,081	157,774	4,255	212,052
		(42.19)	(1.14)	(56.68)
West Khasi Hills	156,995	78,471	1,883	76,641
		(49.98)	(1.20)	(48.82)
East Garo Hills	124,462	49,361	7,192	67,909
		(39.66)	(5.78)	(54.56)
West Garo Hills	272,097	126,996	13,434	131,667
		(46.67)	(4.94)	(48.39)

Note : Percentage figures are shown within brackets.

MEGHALAYA

MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED TRIBES 1981



RELIGIONS

PLATE 69

RELIGIONS 1981

The map depicts the districtwise percentage distribution of various religions in Meghalaya according to the 1981 Census. The major religions of the state are Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism. However, the other religions and persuasions and religion not stated are also shown.

The square proportionate to total population as per the 1981 Census has been drawn in each district. Each square is divided into hundred equal squares each representing 1 per cent of the total population. The percentage figures of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, other religions & persuasions and religion not stated have been calculated for all the districts and the state as well. The small squares have been shaded in different colours according to the percentage share of each religion as per the index of the map.

Christians are predominant in the state which constitute 52.62 per cent of the total population. This is followed by Hindus which account for 18.03 per cent of the total population. Muslims secured third place contributing 3.10 per cent of the total population in the state. It is followed by Sikhs (0.13 per cent), Buddhists (0.20 per cent) and Jains (0.04 per cent). The percentage share of other religions and persuasions is as high as 25.77 per cent of the total population in Meghalaya, whereas religion not stated claims only 0.11 per cent of the total population of the state.

A glance at the map reveals that Christian population are in majority in all the districts of the state. Among the districts the proportion of Christian population to total population is highest in West Khasi Hills (74.54 per cent) followed by East Garo Hills (69.13 per cent). The proportion is lowest in West Garo Hills (41.09 per cent).

Hindus are spreading over the entire state, but their proportion varies from one district to another. The proportion of Hindu population is highest in East Khasi Hills (25.29 per cent) followed by West Garo Hills (23.06 per cent), while it is lowest in West Khasi Hills (3.39 per cent).

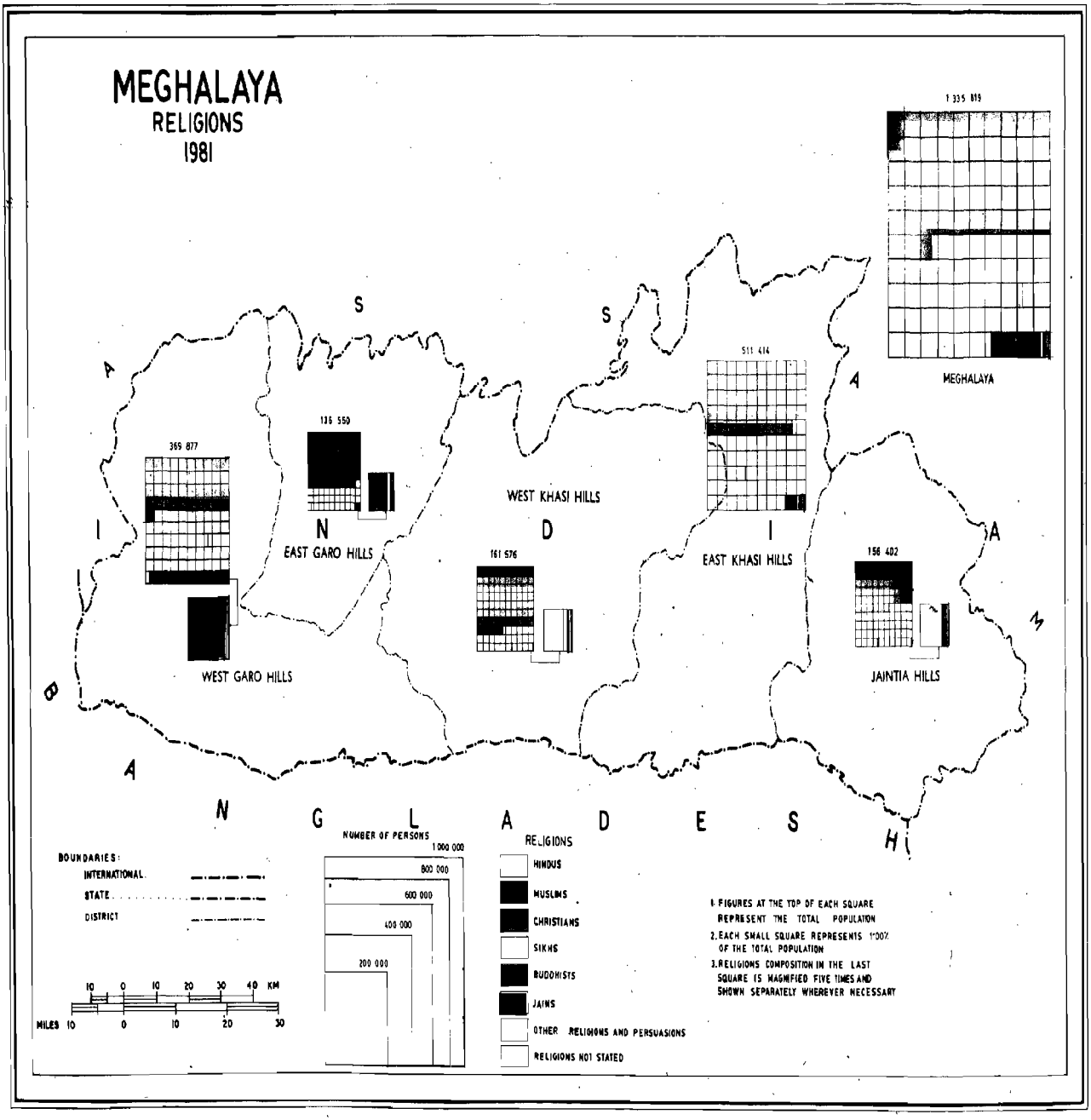
Muslims, the third important religious group in the state, claim 3.10 per cent of the total population. The proportion of Muslim population is highest in West Garo Hills (9.01 per cent) and lowest in West Khasi Hills (0.07 per cent).

Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains are less in number in the state and their percentage figures are negligible. They are mostly confined in East Khasi Hills district.

The following statement gives the distribution of population by different religions in 1981 at district level.

State/district	Total Population	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Other Religions & persuasions	Religion not stated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MEGHALAYA	1,335,819	240,831	41,434	702,854	1,674	2,739	542	344,215	1,530
		(18.03)	(3.10)	(52.62)	(0.13)	(0.20)	(0.04)	(25.77)	(0.11)
Jaintia Hills	156,402	9,362	176	87,478	23	62	-	59,233	68
		(5.99)	(0.11)	(55.98)	(0.01)	(0.04)		(37.87)	(0.05)
East Khasi Hills	511,414	129,355	6,707	248,540	1,579	1,917	324	122,130	862
		(25.29)	(1.31)	(48.60)	(0.31)	(0.37)	(0.06)	(23.89)	(0.17)
West Khasi Hills	161,576	5,480	120	120,443	2	24	99	35,180	228
		(3.39)	(0.07)	(74.54)	(0.001)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(21.77)	(0.14)
East Garo Hills	136,550	11,340	1,094	94,396	10	43	21	29,368	278
		(8.30)	(0.80)	(69.13)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(21.51)	(0.20)
West Garo Hills	369,877	85,294	33,337	151,997	60	693	98	98,304	94
		(23.06)	(9.01)	(41.09)	(0.02)	(0.19)	(0.03)	(26.57)	(0.03)

Note:- Percentage figures are shown within brackets.


MEGHALAYA
RELIGIONS
1981
1 335 819
MEGHALAYA
369 877
136 550
EAST GARO HILLS
WEST GARO HILLS
WEST KHASI HILLS
161 576
511 414
EAST KHASI HILLS
156 402
JAINTIA HILLS
INDIA
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES :
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30
NUMBER OF PERSONS
1 000 000
800 000
600 000
400 000
200 000
RELIGIONS
HINDUS
MUSLIMS
CHRISTIANS
SIKHS
BUDDHISTS
JAINS
OTHER RELIGIONS AND PERSUASIONS
RELIGIONS NOT STATED
1. FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH SQUARE REPRESENT THE TOTAL POPULATION
2. EACH SMALL SQUARE REPRESENTS 1·00% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION
3. RELIGIONS COMPOSITION IN THE LAST SQUARE IS MAGNIFIED FIVE TIMES AND SHOWN SEPARATELY WHEREVER NECESSARY

LANGUAGES

PLATE 70

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LANGUAGE MAINLY SPOKEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD 1981

The map depicts the districtwise distribution of population by language mainly spoken in the household as per the 1981 Census.

The percentage of population speaking languages in the household to the total population excluding institutional household population has been calculated for each district. The languages specified in schedule VIII of the constitution of India and other than those specified in schedule VIII of the constitution of India have been considered for the preparation of this map. Further, the percentage of population speaking various languages have been grouped into four suitable ranges. The major speakers of the language have been shown by colour duly graded followed by other languages of appropriate hatching/symbols in suitable class sizes as per the legend of the map.

The map reveals that Khasi is the major language in the districts of Jaintia Hills, East Khasi Hills and West Khasi Hills. The map further shows that 75.01 per cent and above population speak Khasi as their language in the districts of Jaintia Hills and West Khasi Hills while it varies between 40.01 & 75.00 per cent in East Khasi Hills district. In East Garo Hills district the percentage of Khasi speakers to total population ranges between 1.01 & 5.00 while in West Garo Hills district the proportion being negligible. Garo is second major language in the state. The map shows that Garo speakers constitute 75.01 per cent and above of the total population in the district of East Garo Hills and the range varies between 40.01 & 75.00 per cent in West Garo Hills district. In the districts of West Khasi Hills and East Khasi Hills their proportion ranges between 5.01 & 40.00 per cent and between 1.01 & 5.00 per cent respectively. The proportion of Bengali speaking population ranges from 5.01 to 40.00 per cent in the districts of East Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills and the range of 1.01-5.00 per cent of Bengali speaking population to the total population is found in the districts of Jaintia Hills and East Garo Hills. The percentage of Gorkhali/Nepali speaking population varies between 5.01 & 40.00 in the district of East Khasi Hills and between 1.01 & 5.00 in remaining districts of the state. The Assamese speaking population is mainly confined in the districts of East Khasi Hills, East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills and their proportion varies between 1.01 & 5.00 per cent of the total population. Rabha speaking population is mainly found in the districts of East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills and varies from 1.01 to 5.00 per cent. The percentage of Hindi speaking population varies between 1.01 & 5.00 and they are mainly spread over the districts of East Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills. The Mikir and Koch speaking population is mainly confined in the districts of East Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills respectively and their proportion to the total population varies from 1.01 to 5.00 per cent. The population speaking other languages specified in the VIII schedule of constitution of India like, Gujarati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telegu, Urdu constitute very small proportion in the state. Similarly the population speaking the languages not specified in the VIII schedule of constitution of India like Adi, Anal, Angami, Ao, Bhotia, Bhumit, Bodo/Boro, Coorgi/Kodagu, English, Halam, Hmar, Kabuli, Kachanaga, Kharia, Khezha, Konkani, Korku, Kuki, Kurukha/Oraon, Lakher, Limbu, Lotha, Lushai/Mizo, Manipuri/Meithei, Mao, Munda, Mundani, Naga, Nissi/Dafla, Nocte, Paito, Santali, Sema, Sherpa, Tangkhul, Thado, Tibetan, Tripuri and Vaiphei also claim very small percentage and as such they are not represented in the map.

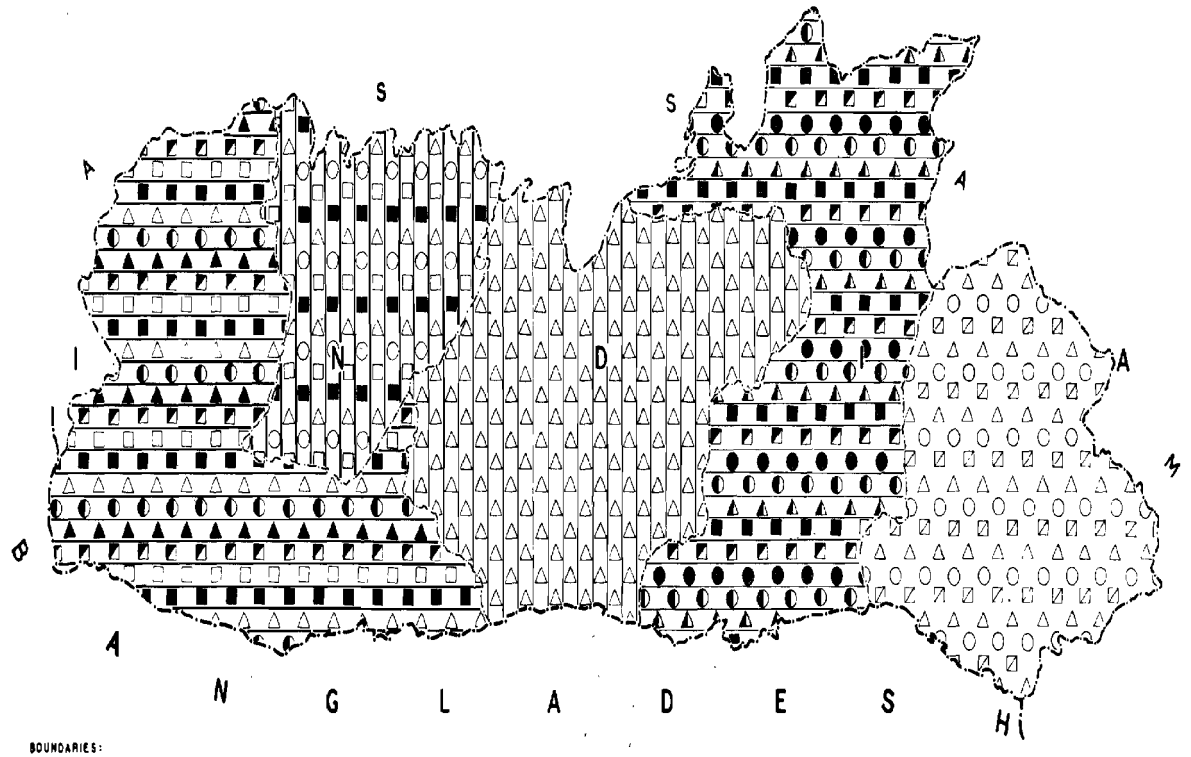
The table given below shows the percentage distribution of population by language mainly spoken in the household in 1981 at district level.

Districts	Assamese	Bengali	Hindi	Garo	Gorkhali/Nepali	Khasi	Koch	Mikir	Rabha	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jaintia Hills	N	1.12	N	N	2.29	91.71	N	N	N	2.34
East Khasi Hills	2.43	8.09	4.42	2.66	9.39	67.90	N	1.63	N	N
West Khasi Hills	N	N	N	11.02	2.18	85.40	N	N	N	N
East Garo Hills	1.99	1.19	N	89.88	1.46	1.47	N	N	3.02	N
West Garo Hills	2.14	20.10	1.47	66.87	1.26	N	4.18	N	2.66	N

N—Negligible

MEGHALAYA

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LANGUAGE MAINLY SPOKEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD 1981



BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT

10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING LANGUAGES

KHASI GARO BENGALI GORKHALI / NEPALI ASSAMESE RABHA HINDI KOCH MIKIR OTHERS

75·01 AND ABOVE
60·01–75·00
5·01–40·00
1·01–5·00

LANGUAGES 1·00 PER CENT AND BELOW HAVE NOT BEEN TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

EDUCATION

PLATE 71

LITERACY 1981

The map indicates the proportion of literates to total population excluding population in age-group 0-4 in each district of the state in the 1981 Census.

The percentage of literates to total population excluding age-group 0-4 has been worked out for each district. The percentage figures thus obtained are grouped in three ranges viz; 40.51 per cent and above, 30.51-40.50 and 30.50 and below. The districts coming under each ranges are then shaded by means of suitable hatching as per the legend of the map. Further, solid green bars proportionate to total literates have been drawn in each district.

In Meghalaya the proportion of literates to the total population excluding age-group 0-4 comes to 39.95 per cent. Among the districts the percentage figure of literates varies considerably. The highest proportion of literates is recorded in East Khasi Hills district (50.87 per cent). The percentage range of literates 30.51-40.50 is found in the districts of West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills, whereas the lowest range of 30.50 per cent and below is confined to Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills districts.

Further the map reveals that the total number of literate population vary from one district to another. The largest number of literate population is noticed in East Khasi Hills district (223,618) while it is lowest in Jaintia Hills district (38,327).

The following statement indicates the districtwise percentage of literates to total population (excluding age-group 0-4).

State/district	Total population (excluding age-group 0-4), 1981	Total literates 1981	Percentage of literates to total population (excluding age-group 0-4), 1981
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	1,139,266	455,191	39.95
Jaintia Hills	131,199	38,327	29.21
East Khasi Hills	439,555	223,618	50.87
West Khasi Hills	135,251	51,652	38.19
East Garo Hills	115,541	45,752	39.60
West Garo Hills	317,721	95,842	30.17

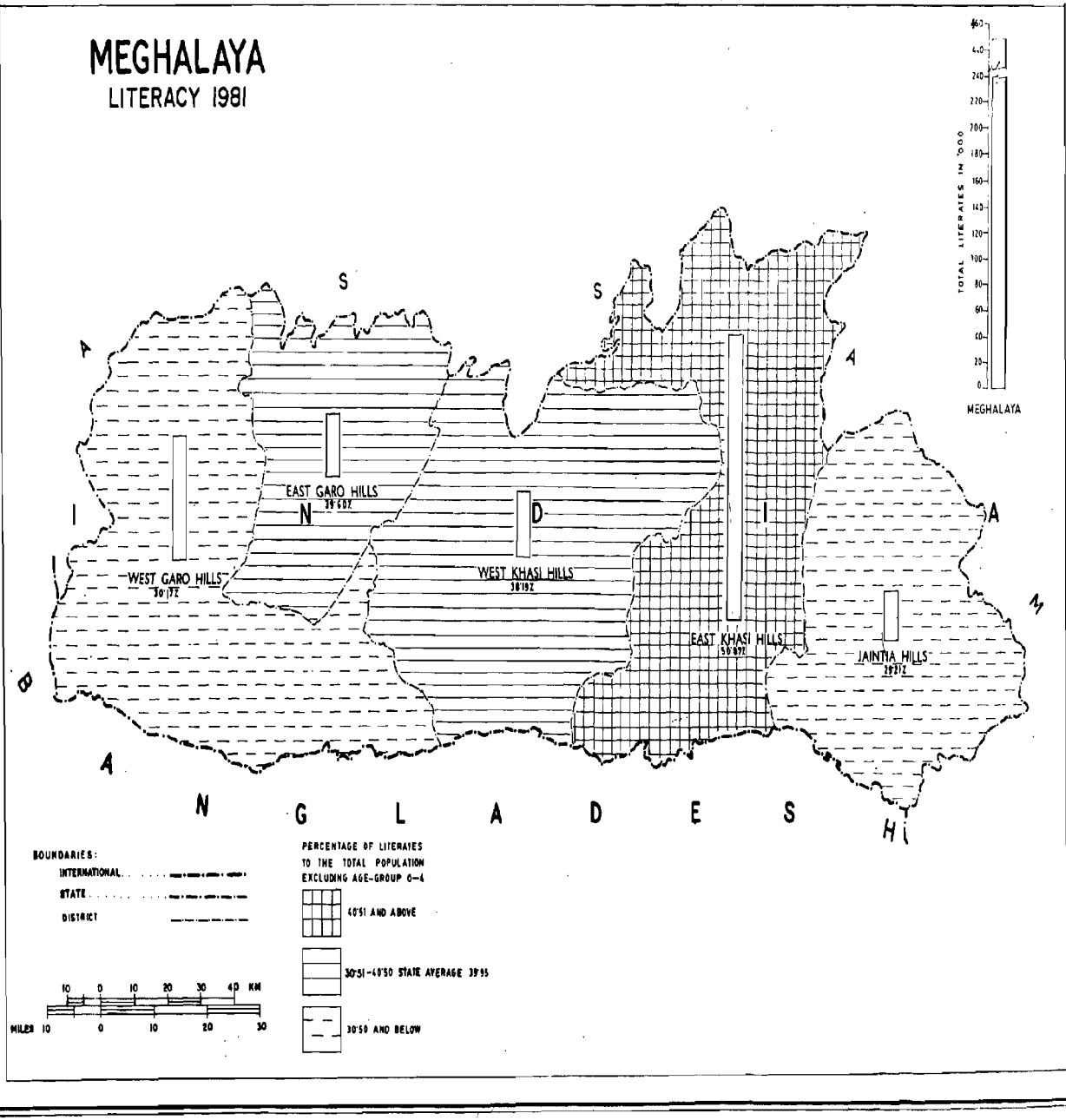

MEGHALAYA
LITERACY 1981
TOTAL LITERATES IN '000
MEGHALAYA
EAST GARO HILLS
39·60%
WEST GARO HILLS
30·17%
WEST KHASI HILLS
38·19%
EAST KHASI HILLS
50·89%
JAINTIA HILLS
28·71%
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0–4
40·51 AND ABOVE
30·51–40·50 STATE AVERAGE 39·95
30·50 AND BELOW
MILES
KM

PLATE 72

MALE LITERACY 1981

The map depicts the proportion of male literates to total male population (excluding age-group 0-4) in each district of Meghalaya as in the 1981 Census.

The percentage of male literates to total male population excluding age-group 0-4 is worked out separately for rural and urban areas in each district. Two sidelapping bars proportionate to percentage figures of male literates in rural and urban areas are drawn respectively in each district. The bars are shaded suitably to differentiate percentage of rural male literates from that of urban. Further, the percentage of male literates to total male population excluding age-group 0-4 has been calculated for each district. These percentage figures are grouped into three ranges and are displayed on the map by choropleth technique.

The percentage of male literates to total male population excluding age-group 0-4 stands at 44.26 per cent for the state as a whole. The proportion of male literates is highest in East Khasi Hills (54.36 per cent) followed by East Garo Hills (45.86 per cent), while this proportion varies between 30.01-45.00 per cent in the districts of West Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills. It is lowest in Jaintia Hills (29.26 per cent).

A glance at the map reveals that the proportion of male literates is significantly high in urban areas. The proportion of male literates to total male population (excluding age-group 0-4) comes to 78.17 per cent in the urban areas of the state while the corresponding figures is 36.26 per cent for rural areas. The proportion of urban/rural male literates varies from one district to another. In Jaintia Hills the proportion of urban male literates is highest (81.67 per cent) among the districts, whereas East Garo Hills claims the highest proportion of rural male literates (45.17) per cent.

The table given below shows the percentage of male literates to total male population excluding age group 0-4 at district level.

State/district	Male population excluding age-group 0-14, 1981			Male literates, 1981			Percentage of male literates to total male population excluding age-group 0-4, 1981		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MEGHALAYA	585,212	473,451	111,761	259,024	171,688	87,366	44.26	36.26	78.17
Jaintia Hills	66,546	60,977	5,569	19,470	14,922	4,548	29.26	24.47	81.67
East Khasi Hills	227,131	143,096	84,035	123,479	57,136	66,343	54.36	39.93	78.95
West Khasi Hills	69,601	67,785	1,816	28,251	27,027	1,224	40.59	39.87	67.40
East Garo Hills	59,847	57,760	2,087	27,447	26,091	1,356	45.86	45.17	64.97
West Garo Hills	162,088	143,834	18,254	60,377	46,512	13,865	37.25	32.34	75.96

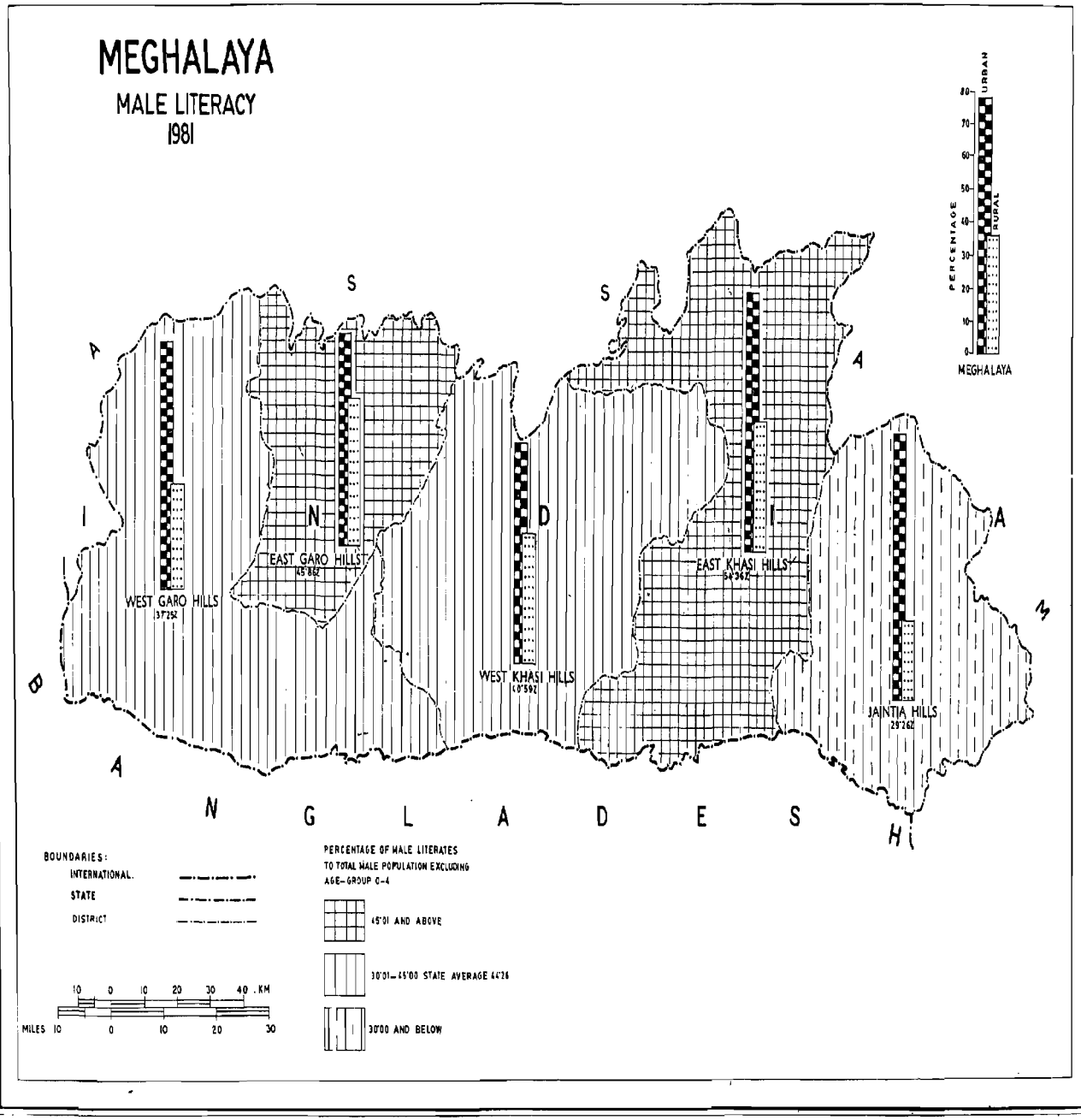

MEGHALAYA
MALE LITERACY
1981
PERCENTAGE
URBAN
RURAL
MEGHALAYA
WEST GARO HILLS
37·25%
EAST GARO HILLS
45·86%
WEST KHASI HILLS
60·59%
EAST KHASI HILLS
54·36%
JAINTIA HILLS
29·26%
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30
PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES
TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION EXCLUDING
AGE-GROUP 0-4
45·01 AND ABOVE
30·01—45·00 STATE AVERAGE 44·26
30·00 AND BELOW

PLATE 73

FEMALE LITERACY 1981

The map shows the proportion of female literates to total female population (excluding age-group 0-4) in each district of the state as in the 1981 Census.

The map has been prepared by the same cartographic technique as used for plate 72.

The percentage of female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0-4 comes to 35.41 per cent. The corresponding figures for the rural and urban areas are 28.34 per cent and 67.66 per cent respectively. The proportion of female literates is fairly high in Meghalaya. The proportion is highest in East Khasi Hills (47.14 per cent), while in the districts of West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills the proportion varies between 30.01-45.00 per cent. The lowest percentage range of 30.00 and below is found in the districts of Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills.

The map reveals that the percentage of female literates is comparatively high in urban areas. The proportion of female literates to total female population (excluding age-group 0-4) in urban areas stands at 67.66 per cent, while it is only 28.34 per cent in rural areas. Among the districts, the proportion of female literates in urban areas is highest in Jaintia Hills (72.75 per cent). In rural areas the highest proportion of female literates is recorded in East Khasi Hills district (35.35 per cent).

The statement given below indicates the districtwise percentage of female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0-4.

State/district	Fem population excluding age-group 0-4,1981			Female literates, 1981			Percentage of female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0-4, 1981		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MEGHALAYA	554,054	454,440	99,614	196,167	128,769	67,398	35.41	28.34	67.66
Jaintia Hills	64,653	59,140	5,513	18,857	14,874	3,983	29.17	25.15	72.75
East Khasi Hills	212,424	137,233	75,191	100,139	48,508	51,631	47.14	35.35	68.67
West Khasi Hills	65,650	64,262	1,388	23,401	22,594	807	35.65	35.16	58.14
East Garo Hills	55,694	54,183	1,511	18,305	17,627	678	32.87	32.53	44.87
West Garo Hills	155,633	139,622	16,011	35,465	25,166	10,299	22.79	18.02	64.32

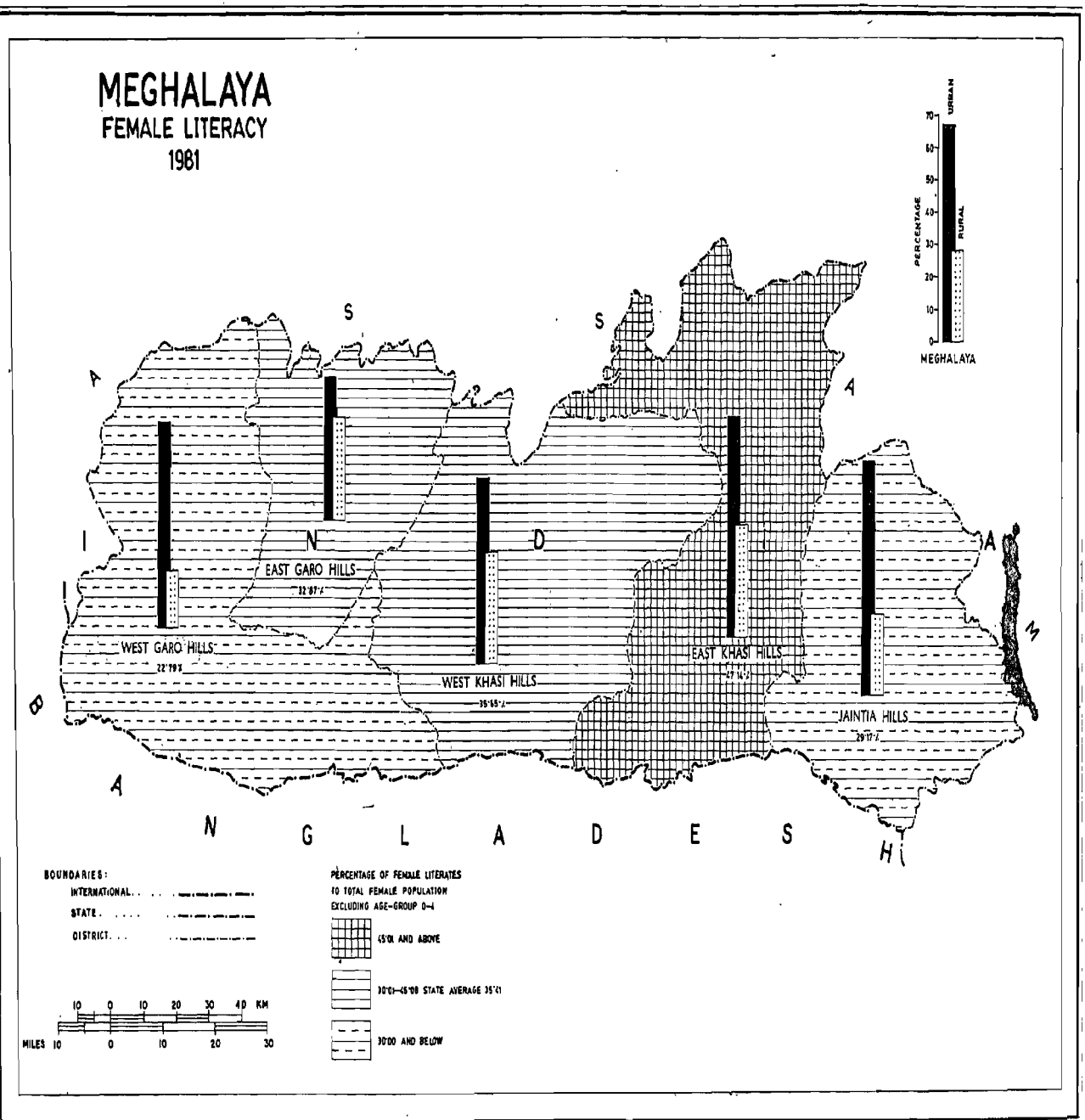

MEGHALAYA
FEMALE LITERACY
1981
URBAN
RURAL
PERCENTAGE
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
MEGHALAYA
INDIA
BANGLADESH
EAST GARO HILLS
32·87·4
WEST GARO HILLS
22·79·3
WEST KHASI HILLS
35·65·2
EAST KHASI HILLS
47·14·2
JAINTIA HILLS
29·17·7
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES
TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0–4
45·01 AND ABOVE
30·01–45·00 STATE AVERAGE 35·43
30·00 AND BELOW

PLATE 74

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 1981

The map depicts the educational attainment in each district of the state as in the 1981 Census.

In order to prepare this map the total number of persons with different educational levels are grouped into the following five categories.

I. Primary & Middle.
II. Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-university, Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.
III. Graduate and above.
IV. Literates (without educational level).
V. Illiterates.

Each of the above five categories has been shown by columner diagram represented by solid equal sized coloured circles in each district as per the legend of the map. Each circle represents 10,000 persons for the districts 40,000 persons for the state. The population figures equivalent to even 1/4th solid circles have been represented wherever necessary. If a particular category is not appearing in any district then the next category is shifted to that place.

According to the 1981 Census, the state of Meghalaya has a total population of 1,335,819 persons of which, 236,899 or 17.73 per cent have attained the education upto primary and middle level. Among the districts, this proportion is highest in the district of East Garo Hills (21.36 per cent) closely followed by East Khasi Hills (21.29 per cent), whereas it is lowest in Jaintia Hills (10.98 per cent).

The persons who attained the educational level upto matriculation/secondary, higher secondary/intermediate/pre-university, non-technical & technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree constitute 3.97 per cent of the total population of the state. This is the highest in East Khasi Hills (7.16 per cent) and lowest in West Khasi Hills (1.18 per cent).

The educational level upto graduate level and above is attained by 16,284 persons in Meghalaya. The largest number of persons having educational level of graduate & above is found in East Khasi Hills district (13,740), while the lowest is recorded in West Khasi Hills district (266).

The literates without educational level constitute 11.16 per cent of the total population of the state. Among the districts the number of literates without educational level is highest in East Khasi Hills (64,378) followed by West Garo Hills (29,770). The lowest number is found in East Garo Hills district (13,721).

The illiterates constitute the majority of the population in Meghalaya as they account for 65.92 per cent of the total population. The proportion of illiterates is highest in Jaintia Hills (74.49 per cent) followed by West Garo Hills (74.09 per cent). The lowest percentage of illiterates is recorded by East Khasi Hills (56.27 per cent). In terms of total number of illiterates, East Khasi Hills claims the largest number of illiterates (287,796) followed by West Garo Hills (274,035), while the lowest number is found in East Garo Hills (90,798).

The table given below shows the districtwise distribution of population by different level of education in 1981.

EDUCATION LEVELS

State/district	Total population 1981	Primary & Middle	Matriculation/secondary, higher secondary/intermediate/pre-university non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate & above	Literates without educational level	Illiterates
MEGHALAYA	1,335,819	236,899	52,966	16,284	149,041	880,628
Jaintia Hills	156,402	17,175	2,941	660	17,550	118,075
East Khasi Hills	511,414	108,873	36,628	13,740	64,378	287,796
West Khasi Hills	161,576	25,854	1,906	266	23,623	109,924
East Garo Hills	136,550	29,169	2,579	284	13,721	90,798
West Garo Hills	369,877	55,828	8,910	1,334	29,770	274,035

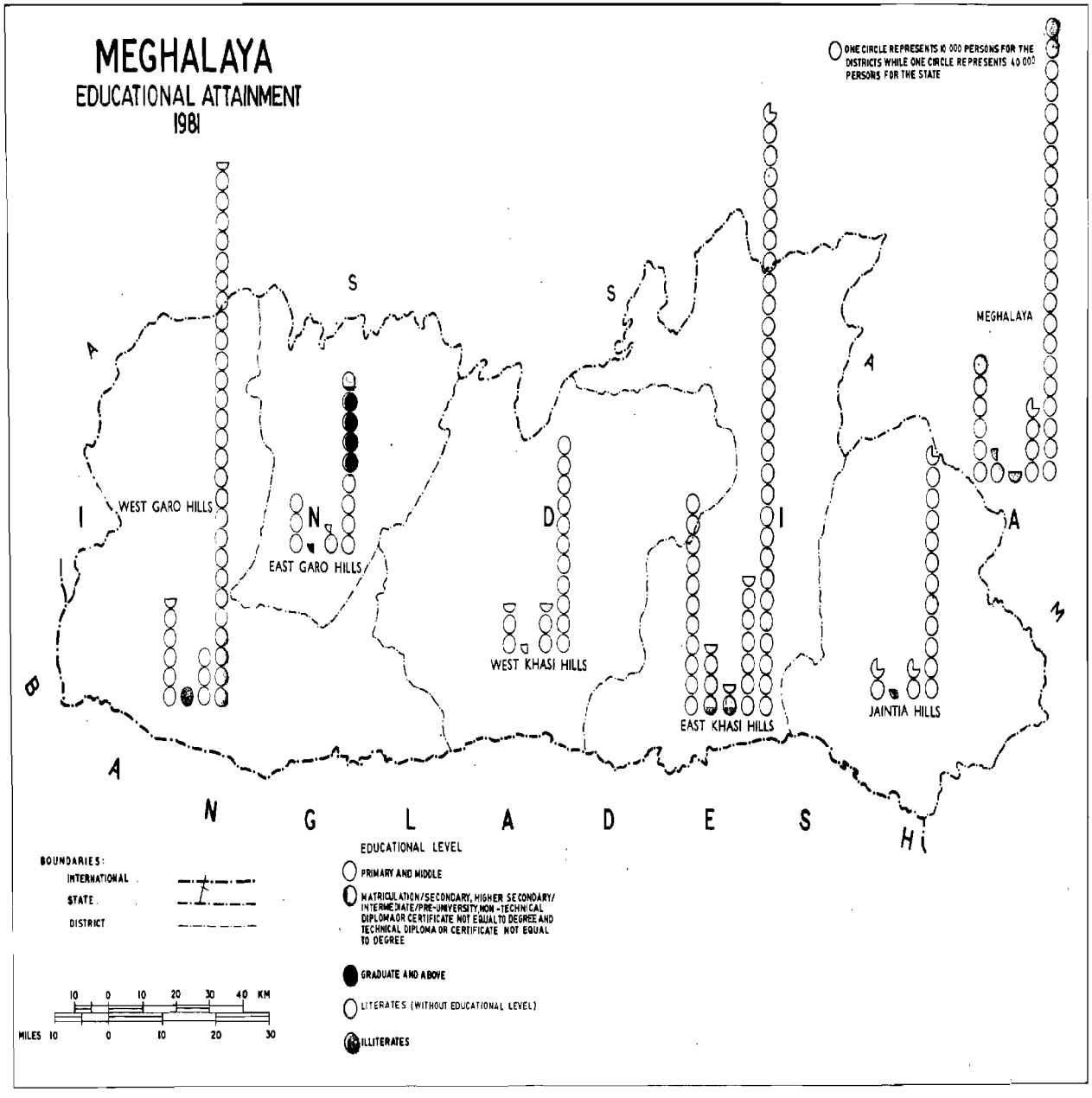

MEGHALAYA
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
1981
ONE CIRCLE REPRESENTS 10 000 PERSONS FOR THE DISTRICTS WHILE ONE CIRCLE REPRESENTS 40 000 PERSONS FOR THE STATE
MEGHALAYA
WEST GARO HILLS
EAST GARO HILLS
WEST KHASI HILLS
EAST KHASI HILLS
JAINTIA HILLS
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL
PRIMARY AND MIDDLE
MATRICULATION/SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY/ INTERMEDIATE/PRE-UNIVERSITY NON-TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE
GRADUATE AND ABOVE
LITERATES (WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL LEVEL)
ILLITERATES

PLATE 75

URBAN LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 1981

The map depicts the districtwise variation (excess or deficit) of literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 5-14 over those in age-group 15-34 in the urban areas of the state as in the 1981 Census.

The number of literates per 1,000 of population in urban areas have been calculated in each district for the age-group 5-14 and 15-34 separately. Further, the number of literates per 1,000 population in age-group 15-34 has been subtracted from that in age-group 5-14 in order to get the deficit or excess of literates in age-group 5-14 over that of 15-34. This figure has been calculated for each district of the state. The values thus obtained are grouped into three suitable ranges—one above, one nearer to and one below the state average figure. The districts coming under each range are then shaded as per the legend of the map.

According to the 1981 Census, for the state as a whole, the literates per 1,000 population in the urban areas for the age-groups 5-14 and 15-34 are 719 and 796 respectively. Thus the state experiences a deficiency of 77 literates in the age-group 5-14 over that of 15-34. No district has shown an excess of literates per 1,000 population in age-group 5-14 over that in age-group 15-34 in the urban areas. The deficiency of literates is 151 and above in the district of East Garo Hills only, while it ranges between 76-150 in the district of West Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills. The lowest deficiency of literates of 75 and below, is observed in Jaintia Hills and East Khasi Hills districts.

The following statement gives the deficiency of literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 5-14 over literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 15-34 in urban areas in 1981:-

State/district	Total urban population in age-group 5-14	Total literates in age-group 5-14 in urban areas	Literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 5-14 in urban areas	Total urban population in age-group 15-34.	Total literates in age-group 15-34 in urban areas	Literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 15-34 in urban areas	No. of literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 5-14 over literates 1,000 of population in age 15-34 in urban areas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MEGHALAYA	59,951	43,108	719	95,440	76,016	796	(-) 77
Jaintia Hills	3,428	2,805	818	5,029	4,153	826	(-) 8
East Khasi Hills	43,881	32,422	739	71,285	57,222	803	(-) 64
West Khasi Hills	955	571	598	1,563	1,119	716	(-) 118
East Garo Hills	960	356	371	1,929	1,314	681	(-) 310
West Garo Hills	10,727	6,954	648	15,635	12,210	781	(-) 133

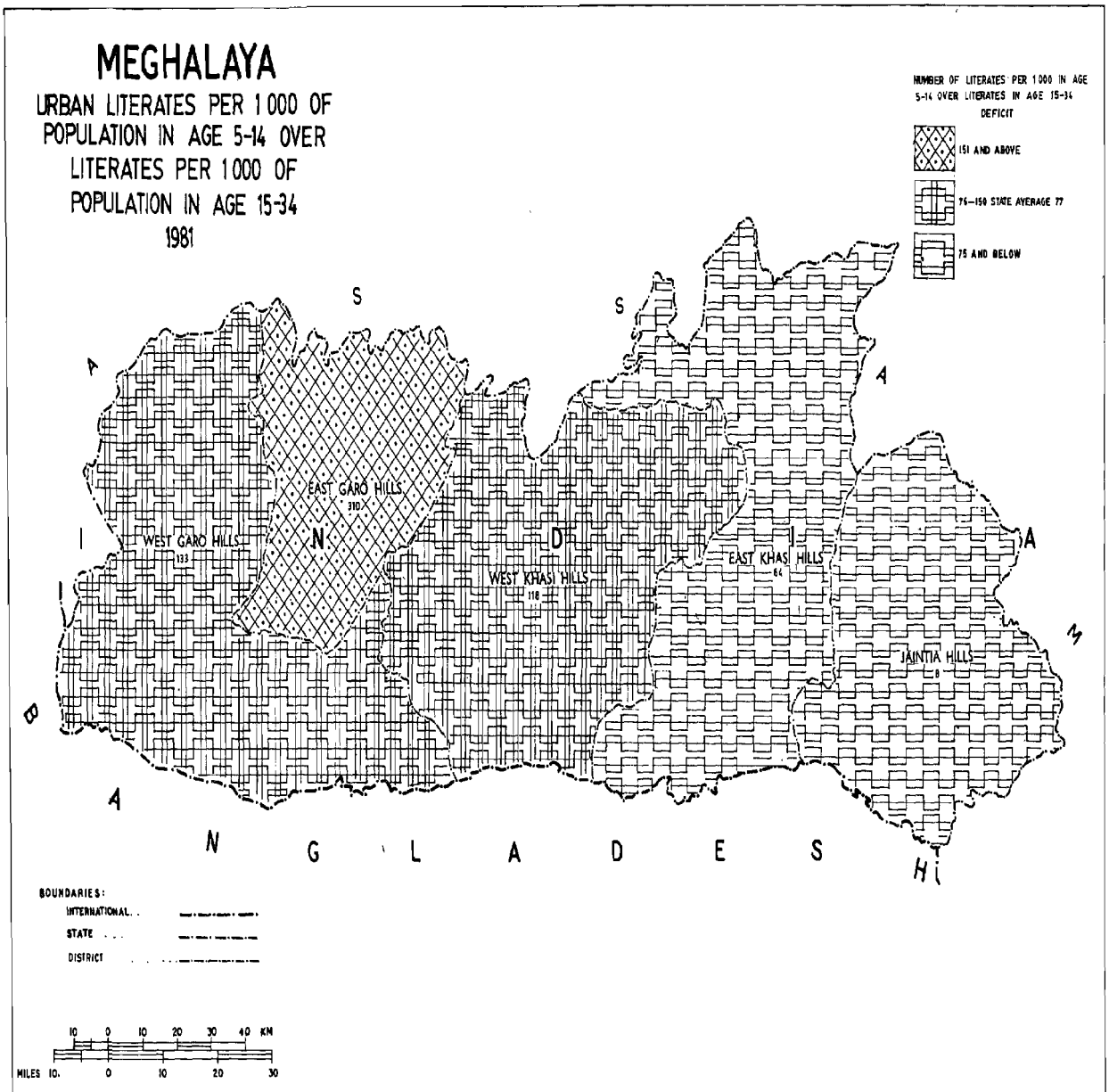

MEGHALAYA
URBAN LITERATES PER 1 000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1 000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34
1981
NUMBER OF LITERATES PER 1 000 IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES IN AGE 15-34
DEFICIT
151 AND ABOVE
76—150 STATE AVERAGE 77
75 AND BELOW
EAST GARO HILLS
310
WEST GARO HILLS
133
WEST KHASI HILLS
118
EAST KHASI HILLS
64
JAINTIA HILLS
8
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

PLATE 76

RURAL LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 1981

The map indicates the districtwise variation (excess or deficit) of literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 5-14 over those in age-group 15-34 in rural areas of Meghalaya for the year 1981.

The map has been prepared by same cartographic technique as applied for plate 75.

For the state as a whole there is a deficit of 120 literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 5-14 over literates in age-group 15-34 in rural areas. The deficit of literates observed in rural areas of all the districts of the state. This is 151 and above in the districts of West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills, while it varies between 76-150 in the districts of East Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills. The lowest figure in the range of 75 and below is noticed in Jaintia Hills district only.

The table given below shows the deficiency of literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 5-14 over literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 15-34 in rural areas in 1981.

State/district	Total rural population in age-group 5-14	Total literates in age-group 5-14 in rural areas	Literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 5-14 in rural areas.	Total rural population in age-group 15-34	Total Literates in age-group 15-34 in rural areas	Literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 15-34 in rural areas	Number of literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 5-14 over literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 15-34 in rural areas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MEGHALAYA	310,279	88,604	286	354,083	193,863	406	(-) 120
Jaintia Hills	41,711	10,104	242	45,655	13,608	298	(-) 56
East Khasi Hills	93,488	34,277	367	106,222	49,042	462	(-) 95
West Khasi Hills	47,914	14,838	310	49,629	24,446	493	(-) 183
East Garo Hills	36,171	10,612	293	44,791	22,102	493	(-) 200
West Garo Hills	90,995	18,770	206	107,785	34,663	322	(-) 116

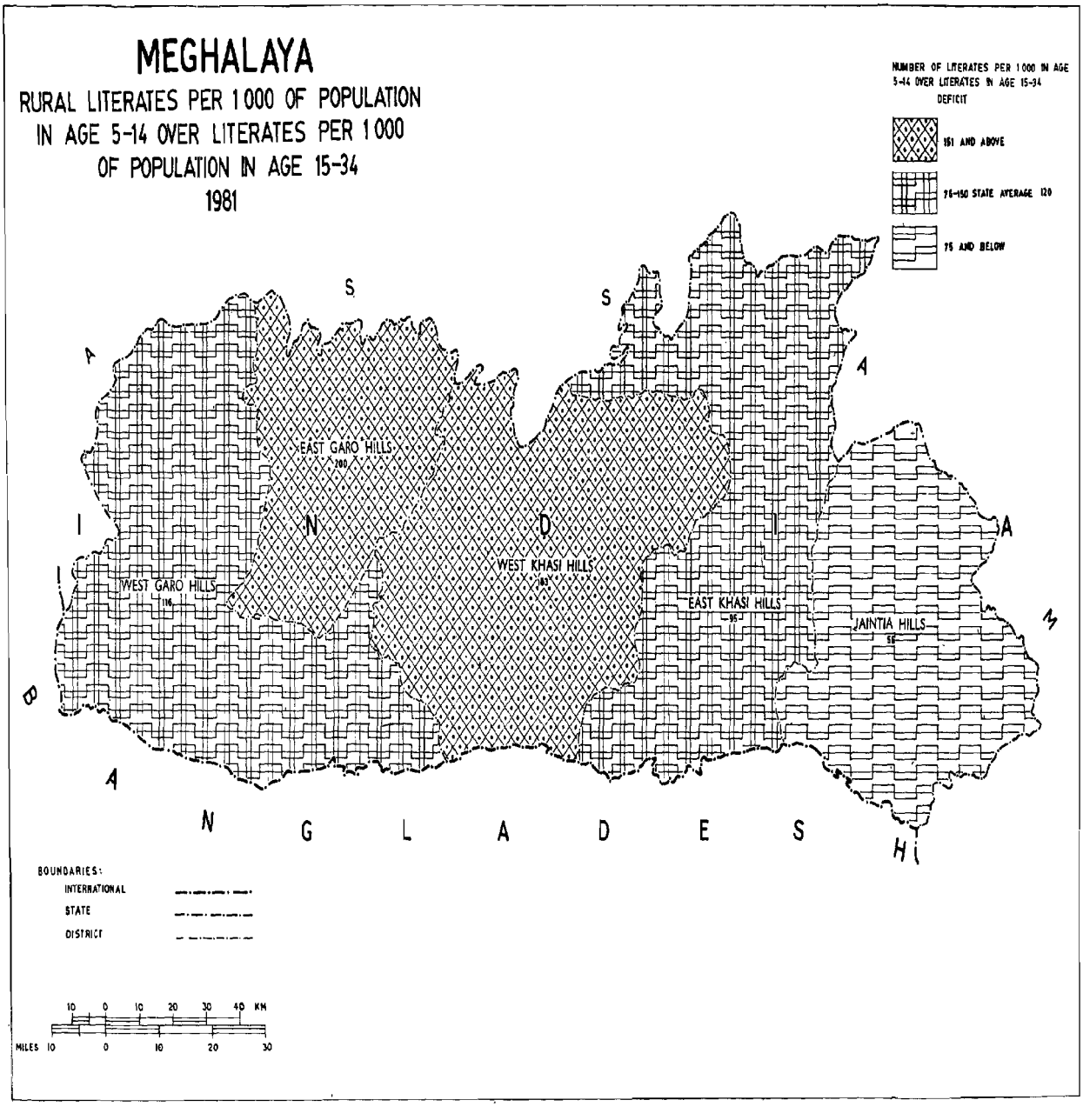

MEGHALAYA
RURAL LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34
1981
NUMBER OF LITERATES PER 1000 IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES IN AGE 15-34
DEFICIT
151 AND ABOVE
76-150 STATE AVERAGE 120
75 AND BELOW
EAST GARO HILLS
200
WEST GARO HILLS
116
WEST KHASI HILLS
183
EAST KHASI HILLS
95
JAINTIA HILLS
SE
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

PLATE 77

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS 1981

The map shows the percentage of boys attending primary and middle schools to the total number of boys in the age-group 5-14 in each district of the state according to the 1981 Census.

The percentage of boys in age-group 5-14 attending primary and middle level of education to total number of boys in age-group 5-14 has been worked-our for each district. The percentage figures thus obtained are grouped into three ranges, one above, one nearer to and one below the state average (12.01 per cent). The districts falling under each range are then shaded by choropleth technique as per the index of the map.

According to the Census the total number of boys in age-group 5-14 in the state is 187,355 of which 22,505 boys are attending primary and middle school. Thus, for the state as a whole the percentage of boys attending primary and middle school comes to 12.01 per cent. The highest proportion of boys attending primary and middle school to total number of boys in age-group 5-14 is recorded in East Khasi Hills (18,96 per cent). This proportion varies between 8.01 -16.00 per cent in East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills, while the lowest range of 8.00 per cent and below is confined in Jaintia Hills and West Khasi Hills districts.

The following table gives the districtwise percentage of boys in age-group 5-14 attending primary and middle school to total number of boys in age-group 5-14 in 1981.

State/district	Total number of boys in age-group 5-14	Total number of boys in age-group 5-14 attending primary & middle school	Percentage of boys in age-group 5-14 attending primary and middle school to total number of boys in age-group 5-14.
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	187,355	22,505	12.01
Jaintia-Hills	22,590	1,617	7.16
East Khasi Hills	68,900	13,064	18.96
West Khasi Hills	25,266	1,665	6.59
East Garo Hills	19,060	1,659	8.70
West Garo Hills	51,538	4,501	8.73

MEGHALAYA

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS 1981

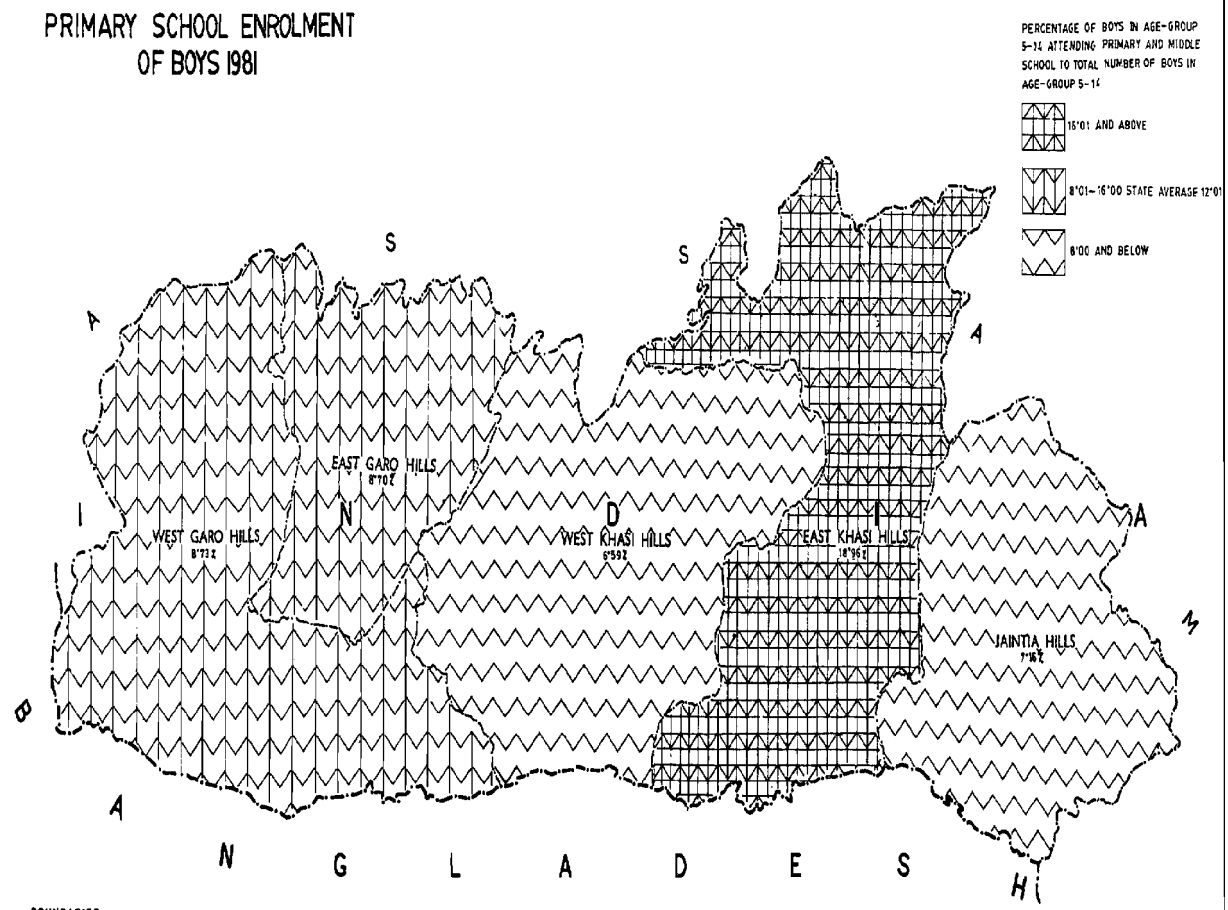


PLATE 78

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS 1981

The map indicates the percentage of girls attending primary and middle school in age-group 5-14 to the total number of girls in the same age-group in each district of the state in 1981.

The districtwise percentage figures of girls in age-group 5-14 attending primary and middle schools to the total number of girls in age-group 5-14 have been grouped into three ranges and these ranges are displayed on the map by choropleth technique as per the legend of the map.

There are 23,433 girls in age-group 5-14 attending primary and middle school in Meghalaya in the 1981 Census. They constitute 12.81 per cent of the total girls in age-group 5-14 in the state. The highest percentage of girls in age-group 5-14 attending primary and middle school to total girls in the same age-group is recorded in East Khasi Hills district 19.92 per cent, while this proportion varies between 9.01-15.00 per cent in the districts fo Jaintia Hills and East Garo Hills. The lowest range (9.00 per cent and below) of girls attending primary and middle school has been recorded in the districts of West Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills.

The following statement indicates the districtwise proportion of girls in age-group 5-14 attending primary & middle school to total number of girls in age-group 5-14 in 1981.

State/district	Total number of girls in age-group 5-14.	Total number of girls in age-group 5-14 attending primary & middle school	Percentage of girls in the age-group 5-14 attending primary & middle school to total number of girls in age-group 5-14.
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	182;875	23,433	12.81
Jaintia Hills	22,549	2,283	10.12
East Khasi Hills	68,469	13,638	19.92
West Khasi Hills	23,603	1,941	8.82
East Garo Hills	18,071	1,631	9.03
West Garo Hills	50,184	3,938	7.85

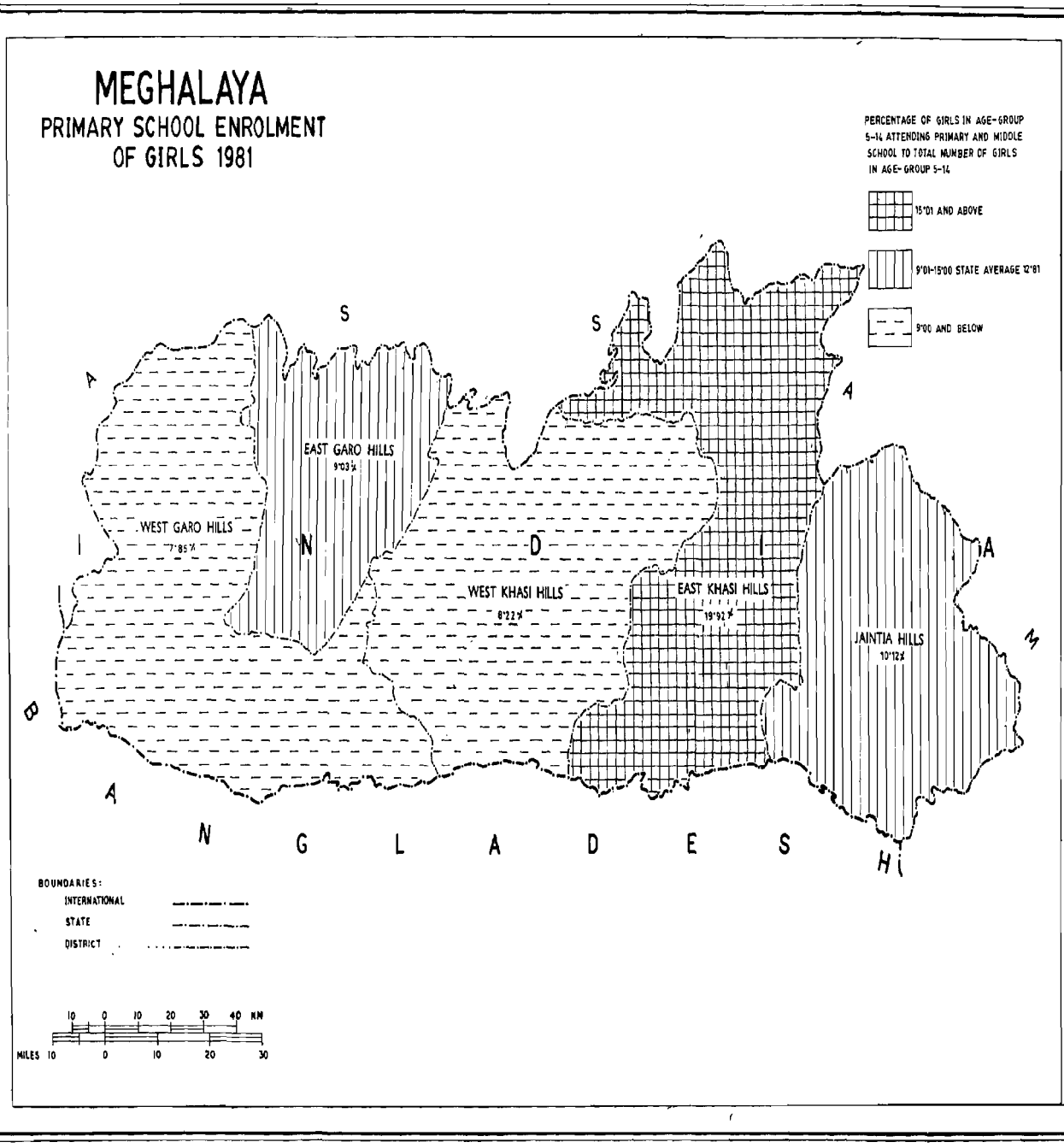

MEGHALAYA
PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT
OF GIRLS 1981
PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS IN AGE-GROUP 5-14 ATTENDING PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL TO TOTAL NUMBER OF GIRLS IN AGE-GROUP 5-14
15·01 AND ABOVE
9·01-15·00 STATE AVERAGE 12·81
9·00 AND BELOW
EAST GARO HILLS
9·03%
WEST GARO HILLS
7·85%
WEST KHASI HILLS
8·22%
EAST KHASI HILLS
19·92%
JAINTIA HILLS
10·12%
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

PLATE 79

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT MATRICULATION/SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1981

The map depicts the proportion of male students attending matriculation/ secondary, higher secondary and higher level of education to the total male population in age-group 15-24 in each district of Meghalaya in the 1981 Census.

The percentage of male students in age-group 15-24 attending matriculation/secondary, higher secondary and higher classes to the total male population in age-group 15-24 has been calculated for each district. The data thus obtained are classified into three ranges—one above, one nearer to and one below the state average (7.64 per cent). The districts coming under each range are then shaded suitably by choropleth method as per the legend of the map.

There are 124,479 males in age-group 15-24 of which 9,509 or 7.64 per cent are attending matriculation/secondary, higher secondary and higher classes in the 1981 Census in the state. The district of East Khasi Hills has records the highest percentage of male students (13.90 per cent) attending matriculation/secondary, higher secondary and higher classes to the total male population in age-group 15-24. The corresponding figure ranges between 2.51-8.50 per cent in the districts of Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills, while the lowest percentage range of 2.50 per cent and below is found in the West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills districts.

The following table gives the districtwise percentage of male population in age-group 15-24 at the level of matriculation/secondary, higher secondary and higher education to total male population in age-group 15-24 in 1981.

State/district	Total male population in age-group 15-24	Total male population in age-group 15-24 at the level of matriculation/ secondary, higher secondary and higher education.	Percentage of male population in age-group 15-24 at the level of matriculation/ secondary, higher secondary and higher education to the total male population in age-group 15-24.
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	124,479	9,509	7.64
Jaintia Hills	15,344	447	2.91
East Khasi Hills	50,845	7,065	13.90
West Khasi Hills	14,792	247	1.67
East Garo Hills	11,871	269	2.27
West Garo Hills	31,627	1,479	4.68

MEGHALAYA

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT MATRICULATION/SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1981

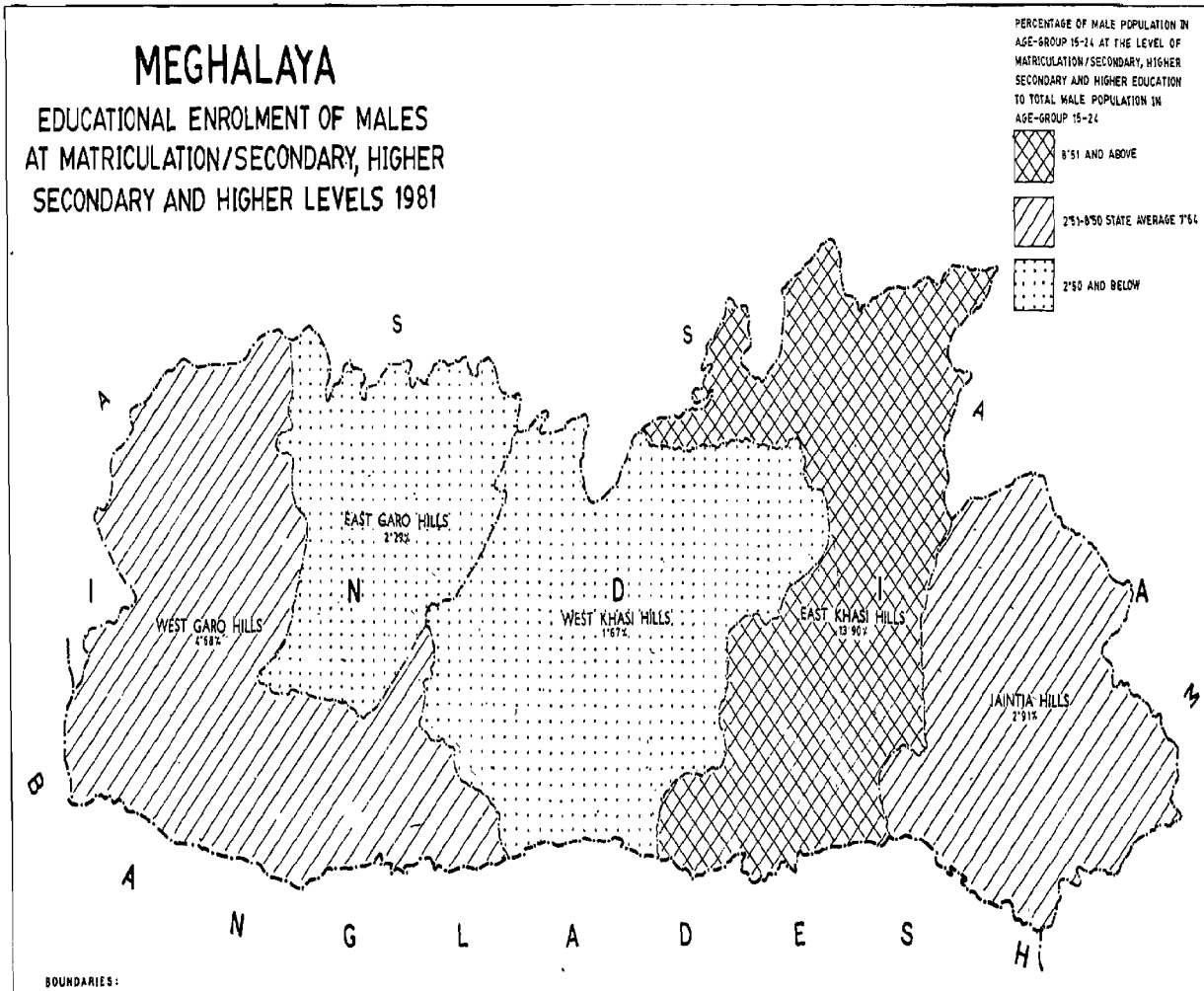


PLATE 80

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES AT MATRICULATION/SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1981

The map indicates the proportion of female students in age-group 15-24 attending matriculation/secondary, higher secondary and higher classes to the total female population in age-group 15-24 in each district of the state as in the 1981 Census.

The districtwise percentage figures of female students in age-group 15-24 attending matriculation/secondary, higher secondary and higher level of education to the total female population in age-group 15-24 have been calculated and the data are grouped into three ranges and are depicted on the map by choropleth method as per the index of the map.

According to the 1981 Census, the female students in age-group 15-24 attending matriculation/secondary, higher secondary and higher classes account for 5.51 per cent of total female population in age-group 15-24 in Meghalaya. The highest proportion of female students in age-group 15-24 attending matriculation/secondary, higher secondary and higher classes is observed in East Khasi Hills district (10.83) per cent. This figure varies between 2.01-6.00 per cent in Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills districts. The districts of West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills depict the lowest proportion of 2.00 per cent and below.

The table given below shows the districtwise percentage of female population in age-group 15-24 at the level of matriculation/secondary, higher secondary and higher education in 1981.

State/district	Total female population in age-group 15-24.	Total female population in age-group 15-24 at the level of matriculation/ secondary, higher secondary and higher education	Percentage of females population in age-group 15-24 at the level of matriculation/-secondary, higher secondary and higher education to the total female population in age-group 15-24.
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	129,331	7,121	5.51
Jaintia Hills	15,225	480	3.15
East Khasi Hills	51,168	5,543	10.83
West Khasi Hills	15,165	166	1.09
East Garo Hills	13,030	177	1.36
West Garo Hills	34,743	755	2.17

MEGHALAYA

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES AT MATRICULATION/SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1981

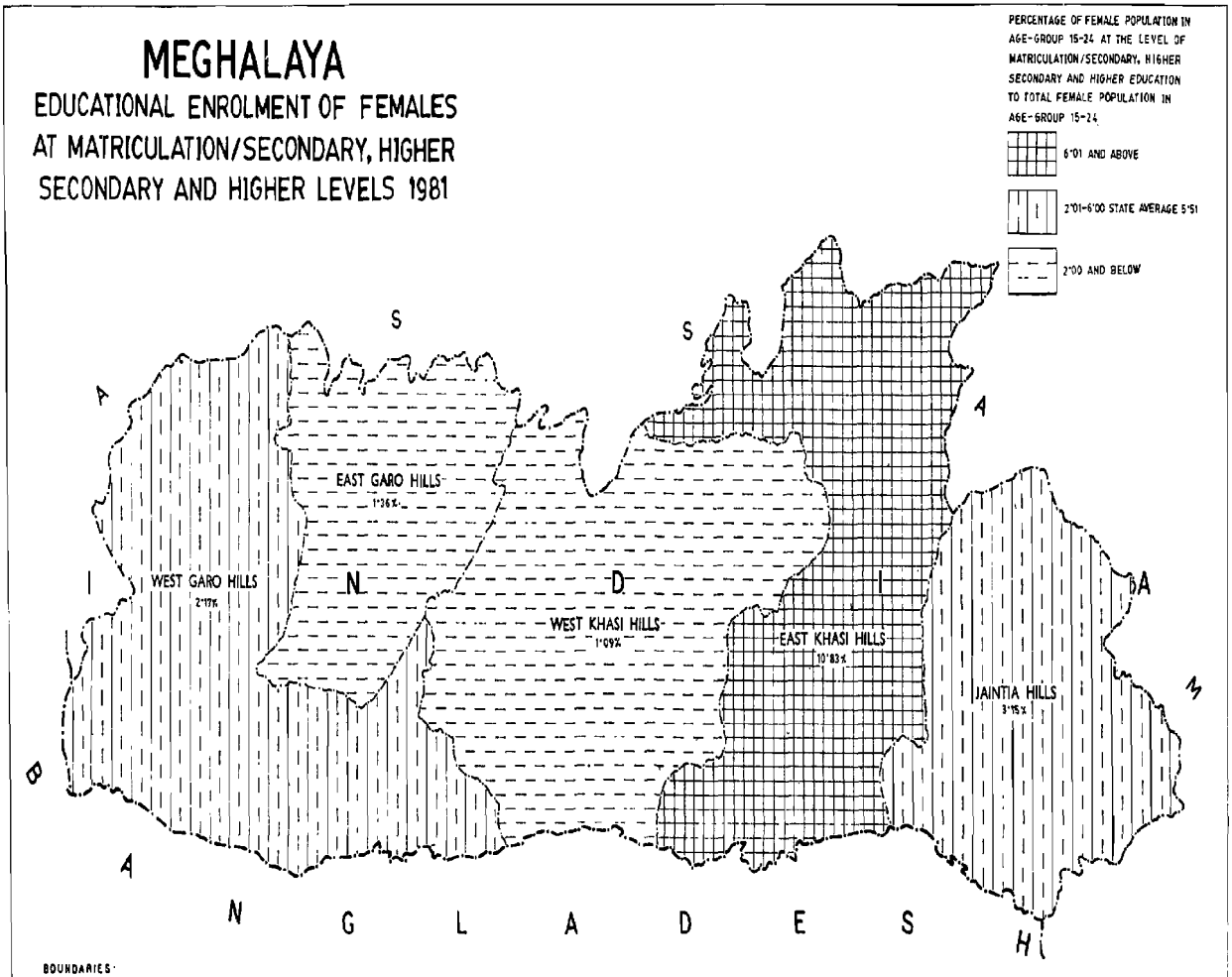


PLATE 81

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1981

The map depicts the number of teachers per 1,000 students at primary level of education in the districts of Meghalaya as in 1981.

The number of teachers per 1,000 students at primary level of education is worked out for each district. The figures thus obtained are arranged in three ranges viz: 40 and above, 30-39 and 29 and below. The districts falling in each range are shaded with different hatching as per the legend of the map.

The number of teachers per 1,000 of students at primary level is 33 for the state as a whole. The highest number of teachers per 1,000 students at primary level is recorded in the district of Jaintia Hills (46), while this figure varies between 30-39 in the districts of East Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills. The lowest ratio of 29 is observed in West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills districts.

The following table indicates the number of teachers per 1,000 of students at primary level of education at district level in 1981.

State/district	Number of students at primary level of education	Number of teachers at primary level of education	Teachers per 1,000 of students at primary level of education
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	190,026	6,337	33
Jaintia Hills	21,530	995	46
East Khasi Hills	55,025	1,970	36
West Khasi Hills	41,175	1,204	29
East Garo Hills	25,242	740	29
West Garo Hills	47,054	1,428	30

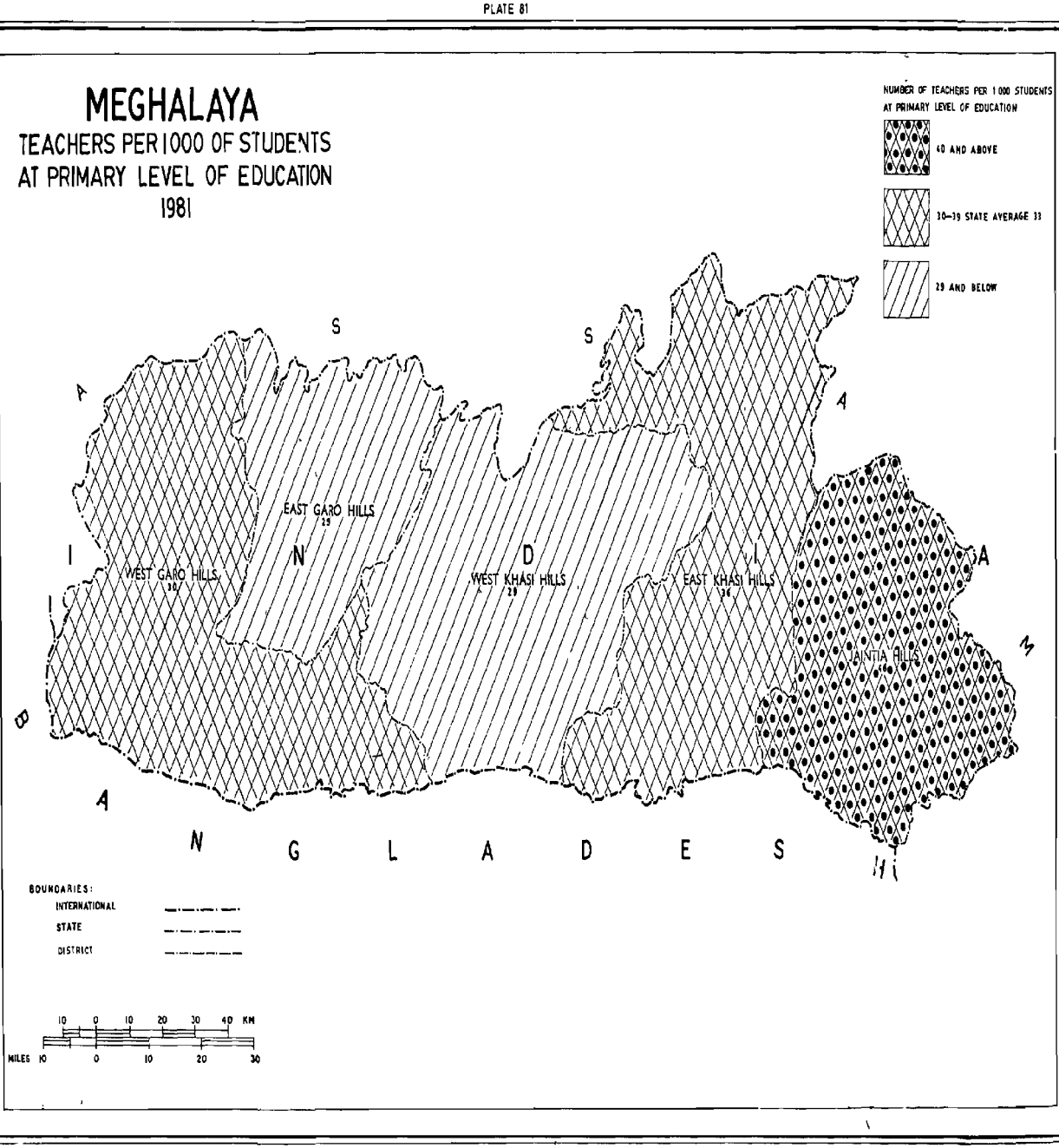

MEGHALAYA
TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS
AT PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION
1981
NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1 000 STUDENTS
AT PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION
40 AND ABOVE
30–39 STATE AVERAGE 33
29 AND BELOW
EAST GARO HILLS
29
WEST GARO HILLS
30
WEST KHASI HILLS
29
EAST KHASI HILLS
36
JAINTIA HILLS
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

PLATE 82

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1981

The map represents the number of teacher per 1,000 students at secondary level of education in each district of the state in 1981.

The number of teachers per 1,000 students at secondary level has been calculated for each district. The figures thus obtained are grouped into three ranges and the districts coming under each range are shaded suitably by choropleth technique as explained in the legend of the map.

There are 54,321 students and 2,167 teachers at the secondary level of education in Meghalaya in 1981. Thus, the number of teachers per 1,000 students at secondary level stands at 40 for the state as a whole. Compared to primary level of education teachers-students ratio at secondary level of education is more in the state. The ratio is highest in West Khasi Hills district (53) followed by Jaintia Hills district (48), while it varies between 36-45 in East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills districts. The ratio is only 35 in East Khasi Hills district.

The table given below shows the number of teacher per 1,000 of students at secondary level of eudcation.

State/district	Number of students at secondary level of education 1981	Number of teachers at secondary level of education 1981	Teachers per 1,000 of students at secondary level of education 1981
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	54,321	2,167	40
Jaintia Hills	3,801	181	48
East Khasi Hills	31,462	1,114	35
West Khasi Hills	2,517	134	53
East Garo Hills	4,600	205	45
West Garo Hills	11,941	533	45

MEGHALAYA

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1981

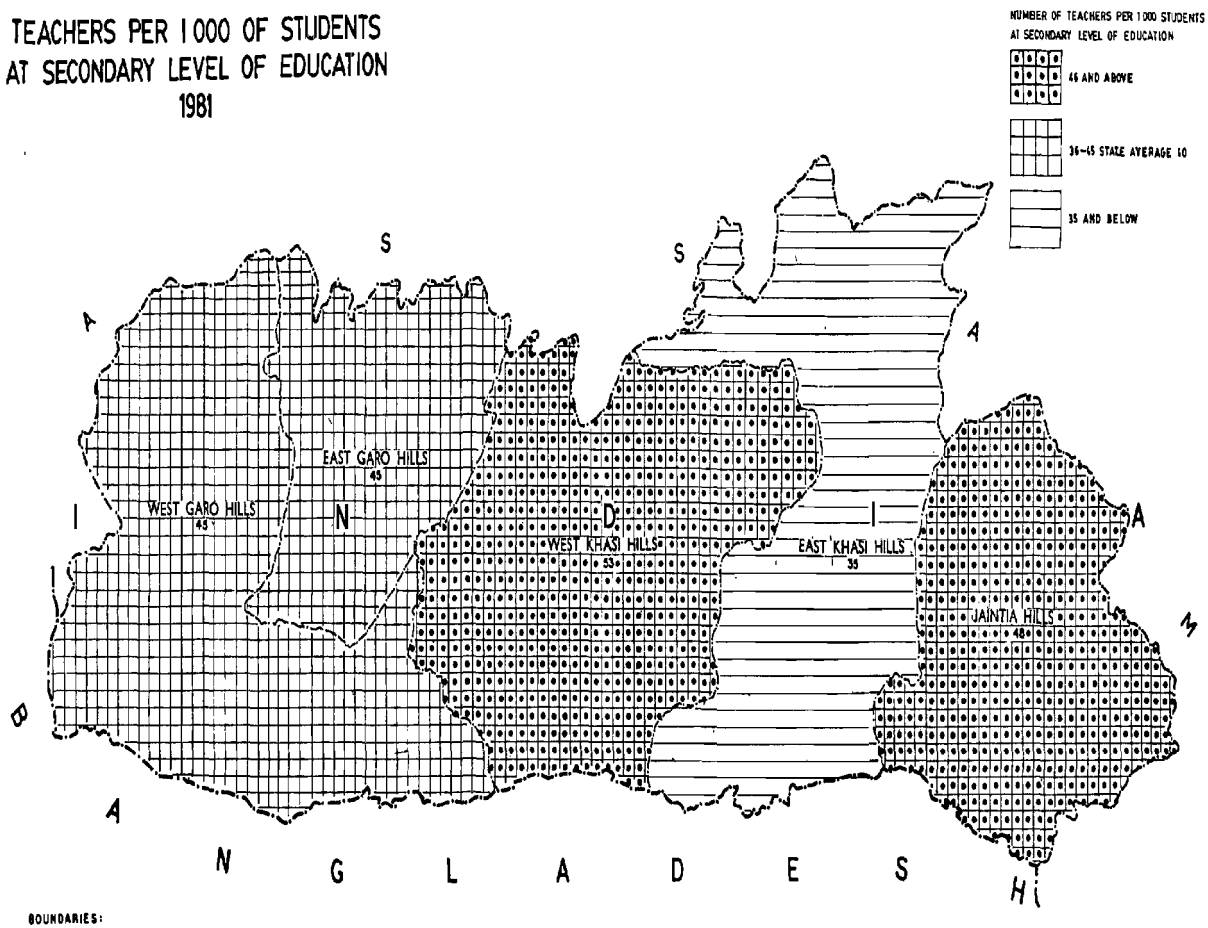


PLATE 83

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1981

The map brings out the number of teachers per 1,000 students at university level of education in each district of the state in the 1981 Census.

The proportion of teachers per 1,000 students at university level of education has been worked out for each district. The figures thus obtained are arranged into three ranges—one above, one nearer to and one below the state average (40). The districts falling in each range are shaded suitably as per the index of the map.

The number of teachers per 1,000 students at university level comes to 40 for the state as a whole. The district of Jaintia Hills has 54 teachers per 1,000 students at university level, which is the highest among all the districts. This ratio ranges between 40-49 in East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills district while it is 39 and below in East Khasi Hills and West Khasi Hills districts.

The statement given below indicates the number of teachers per 1,000 of students at university level of education in 1981.

State/district	Number of students at university level of education	Number of teachers at university level of education	Teachers per 1,000 of students at university level of education
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	12,691	508	40
Jaintia Hills	590	32	54
East Khasi Hills	10,871	411	38
West Khasi Hills	40	7	18
East Garo Hills	250	12	48
West Garo Hills	940	46	49

MEGHALAYA

TEACHERS PER 1000 STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1981

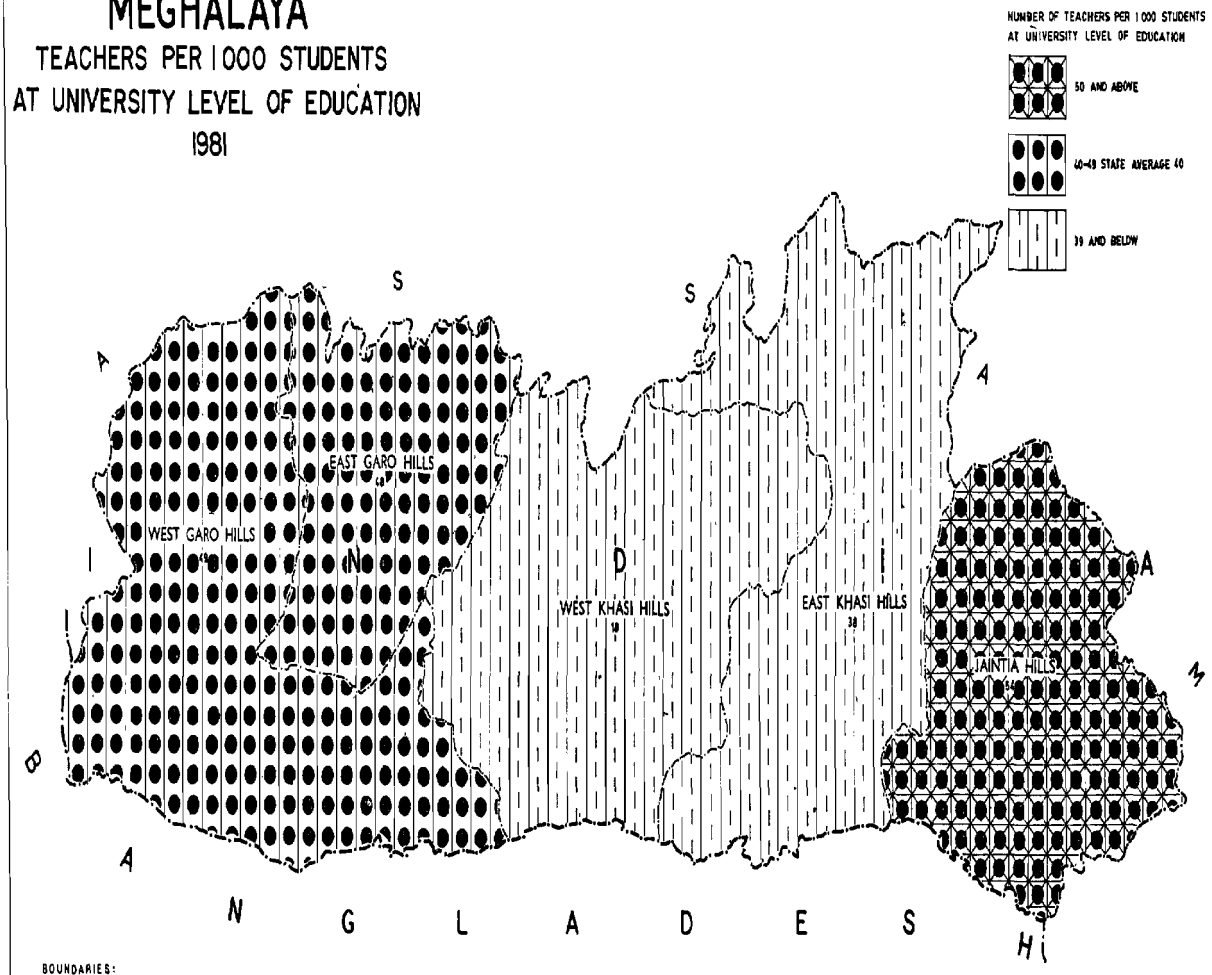


PLATE 84

TEACHERS OF ALL GRADES PER 100 SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS 1981

The map depicts the number of teachers of all grades per 100 schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes in rural areas in each district of the state as in the 1981 Census.

The number of teachers per 100 schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes in rural areas has been calculated for each district. The figures thus obtained are classified into three ranges and the districts falling in each range are hatched according to the legend of the map.

The number of teachers of all grades per 100 schools and other educational institutions in rural areas arrives at 189 for the state as a whole. The number of teachers is 201 & above in the districts of Jaintia Hills and East Khasi Hills where it varies between 161-200 in West Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills districts. The lowest number of teachers per 100 schools and other educational institutions is observed in East Garo Hills district (158).

The following table shows the number of teachers of all grades per 100 schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes in rural areas.

State/district	Number of school & other educational institution including training classes, coaching and shop classes in rural areas 1981	Number of teachers of all grades of school & other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes in rural areas, 1981	Number of teachers of all grades per 100 schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes in rural areas, 1981
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	4,749	8,979	189
Jaintia Hills	511	1,240	243
East Khasi Hills	1,228	2,518	205
West Khasi Hills	1,034	1,819	176
East Garo Hills	659	1,038	158
West Garo Hills	1,317	2,364	179

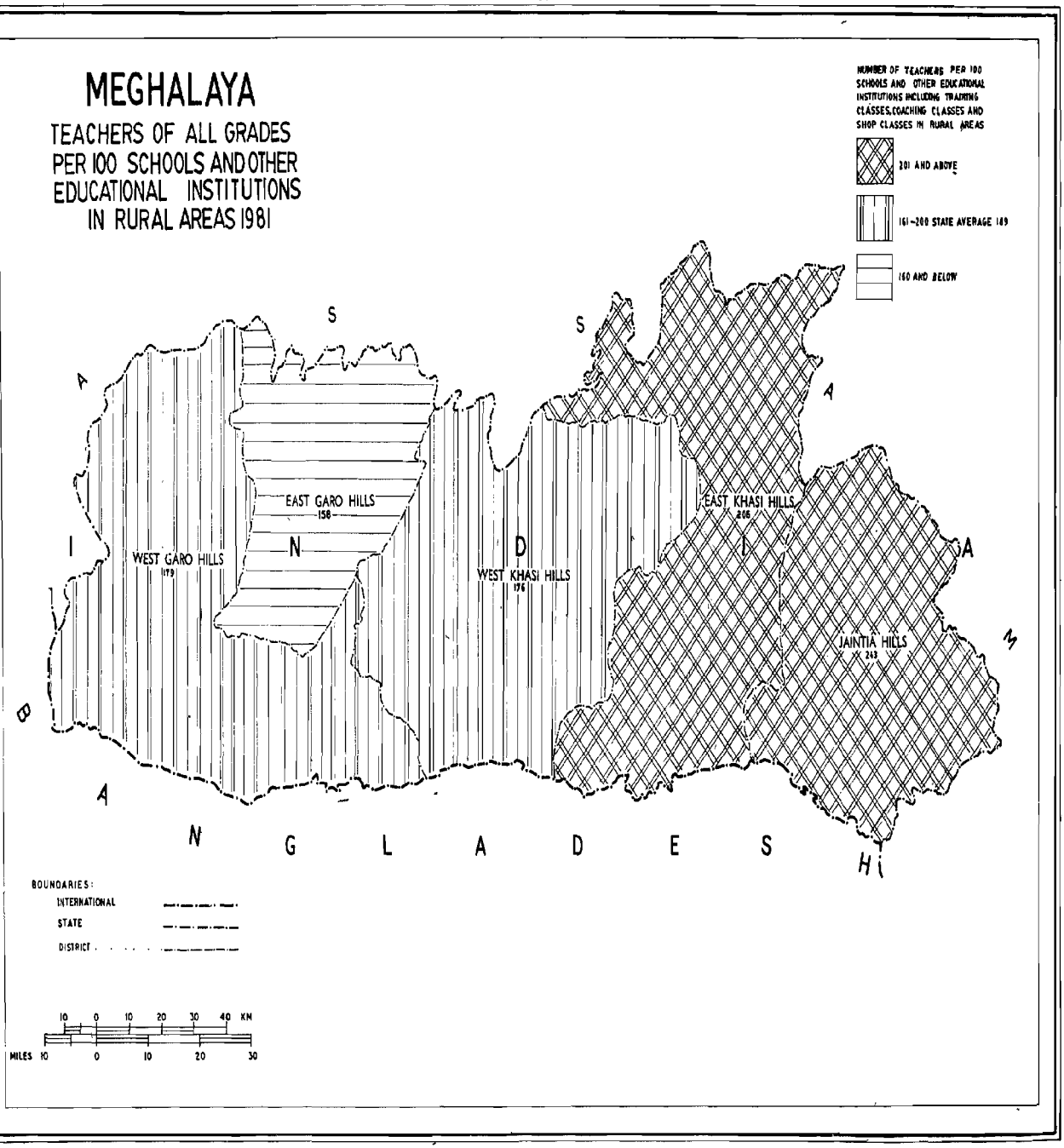

MEGHALAYA
TEACHERS OF ALL GRADES PER 100 SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS 1981
NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 100 SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS INCLUDING TRAINING CLASSES, COACHING CLASSES AND SHOP CLASSES IN RURAL AREAS
201 AND ABOVE
161-200 STATE AVERAGE 189
160 AND BELOW
EAST GARO HILLS 158
WEST GARO HILLS 179
WEST KHASI HILLS 176
EAST KHASI HILLS 206
JAINTIA HILLS 243
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

PLATE 85

LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE 1981

The map shows the proportion of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificates not equal to degree per 10,000 of literates at district level in the state of Meghalaya as in 1981.

The districtwise number of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders per 10,000 literates has been calculated and the data are grouped into three ranges one above, one nearner to and one below the state average (13). The districts coming under each range are shaded suitably by choropleth technique as explained in the legned of the map. In addition, circles proportionate to the total number of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificates are drawn in each district. The circles are then divided into two sectors to show the percentage share of non-technical diploma or certificate holders and technical diploma or certificate holders.

According to the 1981 Census, the literate population of the state is 455,191 of which 597 are non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders. Thus, the number of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders is only 13 per 10,000 of literates in the state. Among the districts, East Khasi Hills has recorded the highest number (20) of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificates per 10,000 of literates. This number ranges between 6-15 in the district of West Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills, while it is 5 and below in the districts of Jaintia Hills and East Garo Hills.

The percentage of technical diploma or certificate holders are very high as compared to its counterparts. The share of technical diploma or certificate holders for the state as a whole accounts for 97.15 per cent. Among the districts, this proportion is as high as 100.00 per cent in West Khasi Hills followed by East Khasi Hills (97.94 per cent), East Garo Hills (94.44 per cent), Jaintia Hills (3:75 per cent) and West Garo Hills (93.26 per cent) respectively.

The following table gives the districtwise number of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders per 10,000 of literates in 1981.

State/district	Total literates 1981	Total number of literates holding technical diploma or certificates not equal to degree, 1981	Total number of literates holding non-technical diploma or certificates not equal to degree, 1981	Number of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders per 10,000 of total literates 1981
1	2	3	4	5
MEGHALAYA	455,191	580	17	13
Jaintia Hills	38,327	15	1	4
East Khasi Hills	223,618	428	9	20
West Khasi Hills	51,652	36	-	7
East Garo Hills	45,752	17	1	4
West Garo Hills	95,842	83	6	9

MEGHALAYA

LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATES NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE 1981

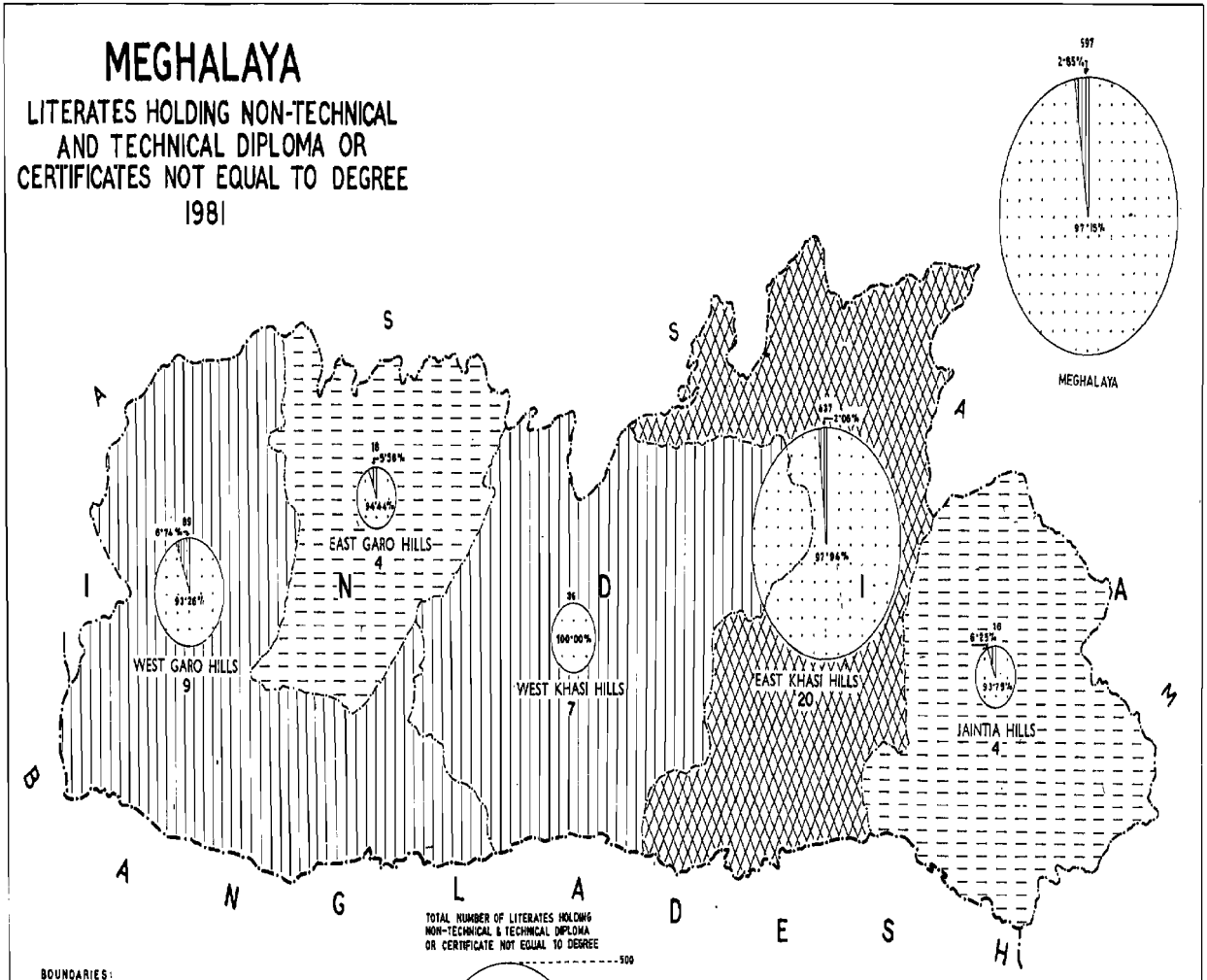


PLATE 86

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/ DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE 1981

The map depicts the proportion of literates holding university degree/ diploma of the graduate level and above per 10,000 literates in each district of the state as in 1981.

The map is prepared by the same cartographic method as used for plate 85.

According to the 1981 Census out of 455,191 total literates as many as 16,284 literates are holding university degree/diploma of graduate level and above in the state. Thus, the number of literates holding university degree/diplomas of graduate level and above per 10,000 of literates stands at 358. The highest number of literates holding university degree/diplomas of graduate level and above has been recorded in East Khasi Hills district (614). This is due to the location of a number of educational institutions in the district. This figure ranges between 101-400 per 10,000 literates in Jainitia Hills and West Garo Hills districts, the lowest range (100 and below) is noticed in West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills districts.

The sectors within circles indicate the rural/urban percentage share of literates holding university degree/diploma of graduate level and above. The urban literates holding university degree/diploma is as high as 85.85 per cent for the state as a whole. Among the districts, the proportion of urban literates holding university degree/diploma has been observed in East Khasi Hills (90.59 per cent), followed by West Garo Hills (69.12 per cent) and Jaintia Hills (66.21 per cent). On the other hand the rural areas of the state show considerably low proportion of literates holding university degree/diploma except the districts of West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills, where the proportion in the rural areas accounts for 66.92 per cent and 67.25 per cent respectively.

The table given below shows the number of literates holding university degree and diploma of the graduate level and above per 10,000 of total literates at district level.

State/district	Total literates 1981	Total number of literates holding university degree and diploma of the graduate level and above 1981		Number of literates holding university degree and diploma of the graduate level and above per 10,000 of total literates 1981
		Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5
MEGHALAYA	455,191	2,299	13,985	358
Jaintia Hills	38,327	223	437	172
East Khasi Hills	223,618	1,293	12,447	614
West Khasi Hills	51,652	178	88	52
East Garo Hills	45,752	191	93	62
West Garo Hills	95,842	412	922	139

MEGHALAYA

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE 1981

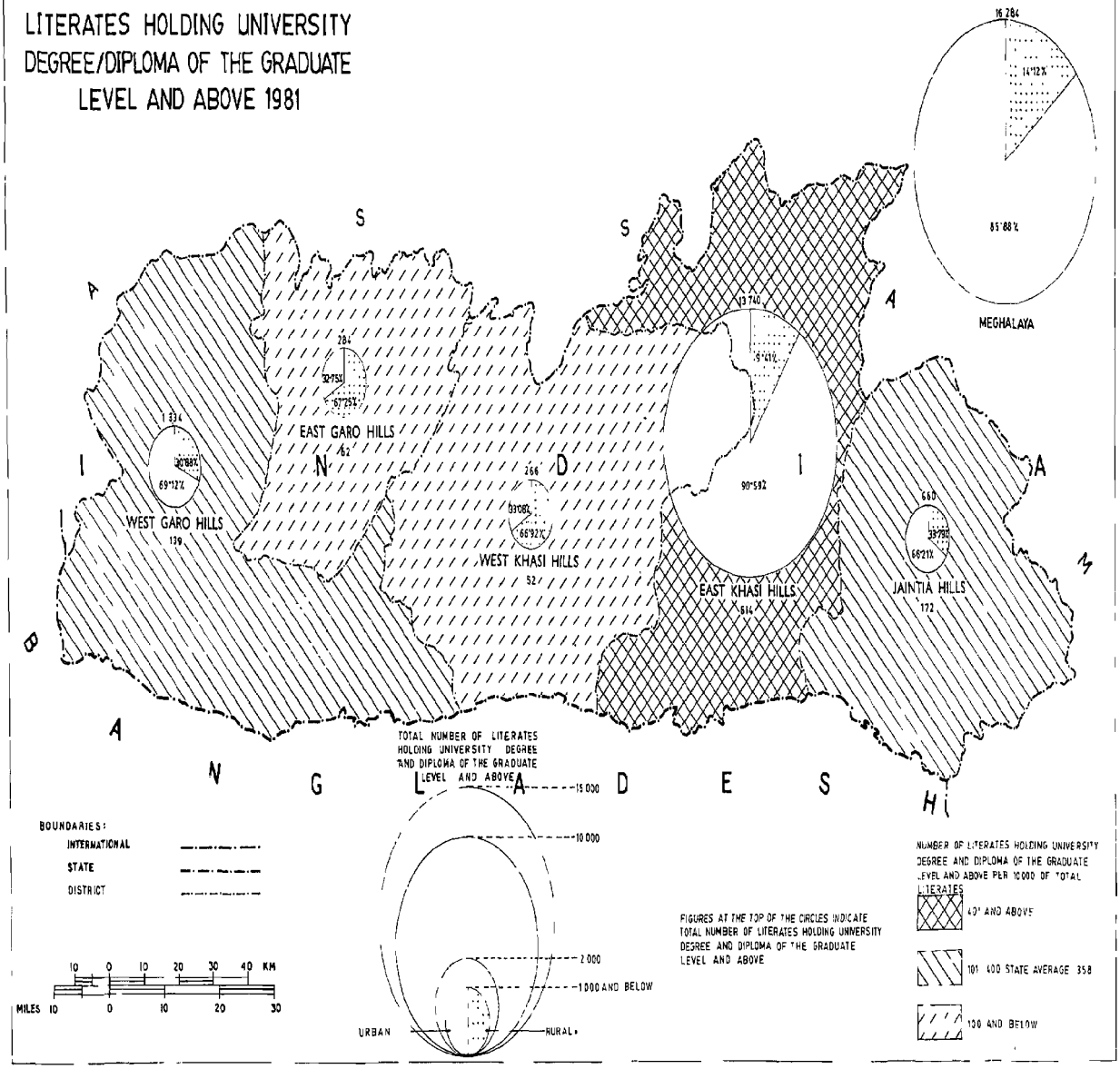


PLATE 87

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS 1981

The map exhibits the proportion of teachers per 1,000 of population in the rural areas at district level as in the 1981 Census.

The number of teachers per 1,000 of population in rural areas has been worked out for each district. The figures thus obtained are grouped into three ranges viz; 10 & above, 7-9 and 6 & below. These ranges are depicted on the map with sutitable hatching as per the legend of the map.

The total number of teachers in rural areas of the state is only 8,968 in 1981. The proportion of teachers per 1,000 rural population thus comes to only 8 (eight) for the state as a whole.

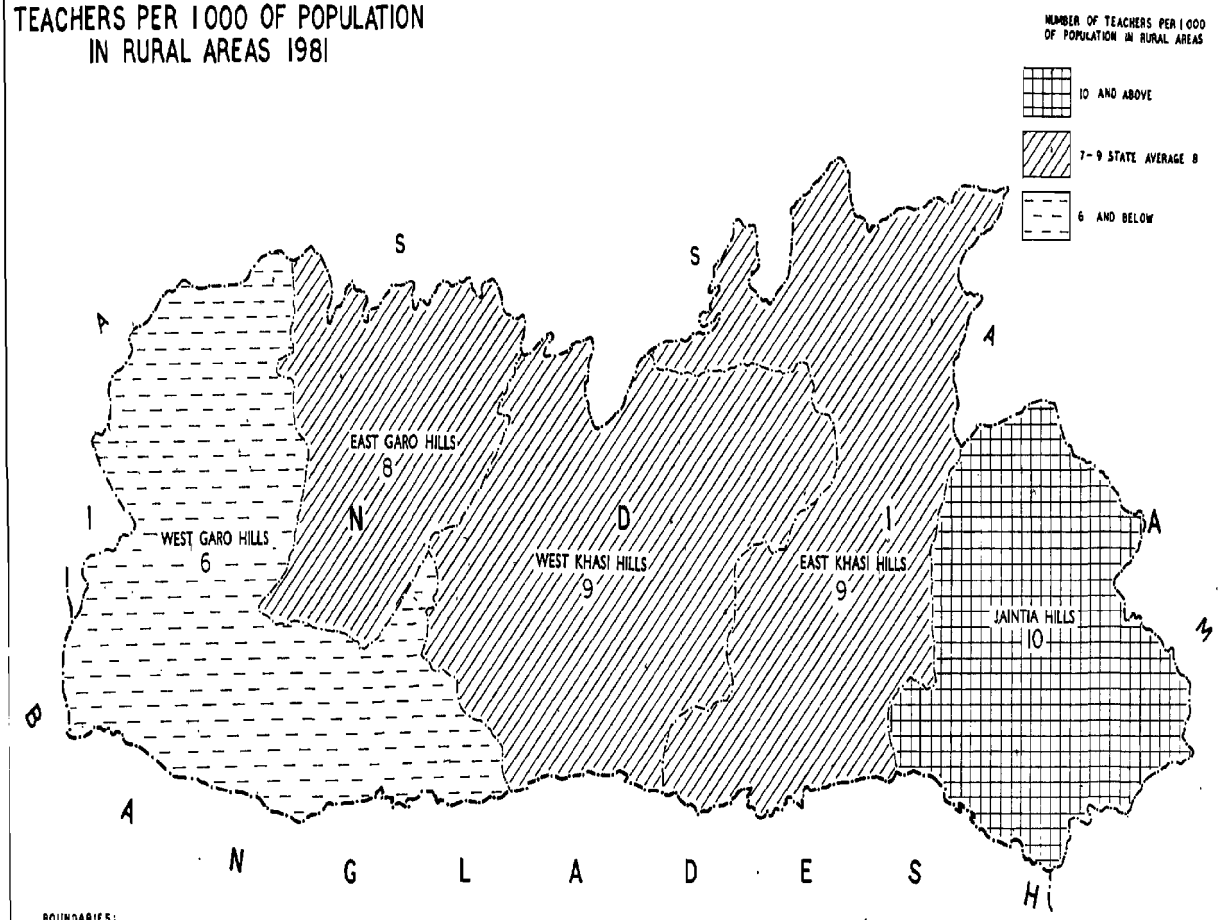
The map at a glance reveals that the eastern part of the state has a relatively higher proportion of teachers than that of the western part. The maximum number of teachers per 1,000 population in rural areas has been observed in Jaintia Hills (10), while this number varies between 7-9 in the districts of East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills. The proportion of teachers per 1,000 rural popualtion is lowest in West Garo Hills district (6).

The following table indicates the districtwise number of teachers per 1,000 of population in rural areas.

State/district	Rural Population 1981.	Number of teachers in rural areas 1981.	Number of teachers per 1,000 of population in rural areas 1981.
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	1,094,486	8,968	8
Jaintia Hills	143,479	1,440	10
East Khasi Hills	330,614	2,900	9
West Khasi Hills	157,696	1,426	9
East Garo Hills	132,260	1,098	8
West Garo Hills	330,437	2,104	6

MEGHALAYA

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS 1981



HOUSING

PLATE 88

CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES 1981

The map illustrates the number of census houses classified according to different uses to which they are put at district level as in 1981.

For the preparation of this map, the occupied census houses are classified into the following five broad categories according to the uses which they are put:-

(I) Residence; (II) Shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including household industry, (III) Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses, restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places, places of entertainment and community gathering (panchayat ghar) excluding places of worship, (e.g. temple, church, mosque and gurdwara etc.), (IV) shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices, (V) factories, workshops and worksheds.

The percentage figures of each of the above five types of census houses to the total number of occupied census houses have been calculated for all the districts separately. Five vertical bars proportionate to the percentage of census houses as used in the above five catogories are drawn in each district. These bars are then shaded with different hatching to differentiate one from another as explained in the index of the map. Both absolute and percentage scales are drawn on left and right sides of the bar-diargrams respectively.

The state of Meghalaya has a total of 268,359 occupied census houses out of which 248,989 or 92.78 per cent houses are used as residence. This indicates that large proportion of census houses are residential in the state. The proportion of residential census houses ranks first among the five catogories of census houses in all the districts. Among the districts, the proportion of residential houses is highest in West Khasi Hills (95.44 per cent) followed by West Garo Hills (93.97 per cent). Jaintia Hills (93.16 per cent), East Garo Hills (93.02 per cent) and East Khasi Hills (91.03 per cent).

For the state as a whole, census houses used a shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including household industry constitute only 1.87 per cent of the total occupied census houses. The district of Jaintia Hills has the highest percentage (2.71 per cent) of census houses being used as as shop-cum-residence etc. East Khasi Hills district comes next with 2.47 per cent while the lowest proportion (1.06 per cent) is noticed in West Garo Hills district.

Census houses used as hotels, sarais etc, account for 2.31 per cent of the total occupied census houses in the state. Besides, residential houses, the proportion under this category is relatively high in the districts of West Khasi Hills (2.54 per cent), East Garo Hills (3.73 per cent) and West Garo Hills (2.36 per cent).

Census houses mentioned in category (IV) i.e. shops excluding eating houses and offices claim 2.30 per cent of the total occupied census houses for the state as a whole. East Khasi Hills with 3.58 per cent of the census houses used as shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices ranks first among all the districts due to existence of number of towns. The lowest proportion (0.69 per cent) of this category of census houses is noticed in West Khasi Hills where Nongstion is the only town which has come up for the first time in the 1981 Census.

The numerical strength of census houses used as factories, workshop and worksheds stands at 1980 in Meghalaya. In terms of proportion this category of census houses constitutes only 0.74 per cent of the total occupied census houses in the state. East Khasi Hills district with 1.03 per cent of census houses in this category ranks first among the districts. The lowest proportion (0.15 per cent) is noticed in West Khasi Hills district

The table given below shows the districtwise distribution of census houses according to their uses in 1981.

State/district	Total number of census houses in 1981 excluding census houses vacant at the time of house listing and census houses used as others	Occupied census houses and their uses classified by the categories									
		I		II		III		IV		V	
		Total	Per cent	Total	Per cent	Total	Per cent	Total	Per cent	Total	Per cent
MEGHALAYA	268,359	248,989	92.78	5,004	1.87	6,201	2.31	6,185	2.30	1,980	0.74
Jaintia Hills	29,227	27,232	93.16	791	2.71	639	2.19	332	1.14	233	0.80
East Khasi Hills	107,109	97,504	91.03	2,649	2.47	2,018	1.89	3,833	3.58	1,105	1.03
West Khasi Hills	30,471	29,080	95.44	361	1.18	774	2.54	209	0.69	47	0.15
East Garo Hills	27,302	25,397	93.02	421	1.54	1,018	3.73	341	1.25	125	0.46
West Garo Hills	74,250	69,776	93.97	782	1.06	1,752	2.36	1,470	1.98	470	0.63

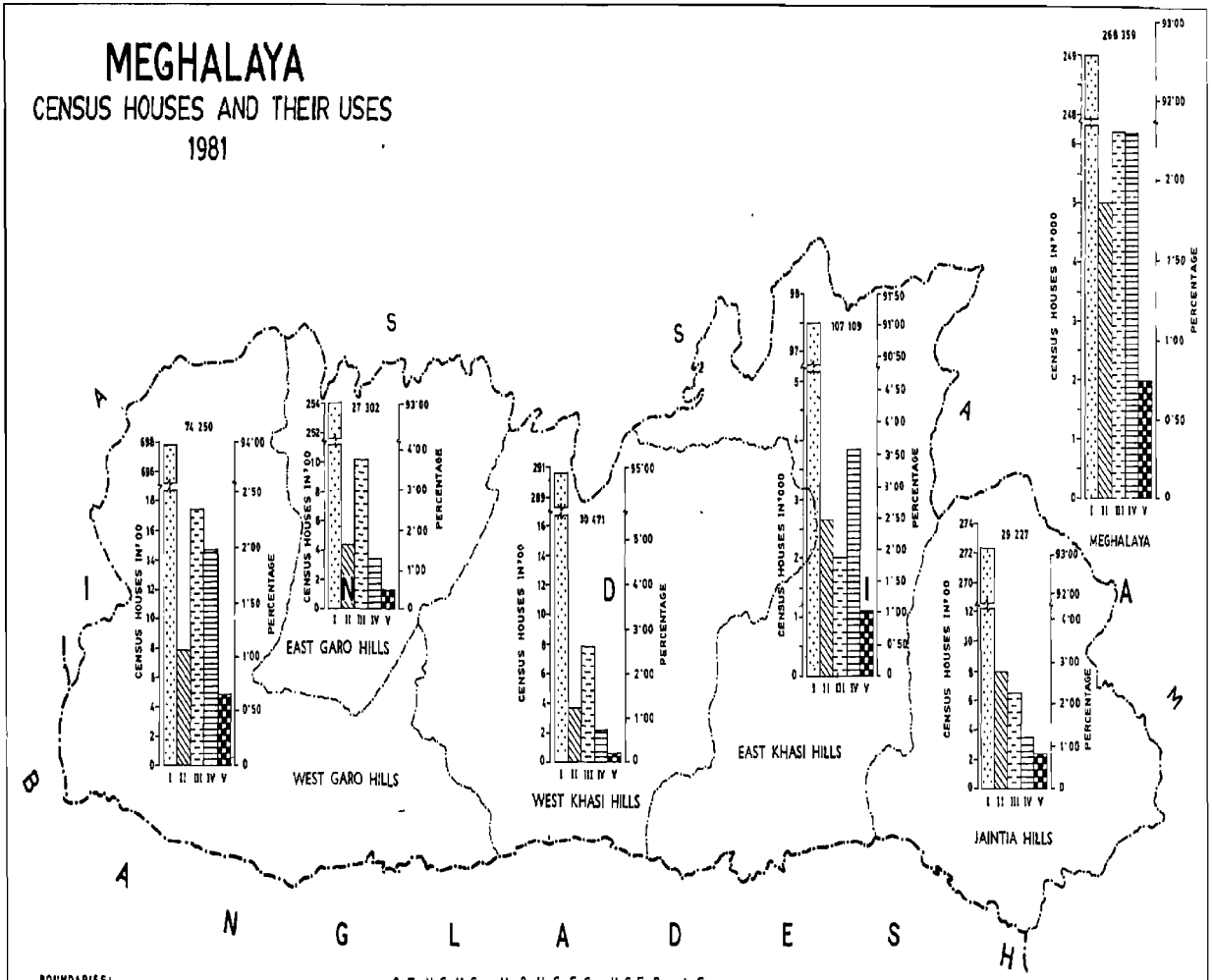

MEGHALAYA
CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES
1981
74 250
27 302
39 471
107 109
29 227
268 359
CENSUS HOUSES IN '00
PERCENTAGE
I II III IV V
EAST GARO HILLS
WEST GARO HILLS
WEST KHASI HILLS
EAST KHASI HILLS
JAINTIA HILLS
MEGHALAYA
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MILES 10 0 10 20 30
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
CENSUS HOUSES USED AS
I RESIDENCE
II SHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE, WORKSHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE INCLUDING HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
III HOTELS, SARAIS, DHARAMSHALAS, TOURIST HOMES AND INSPECTION HOUSES, RESTAURANTS, SWEETMEAT SHOPS AND EATING PLACES; PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT AND COMMUNITY GATHERING (PANCHAYAT GHAR) EXCLUDING PLACE OF WORSHIP AND PLACES OF WORSHIP (E.G. TEMPLE, CHURCH, MOSQUE, GURDWARA ETC.)
IV SHOPS EXCLUDING EATING HOUSES; BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES
V FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH BAR DIAGRAM REPRESENT TOTAL NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES EXCLUDING CENSUS HOUSES VACANT AT THE TIME OF "HOUSELISTING" AND "CENSUS HOUSES AS USED AS OTHERS"

PLATE 89

AMENITIES IN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1981

The map shows the amenities in urban household at district level in 1981.

Electricity, toilet and drinking water are takes as amenities for urban household in this map. The total number of urban households having the amenities of electricity toilet and drinking water are worked out separately for each district. Now quantitative diagrams in the form of rhombuses have been drawn in each district to depict the total number of urban households. The big rhombus has been divided into a number of small rhombus and each small rhombus represents 1,000 households in respect of state, East Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills districts while only 100 households for the remaining three districts. The small rhombuses in each district are shaded as per the legend of the map by superimposing each other to show the three amenities viz; electricity, toilet and drinking water available to each households. The small rhombus representing households having electricity are shown with black dots, households having toilet by hatching in black and households having drinking water by flat-yellow colour.

According to the 1981 Census, the state of Meghalaya has a total urban households of 45,995 out of which 27,408 households are having electricity. These having toilet facility consist of 32,265 households in the state, whereas 21,660 households, are having drinking water in the urban areas of the state. Among the districts, the largest number of urban households having electricity is noticed in East Khasi Hills (23,116), followed by West Garo Hills (2,093), Jaintia Hills (1,642), West Khasi Hills (386) and East Garo Hills (171). Considering the percentage of households having electricity to total households, Jaintia Hills with 71.14 per cent ranks first followed by East Khasi Hills (66.20 per cent), while the lowest percentage figure is found in East Garo Hills (17.52 per cent).

Toilet facility is considered and important amenity in urban life. East Khasi Hills with a total number of 25,583 urban households having toilet facility ranks first among the districts. This is followed by West Garo Hills (4,287) while the lowest number is found in East Garo Hills (493). In terms of percentage of urban households having toilet facility to total urban households, East Khasi Hills claims the first position (73.27 per cent) followed by West Garo Hills (62.10 per cent). The lowest percentage figure is noticed in East Garo Hills (50.51 per cent).

Drinking water is considered as the basic amenity to human life. The percentage of urban households having drinking water to total urban households is highest in East Khasi Hills districts (52.29 per cent) followed by West Khasi Hills (33.48 per cent) Whereas the lowest proportion is found in East Garo Hills (20.70 per cent).

The following statement indicates the number of households having the amenities viz; electricity, toilet and drinking water in urban areas in 1981.

State/district	Total number of urban households 1981	Number of urban households having the amenities		
		(a) Electricity	(b) Toilet	(c)Drinking water
1	2	3	4	5
MEGHALAYA	45,995	27,408	32,265	21,660
Jaintia Hills	2,308	1,642	1,390	768
East Khasi Hills	34,918	23,116	25,583	18,259
West Khasi Hills	890	386	512	298
East Garo Hills	976	171	493	202
West Garo Hills	6,903	2,093	4,287	2,133

* Excluding houseless and institutional households.

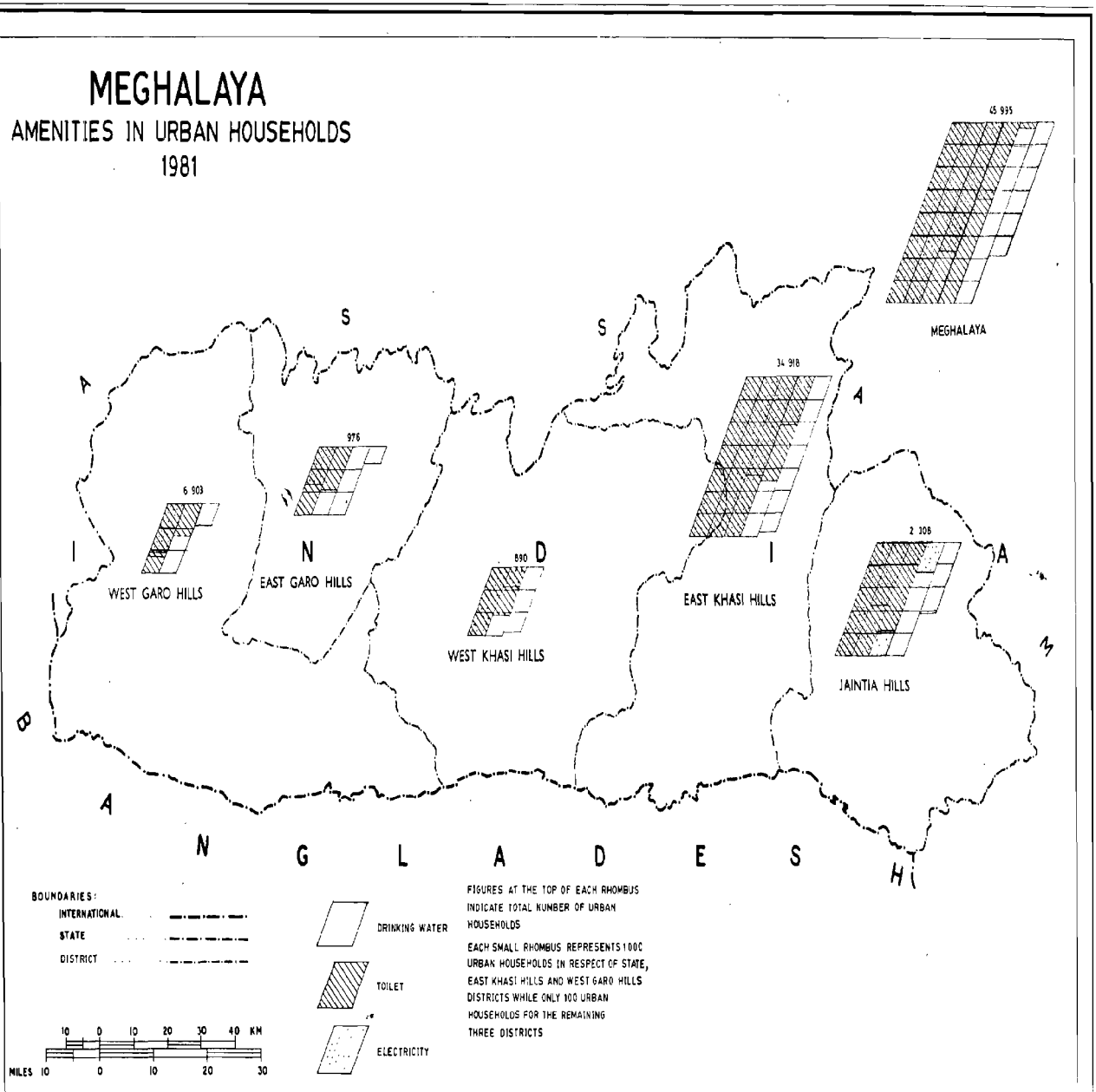

MEGHALAYA
AMENITIES IN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS
1981
45 995
MEGHALAYA
34 918
EAST KHASI HILLS
976
EAST GARO HILLS
6 903
WEST GARO HILLS
890
WEST KHASI HILLS
2 308
JAINTIA HILLS
INDIA
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
DRINKING WATER
TOILET
ELECTRICITY
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF URBAN HOUSEHOLDS
EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 1000 URBAN HOUSEHOLDS IN RESPECT OF STATE, EAST KHASI HILLS AND WEST GARO HILLS DISTRICTS WHILE ONLY 100 URBAN HOUSEHOLDS FOR THE REMAINING THREE DISTRICTS
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

PLATE 90

AMENITIES IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1981

The map brings out the amenities in rural households at district level of the state of Meghalaya as in 1981.

The map is prepared by the same cartographic technique as used for plate No. 89. The only change is that the households having the toilet facility are not shown in this map. Each small rhombus represents 4,000 households in respect of state while only 1,000 households for the districts.

As per the 1981 Census, 15,558 households or 7.44 per cent of the total rural households have electricity in the state of Meghalaya. Among the districts, the proportion is highest in East Khasi Hills (16.57 per cent) followed by Jaintia Hills (7.39 per cent). The lowest percentage figure is recorded in West Garo Hills (1.58 per cent).

The state average of rural households having drinking water facility comes to 12.85 per cent of the total rural households in 1981. Among the district the highest proportion is found in East Garo Hills (22.16 per cent) followed by West Garo Hills (16.60 per cent). The lowest figures is noticed in Jaintia Hills district (6.59 per cent).

The following table gives the number of rural households having the amenities (a) electricity and (b) drinking water in 1981.

State/district	Total number of rural households 1981	Number of rural households having the amenities	
		(a) Electricity	(b) Drinking Water
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	209,136	15,558	26,875
Jaintia Hills	26,021	1,922	1,716
East Khasi Hills	65,113	10,787	6,586
West Khasi Hills	28,171	1,223	2,250
East Garo Hills	25,352	610	5,619
West Garo Hills	64,479	1,016	10,704

* Excluding houseless & institutional households.

MEGHALAYA

AMENITIES IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS

1981

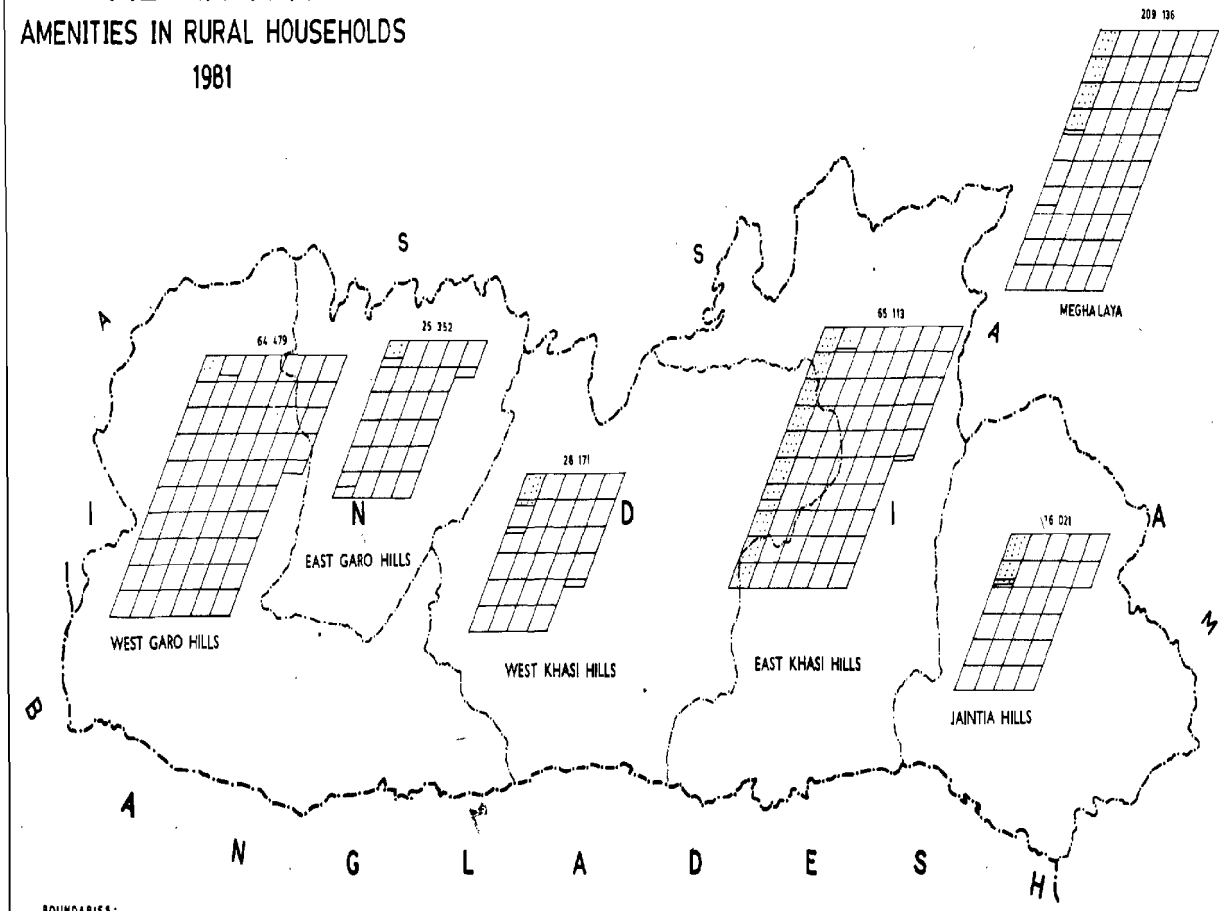


PLATE 91

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981

The map shows the districtwise distribution of rural households according to number of rooms occupied by them as in the 1981 Census.

Rhombuses proportionate to the total rural households have been drawn in each district and each rhombus is divided into 25 equal parts each representing 4 per cent of the households. Further, the percentage share of rural households living in no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms are depicted by means of different flat colour shades in each rhombus.

In Meghalaya, there are 209,136 households in rural areas in 1981 of which 32.03 per cent live in single room, 35.86 per cent in two rooms and 16.30 per cent in more than three rooms.

It has been observed that the percentage of rural households living in one room is comparatively high in the two western districts of Meghalaya. The district of West Garo Hills has recorded the highest percentage of single room dewllers (46.38 per cent) which is being followed by East Garo Hills (37.64 per cent).

Highest percentage of households living in two rooms, in rural areas has been recorded in the district of East Khasi Hills (37.52 per cent) followed by West Khasi Hills (35.15 per cent). It is also significantly high in Jaintia Hills district (30.61 per cent). This shows that single and double rooms households are dominant all over the rural areas of the state.

The rural households living in three rooms are singificantly high in the districts of Jaintia Hills (20.11 per cent), East Khasi Hills (19.70 per cent) and West Khasi Hills (17.28 per cent).

Households living in more than three rooms are less in the state as a whole. The proportion of households in this category is highest in Jaintia hills (37.30 per cent) followed by the districts of East Khasi Hills (12.75 per cent) and West Khasi Hills (12.09) per cent.

The number of households occupying no exclusive room and unspecified number of rooms are insignificant in the state and they account for only 0.11 per cent and 3.83 per cent respectively of the total rural households of Meghalaya.

The following table indicates the distribution of rural households by number of rooms coopied in 1981 at district level.

State/district	Total number of rural households 1981	Number of rural households occupying					
		No exclusive	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	More than three rooms	Unspecified number of rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MEGHALAYA	2,09,136	228	66,991	74,994	34,089	24,816	8,018
Jaintia Hills	26,021	23	1,751	7,966	5,232	9,705	1,344
East Khasi Hills	65,113	54	16,988	24,429	12,829	8,299	2,514
West Khasi Hills	28,171	49	8,807	9,898	4,868	3,407	1,142
East Garo Hills	25,352	67	9,541	9,465	3,621	1,446	1,212
West Garo Hills	64,479	35	29,904	23,236	7,539	1,959	1,806

Note : Excluding houseless and institutional households.

MEGHALAYA

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981

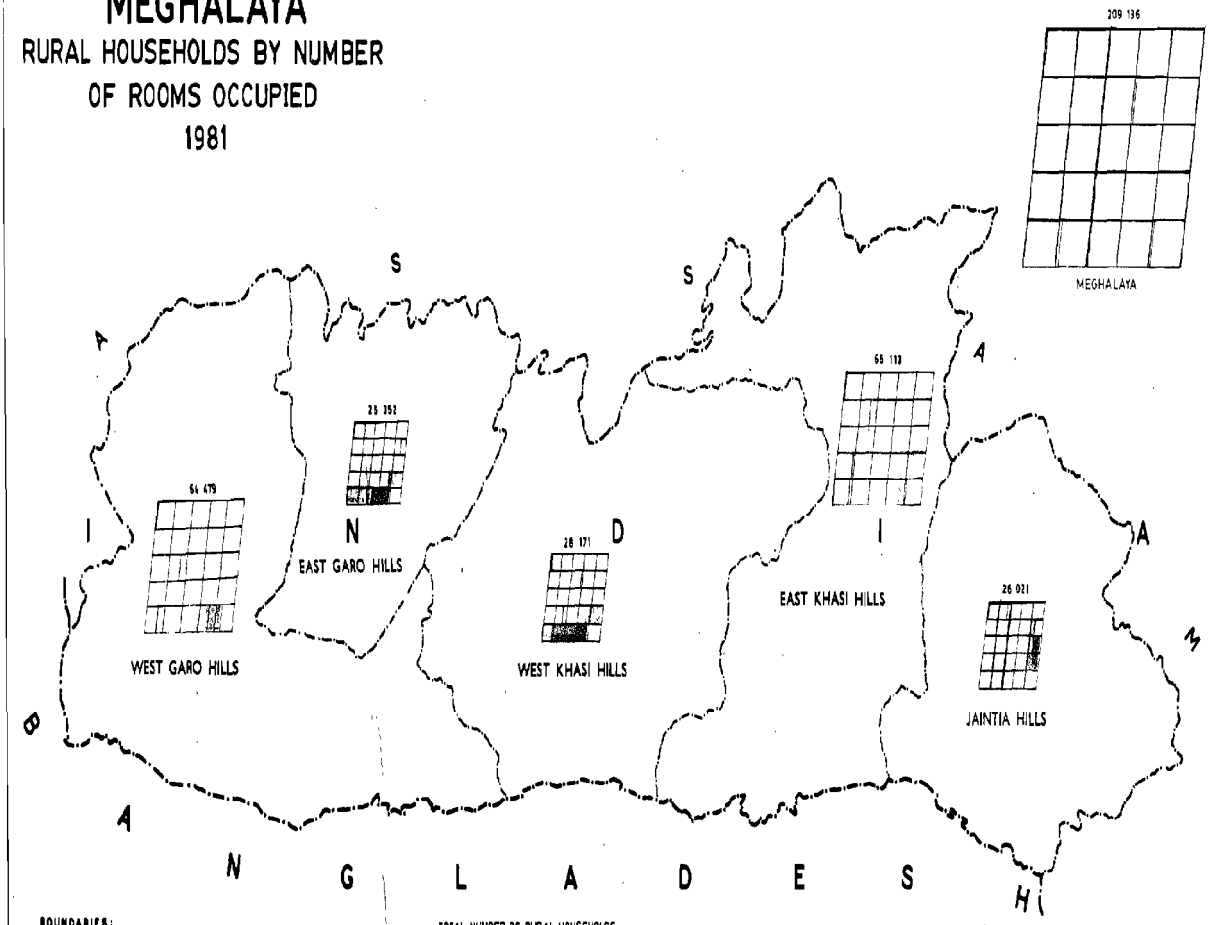


PLATE 92

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981

The map dipicts the percentage distribution of urban households classified according to the number of rooms coopied at district level of the state as in the 1981 Census.

The map has been prepared by the same cartographic method as applied for plate 91

There are 45,995 households in 1981 in the urban areas of Meghalaya. It is noticed that 30.86 per cent of the total urban households are occupying one room, 29.64 per cent are living in two rooms, 16.54 per cent in three rooms and 19.89 per cent in more than three rooms. The percentage of households living in more than three rooms is comparatively more in the urban areas than the rural areas of the state.

Among the districts, the percentage of urban households living in single room is highest in West Khasi Hills (42.47 per cent) fellowed by East Garo Hills (37.29 per cent). The lowest figure is noticed in Jaintia Hills where the proportion of one room dwellers is as low as 8.97 per cent in the urban areas. Single room households are dominant all over the urban areas of the state except Jaintia Hills district.

The households with two rooms constitute a considerable proportion of urban households. Among the districts the percentage is highest in East Garo Hills (33.20 per cent) followed by East Khasi Hills (30.66 per cent) and West Khasi Hills (30.00 per cent). The percentage figures recorded in this category do not vary significantly from one district to another. The lowest percentage figure is noticed in Jaintia Hills (23.22 per cent).

The urban households with three rooms are not predominant in the state. However, this figure is considerably high in East Garo Hills (21.21 per cent) and Jaintia Hills (19.15 per cent). The urban households occupying more than three rooms again present a better picture for the state as a whole and the percentage of such households is as high as 44.76 per cent in Jaintia Hills followed by East Khasi Hills (23.75 per cent).

The urban households living in no exclusive room and unspecified number of rooms are not significant in the state and they account for only 0.01 per cent and 3.06 per cent respectively of the total urban households of Meghalaya.

The table given below shows the distribution of urban households by number of rooms occupied in 1981 at district level.

State/district	Total number of urban households 1981	Number of urban households occupying					
		No exclusive room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	More than three rooms	Unspecified number of rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MEGHALAYA	45,995	5	14,194	13,635	7,606	9,148	1,407
Jaintia Hills	2,308	–	207	536	442	1,033	90
East Khasi Hills	34,918	5	10,910	10,706	5,550	6,995	752
West Khasi Hills	890	–	378	267	120	104	21
East Garo Hills	976	–	364	324	207	66	15
West Garo Hills	6,903	–	2,335	1,802	1,287	950	529

Note : Excluding houseless and institutional households.

MEGHALAYA

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981

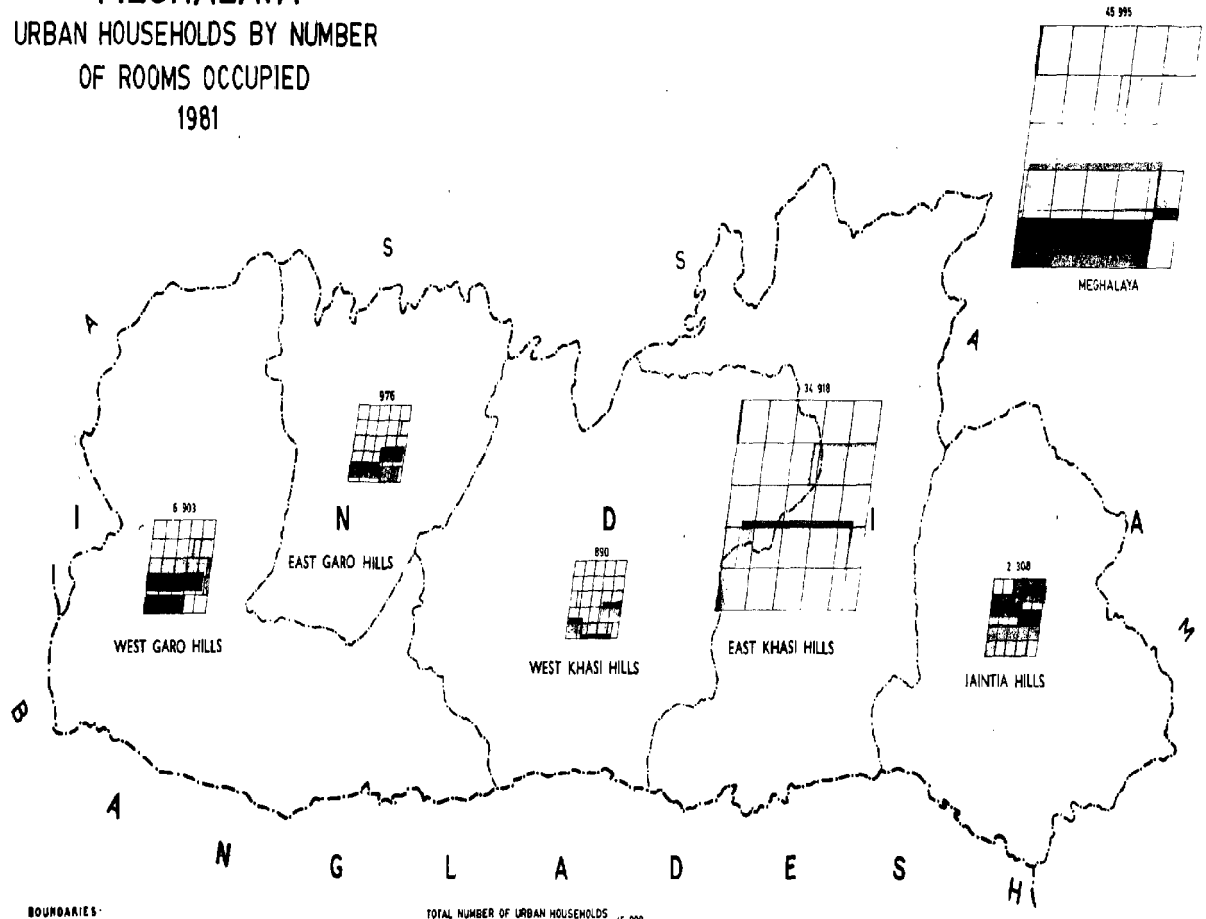


PLATE 93

PERSONS BY RURAL HOUSEHODLS 1981

The map brings out the distribution of rural households according to the number of persons at district level as in the 1981 Census.

Vertical bar-diagrams are drawn in each district to depict the number of households according to the number of persons in the rural areas. Absolute scale for number of households is given on the left side of the bar-diagrams.

As per the 1981 Census, in the rural areas of the state, there are 12,168 households with one person, 17,857 households with 2 persons, 27,577 households with 3 persons, 32,752 households with 4 persons, 32,407 households with 5 persons and 86,972 households with 6 persons and above. It is quite evident that 6 and above persons households constitute the majority of the rural households followed by 4 persons households, 5 persons households, 3 persons households, 2 persons households and 1 person households. The state pattern of rural households by size of persons has also been observed in the districts of East Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills whereas the districts of Jaintia Hills, West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills have the highest number of rural households with 6 and above persons followed by 5 persons households, 4 persons households and so on.

The following statement shows the distribution of rural households according to number of persons in 1981 at district level.

State/district	Number of rural households according to following number of persons					
	One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MEGHALAYA	12,168	17,857	27,577	32,752	32,407	86,972
Jaintia Hills	2,220	2,138	2,740	3,299	3,466	12,246
East Khasi Hills	5,809	6,135	8,165	9,536	9,336	26,327
West Khasi Hills	1,175	2,141	3,258	3,995	4,050	13,600
East Garo Hills	786	1,937	3,544	4,454	4,487	10,226
West Garo Hills	2,178	5,536	9,870	11,468	11,068	24,573

MEGHALAYA

PERSONS BY RURAL HOUSEHOLDS

1981

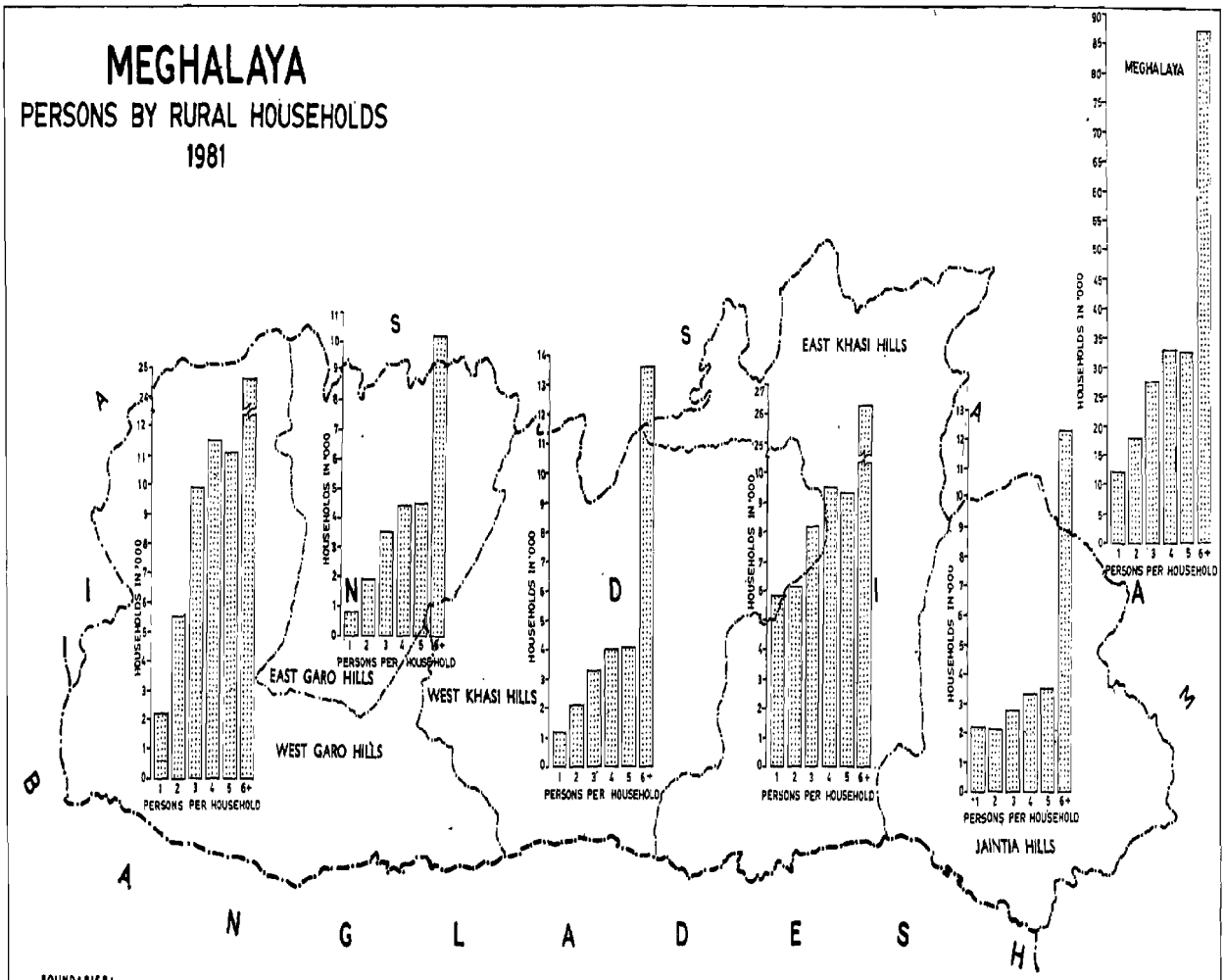


PLATE 94

PERSONS BY URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1981

The map shows the districtwise distribution of urban households according to the number of persons as in 1981

The map has been prepared as per the method used for plate 93.

In Meghalaya, there are 4,432 households with 1 persons, 4,830 households with 2 persons, 5,756 households with 3 persons, 6,605 households with 4 persons, 6,365 with 5 persons and 18,366 households with 6 and above persons in the urban areas in 1981. The figures indicate that the 6 and above persons households constitute the maximum number of urban households followed by 4 persons households, 5 persons households, 3 persons households, two persons households and 1 person households respectively in the state. This pattern of urban households do not hold good in respect of the districts excepet East Khasi Hills. In Jaintia Hills, the largest number of urban households are occupied by 6 and above persons followed by 5 persons households, 4 persons households, 1 person households, 3 persons households and 2 persons households respectively. The pattern is very much different in West Khasi Hills where the maximum number of households are having 6 and above persons followed by 1 person households, 2 persons households, 3 persons households, 4 persons households and 5 persons households respectively. In East Garo Hills 6 and above persons households are largest in number followed by 4 persons households, 3 persons households, 2 persons households, 5 persons households and 1 person households respectively, In West Garo Hills the distribution pattern of urban households is in descending order. i.e. the largest number of households by 6 and above persons are being followed by 5 persons households and so on.

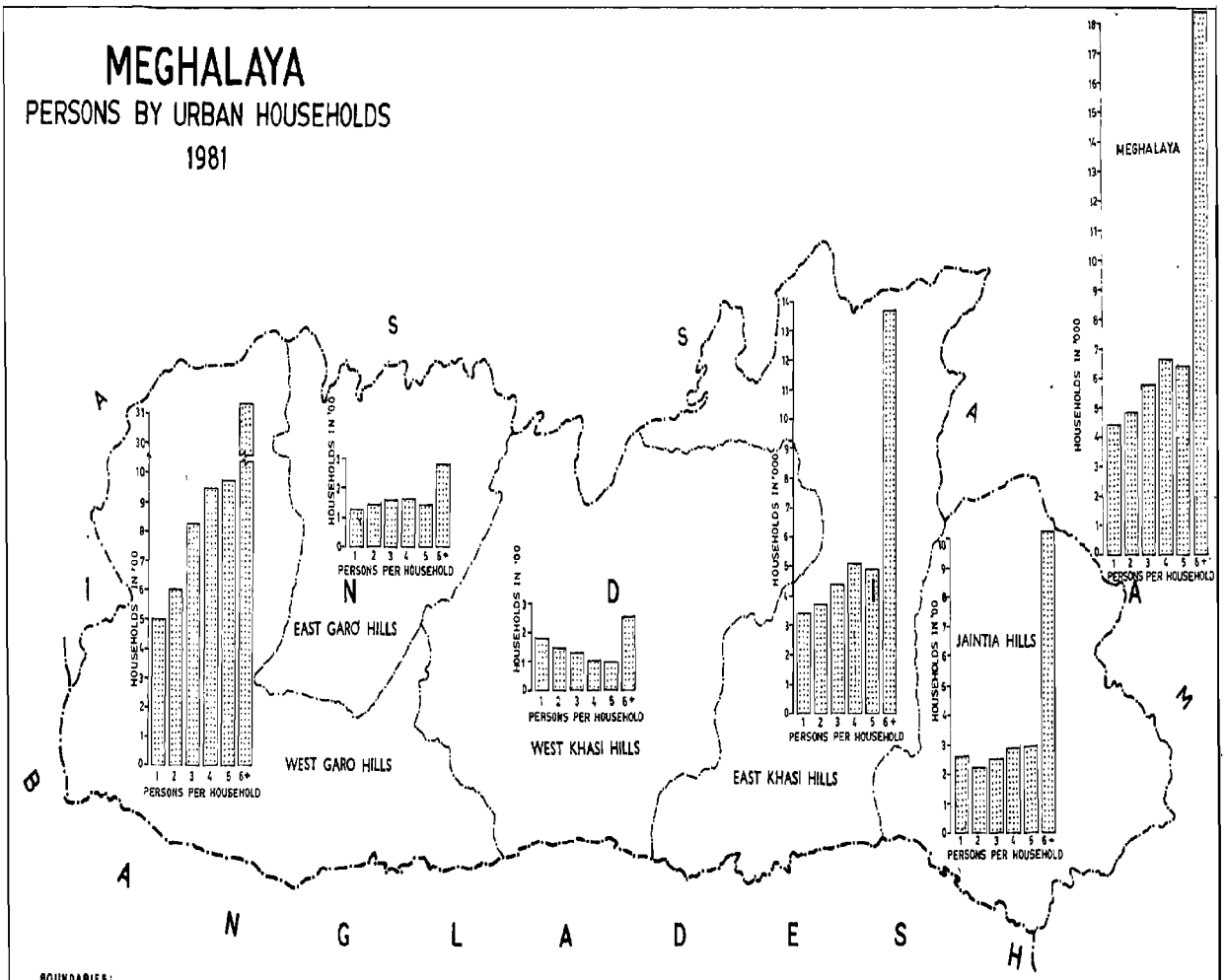
The table given below indicates the distribution of urban households according to number of persons in 1981 at district level.

State/district	Number of urban households according to the following number of persons					
	One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six and above persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MEGHALAYA	4,432	4,830	5,756	6,605	6,365	18,366
Jaintia Hills	262	221	247	283	287	1,021
East Khasi Hills	3,371	8,719	4,393	5,119	4,870	13,666
West Khasi Hills	171	142	133	101	96	251
East Garo Hills	123	145	158	160	138	277
West Garo Hills	505	603	825	942	974	3,151

MEGHALAYA

PERSONS BY URBAN HOUSEHOLDS

1981



HEALTH

PLATE 95

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10 000 OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES 1981

The map indicates districtwise distribution of medical institutions per 10,000 of occupied Census houses of Meghalaya in 1981.

Number of medical institutions (including hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics and dispensaries etc.) per 10,000 of Census houses has been worked-out for each district. The figures thus obtained are arranged into three ranges viz; one above, one nearer to and one below the state average. The districts are then hatched from deep to light shades according to their values as shown in the legend of the map.

There are 299,313 occupied Census houses and 157 medical institutions in the state of Meghalaya in 1981. Thus the number of medical institutions per 10,000 of occupied census houses comes to 5.25 for the state as a whole. Among the districts the proportion is highest in East Garo Hills (7.82), while the proportion varies between 4.01 and 7.00 in the districts of Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills. The districts of East Khasi Hills and West Khasi Hills have registered the lowest proportion (4.00 & below).

The following table gives the proportions of medical institutions per 10,000 of occupied Census houses in 1981 at district level.

State/district	Total number of occupied census houses	Number of medical institutions (including hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc)	Number of medical institutions (including hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics dispensaries etc). per 10,000 of occupied census houses.
MEGHALAYA	299,313	157	5.25
Jaintia Hills	33,669	23	6.83
East Khasi Hills	115,530	46	3.98
West Khasi Hills	34,881	10	2.87
East Garo Hills	33,267	26	7.82
West Garo Hills	81,966	52	6.34

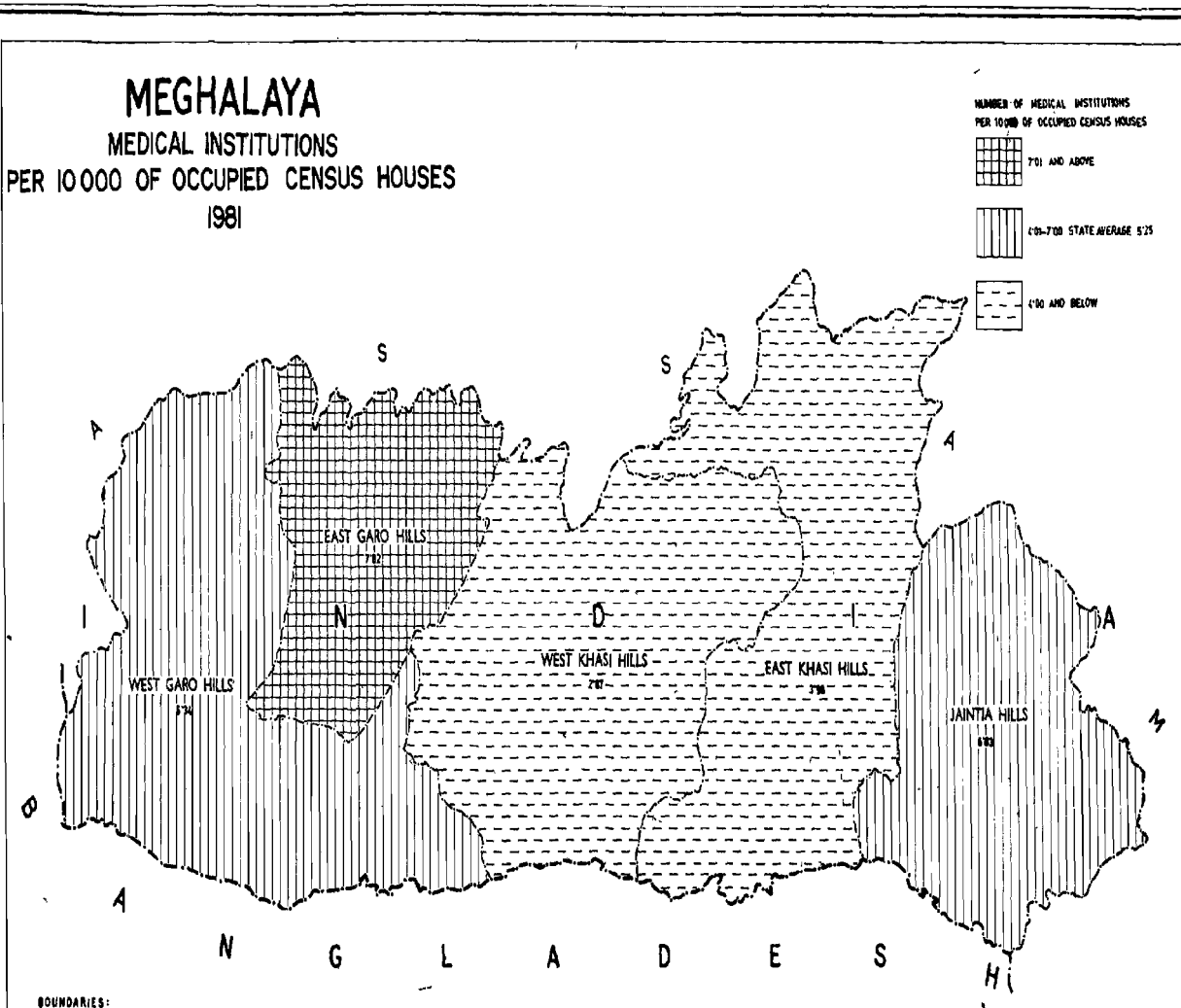

MEGHALAYA
MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS
PER 10000 OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES
1981
NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10000 OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES
7·01 AND ABOVE
4·01-7·00 STATE AVERAGE 5·25
4·00 AND BELOW
EAST GARO HILLS
7·82
WEST GARO HILLS
3·74
WEST KHASI HILLS
7·87
EAST KHASI HILLS
3·98
JAINTIA HILLS
6·83
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

PLATE 96

HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1981

The map brings out the availability of hospital beds per 100,000 of population in each district in the state as in 1981.

The number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population has been calculated for each district and the data thus obtained are grouped into three ranges. The districts falling in each range are then shaded with suitable hatching by choropleth technique as explained in the index of the map.

In the state as a whole the number of hospital beds comes to 93.57 per 100,000 of population. Among the districts, East Khasi Hills ranks first, by claiming 172.85 or apporximately 173 numbers of hospital beds per 100,000 of population. The number of beds available in hospital per 100,000 population ranges between 45.01-100.00 in the districts of Jaintia Hills and East Garo Hills, whereas the lowest number of (45.00 & below) is found in West Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills districts.

The table given below shows the distribution of hospital beds per 100,000 of population in 1981.

State/district	Total population 1981	Total number of hospital beds 1981	Number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population 1981
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	1,335,819	1,250	93.57
Jaintia Hills	156,402	109	69.69
East Khasi Hills	511,414	884	172.85
West Khasi Hills	161,576	30	18.56
East Garo Hills	136,550	68	49.79
West Garo Hills	369,877	159	42.98

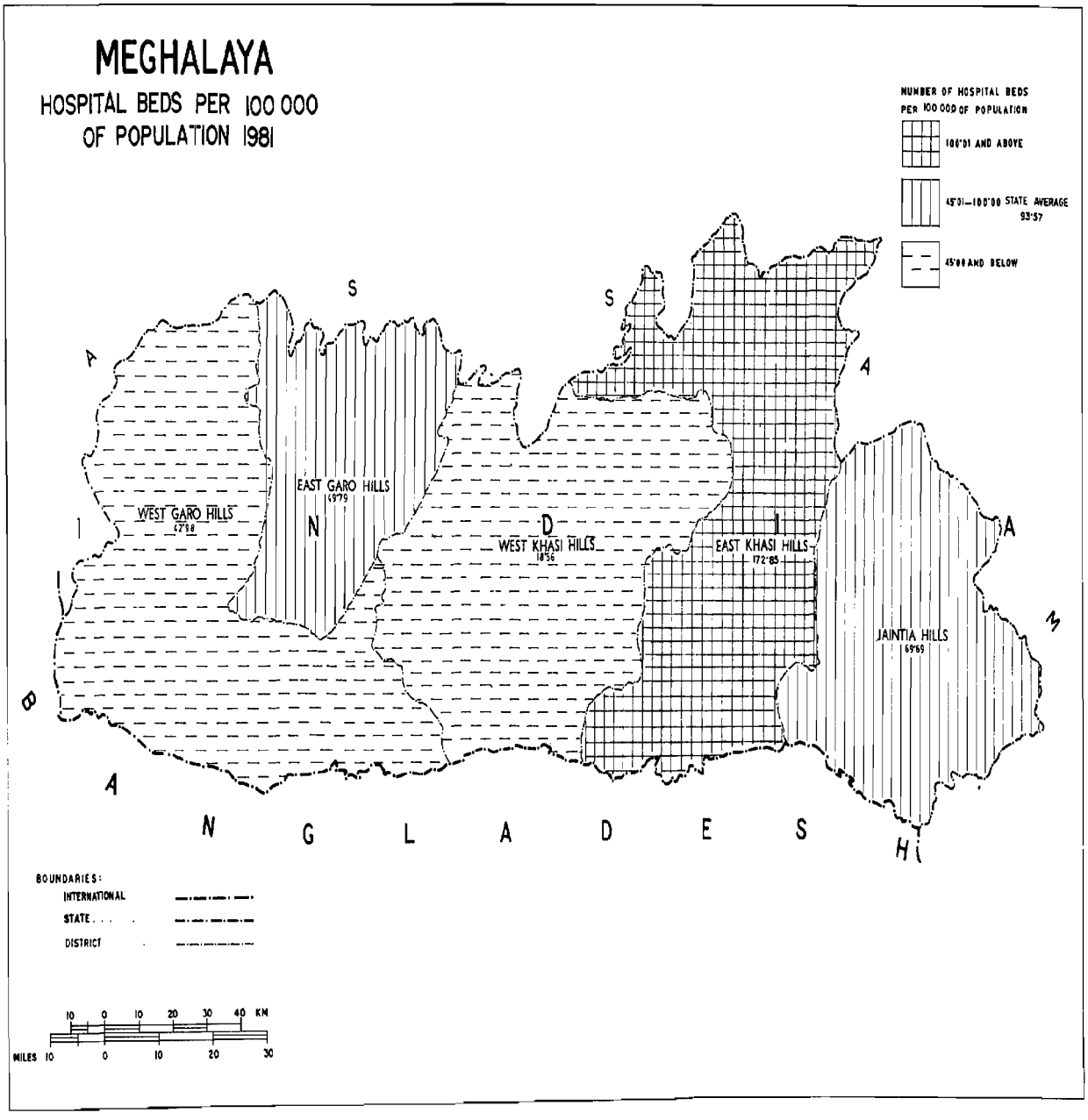

MEGHALAYA
HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100 000
OF POPULATION 1981
NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS
PER 100 000 OF POPULATION
106·01 AND ABOVE
45·01—100·00 STATE AVERAGE
93·57
45·00 AND BELOW
WEST GARO HILLS
42·98
EAST GARO HILLS
49·79
WEST KHASI HILLS
18·56
EAST KHASI HILLS
172·85
JAINTIA HILLS
69·69
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

PLATE 97

REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1981

The map displays the availability of registered medical practitioners per 100,000 of population in each district of the state as in 1981.

The number of registered medical practitioners per 100,000 of populaiton has been worked out for each district. The figures thus obtained are grouped into three suitable ranges as explained in the legend of the map. The districts are then shaded with different grades of hatching according to their values from high to low.

For the state as a whole, the number of registered medical practitioners per 100,000 of population arrives at 13.54 in 1981. East Khasi Hills occupies the first position among the distircts which claims 19.94 or approximately 20 medical pracittioners per 100,000 of population, while the number varies from 12.01 to 16.00 in the districts of Jaintia Hills and East Garo Hills. The lowest number of medical practitioners available for 100,000 population (12.00 and below) is noticed in West Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills districts.

The following table indicates the number of registered medical practitioners per 100,000 of population at districts level.

State/district	Total population 1981	Total number of registered medical practitioners 1981	Number of registered medical practitioners per 100,000 of population 1981
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	1,335,819	181	13.54
Jaintia Hills	156,402	24	15.34
East Khasi Hills	511,414	102	19.94
West Khasi Hills	161,576	10	6.18
East Garo Hills	136,550	17	12.44
West Garo Hills	369,877	28	7.57

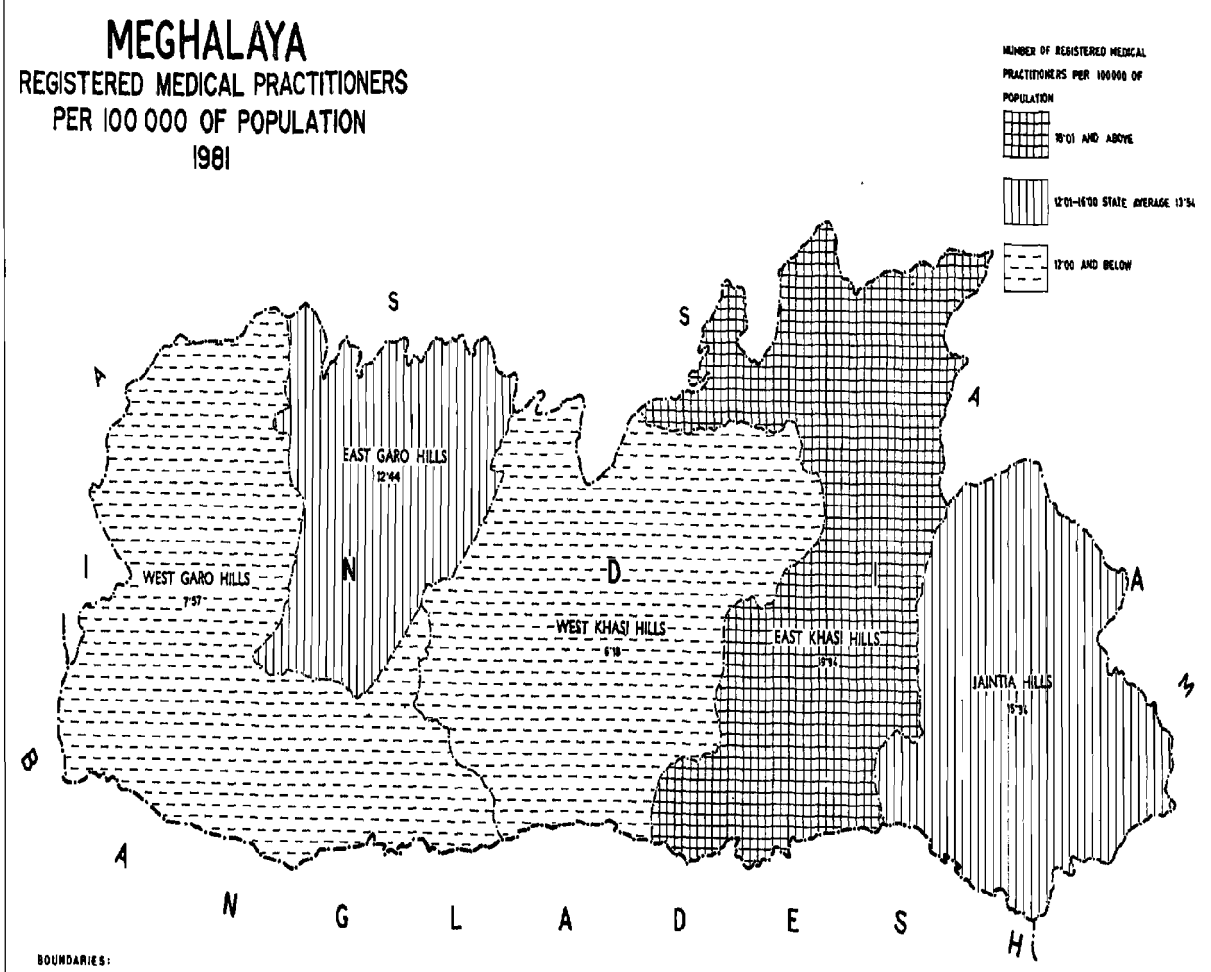

MEGHALAYA
REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS
PER 100 000 OF POPULATION
1981
NUMBER OF REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS PER 100000 OF POPULATION
16·01 AND ABOVE
12·01–16·00 STATE AVERAGE 13·54
12·00 AND BELOW
EAST GARO HILLS
12·44
WEST GARO HILLS
7·57
WEST KHASI HILLS
6·18
EAST KHASI HILLS
19·74
JAINTIA HILLS
15·74
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30

PLATE 98

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1981

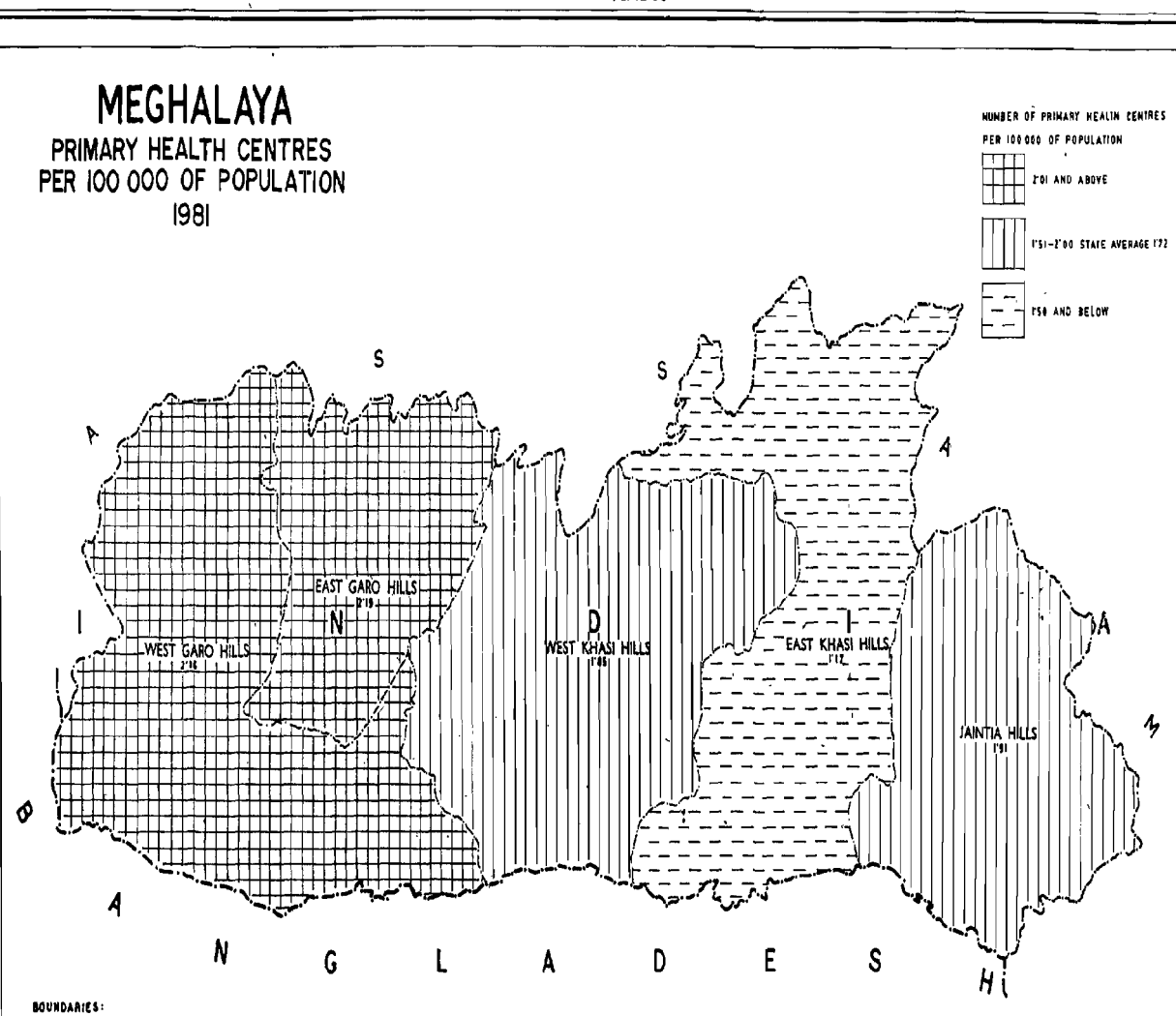
The map represents the number of primary health centres per 100,000 of population at district level of the state of Meghalaya as in 1981.

The number of primary health centres per 100,000 of population has been calculated for each district and the data thus obtained are arranged into three ranges—one above, one nearer to and one below the state average (1.72). The districts are then hatched according to those groupings from deep to light shades by choropleth method.

The number of primary health centres available for 100,000 population indicates the level of medical services available in a state. It has been observed that the number of primary health centres per 100,000 of population is only 1.72 or approximately 2 for the state as a whole. The proportion is 2.01 & above in the districts of East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills. The range of 1.51—2.00 of primary health centres per 100,000 of population is represented by Jaintia Hills and West Khasi Hills districts while the lowest ratio (1.50 & below) is noticed in East Khasi Hills district.

The table given below shows the number of primary health centres per 100,000 of population at district level.

State/district	Total population 1981	Number of primary health centres 1981	Number of primary health centres per 100,000 of population 1981
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	1,335,819	23	1.72
Jaintia Hills	156,402	3	1.91
East Khasi Hills	511,414	6	1.17
West Khasi Hills	161,576	3	1.85
East Garo Hills	136,550	3	2.19
West Garo Hills	369,877	8	2.16


MEGHALAYA
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES
PER 100 000 OF POPULATION
1981
NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES
PER 100 000 OF POPULATION
2·01 AND ABOVE
1·51–2·00 STATE AVERAGE 1·72
1·50 AND BELOW
EAST GARO HILLS
2·19
WEST GARO HILLS
2·16
WEST KHASI HILLS
1·85
EAST KHASI HILLS
1·12
JAINTIA HILLS
1·91
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
MILES 10 0 10 20 30