सत्यमेव जयते

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES 4

BIHAR

PART IX

CENSUS ATLAS

B.L. DAS
OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE
Director of Census Operations, Bihar

1971 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS, BIHAR

(All the Census Publications of this State will bear Series 4)

PART I-A	...	General Report (Report on data yielded from P.C.A. and Tables on Mother-tongue and Religion)*
PART I-B	...	General Report (Detailed analysis of the Demographic, Social, Cultural and Migration Pattern)
PART I-C	...	Subsidiary Tables
PART II-A	...	General Population Tables (A-I, A-II, A-III and A-IV and P.C.A.)†
PART II-A—SUPPLEMENT		General Population Tables (Standard Urban Areas)†
PORTRAIT OF POPULATION†		
PART II-B (i)	...	General Economic Tables (B-I Part A and B-II)†
PART II-B (ii)	...	General Economic Tables (B-I Part B, B-III, B-IV and B-VII to B-IX)†
PART II-B (iii)	...	General Economic Tables (B-V and B-VI)†
PART II-C (i)	...	Social and Cultural Tables (C-VII and C-VIII)†
PART II-C (ii)	...	Social and Cultural Tables (C-I to C-VI and Fertility Tables)*
PART II-D	...	Migration Tables†
PART III-A	...	Report on Establishments and Subsidiary Tables on Establishment Tables†
PART III-B	...	Establishment Tables†
PART IV	...	Housing Report and Tables†
PART V-A	...	Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes†
PART VI-A	...	Town Directory†
PART VI-B	...	Special Survey Reports on selected towns‡
PART VI-C	...	Survey Reports on selected villages
PART VIII-A	...	Administration Report on Enumeration† } For official use only
PART VIII-B	...	Administration Report on Tabulation } For official use only
PART IX	...	Census Atlas**
PART IX-A (i)	...	Administrative Atlas relating to Patna and Tirhut Divisions†
PART IX-A (ii)	...	Administrative Atlas relating to Bhagalpur and Chotanagpur Divisions†
PART X-A	...	District Census Handbook (Town and Village Directory)$
PART X-B	...	District Census Handbook (Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstract)$
PART X-C	...	District Census Handbook (Analytical Report and Administrative Statistics and District Census Tables)+

*In Press, †Already Printed ‡Madhupur Town printed and Dumka Town in press, **Present Volume.

$District Census Handbooks for all 17 districts of Patna, Gaya, Shahabad Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Saharsa, Purnea, Santal Parganas, Palamau, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Dhanbad and Singhbhum already printed.

+District Census Handbooks for 7 districts of Purnea, Santal Parganas, Palamau, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Dhanbad and Singhbhum already printed.

(1) Maps in this atlas are based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

(2) The boundary of Meghalaya shown on the map of India is as interpreted from the North-eastern areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified

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

(4) © Government of India Copyright 1974.

FOREWORD

It was in 1961 for the first time in the history of Indian census that a Census of India atlas series was brought out on various census themes as also non-census statistics for India and a number of states and union territories. These atlases received wide recognition. During 1973—74, the Indian Census Centenary Atlas was brought out by the Office of the Registrar General, India. The 1961 atlas was exhibited at the International Geographical Congress (1968) in New Delhi. A folio of the 1961 atlas comprising ten selected maps was distributed among the 1,500 delegates to the congress The centenary atlas was exhibited at the United Nations world population conference (1974) in Bucharest

Maps from the tahsil to the national level appear in most 1971 census table volumes, reports and publications. As part of the 1971 census taking, Jurisdictional maps (basic census map documents) and urban land use schematic maps were prepared to enrich the district census handbooks, the town directories and other census publications. The Jurisdictional maps at taluka/district levels were combined in a volume known as Administrative Atlas for each state with additional demographic information and published for six states. Others are likely to come out in course of time. These are the latest subject maps with reference to the 1971 census. This upholds the tradition of the census office of producing the largest number of latest maps in the country.

The tabulation plan of the 1971 census aimed at presenting information based on various types of census data. The 1971 census of India atlas series projects census data in thematic maps. The 1971 atlas programme has been planned in a way that helps comparability with the 1961 data in areas like growth and density of population, sex, religion and literacy. The atlas series, which forms Part IX in the census publication series will provide correlation of census data with non-census statistics and help in the analysis and evaluation of socio-economic problems at different administrative levels.

Planning of census atlases began along with pre-census preparations in 1969—70. A national conference was organised in April 1970 in the Office of the Registrar General in which scholars like Prof. G.S. Gosal, Prof. V.L.S.P. Rao, Prof. Mansoor Alam, Dr M.P. Thakore, Dr. L.S. Bhatt and Mr. H.M. Jones participated. It discussed the themes and techniques for the maps to be included in 1971 atlas. This scheme was sent to a large number of universities and institutions and valuable suggestions were received from Prof O.H.K. Spate, Prof. John E. Brush, Prof. John W. Dickay, Prof. R.M. Prothero and Prof. B. J. Garner. The scheme was then examined at conferences of directors of census operations at Courtallam (1970) and at Pahalgam (1972).

The atlas series has been planned in such a way that a complete demographic profile for different administrative units in the country is available from the maps appearing in the atlases of states and union territories and in the national volume. Generally, atlases of states and union territories include eight maps which give the geographical personality of the region, followed by population, sex and age, urbanisation, migration, agriculture, census industrial categories, electricity, transport & communications, trade & commerce and services. There are also maps devoted to scheduled castes and tribes, religion, education, housing and health.

There has been a slight deviation in the all-India volume to reduce the bulk of the atlas by combining themes on the maps. Certain insets are added to provide more information on the subject. Diagrams, graphs, and tables based on quantitative measurements of themes help in interpretations of each plate.

In the present all-India atlas, 80 plates are included in four sections. Eleven plates show administrative boundaries and physical aspects. In the section on demographic structure and trends, 35 plates cover distribution of population, density and growth, sex and age and urbanisation. The economic aspects based on census industrial categories are shown in 13 plates. The socio-cultural aspects accounting for 20 plates relate to scheduled castes and tribes, religion and education. A plate on the physio-geographical regions of India has been included to enable the users to co-ordinate variables in terms of such regions.

This atlas programme has been executed under the direction of Dr. B.K. Roy, Assistant Registrar General (Map). When Dr. Roy went on an U.N. assignment for two years, the work was carried on by the Map division in Delhi under the supervision of Dr. R R. Tripathi, now Map Officer. I congratulate all the members of Map division in our Delhi office and to members of map units in the offices of directors of census operations of states/union territories on their excellent teamwork and their dedication which contributed to the success of this venture.

NEW DELHI :
Gandhi Jayanti
2 October 1977

R.B. .CHARI,
Registrar General, India
Ex-Officio Census Commissioner, India

PREFACE

The publication of Census Atlas for the State as a part of the Census publications was an innovation of the 1961 Census. It was felt that such a publication would add a new dimension to our efforts since it involved a metamorphosis of Statistical tables into maps delineating various characteristics. It is a matter of satisfaction that this venture received due appreciation from concerned quarters and it has been decided to incorporate it into the general scheme for Census publications. The present volume, which is a continuation of the original endeavour, attempts to portray, in the main, physiographic, demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics of the State of Bihar in 1971. While data have been obtained mainly from the Census of 1971, non-Census data have also been liberally drawn upon, wherever necessary, so as to present as many facets as possible.

The present volume of Census Atlas contains 136 maps divided into six sections, each containing the number of maps indicated within brackets below :—

(i) Orientation (3)
(ii) Physical conditions (4)
(iii) Demographic structure and trends (44)
(iv) Economic aspects (53)
(v) Socio-cultural aspects (31), and
(vi) Index to C.D. Block (1)

The maps follow the general pattern laid down for the country as a whole. 104 maps have been plotted districtwise and 23 C.D. blockwise. In the remaining ones, the relevant features have been shown for the state as a whole. 23 maps are in colour and the others in black and white. Each map is followed by a brief explanatory note which, besides specifying the purpose and methodology, highlights the salient features and gives the basic data used in the presentation of the map. The presentation of the maps and the explanatory notes side by side should enable a more facile reference than otherwise.

Not only the research scholars, but the planners and administrators also are expected to find this publication to be of use in their pursuits.

The project was taken up just after the 1971 Census. It could not, however, gain momentum because of the floods of 1975 which had ravaged the state capital inundating almost three-fourths of Patna. Added to this was the dearth of staff in the map section. The work on the project was, however, started afresh after we recovered from these setbacks.

The publication of this volume could be possible because of the earnest coordinated efforts of the data processing unit and map section of this directorate. Shri H.K. Sinha, Deputy Director of Census Operations, Bihar who was in charge of these sections exercised effective supervision of the initial efforts for the preparation of this volume. His successor in office, Shri J.C. Kalra did a good job by shaping the publication of this volume with the assistance of Shri R.P. Tomar, the then Assistant Director of Census Operations. Later, Shri R.D. Aggarwal, Deputy Director of Census Operations helped in the finalisation of the project with the able assistance of Shri S.C. Saxena, Assistant Director of Census Operations who was subsequently succeeded by Shri N.M. Alvi, Assistant Director of Census Operations. But for the single-minded devotion to duty and commendable technical skill exhibited by Shri Md. Abbas, Senior Geographer of this directorate, this publication would not have seen the light of the day. He was keenly assisted by S/Shri Shafi Ahmad and J.Lakra, Statistical Assistants. I am also grateful for the service rendered by Shri P.N. Sinha, Investigator, the then in-charge of Data Processing Unit of this directorate comprising S/Shri Sukh Deo Prasad, T.N. Singh, B.M. Prasad, H.C. Sinha, K.P. Verma and R.N. Verma, Statistical Assistants. I am glad to note that these officials and their supporting staff did their best in ensuring the publication of this volume.

The printing of this volume was looked after by S/Shri A.L. Das, Investigator, Sheo Prasad, Printing Inspector, P.P. Sinha, Statistical assistant and other members of the Printing Section under the overall supervision of Shri R. B. Singh, Deputy Director. I am thankful to them all.

I am thankful to Shri R.B. Chari, the then Registrar General, India for his guidance and approval of this project as well as for his valuable foreword to this volume.

I further wish to thank Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General, India for his valuable guidance and encouragement and Dr. B.K. Roy, Assistant Registrar General (Map) in the office of the Registrar General for his suggestions in bringing out this volume.

I wish to record my thanks to M/s Samrat Printing Press, Delhi for printing this volume.

PATNA :
August 6, 1979.

B. B. LAL
Director of Census Operations, Bihar

CONTENTS

Map no.	*Title of the map*	*Page*
	ORIENTATION	
1	Position of Bihar in India 1971	3
2	Administrative Divisions 1971	5
3	Changes in administrative boundaries 1961—71	7
	PHYSICAL ASPECTS	
4	Relief and drainage	11
5	Normal monthly and annual rainfall	13
6	Soils	15
7	Ferests	17
	DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS	
	Distribution, Density and Growth	
8	Distribution of population 1971	21
9	Density of population 1971	23
10	Change in population 1961—71	25
11	Growth of population 1961—71	27
12	Fertility 1971	29
	Sex and Age Structure	
13	Sex ratio 1971	31
14	Change in sex ratio 1961—71	33
15	Rural sex ratio 1971	35
16	Change in rural sex ratio 1961—71	37
17	Urban sex ratio 1971	39
18	Change in urban sex ratio 1961—71	41
19	Sex, age structure and marital status 1971	43
20	Change in sex and age structure 1961—71	45
21	Youthfulness of population 1971	47
22	Change in youthfulness of population 1961—71	49
23	Males in working age 15—59 1971	51
24	Change in males in working age 15—59 1961—71	53
25	Females in working age 15—59 1971	55
26	Change in females in working age 15—59 1961—71	57
27	Urban males in working age 15—59 1971	59
28	Change in urban males in working age 15—59 1961—71	61
29	Rural males in working age 15—59 1971	63
30	Change in rural males in working age 15—59 1961—71	65
31	Urban females in working age 15—59 1971	67
32	Change in urban females in working age 15—59 1961—71	69
33	Rural females in working age 15—59 1971	71
34	Change in rural females in working age 15—59 1961—71	73
	Urbanism	
35	Urban population 1971	75
36	Change in urban population 1961—71	77
37	Rural population 1971	79
38	Urban concentration 1971	81
39	Growth of urban population 1901—71	83
40	Degree of urbanisation 1971	85
41	Functions of class I and II urban centres 1971	87
42	Functions of class III and IV urban centres 1971	89

Map no.	*Title of the map*			*Page*
	Migration			
43	In-migrants 1971	...	...	91
44	Inter-district migration 1971	...	...	93
45	Migrants in class I urban centres 1971	...	...	95
46	Migrants residing upto 4 years 1971	...	...	97
47	Migrants residing 5 to 9 years-1971	...	...	99
48	Migrants residing 10 years and above 1971	...	...	101
49	Working and non-working migrants in class I urban centres 1971	...	...	103
50	Classification of working migrants 1971	...	...	105
51	Migrants by age and marital status 1971	...	...	107
	ECONOMIC ASPECTS			
	Agriculture			
52	Land utilization 1970—71	...	...	111
53	Intensity of cropping 1970—71	...	...	113
54	Major cereals 1970—71 (Rice, wheat and millets)	...	...	115
55	Pulses and oilseeds 1970—71	...	...	117
56	Commercial crops 1970—71	...	...	119
57	Yield per hectare of rice, wheat, millets and pulses 1971	...	...	121
58	Area irrigated by various sources 1970	...	...	123
59	Gross value of agricultural output per hectare of cropped area 1970—71	...	...	125
60	Gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household 1970—71	...	...	127
61	Gross value of agricultural output per cultivator 1970 – 71	...	...	129
62	Agricultural holding per cultivating household 1971	...	...	131
63	Agricultural holding per capita in rural areas 1971	...	...	133
64	Agricultural holding per male cultivator 1971	...	...	135
65	Per adult requirement and supply of stapple food crops (cereals and pulses) 1971	...	...	137
	The 1971 Census Industrial categories			
66	Workers and non-workers 1971	...	...	139
67	Rural workers and non-workers 1971	...	...	141
68	Urban workers and non-workers 1971	...	...	143
69	Rural male workers in age 15—59 1971	...	...	145
70	Urban male workers in age 15—59 1971	...	...	147
71	Rural female workers in age 15—59 1971	...	...	149
72	Urban female workers in age 15—59 1971	...	...	151
73	Workers and non-workers in employable population in age 15—59 1971	...	...	153
74	Classification of male and female workers 1971	...	...	155
75	Classification of rural male and female workers 1971	...	...	157
76	Classification of urban male and female workers 1971	...	...	159
	Population engaged in cultivation, Agricultural labour			
77	Cultivators in total workers in age 15—59 1971	...	...	161
78	Cultivators in rural population 1971	...	...	163
79	Male cultivators in male workers in age 15—59 1971	...	...	165
80	Female cultivators in female workers in age 15—59 1971	...	...	167
81	Agricultural labourers in total agricultural workers in age 15—59 1971	...	...	169
82	Non-agricultural workers in primary sector 1971	...	...	171

Map no.	Title of the map			Page
	Population employed in Industry and manufacturing			
83	Workers in manufacturing processing servicing and repairs 1971	...	...	173
84	Household industries by types and size of employment 1971	...	...	175
85	Factories by types and size of employment 1971	...	...	177
86	Factories and workshops by size of employment 1971	...	...	179
87	Food-processing industries 1971	...	...	181
88	Beverage and tobacco industries 1971	...	...	183
89	Textile industries 1971	...	...	185
90	Leather and wood-based industries 1971	...	...	187
91	Metal-based industries 1971	...	...	189
92	Non-metallic mineral-based industries 1971	...	...	191
93	Engineering and scientific industries 1971	...	...	193
94	Transport equipment industries 1971	...	...	195
95	Rubber and chemical industries 1971	...	...	197
	Electricity			
96	Rural population in electrified villages 1971	...	...	199
	Construction, Transport and communication			
97	Rural workers in construction, transport and communications 1971	...	...	201
98	Urban workers in construction, transport and communications 1971	...	...	203
99	Density of railways 1971	...	...	205
100	Density of surfaced roads 1971	...	...	207
101	Motor vehicles registered 1971	...	...	209
	Trade and commerce			
102	Workers in trade and commerce 1971	...	...	211
	Services			
103	Workers in services 1971	...	...	213
104	Workers in various services 1971	...	...	215
	SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS			
	Castes and Tribes			
105	Scheduled castes 1971	...	...	219
106	Scheduled tribes 1971	...	...	221
107	Ten numerically major scheduled castes 1971	...	...	223
108	Ten numerically major scheduled tribes 1971	...	...	225
	Religion			
109	Major religions 1971	...	...	227
	Education			
110	Literacy 1971	...	...	229
111	Change in literacy 1961—71	...	...	231
112	Male literacy 1971	...	...	233
113	Change in male literacy 1961—71	...	...	235
114	Female literacy 1971	...	...	237
115	Change in female literacy 1961—71	...	...	239
116	Literates per 1000 of population in age 5—14 over literates per 1000 of population in age 15—34 in rural areas 1971	...	...	241
117	Literates per 1000 of population in age 5—14 over literates per 1000 of population in age 15—34 in urban areas 1971	...	...	243
118	Primary school enrolment of boys 1971	...	...	245

Map no.	*Title of the map*			*Page*
	Education-concld.			
119	Primary school enrolment of girls 1971	...	...	247
120	School going children per 1000 of children in age 5—14 1971	...	...	249
121	Educational enrolment of population at higher secondary and higher levels 1971	...	...	251
122	Educational enrolment of males at higher secondary and higher levels 1971	...	...	253
123	Educational enrolment of females at higher secondary and higher levels 1971	...	...	255
124	Teachers per 1000 of students at primary level of education 1971	...	...	257
125	Teachers per 1000 of students at secondary level of education 1971	...	...	259
126	Literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificates 1971	...	...	261
127	Literates holding university degrees/diplomas of the graduate level and above 1971	...	...	263
	Housing			
128	Rural population living in villages containing 25 and below, 26—50, 51—100 and above 100 houses 1971	...	...	265
129	Rural households by number of rooms occupied 1971	...	...	267
130	Urban households by number of rooms occupied 1971	...	...	269
131	Census houses according to their uses 1971	...	...	271
132	Urban households in rented houses 1971	...	...	273
	Health			
133	Medical institutions per 10000 of census houses 1971	...	...	275
134	Registered medical practitioners per 100000 of population 1971	...	...	277
135	Primary health centres per 100000 of population 1971	...	...	279
136	Index to Community Development Blocks	...	...	283

ORIENTATION

MAP NO. 1

POSITION OF BIHAR STATE IN INDIA, 1971

This map shows the location of Bihar State within the Indian Union. All the States and Union Territories of India have been shown in the map. The location of Bihar State is marked appropriately.

Bihar State is bounded on the north by the kingdom of Nepal, on the south by the State of Orissa, on the east by the State of West Bengal and on the west by the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. It is situated whithin the longitudes 83° 19'50" and 88° 17' 40" East and latitudes 21° 58' 10" and 27° 31' 15" North.

On sunrise of the 1st of April, 1971 the State of Bihar had a population of 56,353,369 persons consisting 28,846,944 males and 27,506,425 females. The State of Bihar extends over an area of 173,876 km². With 5.3 per cent of India's land area, Bihar contains 10.3 per cent of its entire population. It is the second most populous State in the country. In terms of area, however, it ranks ninth among the States of India.

There are 67,566 inhabited and 10,461 uninhabited villages in Bihar. The number of towns in Bihar State is 202. Nine of them, viz., Patna, Bihar, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Ranchi and Jamshedpur are cities (towns having population one lakh or more). The density of population in Bihar is 324 persons per km².

Some demographic, social and economic characteristics of the State's population are indicated below :

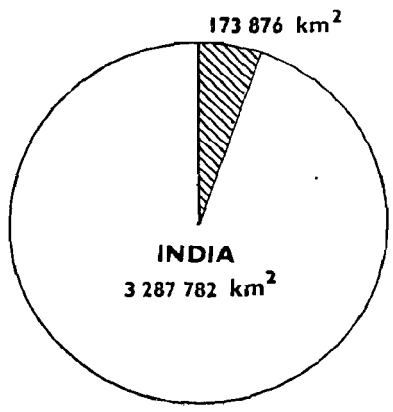
Characteristics		Figures for the State
1. Number of occupied residential houses	...	8,376,599
2. Number of households	...	9,837,901
3. Persons per occupied residential house		
(*a*) Total	...	6.73
(*b*) Rural	...	6.82
(*c*) Urban	...	6.01
4. Percentages of rural and urban population to total population		
(*a*) Rural	...	90.00
(*b*) Urban	...	10.00
5. Sex ratio (Number of females per 1,000 males)		
(*a*) Total	...	954
(*b*) Rural	...	971
(*c*) Urban	...	807
6. Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	14.11
7. Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	8.75

The position of Bihar State with regard to area and population in India has been depicted by sectors in circles below the map.

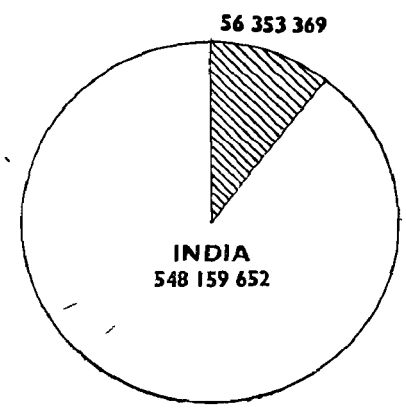
MAP NO. 1



AREA OF BIHAR IN INDIA



POPULATION OF BIHAR IN INDIA



MAP NO. 2

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, 1971

This map shows the various administrative divisions of the State of Bihar.

In this map, besides showing the international and state boundaries, the divisional, district and subdivisional boundaries of the state have also been delineated. The State capital and the district and subdivisional headquarters have also been shown in the map by suitable legends.

For administrative purposes, Bihar State is divided into four Commissioner's divisions, seventeen districts and fifty eight subdivisions. Below the subdivision, there are 587 Community Development Blocks. Because of their large numbers, C.D. Blocks have not been shown on this map.

The Commissioner is incharge of a division and exercises control and supervision over the District Officers in his division. The District Officer is the head of the civil, revenue and criminal administration of the district. He is also the chief pilot of all the developmental activities in the district. Below the District Officers are the Subdivisional Officers who perform duties and functions similar to those of District Officers at the subdivisional level. In C.D. Block, the Block Development Officer looks after the work of development and administration.

The sizes of districts vary from 18,331 Km^2 in Ranchi to 2,994 Km^2 in Dhanbad. The diagrams below the map show the area of the State and the average area of the districts.

A map of Bihar showing the C.D. Blocks with their code numbers is placed at the end of the volume.

MAP NO. 2



AREA OF STATE

173 876 km²

AVERAGE AREA OF DISTRICTS

10 220 km²

MAP NO. 3

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1961—71

This map depicts changes in administrative boundaries of Bihar in the decade 1961—71.

The map of Bihar has been drawn according to its present jurisdiction upto district level. The inter-state and inter-district changes of territories that took place during the decade 1961—71 have been shown by different colours for different years.

According to the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1968 (24 of 1968) 27 villages (5 wholly and 22 partly) and 17 villages (3 wholly and 14 partly) have been transferred from Uttar Pradesh to Bihar and included in Shahabad and Saran districts respectively. 64 villages (23 wholly and 41 partly) of Shahabad district and 35 villages (7 wholly and 28 partly) of Saran district of Bihar have been transferred to Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh.

The C. D. Blocks of Simri Bakhtiarpur and Koparia comprising 122 villages of Monghyr district were transferred to Saharsa district according to Government of Bihar, Appointment Department's notification No. VII/T1-101/64A-14957 dated the 2nd December, 1965.

28 villages of Jaridih C. D. Block of Sadar subdivision of Hazaribagh district were transferred to Dhanbad district and included in Chas C. D. Block as per Govt. of Bihar, Appointment Department's notification No. 7/T1-202/67A-4187. dated the 29th March, 1968.

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1961—71

NEPAL

UTTAR PRADESH

CHAMPARAN

SARAN

MUZAFFARPUR

DARBHANGA

SAHARSA

PURNEA

BENGAL

PATNA

SHAHABAD

MONGHYR

BHAGALPUR

GAYA

INDIA

SANTAL PARGANAS

WEST

HAZARIBAGH

PALAMAU

DHANBAD

RANCHI

MADHYA PRADESH

SINGHBHUM

ORISSA

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

" STATE

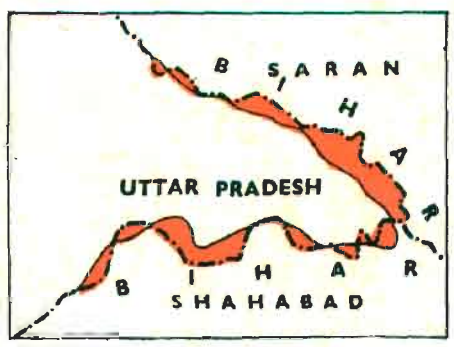
" DISTRICT

AREA TRANSFERRED FROM ONE ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT TO ANOTHER IN

1965

1968

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES







km 90 60 30 0

PHYSICAL ASPECTS

MAP NO. 4

RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

This map shows the relief and drainage of Bihar State. Contours indicating the altitudes at 75, 150, 300, 600 and 900 metres are drawn in this map. The variations in altitude are represented by a colour scheme representing ranges of altitude, viz.,

(i) 0—75 metres
(ii) 76—150 ,,
(iii) 151—300 ,,
(iv) 301—600 metres
(v) 601—900 ,,
(vi) Over 900 ,,

in deep green, green, light green, yellow, light brown and brown colours respectively.

As regards relief, Bihar is divided into three unequal parts, viz., (i) The Himalayan foothills, (ii) The Gangetic Plain, and (iii) The Chotanagpur Plateau

(i) The Himalayan foothills : These comprise of the Dun and Sumeshwar ranges of the outer range of the Himalayan system and consist mainly of Siwalik rocks. The Dun range is about 32 kms long, while the Sumeshwar runs along 72 kms, at an average height of 450 metres.

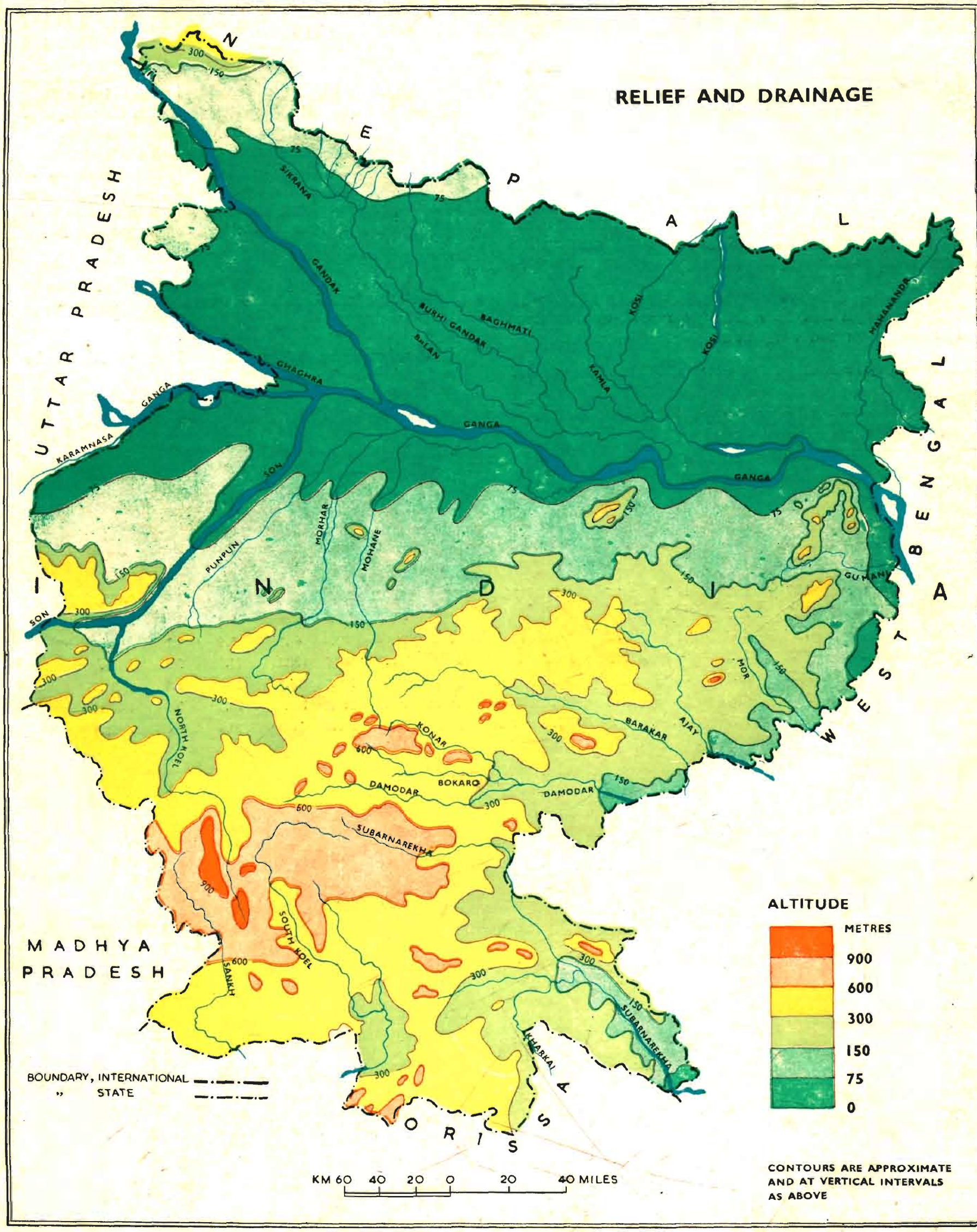
(ii) The Gangetic Plain : Except for the Himalayan foothills, the entire area north of the Ganga is comprised of plains, while in the south of the Ganga the extent of the plain is roughly limited upto the contour of 150 metre. This Plain is irregular towards south because of the approach of the southern hills and plateau. The northern plain consists exclusively of alluvial soils. The northern plains generally slope from north-west to south-east, the direction followed by the major rivers, viz., Ghaghra, Gandak, Burhi Gandak, Baghmati, Kosi and Mahananda, all of which originate in the snow-fed Himalayas and flow to join the Ganga. The main rivers of southern plain are the Son, Punpun, Morhar and Mohane. They originate in the Chotanagpur Plateau and flow towards north-west and north to join the Ganga. There are isolated ranges, e g., the Barabar hills in Gaya district and the Kharagpur hills in Monghyr district. The Rajgir hills have an average elevation of 446 m. while the Kharagpur ranges are at an average of 300 m. above mean sea level. The projection of Kharagpur hills towards north causes a sharp bend in the course of the Ganga near Monghyr town.

(iii) The Chotanagpur Plateau : The Chotanagpur Plateau may be subdivided into four distinct regions with varying altitudes, viz., (a) The Western Ranchi Plateau with an average height of about 600 m., comprising high plateaus called Pats. Their formation is of Deccan lava which later turned into laterite and bauxite. The Sankh and south Koel rivers originate here and flow towards the south. The North Koel river flows towards the north and the Damodar and Subarnarekha flow eastward in their upper courses. (b) The remaining portions of Ranchi district and part of southern Hazaribagh comprise the next sub-region with an altitude of about 600 m. (c) The lower Chotanagpur Plateau, averages 300 m. above sea level. It gridles the Ranchi Plateau from Palamau to Hazaribagh and extends down to Singhbhum. (d) The Rajmahal hills in Santal Parganas and Kaimur hills in Shahabad which vary in altitude between 150 and 300 m. belong to this region and consist of gneisses and granites and partly of schists.

The hypsometric curve depicted below the map gives an idea of the topography of the State.

MAP NO. 4

RELIEF AND DRAINAGE



ALTITUDE

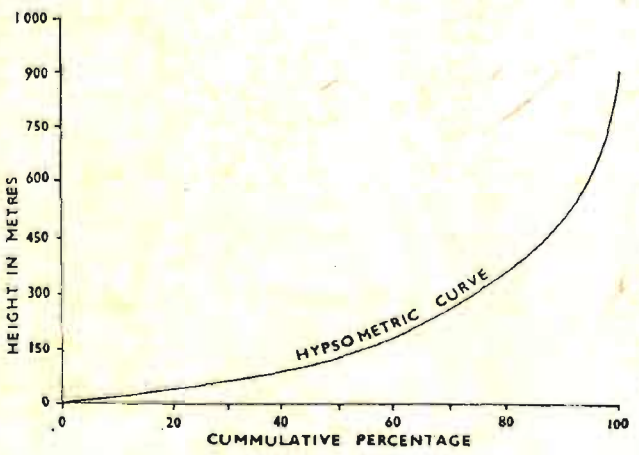
METRES

900
600
300
150
75
0

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES

CONTOURS ARE APPROXIMATE AND AT VERTICAL INTERVALS AS ABOVE



MAP NO. 5

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

This map shows the distribution of normal annual rainfall of the State as well as normal monthly and annual rainfall recorded in seven selected stations each representing zonal variations.

The normal annual rainfall has been shown by isohyets which depict the zonal variations as shown in the legend of the map. The various zones have been indicated by suitable grades of hatching ranging from high to low. Seven stations have been selected, one from each zone, to depict the monthly variations of rainfall by bars.

Bihar gets most of its rainfall from south-west monsoon which sets in the month of June and lasts till September.

The normal annual rainfall exceeds 2000 mm in north-eastern Purnea and the Himalayan foothills in north-west Champaran and is between 1600 and 2000 mm in its contiguous areas. The only other area with normal annual rainfall between 1600 and 2000 mm are Netarhat Plateau and a small area near Khunti in Ranchi district. The rainfall is 1200—1600 mm in northern, eastern and southern parts of the State. It is below 1200 mm in Saran, southern Muzaffarpur, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad and Monghyr and parts of northern Palamau and Bhagalpur districts.

The diagrams below the main map show the normal monthly distribution of rainfall in Barh and Kishanganj which fall in different ranges.

A table showing normal monthly and annual rainfall for selected stations is given below.

TABLE

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL IN SELECTED STATIONS

(*Figures in Millimetre*)

Station	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Siwan	14.7	18.5	10.2	9.7	30.5	136.4	327.9	314.2	225.8	57.7	5.6	4.6	1,155.8
Kishanganj	11.9	17.5	18.8	60.2	167.4	393.2	543.3	476.3	363.5	112.8	9.4	3.1	2,177.4
Barh	12.5	20.3	9.1	8.1	26.9	140.2	238.8	265.4	185.4	43.9	8.6	3.3	962.5
Amrapara	12.2	20.3	19.8	29.7	100.6	288.0	344.7	358.7	304.5	138.2	15.5	3.8	1,636.0
Hazaribagh	26.2	35.3	24.9	15.7	48.5	194.3	321.8	349.0	219.7	79.5	18.0	5.8	1,338.7
Netarhat	32.0	42.9	33.3	13.2	42.4	243.8	504.2	511.6	251.2	108.7	26.2	7.9	1,817.4
Jamshedpur	16.5	31.2	19.1	31.0	87.6	224.8	366.5	358.7	209.0	70.9	19.6	4.6	1,439.5

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

UTTAR PRADESH

NEPAL

BENGAL

ASSAM

MADHYA PRADESH

ORISSA

SIWAN
1156 MM.

BARH
962 MM

KISHANGANJ
2000 MM.

AMRAPARA
1634 MM.

HAZARIBAGH
1389 MM.

NETARHAT
1817 MM

JAMSHEDPUR
1439 MM.

J F M A M J J A S O N D

ANNUAL RAINFALL
(IN MILLIMETRES)

2 000
1 800
1 600
1 400
1 200
1 000

NORMAL MONTHLY RAINFALL

MM. 400 300 200 100 0

J F M A M J J A S O N D

BIHAR STATE
1272 MM.

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES

PERCENTAGE OF NORMAL MONTHLY RAINFALL TO NORMAL ANNUAL RAINFALL

BARH

30 20 10 0

J F M A M J J A S O N D

PERCENTAGE OF NORMAL MONTHLY RAINFALL TO NORMAL ANNUAL RAINFALL

KISHANGANJ

30 20 10 0

J F M A M J J A S O N D

MAP NO. 6

SOILS

The type of soils found in Bihar have been classified into the eight broad categories as explained in the legend.

A brief description for each soil is given as below :

(i) Red loamy soil is found in a small area of north-eastern Santal Parganas.

(ii) Red sandy soil occurs in the district of Dhanbad, southern portion of Santal Parganas, and in a strip along the district boundary of Ranchi and Singhbhum.

(iii) Red and yellow soil is found in small patches in southern and south-eastern part of Singhbhum district.

(iv) Mixed red and black soil occurs in the central portion of the district of Singhbhum.

(v) Alluvial soil is the main characteristic of Ganga plain. It covers almost the entire North and South Bihar Plain except the mid-western portion which contains calcareous soil. This soil is most suitable for cultivation of paddy.

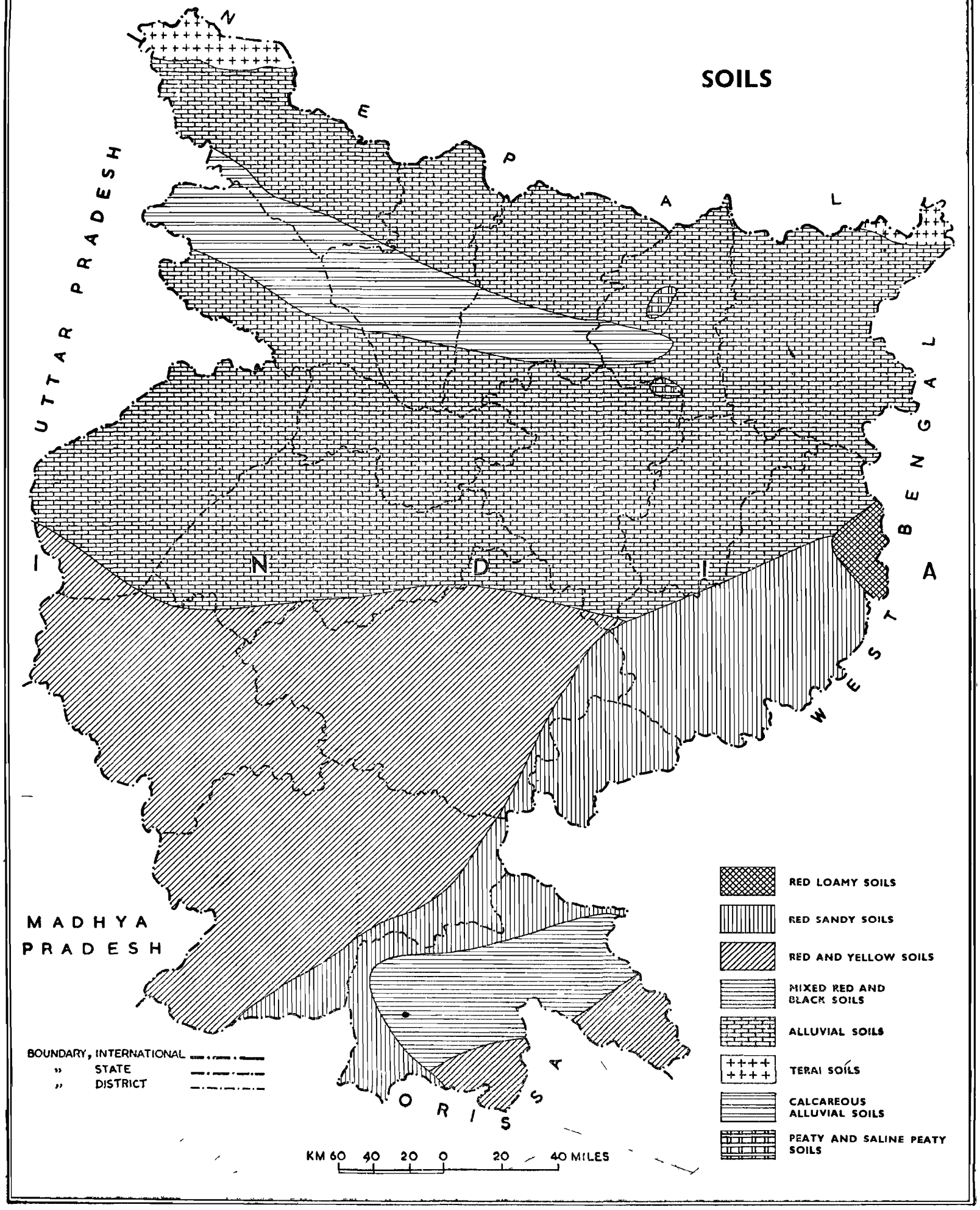
(vi) Terai soil is confined to the Siwalik hills of Champaran district.

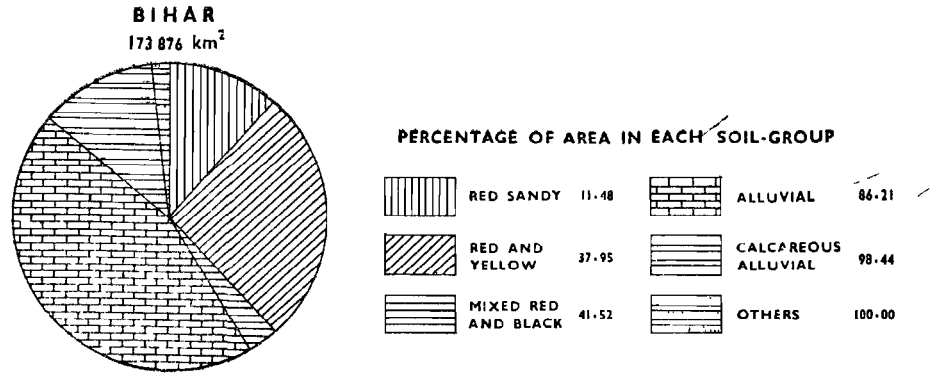
(vii) Calcareous alluvial soil containing a high content of carbonate of lime is found in a vast patch in the mid-western portion of North Bihar Plain covering parts of Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Saharsa districts.

(viii) Peaty and saline peaty soil is found in two small patches, one in the central part of Saharsa and the other along the border of Saharsa and Monghyr districts.

The Planimetric areas under above 8 types of soil have been shown by a circle diagram below the map.

MAP NO. 6


SOILS
N
E
P
A
L
U T T A R P R A D E S H
W E S T B E N G A L
N D I A
M A D H Y A
P R A D E S H
O R I S S A
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES
RED LOAMY SOILS
RED SANDY SOILS
RED AND YELLOW SOILS
MIXED RED AND BLACK SOILS
ALLUVIAL SOILS
TERAI SOILS
CALCAREOUS ALLUVIAL SOILS
PEATY AND SALINE PEATY SOILS


BIHAR
173 876 km²
PERCENTAGE OF AREA IN EACH SOIL-GROUP
RED SANDY 11·48
RED AND YELLOW 37·95
MIXED RED AND BLACK 41·52
ALLUVIAL 86·21
CALCAREOUS ALLUVIAL 98·44
OTHERS 100·00

MAP NO. 7

FORESTS

The distribution of each of the twelve types of forests has been shown by separate colour. In Bihar, forests cover 2,921,000 hectares or 16.9 per cent of the total area of the State. Of the total forest area, 17.15 per cent is reserved, 82.37 per cent is protected and 0.48 per cent is unclassified.

The forests in Bihar State are mainly confined to the Chotanagpur Plateau. In North Bihar Plain, forests occur only on the Siwalik foothills in northwest Champaran. The districts of Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saharsa and Purnea are altogether devoid of forests.

In South Bihar Plain, however, each district has some forests which occur mostly in the southern parts adjoining the Chotanagpur Plateau.

The Chotanagpur Plateau contains over 80 per cent of the entire forest area in the State.

The forests of Bihar have been classified into 12 types according to Champion. The types of forests alongwith their distributions are given below :

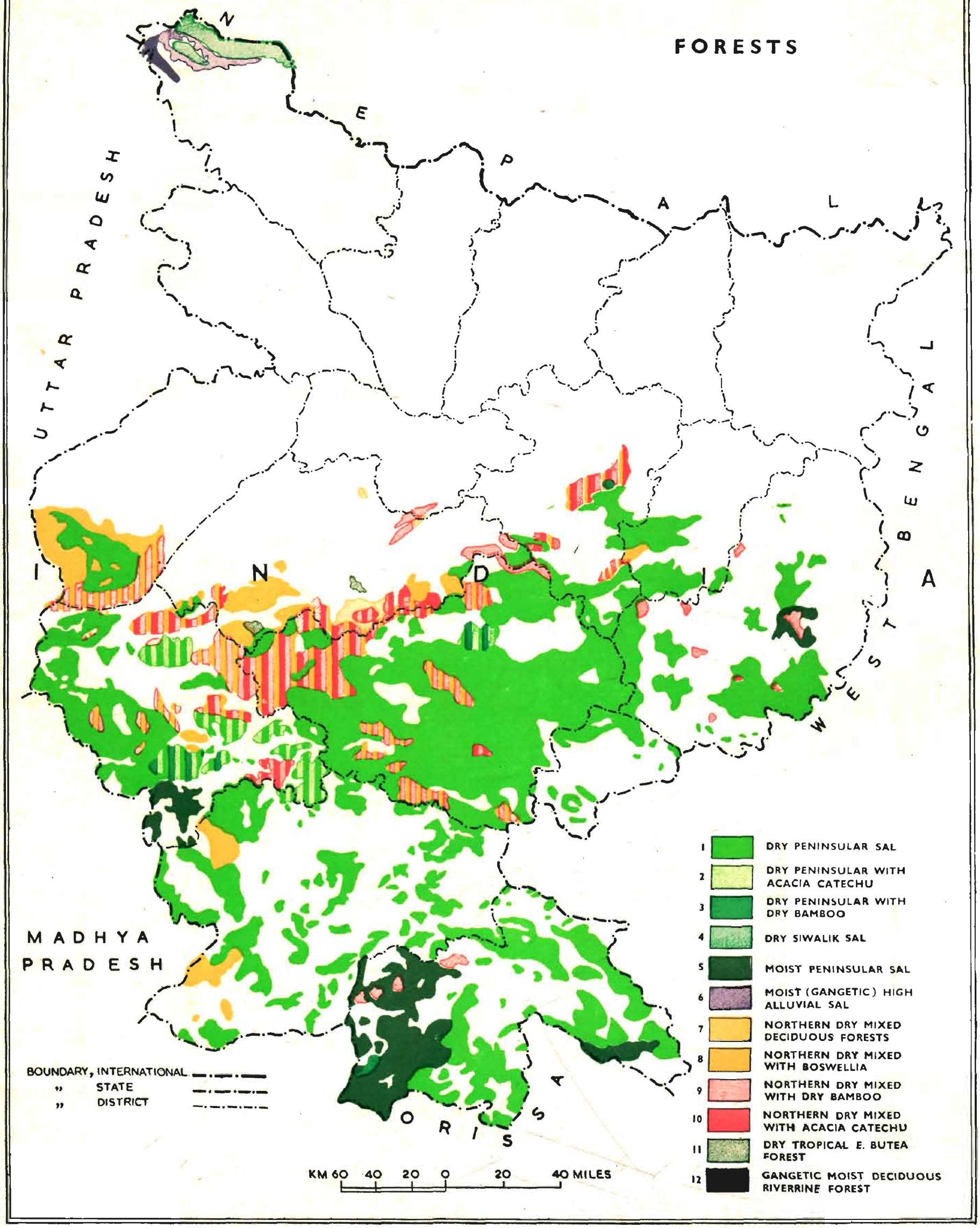
1. Dry Peninsular Sal occurs in all the districts of south Bihar Plain and Chotanagpur Plateau except Patna.
2. Dry Peninsular Forest with Acacia Catechu is found in small areas in North Hazaribagh, North Ranchi and in Palamau districts in association with Dry Peninsular Sal.
3. Dry Peninsular Forest with Dry Bamboo occurs in the districts of Monghyr, Hazaribagh, Palamau and Singhbhum.
4. Siwalik Sal is confined to the Siwalik hills in north-western Champaran.
5. Moist Peninsular Sal is found in Santal Parganas, south Palamau and west and south-east Singhbhum.
6. Moist (Gangetic) High Alluvial Sal occurs only in north-western Champaran.
7. Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest is confined to Gaya district.
8. Northern Dry Forest mixed with Boswellia occurs in the districts of Gaya, Shahabad, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Hazaribagh, Palamau and Ranchi. Mostly it is found in association with Dry Bamboo or Acacia Catechu.
9. Northern Dry Forest mixed with Bamboo is found in the districts of Gaya, Shahabad, Monghyr, Santal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Palamau and Singhbhum.
10. Northern Dry Forest mixed with Acacia Catechu occurs in association with Dry Bamboo and Boswellia in Gaya, Monghyr, Hazaribagh and Palamau.
11. Dry Tropical and Butea Forest occurs in Gaya.
12. Gangetic Moist Deciduous Riverine Forest is found only in north-western Champaran.

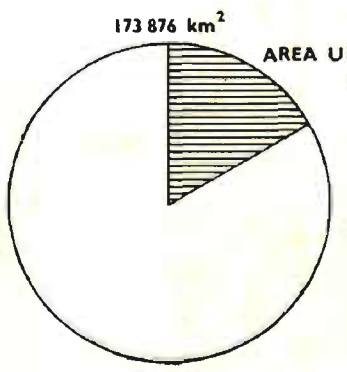
Forests of Bihar yield timber, fire-wood, bamboos, kendu leaves (used for making *bidi*), Sabai grass (used in making paper), fodder, lac, etc.

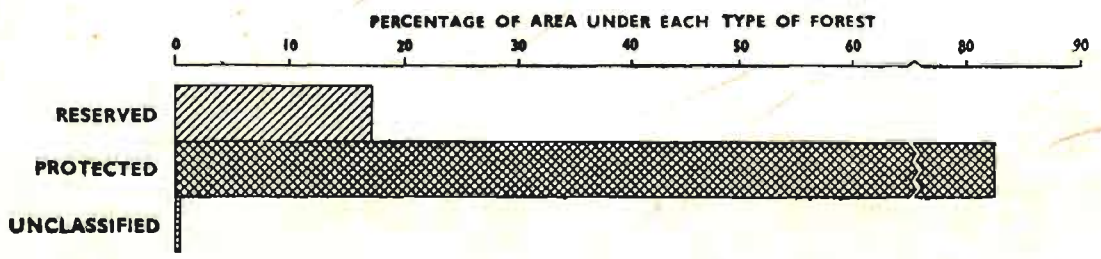
The circle drawn below the map indicates the proportion of area under forest and the bar diagram shows the proportion of different types of forest in the State.

MAP NO. 7

FORESTS







DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

MAP NO. 8

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1971

This map shows the distribution of rural and urban population in the State. The contours and drainage pattern of the State may also be seen in the background. The rural population has been depicted by black dots, each representing 5,000 persons. The urban population has been shown by circles proportional in size to the class of the town/city concerned.

The plain regions are more densely populated than the plateau. The most thickly populated areas are (i) the central portion of North Bihar Plain between the Gandak and Kosi rivers and (ii) the plain just south of the river Ganga. In the Plateau region Ranchi and Palamau districts are more sparsely populated than Singhbhum.

A good number of towns lie along the course of the Ganga and are indicative of the importance of river-borne traffic in the past. Dhanbad district has the largest number of towns. The nine cities of Bihar are unevenly distributed in the three natural regions of Bihar. The South Bihar Plain has five cities while North Bihar Plain and Chotanagpur Plateau have two each.

The curve drawn below the map shows the relation between area and population of the State.

TABLE

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION BY DISTRICTS, 1971

Rank	State/District	Population		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
	BIHAR STATE	**56,353,369**	**50,719,403**	**5,633,966**
1	Darbhanga	5,233,904	5,001,908	231,996
2	Muzaffarpur	4,840,681	4,586,719	253,962
3	Gaya	4,457,473	4,117,468	340,005
4	Saran	4,279,253	4,099,721	179,532
5	Purnea	3,941,863	3,691,819	250,044
6	Shahabad	3,939,034	3,615,151	323,883
7	Monghyr	3,892,609	3,430,544	462,065
8	Patna	3,556,945	3,755,152	801,793
9	Champaran	3,543,103	3,358,392	184,711
10	Santal Parganas	3,186,908	3,003,331	183,577
11	Hazaribagh	3,020,214	2,631,435	388,779
12	Ranchi	2,611,445	2,254,518	356,927
13	Singhbhum	2,437,799	1,798,035	639,746
14	Saharsa	2,350,268	2,243,793	106,475
15	Bhagalpur	2,091,103	1,869,235	221,868
16	Palamau	1,504,350	1,433,793	70,557
17	Dhanbad	1,466,417	828,389	638,028

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1971

UTTAR PRADESH

NEPAL

BENGAL

INDIA

WEST

MADHYA PRADESH

ORISSA

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE

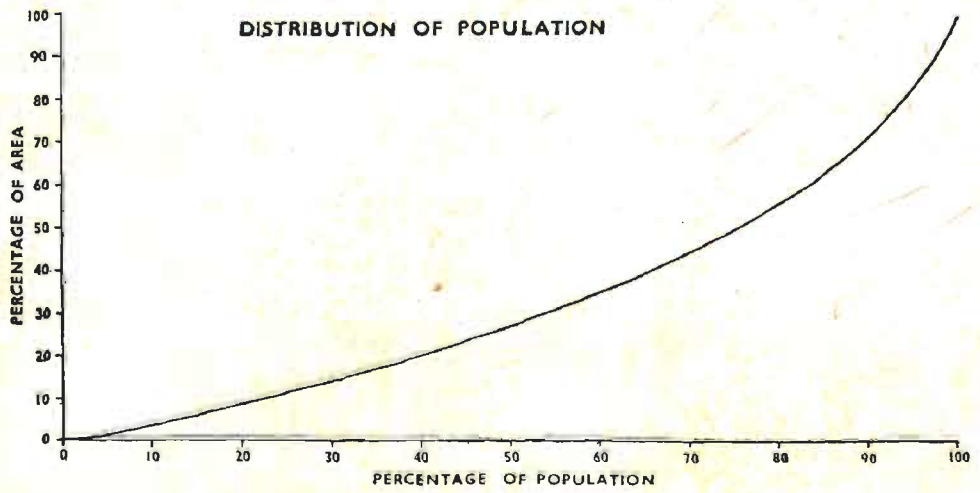
SIZE OF POPULATION OF CITIES / TOWNS

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

EACH DOT REPRESENTS 5 000 RURAL POPULATION

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION



MAP NO. 9

DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971

This map shows the C.D. Blockwise density of population in terms of the number of persons per km² of area in 1971.

Density of population per km² has been calculated for each C.D. Block. These have been grouped into six ranges as shown in the legend of the map, two above and three below the range in which the state average (324) falls.

The average density of population in the State of Bihar is 324 persons per km². It is appreciably higher than the all India average of 177 persons per km.²

There are wide variations in the density of population among the natural divisions of the State. The average density in the North Bihar Plain is 491 and in the South Bihar Plain 392 as against only 179 in the Chotanagpur Plateau.

Out of 587 C.D. Blocks in Bihar State, the densities are above 500 persons per km² in 188 C.D. Blocks of which 120 C.D. Blocks form almost a compact block of high density covering the areas of Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Patna and Shahabad districts. There are only 59 C.D. Blocks in the Plains having density below the State average of 324 persons. Out of 193 C.D. Blocks of Chotanagpur Plateau, the density of population is below the State average in 169 C.D. Blocks, while 24 C.D. Blocks have densities above the State average. Only 7 C.D. Blocks in Chotanagpur Plateau have densities over 500 persons per km².

The lowest density zone lies towards the south-western boundary of the State comprising parts of Palamau, Hazaribagh and Ranchi districts.

The C.D. Blockwise density of population varies from a minimum of 24 persons per km² in Adhaura (Shahabad) to 3,754 persons in 'Patna Rural' C.D. Block which contains the State capital. Among the entirely rural C.D. Blocks, the density is highest in Bidupur (Muzaffarpur) with 893 persons per km².

The bars drawn below the map show the proportion of C.D. Blocks and population falling under different ranges depicted in the map.

TABLE

DENSITY OF POPULATION PER KM² 1971

Rank	State/District			Density per km²
1	2			3
	BIHAR STATE	...	...	324
1	Patna	...	...	643
2	Muzaffarpur	...	...	618
3	Saran	...	...	616
4	Darbhanga	...	...	603
5	Dhanbad	...	...	490
6	Saharsa	...	...	399
7	Monghyr	...	...	396
8	Champaran	...	...	385
9	Bhagalpur	...	...	370
10	Gaya	...	...	361
11	Purnea	...	...	358
12	Shahabad	...	...	348
13	Santal Parganas	...	...	226
14	Singhbhum	...	...	181
15	Hazaribagh	...	...	167
16	Ranchi	...	...	142
17	Palamau	...	...	119

MAP NO. 9

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1971

UTTAR PRADESH

NEPAL

WEST BENGAL

INDIA

MADHYA PRADESH

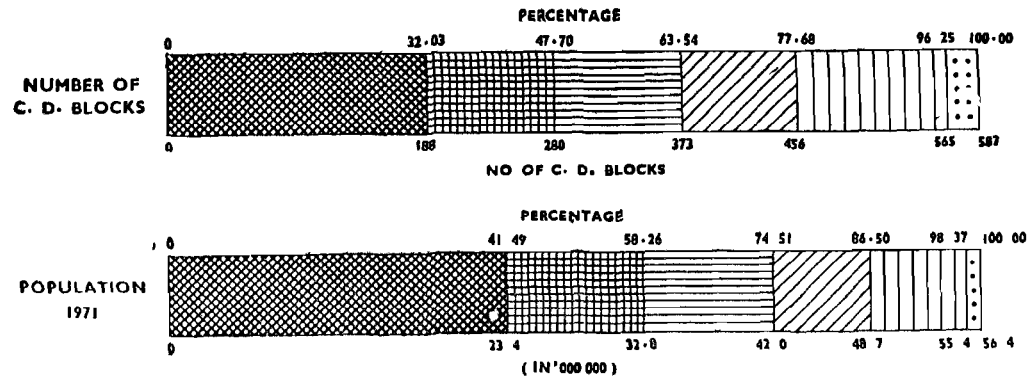
ORISSA

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" C. D BLOCK

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES

DENSITY OF POPULATION PER km² 1971

ABOVE 500	
401 — 500	
301 — 400	STATE AVERAGE 324
201 — 300	
101 — 200	
BELOW 101	



MAP NO. 10

CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1961—71

This map shows the growth of population in each C.D. Block of the State during the decade 1961—71. The per cent change of population from 1961 to 1971 has been worked out for each C.D. Block as constituted in 1971. It has been grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

The population of Bihar increased from 46, 455, 610 in 1961 to 56, 353, 369 in 1971 or by 21.33 per cent. The growth of population in the decade is higher than ever before, but is lower than the all India average of 24.80 per cent

Out of 587 C.D. Blocks in the State, 48 are in the range above 30.00 per cent, 81 are in the range 25.01—30.00 while 183 fall in the range 20.01—25.00. 210 C.D. Blocks are in the range 15.01—20 00 and 65 in the range below 15.01.

The rate of increase is higher than the State average (21.33 per cent) in 251 C.D. Blocks which are almost evenly distributed among the three natural regions of the State. Of the 251 C.D. Blocks 82 fall in North Bihar Plain, 83 in South Bihar Plain and 86 in Chotanagpur Plateau.

The growth rate of Patratu C.D. Block (67.69 per cent) in Hazaribagh district and Namkum C.D. Block (66.17 per cent) in Ranchi district are exceptionally high. This is mainly because of the installation of Thermal Power Station in Patratu and growing of industrial complex in Hatia (Ranchi). On the other hand, Tantnagar (6.36) and Bhandra (6.85 per cent) C.D. Blocks, both in Ranchi district, have the lowest growth rate of poplation in the State.

The bar diagrams below the map show the number of C.D. Blocks and population of the State falling in various ranges of growth rate shown in the main map.

The table below gives the districtwise distribution of C.D. Blocks in various ranges.

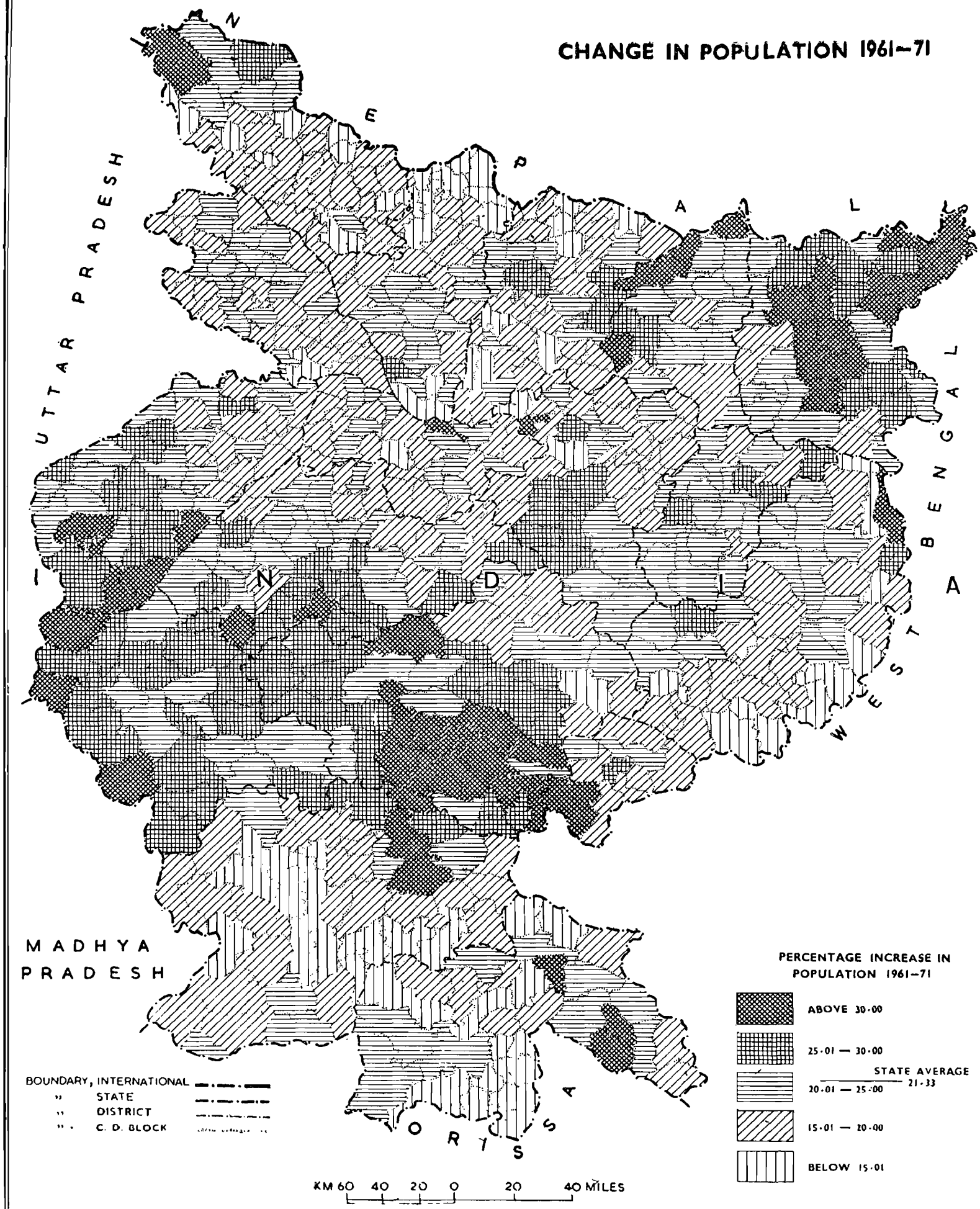
TABLE

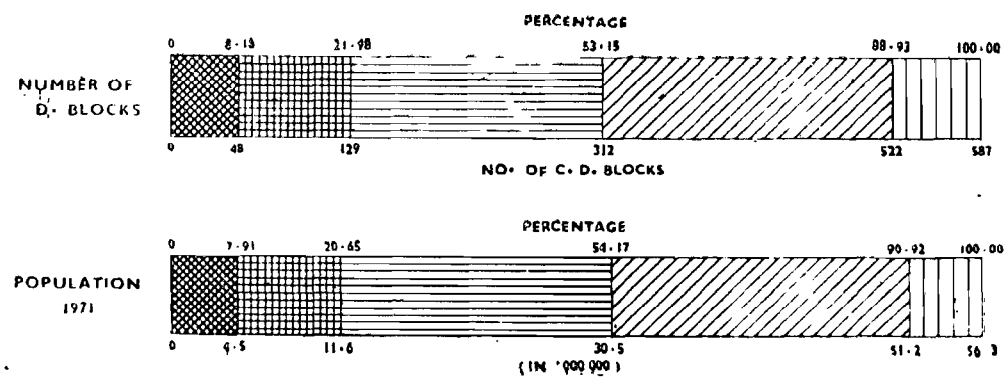
DISTRIBUTION OF C. D. BLOCKS IN DIFFERENT RANGES OF GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1961—71

Sl. no.	State/District	Total no. of C. D. Blocks	Number of C. D. Blocks in the range				
			Above 30.00	25.01—30.00	20.01—25.00	15 01—20.00	Below 15.01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BIHAR STATE	**587**	**48**	**81**	**183**	**210**	**65**
1	Patna	28	1	...	10	16	1
2	Gaya	46	2	12	19	13	...
3	Shahabad	41	4	9	17	11	...
4	Saran	40	...	...	16	23	1
5	Champaran	36	1	1	5	21	8
6	Muzaffarpur	40	...	1	12	16	11
7	Darbhanga	44	...	4	9	23	8
8	Monghyr	37	1	7	9	18	2
9	Bhagalpur	21	...	4	14	3	...
10	Saharsa	23	5	2	11	5	...
11	Purnea	38	12	10	12	4	...
12	Santal Parganas	41	1	2	14	15	9
13	Palamau	25	3	14	8	...	...
14	Hazaribagh	42	12	12	10	7	1
15	Ranchi	43	2	2	6	21	12
16	Dhanbad	10	1	1	2	6	...
17	Singhbhum	32	3	...	9	8	12

MAP NO. 10

CHANGE IN POPULATION 1961–71





MAP NO. 11

GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1961—71

This map shows intercensal growth of population for each district of Bihar in the decade 1961—71. The two main features of growth viz., (i) per cent increase of population during 1961—71 with reference to population in 1961, and (ii) per cent accretion of population during 1961—71 with reference to population in 1971.

The figures relating to growth in population have been grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

The accretion of population is shown by means of circles superimposed on the background of districts shaded as above. The size of each circle is proportionate to the total population of the district in 1971. The shaded portion of the circle represents the addition of population in 1961—71 expressed as percentage of the district population in 1971.

The figures for total population of the district in 1971 as well as the per cent accretion to it have been depicted in each district.

During 1961—71 the population of Bihar increased from 46.46 million to 56.35 million, indicating an increase of 21.33 per cent. The overall growth rate of Bihar in the last decade though lower than the all India average of 24.80 per cent, was higher than the rate recorded on any of the previous censuses.

The map shows wide regional variation in growth rates within the State. The districts of Purnea and Hazaribagh have growth rate over 27 per cent which are closely followed by Palamau (26.65) and Saharsa (24.50) The five districts of Gaya, Shahabad, Bhagalpur, Ranchi and Dhanbad falling in the range 20.01—22.00 alongwith the above four districts have growth rate above the State average of 21.33 per cent. Patna and Monghyr districts with growth rate of 20.58 and 20.78 per cent respectively are near to the State average. Saran, Darbhanga, Santal Parganas, Singhbhum, Champaran and Muzaffarpur have growth rate below the State average. Muzaffarpur has the lowest growth rate of 17.54 per cent during the decade 1961—71.

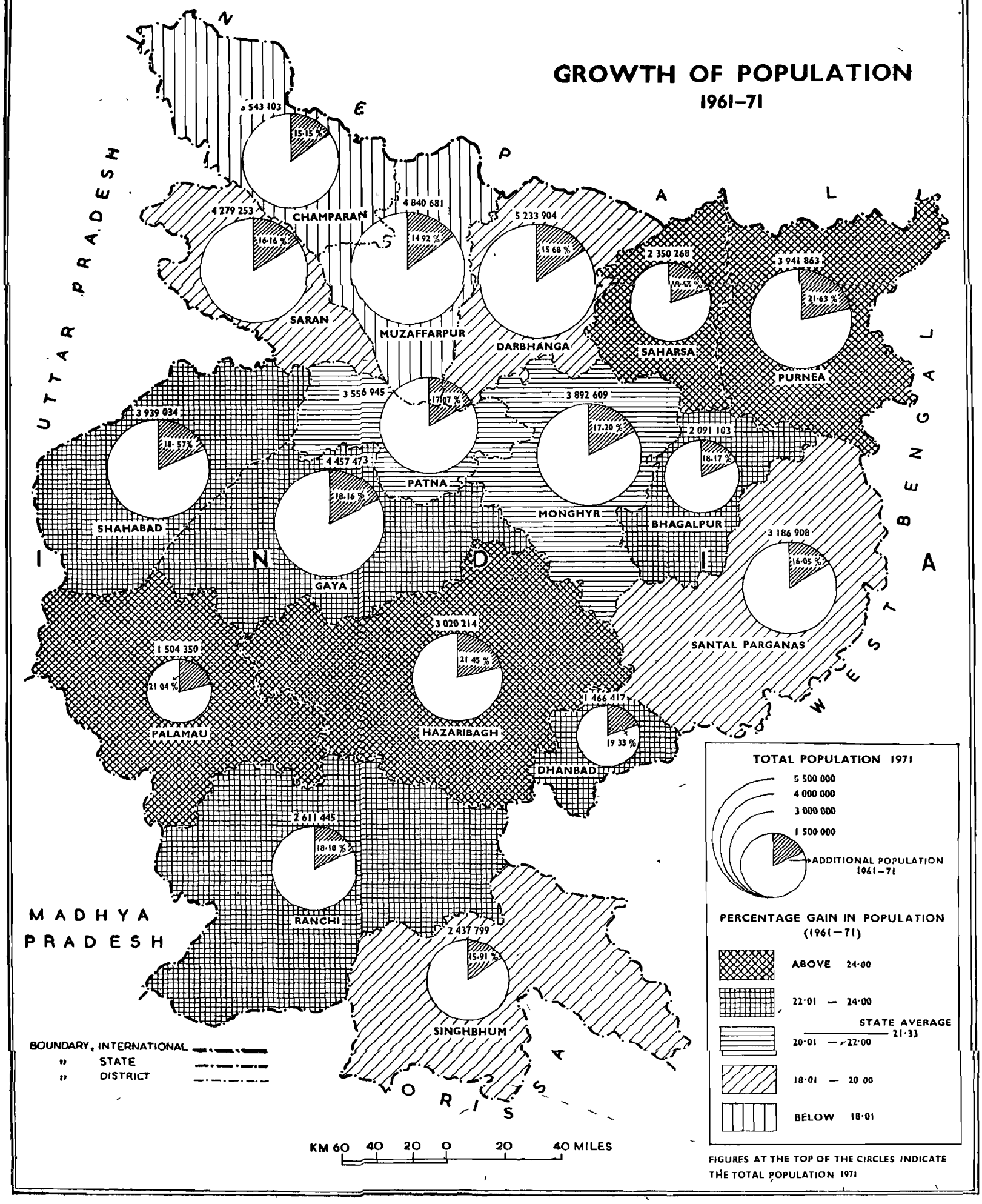
The bars drawn below the map show the proportion of area and population falling under different ranges depicted in the map.

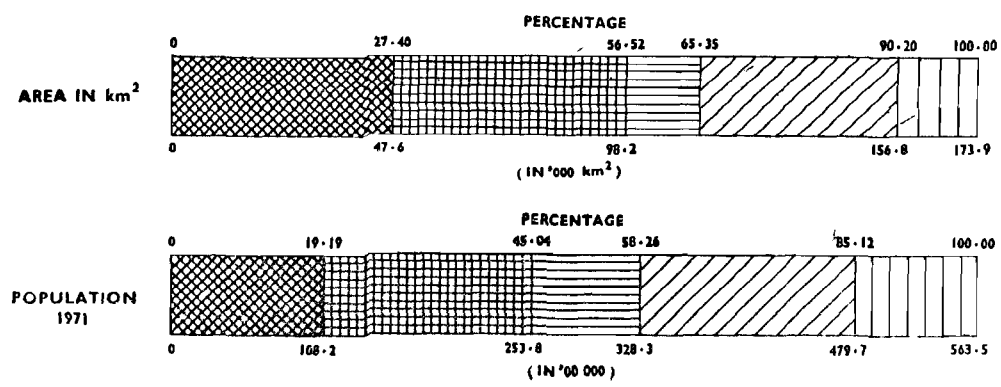
TABLE

GOWTH OF POPULATION, 1961—71

Rank	State/District	Intercensal (1961-71) variation as percentage of 1961 population	Intercensal (1961-71) variation as percentage of 1971 population
1	2	3	4
	BIHAR STATE	**21.33**	**17.57**
1	Purnea	27.60	21.63
2	Hazaribagh	27.32	21.45
3	Palamau	26.65	21.04
4	Saharsa	24.50	19.67
5	Dhanbad	23.97	19.33
6	Shahabad	22.81	18.57
7	Bhagalpur	22.21	18.17
8	Gaya	22.19	18.16
9	Ranchi	22.11	18.10
10	Monghyr	20.78	17.20
11	Patna	20.58	17.07
12	Saran	19.29	16.16
13	Santal Parganas	19.13	16.05
14	Singhbhum	18.92	15.91
15	Darbhanga	18.60	15.68
16	Champaran	17.86	15.15
17	Muzaffarpur	17.54	14.92

MAP NO. 11


GROWTH OF POPULATION
1961–71
NEPAL
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
ORISSA
MADHYA PRADESH
5 543 103
15·15 %
CHAMPARAN
4 279 253
16·16 %
SARAN
4 840 681
14 92 %
MUZAFFARPUR
5 233 904
15 68 %
DARBHANGA
2 350 268
14·43 %
SAHARSA
3 941 863
21·63 %
PURNEA
3 556 945
17·07 %
3 892 609
17·20 %
2 091 103
18·17 %
3 939 034
18· 57%
4 457 473
18·16 %
PATNA
MONGHYR
BHAGALPUR
SHAHABAD
GAYA
3 186 908
16·05 %
SANTAL PARGANAS
3 020 214
21 45 %
1 504 350
21 04 %
PALAMAU
HAZARIBAGH
1 466 417
19 33 %
DHANBAD
2 611 445
18·10 %
RANCHI
2 437 799
15·91 %
SINGHBHUM
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES
TOTAL POPULATION 1971
5 500 000
4 000 000
3 000 000
1 500 000
ADDITIONAL POPULATION 1961–71
PERCENTAGE GAIN IN POPULATION (1961–71)
ABOVE 24·00
22·01 — 24·00
STATE AVERAGE 21·33
20·01 — 22·00
18·01 — 20 00
BELOW 18·01
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL POPULATION 1971


PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
0
27·40
56·52
65·35
90·20
100·00
0
47·6
98·2
156·8
173·9
(IN '000 km²)
PERCENTAGE
POPULATION 1971
0
19·19
45·04
58·26
85·12
100·00
0
168·2
253·8
328·3
479·7
563·5
(IN '00 000)

MAP NO. 12

FERTILITY, 1971

This map shows the percentage of children in the age group 0—4 to the number of women in the age group 15—44 (which covers the main reproductive period among women) of each district as revealed by the 1971 Census.

Percentage of children in the age group 0—4 to women in the age group 15—44 has been calculated for each district and grouped into six categories as shown in the legend of the map.

There are in all 8,221,997 children in the age group 0—4 while the number of women in the reproductive age group (15—44) is 11,672,959. This fertility ratio is 70.44% for the State as a whole. Purnea (81.33%) and Palamau (81.04%) have the highest ratio. Hazaribagh, Monghyr, Shahabad, Ranchi, Gaya and Patna have fertility ratio above the State average of 70.44 while remaining 9 districts are below the State average. Darbhanga has the lowest ratio (63.02%) among all the districts.

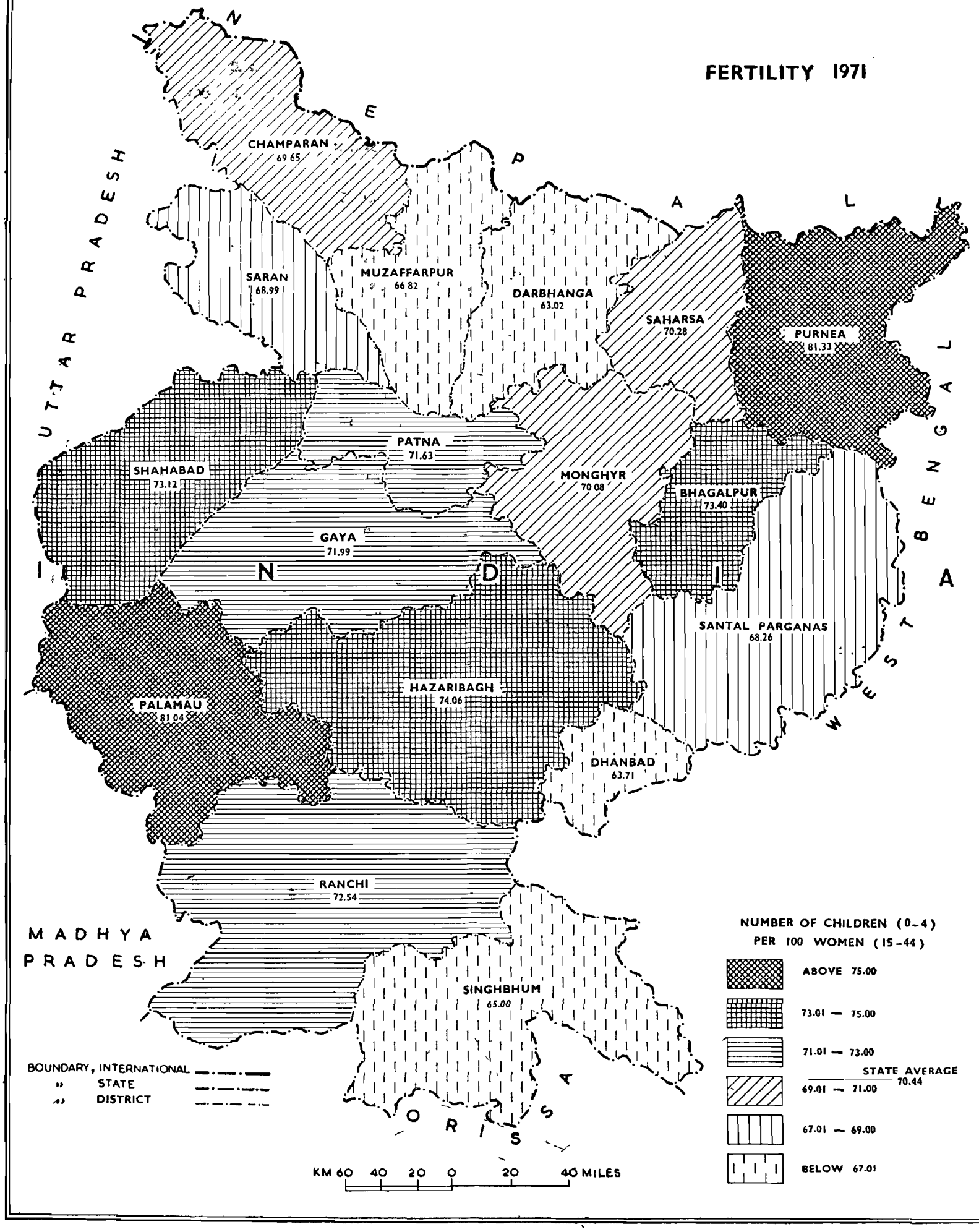
The bar diagrams below the map show the area and female population in the age group 15—44 falling in the various ranges shown in the Map.

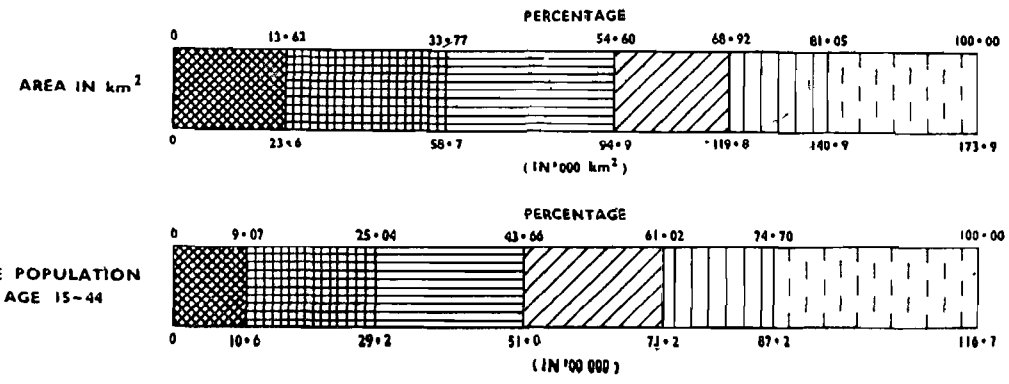
TABLE

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN IN THE AGE GROUP 0—4 TO WOMEN IN THE AGE GROUP 15—44

Rank	State/District	Percentage
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	70.44
1	Purnea	81.33
2	Palamau	81.04
3	Hazaribagh	74.06
4	Bhagalpur	73.40
5	Shahabad	73.12
6	Ranchi	72.54
7	Gaya	71.99
8	Patna	71.63
9	Saharsa	70.28
10	Monghyr	70.08
11	Champaran	69.65
12	Saran	68.99
13	Santal Parganas	68.26
14	Muzaffarpur	66.82
15	Singhbhum	65.00
16	Dhanbad	63.71
17	Darbhanga	63.02

MAP NO. 12


FERTILITY 1971
CHAMPARAN
69 65
SARAN
68.99
MUZAFFARPUR
66 82
DARBHANGA
63.02
SAHARSA
70.28
PURNEA
81.33
PATNA
71.63
SHAHABAD
73.12
MONGHYR
70 08
BHAGALPUR
73.40
GAYA
71.99
SANTAL PARGANAS
68.26
HAZARIBAGH
74.06
PALAMAU
81 04
DHANBAD
63.71
RANCHI
72.54
SINGHBHUM
65.00
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
ORISSA
MADHYA PRADESH
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES
NUMBER OF CHILDREN (0-4)
PER 100 WOMEN (15-44)
ABOVE 75.00
73.01 — 75.00
71.01 — 73.00
STATE AVERAGE 70.44
69.01 — 71.00
67.01 — 69.00
BELOW 67.01


PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
0 13·63 33·77 54·60 68·92 81·05 100·00
0 23·6 58·7 94·9 119·8 140·9 173·9
(IN '000 km²)
PERCENTAGE
FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-44
0 9·07 25·04 43·66 61·02 74·70 100·00
0 10·6 29·2 51·0 71·2 87·2 116·7
(IN '00 000)

MAP NO. 13

SEX RATIO, 1971

This map shows the sex ratio, i.e., number of females per 1,000 males, in each C.D. Block of the State.

The sex ratios for each C.D. Block have been grouped into five ranges as depicted in the legend of the map.

Ranges with sex ratio 1,000 and above have been shown in red colour.

The sex ratio of the State is 954 whereas corresponding all India average is 930. The sex ratio exceeds 1,099 in 8 C.D. Blocks of Saran district, viz., Jalalpur, Manjhi, Ekma, Baniapur, Andar, Basantpur, Bhagwanpur Hat and Daraundha; 4 C.D. Blocks of Hazaribagh district, viz., Jainagar, Markacho, Birni and Dhanwar and one C.D. Block, viz., Tantnagar of Singhbhum district. The sex ratio over 1,000 covers the greater part of Saran district, southern portion of Muzaffarpur district, and central and north-western parts of Darbhanga district. In South Bihar Plain it covers the south-eastern part of Gaya. In Chotanagpur Plateau it covers central portion of Hazaribagh district, almost entire western part of Ranchi district (except 4 C.D. Blocks) and mid-western part of Singhbhum district.

The sex ratio below 800 are met with only in 4 C.D. Blocks, viz., Dhanbad-*cum*-Kenduadih-*cum*-Jagta, Jharia-*cum*-Jorapokhar-*cum*-Sindri, Baghmara-*cum*-Katras and Chas of Dhanbad district and only one C.D. Block viz., Patratu of Hazaribagh district.

The bar diagrams below the map depict the number of C.D. Blocks and female population falling in different ranges shown in the map.

TABLE

SEX RATIO, 1971

Rank	State/District	No. of females per 1,000 males
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**954**
1	Saran	1,051
2	Muzaffarpur	989
3	Darbhanga	983
4	Hazaribagh	979
5	Ranchi	973
6	Gaya	972
7	Palamau	963
8	Santal Parganas	959
9	Shahabad	947
10	Singhbhum	942
11	Monghyr	934
12	Champaran	931
13	Saharsa	919
14	Purnea	918
15	Bhagalpur	914
16	Patna	906
17	Dhanbad	792

MAP NO. 13

SEX RATIO 1971

N

E

P

A L

U T T A R P R A D E S H

I N D I A

W E S T B E N G A L

M A D H Y A P R A D E S H

O R I S S A

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" C. D. BLOCK

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES

FEMALES PER THOUSAND MALES

- ABOVE 1 099
- 1 000 — 1 099
- STATE AVERAGE 954
- 900 — 999
- 800 — 899
- BELOW 800

NUMBER OF C. D. BLOCKS

PERCENTAGE

0 2·21 25·21 90·63 98·98 100·00

0 13 148 532 581 587

NO. OF C. D. BLOCKS

FEMALE POPULATION 1971

PERCENTAGE

0 2·29 23·39 86·77 97·66 100·00

0 6·3 64·3 238·7 268·6 275·1

(IN '00 000)

MAP NO. 14

CHANGE IN SEX RATIO, 1961—71

These maps show the sex ratio or the number of females per 1,000 males in different regions of the State during the years 1961 and 1971.

The sex ratios or the number of females per 1,000 males were worked out for 1961 as also 1971 for each C.D. Block. These figures were then plotted in each of the C.D. Blocks for 1961 and 1971 in two separate maps. Isopleths at 700, 800, 900, 1,000, and 1,100 were drawn in both the maps. The intervening spaces between two isopleths have been shaded by different hatches. Values above 1,000, which is the line of equality, have been shown in red colour.

The sex ratio of Bihar has declined from 994 in 1961 to 954 in 1971. However, there was a general decline of sex ratio of the country from 941 to 930 during the decade 1961—71.

The districts of Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Gaya had sex ratio favourable to females (over 1,000) in 1961. All of these districts, except Saran, lost their positions in 1971. Thus out of 17 districts, 16 have sex ratio below 1,000 in 1971.

On comparison of the maps it will appear that there is a general decline in sex ratio of the State. However the overall distribution of the sex ratio in the State remained almost the same.

In 1961 there were three major regions with sex ratio above 1,000 which covered north-western, central and south-eastern parts of the State. The regions with sex ratio favourable to males (800 and below) were observed in the mining belt of Dhanbad and Hazaribagh districts.

In 1971 the regions with sex ratios favourable to females shrank whereas the regions with sex ratio favourable to males expanded.

The bar diagrams below the maps depict the number of C.D. Blocks and the proportion of female population falling in various ranges shown in the maps.

Table I shows the districtwise sex ratio alongwith their ranks for the years 1961 and 1971 while Table II gives the distribution of C.D. Blocks falling in various ranges in 1961 and 1971.

TABLE I

DISTRICTWISE CHANGES IN SEX RATIO, 1961—71

Sl. no.	State/District	1961		1971	
		Sex Ratio	Rank	Sex Ratio	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6
	BIHAR STATE	**994**	.	**954**	...
1	Patna	937	15	906	16
2	Gaya	1,010	4	972	6
3	Shahabad	990	6	947	9
4	Saran	1,137	1	1,051	1
5	Champaran	978	11	931	12
6	Muzaffarpur	1,047	3	989	2
7	Darbhanga	1,059	2	983	3
8	Monghyr	989	7	934	11
9	Bhagalpur	951	13	914	15
10	Saharsa	944	14	919	13
11	Purnea	922	16	918	14
12	Santal Parganas	980	10	959	8
13	Palamau	984	9	963	7
14	Hazaribagh	991	5	979	4
15	Ranchi	987	8	973	5
16	Dhanbad	792	17	792	17
17	Singhbhum	960	12	942	10

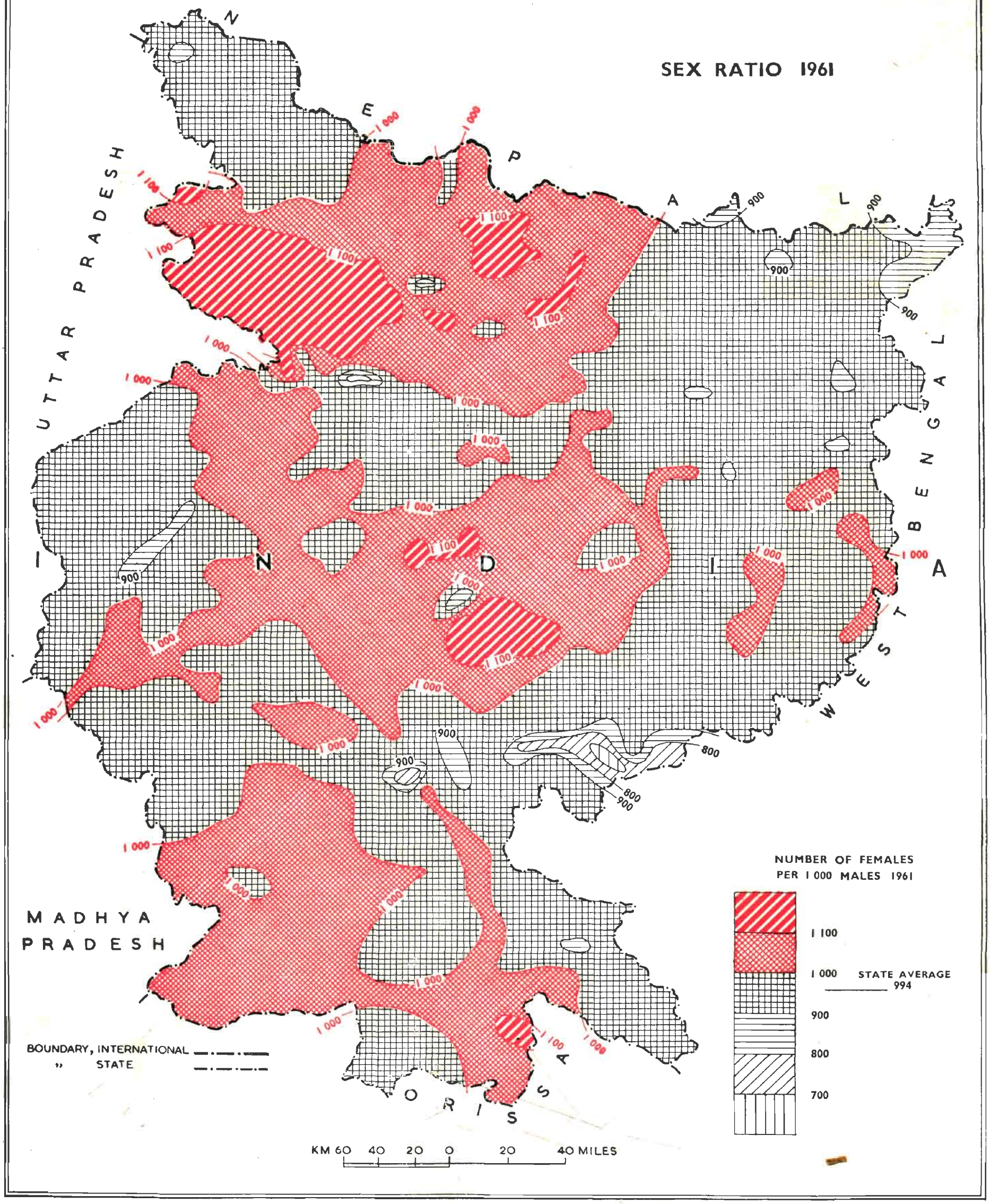
TABLE II

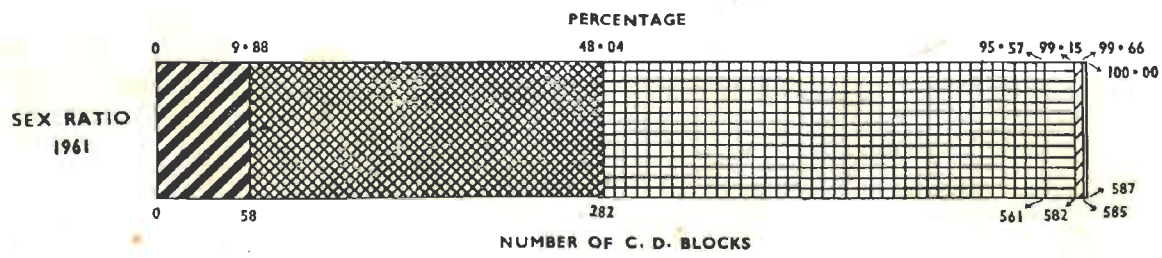
DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF C.D. BLOCKS BY SEX RATIO, 1961 AND 1971

Sl. no.	State/District	No. of C.D. Blocks	Number of C. D. Blocks in the range											
			Below 700		700-799		800-899		900-999		1,000-1,099		1,100 and Above	
			1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	BIHAR STATE	**587**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**22**	**49**	**276**	**383**	**225**	**136**	**59**	**14**
1	Patna	28	...	...	...	...	2	2	22	25	4	...	...	1
2	Gaya	46	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	36	31	9	2	...
3	Shahabad	41	...	...	...	...	3	3	21	35	16	3	1	...
4	Saran	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	28	32	8
5	Champaran	36	...	...	...	...	1	4	24	30	11	2	...	...
6	Muzaffarpur	40	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	21	28	18	7	...
7	Darbhanga	44	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	29	31	14	9	..
8	Monghyr	37	...	...	...	...	...	8	22	26	17	3	...	...
9	Bhagalpur	21	...	...	...	...	...	4	18	17	3	...	...	...
10	Saharsa	23	...	...	...	...	2	7	17	16	2	...	...	...
11	Purnea	38	...	...	...	...	6	7	32	31	...	...	...	...
12	Santal Parganas	41	...	...	...	...	1	2	32	37	8	2	...	...
13	Palamau	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	24	6	1	...	...
14	Hazaribagh	42	...	...	2	1	3	3	15	16	16	18	6	4
15	Ranchi	43	...	...	...	...	1	2	9	14	33	27	...	...
16	Dhanbad	10	2	2	1	2	1	1	6	5	...	...	...	..
17	Singhbhum	32	...	...	...	...	1	3	16	17	13	11	2	1

MAP NO. 14

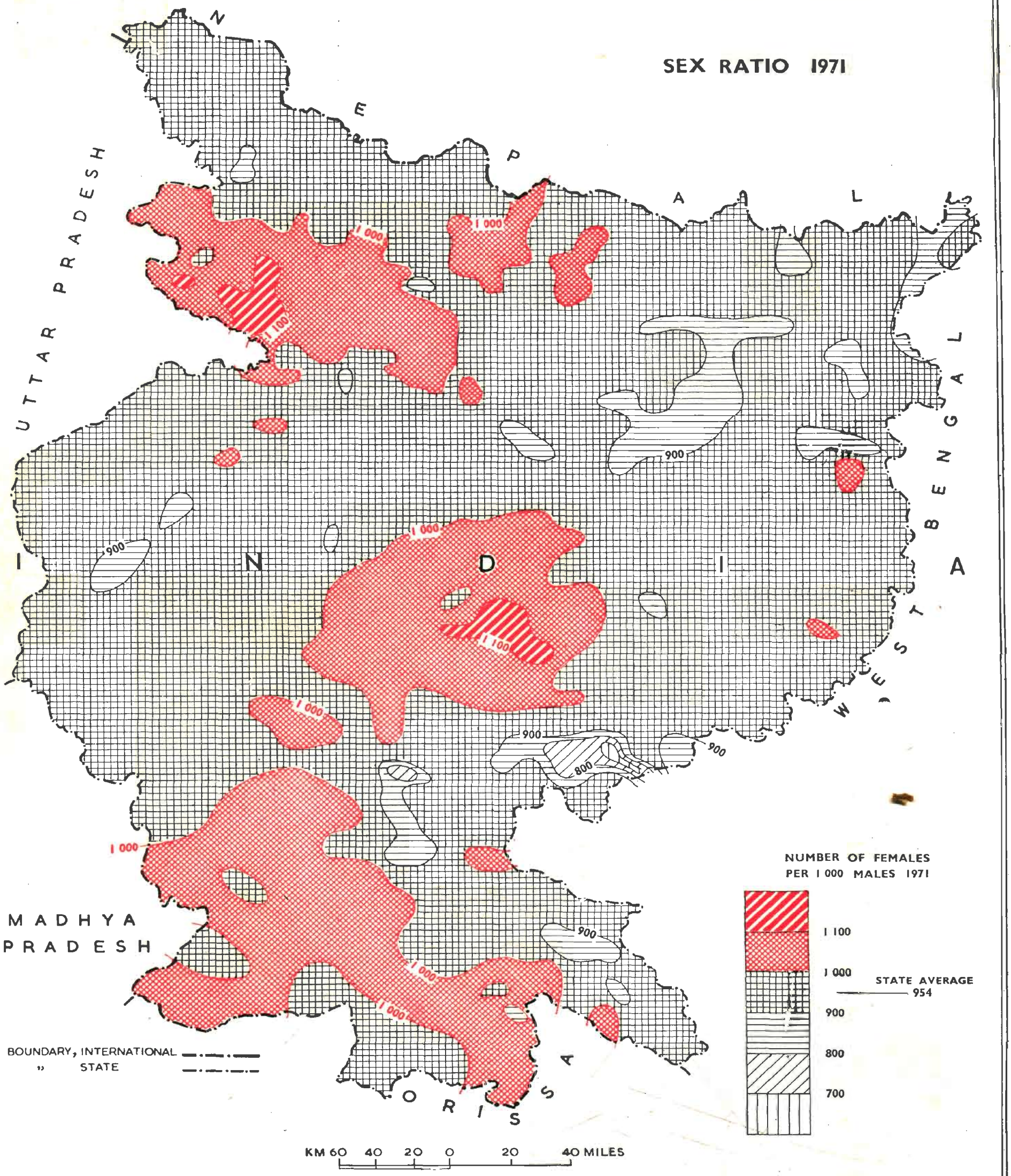
CHANGE IN SEX

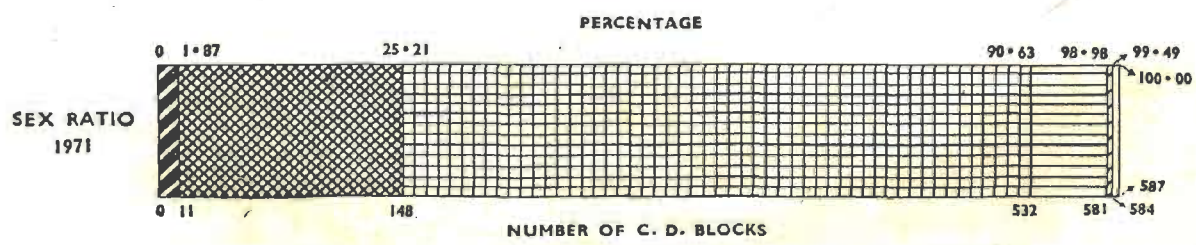




RATIO 1961–71

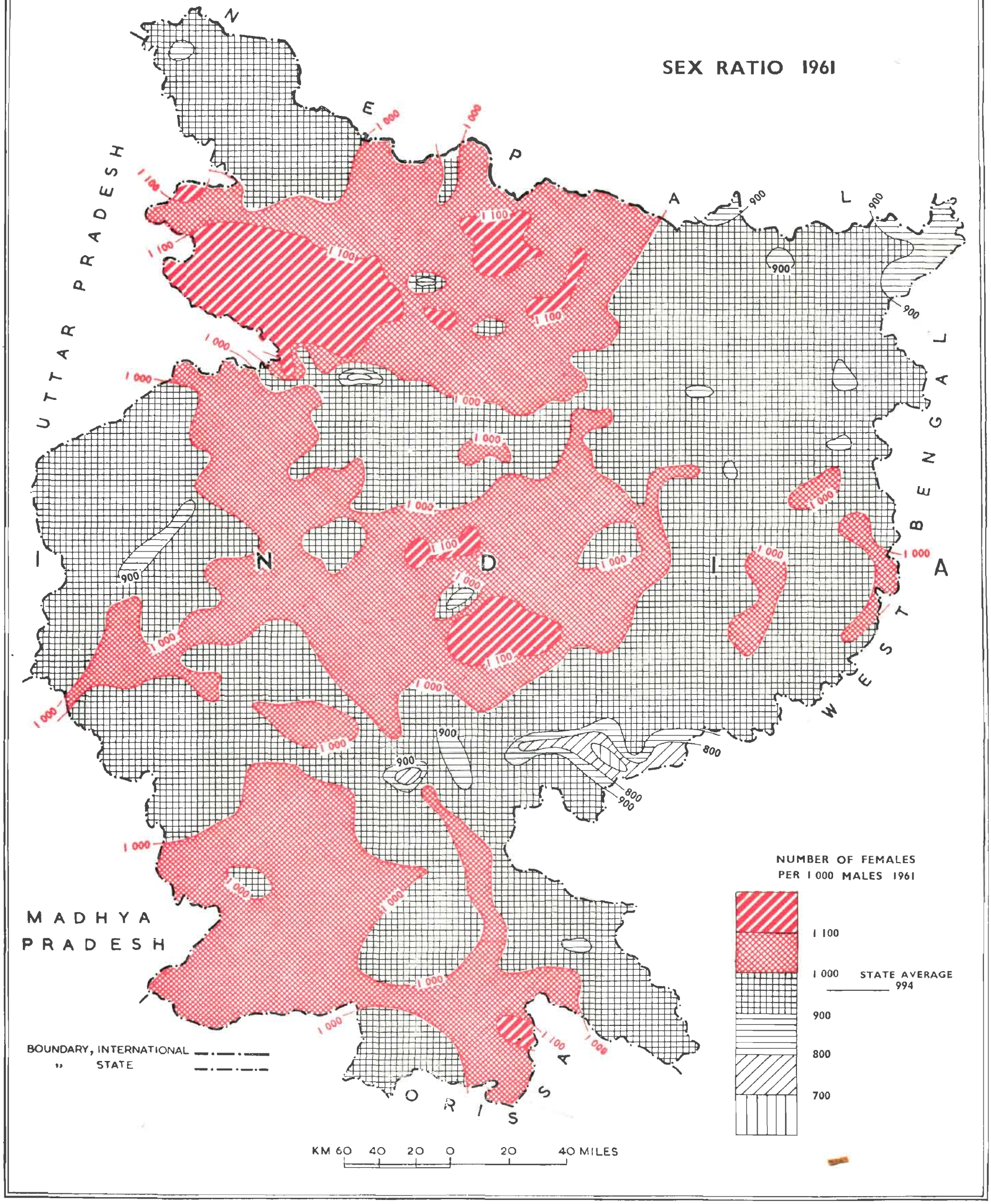
MAP NO. 14

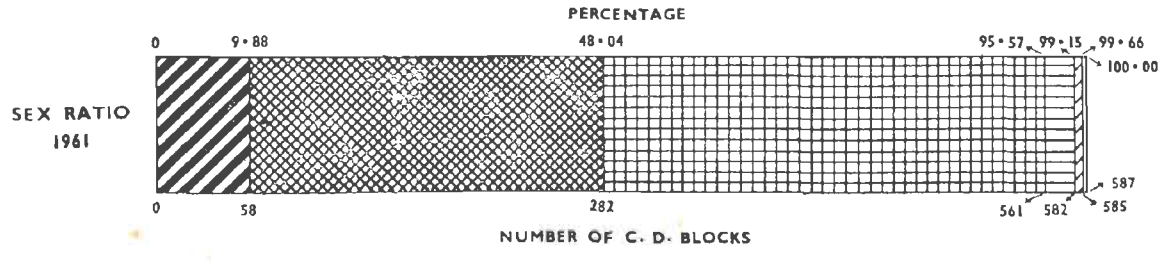




MAP NO. 14

CHANGE IN SEX





MAP NO. 15

RURAL SEX RATIO 1971

N

E P A L

U T T A R P R A D E S H

W E S T B E N G A L

I N D I A

M A D H Y A P R A D E S H

O R I S S A

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" C. D. BLOCK

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES

FEMALES PER THOUSAND MALES IN RURAL AREAS

- ABOVE 1 099
- 1 000 — 1 099
- STATE AVERAGE 971
- 900 — 999
- 800 — 899
- BELOW 800

NUMBER OF C. D. BLOCKS

PERCENTAGE

0 2·39 27·43 94·72 99·49 100·00

0 14 161 556 584 587

NO. OF C. D. BLOCKS

FEMALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS

PERCENTAGE

0 2·69 27·59 95·39 99·66 100·00

0 6·7 68·9 238·4 249·1 249·9

(IN '00 000)

MAP NO. 16

CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO, 1961—71

The maps show the rural sex ratio or the number of females per 1,000 males in rural areas of the State during the years 1961 and 1971.

The rural sex ratios or the number of females per 1,000 males in rural areas for each C.D. Block of the State have been worked out and plotted on two separate maps for the year 1961 and 1971. Isopleths at 700, 800, 900, 1,000 and 1,100 have been drawn in both the maps. The intervening spaces between two isopleths have been shaded by different grades of hatching. The ranges having values 1,000 and above are shown in red colour.

The rural sex ratio of Bihar was 1,012 in 1961 which came down to 971 in 1971. During the same period it declined from 963 in 1961 to 949 in 1971 for the country as a whole. Thus the sex ratio in the rural areas of the State has become less favourable in 1971. The sex ratio in rural areas was above parity (over 1,000) in favour of females in 8 districts of the State in 1961 and came down to 3 districts in favour of females in 1971. The sex ratio in rural areas of the State has fallen in all the districts of the State during the decade except in Hazaribagh which maintained its position at 1,009.

In 1961, the distribution of high sex ratio (above 1,000) of rural population is similar to that of the total population. There were three regions of high sex ratio in north-western, central and southern parts of the State. Again the region with low sex ratio (below 800) is observed in the mining area of Dhanbad and Hazaribagh districts. The remaining parts of the State had almost a balanced sex ratio.

In 1971, all the three regions of high sex ratio shrank and isolated small areas of low sex ratio have grown up.

The bar diagrams below the maps depict the number of C.D. Blocks and percentage of rural female population falling in various ranges shown in the maps.

Table I shows the districtwise sex ratio alongwith their rank for the years 1961 and 1971 while Table II gives the distribution of C.D. Blocks in various ranges in 1961 and 1971.

TABLE I

DISTRICTWISE CHANGES IN RURAL SEX RATIO, 1961—71

Sl. no.	State/District	1961		1971	
		Sex ratio	Rank	Sex ratio	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6
	BIHAR STATE	**1,012**	...	**971**	...
1	Patna	971	13	932	13
2	Gaya	1,023	4	980	7
3	Shahabad	1,003	8	957	10
4	Saran	1,150	1	1,061	1
5	Champaran	986	12	936	12
6	Muzaffarpur	1,062	3	999	4
7	Darbhanga	1,070	2	990	6
8	Monghyr	1,000	9	944	11
9	Bhagalpur	967	14	925	15
10	Saharsa	951	15	925	16
11	Purnea	936	16	928	14
12	Santal Parganas	989	11	967	9
13	Palamau	993	10	970	8
14	Hazaribagh	1,009	6	1,009	2
15	Ranchi	1,007	7	1,001	3
16	Dhanbad	846	17	893	17
17	Singhbhum	1,010	5	998	5

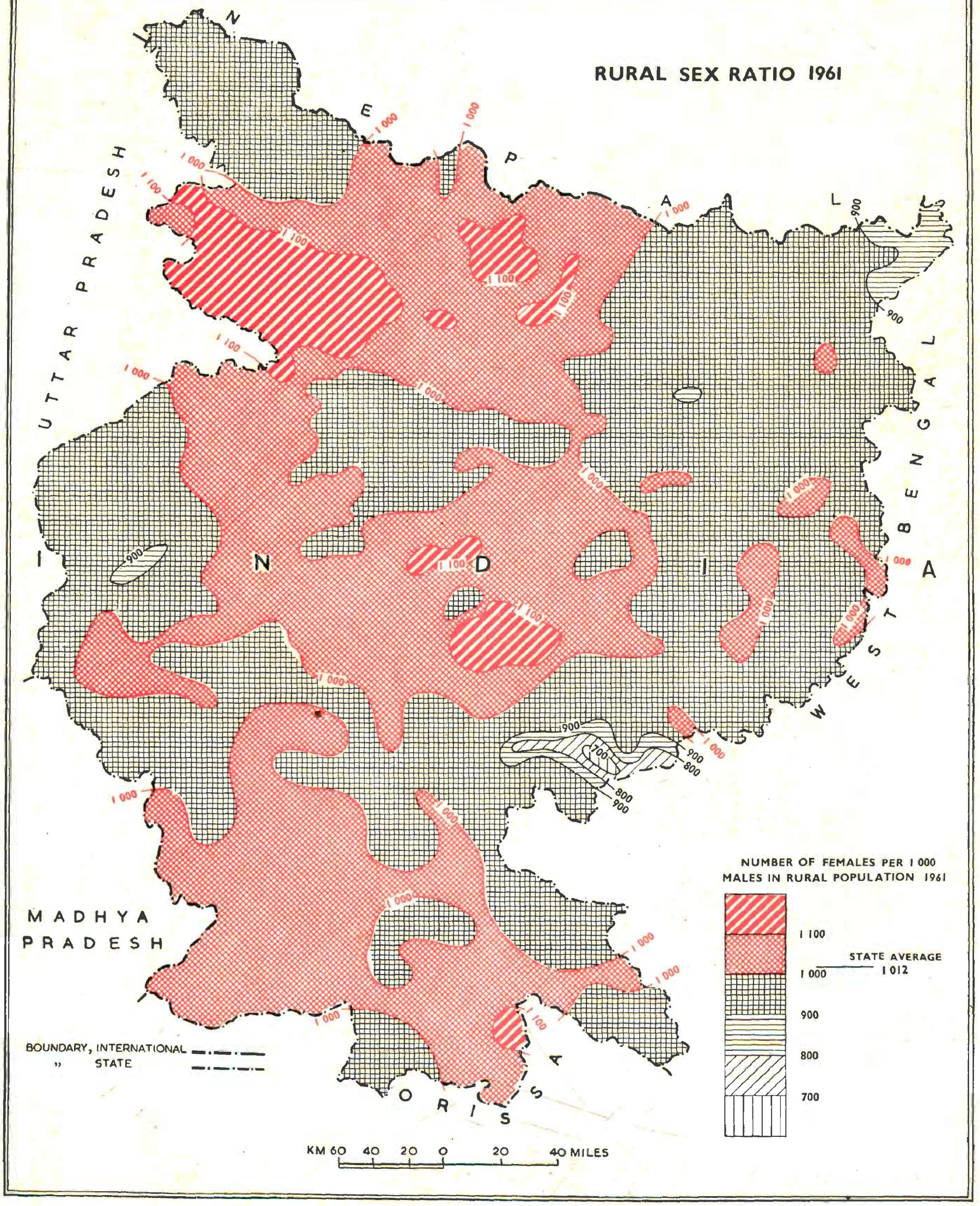
TABLE II

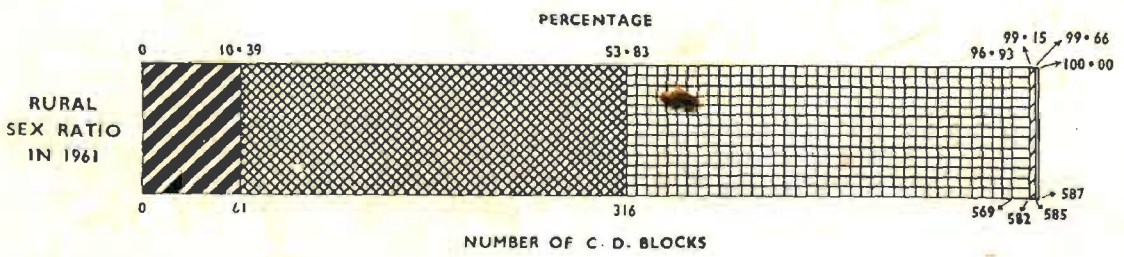
DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF C.D. BLOCKS BY SEX RATIO IN RURAL AREAS, 1961 AND 1971

Sl. no.	State/District	No. of C. D. Blocks	Number of C. D. Blocks in the range											
			Below 700		700-799		800-899		900-999		1,000-1,099		1,100 and Above	
			1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	BIHAR STATE	**587**	**2**	...	**3**	**3**	**13**	**27**	**259**	**395**	**248**	**147**	**62**	**15**
1	Patna	28	...	...	...	...	1	2	223	25	4	...	...	1
2	Gaya	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	37	35	9	2	...
3	Shahabad	41	...	...	...	...	2	3	19	33	19	5	1	...
4	Saran	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	28	34	9
5	Champaran	36	...	...	...	...	1	2	24	32	11	2	...	...
6	Muzaffarpur	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	21	30	19	7	...
7	Darbhanga	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	27	33	17	10	...
8	Monghyr	37	...	...	...	...	...	6	18	28	21	3	...	...
9	Bhagalpur	21	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	18	3	...	...	...
10	Saharsa	23	...	...	...	...	1	3	18	20	2	...	...	...
11	Purnea	38	...	...	...	...	4	2	33	36	1	...	...	...
12	Santal Parganas	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	39	11	2	...	...
13	Palamau	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	22	8	2	...	...
14	Hazaribagh	42	...	...	2	...	1	3	17	18	16	17	6	4
15	Ranchi	43	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	13	35	30	...	...
16	Dhanbad	10	2	...	1	3	1	1	6	6	...	...	...	...
17	Singhbhum	32	...	...	...	...	1	1	16	17	13	13	2	1

MAP NO. 16

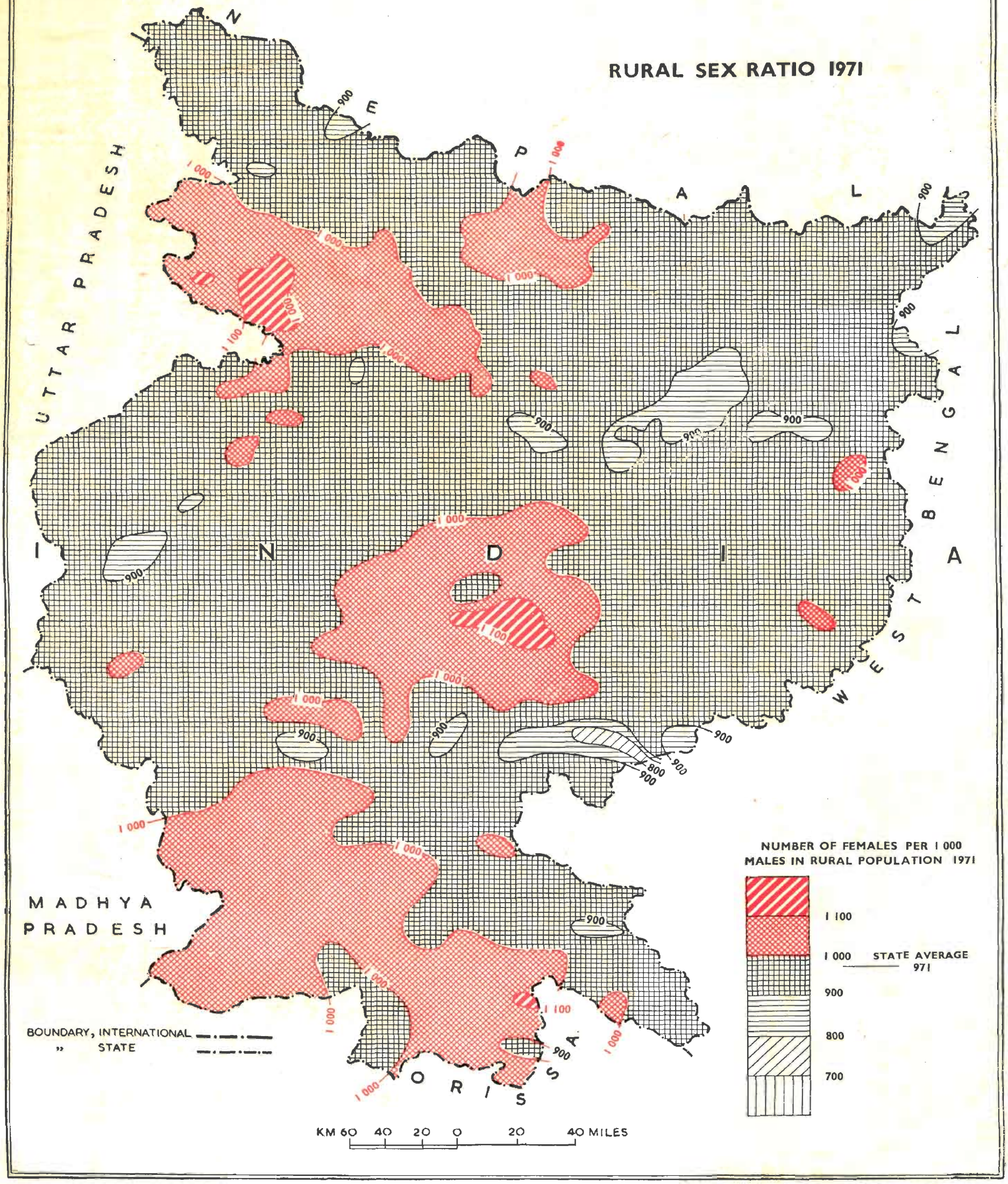
CHANGE IN RURAL

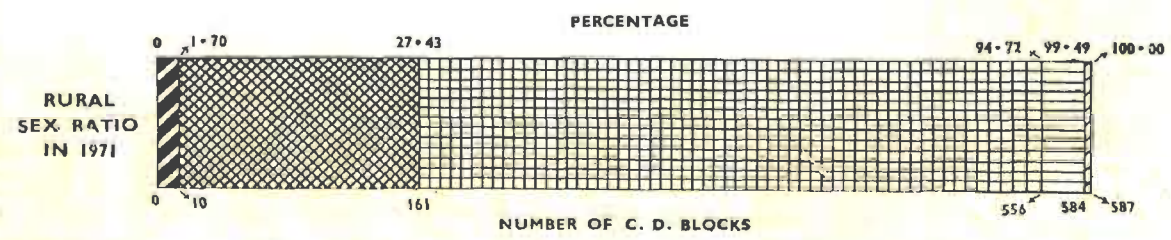




SEX RATIO 1961–71

MAP NO. 16





MAP NO. 17

URBAN SEX RATIO, 1971

This map shows the sex ratio or the number of females per 1,000 males in the urban areas of each C.D. Block in the State in 1971.

The urban sex ratios for each C.D. Block have been grouped in to five ranges as per the legend of the map.

The range above 999 has been shown in red colour. C.D. Blocks having no urban population have not been shaded at all.

The overall sex ratio of urban population in the state is unfavourable to males. The number of females per 1,000 males in urban areas of Bihar is only 807 whereas the corrresponding all India figure is 858.

Out of 149 C.D. Blocks containing urban population in the state only in two C.D. Blocks, viz., Hisua in Gaya district and Mahnar in Muzaffarpur district, females outnumber males.

There are 27 C.D. Blocks, having sex ratio between 900 and 999. 12 of them are in South Bihar Plain, 9 in North Bihar Plain and 6 in Chotanagpur Plateau. 83 C.D. Blocks have sex ratio between 800 and 900. 33 C.D. Blocks of this range belong to South Bihar Plain, 26 to North Bihar Plain and 24 to Chotanagpur Plateau. 31 C.D. Blocks have sex ratio between 800 and 899. 33 C.D. Blocks of this range belong to South Bihar Plain, 26 to North Bihar Plain and 24 to Chotanagpur Plateau. 31 C.D. Blocks have sex ratio between 700 and 799. 15 of them are in Chotanagpur Plateau, 13 in North Bihar Plain and 3 in South Bihar Plain. Only 6 C.D. Blocks have sex ratio below 700. All of them belong to Chotanagpur Plateau.

Patratu C.D. Block in Hazaribagh district has the lowest sex ratio (620) in the State.

The bar diagrams below the map show the number of C.D. Blocks and proportion of urban females falling in different ranges shown in the map.

The table below shows the districtwise urban sex ratio according to the rank.

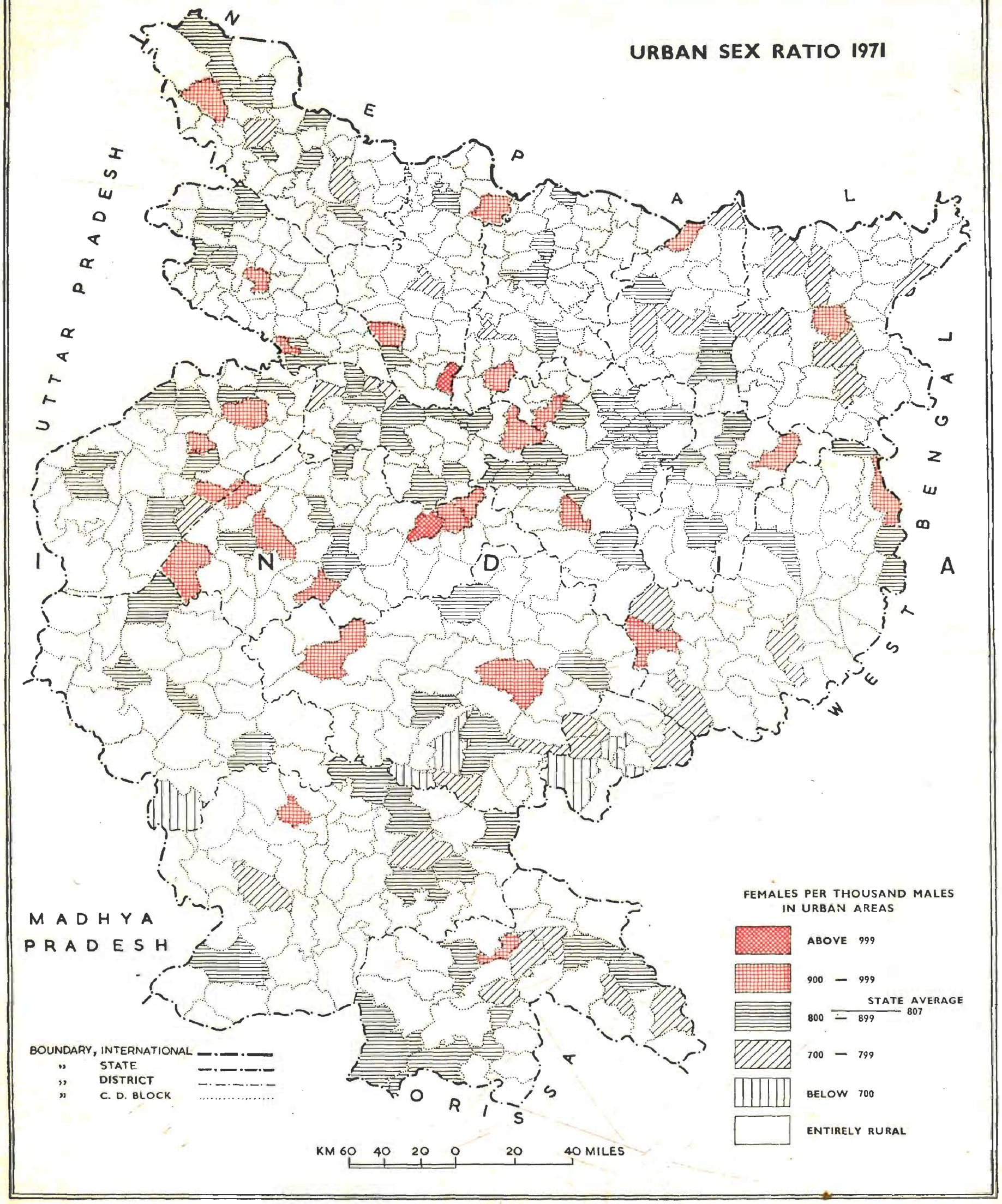
TABLE

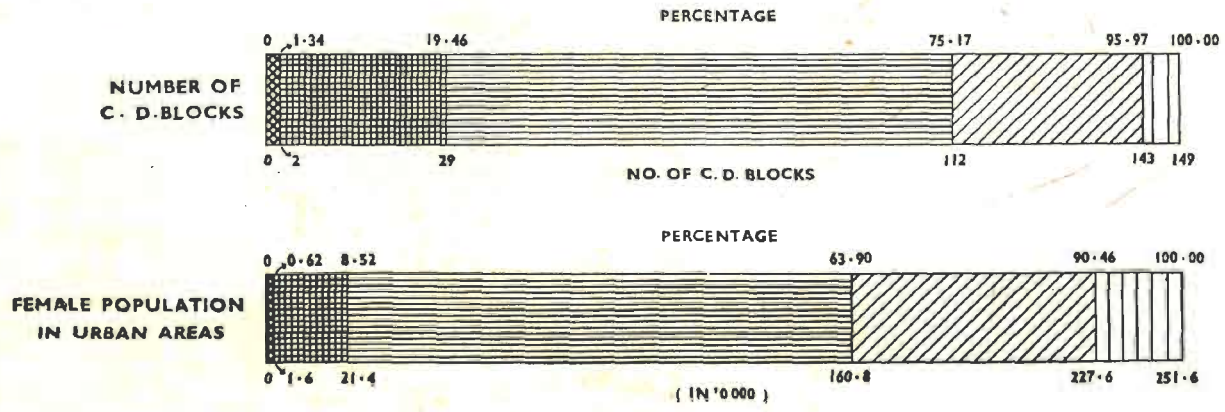
URBAN SEX RATIO, 1971

Rank	State/District	No. of females per 1,000 males
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**807**
1	Gaya	874
2	Monghyr	864
3	Saran	850
4	Shahabad	845
5	Palamau	842
6	Darbhanga	835
7	Champaran	833
8	Santal Parganas	829
9	Patna	822
10	Muzaffarpur	821
11	Bhagalpur	821
12	Ranchi	815
13	Saharsa	804
14	Singhbhum	802
15	Hazaribagh	799
16	Purnea	773
17	Dhanbad	675

MAP NO. 17

URBAN SEX RATIO 1971





MAP NO. 18

CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO, 1961—71

This map shows the urban sex ratio, i.e., the number of females per 1,000 males in urban areas of the State during the years 1961 and 1971.

The urban sex ratios or the number of females per 1,000 males in urban areas for the subdivisions of the State have been worked out and plotted on two separate maps for the years 1961 and 1971. Isopleths at 700, 800 and 900 have been drawn in both the maps. The intervening spaces between two isopleths have been shaded by different grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

The urban sex ratio of Bihar was 811 in 1961 which came down to 807 in 1971 whereas the corresponding sex ratio for the country as a whole rose from 845 to 858 during the same period.

In urban areas of all the subdivisions of the State, males outnumber females in 1961 as also in 1971. However, out of 58 subdivisions in the State, the sex ratio increased in 29 subdivisions and declined in the remaining 29 subdivisions.

In 1961, the regions having sex ratio above 900 are isolated at five different places in the central and southern parts of the State. The regions with sex ratio between 800 and 900 are found in major portion of central and southern parts of the State. The region with sex ratio between 700 and 800 are found all along the eastern parts of State, barring some portion of eastern Santal Parganas, and extends to Palamau district through the central parts of Chotanagpur Plateau Another region of this range is found in the northern portion of the State comprising Eastern Champaran, Northern Muzaffarpur and Western Darbhanga. Regions with sex ratio below 700 cover almost the entire district of Dhanbad in the east and appear in two isolated pockets of Muzaffarpur and Patna districts.

In 1971, the sex ratio above 900 is isolated in two small areas in the central part of the State. The sex ratio between 800 and 900 cover almost the entire State except its north-eastern and south-eastern parts and four small nuclei with sex ratio between 700 and 800. Sex ratio below 700 is confined to the region comprising Dhanbad district only.

The bar diagrams below the map depict the number of C.D. Blocks and proportion of urban females falling in various ranges shown in the map.

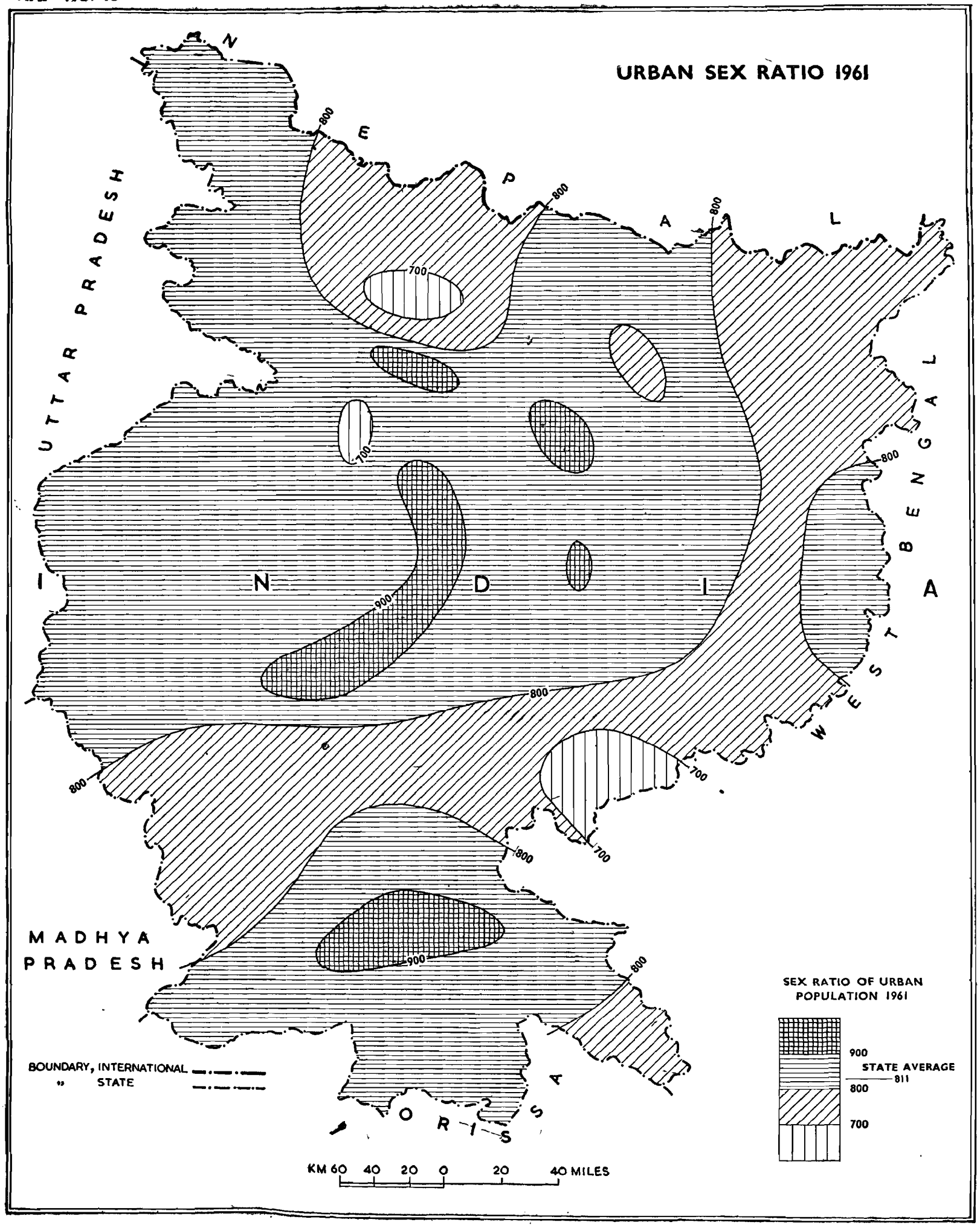
TABLE

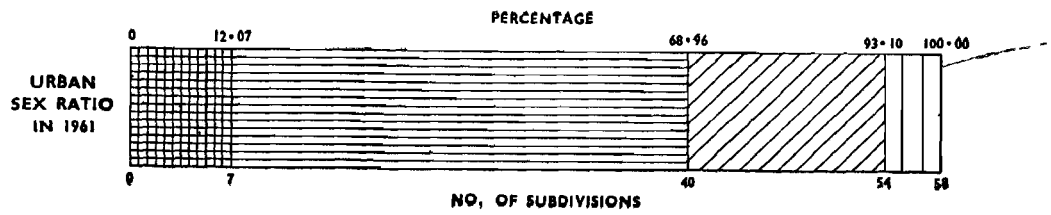
CHANGES IN SEX RATIO, 1961—71

Rank	State/District	Number of females per 1,000 males	
		1961	1971
	1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**811**	**807**
1	Patna	813	822
2	Gaya	861	874
3	Shahabad	846	845
4	Saran	871	850
5	Champaran	832	833
6	Muzaffarpur	777	821
7	Darbhanga	854	835
8	Monghyr	903	864
9	Bhagalpur	832	821
10	Saharsa	793	804
11	Purnea	724	773
12	Santal Parganas	825	829
13	Palamau	830	842
14	Hazaribagh	815	799
15	Ranchi	817	815
16	Dhanbad	647	675
17	Singhbhum	797	802

MAP NO. 18

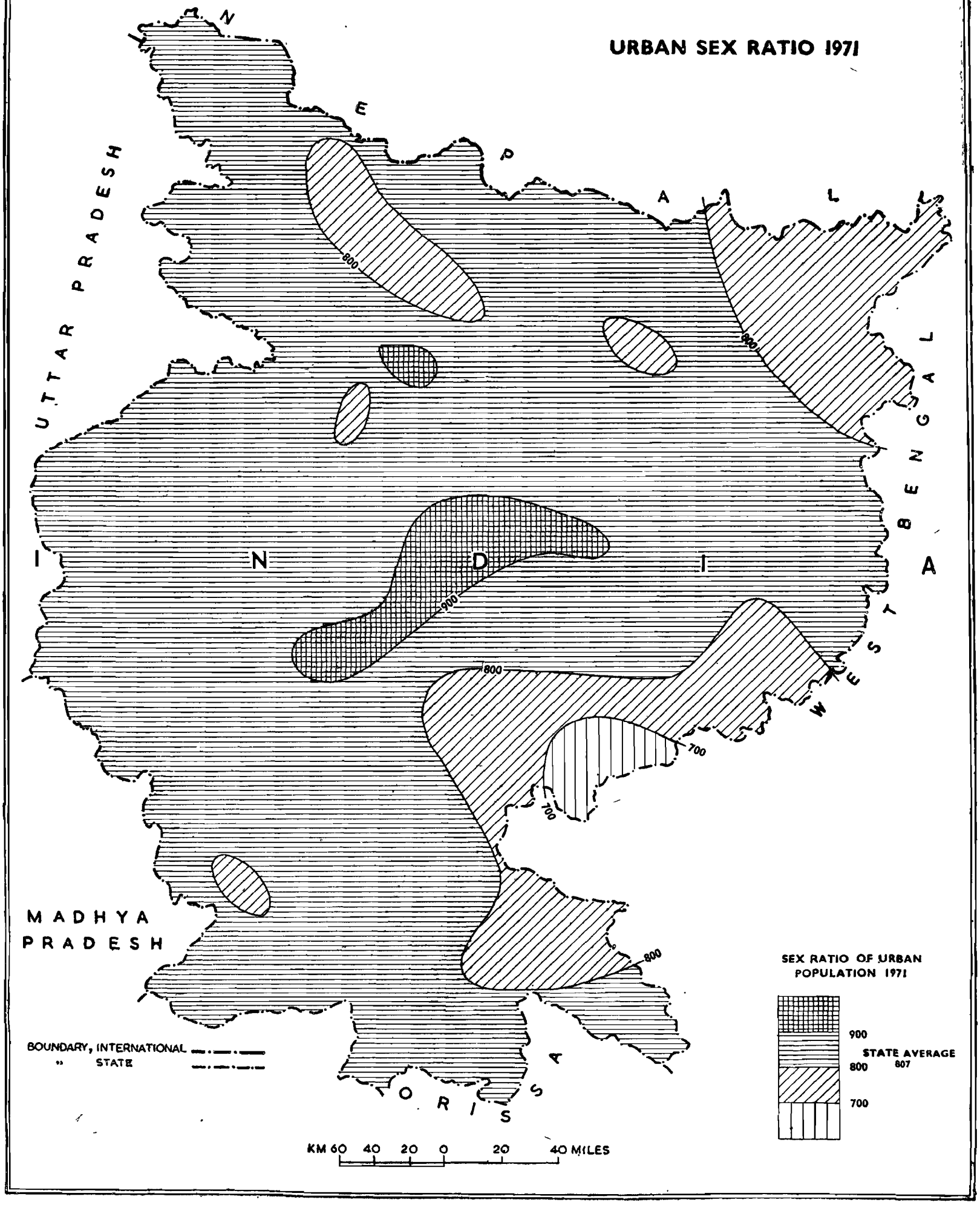
CHANGE IN URBAN

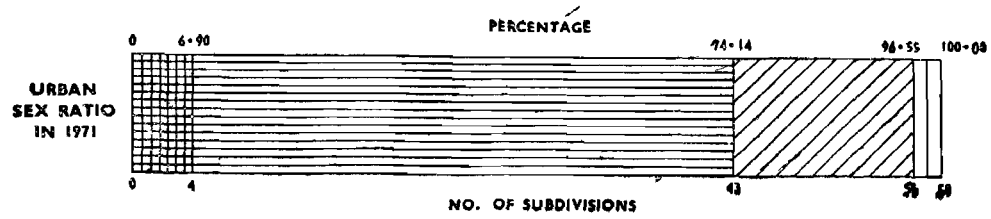




SEX RATIO 1961–71

MAP NO. 18





MAP NO. 19

SEX, AGE STRUCTURE AND MARITAL STATUS, 1971

This map depicts the sex, age structure and marital status of population for each district as revealed by 1971 Census.

Age pyramids have been drawn in each district with bars proportionate to male population on the left and female population on the right. The age groups are indicated towards the left of each diagram. The male and female population have been categorised according to the age groups as infant (0—4 years) ; boys and girls (5—14 years) ; youngmen and women (15—34 years) ; middle aged men and women (35—59 years) ; and old men and women (60+) and shown by different hatches in colour.

The marital status of male and female population have been classified as (I) never married, (II) married, (III) widowed and (IV) others (Divorced or separated, unspecified status) and shown by different hatches in black.

In the districts the pyramidal diagrams show that there is a gradual decrease of population from younger age to older age for both males and females in all the districts. This indicates that the population is increasing in the State at a fast rate.

The population of the State is comprised of infants 14.59 per cent, boys and girls 27.99 per cent, youngmen and women 29.92 per cent, middle aged men and women 21.59 per cent and old men and women 5.91 per cent. Among the districts, the infants of age graup 0—4 years account for 15.97 to 12.98 per cent of the total population of the districts. Of the 17 districts, the male infants outnumber female infants in 12. The boys and girls of 5—14 years account for 29.87 to 25.69 per cent to the total population among the districts. In this age group males outnumber females in all the districts. It is worthnoticing that children in age group 5—9 exceed those of 0—4 in almost all the districts of the State. The districts have proportions of youngmen and women in age group 15—34 years between 35.18 and 28.12 per cent. Within this age group, there is male bias in 7 districts and female bias in remaining 10 districts. The middle aged men and women in the age group 35—59 years account for 22.94 to 20.56 per cent in the districts. This age group has male bias in 15 districts The old men and women (age group 60+ years) account for less than 7 per cent in all the districts.

The map reveals that the entire population in age groups 0—4 years and 5—9 years are in the category of 'never married'. Among the boys and girls in the age group 10—14 years, the proportion of married girls are higher than the boys in all the districts. The percentage of never married girls vary from 66.38 to 94.90 per cent and those of boys vary from 85.85 to 99.19 per cent in the districts. In the age group 15—34, the married young women outnumber married youngmen in all the districts of the State. Among the middle aged men and women in age group 35—59 years as also old men and women in age group 60+, the proportion of never married males is relatively higher than that of females in all the districts whereas the proportion of widows is higher than that of widowers in all the districts.

The diagram drawn below the map shows the distribution of population by age group in rural and urban areas of the State.

The table presents the figures.

TABLE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALES AND FEMALES IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS TO TOTAL POPULATION

Sl. no.	State/District	All ages		0—4		5—14		15—34		35—59		60+		Age not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	BIHAR STATE	**51.19**	**48.81**	**7.35**	**7.24**	**14.84**	**13.15**	**14.78**	**15.14**	**11.28**	**10.31**	**2.94**	**2.97**	...	...
1	Patna	52.47	47.53	7.37	7.09	14.77	12.68	15.68	14.91	11.18	9.74	3.47	3.11	...	...
2	Gaya	50.72	49.28	7.47	7.44	14.86	13.13	14.37	15.39	10.60	9.99	3.42	3.33	...	...
3	Shahabad	51.36	48.64	7.72	7.43	14.62	12.62	14.46	15.30	11.01	10.07	3.55	3.22	...	...
4	Saran	48.75	51.25	7.53	7.33	15.18	13.38	12.73	15.39	10.04	11.57	3.27	3.58	...	...
5	Champaran	51.79	48.21	7.39	7.13	14.30	12.63	15.24	14.94	12.13	10.81	2.73	2.70	...	...
6	Muzaffarpur	50.28	49.72	7.10	6.92	14.66	12.74	14.11	14.99	11.12	11.45	3.29	3.62	...	...
7	Darbhanga	50.44	49.56	6.93	6.64	14.92	13.04	14.39	15.57	11.40	11.20	2.80	3.11	...	...
8	Monghyr	51.70	48.30	7.40	7.08	14.73	12.40	14.82	15.06	11.49	10.53	3.26	3.23	...	...
9	Bhagalpur	52.25	47.75	7.61	7.29	14.90	12.55	14.87	14.79	11.49	10.10	3.38	3.02	...	...
10	Saharsa	52.10	47.90	7.29	7.18	15.45	13.21	15.50	15.37	11.14	9.53	2.72	2.61	...	...
11	Purnea	52.15	47.85	7.66	8.06	15.71	14.16	14.59	14.25	11.45	9.11	2.74	2.27	...	...
12	Santal Parganas	51.05	48.95	7.33	7.14	14.55	13.61	15.20	15.63	11.61	10.02	2.36	2.55	...	...
13	Palamau	50.94	49.06	7.92	8.05	15.09	13.97	13.93	14.23	11.21	10.05	2.79	2.76	...	...
14	Hazaribagh	50.53	49.47	7.47	7.84	15.29	14.08	14.57	15.23	10.91	9.82	2.29	2.50	...	...
15	Ranchi	50.67	49.33	7.37	7.39	14.50	14.04	14.89	14.91	11.40	10.27	2.51	2.72	...	...
16	Dhanbad	55.81	44.19	6.45	6.53	13.67	12.02	19.75	15.43	14.04	8.38	1.90	1.83	...	...
17	Singhbhum	51.48	48.52	6.85	6.77	14.38	13.58	16.34	15.49	11.80	10.07	2.11	2.61	...	...

SEX, AGE STRUCTURE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971

CHAMPARAN

MUZAFFARPUR

SARAN

DARBHANGA

SAHARSA

PURNEA

SHAHABAD

PATNA

MONGHYR

BHAGALPUR

GAYA

PALAMAU

HAZARIBAGH

DHANBAD

SANTAL PARGANAS

RANCHI

SINGHBHUM

BIHAR

UTTAR PRADESH

MADHYA PRADESH

ORISSA

WEST BENGAL

PERCENTAGE

IN '00 000

MALE

FEMALE

AGES

PERSONS

AGE GROUP

AGE GROUP	
60 +	OLD MEN AND WOMEN
35–59	MIDDLE AGE MEN AND WOMEN
15–34	YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
5–14	BOYS AND GIRLS
0–4	INFANTS

MARITAL STATUS

- NEVER MARRIED
- MARRIED
- WIDOWED
- OTHERS (DIVORCED OR SEPARATED UNSPECIFIED STATUS)

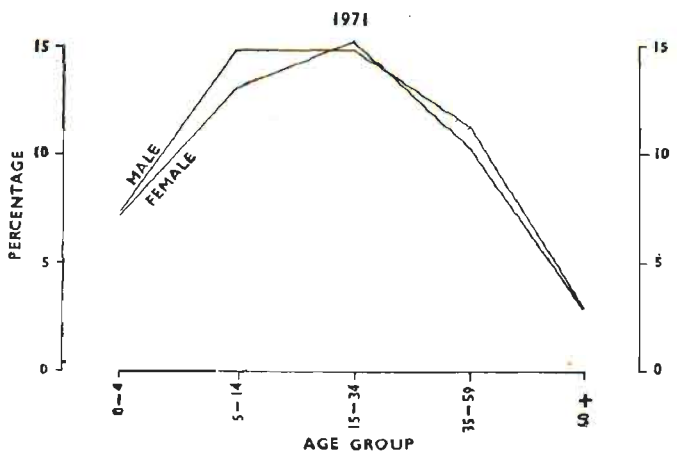
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

" STATE

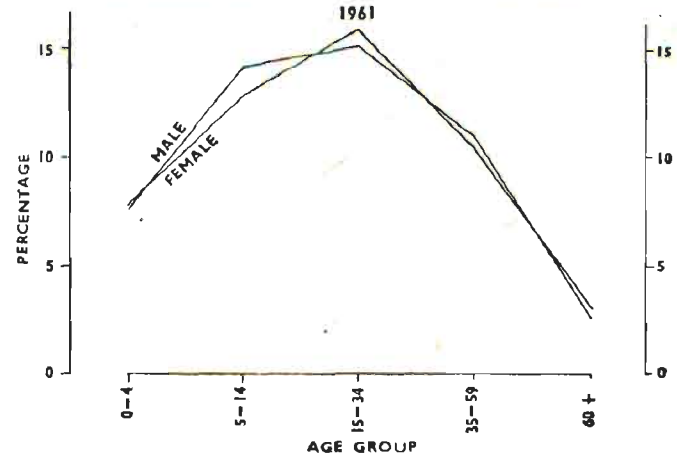
" DISTRICT

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES

1971



1961



MAP NO. 20

CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE, 1961—71

This map shows the changes in sex and age structure of male and female population for the years 1961 and 1971.

Age pyramids have been drawn in each district with bars proportionate to male population on the left and female population on the right. The male and female population have been categorised according to the age groups as infants (0—4 years) ; boys and girls (5—14 years) ; young men and women (15—34 years) ; middle aged men and women (35—59 years) ; and old men and women (60+years) and shown by different hatches indicating the proportion as in 1961. The proportions of males and females in the above age groups have been shown in colour for the year 1971.

The pyramidal diagrams drawn in map show the sex and age structure of the population for the years 1961 and 1971 as revealed by different censuses. The bars for the year 1961 have been superimposed on the bars for 1971, hence the differences in the length of bars indicate the net increase or decrease of population as the case may be in different age groups for males and females.

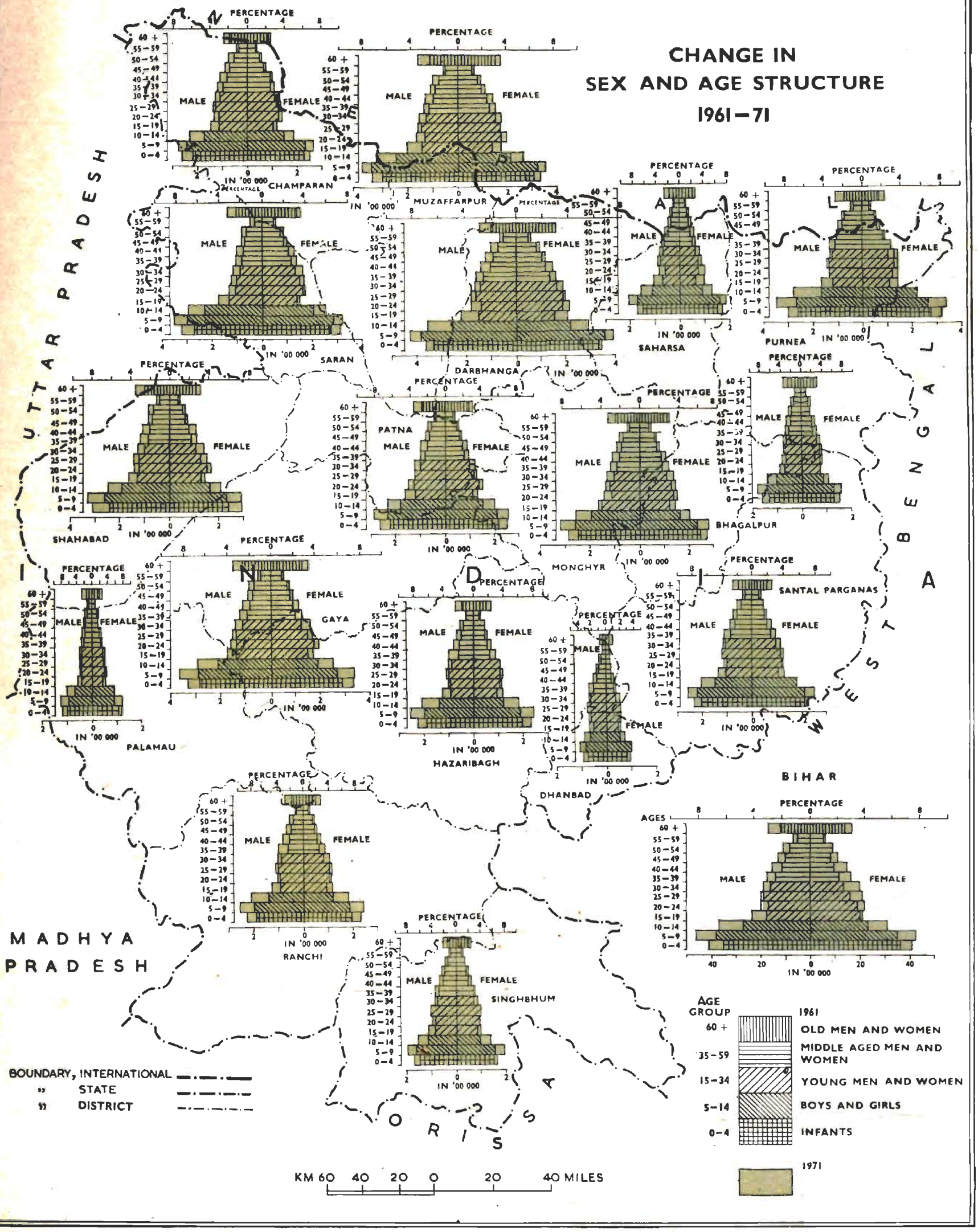
The proportion of infants of 0—4 years as also boys and girls of age group 5—14 years together account for 42.30 per cent in 1961 and 42.58 per cent in 1971, while the proportion of young men and women of age group 15—34 years is 30.86 per cent in 1961 and 29.92 per cent in 1971. The middle aged men and women of age group 35—59 years account for 21.22 per cent in 1961 whereas 21.60 per cent in 1971. The proportion of old men and women (age group 60+) is 5.62 per cent in 1961 and 5.90 per cent in 1971. Thus a comparison of age structure of 1961 & 1971 censuses reveals that there is no significant change in age structure of population.

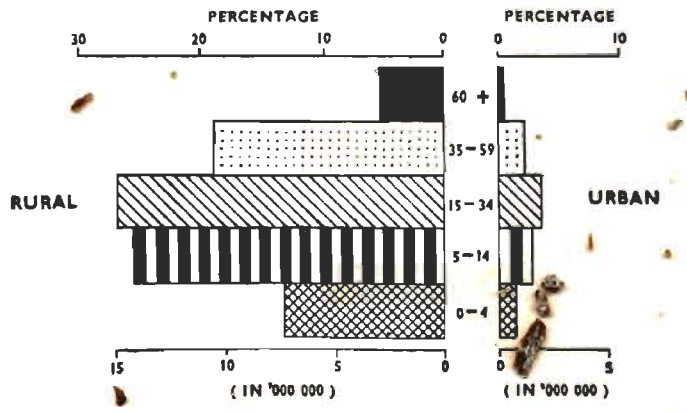
During the decade 1961—71 in the State the male infants outnumber the female infants while in other age groups the proportions of males and females remained unchanged with female bias in age group 15—34 and male bias in the remaining age groups.

The diagram below the map depicts the sex and age structure of the population for the years 1961 and 1971.

MAP NO. 20

CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1961–71





MAP NO. 21

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION, 1971

This map shows the youthfulness of population in each district of the State as assessed by the percentage of children in the age group 5—14 to the total population.

The percentages of children in the age group 5—14 to the total population of each district have been grouped into four categories as shown in the legend of the map.

Bihar has 15,771,825 young persons in the age group 5—14 which comprise 27.99 per cent of the total population of the State.

Out of 17 districts, the proportion of young persons are higher than the State average in 7 districts. The highest percentage of young persons are recorded in Purnea (29.87%) and lowest in Dhanbad (25.70%). The districts of Purnea, Palamau and Hazaribagh fall in the range above 29.00 per cent whereas the districts of Gaya, Saran, Darbhanga, Saharsa, Santal Parganas, Ranchi and Singhbhum are in the range 27.51—29.00 per cent. Patna, Shahabad, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr and Bhagalpur districts find place in the range 26.01—27.50 per cent. Dhanbad is the only district falling in the range below 26.01.

The bars are drawn below the map. The first bar shows the area whereas the second bar shows the population of age group 5—14 under the various ranges shown on the map.

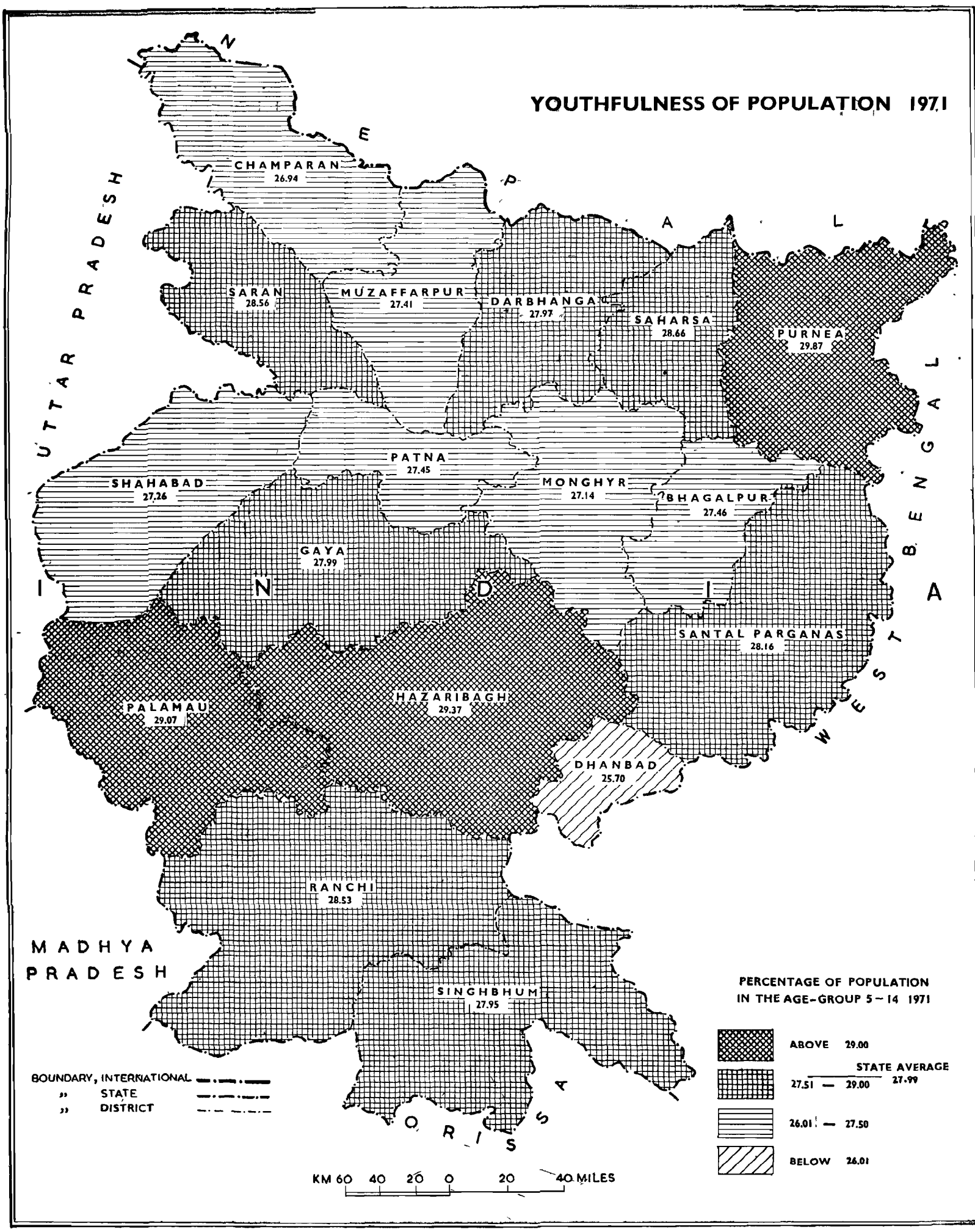
The table below gives the percentage of children in the age group 5—14 to the total population, 1971 according to their ranks.

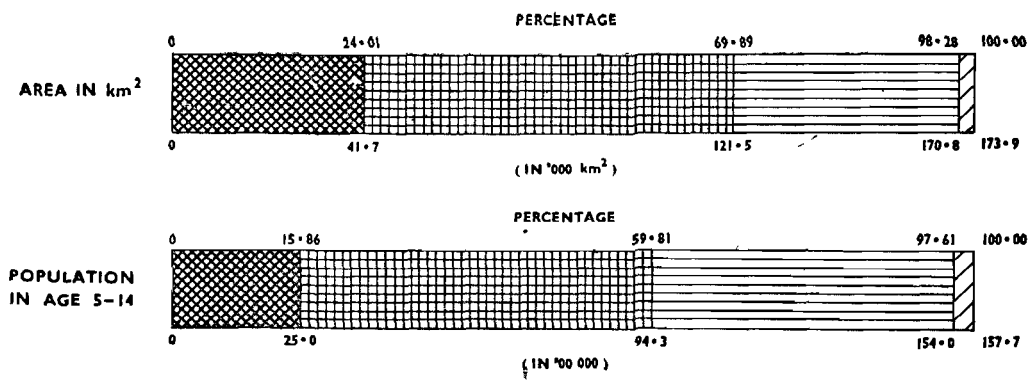
TABLE

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN IN THE AGE GROUP 5—14 TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1971

Rank	State/District			Percentage
1	2			3
	BIHAR STATE	...	...	**27.99**
1	Purnea	...	...	29.87
2	Hazaribagh	...	...	29.37
3	Palamau	...	...	29.07
4	Saharsa	...	...	28.66
5	Saran	...	...	28.56
6	Ranchi	...	...	28.53
7	Santal Parganas	...	...	28.16
8	Gaya	...	...	27.99
9	Darbhanga	...	...	27.97
10	Singhbhum	..	...	27.95
11	Bhagalpur	...	...	27.46
12	Patna	...	...	27.45
13	Muzaffarpur	...	...	27.41
14	Shahabad	...	...	27.26
15	Monghyr	...	...	27.14
16	Champaran	...	...	26.94
17	Dhanbad	...	...	25.70

MAP NO. 21


YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1971
N
E
P
A
L
U T T A R P R A D E S H
CHAMPARAN
26.94
SARAN
28.56
MUZAFFARPUR
27.41
DARBHANGA
27.97
SAHARSA
28.66
PURNEA
29.87
PATNA
27.45
SHAHABAD
27.26
MONGHYR
27.14
BHAGALPUR
27.46
GAYA
27.99
I N D I A
W E S T B E N G A L
SANTAL PARGANAS
28.16
PALAMAU
29.07
HAZARIBAGH
29.37
DHANBAD
25.70
RANCHI
28.53
M A D H Y A P R A D E S H
SINGHBHUM
27.95
O R I S S A
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN THE AGE-GROUP 5 – 14 1971
ABOVE 29.00
STATE AVERAGE 27.99
27.51 — 29.00
26.01 — 27.50
BELOW 26.01


PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
0
24·01
69·89
98·28
100·00
0
41·7
121·5
170·8
173·9
(IN '000 km²)
PERCENTAGE
POPULATION IN AGE 5–14
0
15·86
59·81
97·61
100·00
0
25·0
94·3
154·0
157·7
(IN '00 000)

MAP NO. 22

CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION, 1961—71

Two maps on youthfulness of population for 1961 and 1971 are drawn for bringing out the changing pattern of youthfulness of population during the decade as revealed by the two censuses.

For both the maps, the percentages of population in the age group 5—14 to the total population are taken and grouped into four ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

The high rate of increase in the youthfulness of population is an indicator of high growth rate of population resulting a high increase in the size of employable population and increasing pressure of population on economic resources of the State in the coming years.

The youthfulness of population in Bihar increased from 12,495,293 in 1961 to 15,771,825 in 1971. Thus within a decade the youthfulness of population (persons in age group 5—14) increased by 3,276,532. In 1961 it was 26.90 per cent which increased to 27.99 per cent in 1971 having an overall increase of 1.09 per cent during the decade.

The proportion of youthfulness of population in 1961 was highest in the district of Saharsa (28.54 per cent) and lowest in Dhanbad (23 61 per cent) whereas in 1971, Purnea is at the top with 29.87 per cent. Dhanbad continued to be at its lowest position in 1971 also with 25.70 per cent.

The bar diagrams below the maps indicate the area and population in age group 5—14 falling in each range in 1961 and 1971.

The table below shows the percentages of population in age group 5—14 in 1961 and 1971 and percentage increase in 1961—71.

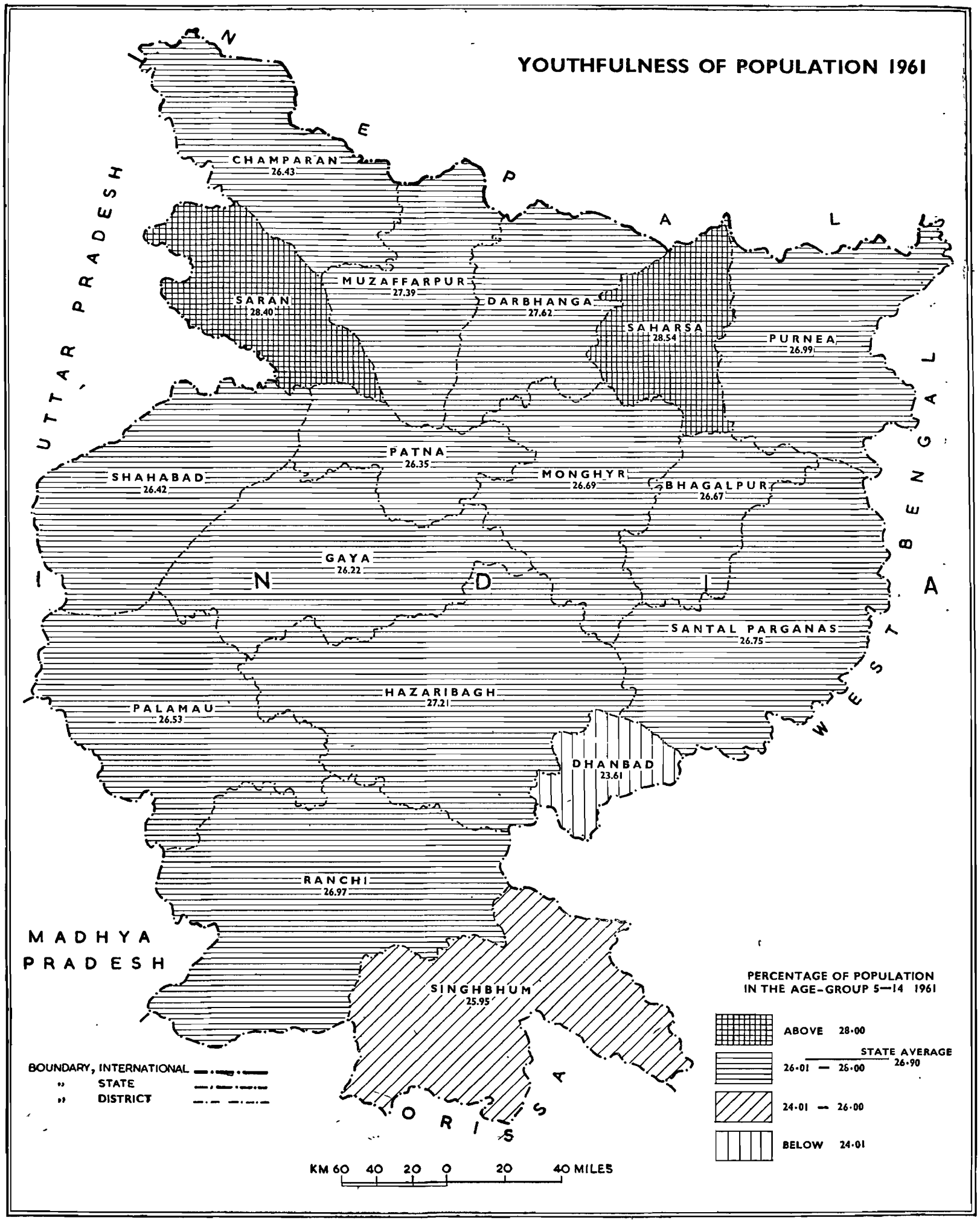
TABLE

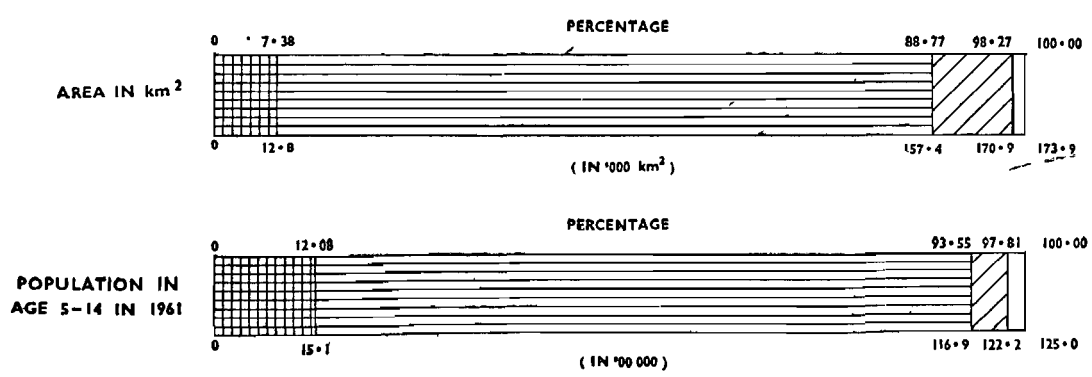
PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN IN THE AGE GROUP 5—14 TO THE TOTAL POPULATION IN 1961—71

Sl. no.	State/District	Percentage in 1961	Percentage in 1971	Percentage increase in 1961—71
1	2	3	4	5
	BIHAR STATE	**26.90**	**27.99**	**1.09**
1	Patna	26.35	27.45	1.10
2	Gaya	26.22	27.99	1.77
3	Shahabad	26.42	27.26	0.84
4	Saran	28.40	28.56	0.16
5	Champaran	26.43	26.94	0.51
6	Muzaffarpur	27.39	27.41	0.02
7	Darbhanga	27.62	27.97	0.35
8	Monghyr	26.69	27.14	0.45
9	Bhagalpur	26.67	27.46	0.79
10	Saharsa	28.54	28.66	0.12
11	Purnea	26.99	29.87	2 88
12	Santal Parganas	26.75	28.16	1.41
13	Palamau	26.53	29 07	2.54
14	Hazaribagh	27.21	29.37	2.16
15	Ranchi	26.97	28.53	1.56
16	Dhanbad	23.61	25.70	2.09
17	Singhbhum	25.95	27.95	2.00

MAP NO. 22

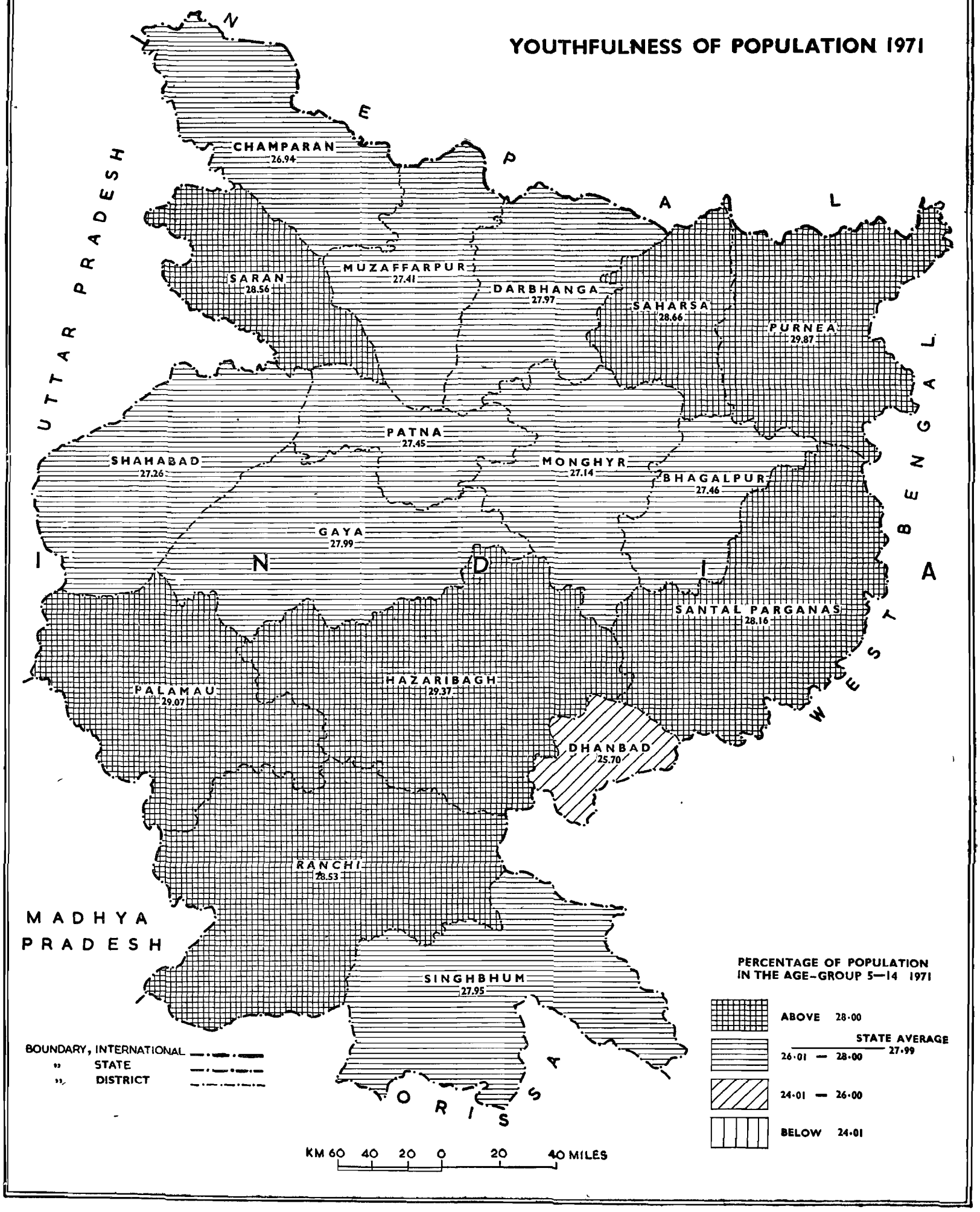
CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS

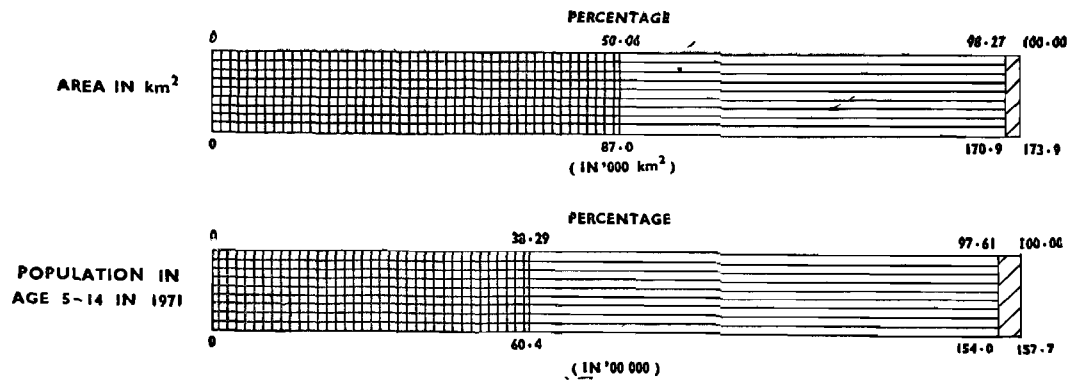




OF POPULATION 1961–71

MAP NO. 22





MAP NO. 23

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15—59, 1971

This map depicts the percentage of male population in the working age group 15—59 to the total male population recorded in 1971 into five categories as shown in the legend of the map.

Circles have been drawn within each district proportionate to its total male population. The proportion of male population in the working age group 15—59 is represented by shaded sector of each circle. Figures outside the circles, generally on the top, represent the total male population of the district.

Bihar has a total male population of 28,846,944. Of them, 14,684,290 or 50.90 per cent males belong to the working age group 15—59. As many as nine districts have percentages below the State average. All of them except Hazaribagh and Palamau are in the plains. Among the districts with higher percentages than the State average four belong to the Plateau region and the remaining four to North and South Bihar Plains. The district of Dhanbad has the largest proportion (60.55 per cent) of males in the working age group This is mainly due to coal mines and the ancillary industries in the district which attract a large number of workers from within and outside the State. Saran is the district whose inhabitants, particularly males are noted for their habits of emigrating to other parts of the State or even outside the State. Naturally Saran is at the lowest end with only 46.70 per cent of its male population in the working age group 15—59.

The bar diagrams below the map depict the area and males in working age group 15—59 falling in the various ranges shown in the map.

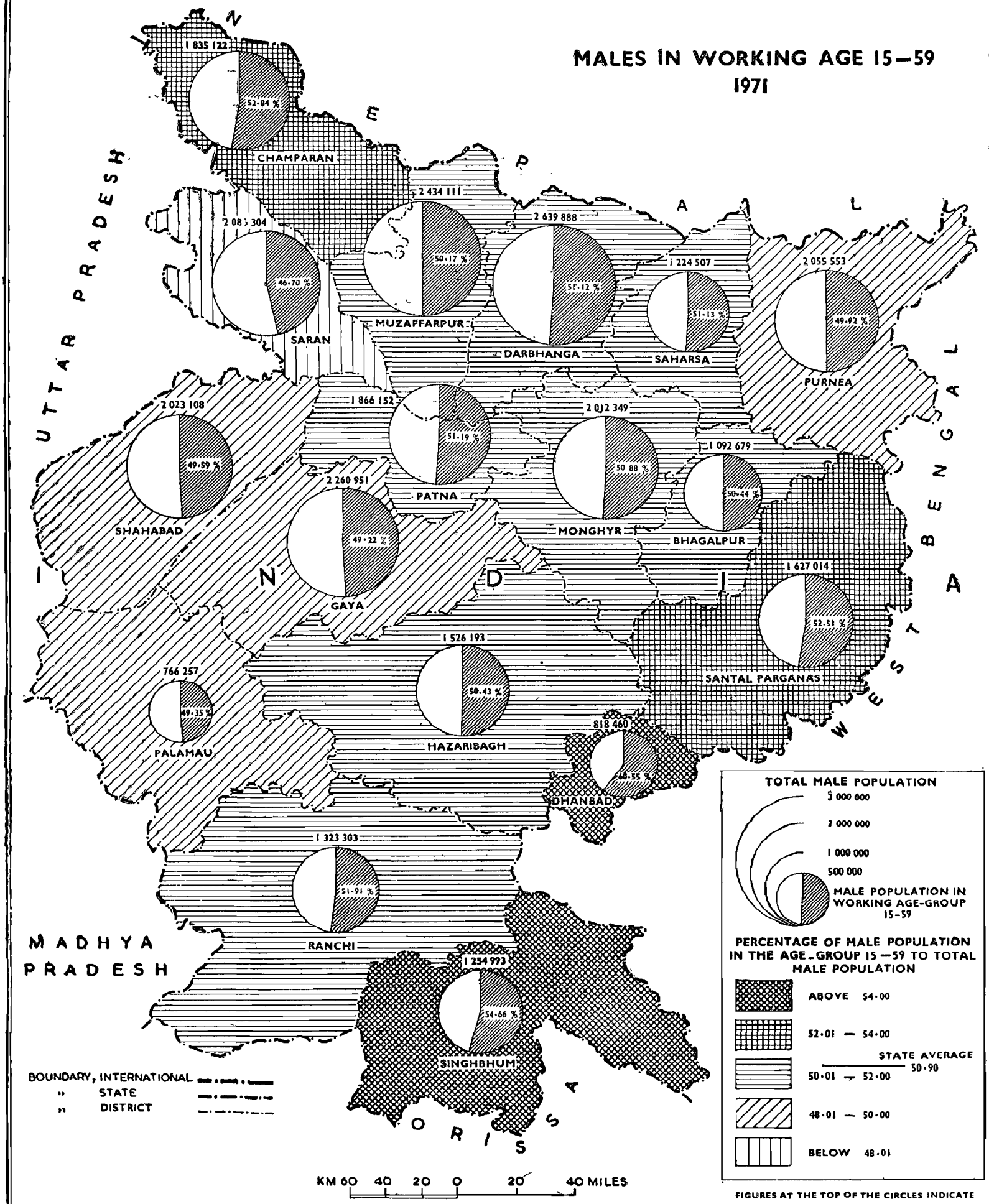
TABLE

PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN THE WORKING AGE GRUOP 15—59 TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION, 1971

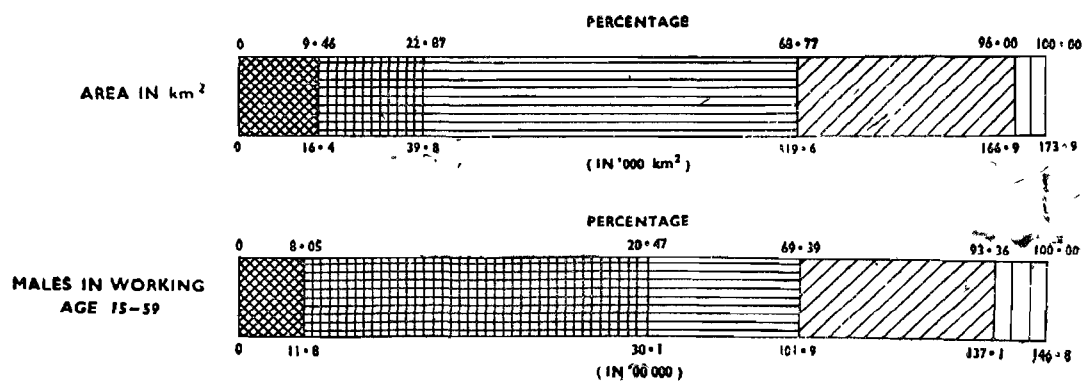
Rank	State/District			Percentage
1	2			3
	BIHAR STATE	...	...	**50.90**
1	Dhanbad	...	...	60.55
2	Singhbhum	...	...	54.66
3	Champaran	...	...	52.84
4	Santal Parganas	...	...	52.51
5	Ranchi	...	...	51.91
6	Patna	...	...	51.19
7	Saharsa	...	...	51.13
8	Darbhanga	...	...	51.12
9	Monghyr	...	...	50.88
10	Bhagalpur	...	...	50.44
11	Hazaribagh	...	...	50.43
12	Muzaffarpur	...	...	50.17
13	Purnea	...	...	49.92
14	Shahabad	...	...	49.59
15	Palamau	...	...	49.35
16	Gaya	...	...	49.22
17	Saran	...	...	46.70

MAP NO. 23

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59
1971



FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION 1971



MAP NO. 24

CHANGE IN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15—59, 1961—71

This map shows the changes in the proportion of male population in the working age group 15—59 during the decade 1961—71.

The percentage changes of male population in the age group 15—59 in 1961—71 have been grouped into five ranges, two showing percentage increase (viz., above 1.00 and 0.01 to 1.00) and three showing percentage decrease (viz., above 2.00, 1.01—2.00 and below 1.01).

In 1971, out of 28,846,944 males, 14,684,290 males have been returned in the age group 15—59 whereas in 1961 out of 23,307,449 males, 11,983,298 were in the age group 15—59, thus there is a decline of 0.52 points in the proportion of male population in age group 15—59 during 1961—71 in the State. Only in five districts of Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr and Saharsa the proportion of male population in the age group 15—59 is increased while in the remaining 12 districts the proportion is decreased. The maximum increase has been marked in the district of Darbhanga (1.48 per cent) while Purnea (—2.34 per cent) and Dhanbad (—2.10 per cent) have the maximum loss.

The bar diagrams below the map depict the area and male population in age group 15—59 falling in the various ranges shown in the map.

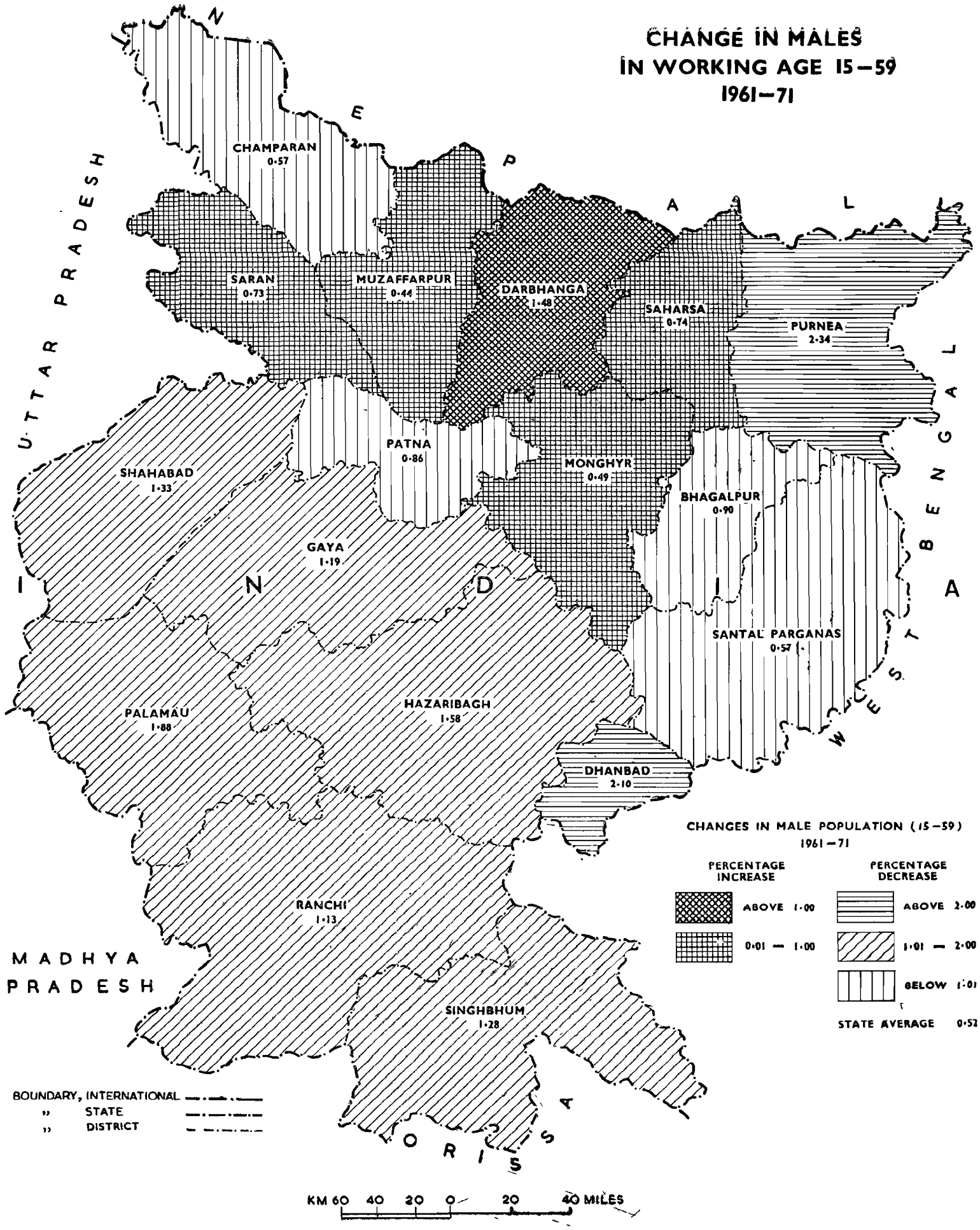
TABLE

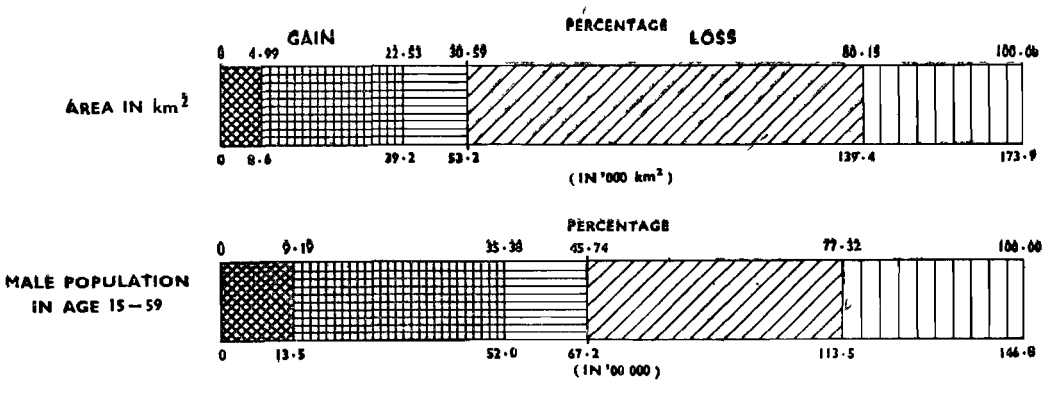
PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF MALE POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15—59, 1961—71

Rank	State/District	Percentage variation of male population in age group 15—59 in 1961—71
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**—0.52**
1	Darbhanga	1.48
2	Saharsa	0.74
3	Saran	0.73
4	Monghyr	0.49
5	Muzaffarpur	0.44
6	Champaran	—0.57
7	Santal Parganas	—0.57
8	Patna	—0.86
9	Bhagalpur	—0.90
10	Ranchi	—1.13
11	Gaya	—1.19
12	Singhbhum	—1.28
13	Shahabad	—1.33
14	Hazaribagh	—1.58
15	Palamau	—1.88
16	Dhanbad	—2.10
17	Purnea	—2.34

MAP NO. 24

CHANGE IN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59 1961–71





MAP NO. 25

FEMALE IN WORKING AGE 15—59, 1971

This map shows the percentage of female population in the working age group 15—59 to the total female population recorded in 1971 at district level into four categories as shown in the legend of the map.

Circles have been drawn within each district proportionate to its total female population. The proportion of female population in the working age group 15—59 is represented by shaded sectors of each circle.

Figures outside the circles, generally on the top, represent the total female population of the districts.

Bihar has a total female population of 27,506,425. Of them, 14,345,745 or 52.15 per cent females belong to the working age group 15—59. Darbhanga district has the largest proportion (54.02 per cent) of females in working age group 15—59 which is closely followed by Dhanbad (53.86 per cent). Purnea is at the other end with only 48.82 per cent of its female population in the working age group 15—59.

The proportion of male population in working age group 15—59 oscillates between 60.55 and 46.70 per cent among the districts whereas the percentages of female population in the working age group 15—59 lie between 54.02 and 48.82 per cent only.

The bar diagrams below the map show the area and females in the age group 15—59 falling in various ranges shown in the map.

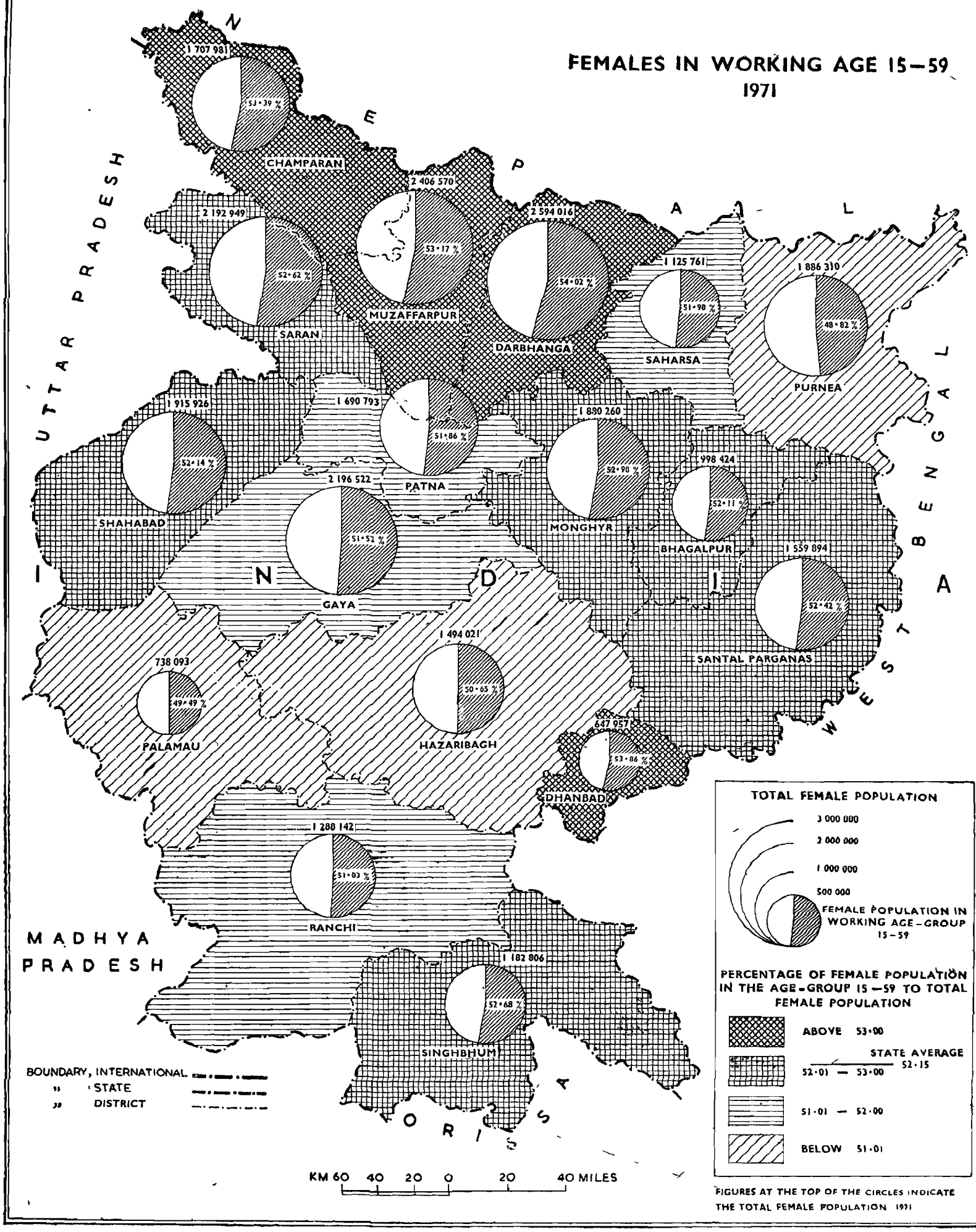
TABLE

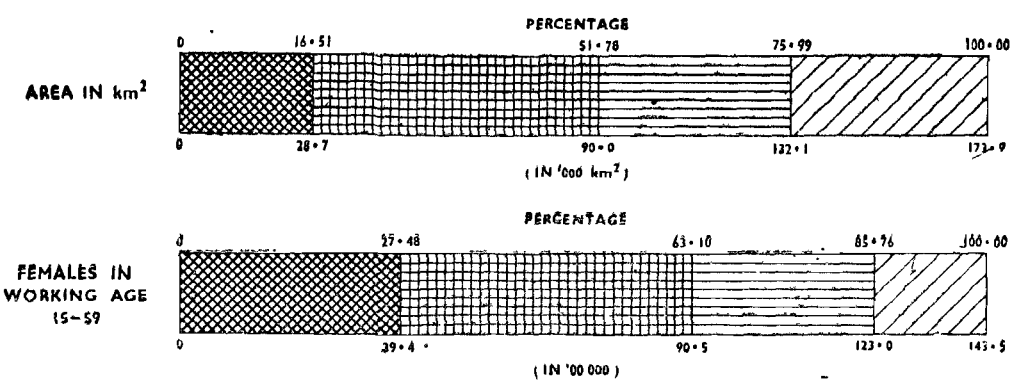
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN THE WORKING AGE GROUP 15—59 TO THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION, 1971

Rank	State/District			Percentage
1	2			3
	BIHAR STATE	...	...	**52.15**
1	Darbhanga	...	...	54.02
2	Dhanbad	...	...	53.86
3	Champaran	...	...	53.39
4	Muzaffarpur	...	...	53.17
5	Monghyr	...	...	52.98
6	Singhbhum	...	...	52.68
7	Saran	...	...	52.62
8	Santal Parganas	...	...	52.42
9	Shahabad	...	...	52.14
10	Bhagalpur	...	...	52.11
11	Saharsa	...	...	51.98
12	Patna	...	...	51.86
13	Gaya	...	...	51.52
14	Ranchi	...	...	51.03
15	Hazaribagh	...	...	50.65
16	Palamau	...	...	49.49
17	Purnea	...	...	48.82

MAP NO. 25

FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59
1971





MAP NO. 26

CHANGE IN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15—59, 1961—71

This map shows the changes in the proportion of female population in the working age group 15—59 during the decade 1961—71.

The percentage changes of proportion of female population in the age group 15—59 in 1961—71 have been grouped into five ranges, two for percentage increase (viz., above 1.00 and 0.01—1.00) and three for percentage decrease (viz., above 2.00, 1.01—2.00 and below 1.01).

In 1971, out of 27,506,425 females, 14,345,745 females have been returned in the age group 15—59 while in 1961, out of 23,154,161 females, 12,198,081 were in the age group 15—59. There is a decline of 0.53 points in the proportion of female population in the age group 15—59 during 1961—71 in the State. Out of 17 districts, only four districts gained the proportion of females in the age group 15—59 of which Saharsa is at the top with 1.67 per cent. At the other end, Palamau (—2.06 per cent), Hazaribagh (—1.84 per cent) and Singhbhum (—1.84 per cent) experienced a havy loss in proportion of females in age group 15—59.

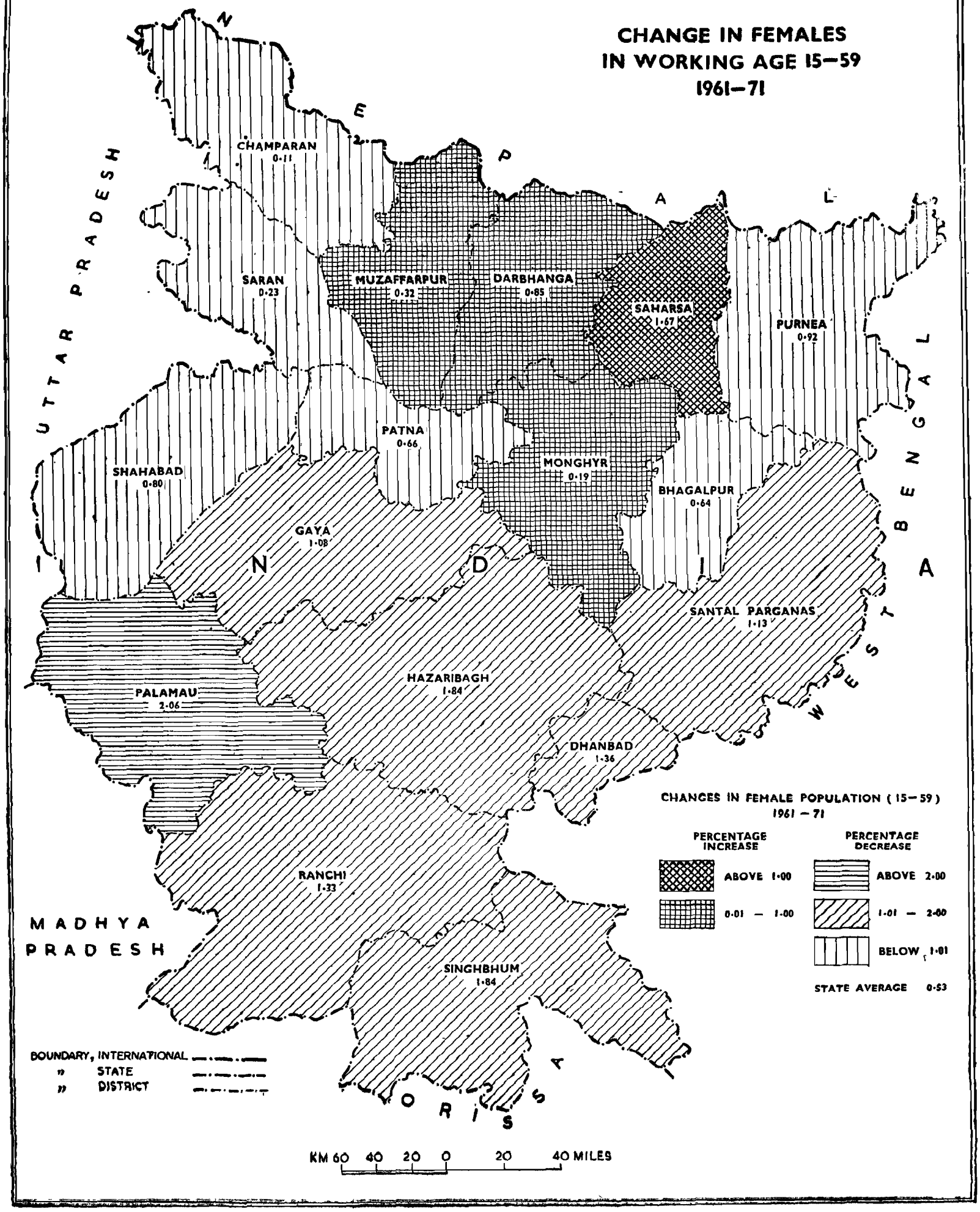
The bar diagrams below the map show the area and female population in age group 15—59 falling in different ranges shown in the map

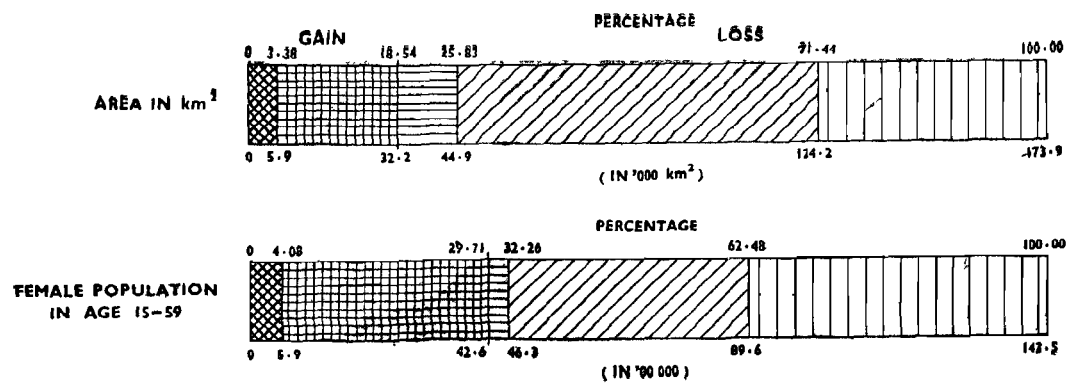
TABLE

PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15—59, 1961—71

Rank	State/District	Percentage variation of female population in age group 15—59, 1961—71
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**—0.53**
1	Saharsa	1.67
2	Darbhanga	0.85
3	Muzaffarpur	0.32
4	Monghyr	0.19
5	Champaran	—0.11
6	Saran	—0.23
7	Bhagalpur	—0.64
8	Patna	—0.66
9	Shahabad	—0.80
10	Purnea	—0.92
11	Gaya	—1.08
12	Santal Parganas	—1.13
13	Ranchi	—1.33
14	Dhanbad	—1.36
15	Hazaribagh	—1.84
16	Singhbhum	—1.84
17	Palamau	—2.06

MAP NO. 26


CHANGE IN FEMALES
IN WORKING AGE 15–59
1961–71
UTTAR PRADESH
NEPAL
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
ORISSA
MADHYA PRADESH
CHAMPARAN 0·11
SARAN 0·23
MUZAFFARPUR 0·32
DARBHANGA 0·85
SAHARSA 1·67
PURNEA 0·92
PATNA 0·66
MONGHYR 0·19
BHAGALPUR 0·64
SHAHABAD 0·80
GAYA 1·08
SANTAL PARGANAS 1·13
HAZARIBAGH 1·84
PALAMAU 2·06
DHANBAD 1·36
RANCHI 1·33
SINGHBHUM 1·84
CHANGES IN FEMALE POPULATION (15–59)
1961 – 71
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
ABOVE 1·00
0·01 – 1·00
PERCENTAGE DECREASE
ABOVE 2·00
1·01 – 2·00
BELOW 1·01
STATE AVERAGE 0·53
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES


PERCENTAGE
GAIN
LOSS
AREA IN km²
0 3·38 18·54 35·83 71·44 100·00
0 5·9 32·2 44·9 124·2 173·9
(IN '000 km²)
PERCENTAGE
FEMALE POPULATION
IN AGE 15–59
0 4·08 29·71 32·26 62·48 100·00
0 5·9 42·6 46·3 89·6 142·5
(IN '00 000)

MAP NO. 27

URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15—59, 1971

This map shows the percentage of male population in working age group 15—59 to the total male population recorded in urban areas in 1971 at district level. Districts have been grouped into four grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Circles have been drawn within each district proportionate to its total male population in urban areas. The proportion of male population in the working age group 15—59 is represented by shaded sector of each circle. Figures outside the circles represent the total male population in urban areas of the district.

Bihar has a population of 3,117,957 males in urban areas of the State. Of them, 1,777,080 males comprising 57.00 per cent of the male population belong to the working age group 15—59. Only four districts viz., Dhanbad, Singhbhum, Ranchi and Purnea have recorded higher proportions of urban male population in the working age group 15—59 than the State average. Dhanbad ranks first with 64.92 per cent of its urban male population in working age group 15—59 followed by Singhbhum with 59.39 per cent The lowest percentage has been recorded in the district of Monghyr with 52.98 per cent.

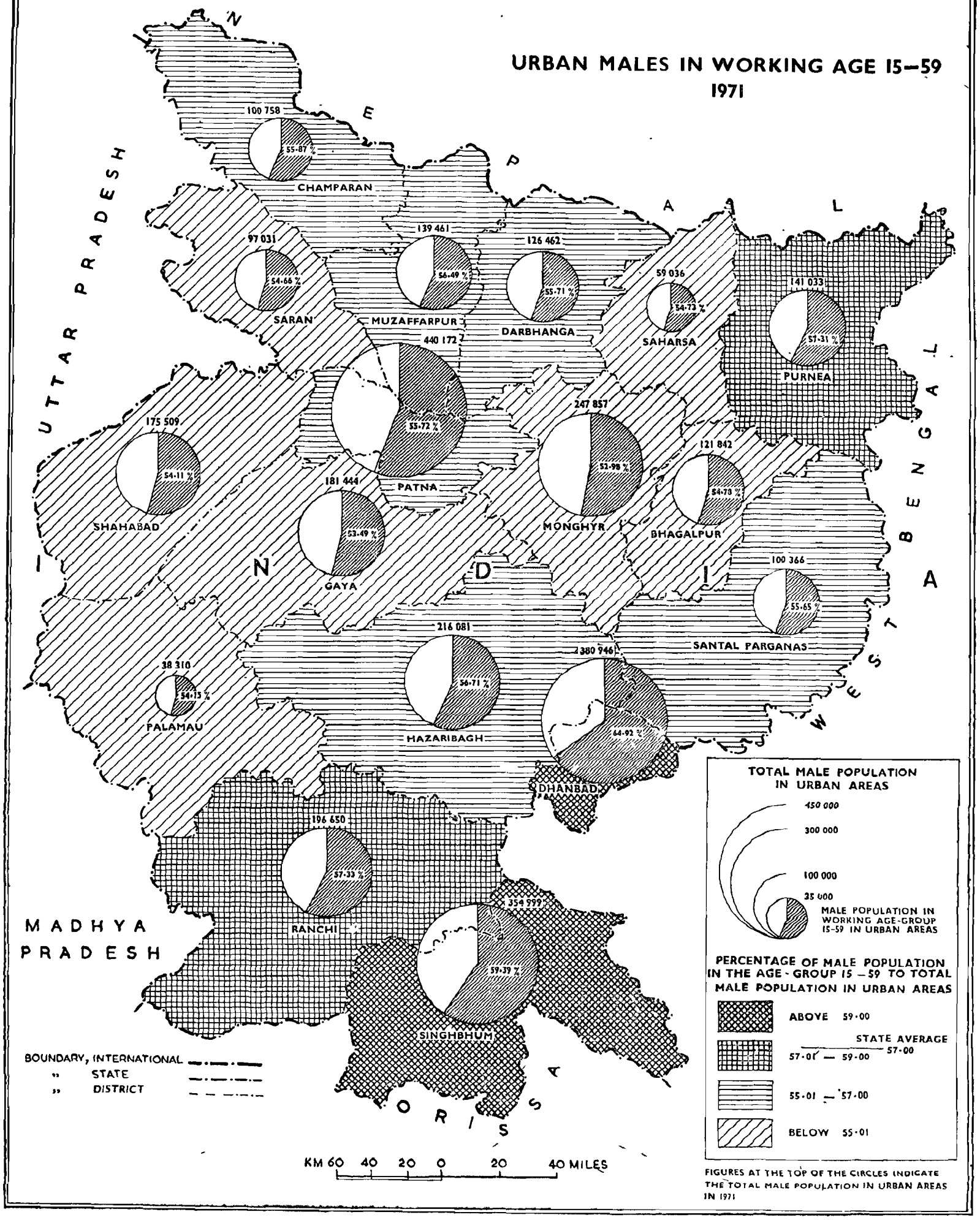
The bar diagrams below the map show the area and the urban males in age group 15—59 falling in various ranges depicted in the map.

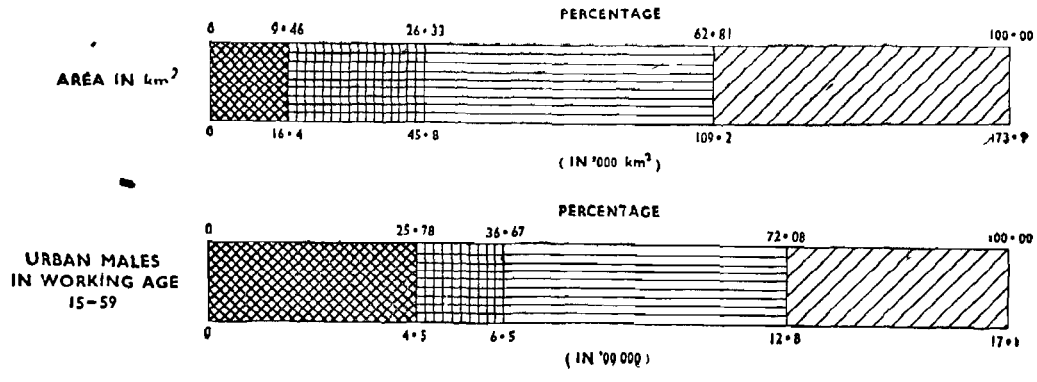
TABLE

PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN THE WORKING AGE GROUP 15—59 TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS, 1971

Rank	State/District			Percentage
1	2			3
	BIHAR STATE	...	...	**57.00**
1	Dhanbad	...	...	64.92
2	Singhbhum	...	...	59.39
3	Ranchi	...	...	57.33
4	Purnea	...	...	57.31
5	Hazaribagh	...	...	56.71
6	Muzaffarpur	...	...	56.49
7	Champaran	...	...	55.87
8	Patna	...	...	55.72
9	Darbhanga	...	...	55.71
10	Santal Parganas	...	...	55.65
11	Bhagalpur	...	...	54.78
12	Saharsa	...	...	54.73
13	Saran	...	...	54.66
14	Palamau	...	...	54.15
15	Shahabad	...	...	54.11
16	Gaya	...	...	53.49
17	Monghyr	...	...	52.98

MAP NO. 27


URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59
1971
N
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
ORISSA
MADHYA PRADESH
100 758
55·87 %
CHAMPARAN
97 031
54·66 %
SARAN
139 461
56·49 %
MUZAFFARPUR
126 462
55·71 %
DARBHANGA
59 036
54·73 %
SAHARSA
141 033
57·31 %
PURNEA
440 172
55·72 %
PATNA
175 509
54·11 %
SHAHABAD
181 444
53·49 %
GAYA
247 857
52·98 %
MONGHYR
121 842
54·78 %
BHAGALPUR
100 366
55·65 %
SANTAL PARGANAS
216 081
56·71 %
HAZARIBAGH
380 946
64·92 %
DHANBAD
38 310
54·13 %
PALAMAU
196 650
57·33 %
RANCHI
354 999
59·39 %
SINGHBHUM
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES
TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS
450 000
300 000
100 000
35 000
MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 IN URBAN AREAS
PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN THE AGE-GROUP 15 – 59 TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS
ABOVE 59·00
STATE AVERAGE 57·00
57·01 — 59·00
55·01 — 57·00
BELOW 55·01
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS IN 1971


PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
0
9·46
26·33
62·81
100·00
0
16·4
45·8
109·2
173·9
(IN '000 km²)
PERCENTAGE
URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59
0
25·78
36·67
72·08
100·00
0
4·5
6·5
12·8
17·8
(IN '00 000)

MAP NO. 28

CHANGE IN URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15—59, 1961—71

This map shows the changes in the proportion of male population in the working age group 15—59 in urban areas during 1961—71 at district level. Increase or decrease has been shown as indicated in the legend of the map.

In 1971, out of 3,117,957 males in urban areas, 1,777,080 males are in the age group 15—59 whereas in 1961, out of 2,161,157 males in urban areas, 1,252,261 were in the age group 15—59. There was a decline of 0.95 points in the proportion of male population in age group 15—59 in urban areas during 1961—71 in the State. Out of 17 districts, proportion of urban male population in age group 15—59 increased in only two districts i.e., Darbhanga (0.21 per cent) and Monghyr (0.01 per cent). Among the districts which lost proportion of urban male population in age group 15—59, Purnea was at the top with a decline of 3.57 per cent. It is noteworthy that the extent of increase is only 0.21 per cent whereas, that of decrease is 3.57 per cent.

The bar diagrams below the map depict the area and the urban male population 1971 in age group 15—59 falling in various ranges shown in the map.

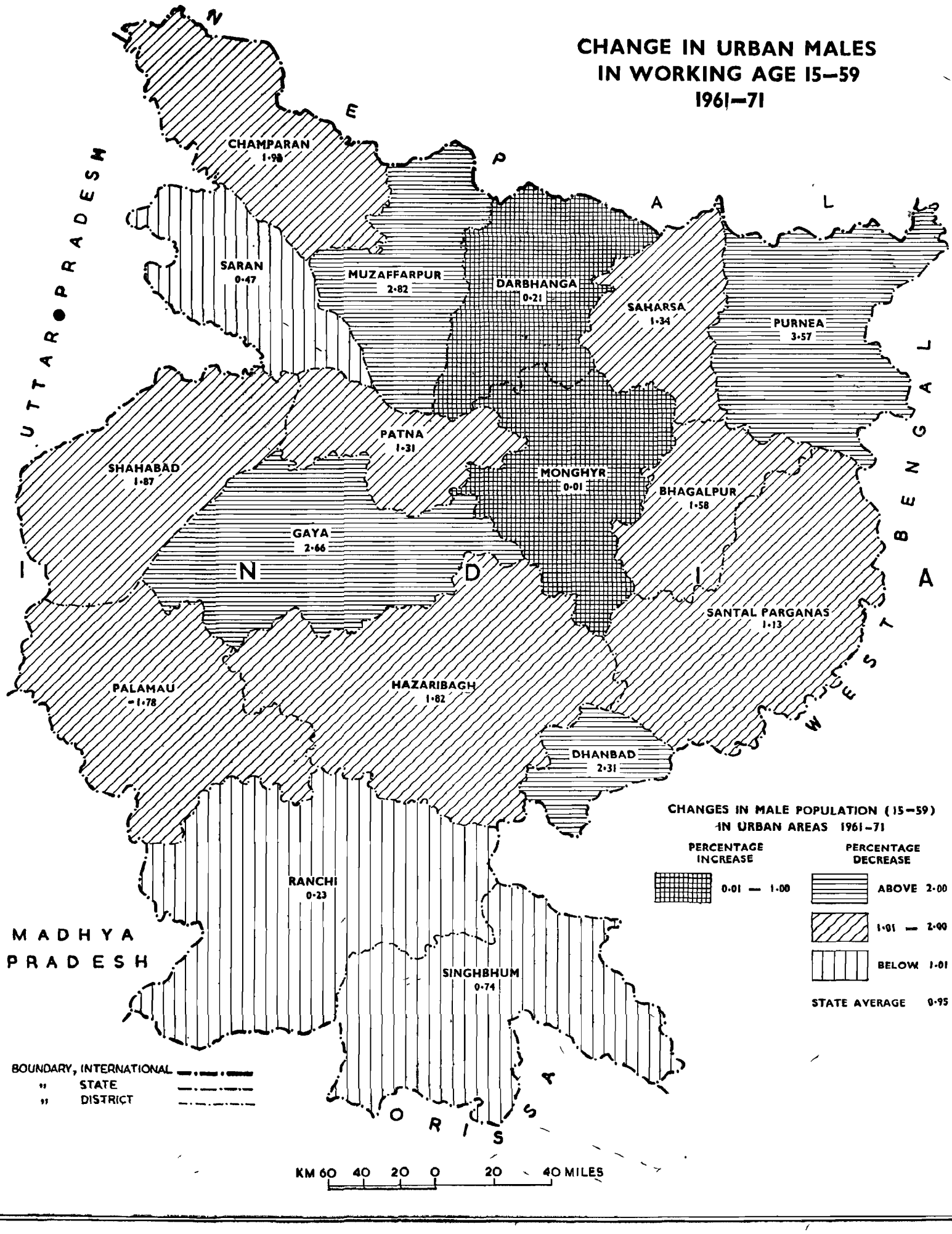
TABLE

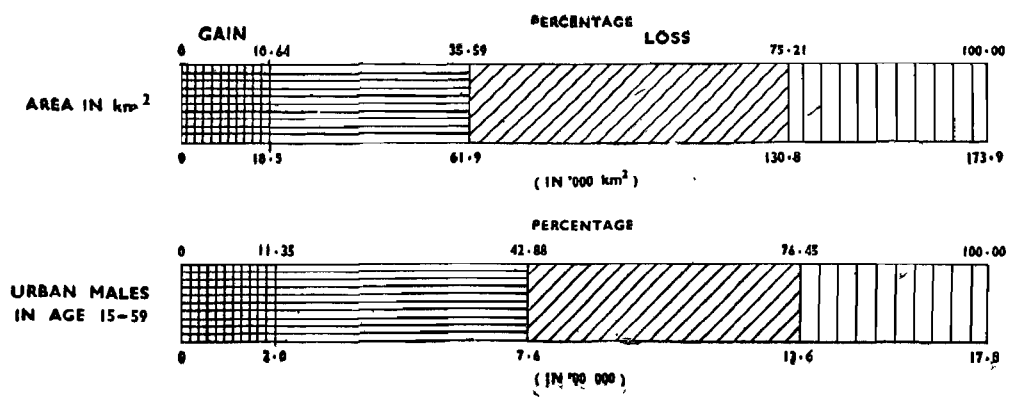
PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF MALE POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15—59 IN URBAN AREAS, 1961—71

Rank	State/District	Percentage variation of male population in age group 15—59 in urban areas in 1961—71
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**−0.95**
1	Darbhanga	0.21
2	Monghyr	0.01
3	Ranchi	−0.23
4	Saran	−0.47
5	Singhbhum	−0.74
6	Santal Parganas	−1.13
7	Patna	−1.31
8	Saharsa	−1.34
9	Bhagalpur	−1.58
10	Palamau	−1.78
11	Hazaribagh	−1.82
12	Shahabad	−1.87
13	Champaran	−1.93
14	Dhanbad	−2.31
15	Gaya	−2.66
16	Muzaffarpur	−2.82
17	Purnea	−3.57

MAP NO. 28

CHANGE IN URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59 1961–71





MAP NO. 29

RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59, 1971

This map shows the percentage of male population in working age group 15–59 to the total male population recorded in rural areas in 1971 at district level and shown Into four categories as given in the legend of the map.

Circles have been drawn within each district proportionate to its total male population in rural areas. The proportion of male population in the working age group 15–59 is represented by shaded sector of each circle. Figures outside the circles represent the total male population in rural areas of the district.

Bihar has a population of 25,728,987 males in rural areas of the State. Of them, 12,907,210 males comprising 50.17 per cent of the male population belong to the working age group 15—59. 8 districts have recorded higher proportion of rural male population in working age group 15–59 than the State average. Dhanbad is again at the top with 56.74 per cent of its rural male population in the working age group 15–59, followed by Singhbhum (52.80 per cent), Champaran (52.67 per cent) and Santal Parganas (52.31 per cent).

Among the districts with percentages below the State average Saran is at the bottom with 46.32 per cent.

The bar diagrams below the map show the area and the rural males in age group 15—59 falling in various ranges depicted in the map.

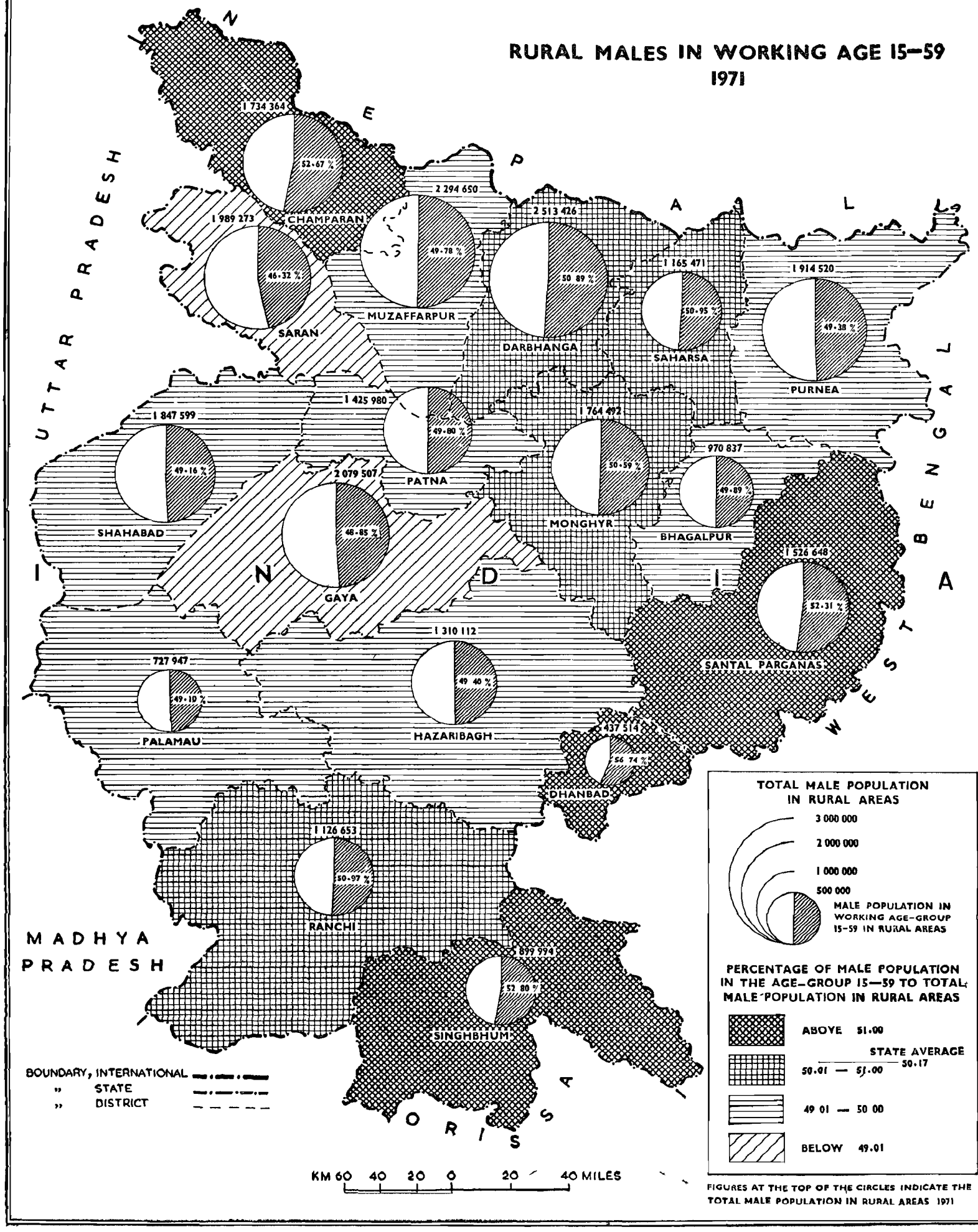
TABLE

PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE GROUP 15—59 TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1971

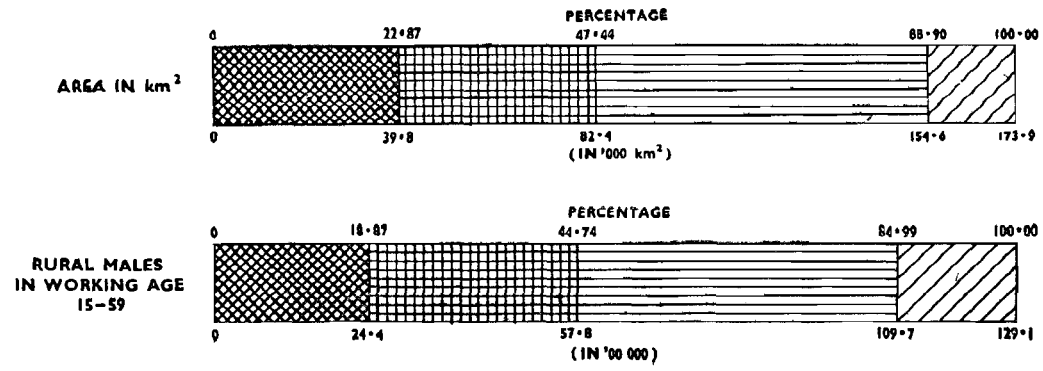
Rank	State/District			Percentage
1	2			3
	BIHAR STATE	...	...	**50.17**
1	Dhanbad	...	...	56.74
2	Singhbhum	...	...	52.80
3	Champaran	...	...	52.67
4	Santal Parganas	...	...	52.31
5	Ranchi	...	...	50.97
6	Saharsa	...	...	50.95
7	Darbhanga	...	...	50.89
8	Monghyr	...	...	50.59
9	Bhagalpur	...	...	49.89
10	Patna	...	...	49 80
11	Muzaffarpur	...	...	49.78
12	Hazaribagh	...	...	49.40
13	Purnea	...	...	49.38
14	Shahabad	...	...	49.16
15	Palamau	...	...	49.10
16	Gaya	...	...	48.85
17	Saran	...	...	46.32

MAP NO. 29

RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59
1971



FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS 1971



MAP NO. 30

CHANGE IN RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15—59, 1961—71

This map shows the changes in the proportion of male population in working age group 15—59 in rural areas during 1961—71. The districts have then been shaded by five different grades of hatching, two showing percentage increase and three percentage decrease as shown in the legend of the map.

In 1971, out of 25,728,987 males in rural areas 12,907,210 males have been returned in the age group 15—59 whereas in 1961 out of 21,140,292 males in rural areas 10,731,037 males were in the age group 15—59 in rural areas, thus there is a decrease of 0.60 points in the proportion of male population in age group 15—59 in rural areas during 1961—71. As in the case of male population in the age group 15—59 in all areas, the male population in the age group 15—59 in rural areas also gained its proportion in five districts of Darbhanga, Saharsa, Saran, Muzaffarpur and Monghyr. Their ranking was the same except Muzaffarpur and Monghyr interchanged their places. It is noteworthy that the district of Darbhanga maintained its top position in all areas as well as in rural and urban areas separately.

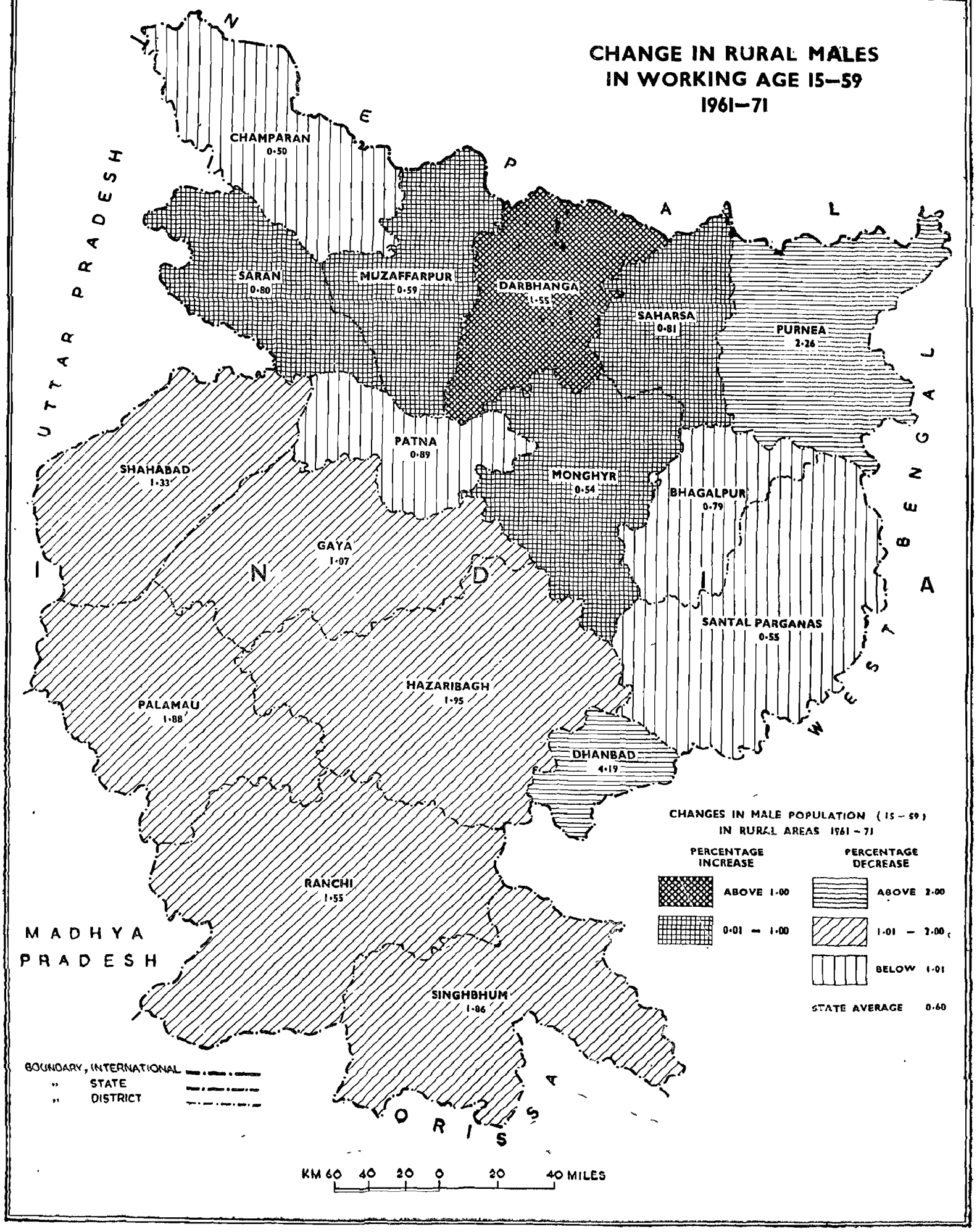
The bar diagrams below the map depict the area and the urban male population 1971 in age group 15—59 falling in various ranges shown in the map.

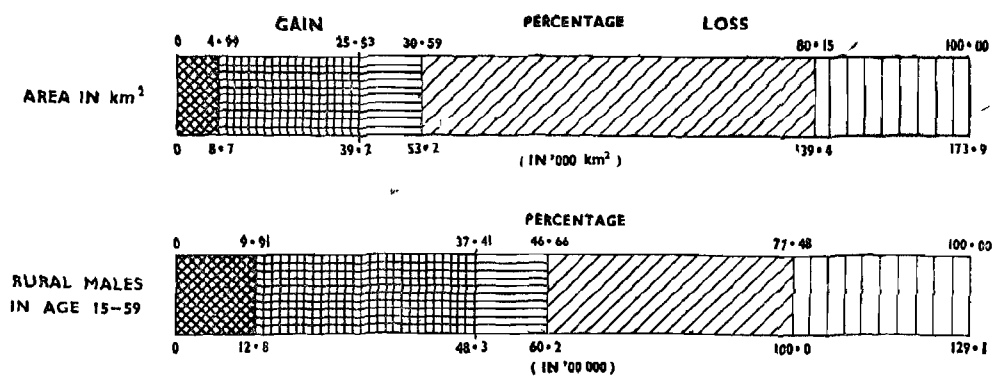
TABLE

PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF MALE POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15—59 IN RURAL AREAS, 1961—71

Rank	State/District	Percentage veriation of male population in age group 15—59 in rural areas, 1961—71
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**—0.60**
1	Darbhanga	1.55
2	Saharsa	0.81
3	Saran	0.80
4	Muzaffarpur	0.59
5	Monghyr	0.54
6	Champaran	—0.50
7	Santal Parganas	—0.55
8	Bhagalpur	—0.79
9	Patna	—0.89
10	Gaya	—1.07
11	Shahabad	—1.33
12	Ranchi	—1.55
13	Singhbhum	—1.86
14	Palamau	—1.88
15	Hazaribagh	—1.95
16	Purnea	—2.26
17	Dhanbad	—4.19

MAP NO. 30


CHANGE IN RURAL MALES
IN WORKING AGE 15–59
1961–71
N
CHAMPARAN
0·50
SARAN
0·80
MUZAFFARPUR
0·59
DARBHANGA
1·55
SAHARSA
0·81
PURNEA
2·26
PATNA
0·89
SHAHABAD
1·33
MONGHYR
0·54
BHAGALPUR
0·79
GAYA
1·07
SANTAL PARGANAS
0·55
HAZARIBAGH
1·95
PALAMAU
1·88
DHANBAD
4·19
RANCHI
1·55
SINGHBHUM
1·86
UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
ORISSA
CHANGES IN MALE POPULATION (15 – 59)
IN RURAL AREAS 1961 – 71
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
ABOVE 1·00
0·01 – 1·00
PERCENTAGE DECREASE
ABOVE 2·00
1·01 – 2·00
BELOW 1·01
STATE AVERAGE 0·60
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES


GAIN
PERCENTAGE
LOSS
AREA IN km²
0
4·99
25·53
30·59
80·15
100·00
0
8·7
39·2
53·2
139·4
173·9
(IN '000 km²)
PERCENTAGE
RURAL MALES
IN AGE 15–59
0
9·91
37·41
46·66
77·48
100·00
0
12·8
48·3
60·2
100·0
129·1
(IN '00 000)

MAP NO. 31

URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15—59, 1971

This map shows the percentage of female population in working age group 15—59 to the total female population recorded in urban areas in 1971 at district level. Four grades of hatching have been shown from high to low as per legend of the map.

Circles have been drawn within each district proportionate to its total female population in urban areas. The proportion of female population in the working age group 15—59 is further shown by shaded sector of each circle. Figures outside the circles represent the total female population in urban areas of the district.

Bihar has a total population of 2,516,009 females in urban areas of the State. Of them, 1,312,822 females comprising 52.18 per cent of the female population belong to the working age group 15—59. 7 districts have recorded higher proportion of urban female population in the working age group 15—59 than the State average. Among them Dhanbad is at the top with 53.89 per cent. Singhbhum is next to Dhanbad in the same range with 53.51 per cent. Among the districts with lower proportion of urban female population in working age group 15—59 than the State average, Hazaribagh is placed at the bottom with 50.64 per cent.

The bar diagrams below the map show the area and the urban females in age group 15—59 falling in various ranges depicted in the map.

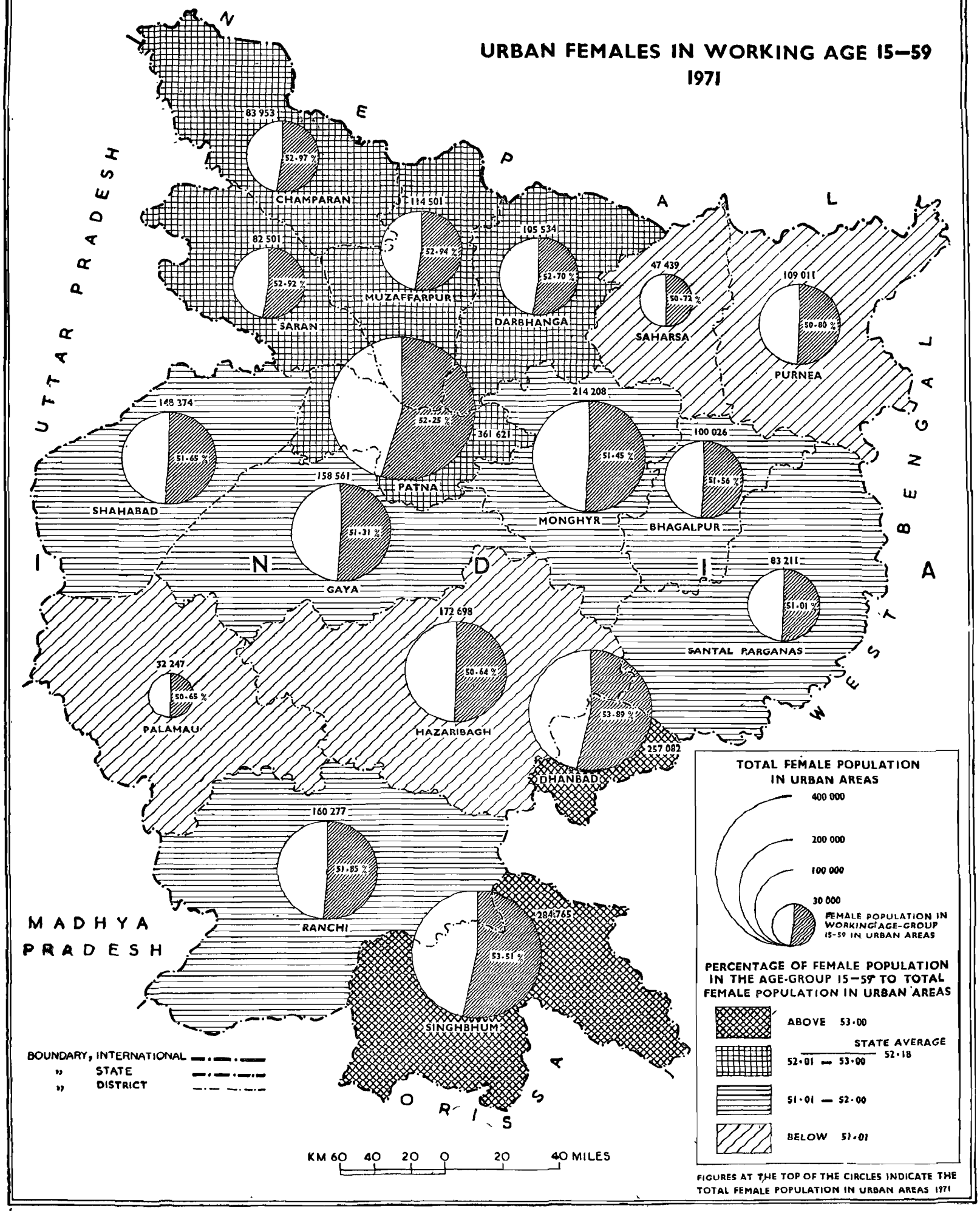
TABLE

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN THE WORKING AGE GROUP 15—59 TO THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS, 1971

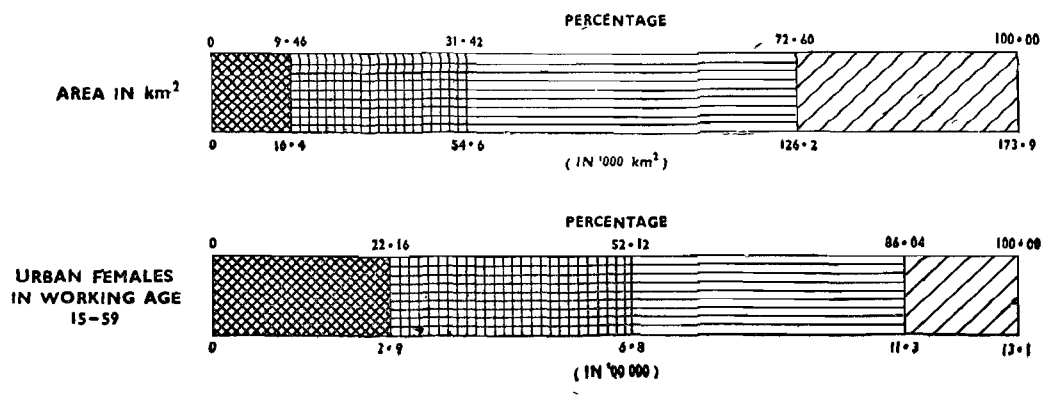
Rank	State/District	Percentage
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**52.18**
1	Dhanbad	53.89
2	Singhbhum	53.51
3	Champaran	52.97
4	Muzaffarpur	52.94
5	Saran	52.92
6	Darbhanga	52.70
7	Patna	52.25
8	Ranchi	51.85
9	Shahabad	51.65
10	Bhagalpur	51.56
11	Monghyr	51.45
12	Gaya	51.31
13	Santal Parganas	51.01
14	Purnea	50.80
15	Saharsa	50.72
16	Palamau	50.65
17	Hazaribagh	50.64

MAP NO. 31

URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59
1971



FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS 1971



MAP NO. 32

CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15—59, 1961—71

This map shows the changes in the proportion of female population in working age group 15—59 in urban areas during 1961—71. The districts have been shaded by three different grades of hatching, one showing percentage increase and two showing percentage decreage as per the legend.

In 1971, out of 2,516,009 females in urban areas, 1,312,822 females have been returned in the age group 15—59 while in 1961, out of 1,752,763 females in urban areas 921,178 were in the age group 15—59. There is overall decrease of 0.38 points in the proportion of female population in age group 15—59 in urban areas during 1961—71 in the State. Out of 17 districts, the proportion of female population in age group 15—59, in urban areas marginally increased in only four districts viz., Saharsa, Ranchi, Singhbhum and Darbhanga. Among the districts which lost the proportion of female population in age group 15—59 in urban areas, Hazaribagh (1.81 per cent) was at the top and closely followed by Gaya (1.52 per cent), Palamau (1.49 per cent) and Champaran (1.14 per cent).

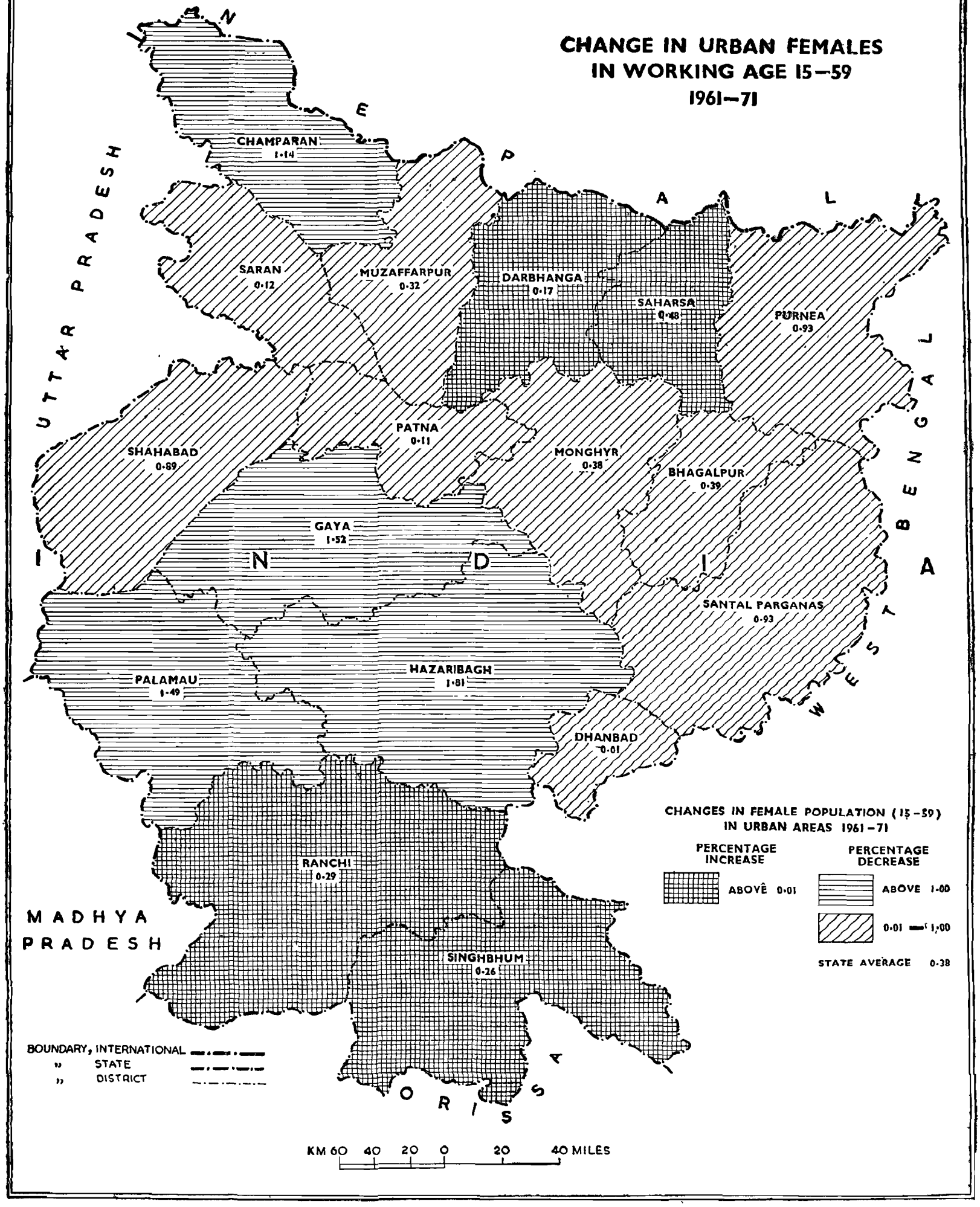
The bar diagrams below the map show the area and the urban female population 1971 in age group 15—59 falling in various ranges depicted in the map.

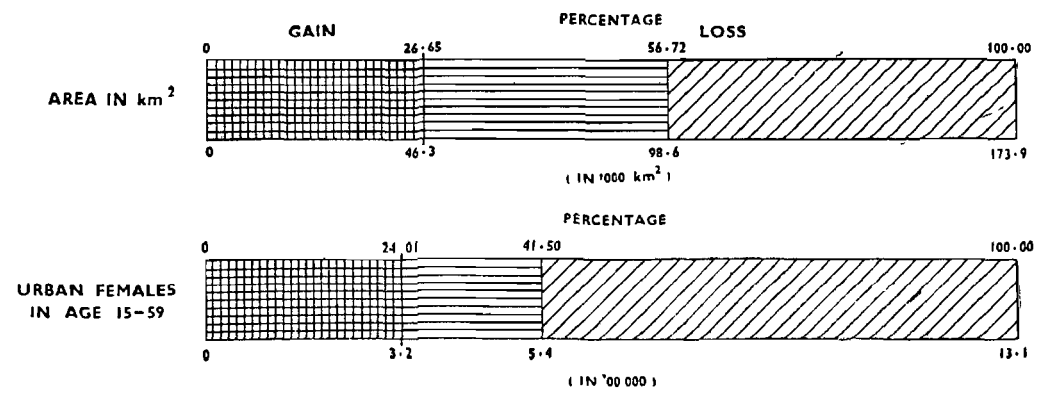
TABLE

PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15—59 IN URBAN AREAS, 1961—71

Rank	State/District	Percentage variation of female population in age group 15—59 in urban areas in 1961—71
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**−0.38**
1	Saharsa	0.48
2	Ranchi	0.29
3	Singhbhum	0.26
4	Darbhanga	0.17
5	Dhanbad	−0.01
6	Patna	−0.11
7	Saran	−0.12
8	Muzaffarpur	−0.32
9	Monghyr	−0.38
10	Bhagalpur	−0.39
11	Shahabad	−0.89
12	Purnea	−0.93
13	Santal Parganas	−0.93
14	Champaran	−1.14
15	Palamau	−1.49
16	Gaya	−1.52
17	Hazaribagh	−1.81

MAP NO. 32


CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES
IN WORKING AGE 15–59
1961–71
N
CHAMPARAN
1·14
SARAN
0·12
MUZAFFARPUR
0·32
DARBHANGA
0·17
SAHARSA
0·48
PURNEA
0·93
PATNA
0·11
SHAHABAD
0·89
MONGHYR
0·38
BHAGALPUR
0·39
GAYA
1·52
SANTAL PARGANAS
0·93
PALAMAU
1·49
HAZARIBAGH
1·81
DHANBAD
0·01
RANCHI
0·29
SINGHBHUM
0·26
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
ORISSA
MADHYA PRADESH
CHANGES IN FEMALE POPULATION (15–59)
IN URBAN AREAS 1961–71
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
ABOVE 0·01
PERCENTAGE DECREASE
ABOVE 1·00
0·01 — 1·00
STATE AVERAGE 0·38
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
» STATE
» DISTRICT
KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES


GAIN
PERCENTAGE
LOSS
AREA IN km²
0
26·65
56·72
100·00
0
46·3
98·6
173·9
(IN '000 km²)
PERCENTAGE
URBAN FEMALES
IN AGE 15–59
0
24·01
41·50
100·00
0
3·2
5·4
13·1
(IN '00 000)

MAP NO. 33

RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15—59, 1971

This map shows the percentage of female population in working age group 15—59 to the total female population recorded in rural areas in 1971. All the districts have been divided into four categories, from high to low as per the legend of the map.

Circles have been drawn within each district proportionate to its total female population in rural areas. The proportion of female population in the working age group 15—59 is represented by shaded sector of each circle. Figures outside the circles represent the total female population in rural areas of the district.

Bihar has a total population of 24,990,416 females in rural areas of the State. Of them, 13,032,923 or 52.15 per cent of female population belong to the working age group 15—59. 10 districts have recorded higher proportion of rural female population in working age group 15—59 than the State average. Darbhanga is at the top with 54.08 per cent of its rural female population in the working age group 15—59, and is closely followed by Dhanbad (53.84 per cent) which is at the first place in the urban areas. Among the districts having percentages of rural female population below the State average, Purnea (48.70 per cent) is placed at the bottom. The districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Shahabad, Bhagalpur and Palamau which were placed at serial 3, 4, 9, 10 and 16 respectively in the rank of urban areas, have maintained their position in rural areas also.

The bar diagrams below the map show the area and the rural females in age group 15—59 falling in various ranges depicted in the map.

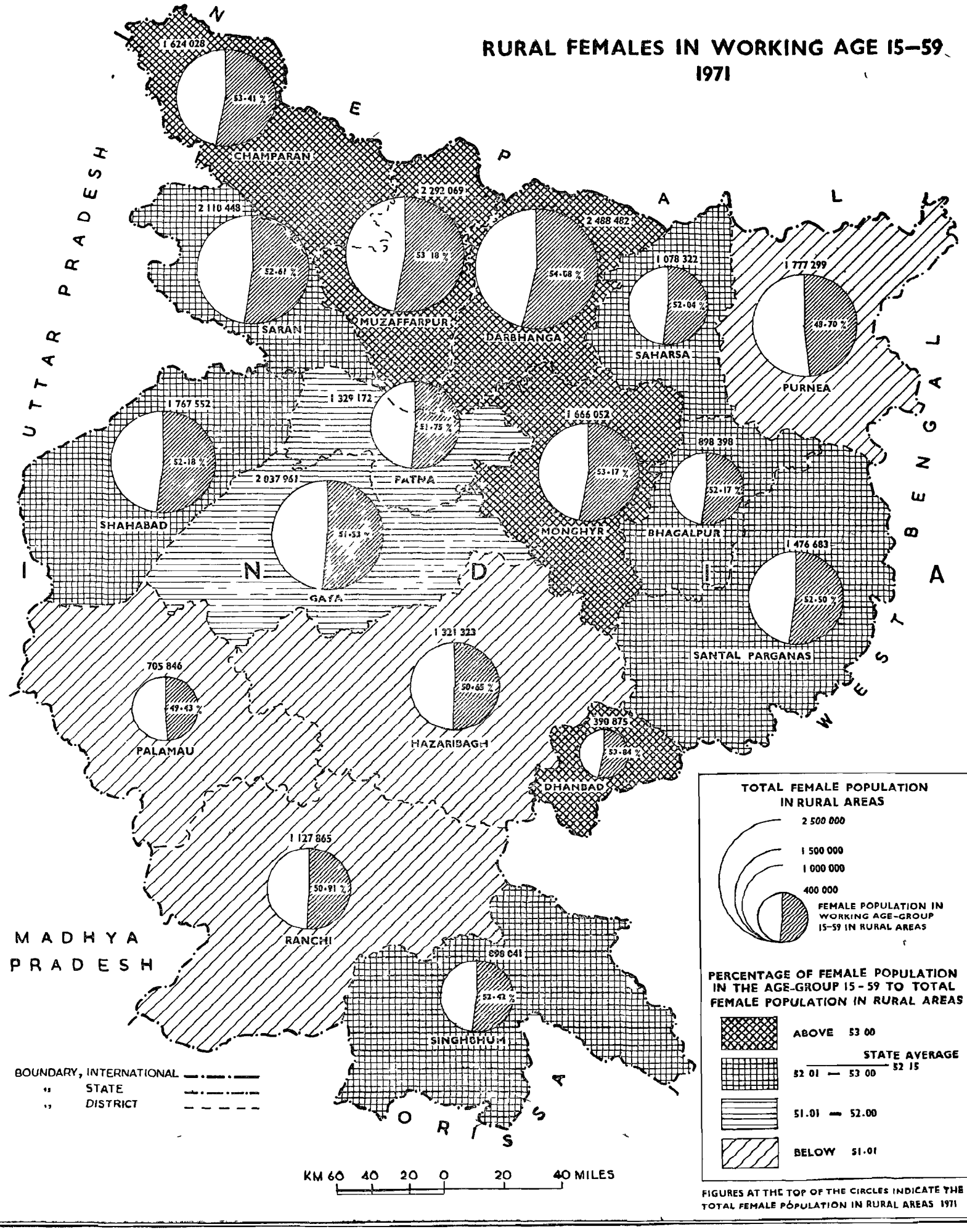
TABLE

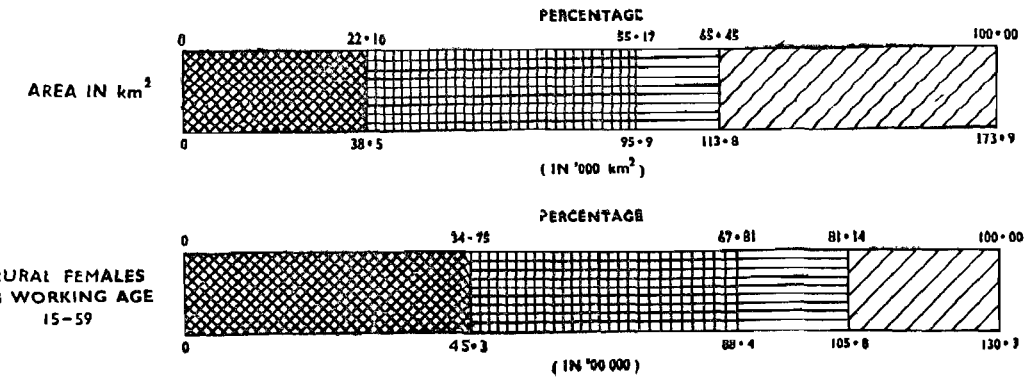
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN THE WORKING AGE GROUP 15—59 IN RURAL AREAS, 1971

Rank	State/District	Percentage
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**52.15**
1	Darbhanga	54.08
2	Dhanbad	53.84
3	Champaran	53.41
4	Muzaffarpur	53.18
5	Monghyr	53.17
6	Saran	52.61
7	Santal Parganas	52.50
8	Singhbhum	52.42
9	Shahabad	52.18
10	Bhagalpur	52.17
11	Saharsa	52.04
12	Patna	51.75
13	Gaya	51.53
14	Ranchi	50.91
15	Hazaribagh	50.65
16	Palamau	49.43
17	Purnea	48.70

MAP NO. 33

RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59
1971





MAP NO. 34

CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15—59, 1961—71

This map shows the changes in the proportion of female population in working age group 15—59 in rural areas during 1961—71. The districts have been shaded by five different grades of hatching, two showing percentage increase and three showing percentage decrease.

In 1971, out of 24,990,416 females in rural areas, 13,032,923 females have been returned in the age group 15 - 59 while in 1961, out of 21,401,398 females in rural areas, 11,276,903 females were in the age group 15—59. Thus there is a decrease of 0.54 points in the proportion of female population in age group 15—59 in rural areas during 1961—71 in the State. Out of 17 districts, the proportion of female population in age group 15—59 in rural areas increased in only four districts of Saharsa, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Monghyr as in case of all areas. Saharsa is again at the top (1.72 per cent), Ranchi and Singhbhum which gained in urban areas lost in the rural areas, however Darbhanga maintained its position. Among the districts which lost the proportion of female population in age group 15—59 in rural areas, Singhbhum (2.41 per cent) was at the top followed by Palamau (2.09 per cent). It is noteworthy that the district of Saharsa maintained its top position in all areas as well as in rural and urban areas.

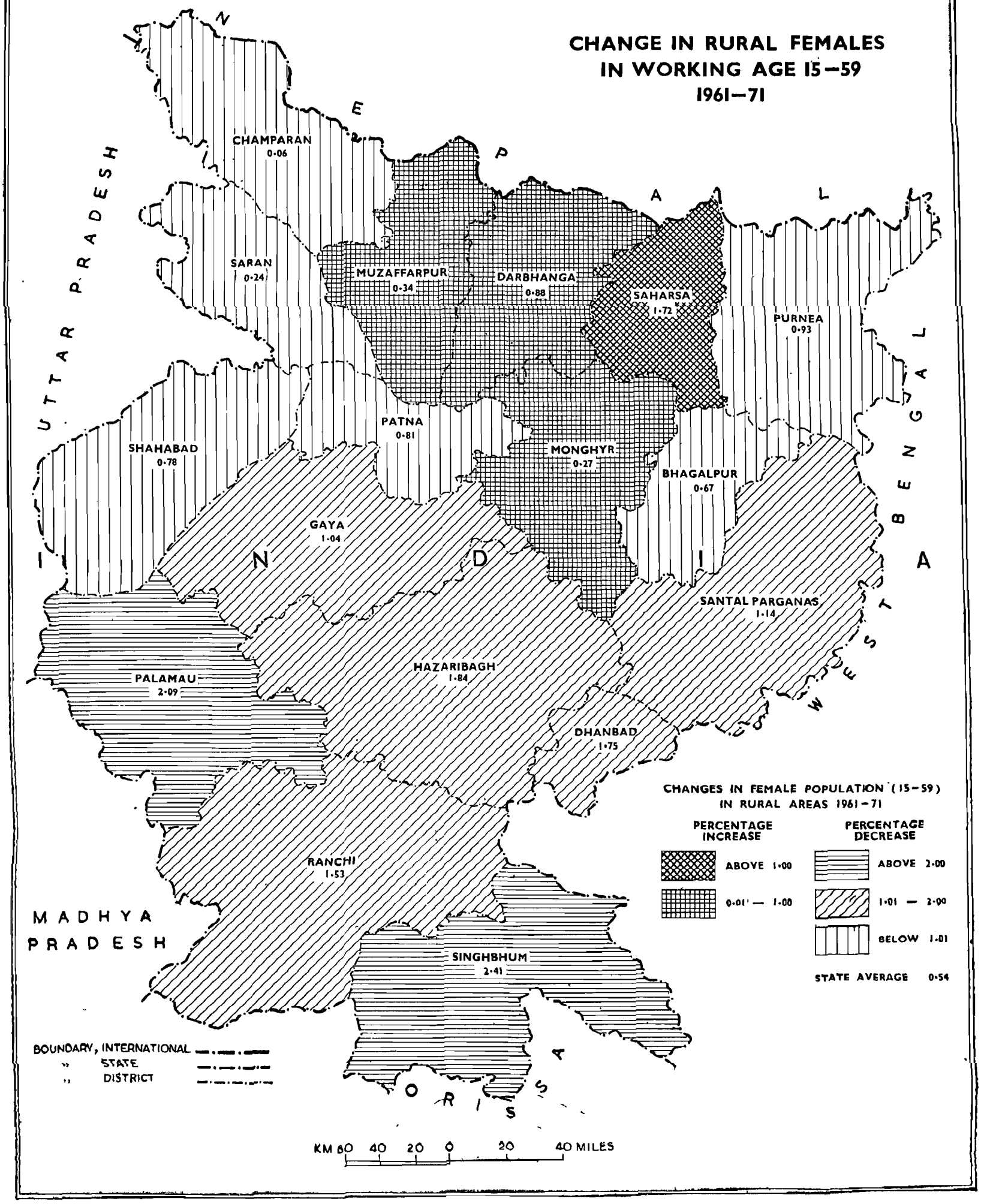
The bar diagrams below the map show the area and the rural female population 1971 in age group 15—59 falling in various ranges depicted in the map.

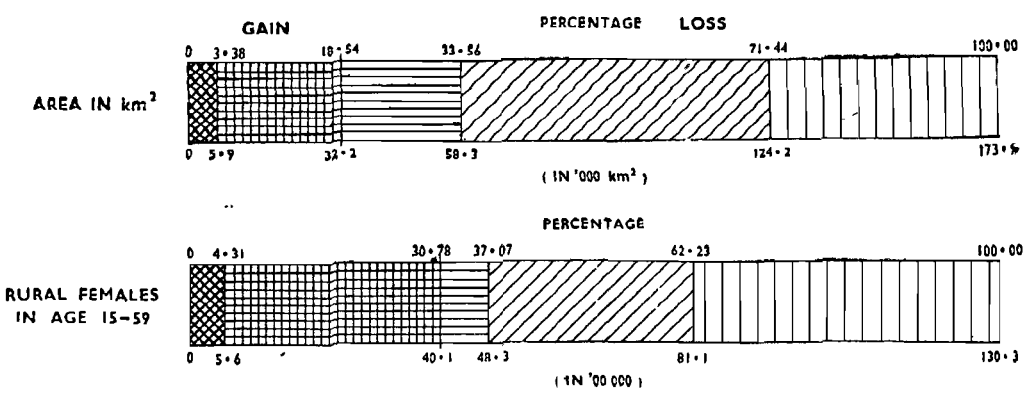
TABLE

PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15—59 IN RURAL AREAS, 1961—71

Rank	State/District	Percentage variation of female population in age group 15—59 in rural areas in 1961—71
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**—0.54**
1	Saharsa	1.72
2	Darbhanga	0.88
3	Muzaffarpur	0.34
4	Monghyr	0.27
5	Champaran	—0.06
6	Saran	—0.24
7	Bhagalpur	—0.67
8	Shahabad	—0.78
9	Patna	—0.81
10	Purnea	—0.93
11	Gaya	—1.04
12	Santal Parganas	—1.14
13	Ranchi	—1.53
14	Dhanbad	—1.75
15	Hazaribagh	—1.84
16	Palamau	—2.09
17	Singhbhum	—2.41

MAP NO. 34


CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES
IN WORKING AGE 15–59
1961–71
NEPAL
UTTAR PRADESH
CHAMPARAN
0·06
SARAN
0·24
MUZAFFARPUR
0·34
DARBHANGA
0·88
SAHARSA
1·72
PURNEA
0·93
WEST BENGAL
PATNA
0·81
SHAHABAD
0·78
MONGHYR
0·27
BHAGALPUR
0·67
GAYA
1·04
INDIA
SANTAL PARGANAS
1·14
PALAMAU
2·09
HAZARIBAGH
1·84
DHANBAD
1·75
RANCHI
1·53
MADHYA PRADESH
SINGHBHUM
2·41
ORISSA
CHANGES IN FEMALE POPULATION (15–59)
IN RURAL AREAS 1961–71
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
ABOVE 1·00
0·01 — 1·00
PERCENTAGE DECREASE
ABOVE 2·00
1·01 — 2·00
BELOW 1·01
STATE AVERAGE 0·54
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES


GAIN
PERCENTAGE
LOSS
AREA IN km²
0
3·38
18·54
33·86
71·44
100·00
0
5·9
32·2
58·3
124·2
173·9
(IN '000 km²)
PERCENTAGE
RURAL FEMALES
IN AGE 15–59
0
4·31
30·78
37·07
62·23
100·00
0
5·6
40·1
48·3
81·1
130·3
(IN '00 000)

MAP NO. 35

URBAN POPULATION, 1971

The percentage of urban population to total population have been worked out for each C.D. Block and grouped into six ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

The C.D. Blocks which do not contain any urban population have not been shaded at all.

Out of the total population of 56,353,369 in Bihar in 1971, 5,633,966 persons lived in urban areas. In other words 10.00 per cent of the total population lived in cities and towns. Out of 587 C.D. Blocks in Bihar, only 149 C.D. Blocks contain cities or towns and the remaining 438 have no urban population at all.

The percentage of urban population is above 50.00 per cent in 18 C.D. Blocks. The high percentage of urban population in these C.D. Blocks is due to the fact that they contain either cities or class II towns. Of these 18 C.D. Blocks, Jharia-*cum*-Jorapokhar-*cum*-Sindri in Dhanbad district and Golmuri-*cum*-Jugsalai in Singhbhum district have exceptionally high proportion of urban population. Their percentages are 95.03 and 90.10 respectively. These two C.D. Blocks are closely followed by Patna rural (89.66), Dhanbad-*cum*-Kenduadih-*cum*-Jagta (86.85) and Bermo (81.66) C.D. Blocks.

13 C.D. Blocks fall in the range 35.01—50.00 while 21 are in the range 25.01—35.00. There are 36 C.D. Blocks in the range 15.01—25.00 and 59 in the range 5.01—15.00. The State average falls in this range.

Nabinagar C.D. Block (4.66 per cent) in Gaya district and Chakia C.D. Block (3.19 per cent) in Champaran district, have the lowest percentages of urban population and fall in the range below 5.01.

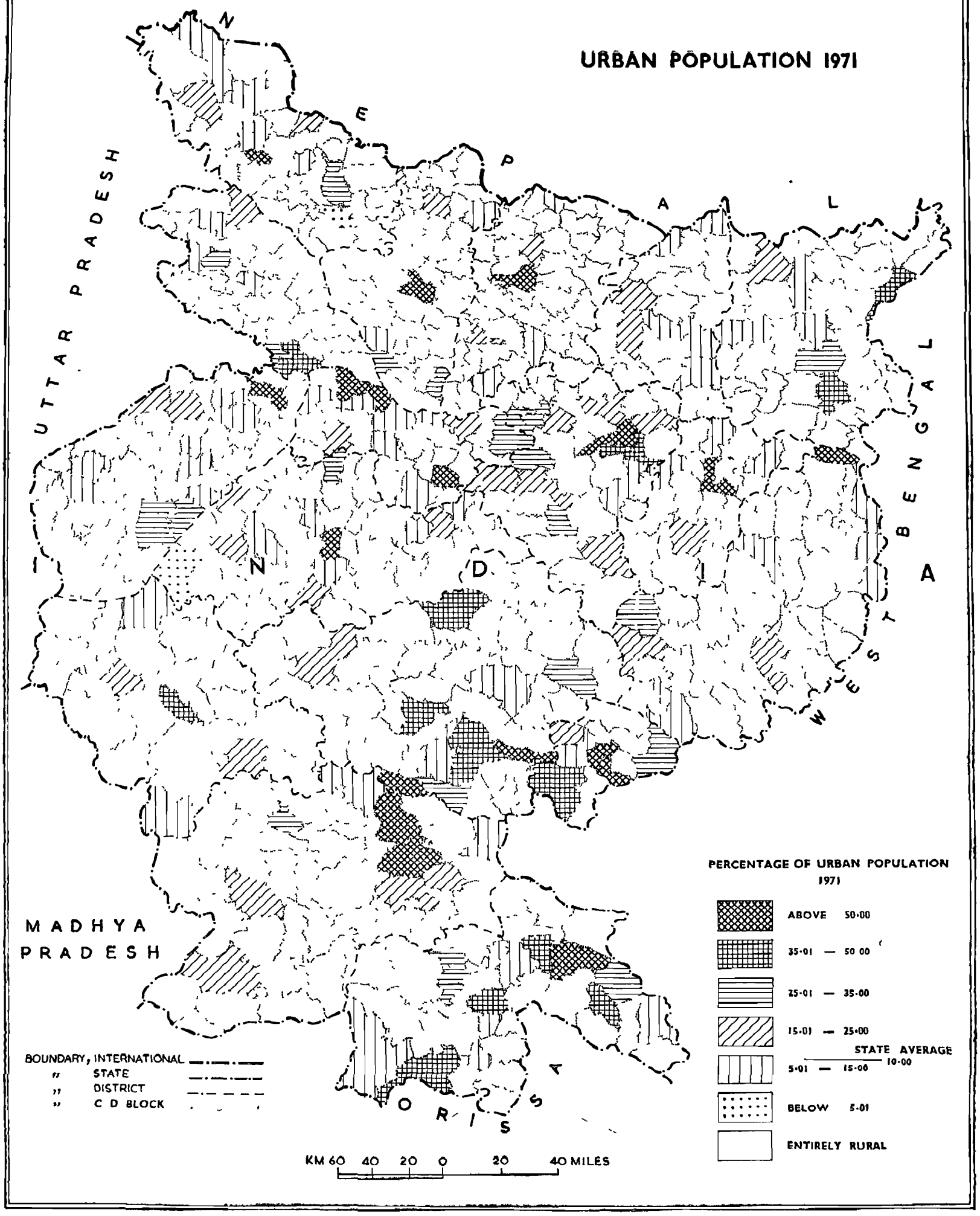
At the bottom of the map two bars are drawn. The first bar shows the number of C.D. Blocks and second bar indicates the urban population, falling in various ranges shown in the map. The table below gives the distribution of C.D. Blocks in different ranges.

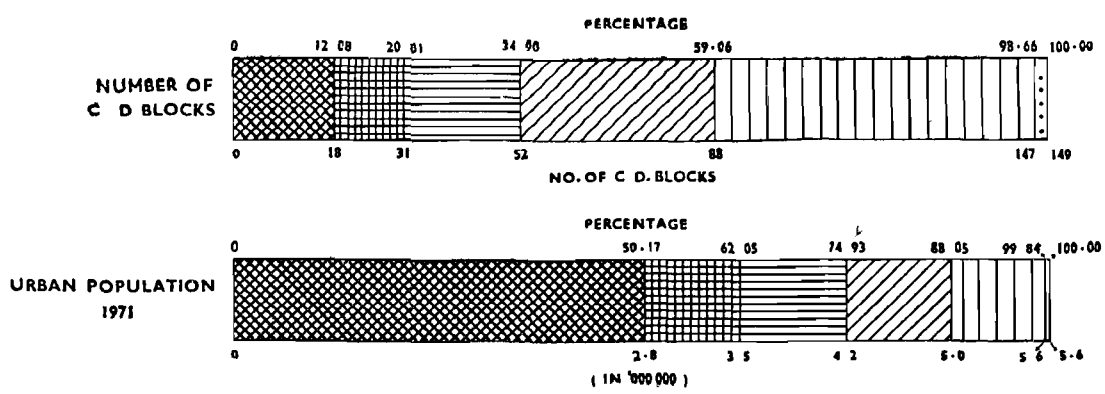
TABLE

NUMBER OF C. D. BLOCKS FALLING IN DIFFERENT RANGES OF URBAN POPULATION

Sl. no.	State/District	Above 50.00	35.01— 50.00	25.01— 35.00	15.01— 25.00	5.01— 15.00	Below 5.01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BIHAR STATE	**18**	**13**	**21**	**36**	**59**	**2**
1	Patna	3	...	1	2	6	...
2	Gaya	1	...	1	4	5	1
3	Shahabad	1	...	2	2	7	...
4	Saran	...	1	2	1	3	...
5	Champaran	1	...	1	2	4	1
6	Muzaffarpur	1	...	2	2	2	...
7	Darbhanga	1	...	...	2	3	...
8	Monghyr	1	1	4	7	1	...
9	Bhagalpur	1	...	...	1	3	...
10	Saharsa	...	...	...	2	5	...
11	Purnea	...	2	1	1	3	...
12	Santal Parganas	1	...	1	2	5	...
13	Palamau	...	1	...	2	2	...
14	Hazaribagh	2	3	2	1	2	...
15	Ranchi	2	...	1	4	2	...
16	Dhanbad	2	1	1	1	1	...
17	Singhbhum	1	4	2	...	5	...

MAP NO. 35


URBAN POPULATION 1971
UTTAR PRADESH
NEPAL
WEST BENGAL
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" C D BLOCK
KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION 1971
ABOVE 50·00
35·01 — 50·00
25·01 — 35·00
15·01 — 25·00
STATE AVERAGE 10·00
5·01 — 15·00
BELOW 5·01
ENTIRELY RURAL


PERCENTAGE
0 12·08 20·81 34·06 59·06 98·66 100·00
NUMBER OF C D BLOCKS
0 18 31 52 88 147 149
NO. OF C D. BLOCKS
PERCENTAGE
0 50·17 62·05 74·93 88·05 99·84 100·00
URBAN POPULATION 1971
0 2·8 3·5 4·2 5·0 5·6 5·6
(IN '000,000)

MAP NO. 36

CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION, 1961—71

The percentage variations of urban population during 1961—71 have been worked out for the C.D. Blocks having urban population and grouped into six categories, four for gain and two for loss as shown in the legend of the map. C.D. Blocks having no urban population are not shaded at all.

Out of 149 C.D. Blocks having cities or towns as many as 23 had no towns in 1961. In the remaining 126 C.D. Blocks the proportion of urban population increased in 120 while decreased in 6 C.D. Blocks.

8 C.D. Blocks have witnessed and increase in their urban population by more than 75.00 per cent. 5 C.D. Blocks of this range fall in Chotanagpur Plateau, 2 in North Bihar Plain and 1 in South Bihar Plain.

Of the 7 C.D. Blocks in the range between 50.00 and 75.00 per cent, 4 belong to North Bihar Plain, 2 to Chotanagpur Plateau, and 1 to South Bihar Plain.

C.D. Blocks numburing 54 have recorded an increase in their urban population between 25.01 and 50.00 per cent. Barring Bhagalpur district, which does not have any C.D. Block in this range, the number of C.D. Blocks vary from 1 to 7 among the districts.

An increase in the urban population between 0.01 and 25.00 per cent has occured in 51 C.D. Blocks. The number of C.D. Blocks in this range vary from 1 to 5 among the districts except Saharsa which does not have any C.D. Block in this range.

There are six C.D. Blocks in the State in which the proportion of urban population decreased during 1961—71.

Characteristically 5 C.D. Blocks have recorded a decrease in their urban population between 1.01 and 25.00 per cent. 2 of them fall in Monghyr district, and 1 each in Champaran, Darbhanga and Dhanbad.

The only C.D. Block which lost urban population over 25.00 per cent falls in Champaran district.

The number of C.D. Blocks and proportion of urban population falling under different ranges have been depicted by two bar diagrams drawn below the map.

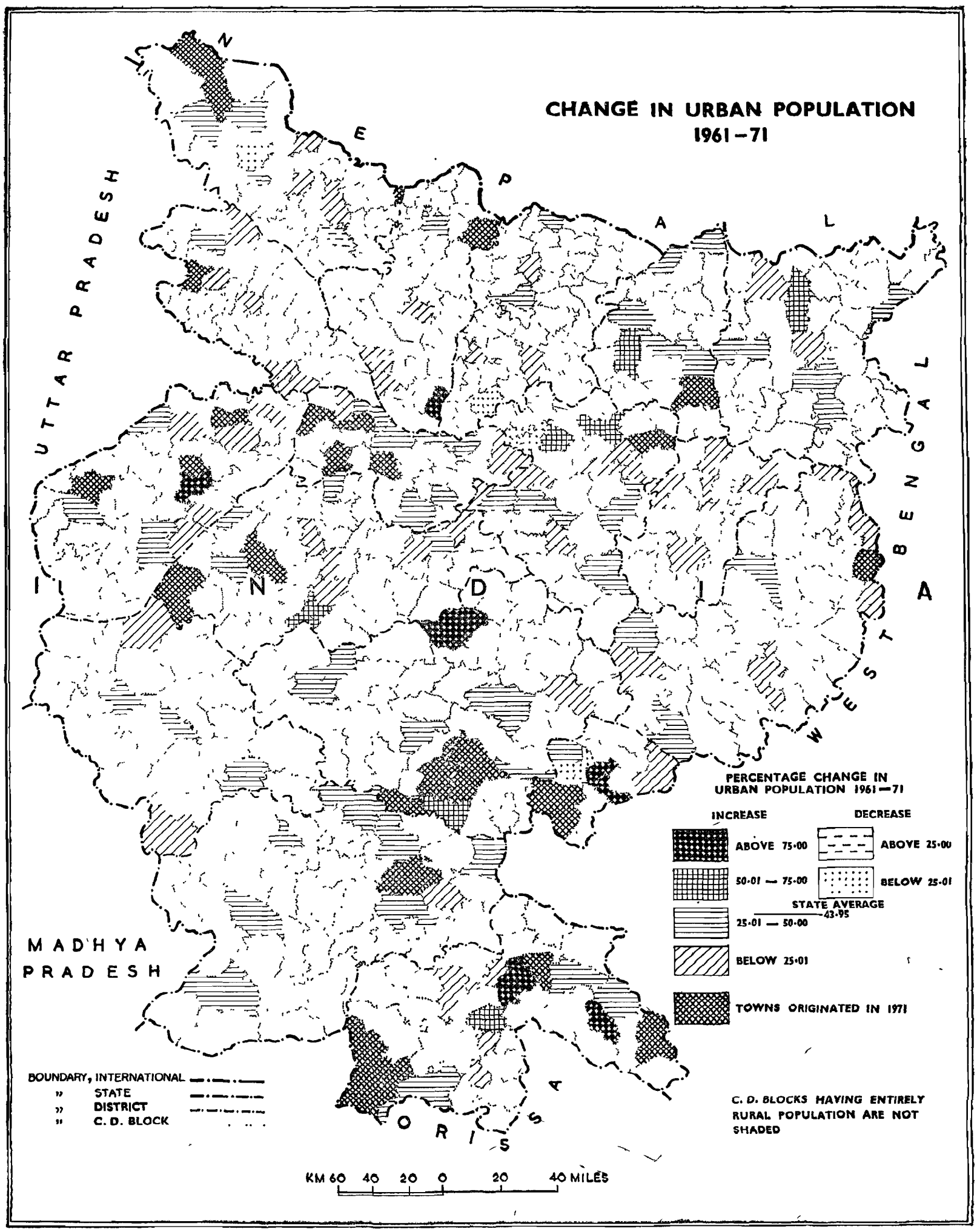
The distribution of C.D. Blocks falling under different ranges has been presented in the table below.

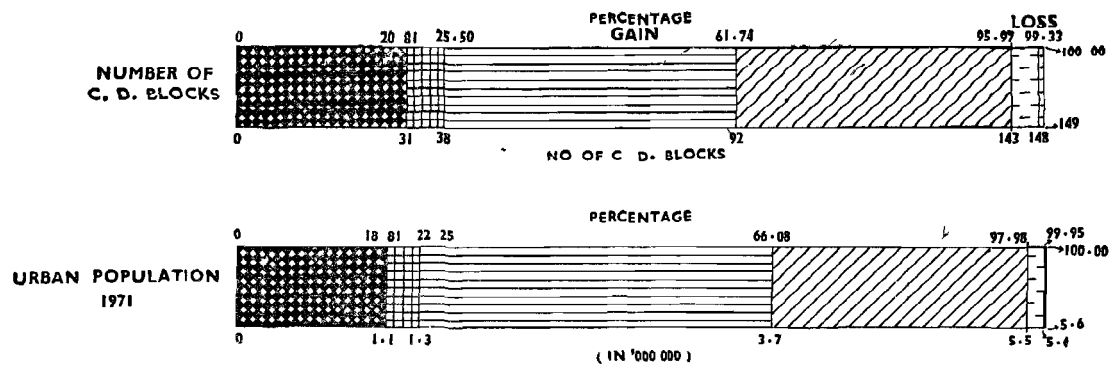
TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF C. D. BLOCKS IN DIFFERENT RANGES

				INCREASE				DECREASE	
Sl. no.	State/District			No. of C. D. Blocks with no towns in 1961	Above 75.00	50.01— 75.00	25.01— 50.00	0.01— 25.00	0.01— 25.00	Above 25.00
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	BIHAR STATE	...	...	**23**	**8**	**7**	**54**	**51**	**5**	**1**
1	Patna	...	...	4	...	...	6	2	...	...
2	Gaya	...	...	2	...	1	4	5	...	...
3	Shahabad	...	...	3	1	...	3	5	...	...
4	Saran	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...
5	Champaran	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	1	1
6	Muzaffarpur	...	...	1	2	...	1	3	...	...
7	Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...
8	Monghyr	...	...	1	...	2	4	5	2	...
9	Bhagalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	..	...
10	Saharsa	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...
11	Purnea	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...
12	Santal Parganas	...	...	1	...	...	3	5	...	...
13	Palamau	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
14	Hazaribagh	...	...	3	1	1	4	1	...	...
15	Ranchi	...	...	1	...	...	7	1	...	...
16	Dhanbad	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	...
17	Singhbhum	...	..	3	2	1	3	3	...	...

MAP NO. 36


CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION
1961–71
UTTAR PRADESH
NEPAL
BENGAL
WEST
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1961—71
INCREASE
DECREASE
ABOVE 75·00
50·01 — 75·00
25·01 — 50·00
BELOW 25·01
ABOVE 25·00
BELOW 25·01
STATE AVERAGE 43·95
TOWNS ORIGINATED IN 1971
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" C. D. BLOCK
C. D. BLOCKS HAVING ENTIRELY RURAL POPULATION ARE NOT SHADED
KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES


NUMBER OF C. D. BLOCKS
PERCENTAGE GAIN
LOSS
0
20·81
25·50
61·74
95·99
99·33
100·00
149
0
31
38
92
143
148
NO OF C D. BLOCKS
URBAN POPULATION 1971
PERCENTAGE
0
18·81
22·25
66·08
97·98
99·95
100·00
5·6
0
1·1
1·3
3·7
5·5
5·6
(IN '000 000)

MAP NO. 37

RURAL POPULATION, 1971

The percentages of rural population to total population have been shown for each C.D. Block in this map. The proportions have been grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

The population of Bihar State is predominantly rural in character. Out of its total population of 56, 353, 369 in 1971, 50, 719, 403 or 90.00 per cent lived in villages and only 10.00 per cent in towns, whereas in the country as a whole 80.09 per cent of population lived in rural areas and 19.91 per cent in urban areas.

Out of 587 C.D. Blocks in the State, 464 have percentages above 90.00 which is also the State average. 87 C.D. Blocks are in the range 50.01—70.00 per cent. 18 C.D. Blocks belong to the ranges 30.01—50.00 and below 30.01. The proportions of rural population in these 18 C.D. Blocks are low as they contain either class I or class II towns.

Entirely rural population counting 100 per cent is seen in 438 C.D. Blocks. Of the remaining 149 C. D. Blocks, which contain urban population, 6 have rural population below 30 per cent.

Jharia-*cum*-Jorapokhar-*cum*-Sindri C.D. Block in Dhanbad district has exceptionally low percentage (4.97) of rural population. This is because several contiguous mining towns sprung up in this block during 1971. Golmuri-*cum*-Jugsalai C. D. Block (9.90 per cent) in Singhbhum district and Patna rural C.D. Block (10.34 per cent) in Patna district have also very low percentages of rural population as the industrial city Jameshedpur and State capital Patna are located in these C.D. Blocks.

The bar diagrams drawn below the map depict the number of C.D. Blocks and proportion of rural population falling in different ranges shown in the map.

The table below shows the districtwise distribution of C. D. Blocks in different ranges.

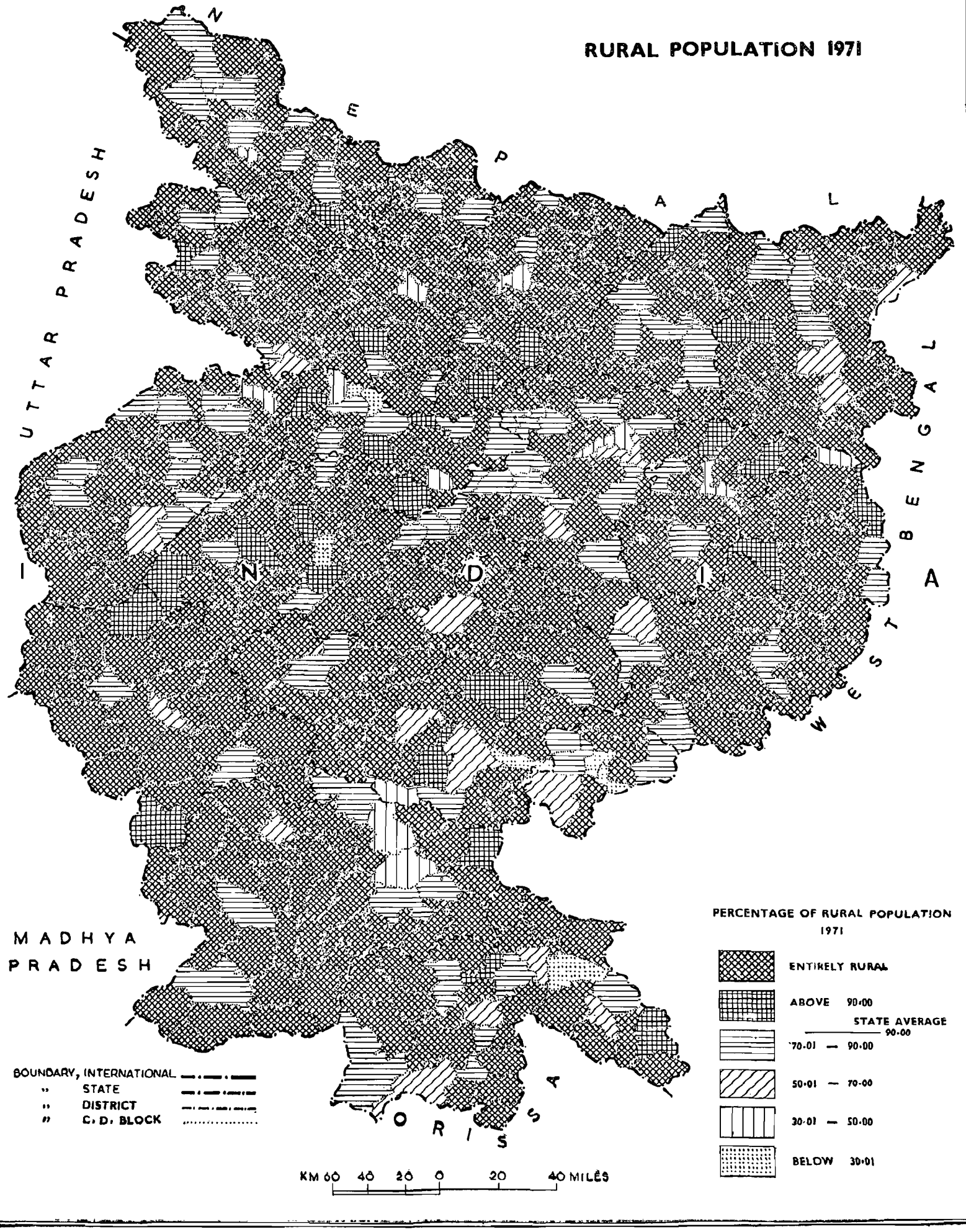
TABLE

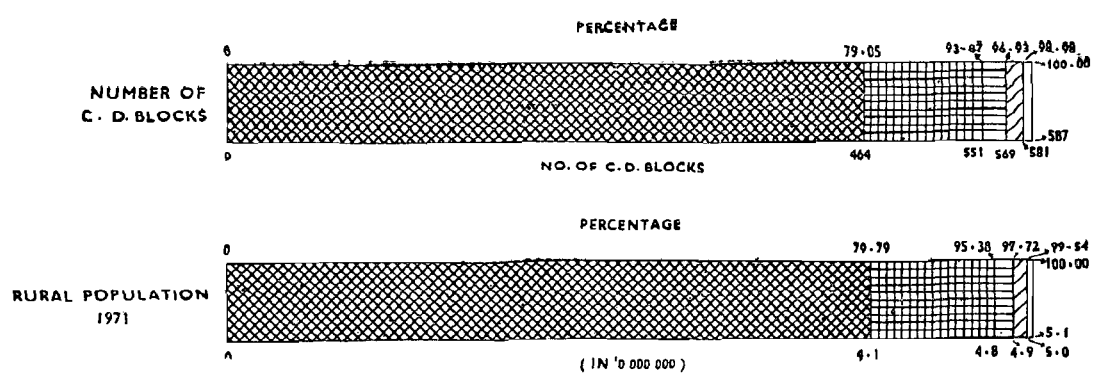
DISTRIBUTION OF C.D. BLOCKS IN DIFFERENT RANGES OF RURAL POPULATION

Sl. no.	State/District	Total no. of C.D. Blocks	Above 90.00	70.01—90.00	50.01—70.00	30.01—50.00	Below 30.01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BIHAR STATE	**587**	**464**	**87**	**18**	**12**	**6**
1	Patna	28	20	5	...	2	1
2	Gaya	46	38	7	...	...	1
3	Shahabad	41	29	10	1	1	...
4	Saran	40	34	5	1	...	...
5	Champaran	36	28	7	...	1	...
6	Muzaffarpur	40	34	5	...	1	...
7	Darbhanga	44	40	3	...	1	...
8	Monghyr	37	23	11	2	1	...
9	Bhagalpur	21	18	2	...	1	...
10	Saharsa	23	17	6	...	...	...
11	Purnea	38	32	3	3	...	...
12	Santal Parganas	41	34	5	1	1	...
13	Palamau	25	22	2	1	...	...
14	Hazaribagh	42	34	3	3	1	1
15	Ranchi	43	35	5	1	2	...
16	Dhanbad	10	4	3	1	...	2
17	Singhbhum	32	22	5	4	...	1

MAP NO. 37

RURAL POPULATION 1971





MAP NO. 38

URBAN CONCENTRATION, 1971

This map shows the concentration of urban population in different regions of the State.

The percentage of urban population to total population for each subdivision has been worked out and plotted in the State map and then isopleths were drawn for 5,10,20,30 and 40 per cent of urban population. The intervening spaces between two isopleths have been shown by different grades of hatching. The locations of towns have been shown by spheres proportional in size to the class of town.

The map depicts zones of high urban concentration in north-western Patna, central portion of Dhanbad and south-eastern region of Singhbhum. There is a long belt of moderately high urban concentration passing through the districts of Patna, Saran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Sahtal Parganas. This belt has formed because of the concentration of towns along the river Ganga. There are several nuclei of urban concentrations in Chotanagpur Plateau which develops two regions of moderately high urban concentration. The first lies in the district of Dhanbad and extends to south-western Santal Parganas, south-eastern Hazaribagh and north-eastern Ranchi. The other region lies in the south-eastern part of Singhbhum. There are two small isolated regions also lying in the districts of Shahabad and Gaya. The regions of low urban concentration lie in south-western, northern and mid-eastern parts of the State.

The bars drawn below the map show the number of towns and the line indicates the proportion of urban population in each class of town.

The table below gives the number of towns and urban population in each district of the State.

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION, 1971

Sl. no.	State/District	Urban Population	Number of towns
1	2	3	4
	BIHAR STATE	**5,633,966**	**202**
1	Patna	801,793	14
2	Gaya	340,005	12
3	Shahabad	323,883	12
4	Saran	179,532	7
5	Champaran	184,711	10
6	Muzaffarpur	253,962	8
7	Darbhanga	231,996	6
8	Monghyr	462,065	17
9	Bhagalpur	221,868	5
10	Saharsa	106,475	7
11	Purnea	250,044	8
12	Santal Parganas	183,577	11
13	Palamau	70,557	5
14	Hazaribagh	388,779	22
15	Ranchi	356,927	12
16	Dhanbad	638,028	26
17	Singhbhum	639,764	20

URBAN CONCENTRATION 1971

UTTAR PRADESH

MADHYA PRADESH

BENGAL

ORISSA

N D I A

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

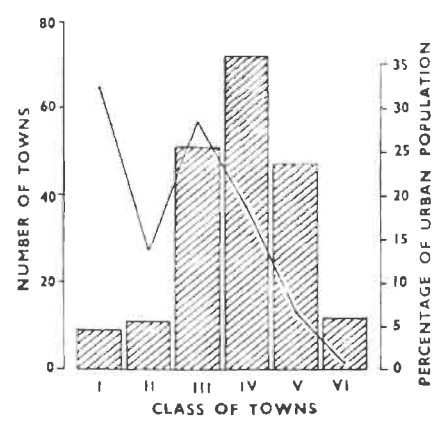
40
30
20
10
5

SIZE OF POPULATION OF CITIES / TOWNS

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

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES



MAP NO. 39

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION, 1901—71

This map depicts the growth of urban population of each district during 1901—71. The break up of urban population living in towns of various sizes for each decade has also been shown.

Eight vertical bars proportionate to the total urban population of eight decennial years during 1901—71 are drawn in each district. Each of these bars is further divided into five parts according to the proportion of urban population living in class I (Population 100,000 and above), class II (Population 50,000—99,999), class III (Population 20,000—49,999), class IV (Population 10,000—19,999) and class V and VI (Population below 10,000).

The urban population of the State increased by 413.6 per cent during 1901—71. Singhbhum district has shown tremendous increase, by about 73 times in its urban population since 1901. Dhanbad is the other district with high urban growth rate. There was no town in this district till 1911. Its urban population of 11,973 increased by over 53 times since 1921. The urban population of Hazaribagh district has gone up by 10 times whereas of Ranchi by 8 times. Urban growth is rapid in Chotanagpur Plateau region particularly in the districts of Singhbhum and Dhanbad because of the emergence of large number of industrial and mining towns. The growth of urban population in the districts of Monghyr, Purnea, Santal Parganas and Palamau is between 6 to 7 times. In the remaining districts, the urban growth is sluggish and in none of the districts except Patna, the urban population increased by three times during 1901—71.

Saharsa district had no town till 1951. Its urban population of 1961 has increased by 57.9 per cent in 1971.

The band graph drawn below the map depicts the growth of urban population for different size classes of towns of the State.

The table below gives the percentage of urban population in each class of town.

TABLE

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION IN EACH CLASS OF TOWN TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION, 1901—71

Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1901	12.29	19.44	31.73	19.48	15.46	1.60
1911	12.63	12.71	36.18	20.00	16.46	2.02
1921	10.29	21.23	29.28	19.97	17.31	1.92
1931	11.23	29.50	23.62	20.71	14.66	0.28
1941	22.60	26.56	17.34	22.27	10.28	0.95
1951	32.62	16.16	21.48	19.63	8.50	1.61
1961	33.15	12.63	25.60	18.68	9.17	0.77
1971	45.39*	8.52	22.45	16.64	6.31	0.69

* Includes Urban agglomeration.

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION 1901–71

CHAMPARAN
MUZAFFARPUR
SARAN
DARBHANGA
SAHARSA
PURNEA
PATNA
SHAHABAD
GAYA
MONGHYR
BHAGALPUR
SANTAL PARGANAS
PALAMAU
HAZARIBAGH
DHANBAD
RANCHI
SINGHBHUM

UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
WEST BENGAL
BIHAR

('00 000)
URBAN POPULATION
1901 1911 1921 1931 1941 1951 1961 1971

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT

CLASS I TOWNS
POPULATION 100 000 & ABOVE
CLASS II TOWNS
POPULATION 50 000 — 99 999
CLASS III TOWNS
POPULATION 20 000 — 49 999
CLASS IV TOWNS
POPULATION 10 000 — 19 999
CLASS V & VI TOWNS
POPULATION BELOW 10 000

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES

East of Greenwich

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION 1901-71

0 1 2 3 4 5 (IN MILLIONS)
1971
1961
1951
1941
1931
1921
1911
1901

CLASS I
CLASS II
CLASS III
CLASS IV
CLASS V & VI

MAP NO. 40

DEGREE OF URBANISATION, 1971

This map shows the extent of urban influence extended by the cities and towns of 1971 upon their surrounding areas in the State.

The cities and towns have been depicted by circles, the redii of which represent the distances upto which the urban influences are felt. There are six classes of towns according to the size of its 1971 population. The distances upto which each class of town exerts its influence, are assumed as follows :

Cities/town	Population size	Extent of urban influence
Class I	100,000 & above	30 Kms
Class II	50,000—99,999	20 Kms
Class III & IV	10,000—49,999	10 Kms

Towns having population below 10,000 (class V & VI) are shown by dots as their influence is short.

The circles representing the cities with population 100,000 and above show the extent of influence upto 30 Kms whereas towns with population below 10,000 depicted by dots indicate their negligible influence. The rural areas outside the circles which are beyond the reach of urban influence are shown by colour.

The map reveals that the degree of urbanisation is uneven in the State of Bihar. The State capital Patna and its neighbouring towns of Dinapur Nizamat, Dinapur Cantt., Khagaul, Fatwa, Bakhtiarpur alongwith Bihar and Rajgir in Patna district and Chapra in Saran and Arrah in Shahabad district, Hajipur and Muzaffarpur in Muzaffarpur district and Darbhanga in Darbhanga district show a high degree of urbanisation.

Monghyr and Jamalpur in Monghyr district and Bhagalpur in Bhagalpur district form another zone of high degree of urbanisation.

Dhanbad district which has 26 urban centres also shows appreciable degree of urbanisation. The cities of Gaya, Ranchi and Jamshedpur due to developments and geographic locations show characteristic position on the map.

The index map drawn below the main map shows the numerical strength of towns in 1600 Km^2 of area unit which also depicts the degree of urbanisation in the State and a correlation with the main map may give useful information.

DEGREE OF URBANISATION 1971

N E P A L

U T T A R P R A D E S H

I N D I A

W E S T B E N G A L

M A D H Y A P R A D E S H

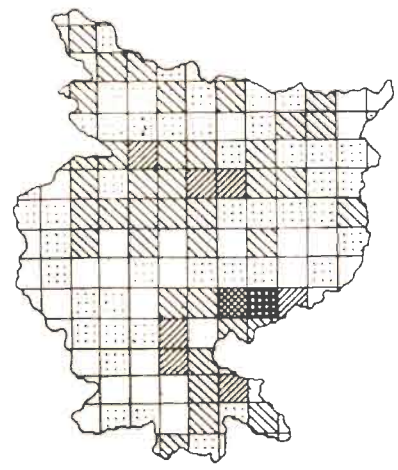
O R I S S A

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
RAILWAYS BROAD GAUGE / METRE GAUGE
ROADS

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES

URBAN INFLUENCE

CLASS I TOWNS (POP. 100 000 & ABOVE)	30 KMS. RADIUS
CLASS II TOWNS (POP. 50 000 — 99 999)	20 KMS. RADIUS
CLASS III & IV TOWNS (POP. 10 000 — 49 999)	10 KMS. RADIUS
CLASS V & VI TOWNS (POP. BELOW 10 000)	
RURAL AREAS	



NUMBER OF TOWNS PER 1600 km²

- ABOVE 10
- 8 — 10
- 5 — 7
- 2 — 4
- BELOW 2
- NO TOWN

MAP NO. 41

FUNCTIONS OF CLASS I AND II URBAN CENTRES, 1971

This map shows the urban agglomerations, cities and towns with population of 50,000 and above (Class I & II) according to their predominant functional character on the basis of industrial classification of their working population in 1971.

The urban agglomerations, cities and towns in Bihar in the above population size have been shown by circles of two sizes at their locations and shaded by different shading according to their predominant functional character which was determined in the manner indicated below.

The nine census industrial categories of workers adopted in 1971 were regrouped into the following six broad functional categories :

Functions	*Industrial category*
(I) Primary activities	I, II, III
(II) Mining	IV
(III) Industrial	V(a), V(b) and VI
(IV) Commercial	VII
(V) Transport	VIII
(VI) Service	IX

On the basis of the percentage of workers under each of the above groups to total workers, the towns have been classified into (I) Primary activity town, (II) Mining town, (III) Industrial town, (IV) Commercial town, (V) Transport town and (VI) Service town on the principle given below :

(i) If any one sector of the economy absorbs 40 per cent or more of the working population of the town, then the town has been designated by that eategory which is predominant.

(ii) If the percentage is less than 40 in every sector of economy individually then the two predominant sectors have been taken into account, so that their total reaches 60 per cent or more of the working population. Such a town has been designated as industrial-*cum*-service town or primary activities-*cum*-service town.

(iii) If the total of two categories did not come upto 60 per cent, then the third predominant industrial category has been taken into account and such town was designated as industrial-*cum*-service-*cum*-commercial and so on.

Of the 20 urban agglomerations, cities, towns with population over 50,000 only 5 have single predominant functions. Dhanbad U.A. and Bermo are mining towns. Jamshedpur U A., Bokaro Steel City U.A. and Jamalpur are industrial towns.

3 urban agglomerations have less then 40 per cent of workers in one category. So they have been designated with two fuctions. Dinapur U.A. and Purnea U.A. are primary activities-*cum*-service towns while Ranchi U.A. belongs to the category industrial-*cum*-service.

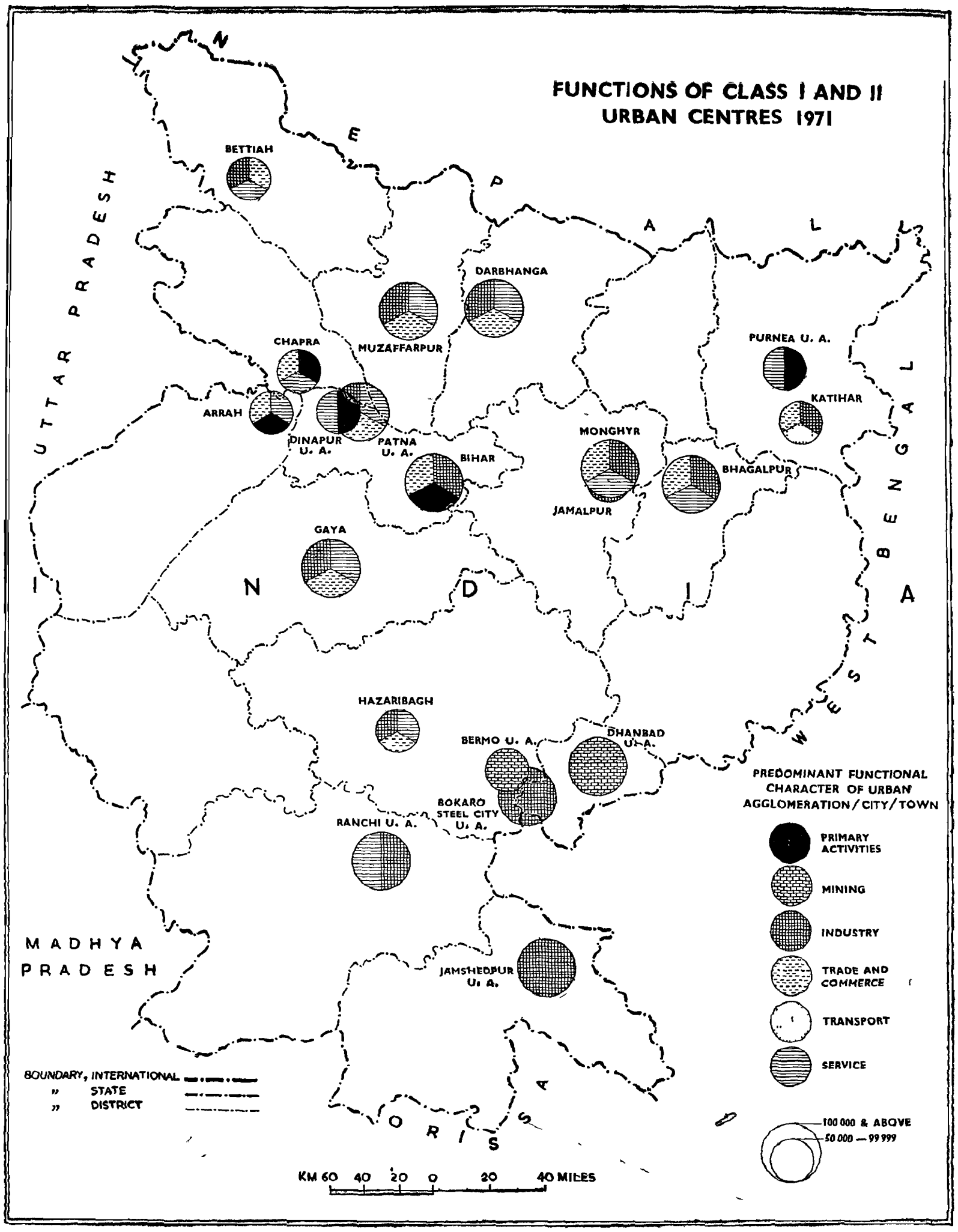
12 urban agglomerations, cities or towns have been designated by three functions. Chapra belongs to the category primary activities-*cum*-service-*cum*-commercial, Katihar belongs to industrial-*cum*-transport-*cum*-commercial while Bettiah belongs to the category commercial-*cum*-service-*cum*-industrial town. Monghyr and Bhagalpur belong to the category industrial-*cum*-service-*cum*-commercial while Bihar is industrial-*cum*-primary activities-*cum*-commercial. Arrah is service-*cum*-primary activities-*cum*-commercial town while Patna U.A., Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Hazaribagh belong to service-*cum*-commercial-*cum*-industrial category.

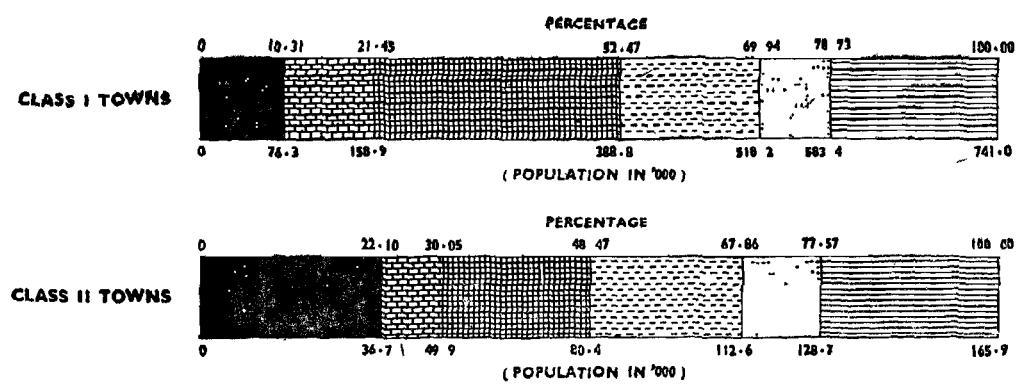
The proportion of workers belonging to different categories, have been depicted by bar diagrams below the map for class I and class II UAs/Cities/Towns.

Predominant functional character of Urban Agglomeration/City/Town

Sl. no.	Predominant functional character	No. of Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Name of Urban Agglomeration/City/Town
1	2	3	4
I	ONE CHARACTERISTIC		
1	Mining	2	Bermo U.A., Dhanbad U.A.
2	Industrial	3	Jamalpur, Bokaro Steel City U.A., Jamshedpur U.A.
II	TWO CHARACTERISTICS		
1	Primary activities-*cum*-service	2	Dinapur U.A., Purnea U.A.
2	Industrial-*cum*-service	1	Ranchi U.A.
III	THREE CHARACTERISTICS		
1	Primary activities-*cum*-service-*cum*-commercial	1	Chapra
2	Industrial-*cum*-transport-*cum*-commercial	1	Katihar
3	Commercial-*cum*-service-*cum*-industrial	1	Bettiah
4	Industrial-*cum*-service-*cum*-commercial	2	Monghyr, Bhagalpur
5	Industrial-*cum*-primary activities-*cum*-commercial	1	Bihar
6	Service-*cum*-primary activities-*cum*-commercial	1	Arrah
7	Service-*cum*-commercial-*cum*-industrial	5	Patna U.A., Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Hazaribagh.

MAP NO. 41


FUNCTIONS OF CLASS I AND II URBAN CENTRES 1971
N E P A L
U T T A R P R A D E S H
BETTIAH
DARBHANGA
MUZAFFARPUR
CHAPRA
ARRAH
DINAPUR U. A.
PATNA U. A.
BIHAR
PURNEA U. A.
KATIHAR
MONGHYR
JAMALPUR
BHAGALPUR
GAYA
I N D I A
W E S T B E N G A L
HAZARIBAGH
BERMO U. A.
DHANBAD U. A.
BOKARO STEEL CITY U. A.
RANCHI U. A.
JAMSHEDPUR U. A.
M A D H Y A P R A D E S H
O R I S S A
PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER OF URBAN AGGLOMERATION / CITY / TOWN
PRIMARY ACTIVITIES
MINING
INDUSTRY
TRADE AND COMMERCE
TRANSPORT
SERVICE
100 000 & ABOVE
50 000 — 99 999
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES


PERCENTAGE
0 10·31 21·43 52·47 69 94 78 73 100·00
CLASS I TOWNS
0 76·3 158·9 388·8 518 2 583 4 741·0
(POPULATION IN '000)
PERCENTAGE
0 22·10 30·05 48 47 67·86 77·57 100 00
CLASS II TOWNS
0 36·7 1 49 9 80·4 112·6 128·7 165·9
(POPULATION IN '000)

MAP NO. 42

FUNCTIONS OF CLASS III AND IV URBAN CENTRES, 1971

This map shows the urban agglomerations and towns with population between 10,000 and 50,000 (class III & IV) according to their predominant functional character on the basis of industrial classification of their working population in 1971.

The urban agglomerations and towns have been shown by circles of two sizes at their locations and shaded by different hatches according to their predominant functional character on the basis as outlined in map number 41.

Out of 99 urban agglomerations/towns with population between 10,000 and 50,000, 50 have single predominant functional character. Of them, 38 are primary activities towns, 4 are mining towns, 2 are industrial towns and 3 each are transport and service towns.

There are 12 urban agglomerations or towns with two significant characters, of them 3 each belong to the categories primary activities-*cum*-commercial and service-*cum*-commercial, 2 belong to primary activities-*cum*-industrial and 1 each to primary activities-*cum*-transport, primary activities-*cum*-service, commercial-*cum*-industrial and transport-*cum*-industrial.

There are 37 U.As or towns with 3 significant characters which are distributed into 21 multiple characters. The names of towns with their predominant functional characters have been shown in the statement below.

The proportion of workers belonging to different categories have been depicted by bar diagrams below the map for class III and class IV U.As/Towns.

Predominant functional character of Urban Agglomeration/Town

Predominant functional character	No. of U.A./ Town	Name of U.A./ Town
1	2	3
I ONE CHARACTERISTIC		
1 Primary activities	38	Rajgir, Sherghati, Warisaliganj, Jagdishpur, Koath, Bikramganj, Revelganj, Maharajganj, Gopalganj, Sugauli, Bagaha, Ramnagar, Chanpatia, Hajipur, Lalganj, Mahnar Bazar, Bairgania, Pupri, Kharagpur, Sheikhpura, Barbigha, Barahiya, Jamui, Teghra, Khagaria U.A., Gogri, Sultanganj, Banka, Supaul, Murliganj, Bihariganj, Araria, Hussainabad, Barki Saraiya, Chatra, Khunti, Bundu, Simdega.
2 Mining	4	Patratu U.A., Katras-*cum*-Salanpur U.A., Ghatsila, Musabani.
3 Industrial	2	Dehri, Kumardhubi U.A.
4 Transport	3	Khagaul, Gomoh, Chakradharpur.
5 Service	3	Kanke, Chandrapura, Maithon.
II TWO CHARACTERISTICS		
1 Primary activities-*cum*-commercial	3	Fatwah, Jehanabad, Lakhisarai.
2 Commercial-*cum*-industrial	1	Siwan
3 Primary activities-*cum*-industrial	2	Mirganj, Birpur
4 Transport-*cum*-industrial	1	Jhajha
5 Primary activities-*cum*-transport	1	Barauni
6 Primary activities-*cum*-service	1	Saharsa
7 Service-*cum*-commercial	3	Dumka, Deoghar U.A., Daltonganj.

Predominent functional character	No, of U.A./ Town	Name of U.A./ Town
1	2	3
III THREE CHARACTERISTICS		
1 Primary activities-*cum*-industrial-*cum*-commercial	2	Masaurhi, Dumraon
2 Primary activities-*cum*-commercial-*cum*-industrial	5	Hisua, Nasriganj, Madhubani, Colgong, Kishanganj.
3 Commercial-*cum*-service-*cum*-primary activities	4	Barh, Aurangabad, Sitamarhi U.A., Gumla
4 Commercial-*cum*-service-*cum*-industrial	3	Nawada, Sasaram, Giridih.
5 Commercial-*cum*-primary activities-*cum*-service	1	Raxaul Bazar
6 Commercial-*cum*-industrial-*cum*-primary activities	1	Rusera
7 Commercial-*cum*-primary activities-*cum*-industrial	2	Dalsinghsarai, Forbesganj
8 Transport-*cum*-commercial-*cum*-service	2	Samastipur, Sahibganj
9 Industrial-*cum*-primary activities-*cum*-commercial	2	Begusarai U.A., Narkatiaganj
10 Primary activities-*cum*-service-*cum*-commercial	1	Madhepura
11 Commercial-*cum*-transport-*cum*-industrial	1	Madhupur
12 Service-*cum*-commercial-*cum*-primary activities	1	Pakaur
13 Primary activities-*cum*-commercial *cum*-service	2	Garhwa, Bhabua
14 Commercial-*cum*-primary activities-*cum*-mining	1	Jhumritilaiya
15 Industrial-*cum*-mining-*cum*-primary activities	1	Gumia U.A.
16 Mining-*cum*-service-*cum*-primary activities	1	Ramgarh U.A.
17 Commercial-*cum*-industrial-*cum*-service	1	Lohardaga
18 Service-*cum*-commercial-*cum*-industrial	3	Chaibasa, Motihari, Buxar
19 Mining-*cum*-service-*cum*-industrial	1	Noamundi
20 Primary activities-*cum*-transport-*cum*-industrial	1	Mokameh
21 Industrial-*cum*-commercial-*cum*-primary activities	1	Daudnagar

MAP NO. 42

FUNCTIONS OF CLASS III AND IV URBAN CENTRES 1971

BAGAHA
RAMNAGAR
NARKATIAGANJ
CHANPATIA
RAXAUL BAZAR
SUGAULI
MOTIHARI U. A.
BAIRGANIA
SITAMARHI U. A.
PUPRI
MADHUBANI
GOPALGANJ
MIRGANJ
SIWAN
MAHARAJGANJ
LALGANJ
REVELGANJ
HAJIPUR
MAHNAR BAZAR
SAMASTIPUR
ROSERA
DALSINGHSARAI
TEGHRA
BARAUNI
BIRPUR
SUPAUL
FORBESGANJ
ARARIA
KISHANGANJ
MADHEPURA
MURLIGANJ
SAHARSA
BIHARIGANJ
KHAGARIA U. A.
GOGRI
DUMRAON
BUXAR
KHAGAUL
JAGDISHPUR
PATWAH
BARH
MOKAMEH
BARBIGHA
BEGUSARAI U. A.
BARAHIYA
LAKHISARAI
KOATH
BIKRAMGANJ
NASRIGANJ
MASAURHI
JEHANABAD
RAJGIR
SHEIKHPURA
JAMUI
SULTANGANJ
KHARAGPUR
COLGONG
SAHIBGANJ
BHABUA
SASARAM
DEHRI
DAUDNAGAR
AURANGABAD
HISUA
WARISALIGANJ
NAWADA
BANKA
JHAJHA
PAKAUR
SHERGHATI
HUSSAINABAD
JHUMRITILAIYA
DEOGHAR U. A.
DUMKA
GARHWA
DALTONGANJ
CHATRA
BARKI SARAIYA
GIRIDIH
MADHUPUR
GOMOH
GUMIA U. A.
KATRAS-CUM SALANPUR U. A.
MAITHON
KUMARDHUBI U. A.
PATRATU U. A.
RAMGARH U. A.
CHANDRAPURA U. A.
KANKE
LOHARDAGA
KHUNTI
BUNDU
GUMLA
SIMDEGA
CHAKRADHARPUR
CHAIBASA
GHATSILA
MUSABANI
NOAMUNDI

UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
ORISSA

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES

PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER OF URBAN AGGLOMERATION / TOWN

- PRIMARY ACTIVITIES
- MINING
- INDUSTRY
- TRADE AND COMMERCE
- TRANSPORT
- SERVICE

20 000 — 49 999
10 000 — 19 999

PERCENTAGE

CLASS III TOWNS

0 — 23·77 — 30 99 — 49·69 — 70 26 — 81 05 — 100·00

0 — 88 9 — 115 9 — 185·9 — 262·8 — 303·2 — 374 1

(POPULATION IN '000)

PERCENTAGE

CLASS IV TOWNS

0 — 39 86 — 43·49 — 60 13 — 77·20 — 83·63 — 100 00

0 — 90 1 — 98·3 — 135·9 — 174·5 — 189·0 — 226·0

(POPULATION IN '000)

MAP NO. 43

IN-MIGRANTS, 1971

This map shows the districtwise distribution of in-migrants in the State in 1971.

The percentage of in-migrants to total population have been worked out for all the districts and grouped into four categories as shown in the legend of the map.

Also circles proportionate to the total in-migrants have been drawn in the districts. The proportions of male and female in-migrants in rural and urban areas have been depicted within the circles by proportionate sectors.

In the State of Bihar 3,850,023 or 6.83 per cent of the total population are in-migrants.

Among the districts, Dhanbad has exceptionally high percentage of in-migrants. This may be attributed to the mining and quarrying activities in the district which attract large proportion of workers from outside. Singhbhum district which also has a number of mining areas and industrial centres, has significantly high proportion of in-migrants (13.22 per cent). The districts of Purnea, Patna and Hazaribagh have proportions of in-migrants between 8.01 and 12.00 per cent. Barring Saran which has less than 4.01 per cent in-migrants, the remaining districts have between 4 01 and 8.00 per cent of in-migrants.

Of the total in-migrants in the district, the proportion in urban areas is highest in the district of Dhanbad (72.97 per cent) followed by Singhbhum (71.97 per cent) while lowest in the district of Saran (10.83 per cent). The proportion in rural areas of the district is just reverse.

Males have the highest share among urban migrants in the districts of Dhanbad and Singhbhum. The proportion is however lowest in Saran.

Among the rural migrants in the districts, females outnumber males in all the districts. This may be attributed to the marriages of bulk of female population outside their native places.

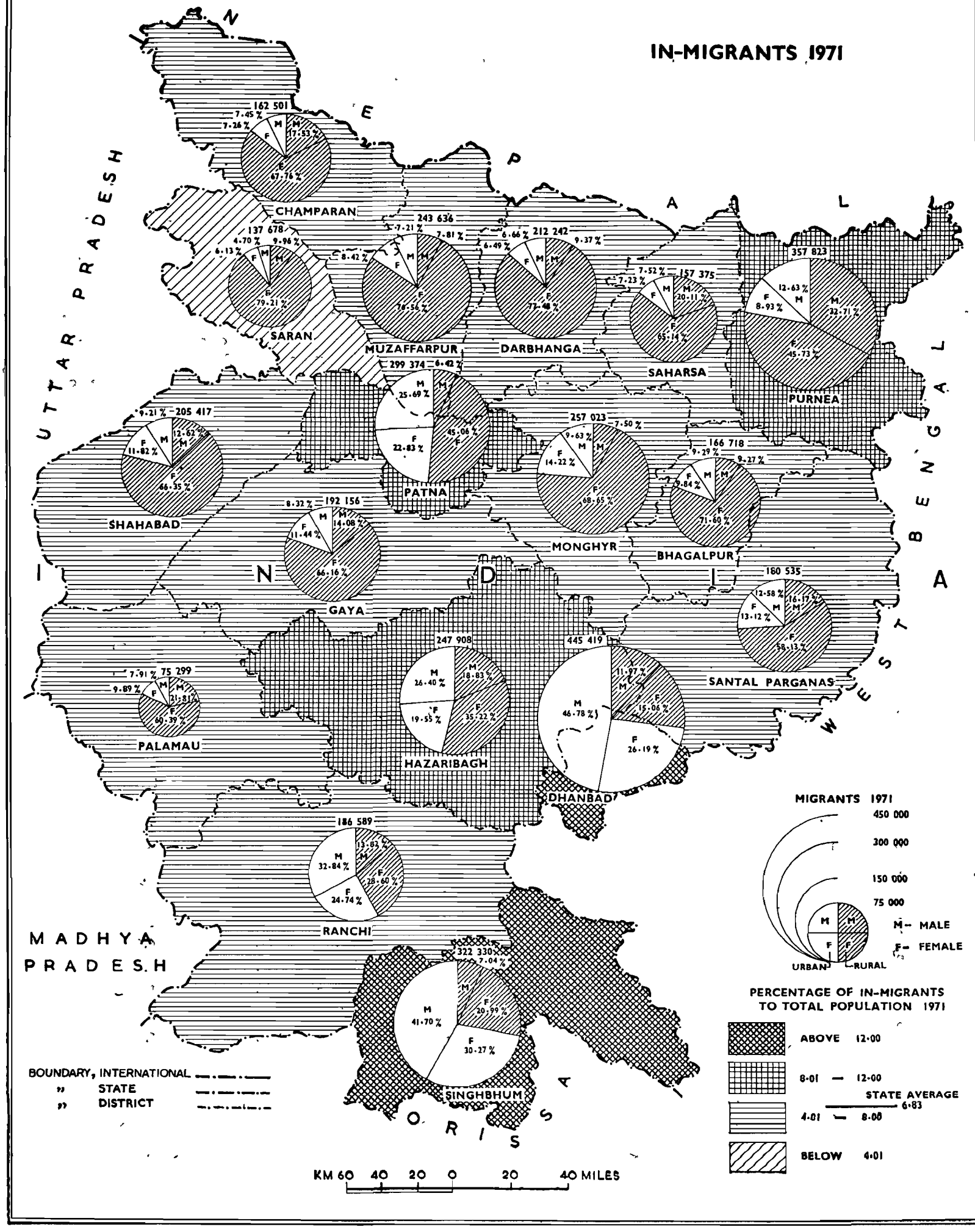
The types of movements of in-migrants have been shown in the diagram below the map.

TABLE

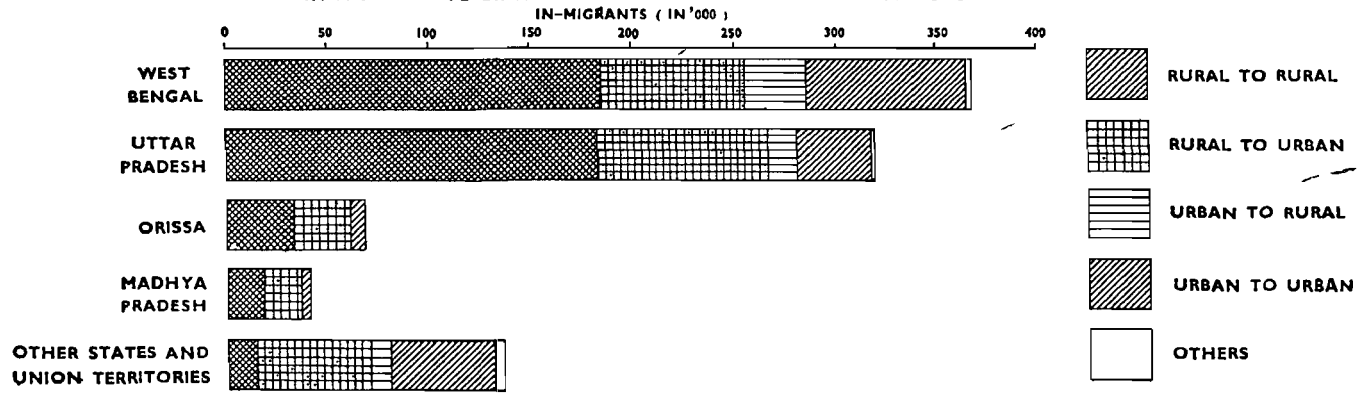
PERCENTAGE OF IN-MIGRANTS

Sl. no.	State/District			In-migrants			
				Rural		Urban	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2			3	4	5	6
	BIHAR STATE	...	...	**14.03**	**41.89**	**24.11**	**19.97**
1	Patna	...	...	6.42	45.06	25.69	22.83
2	Gaya	...	...	14.08	66.16	8.32	11.44
3	Shahabad	...	...	12.62	66.35	9.21	11.82
4	Saran	...	...	9.96	79.21	4.70	6.13
5	Champaran	...	...	17.53	67.76	7.45	7.26
6	Muzaffarpur	...	...	7.81	76.56	7.21	8.42
7	Darbhanga	...	...	9.37	77.48	6.66	6.49
8	Monghyr	...	...	7.50	68.65	9.63	14.22
9	Bhagalpur	...	...	9.27	71.60	9.29	9.84
10	Saharsa	...	...	20.11	65.14	7.52	7.23
11	Purnea	...	...	32.71	45.73	12.63	8.93
12	Santal Parganas	...	...	16.17	58.13	12.58	13.12
13	Palamau	...	...	21.81	60.39	7.91	9.89
14	Hazaribagh	...	...	18.83	35.22	26.40	19.55
15	Ranchi	...	...	13.82	28.60	32.84	24.74
16	Dhanbad	...	...	11.97	15.06	46.78	26.19
17	Singhbhum	..	...	7.04	20.99	41.70	30.27

MAP NO. 43



IN-MIGRANTS TO BIHAR STATE ACCORDING TO TYPES OF MOVEMENT



MAP NO. 44

INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION, 1971

This map shows the proportion of inter-district net migrants in the State in 1971.

The percentages of net migrants to total population have been worked out for all the districts and the figures have been grouped into five ranges, three for gain and two for loss as shown in the legend of the map.

Circles proportionate to gross migrants have been drawn in each district and the proportions of in-migrants and out-migrants have been depicted by sectors. The proportion of in-migrants as also out-migrants in rural and urban areas have also been shown within the sectors.

The map reveals that out of 17 districts, 7 have gains while 10 have losses in the proportion of net migrants to total population.

Dhanbad has the highest percentage (14.57) of gain. Purnea has also significantly high proportion (4.30 per cent) of gain. Singhbhum is next in order with 3.36 per cent. The remaining 4 districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Saharsa and Patna have a gain below 2.01 per cent.

Among the districts with losses in net migrants, Gaya, Monghyr and Bhagalpur are in the range 2.00 and above, while the remaining 7 districts are in the range below 2.00 per cent.

The proportion of rural out-migrants vary from 58.77 per cent in Saran to 10.44 per cent in Dhanbad while the percentage of urban out-migrants is highest in Patna (11.96) and lowest in Saharsa (1.96).

The proportion of rural in-migrants is highest in the district of Purnea (61.45 per cent) while lowest in Singhbhum (18.93 per cent). The highest proportion of urban in-migrants is 63.83 per cent in Dhanbad which comes down to 3.95 per cent in Saran.

The diagram below the map depicts the sexwise movement of migrants.

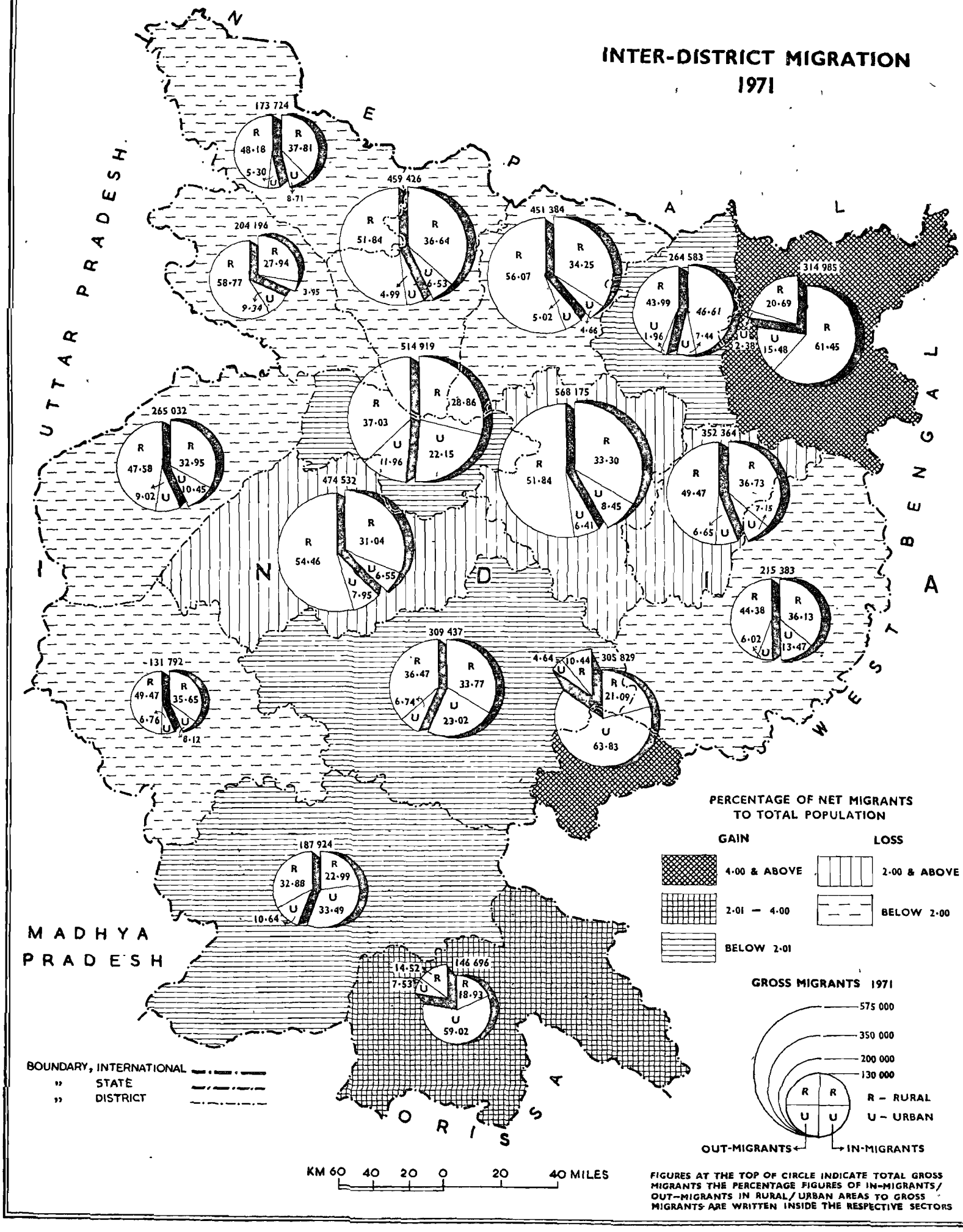
TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF INTER-DISTRICT MIGRANTS

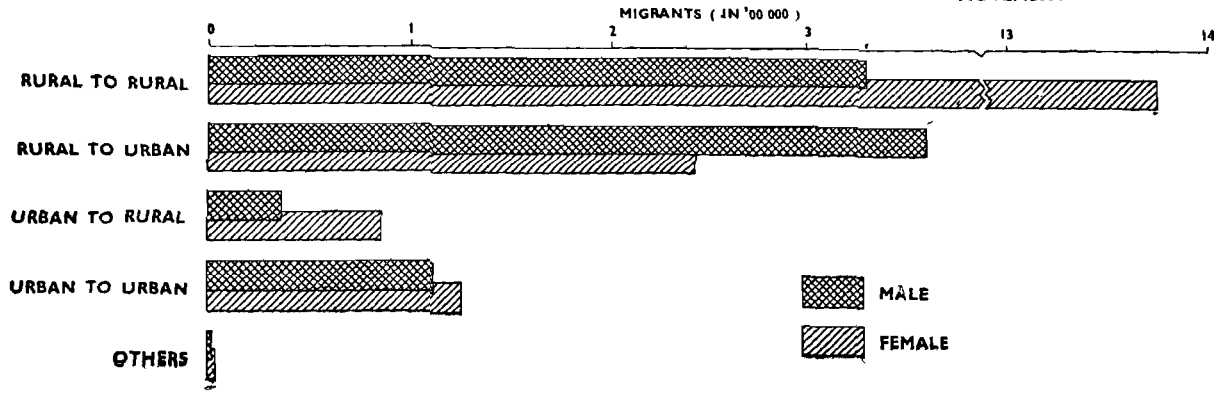
Sl. no.	Districts	Total migrants	Percentage distribution of			
			In-migrants		Out-migrants	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Patna	514,919	28.86	22.15	37.03	11.96
2	Gaya	474,532	31.04	6.55	54.46	7.95
3	Shahabad	265,032	32.95	10.45	47.58	9.02
4	Saran	204,196	27.94	3.95	58.77	9.34
5	Champaran	173,724	37.81	8.71	48.18	5.30
6	Muzaffarpur	459,426	36.64	6.53	51.84	4.99
7	Darbhanga	451,384	34.25	4.66	56.07	5.02
8	Monghyr	568,175	33.30	8.45	51.84	6.41
9	Bhagalpur	352,364	36.73	7.15	49.47	6.65
10	Saharsa	264,583	46.61	7.44	43.99	1.96
11	Purnea	314,985	61.45	15.48	20.69	2 38
12	Santal Parganas	215,383	36.13	13.47	44.38	6.02
13	Palamau	131,792	35.65	8.12	49.47	6.76
14	Hazaribagh	309,437	33.77	23.02	36.47	6.74
15	Ranchi	187,924	22.99	33.49	32.88	10.64
16	Dhanbad	305,829	21.09	63.83	10.44	4.64
17	Singhbhum	146,696	18.93	59.02	14.52	7.53

MAP NO 44

INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION 1971



INTER-DISTRICT MIGRANTS ACCORDING TO TYPES OF MOVEMENT



MAP NO. 45

MIGRANTS IN CLASS I URBAN CENTRES, 1971

This map shows the proportion of urban migrants to total migrants as also their proportion in cities and urban agglomerations (population 100,000 and above) in the State.

The percentages of urban migrants to total migrants have been worked out for all the districts and grouped into four categories as shown in the legend of the map.

Circles proportionate to the total migrants in cities and urban agglomerations have been drawn at their locations and then divided into sectors indicating the proportion of migrants (A) resided in India (I) elsewhere in the district of enumeration (II) in other district of State (III) in other State in India and (B) outside India

Among the districts, Dhanbad has the highest proportion of urban migrants (57.23 per cent) followed by Singhbhum (39.97 per cent). The districts of Patna and Ranchi have percentages between 20.01 and 30.00 while Hazaribagh, Monghyr and Bhagalpur have between 10.01 and 20.00. The remaining 10 districts have proportions of urban migrants below 10.01 per cent.

Among the cities and urban agglomerations having population 100,000 and above, Dhanbad has the highest number of migrants followed by Jamshedpur and Patna. Ranchi and Bokaro Steel City also have significantly high proportion of urban migrants. Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr and Bihar come next in order.

The proportion of migrants in cities and urban agglomerations coming from elsewhere in the district of enumeration is highest in Bihar City (74.12 per cent) which drops down to 15.33 per cent in Dhanbad. The proportion of migrants from other districts of the State is highest in Patna (52.69 per cent) and lowest in Bihar (22.26 per cent). Migrants from other States have the highest proportion in Singhbhum (44.19 per cent) while lowest in Darbhanga (5.05 per cent).

The proportion of persons from outside India is highest in Jamshedpur (6.13 per cent). This may be due to the location of various industrial and technical complex attracting foreigners. Bihar City has lowest proportion (0.18 per cent) in this category of migrants.

The bars below the map depict the sexwise proportion of migrants according to their last residence.

TABLE

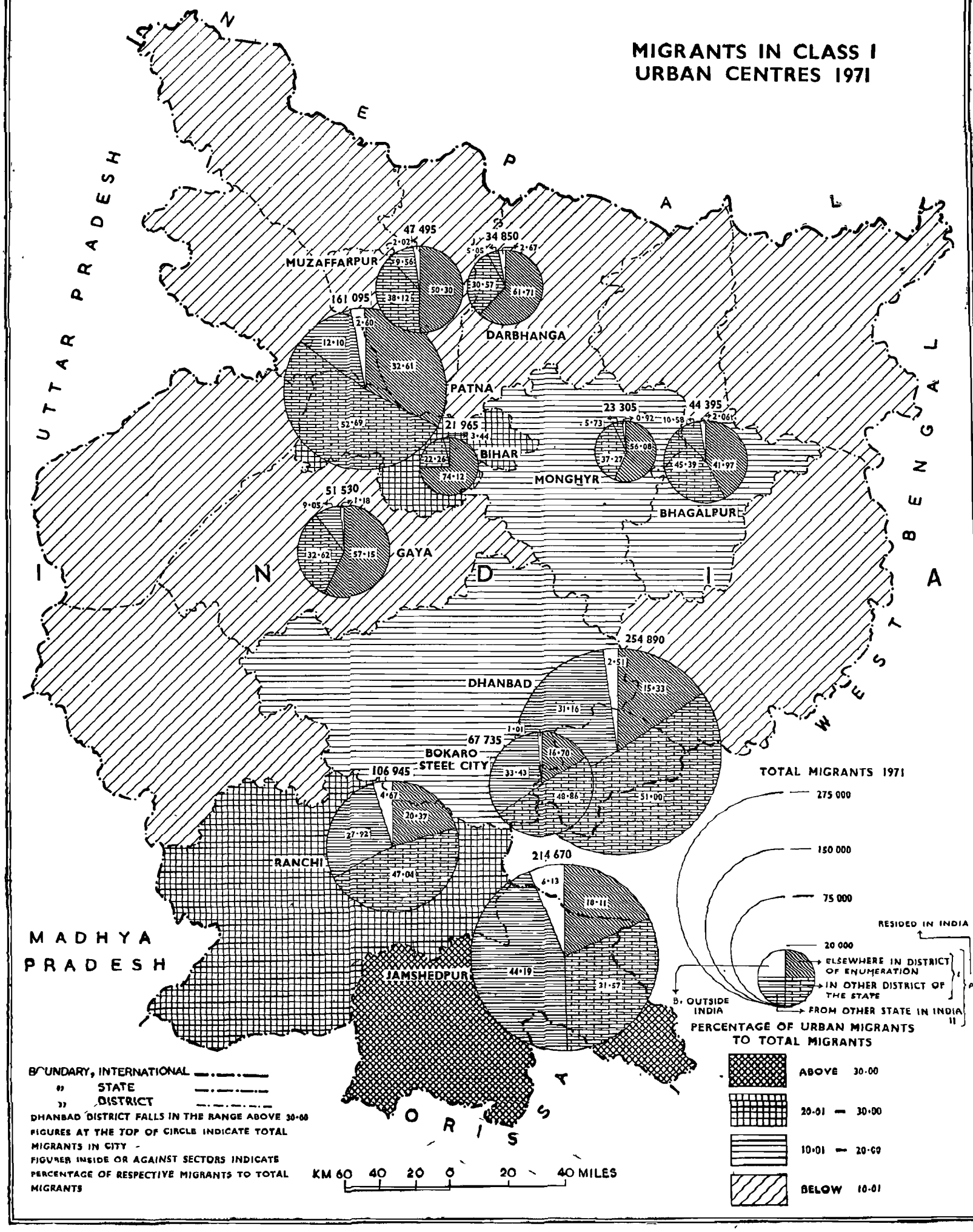
MIGRANTS IN CLASS I URBAN CENTRES

Cities/Urban Agglomeration	Resided in India			Outside India
	Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	In other districts of State	States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Born outside India
1	2	3	4	5
Patna U. A.	32.61	52.69	12.10	2.60
Bihar	74.12	22.26	3.44	0.18
Gaya	57.15	32.62	9.05	1.18
Muzaffarpur	50.30	38.12	9.56	2.02
Darbhanga	61.71	30.57	5.05	2.67
Monghyr	56.08	37.27	5.73	0.92
Bhagalpur	41.97	45.39	10.58	2.06
Bokaro Steel City U. A.	16.70	48.86	33.43	1.01
Ranchi U. A.	20.37	47.04	27.92	4.67
Dhanbad U. A.	15.33	51.00	31.16	2.51
Jamshedpur U.A.	18.11	31.57	44.19	6.13

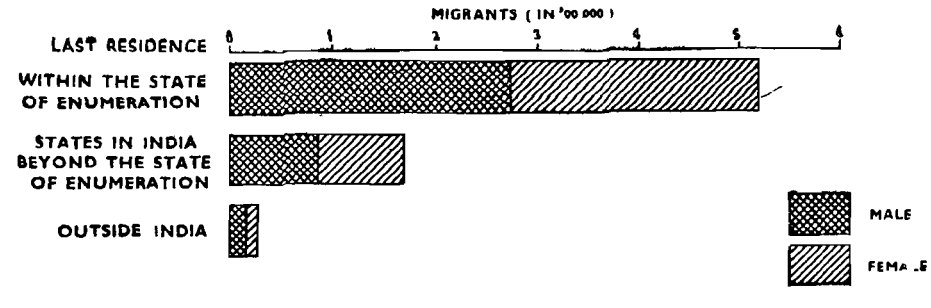
U. A.—Urban Agglomeration

MAP NO. 45

MIGRANTS IN CLASS I URBAN CENTRES 1971



MIGRANTS TO CITIES ACCORDING TO LAST RESIDENCE 1971



MAP NO. 46

MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS, 1971

This map shows the proportion of migrants residing upto 4 years in the districts of the State in 1971.

The percentages of migrants residing upto 4 years to total migrants in the district have been worked out and grouped into four ranges as per the legend of the map.

Circles proportionate to the migrants residing upto 4 years have been drawn in each district and sexwise proportions in rural and urban areas have been indicated by sectors. The sectors for rural areas have been shaded while for urban areas left blank.

The proportion of migrants residing upto 4 years in the State is 21.61 per cent. Among the districts it varies between 31.30 per cent in Dhanbad to 16.77 per cent in Monghyr. Saran, Hazaribagh, Ranchi. Purnea and Muzaffarpur have percentages between 23.01 and 27.00 per cent while Shahabad, Singhbhum, Palamau, Santal Parganas and Gaya have between 19.01 and 23.00 per cent. The districts of Champaran, Darbhanga, Saharsa, Bhagalpur and Monghyr have the lowest proportion (below 19.01 per cent).

The proportion of migrants residing upto 4 years is higher in rural areas of all the districts except Dhanbad. Males constitute highest proportion of rural migrants in Purnea (23.51 per cent) while lowest in Muzaffarpur (12.19 per cent). Females constitute highest percentage (80.15) in Saran while lowest in Dhanbad (20.18 per cent). Among urban migrants the proportion of males varies from 39.82 per cent in Dhanbad to 1.98 per cent in Saran. The proportion of females among urban migrants residing upto 4 years is highest in Dhanbad (22.51 per cent) while lowest in Saran (2.05 per cent).

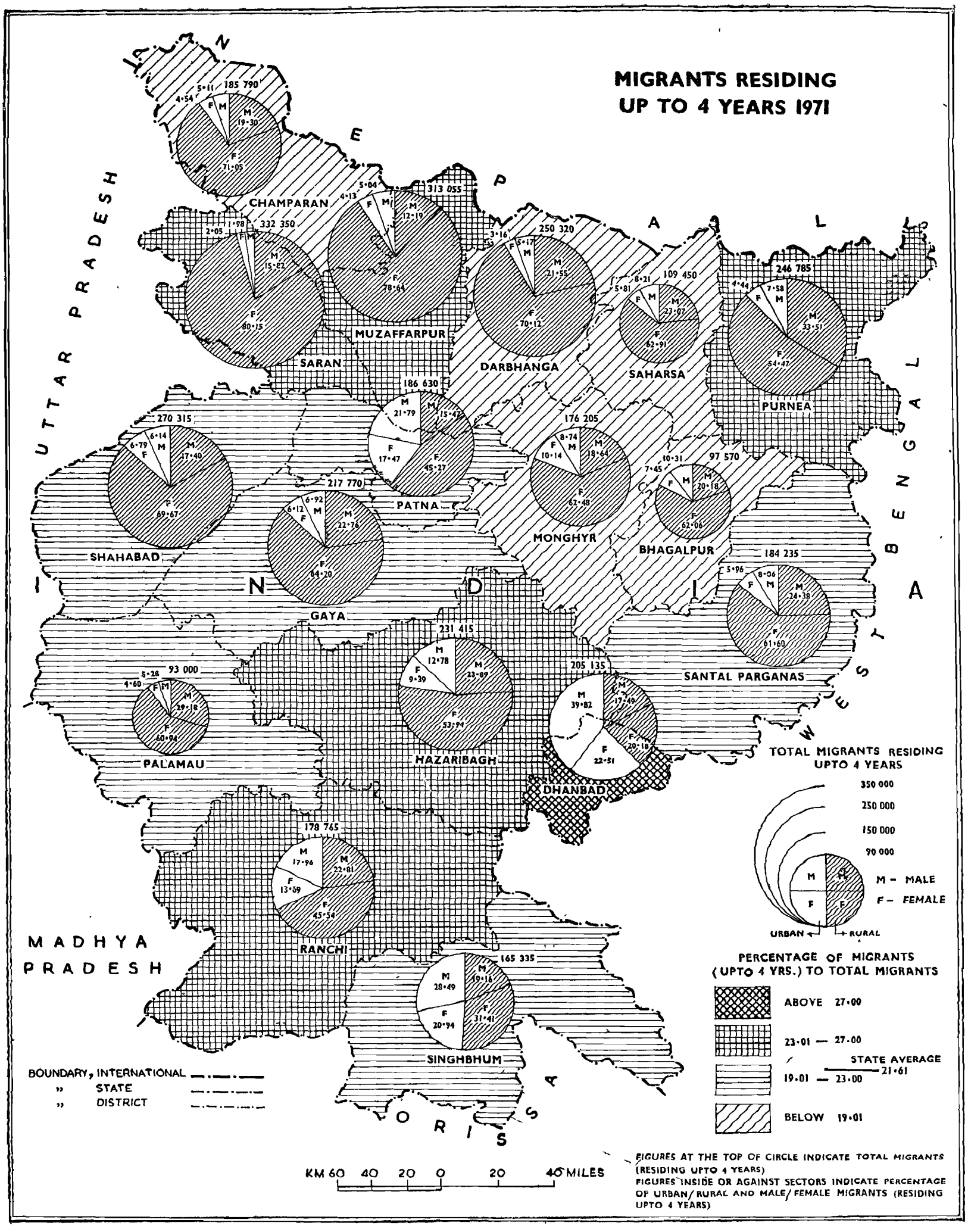
The diagram below the map indicates the movement of migrants residing upto 4 years for both the sexes.

TABLE

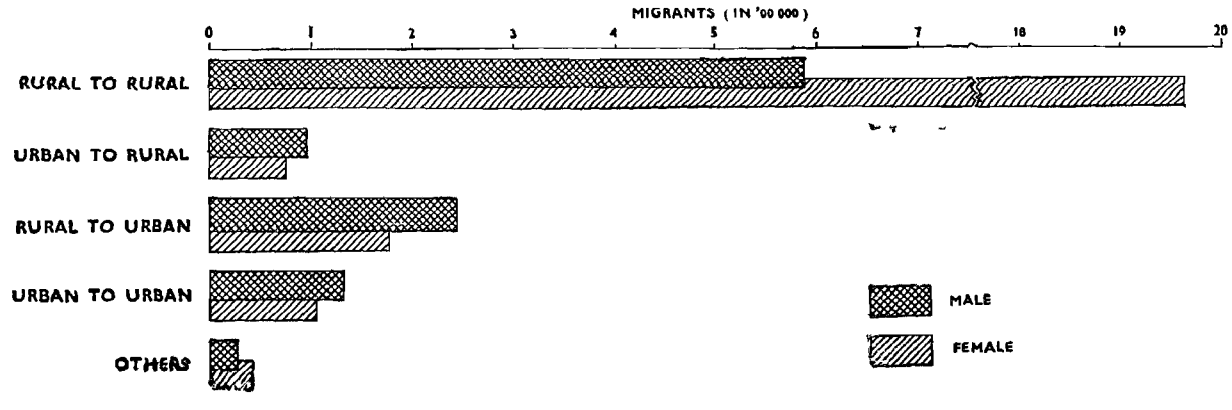
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS

Sl. no.	State/District	Percentage of migrants residing upto 4 years			
		RURAL		URBAN	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
	BIHAR STATE	**20.39**	**60.29**	**11.05**	**8.27**
1	Patna	15.47	45.27	21.79	17.47
2	Gaya	22.76	64.20	6.92	6.12
3	Shahabad	17.40	69.67	6.14	6.79
4	Saran	15.82	80.15	1.98	2.05
5	Champaran	19.30	71.05	5.11	4.54
6	Muzaffarpur	12.19	78.64	5.04	4.13
7	Darbhanga	21.55	70.12	5.17	3.16
8	Monghyr	18.64	62.48	8.74	10.14
9	Bhagalpur	20.18	62.06	10.31	7.45
10	Saharsa	23.07	62.91	8.21	5.81
11	Purnea	33.51	54.47	7.58	4.44
12	Santal Parganas	24.38	61.60	8.06	5.96
13	Palamau	29.18	60.94	5.28	4.60
14	Hazaribagh	23.89	53.94	12.78	9.39
15	Ranchi	22.81	45.54	17.96	13.69
16	Dhanbad	17.49	20.18	39.82	22.51
17	Singhbhum	19.16	31.41	28.49	20.94

MAP NO. 46



MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS ACCORDING TO TYPES OF MOVEMENT 1971



MAP NO. 47

MIGRANTS RESIDING 5 TO 9 YEARS, 1971

This map shows the proportion of migrants residing 5 to 9 years to total migrants in the districts of the State in 1971. The method is the same as adopted for Map number 46.

The proportion of migrants residing 5 to 9 years in the State is 14.25 per cent. Out of 17 districts in the State 9 districts have percentages above and 8 below the State average.

The districts of Dhanbad, Purnea, Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Saharsa have percentages of migrants residing 5 to 9 years above 15.00 per cent while the districts of Singhbhum, Shahabad, Saran, Santal Parganas, Patna, Palamau, Champaran, Darbhanga, Gaya and Bhagalpur have between 13.01 and 15.00 per cent. Monghyr and Muzaffarpur have the lowest proportion below 13.00 per cent.

As in the case of migrants residing upto 4 years in map no. 46, the proportion of migrants residing 5 to 9 years is higher in rural areas of all the districts except Dhanbad. The proportions of male migrants residing 5 to 9 years in rural areas vary from 23.52 per cent in Purnea to 6.01 per cent in Saran while of female migrants from 90.33 per cent in Saran to 26.43 per cent in Dhanbad.

The proportion of migrants residing 5 to 9 years in urban areas is highest in Dhanbad district while lowest in Saran district. The proportion of male migrants in urban areas vary from 36.86 per cent in Dhanbad to 1.34 per cent in Saran while female migrants vary from 23.45 per cent in Dhanbad to 2 32 per cent in Saran.

The diagram below the map indicates the movement of migrants residing 5 to 9 years for both the sexes.

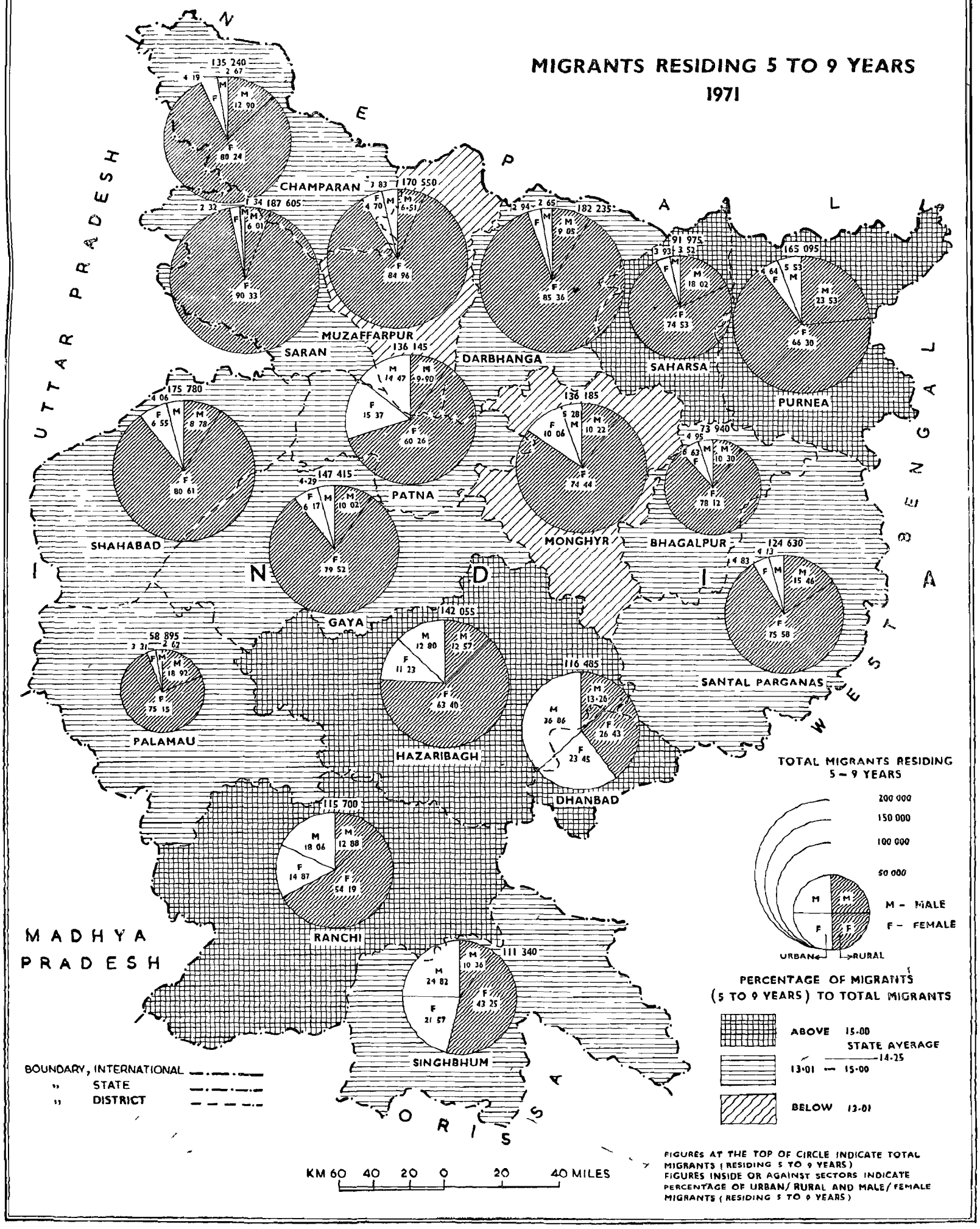
TABLE

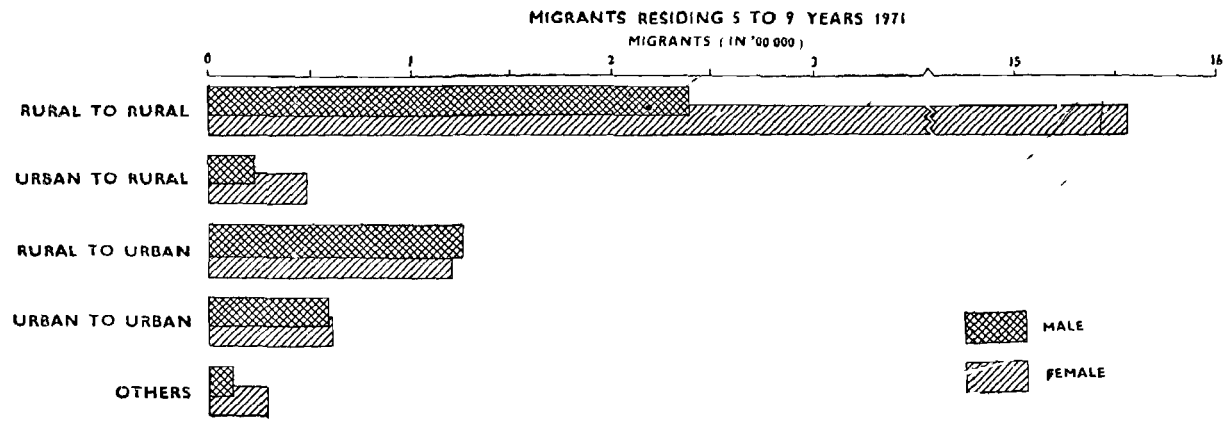
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS RESIDING 5—9 YEARS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS

Sl. no.	State/District	Percentage of migrants residing 5—9 years			
		Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
	BIHAR STATE	**11.76**	**71.62**	**8.37**	**8.25**
1	Patna	9.90	60.26	14.47	15.37
2	Gaya	10.02	79.52	4.29	6.17
3	Shahabad	8.78	80.61	4.06	6.55
4	Saran	6.01	90.33	1.34	2.32
5	Champaran	12.90	80.24	2.67	4.19
6	Muzaffarpur	6.51	84.96	3.83	4.70
7	Darbhanga	9.05	85.36	2.65	2.94
8	Monghyr	10.22	74.44	5.28	10.06
9	Bhagalpur	10.30	78.12	4.95	6.63
10	Saharsa	18.02	74.53	3.52	3.93
11	Purnea	23.53	66.30	5.53	4.64
12	Santal Parganas	15.46	75.58	4.13	4.83
13	Palamau	18.92	75.15	2.62	3.31
14	Hazaribagh	12.57	63.40	12.80	11.23
15	Ranchi	12.88	54.19	18.06	14.87
16	Dhanbad	13.26	26.43	36.86	23.45
17	Singhbhum	10.36	43.25	24.82	21.57

MAP NO. 47

MIGRANTS RESIDING 5 TO 9 YEARS 1971





MAP NO. 48

MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE, 1971

This map shows the proportion of migrants residing 10 years or more to total migrants in the districts of the State in 1971. It is based on the method as adopted for Map number 46.

The proportion of migrants residing 10 years and above in the State as a whole is 59.09 per cent. Out of 17 districts, 10 have percentages above and 7 below the State average. Champaran has the highest percentage (65.15) of migrants residing 10 years and above, followed by Saharsa (64.70 per cent) and Santal Parganas (64.40 per cent). The districts of Darbhanga, Palamau, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Muzaffarpur, Shahabad, Gaya, Saran, Patna, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum have migrants residing above 10 years between 54.01 and 62.00 per cent. The districts of Ranchi and Dhanbad have percentages below 54.01.

The proportion of migrants residing 10 years and above is relatively higher in rural areas of all the districts. The highest proportion is 97.21 per cent in Saran while lowest is 50.28 per cent in Dhanbad. The proportion of male migrants residing upto 10 years and above vary from 3.42 per cent in Saran to 19.89 per cent in Purnea while that of female migrants from 40.66 per cent in Dhanbad to 91.81 per cent in Muzaffarpur.

In urban areas, the proportion of migrants residing upto 10 years and above vary between 49.72 and 2.79 per cent. The proportion of males in urban areas is highest in Dhanbad (30.41 per cent) while lowest in Saran (0.68 per cent). Females in urban areas also have highest proportion in Dhanbad (19.31 per cent) while lowest in Saran (2.11 per cent).

The highest proportion of migrants residing 10 years and above in urban areas of the district of Dhanbad may be attributed to the development of mining and other allied industries which attracted labourers from outside.

The diagrams below the map depict the movement of migrants residing 10 years and above for both the sexes.

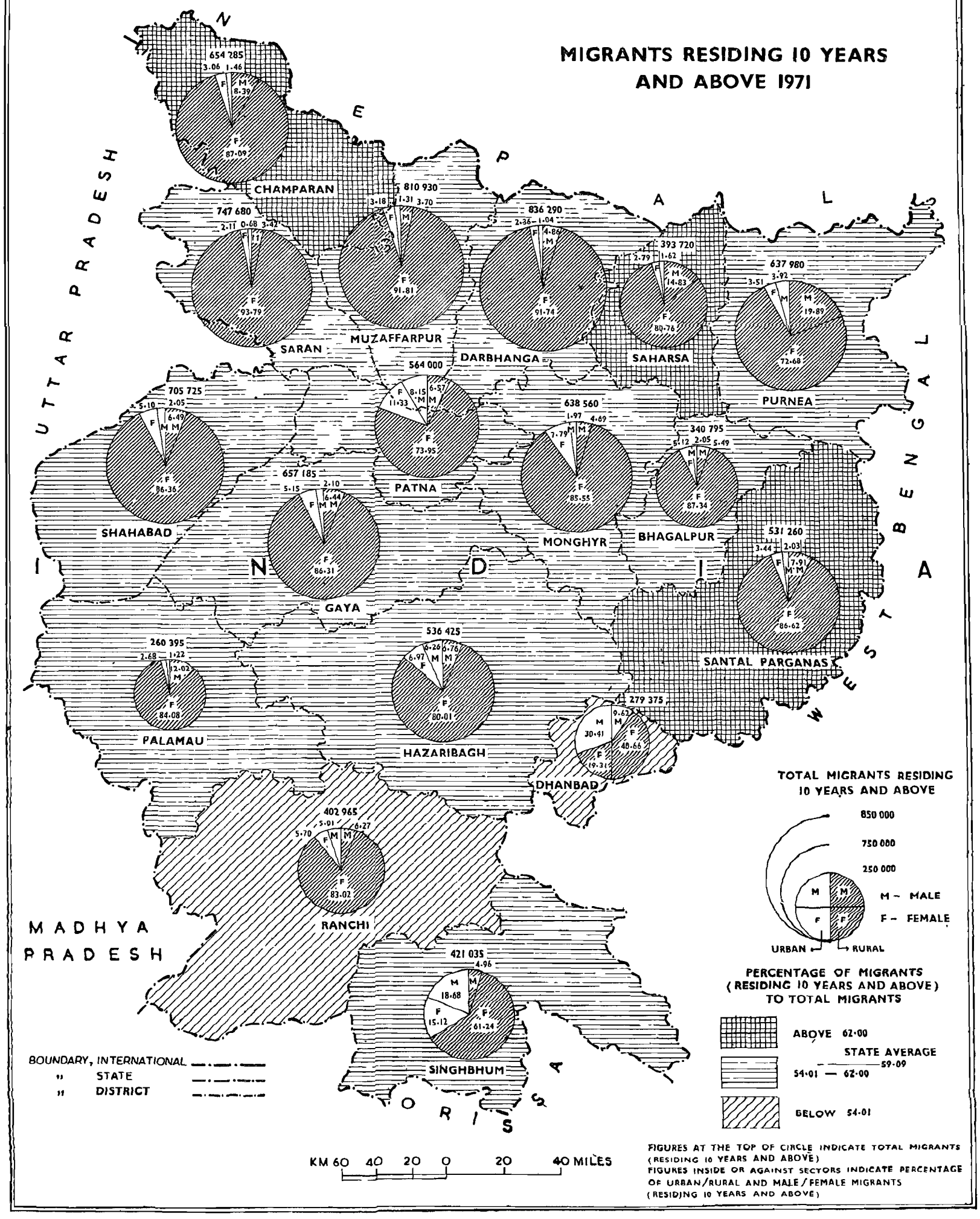
The figures have been given in the table below.

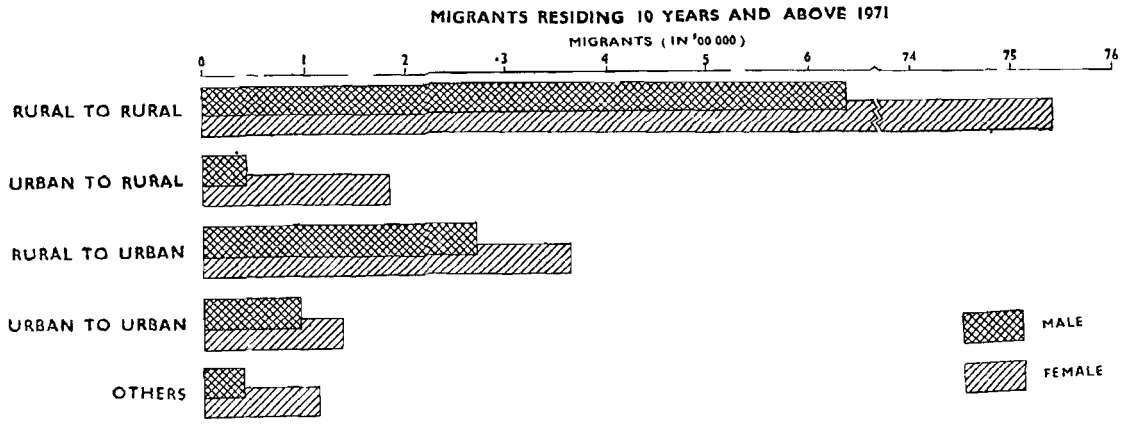
TABLE

PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE TO TOTAL MIGRANTS

Sl. no.	State/District	Percentage of migrants residing 10 years and above to total migrants	Percentage of migrants residing 10 years and above			
			Rural		Urban	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	BIHAR STATE	**59.09**	**7.36**	**82.99**	**4.14**	**5.51**
1	Patna	57.74	6.57	73.95	8.15	11.33
2	Gaya	58.81	6.44	86.31	2.10	5.15
3	Shahabad	59.48	6.49	86.36	2.05	5.10
4	Saran	58.54	3.42	93.79	0.68	2.11
5	Champaran	65.15	8.39	87.09	1.46	3.06
6	Muzaffarpur	59.81	3.70	91.81	1.31	3.18
7	Darbhanga	61.72	4.86	91.74	1.04	2.36
8	Monghyr	60.77	4.69	85.55	1.97	7.79
9	Bhagalpur	60.40	5.49	87.34	2.05	5.12
10	Saharsa	64.70	14.83	80.76	1.62	2.79
11	Purnea	59.84	19.89	72.68	3.92	3.51
12	Santal Parganas	62.40	7.91	86.62	2.03	3.44
13	Palamau	61.14	12.02	84.08	1.22	2.68
14	Hazaribagh	57.07	6.76	80.01	6 26	6.97
15	Ranchi	53.43	6.27	83.02	5.01	5.70
16	Dhanbad	42.62	9.62	40.66	30.41	19.31
17	Singhbhum	56.07	4.96	61.24	18.68	15.12

MAP NO. 48


MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE 1971
N
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
ORISSA
MADHYA PRADESH
CHAMPARAN
654 285
3.06 1.46
F M 8.39
F 87.09
SARAN
747 680
2.11 0.68 3.42
F M
F 93.79
MUZAFFARPUR
810 930
3.18 1.31 3.70
F M
F 91.81
DARBHANGA
836 290
2.36 1.04
F 4.86 M
F 91.74
SAHARSA
393 720
2.79 1.62
F M 14.83
F 80.76
PURNEA
637 980
3.51 3.92
F M M 19.89
F 72.68
SHAHABAD
705 725
5.10 2.05
F 6.49 M M
F 86.36
PATNA
564 000
F 8.15 M 6.57 M
11.33
F 73.95
MONGHYR
638 560
1.97 4.69
7.79 M M
F
F 85.53
BHAGALPUR
340 795
5.12 2.05 5.49
M M
F
F 87.34
GAYA
657 185
5.15 2.10
F 6.44 M M
F 86.31
SANTAL PARGANAS
531 260
3.44 2.03
F 7.91 M M
F 86.62
PALAMAU
260 395
2.68 1.22
12.02 M
F 84.08
HAZARIBAGH
536 425
6.26 6.76
6.97 F M M
F 80.01
DHANBAD
279 375
M 9.62 M
30.41
F 48.66
F 19.31
RANCHI
402 965
5.01 6.27
5.70 F M M
F 83.02
SINGHBHUM
421 035
4.96
M M
18.68
F F
15.12 61.24
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES
TOTAL MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE
850 000
750 000
250 000
M M
F F
M – MALE
F – FEMALE
URBAN
RURAL
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS (RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE) TO TOTAL MIGRANTS
ABOVE 62·00
STATE AVERAGE 59·09
54·01 — 62·00
BELOW 54·01
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL MIGRANTS (RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE)
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN/RURAL AND MALE/FEMALE MIGRANTS (RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE)


MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE 1971
MIGRANTS (IN '00 000)
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7·4 7·5 7·6
RURAL TO RURAL
URBAN TO RURAL
RURAL TO URBAN
URBAN TO URBAN
OTHERS
MALE
FEMALE

MAP NO. 49

WORKING AND NON-WORKING MIGRANTS IN CLASS I URBAN CENTRES, 1971

This map shows the working and non-working migrants in cities/urban agglomerations with their educational levels with the representation of two half circles. The half circle towards the right hand side is proportionate to the total working migrants and another half circle towards left hand side is proportionate to non-working migrants. Each half circle has been divided into sectors proportionate to the migrants in different educational levels as follows :

(I) Primary and Middle

(II) Matric or Higher Secondary and diploma below degree

(III) Graduate, Post-graduate and other technical degree

(IV) Literates without educational level

(V) Illiterates

Each sector has been shown by different shades. The number of working and non-working migrants have also been indicated in the map.

There are 11 cities and urban agglomerations having population 100,000 and above in the State in 1971.

The number of working migrants in Dhanbad urban agglomeration is 126,655 while in Jamshedpur urban agglomeration and Patna urban agglomeration their numbers are 93,395 and 60,220 respectively. Ranchi urban agglomeration and Bokaro Steel City urban agglomeration also have sizeable proportion of working migrants (over 30,000). Among the remaining cities/urban agglomerations, Bihar, and Monghyr have the lowest numbers of working migrants with 5,910 and 4,765 respectively.

The number of non-working migrants is highest in Dhanbad urban agglomeration with 128,235 persons followed by Jamshedpur urban agglomeration and Patna urban agglomeration with 121,275 and 100,875 persons respectively. Ranchi urban agglomeration has 67,900 non-working migrants while Gaya and Bokaro Steel City urban agglomeration have 35,485 and 33,830 respectively. Muzaffarpur and Monghyr also have significant number of working migrants with a figure of 31,600 and 31,355 respectively. The lowest number of non-working migrants is in Bihar (16,055).

The proportion of working migrants with educational level upto Primary and Middle level vary from 18.02 per cent in Bihar to 28.38 per cent in Jamshedpur urban agglomeration. The proportion of working migrants with educational level upto Matric, or Higher Secondary and Diploma below degree is highest in Ranchi urban agglomeration (29.75 per cent) while lowest in Bihar (13.03 per cent). The proportion of working migrants with Graduate, Post-graduate and other technical degrees is highest in Patna urban agglomeration (19.21)while it is lowest in Dhanbad urban agglomeration (4.36 per cent).

The proportions of literates without educational level among working migrants vary from 7.30 per cent in Muzaffarpur to 13.54 per cent in Bihar while those of illiterates vary from 18.25 per cent in Ranchi to 51.15 per cent in Dhanbad.

Among non-working migrants the proportion of persons with educational level upto Primary and Middle level is lowest (14.25 per cent) in Bokaro Steel City U.A. while highest in Ranchi U.A. (28.94 per cent). The proportions of persons with Matric or Higher Secondary and Diploma below degree level are again lowest in Bokaro Steel City U.A. (6 09 per cent) though the highest proportion is in Muzaffarpur (18 35 per cent). The proportion of non-working migrants having Graduate, Post-graduate and other technical degrees in cities is highest in Ranchi (5.99 per cent) while lowest in Bihar (1.50 per cent). Literates without educational level among non-working migrants, are in highest proportion in Ranchi U.A. (17.56 per cent) while lowest in Muzaffarpur (11.54 per cent). Bokaro Steel City U.A. has the highest proportion (64.26 per cent) of illiterates among non-working migrants, while the proportion is lowest in Muzaffarpur.

The proportions of working and non-working migrants at different educational levels in the State have been depicted by bar diagrams below the map.

The table below gives the data.

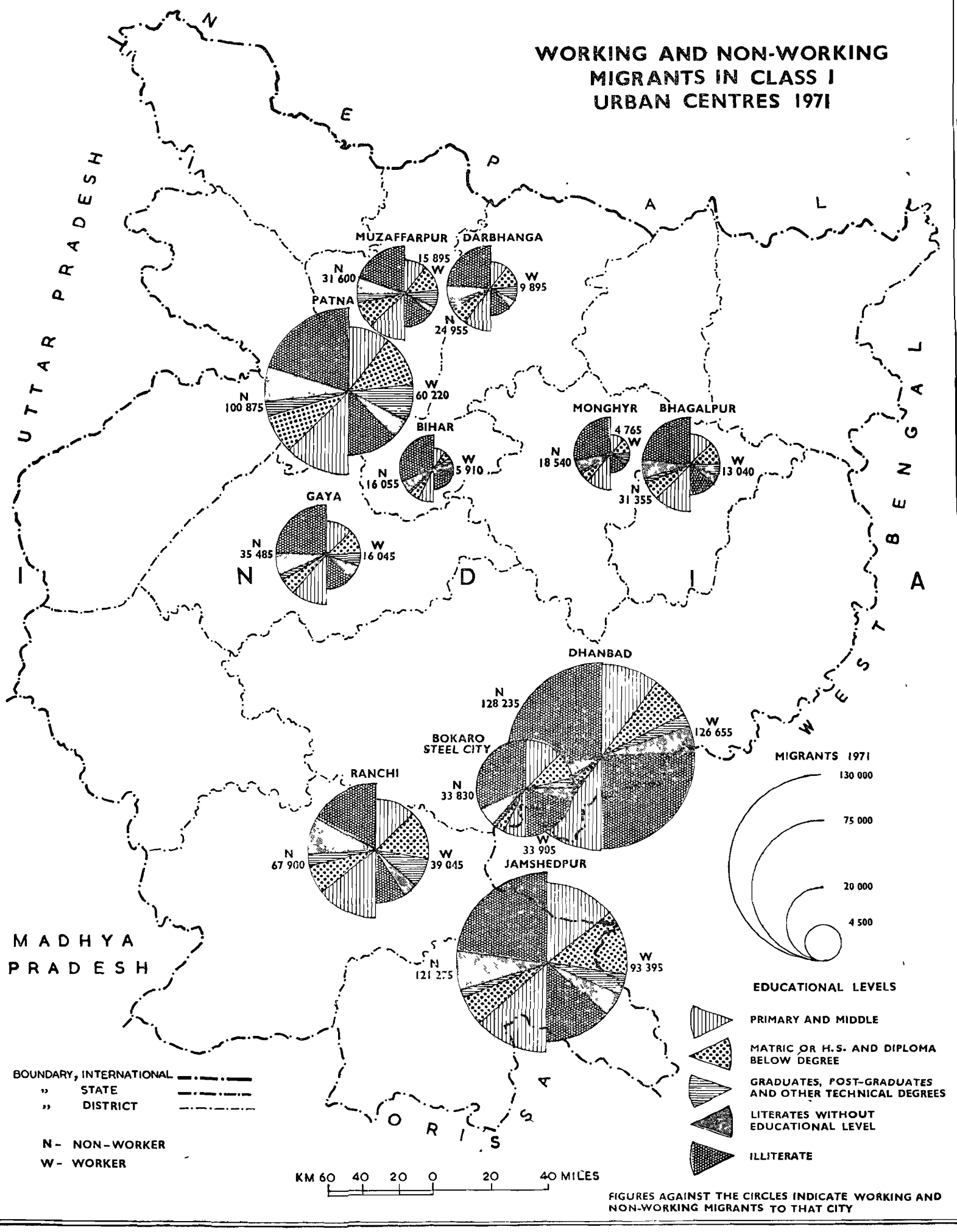
TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING AND NON-WORKING MIGRANTS ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

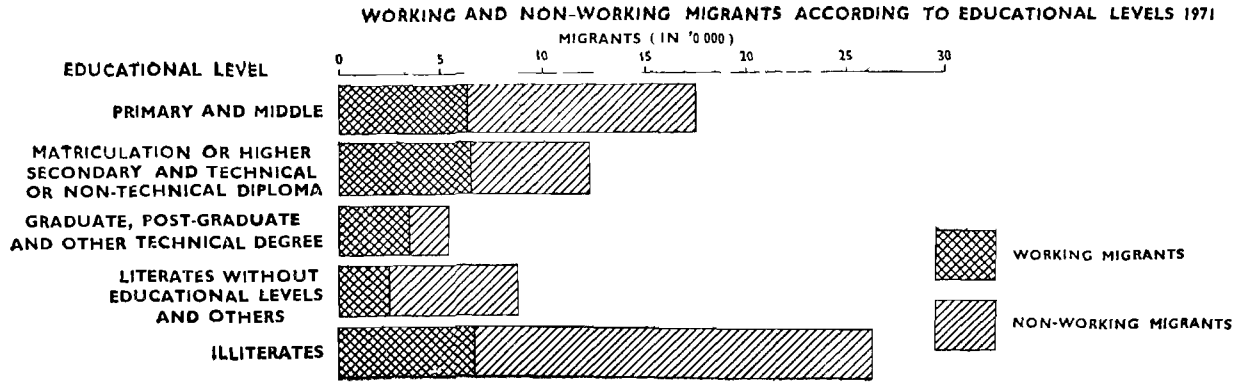
Cities/Urban Agglomeration	Percentage of working migrants in					Percentage of non-working migrants in				
	Primary & Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary Tech. & Non-technical diploma	Graduate degree & Post-graduate degree	Literate (without educational level)	Illiterate	Primary & Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary Tech. & Non-tech. diploma	Graduate degree & Post-graduate degree	Literate (without educational level)	Illiterate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna Urban Agglomeration	20.36	25.40	19.21	9.61	25.42	25.01	15.45	5.34	13.73	40.47
Gaya (M)	25.55	24.21	11.44	12.87	25.93	23.12	9.94	2.79	15.02	49.13
Bihar (M)	18.02	13.03	9.47	13.54	45.94	15.14	8.75	1.50	12.11	62.50
Muzaffarpur (M)	21.26	25.54	16.33	7.30	29.57	25.47	18.35	5.51	11.54	39.13
Darbhanga (M)	21.22	25.67	17.13	9.50	26.48	19.90	15.11	3.10	13.20	48.69
Monghyr (M)	22.03	26.97	13.54	7.87	29.59	21.85	8.25	1.54	11.70	56.66
Bhagalpur (M)	25.23	23.39	13.42	9.93	28.03	25.91	11.55	3.76	12.26	46.52
Bokaro Steel City Urban Agglomeration	24.73	17.98	6.71	9.51	41.07	14.25	6.09	1.83	13.57	64.26
Ranchi Urban Agglomeration	24.80	29.75	18.06	9.14	18.25	28.94	13.53	5.99	17.56	33.98
Dhanbad Urban Agglomeration	20.53	14.13	4.36	9.83	51.15	20.11	8.79	1.70	12.56	56.84
Jamshedpur Urban Agglomeration	28.38	25.74	8.85	9.67	27.36	26.57	10.67	2.62	14.43	45.71

MAP NO. 49

WORKING AND NON-WORKING MIGRANTS IN CLASS I URBAN CENTRES 1971



WORKING AND NON-WORKING MIGRANTS ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL LEVELS 1971



MAP NO. 50

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKING MIGRANTS, 1971

This map shows the distribution of working male and female migrants into nine industrial categories and three broad sectors, viz., primary, secondary and tertiary for each district.

The percentages of workers in each industrial category for each sex to total working migrants have been worked out and nine proportionate horizontal bars for each sex have been drawn. The industrial categories have been indicated by roman figures between two vertical parallel lines. The bars on the left hand side indicate the proportion of males while those on the right, the proportion of females. The nine industrial categories have been grouped into three sectors as under :

Primary

I Cultivator
II Agricultural labourer
III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting etc.
IV Mining and Quarrying

Secondary

V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs :
(a) Household industry
(b) Other than Household industry
VI Construction

Tertiary

VII Trade and Commerce
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications
IX Other Services.

The bars for each sector have been shaded by different hatches.

Of the 3,594,205 working migrants in the State 54.24 per cent are males and 45.76 per cent are females. Among males 28.11 per cent and among females 42.29 per cent are engaged in primary activities while 8.29 per cent males and 1.61 per cent females are engaged in secondary activities. There are 17.84 per cent males and only 1.86 per cent females engaged in tertiary activities.

Among males in the districts, the proportion of working migrants in primary sector is highest in Purnea (50.48 per cent) followed by Dhanbad (44.61 per cent). In the districts of Saharsa, Palamau, Hazaribagh and Santal Parganas the proportion of males in primary sector is between 30 and 40 per cent, while in the districts of Champaran, Darbhanga, Ranchi, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur is between 20 and 30 per cent. In the remaining districts Patna has the lowest proportion (15.91 per cent). Among females, the proportion in primary sector is highest in the district of Saran (59.75 per cent). Barring Dhanbad which has exceptionally low per centage (8.55 per cent) the proportion of female working migrants in the remaining districts is over 26 per cent.

In the secondary sectors males have the highest proportion in Singhbhum (26.67 per cent). Dhanbad (18.86 per cent) and Ranchi (13.45 per cent), also have significantly high proportion. In the remaining districts proportion is rather low. Saharsa has the lowest proportion with only 3.04 per cent males in this sector. The proportion of females in this sector is relatively low in all the districts and vary from 0.61 per cent in Saharsa to 2.87 per cent in Monghyr.

In tertiary sector, the proportion of male working migrants is highest in Patna (30.10 per cent). It is also significantly high in Dhanbad, Singhbhum and Ranchi (above 20 per cent). Saharsa is again having the lowest proportion of males in this sector with 9.93 per cent. The proportion of females in tertiary sector is highest in Muzaffarpur (3.27 per cent) and closely followed by Ranchi (3.24 per cent). The district of Saharsa is again placed at the bottom with only 0.69 per cent of females in this sector.

The proportions of working migrants in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors falling in rural and urban areas have also been depicted below the map.

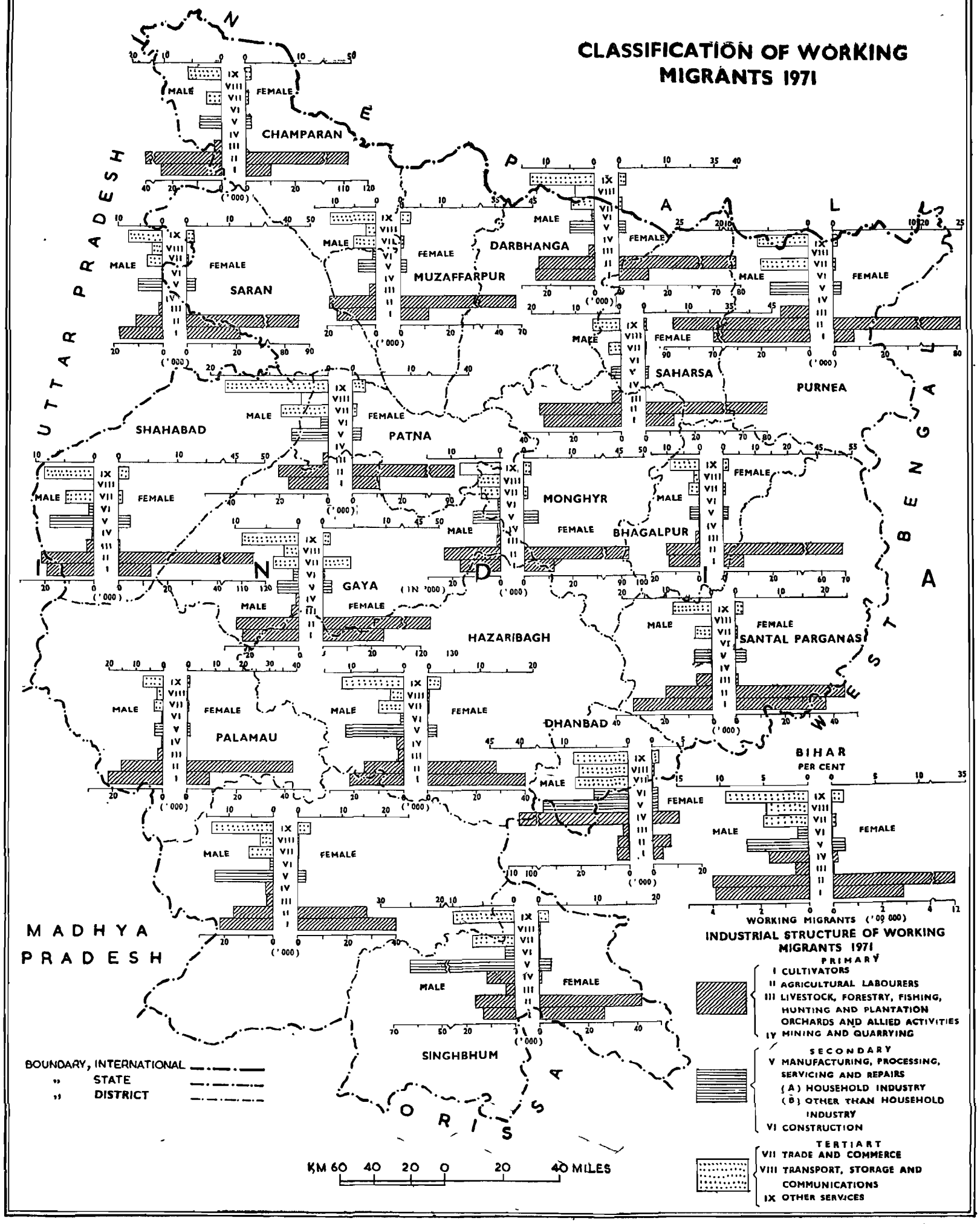
TABLE

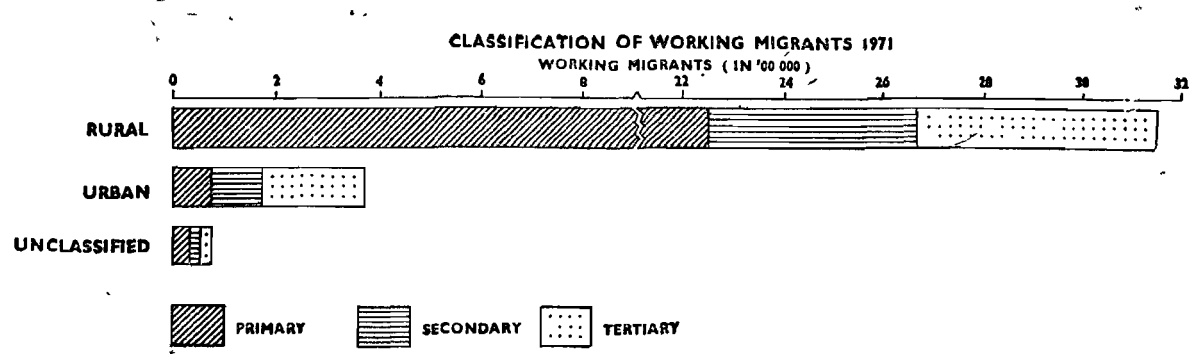
DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING MIGRANTS

Sl. no.	State/District	Total working migrants	Percentage of working migrants in different industrial categories of workers									
			I		II		III		IV		V (a)+(b)	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	BIHAR STATE	**3,594,205**	**10.80**	**8.10**	**11.19**	**33.56**	**1.57**	**0.09**	**4.55**	**0.54**	**7.07**	**1.48**
1	Patna	245,420	6.58	4.59	8.38	37.42	0.91	0.05	0.04	N	6.14	1.46
2	Gaya	259,760	8.69	9.58	9.82	47.72	1.11	0.10	0.34	0.05	3.34	1.44
3	Shahabad	240,420	7.99	5.55	8.92	47.86	1.18	0.21	0.37	0.03	7.40	2.06
4	Saran	180,075	9.82	11.98	5.84	47.72	0.78	0.05	0.10	0	5.35	1.97
5	Champaran	229,515	10.62	4.49	17.75	48.71	1.40	0.07	0.05	0.01	3.82	0.92
6	Muzaffarpur	167,125	9.75	6.94	11.40	40.50	1.52	0.17	0.01	0	4.38	1.45
7	Darbhanga	203,220	11.82	6.19	11.23	38.42	1.35	0.12	0.06	N	4.94	1.44
8	Monghyr	201,855	8.13	5.93	11.25	46.03	0.84	0.10	0.42	0.01	5.45	2.86
9	Bhagalpur	132,555	9.42	5.93	10.28	51.75	1.16	0.15	0.09	0	2.82	1.59
10	Saharsa	187,160	17.12	5.73	18.17	42.60	2.06	0.05	N	0	2.18	0.60
11	Purnea	333,680	21.02	2.41	25.89	24.52	3.57	0.02	N	0	4.77	0.84
12	Santal Parganas	183,625	17.65	20.15	10.23	24.64	3.58	0.18	0.27	0.02	3.98	2.30
13	Palamau	113,675	19.39	8.01	14.71	37.94	1.73	0.13	0.58	0.19	2.98	0.89
14	Hazaribagh	219,140	10.15	13.80	5.78	19.35	1.47	0.08	18.17	3.14	4.54	1.07
15	Ranchi	186,275	11.81	21.52	8.51	15.02	1.17	0.11	1.48	0.12	12.72	1.80
16	Dhanbad	261,025	1.98	1.58	1.71	2.91	0.70	0.01	40.22	4.05	13.42	0.96
17	Singhbhum	249,680	5.14	10.58	6.50	16.99	1.47	0.11	4.62	0.55	25.15	1.95

Sl. no.	State/District	Percentage of working migrants in different industrial categories of workers							
		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	BIHAR STATE	**1.22**	**0.13**	**5.05**	**0.39**	**3.28**	**0.10**	**9.51**	**1.37**
1	Patna	1.27	0.11	8.01	0.71	4.85	0.11	17.24	2.13
2	Gaya	0.66	0.17	4.12	0.45	2.37	0.06	8.85	1.13
3	Shahabad	0.82	0.05	4.80	0.58	1.95	0.06	8.55	1.62
4	Saran	0.53	0.01	3.59	0.36	2.52	0.01	7.75	1.62
5	Champaran	0.88	N	2.78	0.38	1.35	0.01	5.91	0.85
6	Muzaffarpur	0.92	0	5.77	0.72	2.50	0.03	11.42	2.52
7	Darbhanga	0.45	N	4.73	0.63	4.01	0.04	13.13	1.44
8	Monghyr	0.42	0.01	3.86	0.73	4.43	0.07	8.05	1.40
9	Bhagalpur	0.58	0.01	3.34	0.36	1.96	0.07	9.09	1.40
10	Saharsa	0.96	0.01	2.86	0.19	0.84	0.02	6.23	0.48
11	Purnea	0.87	0.01	6.03	0.25	2.83	0.02	6.47	0.48
12	Santal Parganas	0.29	0.04	3.72	0.18	2.65	0.08	8.74	1.30
13	Palamau	0.34	0.03	3.00	0.18	2.11	0.08	7.03	0.68
14	Hazaribagh	2.29	0.12	4.86	0.22	2.30	0.11	11.32	1.23
15	Ranchi	0.73	0.06	5.34	0.31	2.90	0.22	13.47	2.71
16	Dhanbad	5.44	0.96	8.30	0.15	7.59	0.34	8.55	1.13
17	Singhbhum	1.52	0.28	6.93	0.29	6.02	0.31	9.91	1.68

MAP NO. 50


CLASSIFICATION OF WORKING MIGRANTS 1971
UTTAR PRADESH
NEPAL
CHAMPARAN
SARAN
MUZAFFARPUR
DARBHANGA
SAHARSA
PURNEA
SHAHABAD
PATNA
MONGHYR
BHAGALPUR
GAYA
HAZARIBAGH
SANTAL PARGANAS
PALAMAU
DHANBAD
SINGHBHUM
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
WEST BENGAL
MALE
FEMALE
('000)
(IN '000)
PER CENT
WORKING MIGRANTS ('00 000)
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF WORKING MIGRANTS 1971
PRIMARY
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATION ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV MINING AND QUARRYING
SECONDARY
V MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS
(A) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(B) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTION
TERTIARY
VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES


CLASSIFICATION OF WORKING MIGRANTS 1971
WORKING MIGRANTS (IN '00 000)
RURAL
URBAN
UNCLASSIFIED
PRIMARY
SECONDARY
TERTIARY

MAP NO. 51

MIGRANTS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, 1971

This map shows the distribution of migrants by age group and marital status. Bar diagrams, proportionate to the migrants in the age group 0—14, 15—19, 20—24, 25—49 and 50+years have been drawn in each district. Each bar has been divided according to the marital status, viz., Never married, Married and Widowed or Divorced and shaded accordingly in the map.

Out of 15,932,890 migrants in the State, 9.63 per cent represents the age group 0—14 years, 8.53 per cent 15—19 years, 13.13 per cent 20—24 years, 49.79 per cent 25—49 years and 18.91 per cent to 50+ years. Ages of 0—01 per cent of the migrants have not been specified, hence they are put under the category 'age not stated'.

Among the migrants in the age group 0—14 years in the State, 83.39 per cent have been returned as 'never married', 16.44 per cent as 'married' and 0.17 per cent as 'widowed or divorced'. In the age group 15—19 years, the proportion of persons in the category 'never married' comes down to 19.22 per cent, while proportion of married persons increased to 80.13 per cent and the percentage of widowed and divorced came upto 0.65 per cent.

Among the migrants in the age group 20—24 years, the proportion of never married is only 6.09 per cent whereas the proportion of married is 92.92 per cent. The percentage of widowed or divorced is 0.99 per cent. In the age group 25—49 years, only 1.01 per cent of migrants have been returned as never married, while 91.81 per cent as married and 7.18 per cent as widowed or divorced. In the age group 50+ the proportion of never married migrants is only 0.43 per cent. In this age group the percentages of married migrants came down to 55.17 per cent while those of widowed and divorced gone up to 44.40 per cent.

In the districts the proportion of migrants in age group 0—14 years, vary between 6.57 per cent in Muzaffarpur to 14.60 per cent in Dhanbad. In age group 15—19 years, their proportion vary from 7.44 per cent in Singhbhum to 10.33 per cent in Hazaribagh and those in the age group 20—24 years, vary between 11.42 per cent in Singhbhum to 14.72 per cent in Gaya. The migrants in age group 25—49 years, are highest in proportion in Dhanbad (53.16 per cent) while lowest in Gaya (46.94 per cent). In age group 50+ years, Saharsa (21.77 per cent) has the highest proportion of migrants while Dhanbad (11.45 per cent) has the lowest proportion.

The proportion of migrants returned as never married is highest in the age group 0—14 years and ranges between 73.15 and 94.42 per cent in the districts, while in age group 15—19 years it comes down between 10.82 and 41.23 per cent and in age group 20—24 years between 1.85 and 18.56 per cent. The proportion is only between 0.41 and 3.22 per cent in age group 25—49 years and below 0.81 per cent in age group 50+ years.

Migrants returned as married in the districts, are only between 5.42 and 26.70 per cent in age group 0—14 and between 58.31 and 88.53 per cent in age group 15—19 years, while 80.32 to 97.47 per cent in age group 20—24 years. In age group 25 - 49 years, the proportion of married migrants in the districts ranges between 88.29 and 94.21 per cent and in age group 50+ years, 48.23 to 62.18 per cent.

The proportion of widowed and divorced in the age group 0—14 years, in the districts, are only between 0—01 and 0.35 per cent which increases in higher age groups and goes up between 7.36 and 51.44 per cent in age group 50+.

The marital status of migrants in rural and urban areas of the State for both the sexes has also been depicted in the diagram below the map.

TABLE

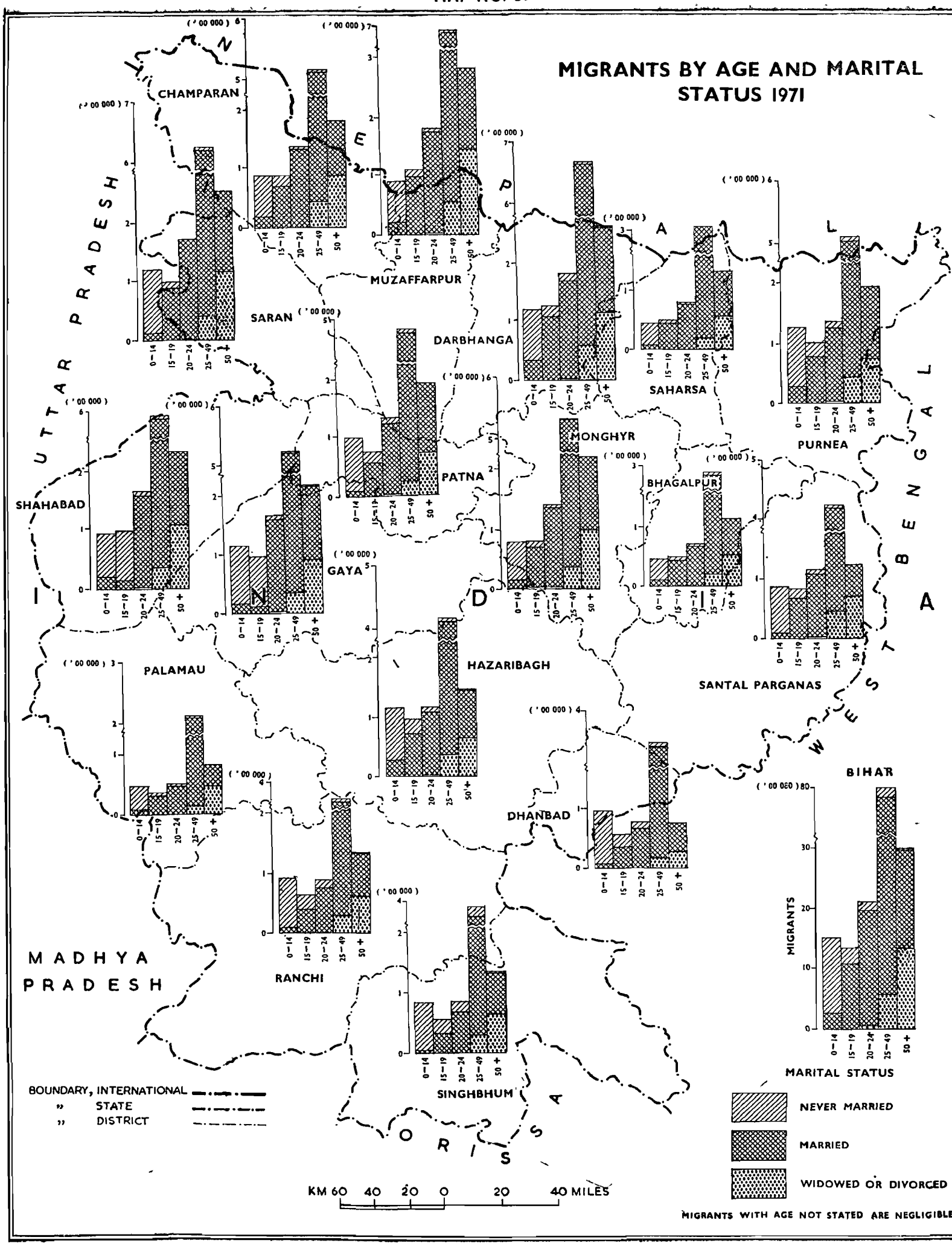
MIGRANTS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

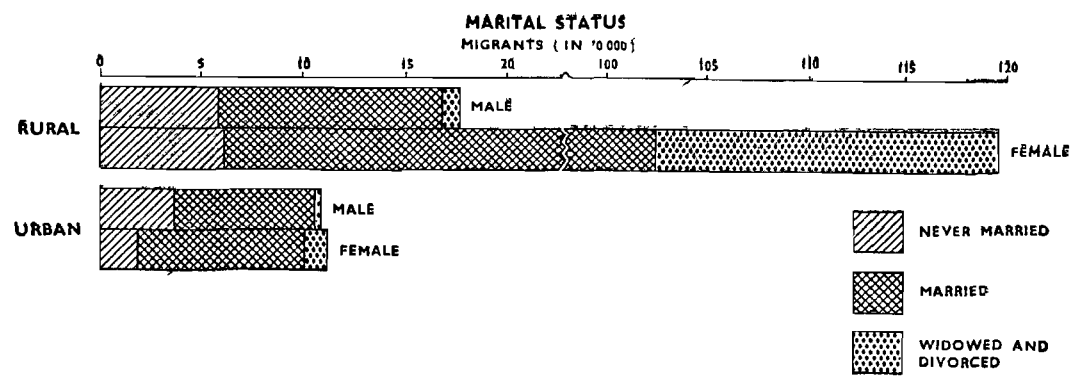
Sl. no.	State/District	Age Group 0—14 Total	0—14 NM	0—14 M	0—14 W&D	15—19 Total	15—19 NM	15—19 M	15—19 W&D	20—24 Total	20—24 NM	20—24 M	20—24 W&D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	BIHAR STATE	**1,534,920**	**83.39**	**16.44**	**0.17**	**1,360,130**	**19.22**	**80.14**	**0.64**	**2,092,265**	**6.09**	**92.92**	**0.99**
1	Patna	98,285	90.84	9.12	0.04	75,065	24.62	74.87	0.51	131,025	7.75	91.66	0.59
2	Gaya	113,135	83.95	15.91	0.14	96,950	13.65	85.62	0.73	164,335	2.87	96.37	0.76
3	Shahabad	92,225	77.70	22.11	0.19	96,045	15.59	83.77	0.64	165,660	3.89	95.09	1.02
4	Saran	120,730	90.65	9.27	0.08	99,270	11.56	88.06	0.38	170,565	1.85	97.47	0.68
5	Champaran	85,740	76.90	23.09	0.01	85,705	19.07	80.53	0.40	136,560	3.75	95 64	0.61
6	Muzaffarpur	89,025	77.47	22.41	0.12	109,730	10.82	88.53	0.65	181,670	3.06	96.03	0.91
7	Darbhanga	119,420	73.15	26.70	0.15	125,775	14.83	84.52	0.65	181,245	7.08	92.43	0.49
8	Monghyr	78,655	82.60	17.15	0.25	79,040	11.67	87.29	1.04	139,625	2.97	96.04	0.99
9	Bhagalpur	44,290	78.20	21.73	0.07	48,105	12.33	87.29	0.38	70,975	4.30	94.76	0.94
10	Saharsa	44,250	85.65	14.15	0.20	47,345	13.30	86.29	0.41	80,410	2.66	96.44	0.90
11	Purnea	127,135	78.64	21.16	0.20	101,785	21.83	76.96	1.21	136,380	7.57	91.03	1.40
12	Santal Parganas	87,425	89.13	10.56	0.31	85,505	18.48	80.82	0.70	113,830	5.71	92.37	1.92
13	Palamau	46,295	81.81	18.04	0.15	35,975	13.37	86.16	0.47	50,640	3.40	95.77	0.83
14	Hazaribagh	115,665	77.50	22.15	0.35	97,025	25.25	74.05	0.70	115,335	6.98	91.42	1.60
15	Ranchi	93,265	90.08	9.71	0.21	63,300	37.13	62.36	0.51	89,775	15.93	82.61	1.46
16	Dhanbad	95,665	90.36	9.53	0.11	57,665	36.50	62.85	0.65	78,525	16.82	81.88	1.30
17	Singhbhum	83,715	94.42	5.42	0.16	55,845	41.23	58.31	0.46	85,710	18.56	80.32	1.12

Sl. no.	State/District	Age Group 25—49 Total	25—49 NM	25—49 M	25—49 W&D	50+ Total	50+ NM	50+ M	50+ W&D
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	BIHAR STATE	**7,932,590**	**1.01**	**91.81**	**7.18**	**3,012,985**	**0.44**	**55.16**	**44.40**
1	Patna	480,050	1.08	94.21	4.71	191,780	0.46	62.18	37.36
2	Gaya	523,920	0.72	92.73	6.55	217,895	0.54	58.51	40.95
3	Shahabad	590,405	0.64	93.38	5.98	241,180	0.42	55.18	44.40
4	Saran	624,040	0.51	93.03	6.46	262,635	0.30	55.86	43.84
5	Champaran	514,280	0.81	90.82	8.37	181,980	0.38	50.85	48.77
6	Muzaffarpur	692,315	0.41	91.53	8.06	282,920	0.33	48.23	51.44
7	Darbhanga	667,515	0.62	90.89	8.49	260,240	0.55	56.04	43.41
8	Monghyr	532,790	0.42	93.15	6.43	219,650	0.31	54.49	45.20
9	Bhagalpur	288,400	0.48	93.11	6.41	112,180	0.30	54.02	45.68
10	Saharsa	304,045	0.49	93.52	5.99	132,450	0.22	57.95	41.83
11	Purnea	506,555	1.21	90.55	8.24	193,765	0.37	61.92	37.71
12	Santal Parganas	422,975	0.93	88.29	10.78	141,605	0.29	49.10	50.61
13	Palamau	210,385	0.78	93.35	5.87	82,450	0.53	57.63	41.84
14	Hazaribagh	463,995	1.22	91.41	7.37	147,640	0.62	54.98	44.40
15	Ranchi	371,395	2.28	90.06	7.66	135,675	0.71	52.46	46.83
16	Dhanbad	348,250	2.73	92.26	5.01	74,970	0.54	62.05	37.41
17	Singhbhum	391,275	3.22	88.94	7.84	133,970	0.81	50.64	48.55

MAP NO. 51

MIGRANTS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971





ECONOMIC ASPECTS

MAP NO. 52

LAND UTILISATION, 1970—71

This map shows the pattern of land use in the districts of the State in 1970—71. Circles have been drawn in each district proportionate to the total reported area. Within each circle, sectors have been drawn proportionate to the area under different uses as indicated in the legend of the map.

In the State of Bihar the total reported area is 17,329,651 hectares of which 57.86 per cent is actual farmed area, 8.03 per cent is utilisable farming land, 17.11 per cent is non-farming land and 16.90 per cent is forest.

The percentages of actual farmed land which is comprised of net sown area and current fallow is above the State average in all the districts lying in North Bihar Plain and South Bihar Plain. In Chotanagpur Plateau, all the districts have less than 55 per cent of actual farmed land. Patna district has highest percentage (80.58) while it is lowest (29.93) in Hazaribagh district.

The percentage of utilisable farming land comprising culturable waste and fallow land other than current fallow is comparatively higher in Plateau region than that of the Plains. It varies between 16.63 per cent in Dhanbad to 9.15 per cent in Palamau in the Chotanagpur Plateau region whereas it varies from 7.35 per cent in Saharsa to 0.99 per cent in Patna in Plains.

The proportion of non-farming land which is comprised of area not available for cultivation, permanent pasture and other grazing lands and land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves, varies between 34.08 per cent in Dhanbad to 10.17 per cent in Palamau. 12 districts have percentages above and 5 below the State average.

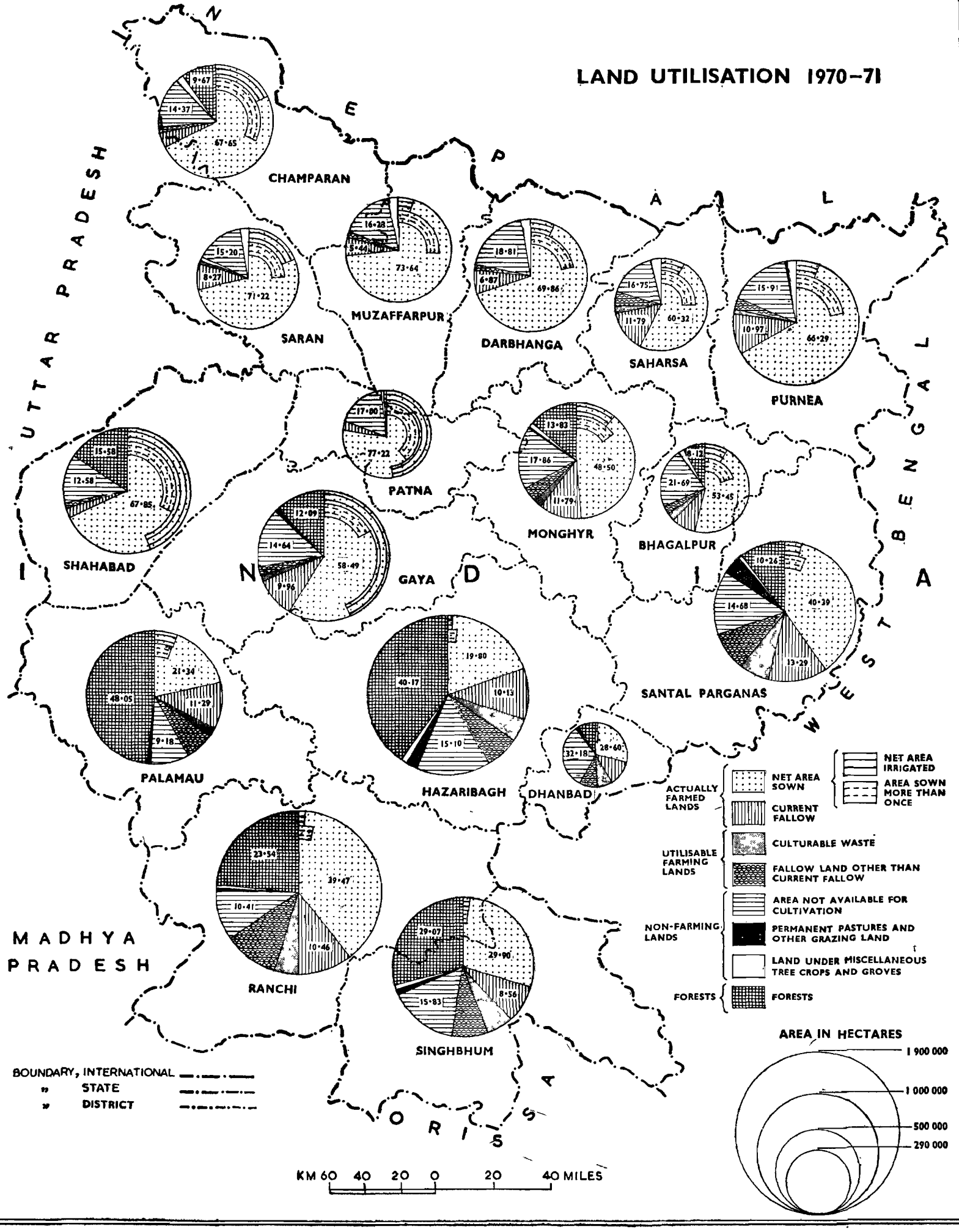
The districts of Chotanagpur Plateau region have large proportions of land under forest. It is highest in Palamau (48.05 per cent) followed by Hazaribagh (40.17 per cent and Singhbhum (29.07 per cent). The districts of South Bihar Plain also have considerable area under forest. In North Bihar Plain except Champaran all the districts are devoid of forests.

Of the total reported area of the State, 12.46 per cent is under irrigation while 14.84 per cent of the area is sown more than once. The districts lying in Plains have higher proportions of irrigated land than the Plateau region. Consequently the Plains have larger areas under double or triple crops than the Plateau region.

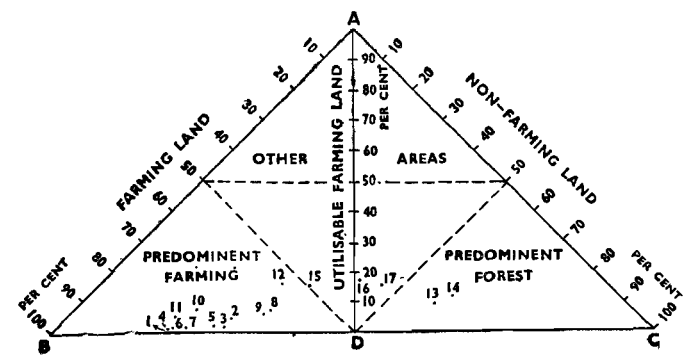
The diagram below the map depicts the position of districts in relation to the three broad categories of land use.

MAP NO. 52

LAND UTILISATION 1970–71



POSITION OF DISTRICTS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO LANDUSE RELATION



REFERENCE

1 PATNA
2 GAYA
3 SHAHABAD
4 SARAN
5 CHAMPARAN
6 MUZAFFARPUR
7 DARBHANGA
8 MONGHYR
9 BHAGALPUR
10 SAHARSA
11 PURNEA
12 SANTAL PARGANAS
13 PALAMAU
14 HAZARIBAGH
15 RANCHI
16 DHANBAD
17 SINGHBHUM

MAP NO. 53

INTENSITY OF CROPPING, 1970—71

This map shows the intensity of cropping in the districts of Bihar in 1970—71.

The intensity index is determined by working out the ratio $\frac{\text{Gross area sown}}{\text{Net area sown}} \times 100$ for each district. The indices thus obtained have been grouped into five categories as shown in the legend of the map.

The intensity index for the State as a whole is 130.42. This implies that 30.42 per cent of the net area is sown twice in a year. Out of 17 districts, 10 have the indices higher than the State average. Patna, Champaran and Shahabad are on the top position, which is obvious because of better soil conditions and wide-spread irrigation facilities provided by the Son Canal system and Gandak Project and a large net-work of tubewells and other irrigation projects. The districts of Saharsa, Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur, Saran and Purnea have also significantly higher indices. The district of Gaya, and all the districts lying in the Chotanagpur Plateau have the indices below the State average. The district of Singhbhum has the lowest index (104.62). This is because of the rugged nature of land and inadequate irrigation facilities in Chotanagpur Plateau.

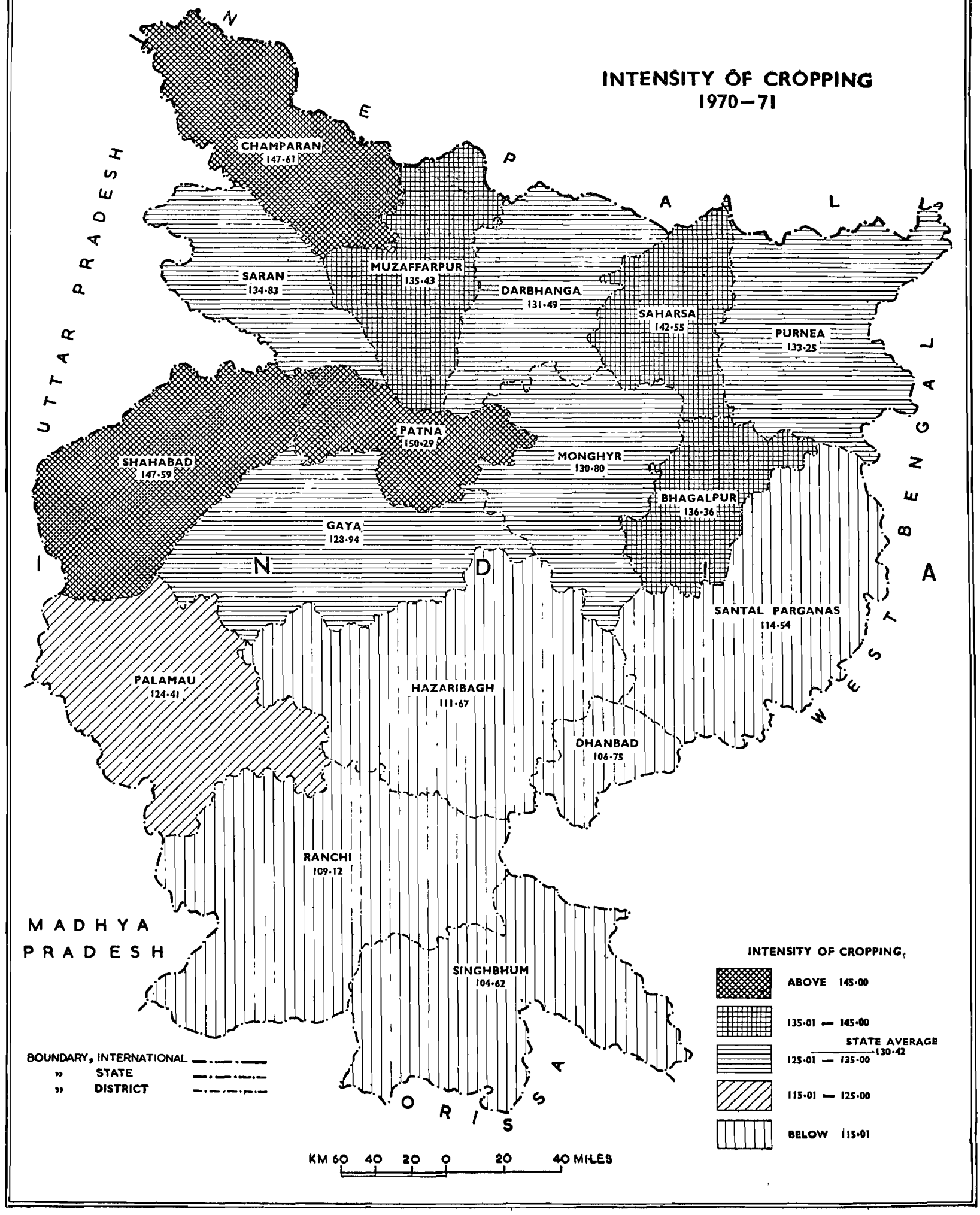
The diagrams below the map show the net sown area as also gross sown area falling under different ranges depicted in the map.

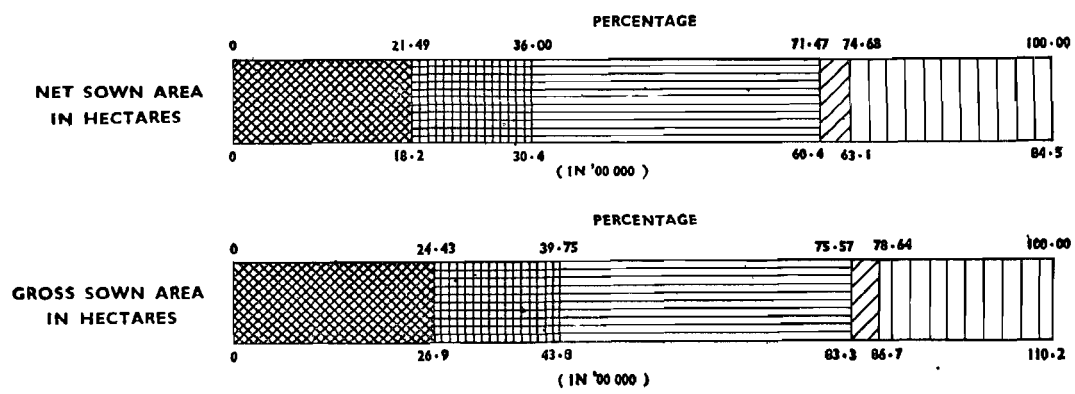
TABLE

INTENSITY OF CROPPING

Rank	State/ District	Net area sown	Gross area sown	Intensity index
1	2	3	4	5
	BIHAR STATE	8,454,359	11,026,120	130.42
1	Patna	425,573	639,595	150.29
2	Champaran	619,764	914,820	147.61
3	Shahabad	771,834	1,139,130	147.59
4	Saharsa	351,518	501,096	142.55
5	Bhagalpur	299,256	408,074	136.36
6	Muzaffarpur	575,959	780,017	135.43
7	Saran	493,583	665,493	134.83
8	Purnea	706,678	941,666	133.25
9	Darbhanga	607,753	799,152	131.49
10	Monghyr	471,293	616,448	130.80
11	Gaya	718,980	927,031	128.94
12	Palamau	271,644	337,961	124.41
13	Santal Parganas	574,147	657,604	114.54
14	Hazaribagh	356,023	397,570	111.67
15	Ranchi	719,314	784,918	109.12
16	Dhanbad	85,430	91,199	106.75
17	Singhbhum	405,610	424,246	104.62

MAP NO. 53


INTENSITY OF CROPPING
1970–71
N
CHAMPARAN
147·61
MUZAFFARPUR
135·43
SARAN
134·83
DARBHANGA
131·49
SAHARSA
142·55
PURNEA
133·25
PATNA
150·29
SHAHABAD
147·59
MONGHYR
130·80
BHAGALPUR
136·36
GAYA
128·94
SANTAL PARGANAS
114·54
PALAMAU
124·41
HAZARIBAGH
111·67
DHANBAD
106·75
RANCHI
109·12
SINGHBHUM
104·62
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
ORISSA
MADHYA PRADESH
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
» STATE
» DISTRICT
KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES
INTENSITY OF CROPPING
ABOVE 145·00
135·01 — 145·00
STATE AVERAGE 130·42
125·01 — 135·00
115·01 — 125·00
BELOW 115·01


PERCENTAGE
0
21·49
36·00
71·47
74·68
100·00
NET SOWN AREA IN HECTARES
0
18·2
30·4
60·4
63·1
84·5
(IN '00 000)
PERCENTAGE
0
24·43
39·75
75·57
78·64
100·00
GROSS SOWN AREA IN HECTARES
0
26·9
43·8
83·3
86·7
110·2
(IN '00 000)

MAP NO. 54

MAJOR CEREALS, 1970—71

(Rice, wheat and millets)

The districtwise areas of rice, wheat and millets have been shown in the map by dots of different colours. Each dot represents 1,000 hectares under the crop.

The area under rice in the State is 5.27 million hectares which is more than double of the combined area under wheat and millets. Among the districts, Shahabad and Purnea have over 5 lakh hectares under rice while Gaya, Champaran, Santal Parganas and Ranchi have over 4.5 lakh hectares each under this crop. Palamau and Dhanbad, on the other hand, have the lowest area under rice.

Wheat is grown in 1.32 million hectares in the State. It is chiefly cultivated in Plain regions. The area under wheat is highest (2.87 lakh hectares) in the district of Shahabad which is obviously due to irrigation facilities provided by the net-work of canals fed by the river Ganga. The areas under wheat in the districts of Gaya, Saran, Champaran and Monghyr are also substantially high (over 1.2 lakh hectares). The districts lying in Chotanagpur Plateau region have very small areas under wheat.

Millets are cultivated in 1.23 million hectares in the State. It is grown in more than 1 lakh hectares in the districts of Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Monghyr. Excluding Gaya and Shahabad in South Bihar Plain and Dhanbad and Singhbhum in Chotanagpur Plateau, all the districts have areas over 50,000 hectares under millets.

The diagrams below the map show the proportionate area under different crops in the State.

The table below gives the relevant figures.

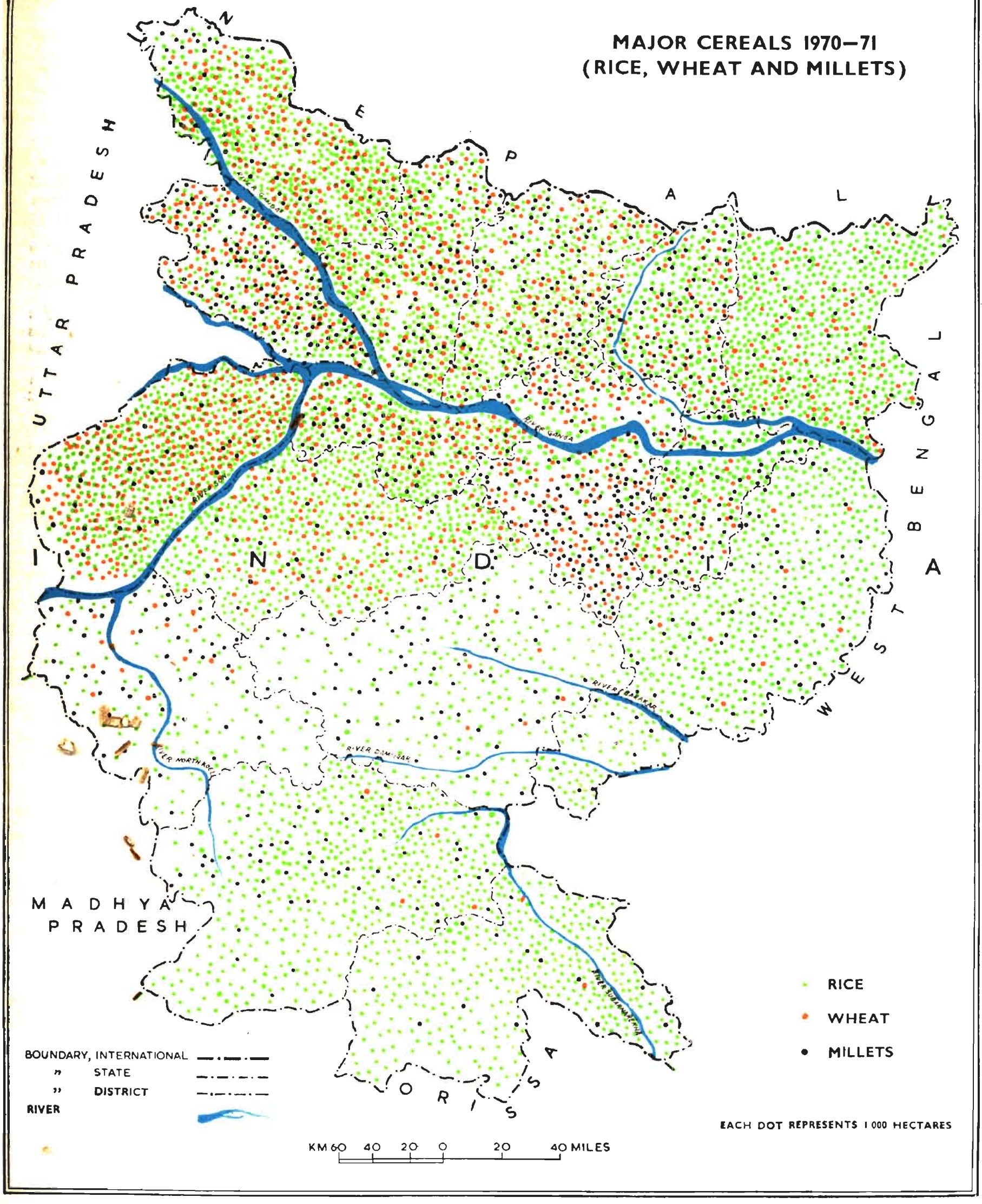
TABLE

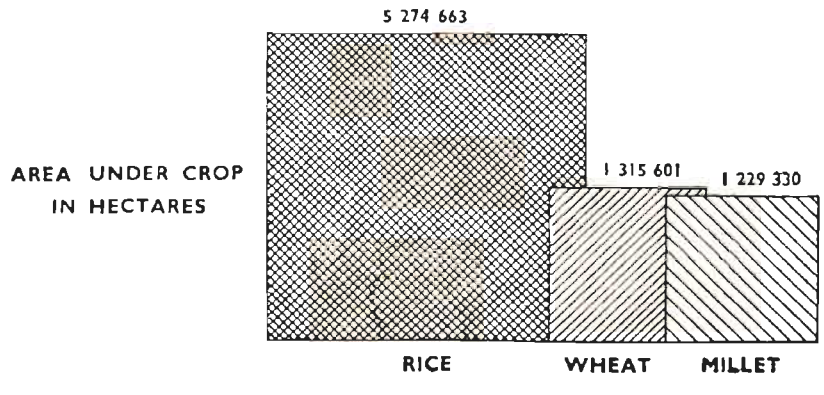
AREA UNDER MAJOR CEREALS 1970—71

(in '000 hectares)

Sl. no.	State/District	Rice	Wheat	Millets
1	2	3	4	5
	BIHAR STATE	5,275	1,316	1,229
1	Patna	244	82	57
2	Gaya	492	128	36
3	Shahabad	505	287	31
4	Saran	201	121	141
5	Champaran	456	159	54
6	Muzaffarpur	317	90	112
7	Darbhanga	375	92	128
8	Monghyr	127	131	169
9	Bhagalpur	162	40	72
10	Saharsa	205	64	91
11	Purnea	502	87	48
12	Santal Parganas ...	456	8	64
13	Palamau	101	15	54
14	Hazaribagh	221	6	79
15	Ranchi	484	4	67
16	Dhanbad	71	...	11
17	Singhbhum	355	2	16

MAJOR CEREALS 1970–71
(RICE, WHEAT AND MILLETS)





MAP NO. 55

PULSES AND OILSEEDS, 1970–71

The districtwise areas of pulses and oilseeds have been shown in the map by dots of different colour. Each dot represents 300 hectares of area under the crop.

Pulses are grown in 1.63 million hectares in the State. The area under pulses exceeds 2 lakh hectares in the districts of Patna, Gaya and Shahabad. It is appreciably high (over 1 lakh) in Muzaffarpur and Monghyr districts also. The districts of Hazaribagh, Singhbhum and Dhanbad have small areas under pulses.

Oilseeds are grown in 2.56 lakh hectares in the State. Among oilseed producing districts, Ranchi is at the top with 40,656 hectares of land under oilseeds. It is closely followed by Palamau (38,022 hectares). Shahabad, Champaran and Purnea districts have also large areas (over 20,000 hectares) under oilseeds. The position of Dhanbad among oilseed producing districts is negligible.

The diagrams below the map show the proportionate area under different crops in the State.

The table gives the figures.

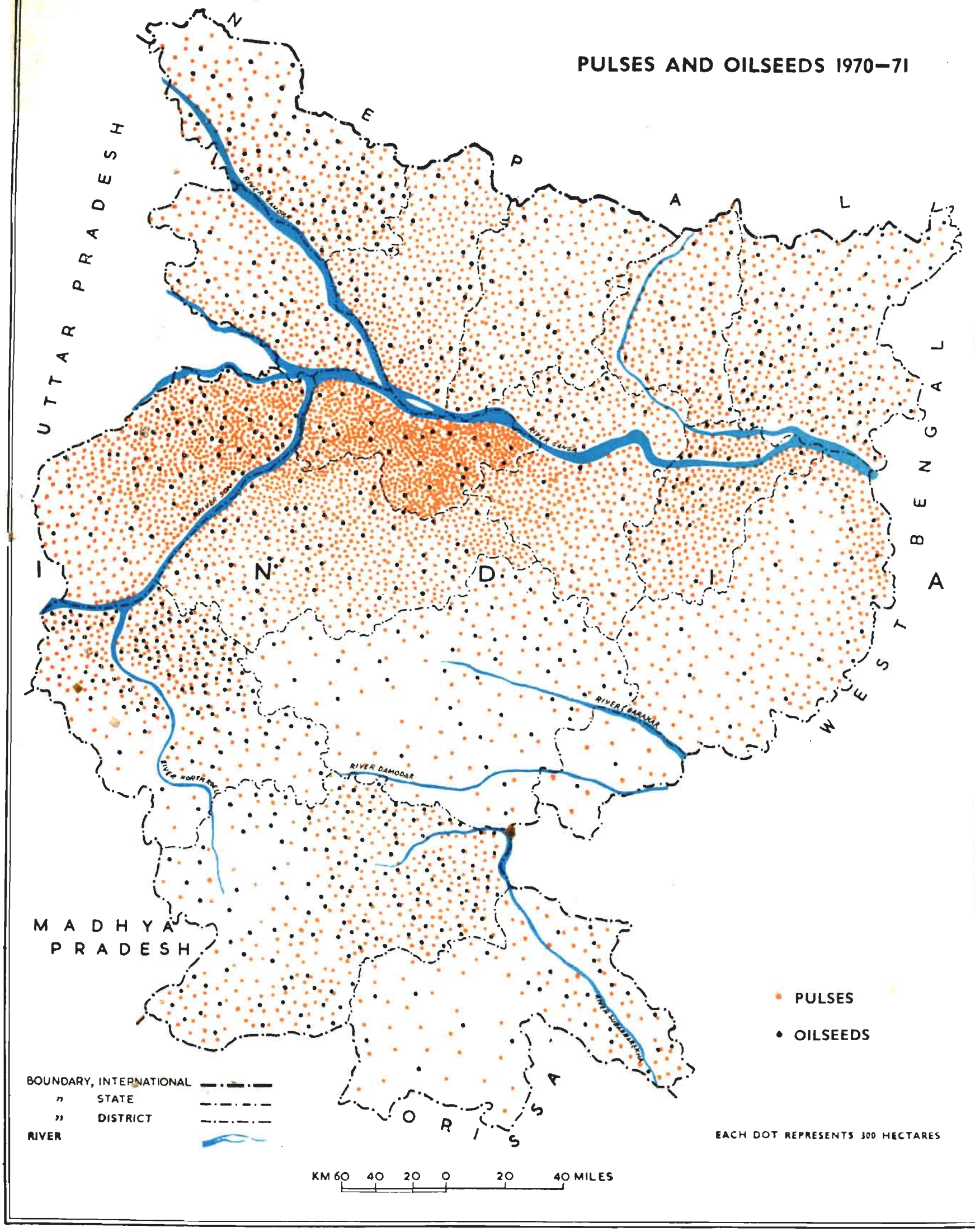
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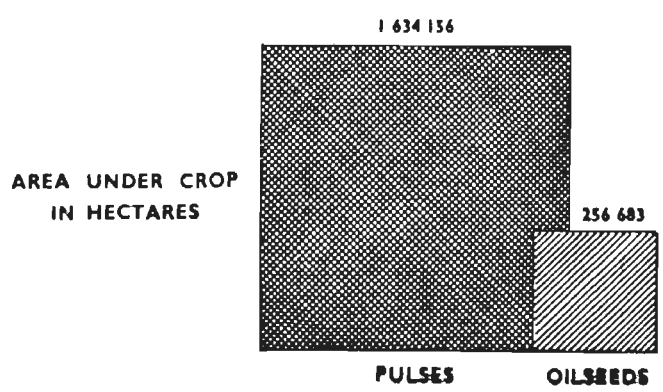
AREA UNDER PULSES AND OILSEEDS, 1970–71

(in hectares)

Sl. no.	State/District	Pulses	Oilseeds
1	2	3	4
	BIHAR STATE	**1,634,156**	**256,683**
1	Patna	203,051	7,701
2	Gaya	206,026	16,800
3	Shahabad	229,186	20,525
4	Saran	64,747	8,729
5	Champaran	64,190	20,435
6	Muzaffarpur	106,098	10,270
7	Darbhanga	81,607	11,266
8	Monghyr	125,489	7,264
9	Bhagalpur	87,747	9,448
10	Saharsa	64,340	5,619
11	Purnea	83,575	28,825
12	Santal Parganas	86,709	8,111
13	Palamau	75,774	38,022
14	Hazaribagh	32,324	14,559
15	Ranchi	94,857	40,656
16	Dhanbad	3,594	614
17	Singhbhum	24,842	7,839

PULSES AND OILSEEDS 1970–71





MAP NO. 56

COMMERCIAL CROPS, 1970—71

This map shows the districtwise distribution of areas under commercial crops viz., cotton, jute and sugarcane in the State by dots of different colour. Each dot represents 200 hectares under the respective crop.

Cotton is grown over 2,330 hectares in the State. This crop has been introduced in the State during recent years. It is chiefly grown in the districts of Shahabad, Saran and Ranchi which account for over 80 per cent of the total area under this crop. The areas under this crop in the remaining districts are negligible.

Jute is an important commercial crop in the State which is grown in 1.45 lakh hectares. Purnea district is the chief producer which alone accounts for 1.09 lakh hectares among the districts. Saharsa has also substantially large-area under this crop.

Sugarcane is grown in over 1.61 lakh hectares in the State. It is chiefly produced in the districts of Champaran and Saran which together account for over 50 per cent of the area under sugarcane in the State. Gaya, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga grow sugarcane each in over 10,000 hectares of land. The districts of Saharsa, Dhanbad and Singhbhum have very small areas under this crop.

The diagrams below the map show the proportionate area under cotton, jute and sugarcane in the State.

The table below gives the relevant figures.

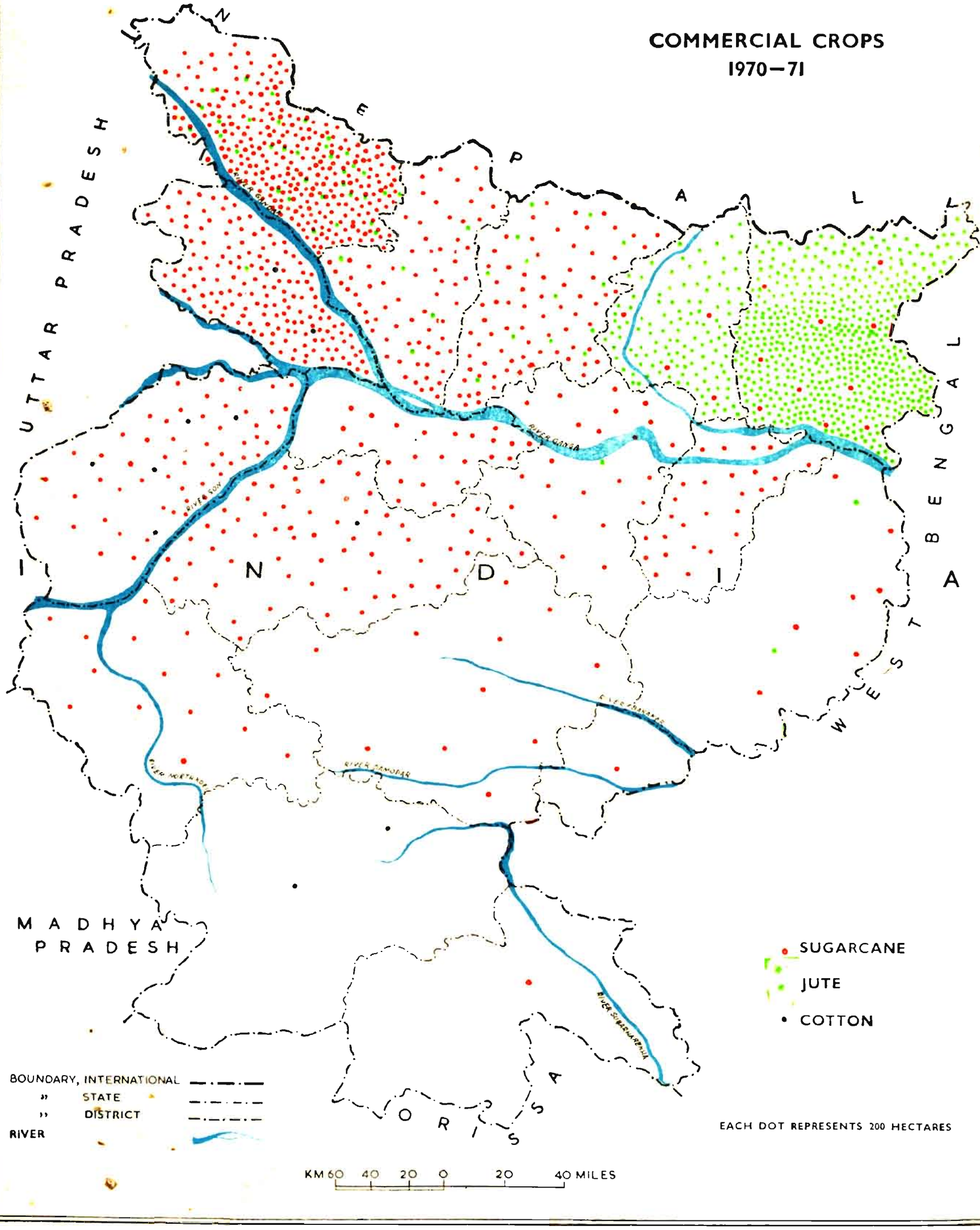
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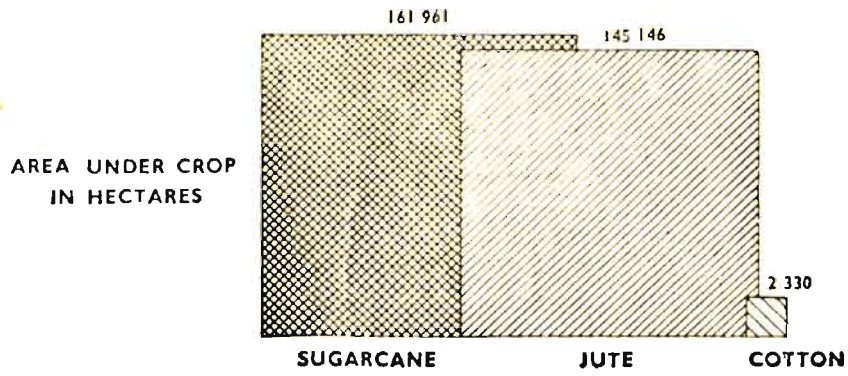
AREA UNDER COMMERCIAL CROPS 1970—71

(*in hectares*)

Sl. no.	State/District	Cotton	Jute	Sugarcane
1	2	3	4	5
	BIHAR STATE	**2,330**	**145,146**	**161,961**
1	Patna	15	...	4,602
2	Gaya	178	...	12,670
3	Shahabad	1,089	...	10,894
4	Saran	396	232	29,867
5	Champaran	6	6,715	56,304
6	Muzaffarpur	25	1,013	13,873
7	Darbhanga	53	2,631	14,757
8	Monghyr	...	286	4,269
9	Bhagalpur	14	70	5,099
10	Saharsa	...	24,597	945
11	Purnea	4	109,238	1,930
12	Santal Parganas	8	364	1,201
13	Palamau	70	...	2,712
14	Hazaribagh	15	...	2,468
15	Ranchi	456	...	94
16	Dhanbad	...	...	172
17	Singhbhum	1	...	104

COMMERCIAL CROPS
1970–71





MAP NO. 57

YIELD PER HECTARE OF RICE, WHEAT, MILLETS AND PULSES, 1971

The four maps depict the yield of rice, wheat, millets and pulses per hectare in the districts of the State.

The average yield in kilogramme per hectare during 1966—71 for each district has been worked out for each of the four kinds of crops and grouped into the specific ranges on the individual maps.

The average yield of rice per hectare in the State as a whole is 801 Kg. It is above 960 Kg. per hectare in the districts of Patna and Monghyr. The districts of Gaya, Shahabad, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Santal Parganas and Dhanbad also have substantially high yields which are above the State average. On the other hand, the yield is below the State average in the districts of Saran, Darbhanga, Saharsa, Purnea, Palamau, Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Singhbhum. Palamau district has the lowest yield (510 Kg.)

The average yield of wheat for the State is 721 Kg. per hectare. It is above the State average in the districts of Patna, Champaran, Shahabad, Saran, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Saharsa, Purnea and Santal Parganas. In the remaining districts it is below the State average. Patna has the highest (1,044 Kg.) followed by Champaran (948 Kg.). All the districts of Chotanagpur Plateau region except Santal Parganas have very low yield.

The average yield of millets is 692 Kg. per hectare in the State. It is above the State average in the districts of Saran, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Gaya, Darbhanga, Dhanbad and Monghyr. The remaining districts have yields below the State average. It varies from 845 Kg. in Saran to 580 Kg. in Bhagalpur district.

The average yield of pulses in the State is 623 Kg. per hectare. The districts of Patna, Shahabad, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Saharsa, and all the districts of Chotanagpur Plateau region except Santal Parganas, have yields above the State average. Patna district has the highest yield (746 Kg.) while Saran district has the lowest (511 Kg.) in production of pulses.

The bar diagrams show the proportionate share of area under different ranges of yield depicted on the map, for each of the four crops separately.

The table below gives per hectare yield of crops.

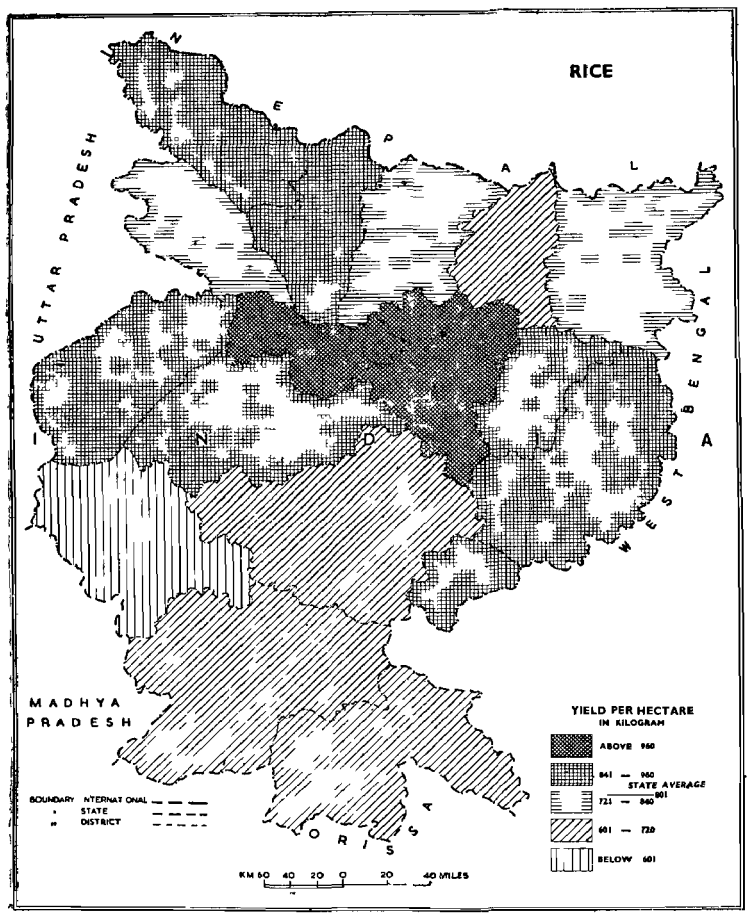
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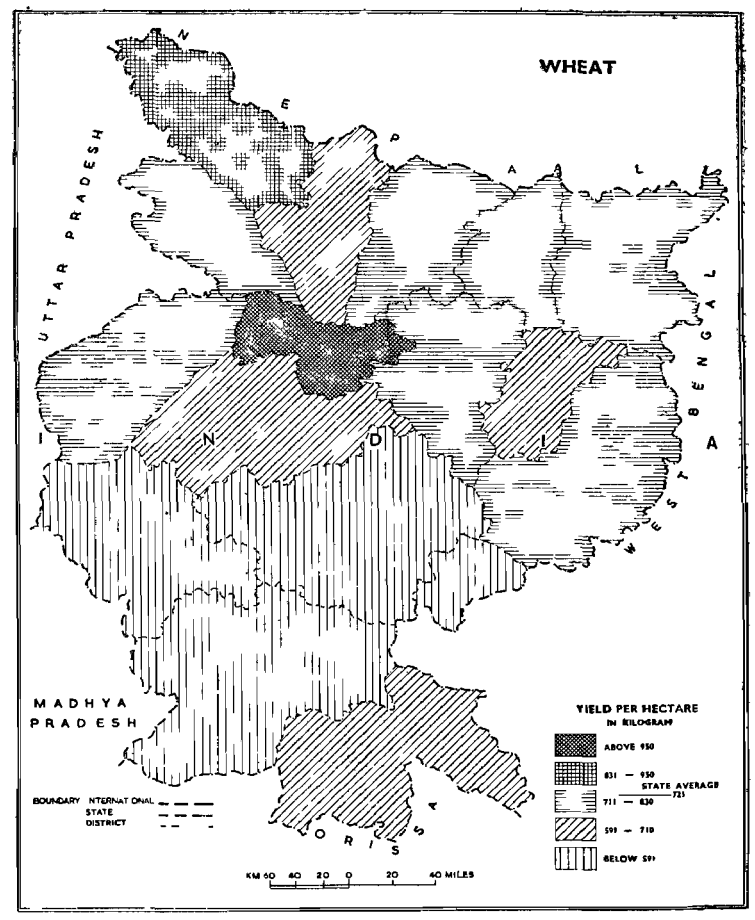
YIELD PER HECTARE OF RICE, WHEAT, MILLETS AND PULSES, 1966—71

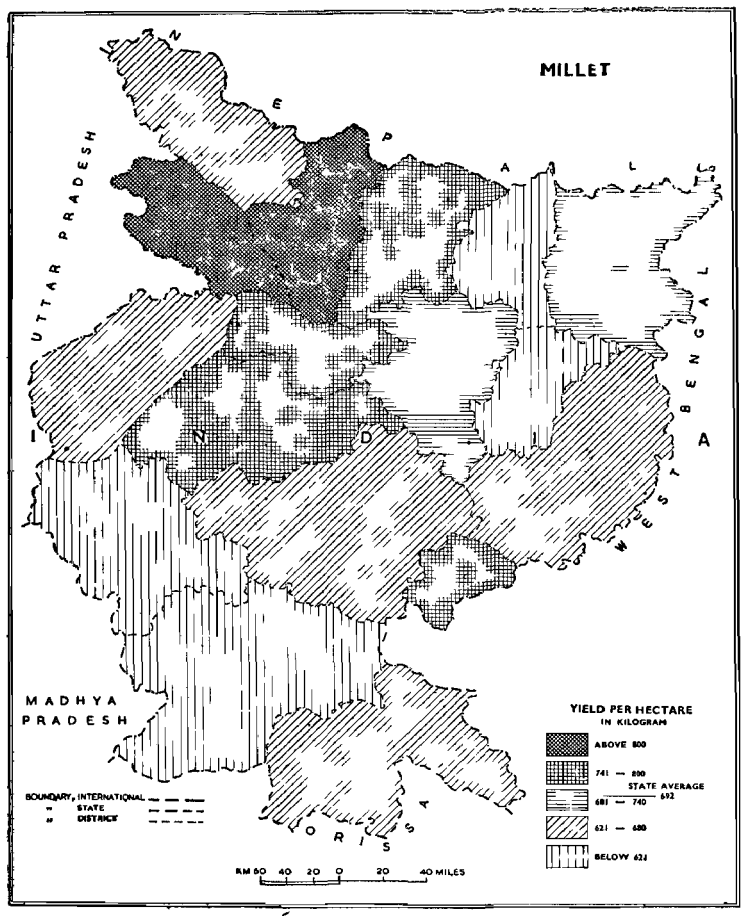
Sl. no.	State/District			Yield per hectare in kilogramme			
				Rice	Wheat	Millets	Pulses
1	2			3	4	5	6
	BIHAR STATE	...	...	**801**	**721**	**692**	**623**
1	Patna	...	...	1,025	1,044	754	746
2	Gaya	...	...	942	652	758	575
3	Shahabad	...	...	876	803	670	643
4	Saran	...	...	792	774	845	511
5	Champaran	...	...	906	948	642	572
6	Muzaffarpur	...	...	874	681	827	520
7	Darbhanga	...	...	772	764	792	521
8	Monghyr	...	...	970	730	697	659
9	Bhagalpur	...	...	916	682	580	706
10	Saharsa	...	...	659	804	606	642
11	Purnea	...	...	744	810	685	531
12	Santal Parganas	...	...	849	746	625	547
13	Palamau	...	...	510	555	600	680
14	Hazaribagh	...	...	612	555	633	659
15	Ranchi	...	...	635	555	614	651
16	Dhanbad	...	...	923	555	790	712
17	Singhbhum	...	...	518	603	648	721

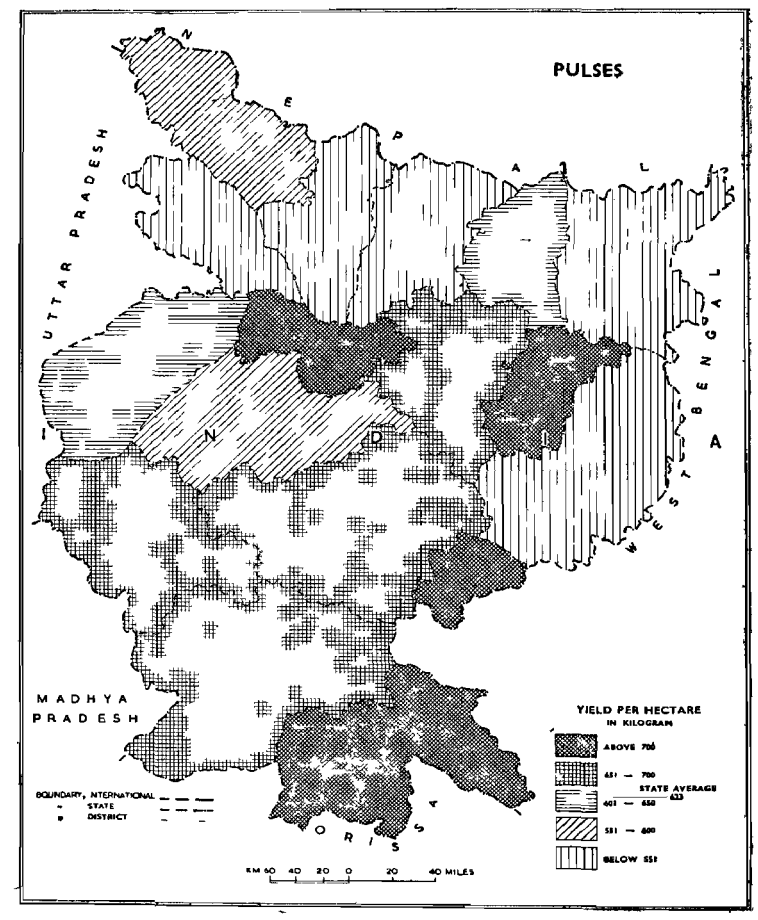
MAP NO. 57

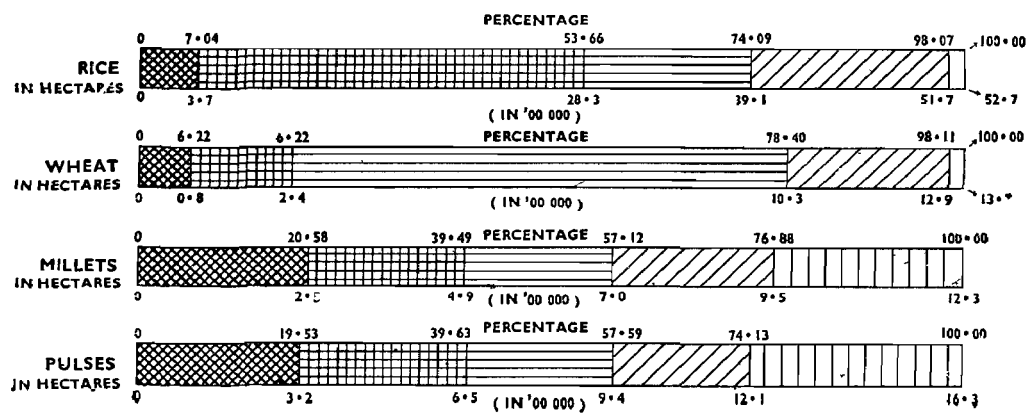
YIELD PER HECTARE OF RICE, WHEAT, MILLETS AND PULSES 1971











MAP NO. 58

AREA IRRIGATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES, 1971

This map shows the districtwise percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown as also the source of irrigation.

The percentages of net area irrigated to net area sown for the districts have been grouped into four ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

The total irrigated area have further been shown by proportionate circle in each district, which have been divided into sectors showing proportionate share of various sources of irrigation such as (i) canals, (ii) tanks, (iii) wells and (iv) others (*Pynes*, *Ahars* etc.).

The percentage of area under irrigation to total net sown area in the State is 25.54. The area under irrigation is over 60% in a compact tract comprising the districts of Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad. The districts of Saran, Champaran, Monghyr and Palamau have 22 to 27 per cent of net sown area under irrigation. Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Dhanbad and Singhbhum have less than 6 per cent of irrigated land.

Canal is the main source of irrigation in the districts of Shahabad, Champaran, Monghyr, Saharsa, Purnea, Ranchi and Singhbhum. In Santal Parganas and Dhanbad irrigation is done mainly by tanks. Wells are predominantly used for irrigation in the districts of Saran, Muzaffarpur and Hazaribagh. Other sources provide irrigation in the districts of Gaya, Bhagalpur and Palamau.

The bars drawn below the map show the proportions of net sown area and irrigated area falling under different ranges shown in the map.

The table below gives the percentage of irrigated area to net sown area in the districts.

TABLE

PERCENTAGE OF IRRIGATED AREA TO NET SOWN AREA, 1970—71

Sl. no.	State/District	Total irrigated area (*in hectares*)	Net sown area (*in hectares*)	Percentage of irrigated area to net sown area
1	2	3	4	5
	BIHAR STATE	**2,159,575**	**8,454,359**	**25.54**
1	Patna	261,985	425,573	61.56
2	Gaya	537,009	718,980	74.69
3	Shahabad	501,317	771,834	64.95
4	Saran	131,816	493,583	26.71
5	Champaran	164,290	619,764	26.51
6	Muzaffarpur	38,701	575,959	6.72
7	Darbhanga	63,525	607,753	10.45
8	Monghyr	106,679	471,293	22.64
9	Bhagalpur	45,974	299,256	15.36
10	Saharsa	49,040	351,518	13.95
11	Purnea	64,544	706,678	9.13
12	Santal Parganas	54,737	574,147	9.53
13	Palamau	70,014	271,644	25.77
14	Hazaribagh	19,908	356,023	5.59
15	Ranchi	23,911	719,314	3.32
16	Dhanbad	3,082	85,430	3.61
17	Singhbhum	23,043	405,610	5.68

MAP NO. 58

AREA IRRIGATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES 1970–71

UTTAR PRADESH

NEPAL

WEST BENGAL

INDIA

MADHYA PRADESH

ORISSA

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES

NET AREA IRRIGATED IN HECTARES

550 000
300 000
100 000
25 000 & BELOW
OTHERS
WELL
CANAL
TANK

PERCENTAGE OF IRRIGATED AREA TO NET SOWN AREA 1970–71

ABOVE 45·00
STATE AVERAGE 25·54
25·01 — 45·00
5·01 — 25·00
BELOW 5·01

NET SOWN AREA IN HECTARES

PERCENTAGE
0 22·66 39·04 90·48 100·00
0 19·2 33·0 76·5 84·5
(IN '00 000)

IRRIGATED AREA IN HECTARES

PERCENTAGE
0 60·21 77·16 98·75 100·00
0 13·0 16·7 21·3 21·6
(IN '00 000)

MAP NO. 59

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER HECTARE OF CROPPED AREA, 1970—71

This map shows the gross value of output per hectare of cropped area as also combination of crops contributing the gross value for each district of the State.

Gross value of agricultural output per hectare have been worked out on the basis of average production of agricultural commodities viz , rice, wheat, pulses, sugarcane, oilseeds and others. The average harvest price for the years 1966—71 have been taken for the calculation of gross value of output. Then the gross value of output per hectare of cropped area for each district is arrived at by dividing the gross value thus obtained from its crops, by its total area under crop. The productivity values (in rupees per hectare) for the district have been grouped into five ranges as seen in the legend of the map.

Polygons are drawn in the districts. In the centre of each polygon the gross value of output per hectare in rupees has been shown. The share of different crops in gross value is further depicted by proportionate bars radiating from each side of the polygon.

The gross value of output per hectare of cropped area in the State is Rs. 576. The districts of Patna, Saran, Champaran, Monghyr, Purnea and Dhanbad have values above the State average. In the remaining districts the values are below the State average. Purnea district has the highest value of Rs. 964. This is due to a large share of jute which is a commercial crop. Palamau and Ranchi districts in Chotanagpur Plateau have the lowest values of Rs. 291 and Rs. 323 respectively.

Rice is the chief crop which accounts for over 80 per cent of the gross value of agricultural output in the districts of Santal Parganas, Ranchi, Dhanbad and Singhbhum and over 60 per cent in Hazaribagh district. It is over 40 per cent in the districts of Patna, Gaya, Shahabad and Bhagalpur.

Wheat contributed over 30 per cent of the gross value of output per hectare in the district of Shahabad while pulses account for over 20 per cent in Patna and Saran districts. Sugarcane accounts for over 20 per cent in Champaran district only. Other crops, which include millets, tobacco, jute, etc., account for over 70 per cent in Purnea over 55 per cent in Saharsa, and over 30 per cent in Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Monghyr districts.

The bar diagrams below the map show the proportions of cropped area and gross value of output falling in different ranges depicted in the map.

The table below gives percentage share of various crops in the value of agricultural output per hectare.

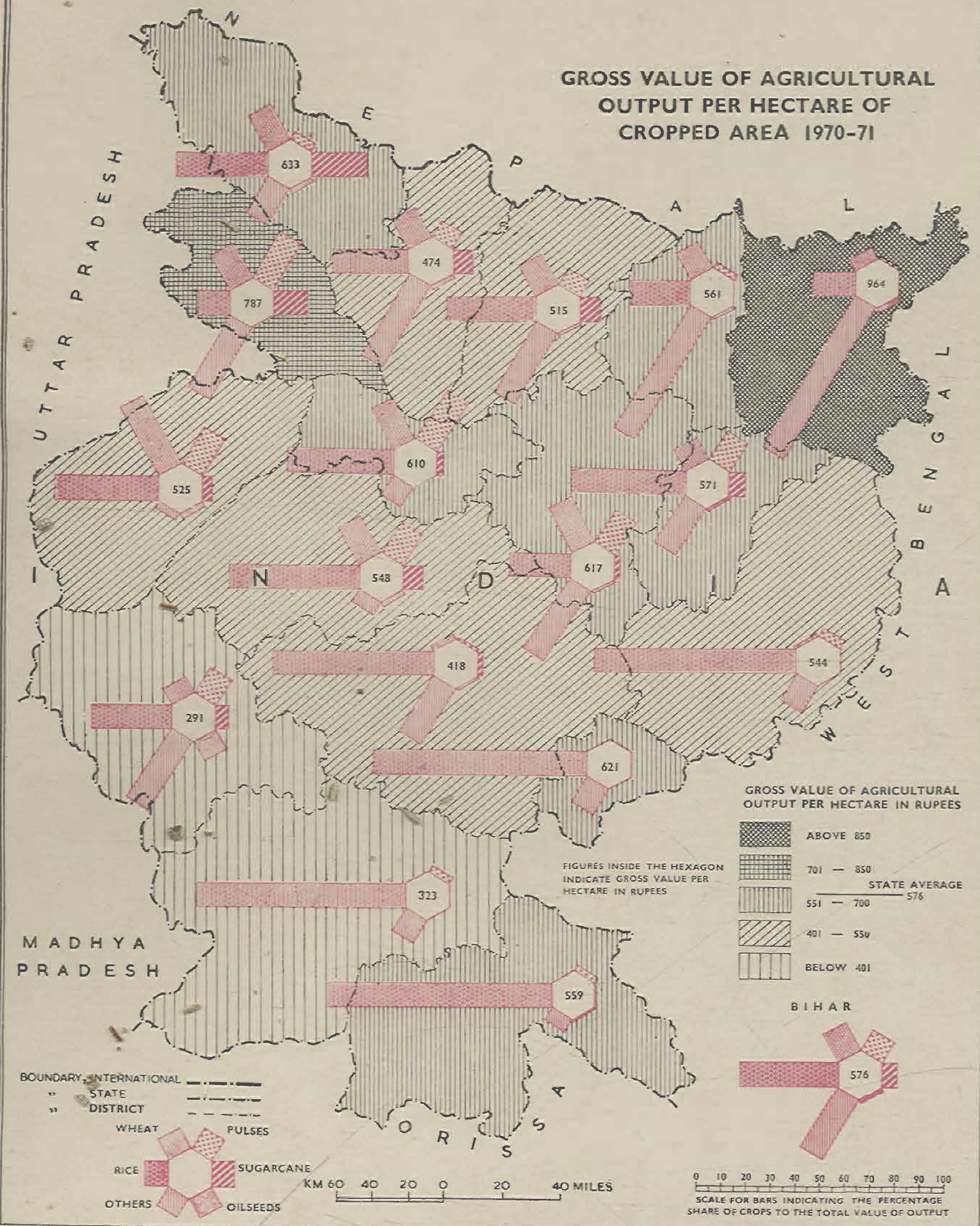
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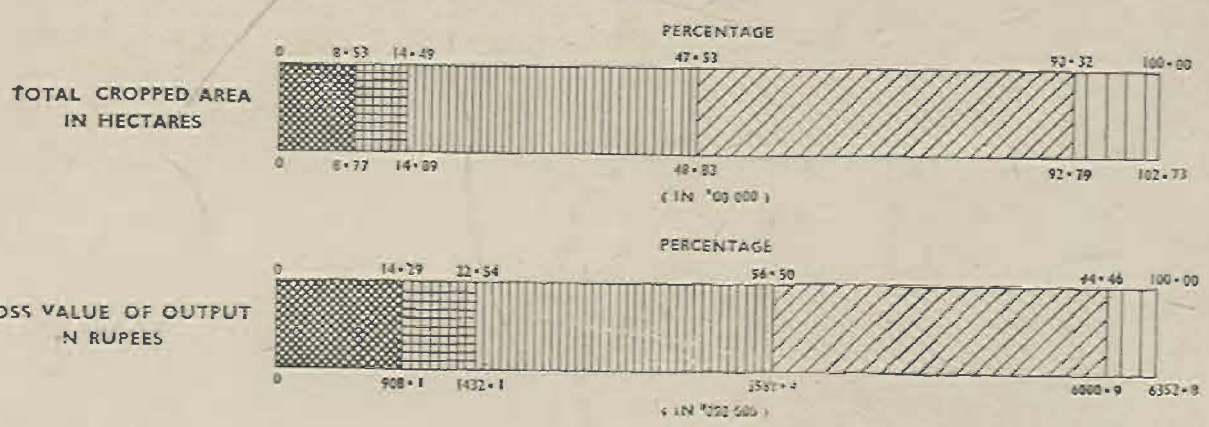
GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER HECTARE OF CROPPED AREA, 1970—71

Sl. no.	State/District	Value of output per hectare in Rs.	Percentage value of output of crops					
			Rice	Wheat	Pulses	Sugarcane	Oilseeds	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	BIHAR STATE	**576**	**40.48**	**13.30**	**9.65**	**5.93**	**1.81**	**28.83**
1	Patna	610	42.58	19.31	23.89	2.86	1.83	9.53
2	Gaya	548	52.71	16.09	15.01	8.06	2.01	6.12
3	Shahabad	525	41.67	32.13	17.32	3.66	2.07	3.15
4	Saran	787	13.65	16.36	21.35	13.76	0.95	33.93
5	Champaran	633	36.52	17.44	4.12	22.62	2.22	17.08
6	Muzaffarpur	474	31.83	12.73	7.29	7.45	1.72	38.98
7	Darbhanga	515	35.79	14.06	7.10	7.65	1.81	33.59
8	Monghyr	617	25.42	20.46	15.18	2.20	1.54	35.20
9	Bhagalpur	571	46.27	10.13	12.72	6.40	1.28	23.20
10	Saharsa	561	24.35	12.21	2.45	0.99	1.14	58.86
11	Purnea	964	17.65	5.35	1 65	0.35	2.50	72.50
12	Santal Parganas	544	81.59	1.60	2.93	0.59	0.95	12.34
13	Palamau	291	32.62	7.43	12.33	4.68	9.03	33.91
14	Hazaribagh	418	65.26	1.84	1.49	2.55	1.19	27.17
15	Ranchi	323	83.69	0.89	3.40	0.07	0.63	11.32
16	Dhanbad	621	85.99	0.50	0.41	0.43	0.45	12.22
17	Singhbhum	559	90.24	0.38	2.11	0.07	1.05	6.15

MAP NO. 59

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER HECTARE OF CROPPED AREA 1970-71





MAP NO. 60

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD, 1970—71

This map depicts the gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household for each district of the State in 1970—71.

The gross value of agricultural output for each district has been worked out (excluding the plantation crop) as done for the preceding map. Then the gross values of agricultural output per cultivating household for the districts have been arrived at after dividing the gross value by total number of cultivating households. The values thus obtained have been grouped into six categories as shown in the legend of the map.

The gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household for the State was Rs. 794.37 in 1970—71. The values are higher than the State average in the districts of Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Champaran, Bhagalpur and Monghyr. Shahabad has the highest value (Rs.1,748.32) followed by Patna (Rs. 1,360.00), Gaya (Rs. 1,120.02) and Bhagalpur (Rs. 1,022.19). The districts of Saran, Champaran, Monghyr and Singhbhum have values between Rs.750.01 and 1,000.00 while Muzaffarpur Darbhanga, Saharsa, Purnea, Santal Parganas and Ranchi have values between Rs. 500.01 and 750.00. Palamau, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad have the lowest values below Rs. 500.01.

The bar diagrams drawn below the map show the proportion of cultivating households and gross value of agricultural output falling in different ranges shown in the map.

The table below gives the relevant data.

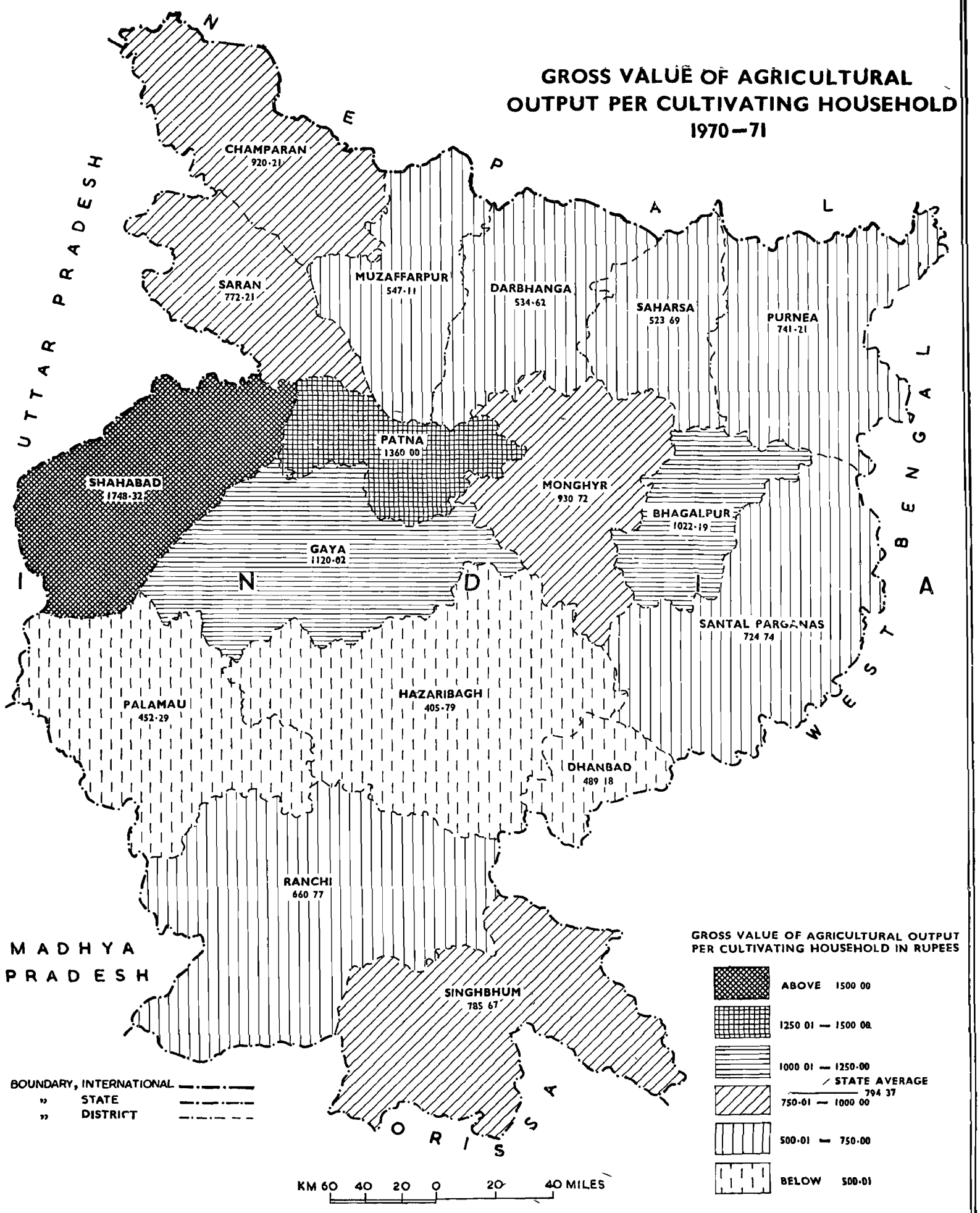
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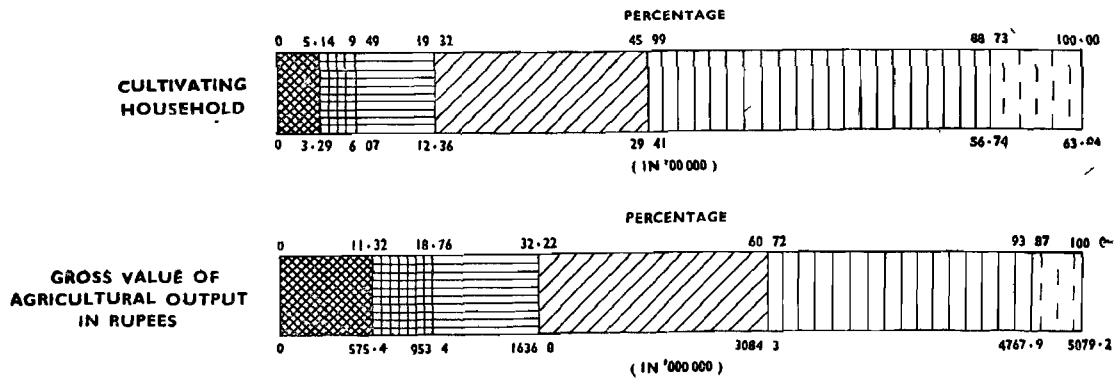
GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD, 1971

Sl. no.	State/District	No. of cultivating household	Gross value of Agricultural output excluding plantation crop (*in Rs.*)	Gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household (*in Rs.*)
1	2	3	4	5
	BIHAR STATE	**6,393,980**	**5,079,196,961**	**794.37**
1	Patna	277,875	377,910,356	1,360.00
2	Gaya	416,990	467,037,795	1,120.02
3	Shahabad	329,140	575,440,449	1,748.32
4	Saran	576,760	445,378,256	772.21
5	Champaran	432,130	397,651,412	920.21
6	Muzaffarpur	561,205	307,039,727	547.11
7	Darbhanga	634,810	339,379,461	534.62
8	Monghyr	395,355	367,966,249	930.72
9	Bhagalpur	211,730	216,429,298	1,022.19
10	Saharsa	292,325	153,088,662	523.69
11	Purnea	378,420	280,489,889	741.21
12	Santal Parganas	485,910	352,158,651	724.74
13	Palamau	206,530	93,410,572	452.29
14	Hazaribagh	398,035	161,517,778	405.79
15	Ranchi	380,595	251,485,120	660.77
16	Dhanbad	115,210	56,358,572	489.18
17	Singhbhum	300,960	236,454,714	785.67

MAP NO. 60

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD 1970–71





MAP NO. 61

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATOR, 1970—71

This map depicts the gross value of agricultural output per cultivator for each district of the State in 1970—71.

The gross value of agricultural output for each district has been worked out as done for Map no. 60 and then divided by the number of cultivators to arrive at the gross value of agricultural output per cultivator. The values are then grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

The gross value of agricultural output per cultivator for the State as a whole was Rs. 670.11 in 1970—71. As shown in the map all the districts lying in South Bihar Plain have higher values than that of the State. In North Bihar Plain, only Saran and Champaran, and in Chotanagpur Plateau region only Singhbhum has the values above the State average. The district of Shahabad has the highest value (Rs. 1,229.13) followed by Patna (Rs. 978.74) and Champaran (Rs. 930.71). The districts of Gaya, Saran, Monghyr and Bhagalpur have values between Rs. 650.01 and 900.00 while Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saharsa, Purnea, Santal Parganas, Ranchi and Dhanbad have values between Rs. 400.01 and 650.01. The districts of Palamau and Hazaribagh have lowest values below Rs. 400.01.

The bar diagrams below the map show the proportions of cultivators and gross value of agricultural output falling in different ranges depicted in the map.

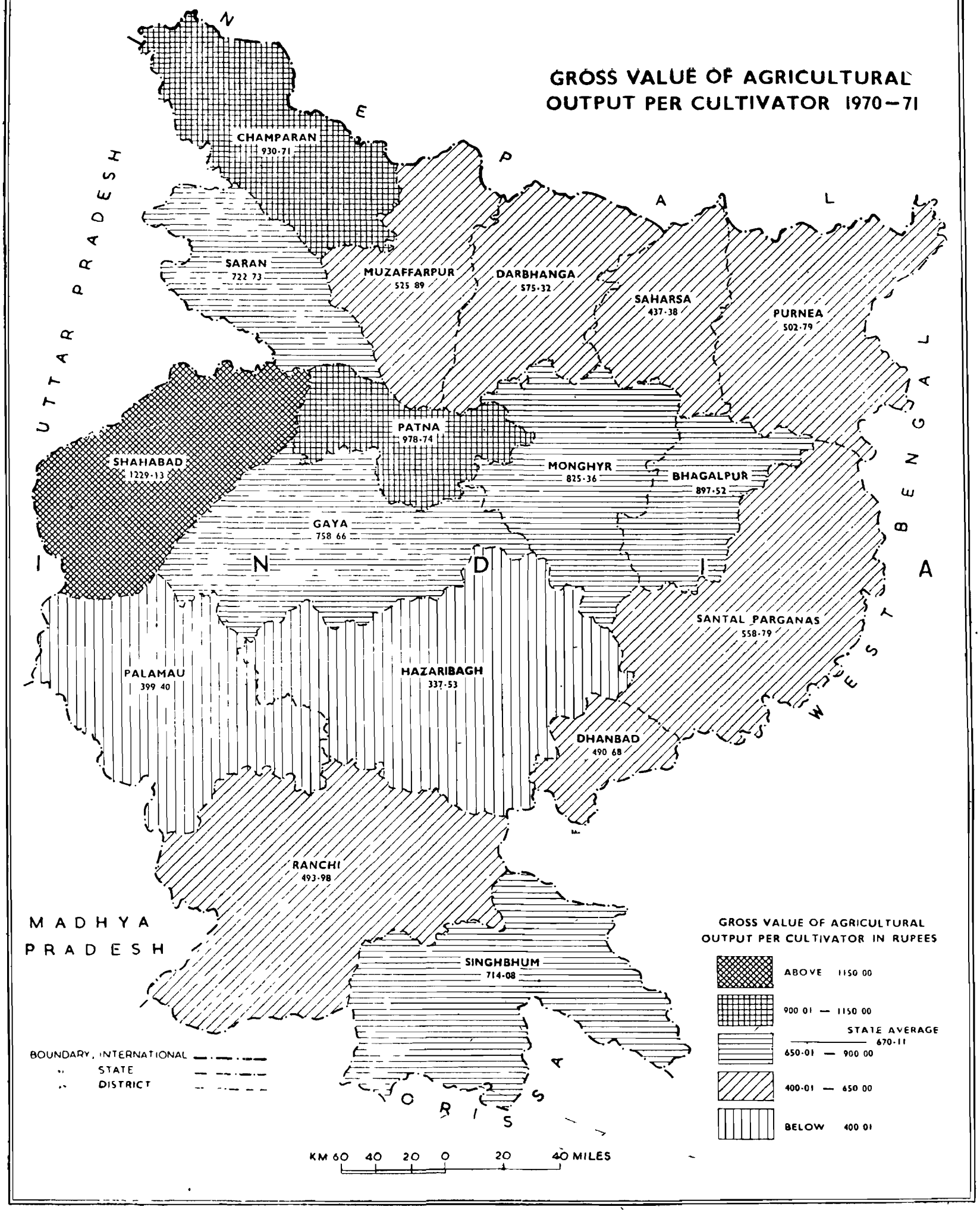
The table below gives the relevant data.

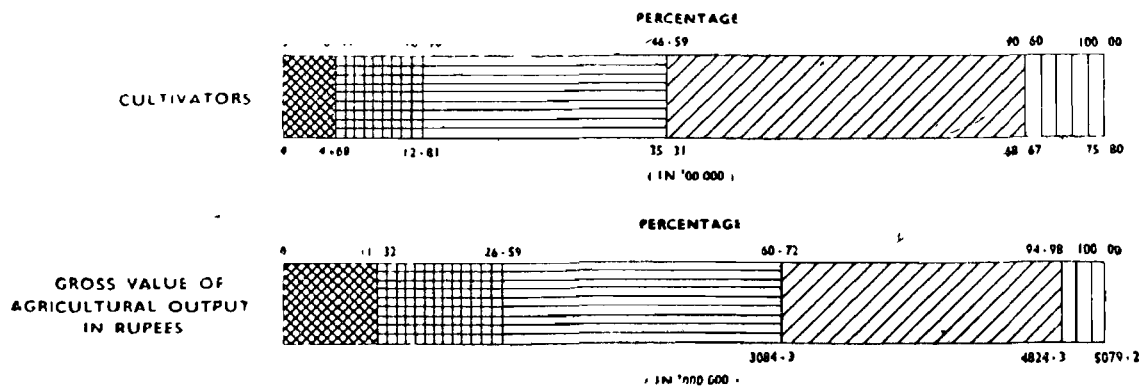
TABLE

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATOR, 1970—71

Sl. no.	State/District	No. of cultivators	Gross value of agricultural output excluding plantation crop (in rupees)	Gross value of agricultural output per cultivator (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5
	BIHAR STATE	**7,579,698**	**5,079,196,961**	**670.11**
1	Patna	386,118	377,910,356	978.74
2	Gaya	615,610	467,037,795	758.66
3	Shahabad	468,168	575,440,449	1,229.13
4	Saran	616,244	445,378,256	722.73
5	Champaran	427,258	397,651,412	930.71
6	Muzaffarpur	583,845	307,039,727	525.89
7	Darbhanga	589,897	339,379,461	575.32
8	Monghyr	445,826	367,966,249	825.36
9	Bhagalpur	241,142	216,429,298	897.52
10	Saharsa	350,009	153,088,662	437.38
11	Purnea	557,872	280,489,889	502.79
12	Santal Parganas	630,212	352,158,651	558.79
13	Palamau	233,878	93,410,572	399.40
14	Hazaribagh	478,531	161,517,778	337.53
15	Ranchi	509,099	251,485,120	493.98
16	Dhanbad	114,857	56,358,572	490.68
17	Singhbhum	331,132	236,454,714	714.08

MAP NO. 61


GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATOR 1970–71
CHAMPARAN 930·71
SARAN 722 73
MUZAFFARPUR 525 89
DARBHANGA 575·32
SAHARSA 437·38
PURNEA 502·79
PATNA 978·74
SHAHABAD 1229·13
MONGHYR 825·36
BHAGALPUR 897·52
GAYA 758 66
SANTAL PARGANAS 558·79
PALAMAU 399 40
HAZARIBAGH 337·53
DHANBAD 490 68
RANCHI 493·98
SINGHBHUM 714·08
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES
GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATOR IN RUPEES
ABOVE 1150 00
900 01 — 1150 00
STATE AVERAGE 670·11
650·01 — 900 00
400·01 — 650 00
BELOW 400 01


PERCENTAGE
CULTIVATORS
4·68
12·81
35 31
68 67
75 80
90 60
100 00
(IN '00 000)
PERCENTAGE
GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT IN RUPEES
26·59
60·72
94·98
100 00
3084·3
4824·3
5079·2
(IN '000 000)

MAP NO. 62

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD, 1971

This map shows the size of agricultural holding per cultivating household in hectares in each district of the State in 1971.

The size of agricultural holding for each district has been worked out by dividing the agricultural land which includes net sown area and current fallow by the number of cultivating households. The figures thus arrived at have been grouped into four ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

The size of agricultural holding per cultivating household was 1.57 hectares for the State as a whole in 1971. It exceeded over 2.00 hectares in the districts of Gaya, Shahabad, Purnea, Palamau and Ranchi. It was between 1.51 and 2.00 hectares in the districts of Patna, Champaran, Bhagalpur, Santal Parganas and Singhbhum. The districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Saharsa, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad had the agricultural holding per cultivating household between 1.01 and 1.50 hectares. Saran was the only district which had the agricultural holding per cultivating household below 1.01 hectares.

The bar diagrams below the map depict the proportion of agricultural holding and cultivating households lying in different ranges shown in the map.

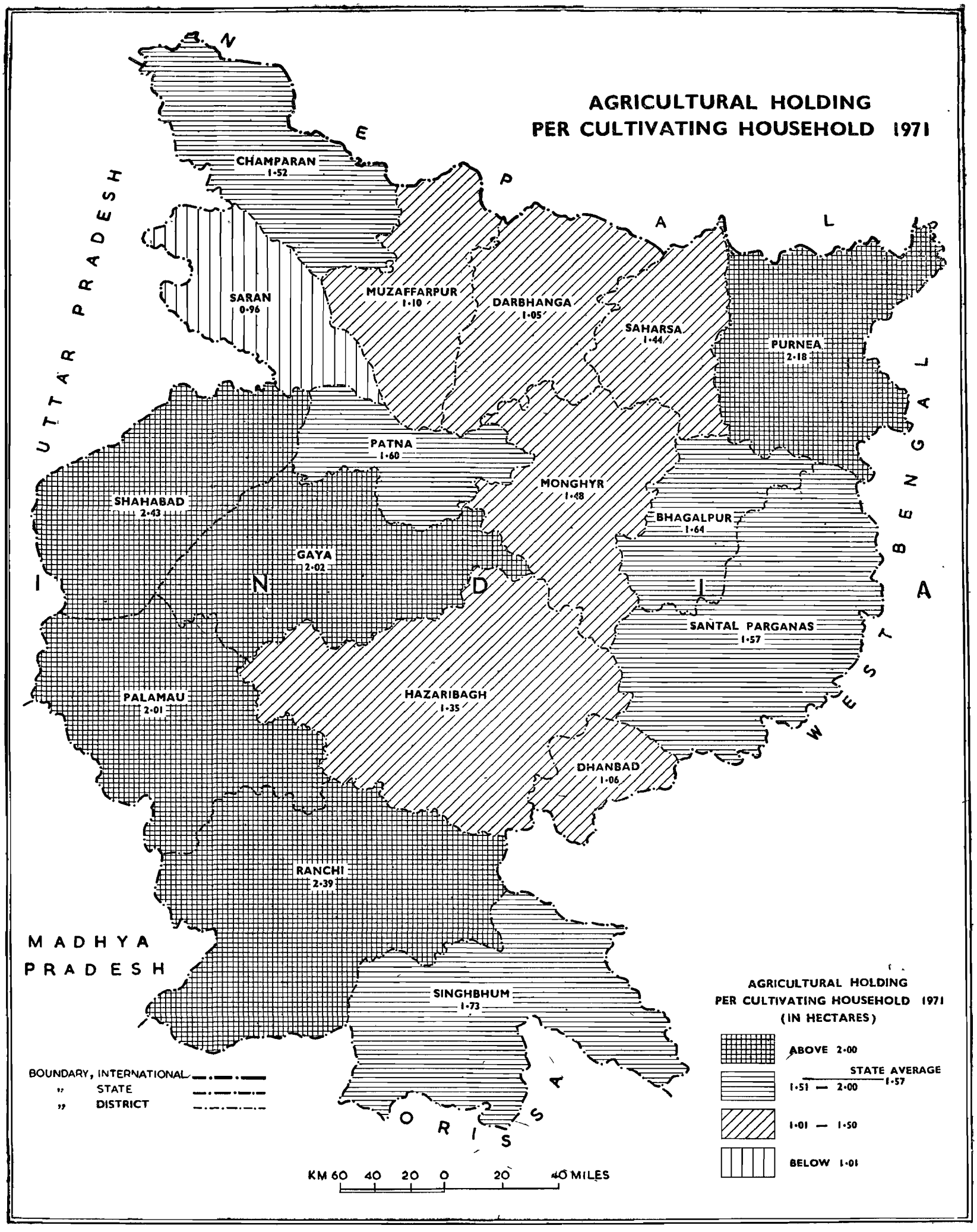
The table below gives the relevant data.

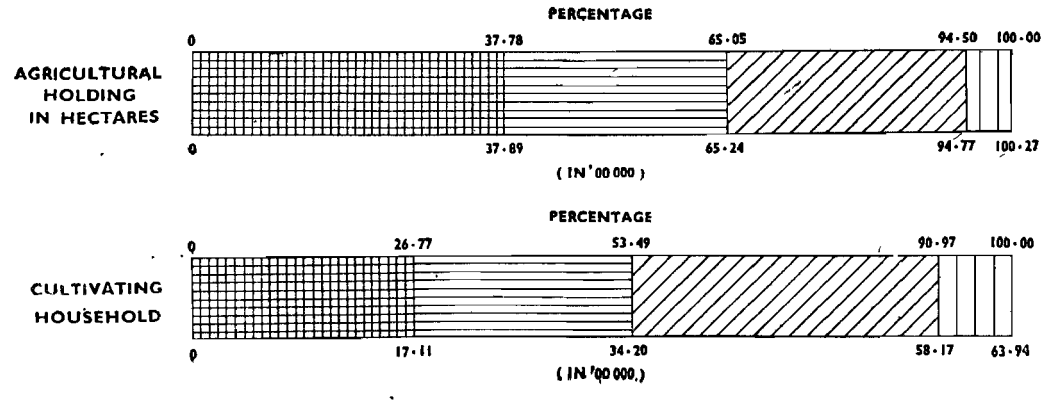
TABLE

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD, 1971

Sl. no.	State/District	Total agricultural land in hectares	Total cultivating households	Agricultural holding per cultivating household in hectares
1	2	3	4	5
	BIHAR STATE	**10,027,707**	**6,393,980**	**1.57**
1	Patna	444,118	277,875	1.60
2	Gaya	841,371	416,990	2.02
3	Shahabad	799,082	329,140	2.43
4	Saran	550,909	576,760	0.96
5	Champaran	658,710	432,130	1.52
6	Muzaffarpur	618,472	561,205	1.10
7	Darbhanga	667,536	634,810	1.05
8	Monghyr	585,858	395,355	1.48
9	Bhagalpur	347,483	211,730	1.64
10	Saharsa	420,244	292,325	1.44
11	Purnea	823,597	378,420	2.18
12	Santal Parganas	763,071	485,910	1.57
13	Palamau	415,270	206,530	2.01
14	Hazaribagh	538,209	398,035	1.35
15	Ranchi	909,872	380,595	2.39
16	Dhanbad	122,146	115,210	1.06
17	Singhbhum	521,762	300,960	1.73

MAP NO. 62


AGRICULTURAL HOLDING
PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD 1971
N
E
P
A
L
CHAMPARAN
1·52
SARAN
0·96
MUZAFFARPUR
1·10
DARBHANGA
1·05
SAHARSA
1·44
PURNEA
2·18
PATNA
1·60
MONGHYR
1·48
SHAHABAD
2·43
BHAGALPUR
1·64
GAYA
2·02
SANTAL PARGANAS
1·57
PALAMAU
2·01
HAZARIBAGH
1·35
DHANBAD
1·06
RANCHI
2·39
SINGHBHUM
1·73
UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
WEST BENGAL
ORISSA
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING
PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD 1971
(IN HECTARES)
ABOVE 2·00
STATE AVERAGE 1·57
1·51 — 2·00
1·01 — 1·50
BELOW 1·01


PERCENTAGE
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING IN HECTARES
0
37·78
65·05
94·50
100·00
0
37·89
65·24
94·77
100·27
(IN '00 000)
PERCENTAGE
CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD
0
26·77
53·49
90·97
100·00
0
17·11
34·20
58·17
63·94
(IN '00 000)

MAP NO. 63

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CAPITA IN RURAL AREAS, 1971

This map shows the size (in hectares) of agricultural holding per capita in rural areas of different districts in the State in 1971. It has been arrived at by dividing the total agricultural land by its rural population. The sizes of holdings have then been grouped into four categories, as available in the legend of the map.

The per capita agricultural holding in rural areas in 1971 for the State as a whole was 0.20 hectare. The value was highest in the district of Ranchi (0.40) which is just double the State average. It is comparatively high also in the districts of Palamau, Singhbhum and Santal Parganas which is obvious because of availability of vast stretches of agricultural land with less pressure of population. Out of 17 districts, only 6 have the values above the State average. The districts of Saran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, though fall in the same rank, have the lowest value (0.13). These are among the most densely populated districts in the State.

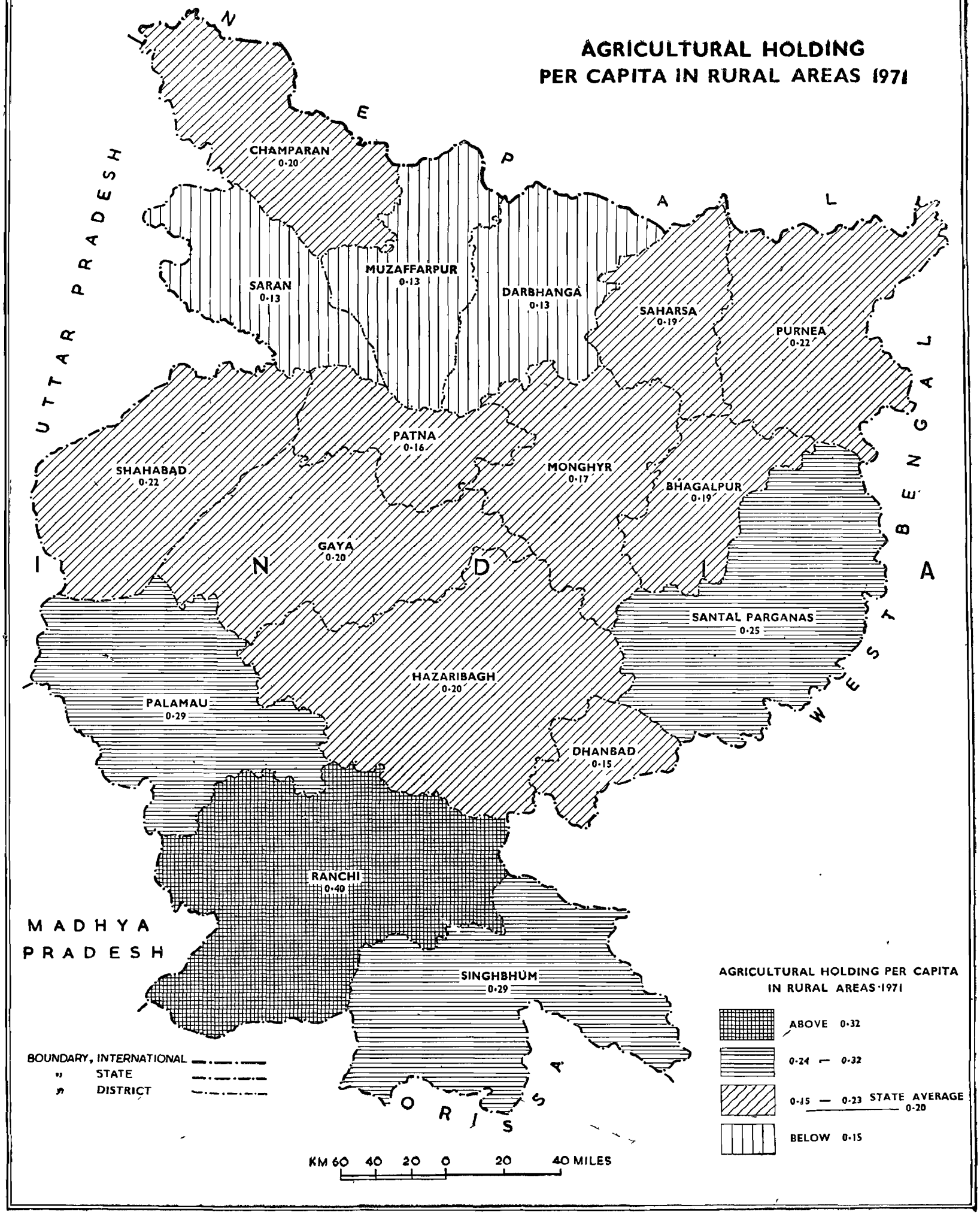
The bar diagrams below the map show the proportion of agricultural holding and rural population falling in different ranges depicted in the map.

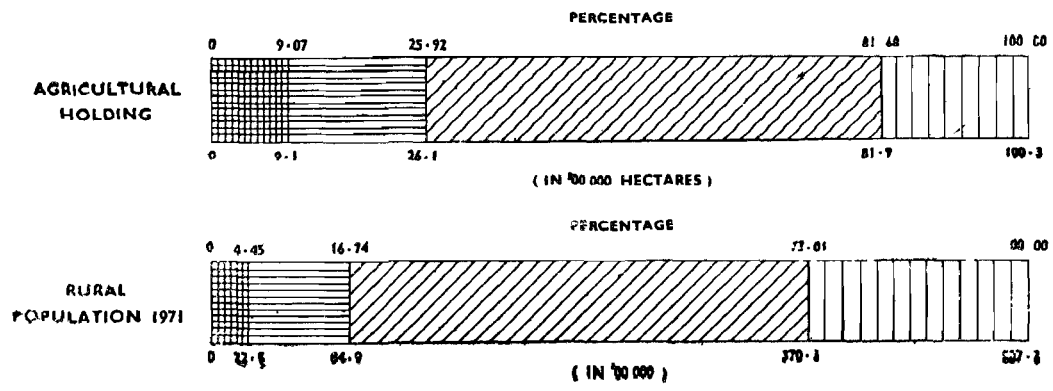
TABLE

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CAPITA IN RURAL AREAS, 1971

Rank	State/District	Rural population 1971	Total agricultural land	Agricultural holding per capita in hectares
1	2	3	4	5
	BIHAR STATE	**50,719,403**	**10,027,707**	**0.20**
1	Ranchi	2,254,518	909,871	0.40
2	Palamau	1,433,793	415,270	0.29
	Singhbhum	1,798,035	521,762	0.29
4	Santal Parganas	3,003,331	763,071	0.25
5	Shahabad	3,615,151	799,082	0.22
	Purnea	3,691,819	823,596	0.22
7	Gaya	4,117,468	841,371	0.20
	Champaran	3,358,392	658,709	0.20
	Hazaribagh	2,631,435	538,209	0.20
10	Bhagalpur	1,869,235	347,484	0.19
	Saharsa	2,243,793	420,244	0.19
12	Monghyr	3,430,544	585,858	0.17
13	Patna	2,755,152	444,117	0.16
14	Dhanbad	828,389	122,146	0.15
15	Saran	4,099,721	550,908	0.13
	Muzaffarpur	4,586,719	618,473	0.13
	Darbhanga	5,001,908	667,536	0.13

MAP NO. 63


AGRICULTURAL HOLDING
PER CAPITA IN RURAL AREAS 1971
NEPAL
UTTAR PRADESH
CHAMPARAN
0·20
SARAN
0·13
MUZAFFARPUR
0·13
DARBHANGA
0·13
SAHARSA
0·19
PURNEA
0·22
PATNA
0·16
SHAHABAD
0·22
MONGHYR
0·17
BHAGALPUR
0·19
GAYA
0·20
INDIA
WEST BENGAL
SANTAL PARGANAS
0·25
HAZARIBAGH
0·20
PALAMAU
0·29
DHANBAD
0·15
RANCHI
0·40
MADHYA PRADESH
SINGHBHUM
0·29
ORISSA
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CAPITA IN RURAL AREAS·1971
ABOVE 0·32
0·24 — 0·32
0·15 — 0·23
STATE AVERAGE 0·20
BELOW 0·15
KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES


PERCENTAGE
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING
0
9·07
25·92
81 48
100 00
0
9·1
26·1
81·9
100·3
(IN '00 000 HECTARES)
PERCENTAGE
RURAL POPULATION 1971
0
4·45
16·74
77·61
00 00
0
(IN '00 000)

MAP NO. 64

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER MALE CULTIVATOR, 1971

This map shows the size in hectares of agricultural holding per male cultivator in each district of the State.

The total agricultural land in each district has been divided by the number of male cultivators in the district to arrive at the size of agricultural holding per male cultivator. These figures have been depicted into four ranges as per the legend of the map.

For the State as a whole, the size of agricultural holding per male cultivator is 1.40 hectares. Ranchi is the only district having agricultural holding above 2.00 hectares. The districts of Shahabad, Champaran, Purnea, Palamau and Singhbhum are in the range 1.51—2.00 hectares while Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Saharsa, Santal Parganas, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad fall in the range 1.01—1.50 hectares. Saran is the lone district in the range below 1.01 hectares.

The bar diagrams below the map depict the distribution of agricultural holding and male cultivators falling in the four different ranges shown in the map.

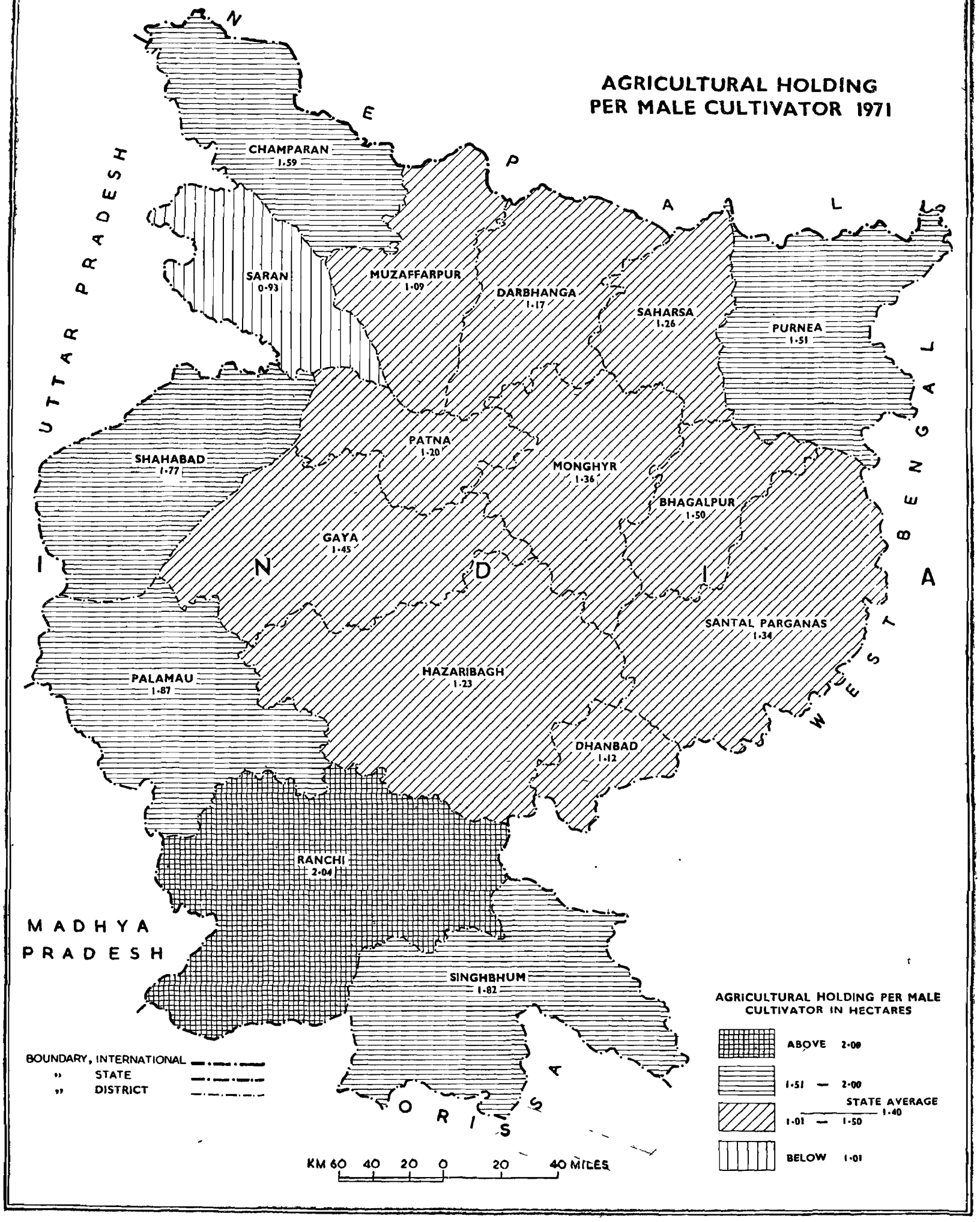
The following table gives the relevant data.

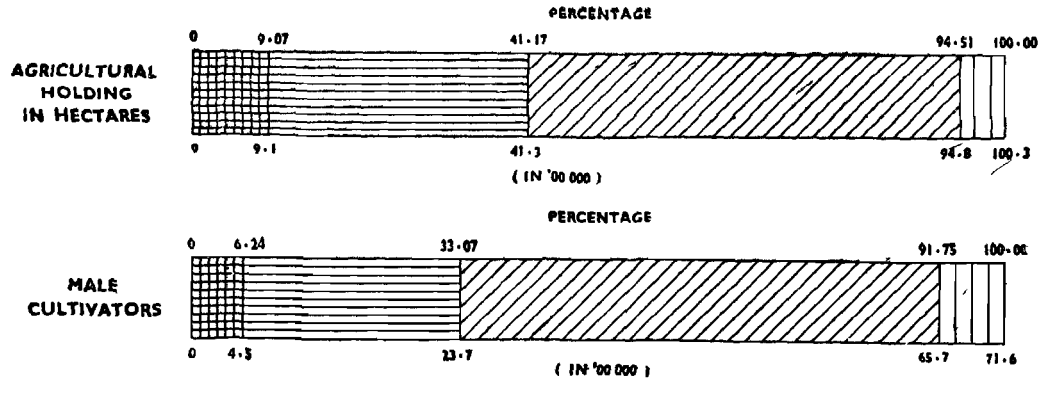
TABLE

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER MALE CULTIVATOR, 1971

Rank	State/District	Number of male cultivators	Total Agricultural land (in hectares)	Agricultural holding per male cultivator
1	2	3	4	5
	BIHAR STATE	**7,156,142**	**10,027,707**	**1.40**
1	Ranchi	446,433	909,871	2.04
2	Palamau	221,772	415,270	1.87
3	Singhbhum	286,405	521,762	1.82
4	Shahabad	452,527	799,082	1.77
5	Champaran	413,442	658,710	1.59
6	Purnea	545,846	823,597	1.51
7	Bhagalpur	231,004	347,483	1.50
8	Gaya	580,693	841,371	1.45
9	Monghyr	429,946	585,858	1.36
10	Santal Parganas	569,038	763,071	1.34
11	Saharsa	333,531	420,243	1.26
12	Hazaribagh	438,856	538,209	1.23
13	Patna	368,565	444,118	1.20
14	Darbhanga	569,200	667,535	1.17
15	Dhanbad	109,088	122,146	1.12
16	Muzaffarpur	569,339	618,472	1.09
17	Saran	590,457	550,909	0.93

MAP NO. 64


AGRICULTURAL HOLDING
PER MALE CULTIVATOR 1971
N E P A L
U T T A R P R A D E S H
CHAMPARAN 1·59
SARAN 0·93
MUZAFFARPUR 1·09
DARBHANGA 1·17
SAHARSA 1·26
PURNEA 1·51
SHAHABAD 1·77
PATNA 1·20
MONGHYR 1·36
BHAGALPUR 1·50
GAYA 1·45
I N D I A
W E S T B E N G A L
SANTAL PARGANAS 1·34
PALAMAU 1·87
HAZARIBAGH 1·23
DHANBAD 1·12
RANCHI 2·04
M A D H Y A P R A D E S H
SINGHBHUM 1·82
O R I S S A
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER MALE CULTIVATOR IN HECTARES
ABOVE 2·00
1·51 — 2·00
STATE AVERAGE 1·40
1·01 — 1·50
BELOW 1·01


PERCENTAGE
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING IN HECTARES
0
9·07
41·17
94·51
100·00
0
9·1
41·3
94·8
100·3
(IN '00 000)
PERCENTAGE
MALE CULTIVATORS
0
6·24
33·07
91·75
100·00
0
4·3
23·7
65·7
71·6
(IN '00 000)

MAP NO. 65

PER ADULT REQUIREMENT AND SUPPLY OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS (CEREALS AND PULSES), 1971

This map shows the positions of districts with regard to the proportion of requirement and supply of staple food crops such as rice, wheat, millets and pulses in terms of calories.

The Standard requirement of cereals and pulses have been worked out on the basis of the recommendations of the special report on the nutritive value of Indian food and the planning of satisfactory diets, by W.R. Aykroyd, I.C.M.R., New Delhi. The standard requirement of staple food crop for a male adult has been taken as 485 grams or 2400 calories. The standard requirement per famale adult has been taken as 90 per cent of standard requirement of a male adult. An adult is supposed to be a person aged 19 or more. For adolescents in age group 15—19 the standard requirement has been taken as the same as for an adult male. For children it has been taken as 85 per cent for age group 10—14, 6.5 per cent for age group 5—9, and 45 per cent for age group 0—4, of the requirement of adult male.

The corresponding standard requirement for persons in different age group in terms of calories are as follows :

	Age group	Requirement per day
Adult male	19+	2400 calories
Adult female	19+	2160 "
Adolescents	15—19	2400 "
Children	10—14	2040 "
Ditto	5—9	1560 "
Ditto	0—4	1080 "

On the basis of the above standard, the annual requirement of cereals and pulses has been worked out for the population of each district in terms of calories.

Supplies have been worked out on the basis of average annual production of cereals and pulses which yield the annual supply of food in terms of calories. The values of cereals and pulses for conversion in calories were taken as 348 calories per 100 gram of rice or wheat, 356 calories per 100 gram of *jowar* or *bajra*. 342 calories per 100 gram of maize, 345 calories per 100 gram of ragi and 340 calories per 100 gram of pulses.

Thus the figures relating to per adult annual production of cereals and pulses in calories and per adult annual requirement as also their percentage ratio have been worked out for the districts. The percentages of per adult supply to per adult requirement have been grouped into four ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

Bihar State as a whole is a deficit State. The ratio of of per adult supply of cereals and pulses to per adult requirement for the State is 53.54 per cent. All the districts of the State have deficit supply. Out of 17 districts, 9 have the percentage ratios above the State average. The per adult percentage of supply to requirement is highest in the districts of Shahabad (89.51) followed by Santal Parganas (75.53) while it is lowest (24.53 per cent) in Dhanbad.

The bar diagrams below the map show the proportions of requirement and supply of food in the districts belonging to the different ranges shown in the map.

The table below gives the percentage of per adult supply to per adult requirement of food in the districts.

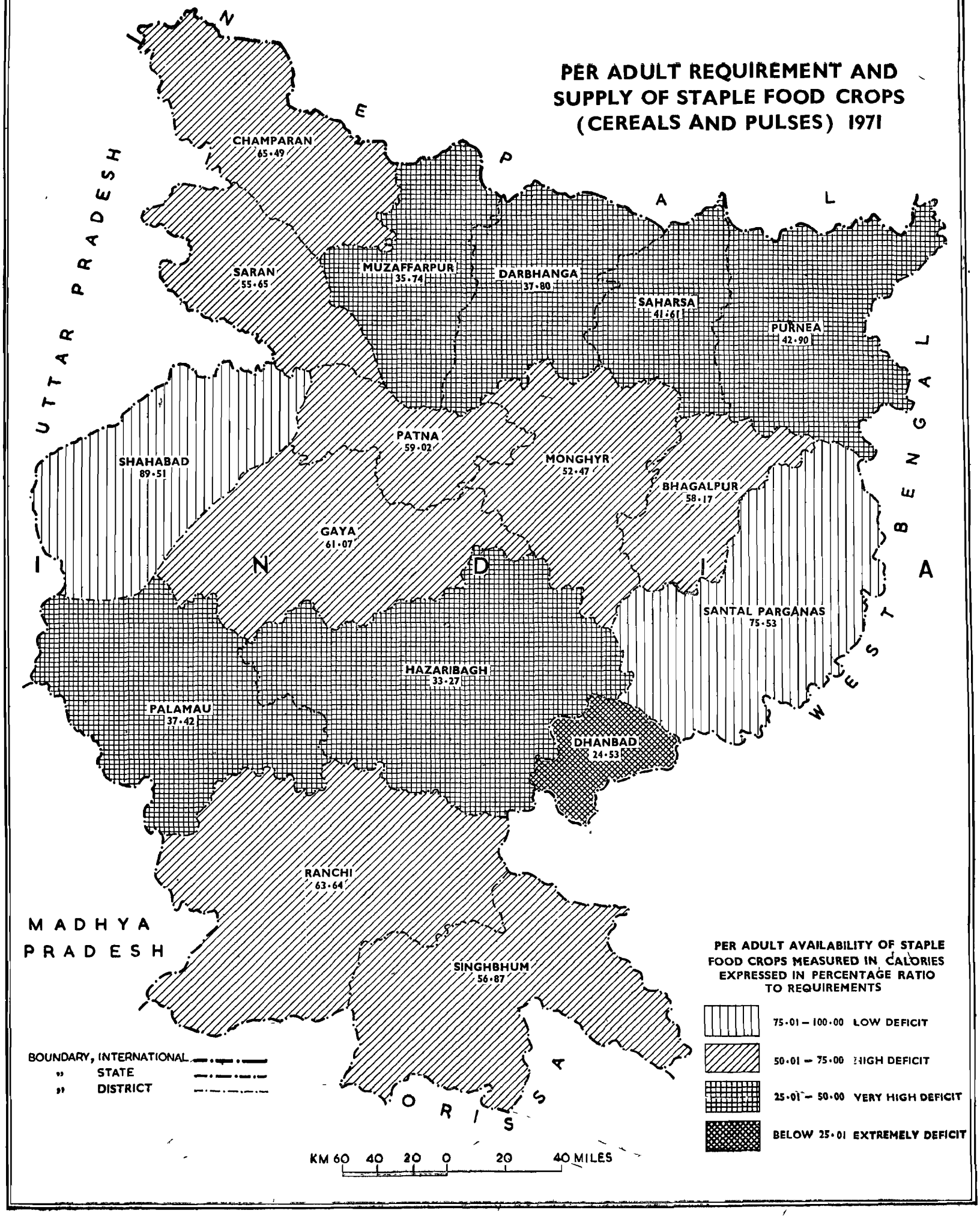
TABLE

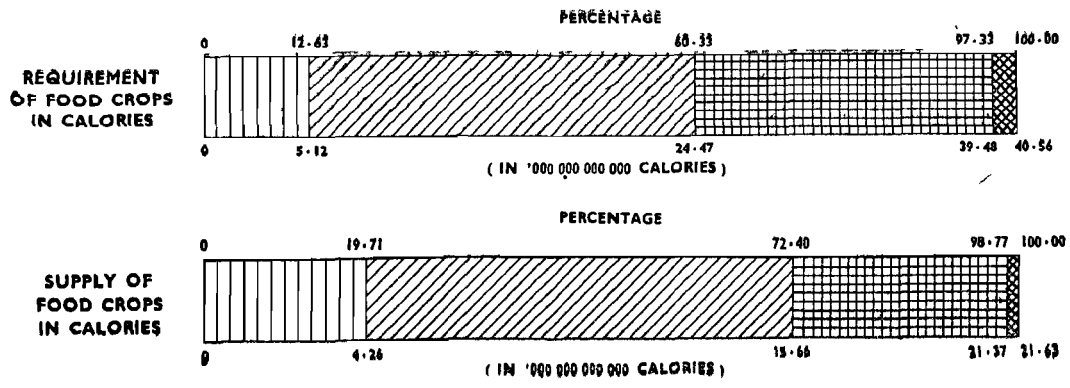
PER ADULT REQUIREMENT AND SUPPLY OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS, 1971

Rank	State/District	Per adult supply as per cent of per adult requirement
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**53.34**
1	Shahabad	89.51
2	Santal Parganas	75.53
3	Champaran	65.49
4	Ranchi	63.64
5	Gaya	61.07
6	Patna	59.02
7	Bhagalpur	58.17
8	Singhbhum	56.87
9	Saran	55.65
10	Monghyr	52.47
11	Purnea	42.90
12	Saharsa	41.61
13	Darbhanga	37.80
14	Palamau	37.42
15	Muzaffarpur	35.74
16	Hazaribagh	33.27
17	Dhanbad	24.53

MAP NO. 65

PER ADULT REQUIREMENT AND SUPPLY OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS (CEREALS AND PULSES) 1971





MAP NO. 66

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, 1971

This map shows the proportion of total workers and non-workers to total population in different districts of Bihar in 1971.

Circles have been drawn proportionate to the total population of each district. The shaded sector shows the percentage of workers and the unshaded sector that of the non-workers. Both the sectors have been subdivided by broken lines indicating the percentage shares of males and females among workers and non-workers. The percentages of both sexes in the categories of workers and non-workers have also been shown in the map.

The percentages of workers in the districts have been grouped into five ranges by choropleths as shown in the legend of the map.

Out of the total population of 56,353,369 in the State 17,488,879 or 31.03 per cent are workers and the remaining non-workers. Among workers males comprise 26.70 per cent and females 4.33 per cent so that 6 out of every 7 workers are males. On the other hand, among non-workers males comprise 24.49 per cent and females 44.48 per cent.

Percentage of workers to total population is higher than the State average in case of 9 districts and is below the State average in the remaining 8 districts. Saharsa has the highest proportion of workers (35.31 per cent) followed by Champaran (33.89 per cent), Dhanbad (33.73 per cent), Purnea (33.23 per cent) and Singhbhum (33.19 per cent). Saran on the other hand has only 26.62 per cent workers.

In respect of male workers, Dhanbad ranks first (30.80 per cent) followed by Purnea (29.16 per cent) and Champaran (29.00 per cent) whereas Saran is again at bottom with only 23.20 per cent male workers.

The female participation rate is highest in the district of Saharsa (6.54 per cent) followed by Singhbhum (6.26 per cent) whereas Muzaffarpur has the lowest participation rate (2.58 per cent) amongst females.

The bar diagrams drawn below the map show the proportion of area and workers falling under different ranges.

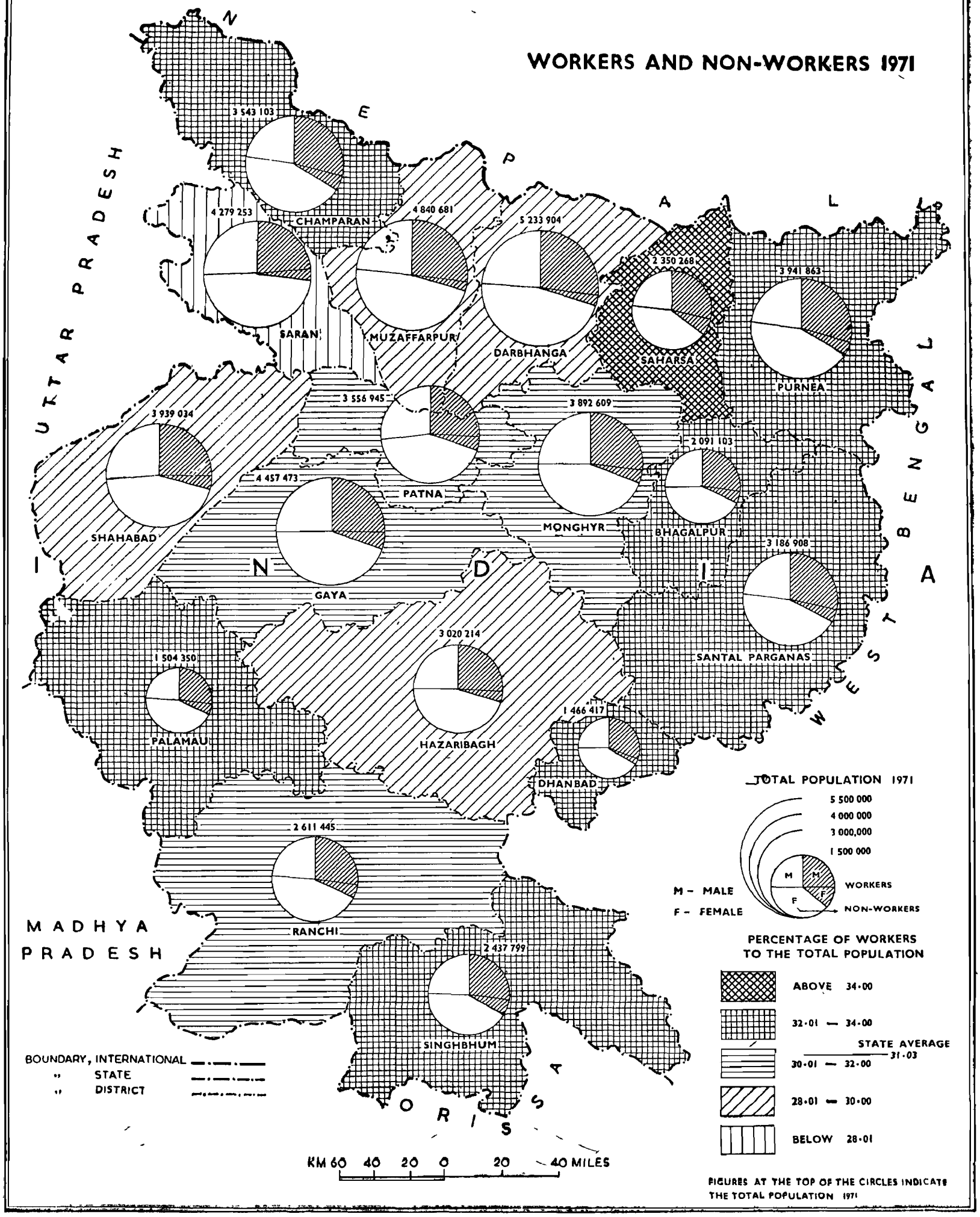
The figures on which this map has been prepared are given below :

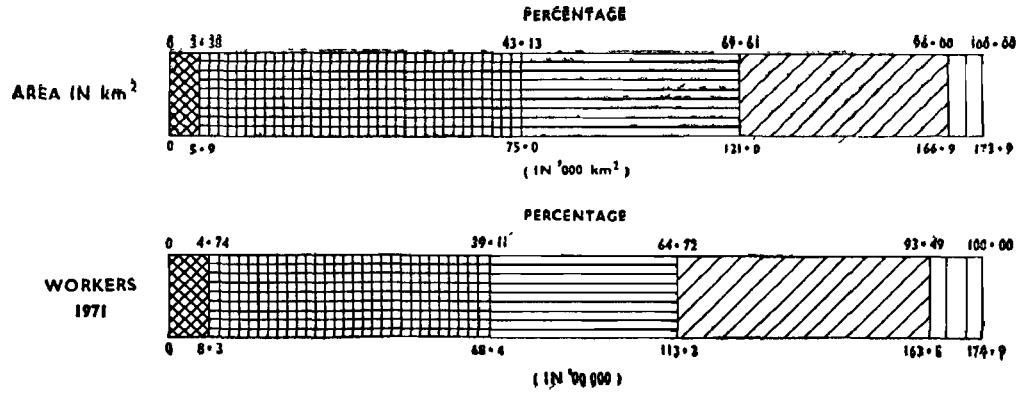
TABLE

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, 1971

Rank	State/District	Total Population	Workers			Non-workers		
			Males as percentage to total population	Females as percentage to total population	Percentage of workers to total population	Males as percentage to total population	Females as percentage to total population	Percentage of Non-workers to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	BIHAR STATE... ...	**56,353,369**	**26.70**	**4.33**	**31.03**	**24.49**	**44.48**	**68.97**
1	Saharsa	2,350,268	28.77	6.5	35.31	23.33	41.36	64.69
2	Champaran	3,543,103	29.00	4.89	33.89	22.79	43.32	66.11
3	Dhanbad	1,466,417	30.80	2.93	33.73	25.01	41.26	66.27
4	Purnea	3,941,863	29.16	4.07	33.23	22.99	43.78	66.77
5	Singhbhum	2,437,799	26.93	6.26	33.19	24.55	42.26	66.81
6	Santal Parganas ...	3,186,908	28.03	4.67	32.70	23.02	44.28	67.30
7	Palamau	1,504,350	26.87	5.32	32.18	24.07	43.75	67.82
8	Bhagalpur	2,091,103	26.81	5.21	32.02	25.45	42.53	67.98
9	Ranchi	2,611,445	26.81	5.02	31.83	23.87	44.30	68.17
10	Monghyr	3,892,609	26.57	4.25	30.82	25.13	44.05	69.18
11	Gaya	4,457,473	25.37	5.32	30.69	25.35	43.96	69.31
12	Patna	3,556,945	25.67	4.68	30.35	26.80	42.85	69.65
13	Darbhanga	5,233,904	26.62	3.09	29.71	23.82	46.47	70.29
14	Hazaribagh	3,020,214	25.78	3.93	29.71	24.75	43.54	70.29
15	Muzaffarpur	4,840,681	26.85	2.58	29.43	23.43	47.14	70.57
16	Shahabad	3,939,034	25.01	4.29	29.30	26.35	44.35	70.70
17	Saran	4,279,253	23.20	3.42	26.62	25.55	47.83	73.38

MAP NO. 66


WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971
N
E
P
A
L
UTTAR PRADESH
WEST BENGAL
3 543 103
4 279 253
CHAMPARAN
4 840 681
5 233 904
2 350 268
3 941 863
SARAN
MUZAFFARPUR
DARBHANGA
SAHARSA
PURNEA
3 556 945
3 892 609
3 939 034
2 091 103
4 457 473
PATNA
SHAHABAD
MONGHYR
BHAGALPUR
3 186 908
N
D
I
A
GAYA
3 020 214
1 504 350
SANTAL PARGANAS
1 466 417
PALAMAU
HAZARIBAGH
DHANBAD
2 611 445
RANCHI
MADHYA PRADESH
2 437 799
SINGHBHUM
O R I S S A
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES
TOTAL POPULATION 1971
5 500 000
4 000 000
3 000,000
1 500 000
M - MALE
F - FEMALE
WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION
ABOVE 34·00
32·01 — 34·00
STATE AVERAGE 31·03
30·01 — 32·00
28·01 — 30·00
BELOW 28·01
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL POPULATION 1971


PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
0 3·38 43·13 69·61 86·00 100·00
0 5·9 75·0 121·0 166·9 173·9
(IN '000 km²)
PERCENTAGE
WORKERS 1971
0 4·74 39·11 64·72 93·49 100·00
0 8·3 68·4 113·3 163·6 174·9
(IN '00 000)

MAP NO. 67

RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, 1971

This map shows the proportion of rural workers and non-workers to total rural population in different districts of Bihar in 1971 at district level. The method is same as adopted for Map number 66.

Out of the total rural population of 50,719,403 in the State, 15,894,191 or 31.34 per cent are workers and the remaining non-workers. The participation rate for rural population is somewhat higher than that for the total population (34.03 per cent).

Among workers males comprise 26.75 per cent and females 4.59. The corresponding proportions among non-workers are 23.98 and 44.68 per cent respectively. The distribution of workers by sex in rural areas is thus similar to that in all areas.

The rural workers constitute a higher proportion than the State average in five districts of Chotanagpur Plateau as also in Saharsa, Champaran, Purnea, Bhagalpur and Monghyr. As in the case of total workers, rural workers also constitute higher proportion in the same nine districts to which only one more district i.e., Monghyr has been added. The relative ranking of the districts remained unchanged in case of two districts viz., Saharsa and Purnea. Saharsa has the highest participation rate (35.49 per cent) followed by Singhbhum (34.68 per cent). Their distinction is mainly due to higher participation rates among females. Female participation rate is lowest in the district of Muzaffarpur constituting only 2.63 per cent.

Saran is again at the other end with rural workers constituting 26.60 per cent. Except Monghyr, as in the case of total workers, Patna, Gaya, Darbhanga, Hazaribagh, Shahabad and Muzaffarpur have participation rates lower than the State average, though their relative ranking changed except in case of Darbhanga and Saran.

In respect of male workers Purnea (29.18 per cent) is at the top, and is closely followed by Champaran (29.11 per cent) and Saharsa (28.80 per cent). Saran has the lowest proportion of male rural workers constituting 23.12 per cent. It is significant that this district sends out large number of male labourers.

The bar diagrams drawn below the map show the proportion of area and rural workers falling under different ranges.

The figures on which the map has been prepared are given below :

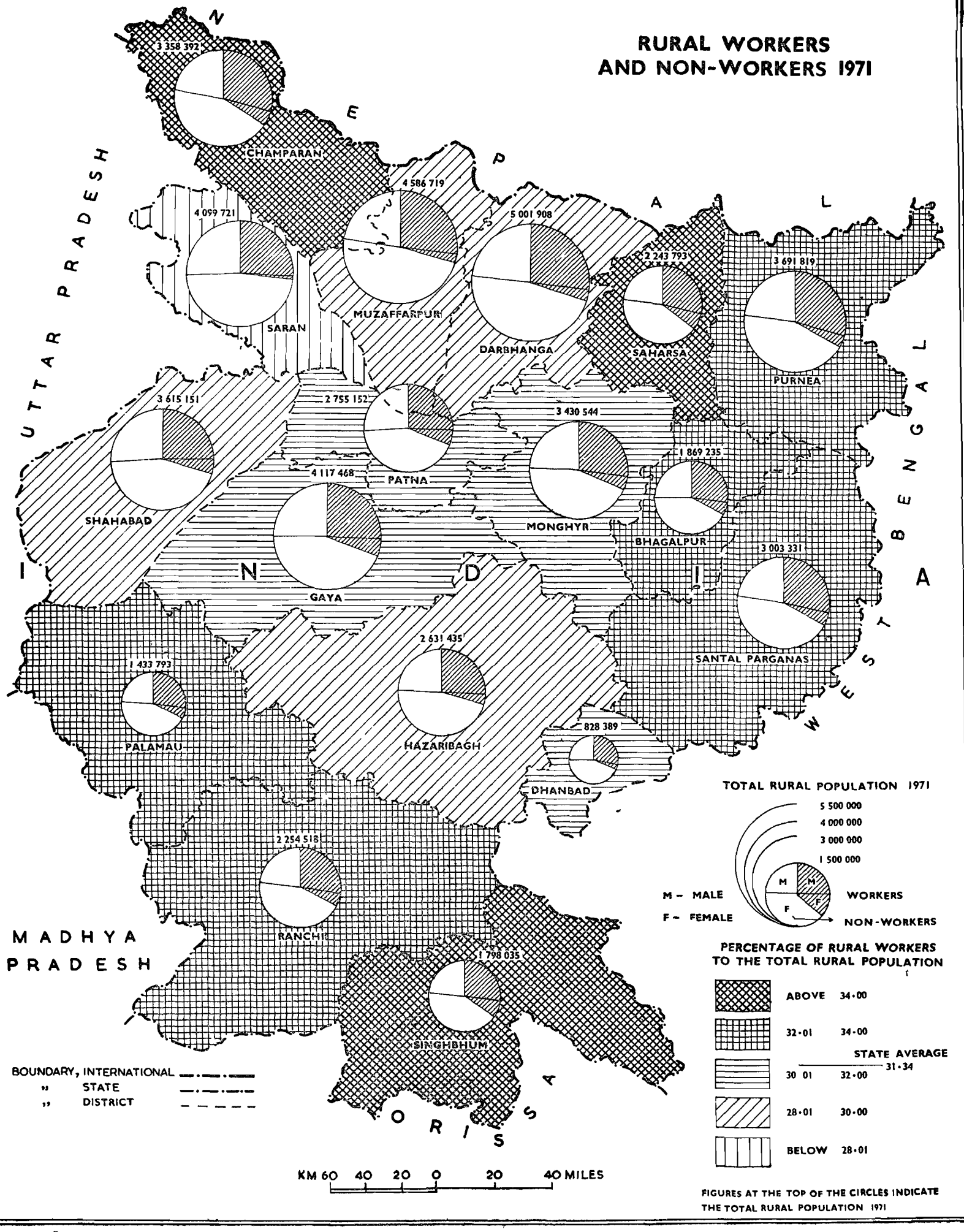
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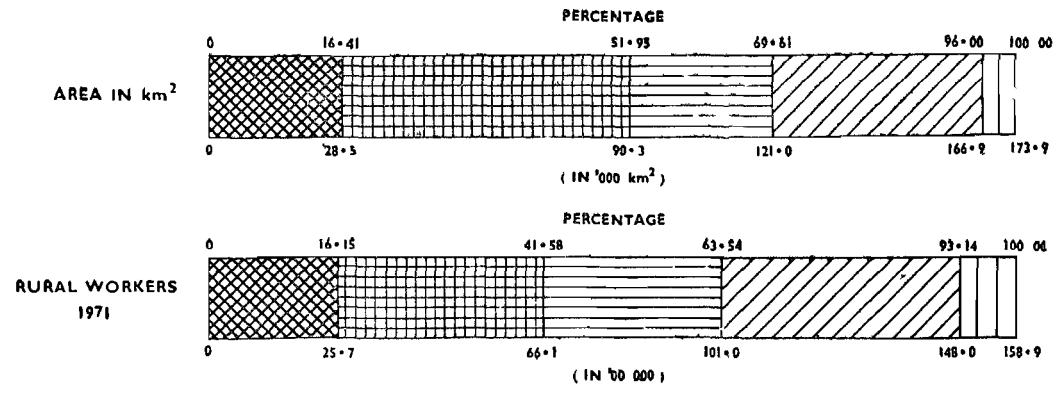
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS, 1971

Rank	State/District			Rural Population 1971	Workers			Non-workers		
					Males as percentage to rural population	Females as percentage to rural population	Percentage of workers to total rural population	Males as percentage to rural population	Females as percentage to rural population	Percentage of Non-workers to total rural population
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	BIHAR STATE	...	...	**50,719,403**	**26.75**	**4.59**	**31.34**	**23.98**	**44.68**	**68.66**
1	Saharsa	...	...	2,243,793	28.80	6.69	35.49	23.15	41.36	64.51
2	Singhbhum	..	...	1,798,035	27.06	7.62	34.68	22.99	42.33	65.32
3	Champaran	...	...	3,358,392	29.11	5.04	34.15	22.53	43.32	65.85
4	Purnea	...	...	3,691,819	29.18	4.25	33.43	22.68	43.89	66.57
5	Santal Parganas	...	...	3,003,331	28.24	4.86	33.10	22.59	44.31	66.90
6	Bhagalpur	...	...	1,869,235	27.09	5.64	32.73	24.85	42.42	67.27
7	Ranchi	...	...	2,254,518	27.19	5.46	32.65	22.79	44.56	67.35
8	Palamau	...	...	1,433,793	27.00	5.46	32.46	23.78	43.76	67.54
9	Dhanbad	...	...	828,389	28.46	3.20	31.66	24.36	43.98	68.34
10	Monghyr	...	...	3,430,544	27.01	4.62	31.63	24.42	43.95	68.37
11	Patna	...	...	2,755,152	25.82	5.46	31.28	25.93	42.79	68.72
12	Gaya	...	...	4,117,468	25.55	5.60	31.15	24.96	43.89	68.85
13	Darbhanga	...	...	5,001,908	26.74	3.16	29.90	23.51	46.59	70.10
14	Hazaribagh	...	...	2,631,435	25.64	4.20	29.84	24.15	46.01	70.16
15	Shahabad	...	...	3,615,151	25.04	4.53	29.57	26.06	44.37	70.43
16	Mazaffarpur	...	...	4,586,719	26.91	2.63	29.54	23.11	47.35	70.46
17	Saran	...	...	4,099,721	23.12	3.48	26.60	25.40	48.00	73.40

MAP NO. 67

RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971





MAP NO. 68

URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, 1971

This map shows the proportion of urban workers and non-workers to total urban population in each district of Bihar in 1971 at district level. The method is same as adopted for Map number 66.

Out of the total urban population of 5,633,966, 1,594,688 or 28.30 per cent are workers and the remaining non-workers. The participation rate for urban population is lower than that for rural population (31.34 per cent). Among workers males comprise 26.27 per cent and females 2.03. The corresponding proportion among non-workers are 29.75 and 42.63 per cent respectively. The distribution of urban workers by sex shows lower participation rate among females in urban areas than the rural.

Urban workers comprise a higher proportion than the State average in six districts viz., Dhanbad, Saharsa, Purnea, Champaran, Singhbhum and Hazaribagh.

Out of 11 districts having participation rate below the State average, Monghyr has the lowest proportion of urban workers (24.82 per cent). Patna with a high urban content (801,793) has only 27.17 per cent of workers.

The bar diagrams drawn below the map show the proportion of area and urban workers falling under different ranges.

The figures on which this map has been prepared are given below :

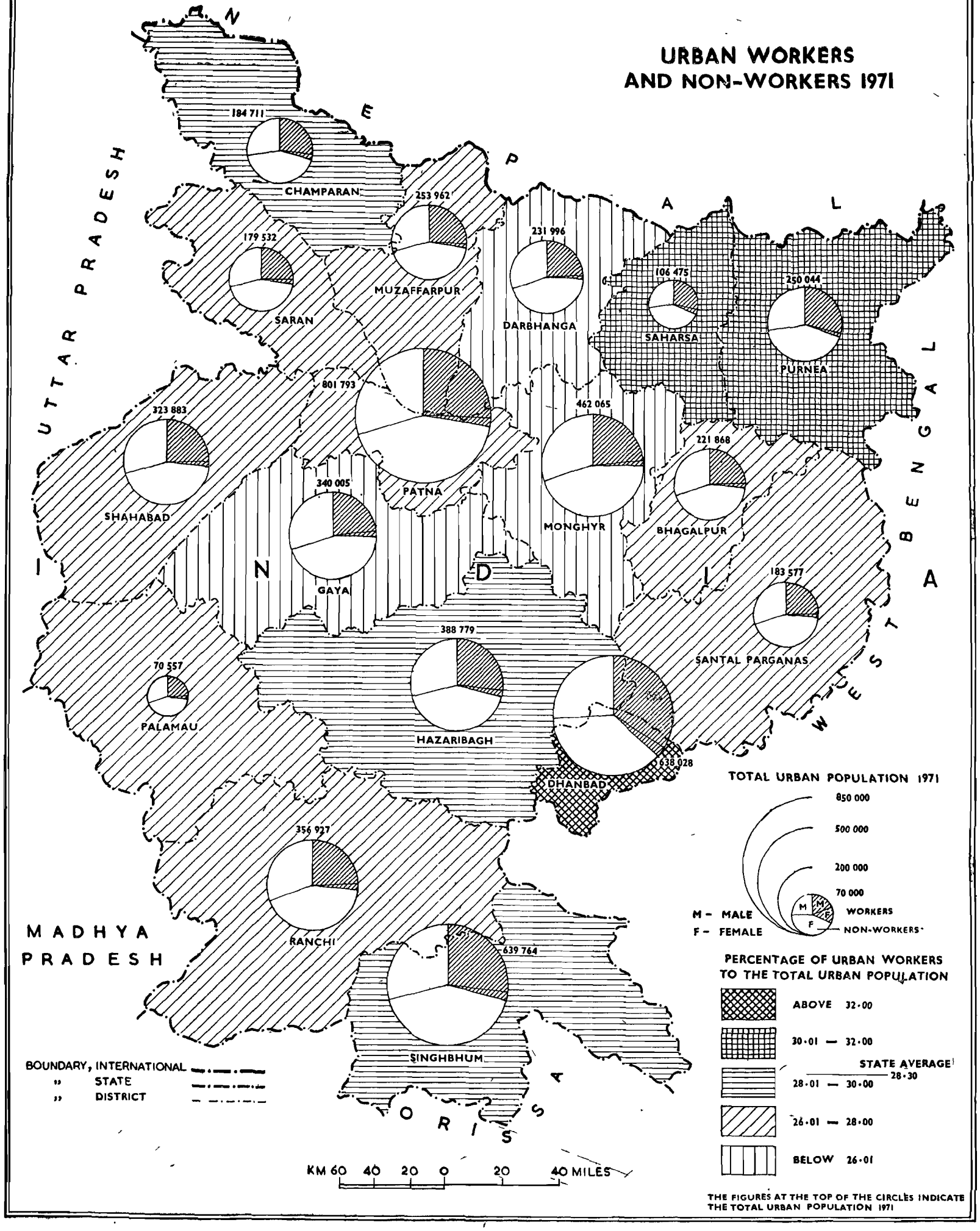
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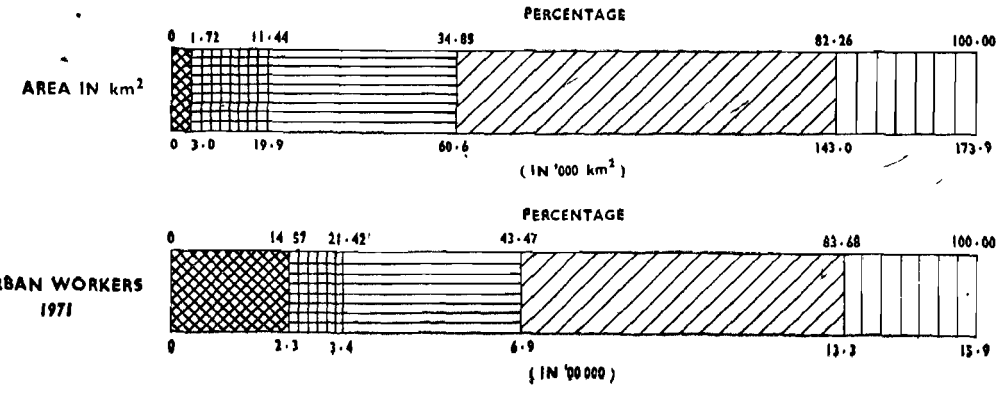
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN URBAN AREAS, 1971

Rank	State/District	Urban population 1971	Workers			Non-workers		
			Males as percentage to urban population	Females as percentage to urban population	Percentage of workers to urban population	Males as percentage to urban population	Females as percentage to urban population	Percentage of Non-workers to urban population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	BIHAR STATE	**5,633,966**	**26.27**	**2.03**	**28.30**	**29.07**	**42.63**	**71.70**
1	Dhanbad	638,028	33.84	2.57	36.41	25.86	37.73	63.59
2	Saharsa	106,475	28.25	3.22	31.47	27.19	41.34	68.53
3	Purnea	250,044	28.86	1.45	30.31	27.54	42.15	69.69
4	Champaran	184,711	27.03	2.09	29.12	27.52	43.36	70.88
5	Singhbhum	639,764	26.55	2.48	29.03	28.94	42 03	70.97
6	Hazaribagh	388,779	26.74	2.12	28.86	28.84	42.30	71.14
7	Muzaffarpur	253,962	25.86	1.67	27.53	29.05	43.42	72.47
8	Patna	801,793	25.15	2.02	27.17	29.75	43.08	72.83
9	Saran	179,532	25.02	2.07	27.09	29.02	43.89	72.91
10	Ranchi	356,927	24.40	2.27	26.67	30.69	42.64	73.33
11	Palamau	70,557	24.28	2.28	26.56	30.02	43.42	73.44
12	Shahabad	323,883	24.64	1.64	26.28	29.55	44.17	73.72
13	Santal Parganas	183,577	24.61	1.53	26.14	30.06	43.80	73.86
14	Bhagalpur	221,868	24.43	1.58	26.11	30.49	43.50	73.99
15	Darbhanga	231,996	24.04	1.58	25.62	30.47	43.91	74.38
16	Gaya	340,005	23.35	1.98	25.33	30.01	44.66	74 67
17	Monghyr	462,065	23.29	1.53	24.82	30.35	44.83	75.18

MAP NO. 68

URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971





MAP NO. 69

RURAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15—59, 1971

This map shows the percentages of male workers to total male population in age group 15—59 in rural areas for each district. Proportion found thus, have been grouped into five categories as shown in the legend of the map.

Out of 12,907,210 males in age group 15—59 in rural areas of the State, 11,488,895 or 89.01 per cent are workers.

The proportion of rural male workers in age group 15—59 varies from 93.28 per cent in Purnea district to 84.75 per cent in Shahabad district. Out of 17 districts, 9 have percentages higher than that of the State average, of which 5 belong to Chotanagpur Plateau and 4 to North Bihar Plain. None of the districts falling in South Bihar Plain has proportion higher than the State average.

The districts of Purnea and Champaran are in the range above 92.00 per cent. Santal Parganas, Palamau, Saharsa and Hazaribagh fall in the range 90.01—92.00, Muzaffarpur, Ranchi, Singhbhum, Darbhanga and Monghyr are in the range 88.01—90.00, while Bhagalpur, Gaya and Dhanbad are in 86.01—88.00. The districts of Saran, Patna and Shahabad are in the lowest range of below 86.01 per cent.

The bar diagrams below the map depict the distribution of area and male workers in age group 15—59 in rural areas falling in the various ranges shown in the map.

The table below shows the percentages of male workers in age group 15—59 in rural areas for the districts.

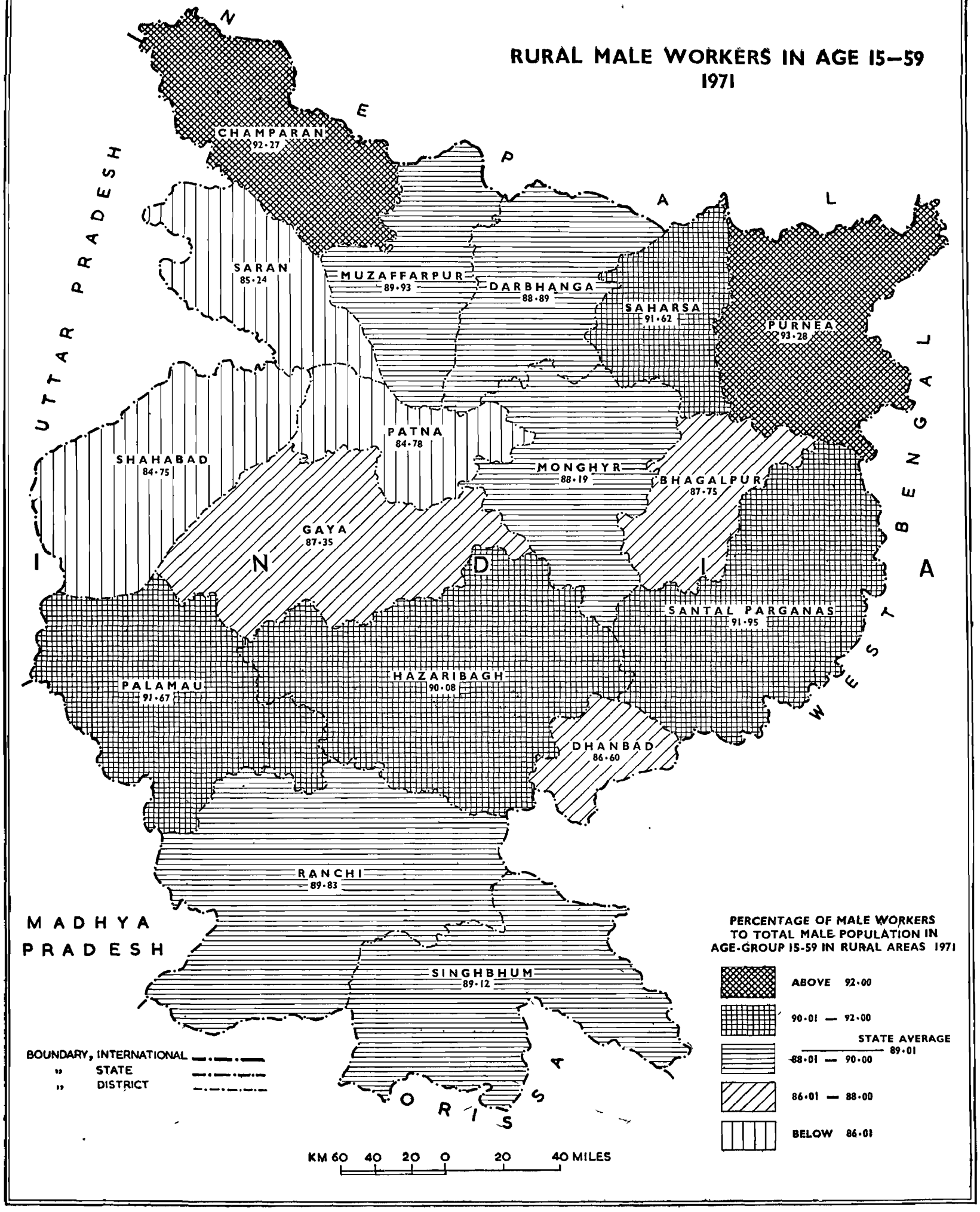
TABLE

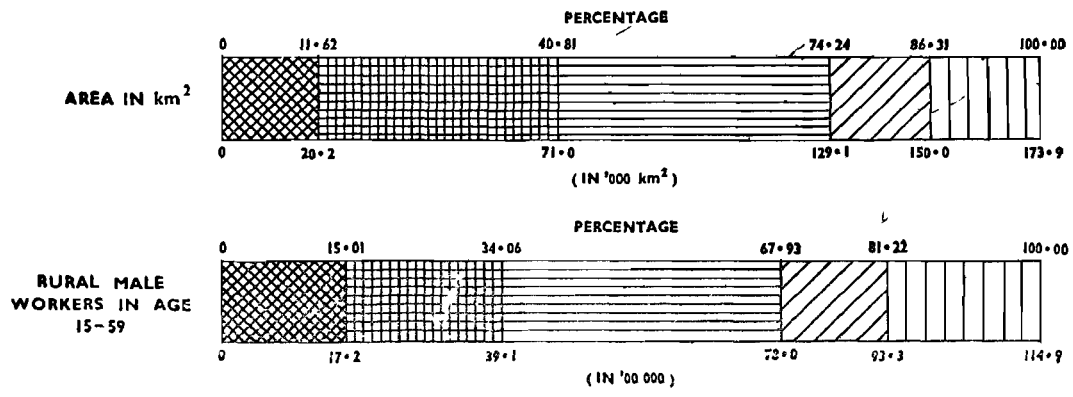
PERCENTAGE OF MALE WORKERS TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15—59 IN RURAL AREAS, 1971

Rank	State/District	Percentage
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**89.01**
1	Purnea	93.28
2	Champaran	92.27
3	Santal Parganas	91.95
4	Palamau	91.67
5	Saharsa	91.62
6	Hazaribagh	90.08
7	Muzaffarpur	89.93
8	Ranchi	89.83
9	Singhbhum	89.12
10	Darbhanga	88.89
11	Monghyr	88.19
12	Bhagalpur	87.75
13	Gaya	87.35
14	Dhanbad	86.60
15	Saran	85.24
16	Patna	84.78
17	Shahabad	84.75

MAP NO. 69

RURAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15–59
1971





MAP NO. 70

URBAN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15—59, 1971

This map depicts the proportion of urban male workers to total urban male population in age group 15—59 in the C.D. Blocks having urban population. The proportions have been categorised into five ranges from high to low as shown in the legend of the map.

Out of 1,777,080 urban males in age group 15—59, 1,356,966 or 76.36 per cent are workers. There are 587 C.D. Blocks in the State of which only 149 contain urban population. Among these 149 C.D. Blocks, 99 have percentages above the State average of which 32 fall in Chotanagpur Plateau and remaining 67 in the plains. C.D. Blocks numbering 50 have percentages below the State average, of them 19 are located in Chotanagpur Plateau and remaining 31 lie in plain regions.

There are 18 C.D. Blocks in the highest range of above 85.00 per cent, 38 are in the range 80.01—85.00 per cent, and 57 are in the range 75.01—80.00 per cent. The range 70.01—75.00 per cent contains 20 C.D. Blocks and 16 fall in the lowest range of below 70.00 per cent.

Kishanganj C.D. Block in Saharsa district has the highest proportion of urban male workers with 90.40 per cent while Madhubani in Darbhanga district has the lowest with 62.23 per cent.

The bars drawn below the map show the number of C.D. Blocks and proportion of urban male workers in age group 15—59 falling in different ranges depicted in the map.

The table below gives the districtwise distribution of C.D. Blocks in different ranges.

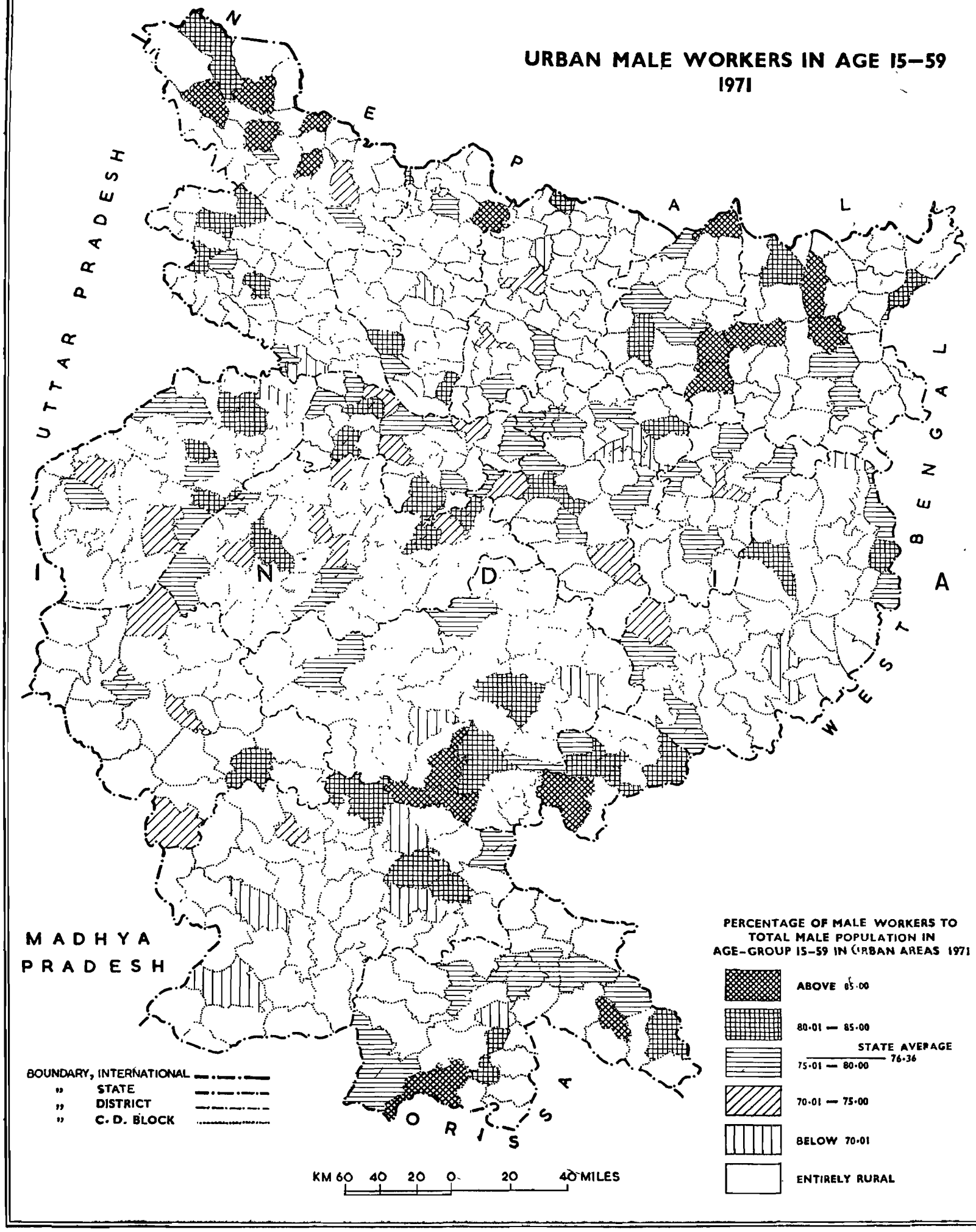
TABLE

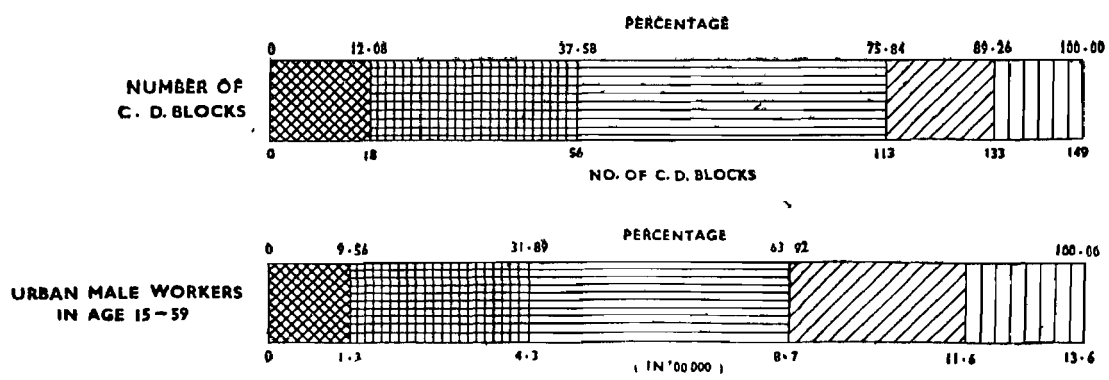
DISTRIBUTION OF C.D. BLOCKS HAVING URBAN POPULATION IN DIFFERENT RANGES

Sl. no.	State/District	Total no. of C.D. Blocks	Percentage of urban male workers in age 15—59 in range				
			Above 85.00	80.01—85.00	75.01—80.00	70.01—75.00	Below 70.01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BIHAR STATE	**149**	**18**	**38**	**57**	**21**	**15**
1	Patna	12	...	3	6	3	...
2	Gaya	12	...	3	4	5	...
3	Shahabad	12	...	4	5	2	1
4	Saran	7	...	4	2	...	1
5	Champaran	9	5	1	2	1	...
6	Muzaffarpur	7	1	3	2	...	1
7	Darbhanga	6	...	1	2	2	1
8	Monghyr	14	...	2	8	2	2
9	Bhagalpur	5	...	...	4	1	...
10	Saharsa	7	3	1	3	...	...
11	Purnea	7	3	2	2	...	...
12	Santal Parganas	9	...	2	4	1	2
13	Palamau	5	...	1	1	3	...
14	Hazaribagh	10	3	2	3	...	2
15	Ranchi	9	...	3	1	1	4
16	Dhanbad	6	1	4	1	...	...
17	Singhbhum	12	2	2	7	...	1

MAP NO. 70

URBAN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15–59
1971





MAP NO. 71

RURAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15—59, 1971

This map depicts the percentages of female workers to total female population in age group 15—59 in rural areas of each district classified into five ranges as per the legend.

Out of 13,032,923 rural females in age group 15—59 only 1,974,920 or 15.15 per cent are working hands.

The proportion of rural female workers in age group 15—59 varies between 24.30 per cent in Singhbhum and 8.31 per cent in Muzaffarpur. Out of 17 districts in the State 11 have percentages higher than the State average while remaining 6 have percentages lower than the State average. All the districts belonging to South Bihar Plain have percentages higher than the State average.

The districts of Singhbhum and Saharsa fall in the range above 20.00. Bhagalpur, Gaya, Patna and Palamau are in the range 17.01—20.00. Champaran, Ranchi, Santal Parganas, Shahabad and Monghyr belong to the range 14.01—17.00 while Purnea and Hazaribagh are in the range 11.01—1400. Saran, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur are in the lowest range below 11.01 per cent.

The bar diagrams below the map depict the distribution of area and female workers in age group 15—59 in rural areas falling in five ranges shown in the map.

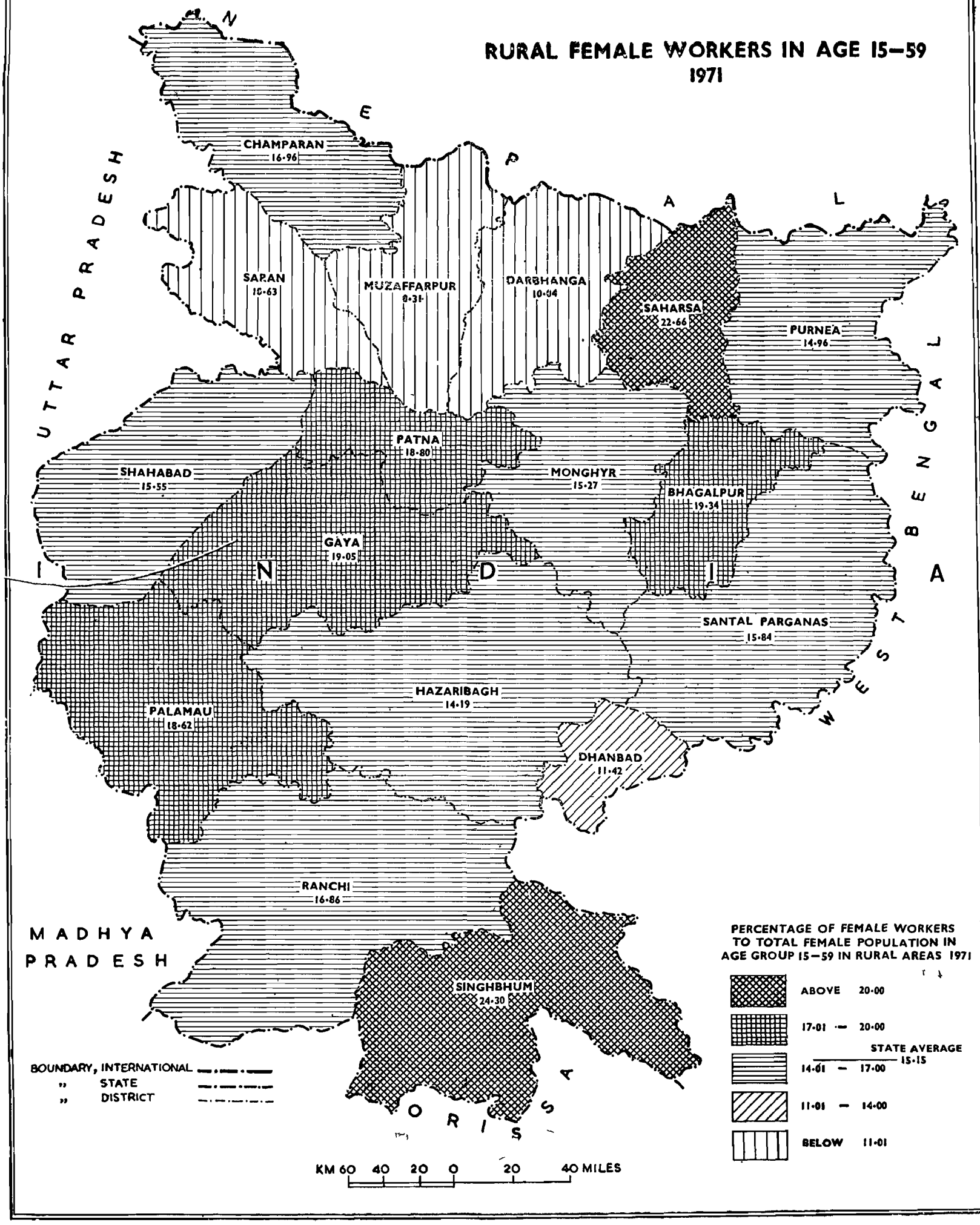
The table below gives the percentages of female workers in age group 15—59 in rural areas for each district.

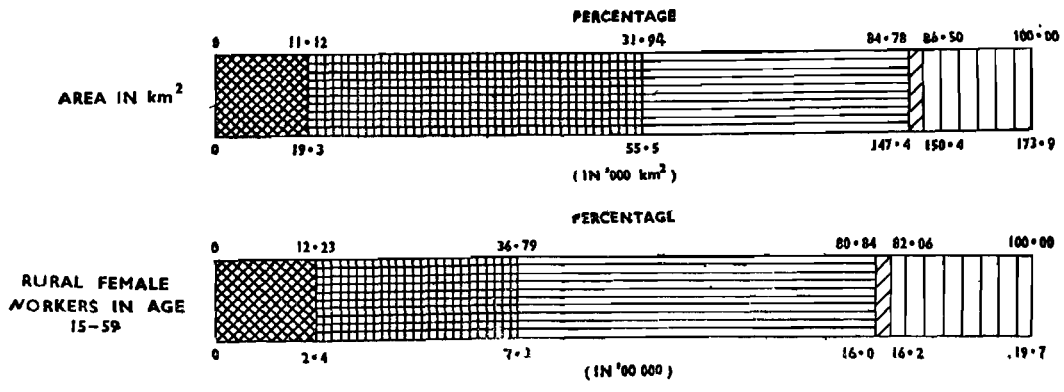
TABLE

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE WORKERS TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15—59 IN RURAL AREAS, 1971

Rank	State/District	Percentage
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**15.15**
1	Singhbhum	24.30
2	Saharsa	22.66
3	Bhagalpur	19.34
4	Gaya	19.05
5	Patna	18.80
6	Palamau	18.62
7	Champaran	16.96
8	Ranchi	16.86
9	Santal Parganas	15 84
10	Shahabad	15.55
11	Monghyr	15.27
12	Purnea	14 96
13	Hazaribagh	14.19
14	Dhanbad	11.42
15	Saran	10.63
16	Darbhanga	10.04
17	Muzaffarpur	8.31

MAP NO. 71


RURAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15–59
1971
N
E
P
A
L
UTTAR PRADESH
CHAMPARAN
16·96
SARAN
10·63
MUZAFFARPUR
8·31
DARBHANGA
10·04
SAHARSA
22·66
PURNEA
14·96
PATNA
18·80
SHAHABAD
15·55
MONGHYR
15·27
BHAGALPUR
19·34
WEST BENGAL
GAYA
19·05
I N D I A
SANTAL PARGANAS
15·84
HAZARIBAGH
14·19
PALAMAU
18·62
DHANBAD
11·42
RANCHI
16·86
MADHYA PRADESH
SINGHBHUM
24·30
ORISSA
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE WORKERS TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15–59 IN RURAL AREAS 1971
ABOVE 20·00
17·01 — 20·00
STATE AVERAGE 15·15
14·01 — 17·00
11·01 — 14·00
BELOW 11·01


PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
0 11·12 31·94 84·78 86·50 100·00
0 19·3 55·5 147·4 150·4 173·9
(IN '000 km²)
PERCENTAGE
RURAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15–59
0 12·23 36·79 80·84 82·06 100·00
0 2·4 7·3 16·0 16·2 19·7
(IN '00 000)

MAP NO. 72

URBAN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15—59, 1971

This map depicts the proportion of urban female workers to total urban female population in age group 15—59 in the C.D.Blocks having urban population into four ranges as shown in the legend. The C.D. Blocks entirely rural have not been shaded on the map.

Out of 1,312,822 urban females in age group 15—59, 101,425 or 7.73 per cent are working females. There are 149 C.D. Blocks in the State which contain urban population. Among the 149 C.D. Blocks, 74 have the proportion above the State average and 75 below the State average. In Chotanagpur Plateau region, out of 51 C.D. Blocks, 30 show percentages above and 21 below the State average, indicating that the participation rate among urban females in Chotanagpur Plateau is higher than that of plains.

There are 11 C.D. Blocks in the range above 18.00, 13 in the range 12.01—18.00 and 73 in the range 6.01—12.00 while 52 belong to the lowest range of below 6.01 per cent. The C.D. Blocks of Jhinkpani in Singhbhum district has the highest proportion (27.39 per cent) while Kharagpur in Monghyr, has the lowest (2.30 per cent).

The bars drawn below the map show the number of C.D. Blocks and proportion of urban female workers in age group 15—59 falling in different ranges shown in the map.

The table below gives the distribution of C.D. Blocks in the districts.

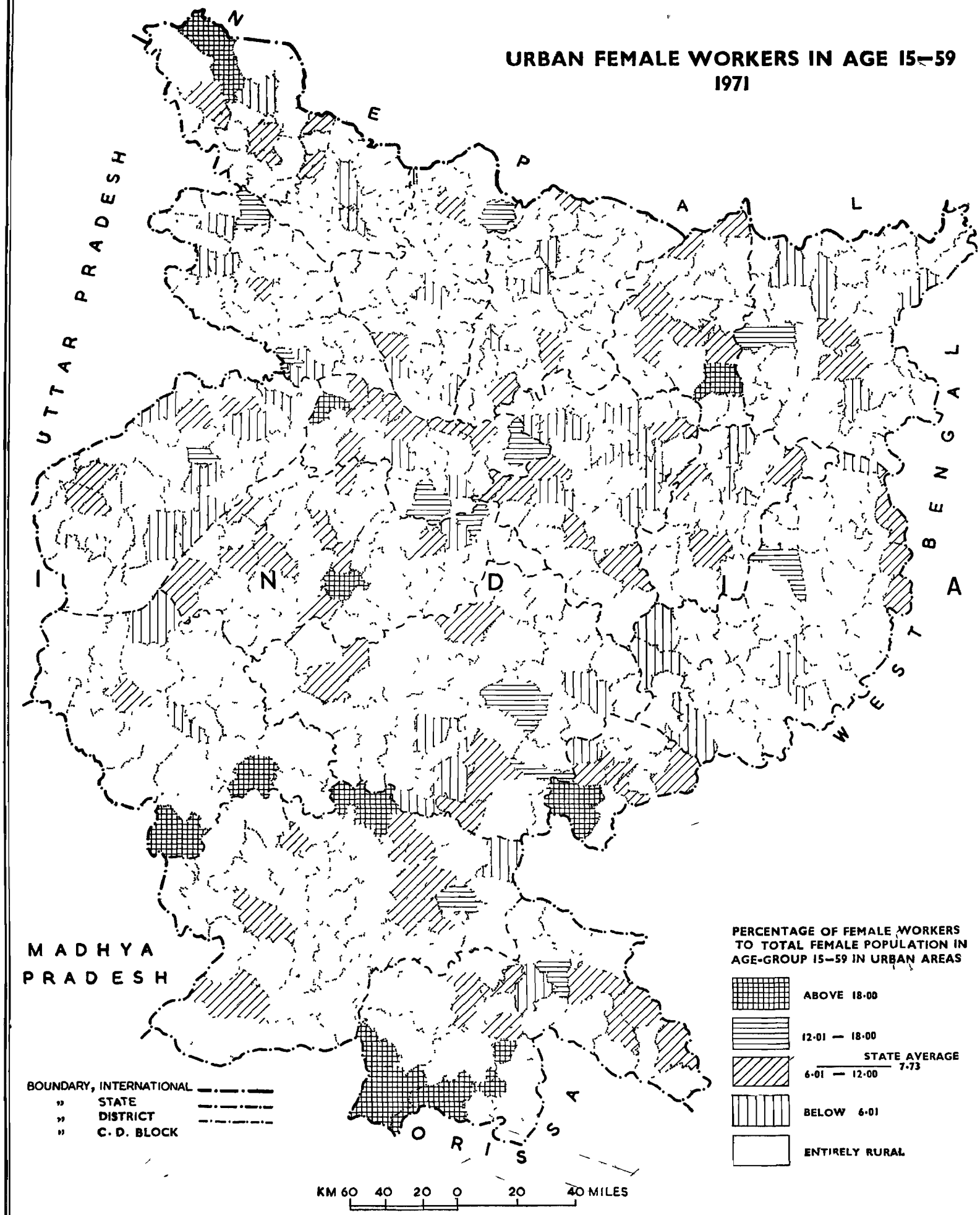
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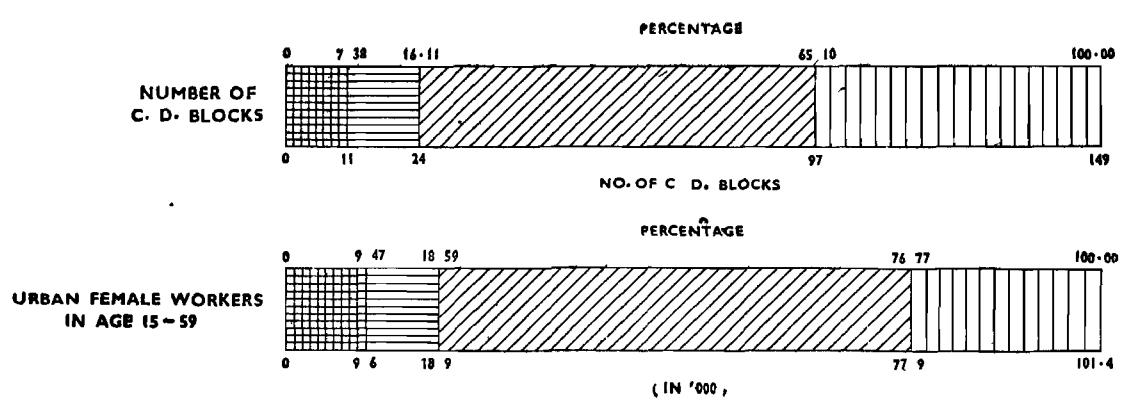
DISTRIBUTION OF C.D. BLOCKS HAVING URBAN POPULATION IN DIFFERENT RANGES

Sl. no.	State/District	Total no. of C. D. Blocks	Percentage of urban female workers in age 15—59 in range			
			Above 18.00	12.01—18.00	6.01—12.00	Below 6.01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	BIHAR STATE	**149**	**11**	**13**	**73**	**52**
1	Patna	12	1	2	7	2
2	Gaya	12	1	1	9	1
3	Shahabad	12	...	1	4	7
4	Saran	7	...	2	1	4
5	Champaran	9	1	...	5	3
6	Muzaffarpur	7	...	1	2	4
7	Darbhanga	6	...	...	3	3
8	Monghyr	14	...	...	6	8
9	Bhagalpur	5	...	...	3	2
10	Saharsa	7	1	...	6	...
11	Purnea	7	...	1	2	4
12	Santal Parganas	9	...	1	3	5
13	Palámau	5	2	...	1	2
14	Hazaribagh	10	...	2	4	4
15	Ranchi	9	1	1	6	1
16	Dhanbad	6	1	...	4	1
17	Singhbhum	12	3	1	7	1

MAP NO. 72

URBAN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15–59
1971





MAP NO. 73

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN EMPLOYABLE POPULATION IN AGE 15—59, 1971

This map depicts the proportion of workers and non-workers to the total employable population of age group 15—59 with male and female break up in all the districts of the State in 1971.

Circles proportionate to the total employable population in age group 15—59 have been drawn in the districts. The proportion of workers with break up of male and female and non-workers have been shown by sectors. The number of non-workers have further been depicted by proportionate squares indicating therein the proportion of females by hatches.

In Bihar State, the total employable population in age group 15—59 is 15,326,688 of which 97.36 per cent are workers and 2.64 per cent are non-workers. The highest proportion of workers is recorded in the district of Purnea (98.96 per cent) followed by Saharsa (98.79 per cent), Champaran (98.45 per cent), Santal Parganas (98.42 per cent), Palamau (98.06 per cent) and Muzaffarpur (98.01 per cent). 8 districts have the percentages of workers above and 9 below the State average. The districts of Singhbhum (95.68 per cent) and Dhanbad (94.00 per cent) have the lowest proportions.

Out of 97.36 per cent of workers among employable population in age group 15—59 in the State, 83.81 per cent are males and 13.55 per cent are females Among the districts, the proportion of male workers varies from 89.36 per cent in Muzaffarpur to 78.42 per cent in Singhbhum whereas the proportion of female workers varies from 18.34 per cent in Saharsa to 7.97 per cent in Dhanbad.

The non-workers among employable population of age group 15—59 in the State are comprised of 93.25 per cent males and 6.75 per cent females The proportion of male non-workers varies from 96.51 per cent in Saharsa to 82.40 per cent in Gaya while that of female non-workers from 17.60 per cent in Gaya to 3.49 per cent in Saharsa.

The diagram shown below the map depicts sexwise proportion of workers and non-workers among employable population in age group 15—59.

The table below gives the relevant data.

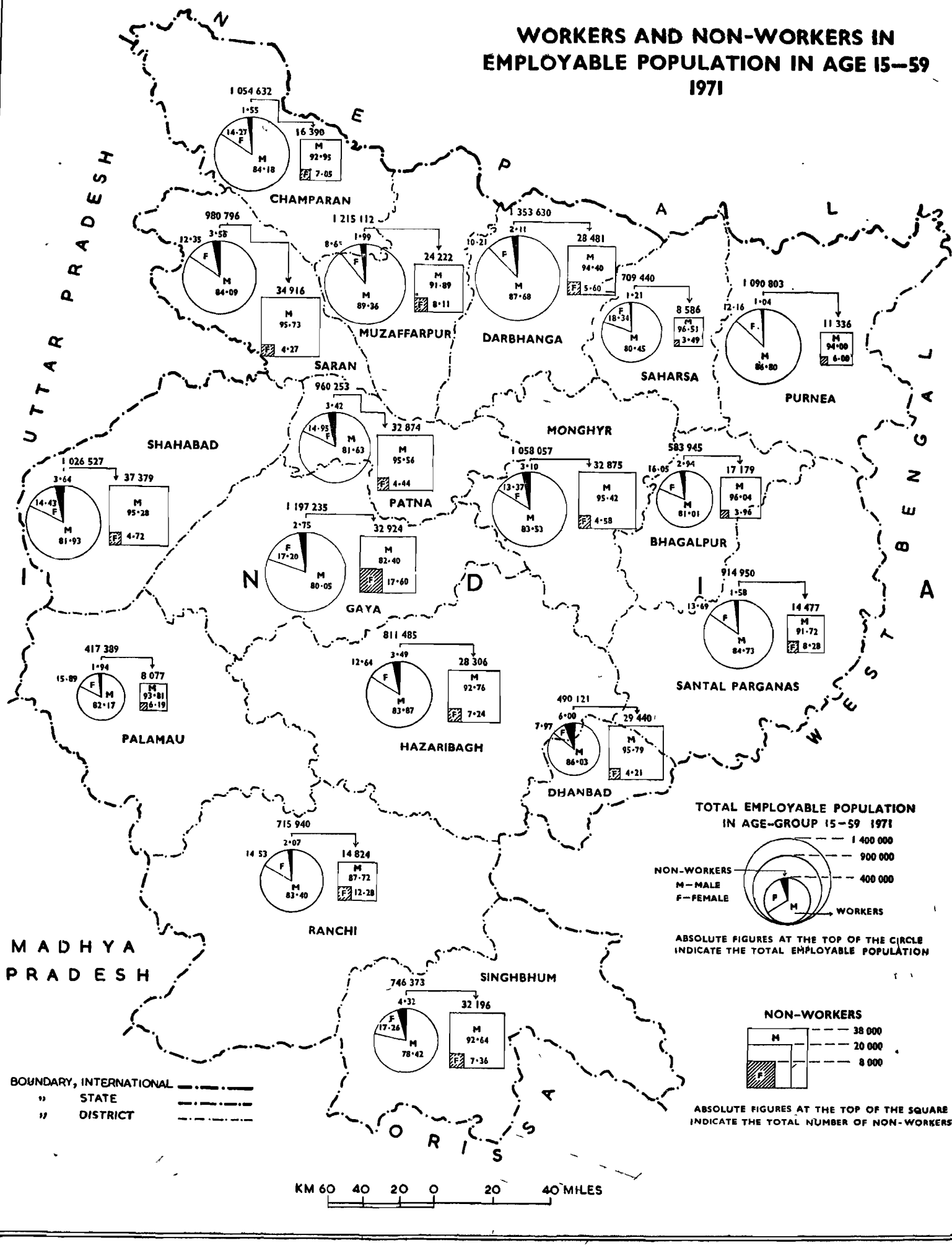
TABLE

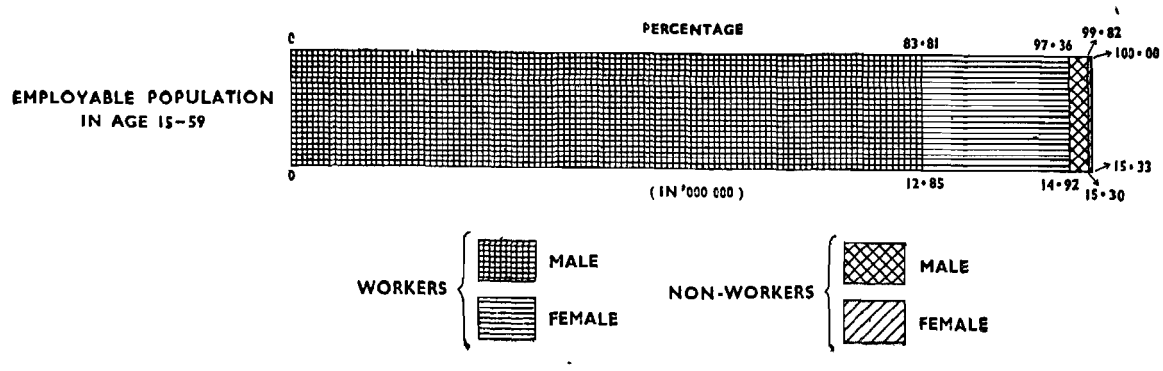
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN EMPLOYABLE POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15—59, 1971

Sl. no.	State/District	Total employable population in age group 15—59	Percentage to total employable population		Non-workers in age group 15—59	Percentage to Non-workers in age group 15—59	
			Workers	Non-workers		Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BIHAR STATE	**15,326,688**	**97.36**	**2.64**	**404,482**	**93 25**	**6.75**
1	Patna	960,253	96.58	3.42	32,874	95.56	4.44
2	Gaya	1,197,235	97.25	2.75	32,924	82.40	17.60
3	Shahabad	1,026,527	96.36	3.64	37,379	95.28	4.72
4	Saran	980,796	96.44	3.56	34,916	95.73	4.27
5	Champaran	1,054,632	98.45	1.55	16,390	92.95	7.05
6	Muzaffarpur	1,215,112	98.01	1.99	24,222	91.89	8.11
7	Darbhanga	1,353,630	97.89	2.11	28,481	94.40	5.60
8	Monghyr	1,058,057	96.90	3.10	32,875	95.42	4.58
9	Bhagalpur	583,945	97.05	2.95	17,179	96.04	3.96
10	Saharsa	709,440	98.79	1.21	8,586	96.51	3.49
11	Purnea	1,090,803	98.96	1.04	11,336	94.00	6.00
12	Santal Parganas	914,950	98.42	1.58	14,477	91.77	8.28
13	Palamau	417,389	98.06	1.94	8,077	93.81	6.19
14	Hazaribagh	811,485	96.51	3.49	28,306	92.76	7.24
15	Ranchi	715,940	97.93	2.07	14,824	87.72	12.28
16	Dhanbad	490,121	94.00	6.00	29,440	95.79	4.21
17	Singhbhum	746,373	95.68	4.32	32,196	92.64	7.36

MAP NO. 73

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN EMPLOYABLE POPULATION IN AGE 15–59 1971





MAP NO. 74

CLASSIFICATION OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, 1971

This map shows the distribution of working population of each sex into nine census industrial categories classified in three broad sectors, viz., primary, secondary and tertiary for each district.

The percentages of workers in each industrial category of each sex to total workers have been used to draw the diagrams in each district. Nine horizontal bars, proportionate to the number of workers in each industrial category, have been drawn for each sex. Males are represented by bars on the left, and females by those on the right. The nine census industrial categories are indicated in the legend of the map alongwith other related details.

The working population of Bihar is comprised of 86.04 per cent males and 13.96 per cent females. Bulk of the male workers (83.45 per cent) are engaged in primary sector. The corresponding proportion for females is rather higher (92.38 per cent).

Among males, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Purnea, Champaran and Saran have the highest proportions (over 75 per cent) in the primary sector while Dhanbad and Singhbhum have the lowest (below 60 per cent). Among females, employment in the primary sector is highest in Saharsa, Singhbhum, Gaya, Palamau and Bhagalpur (over 15 per cent) and lowest (below 10 per cent) in Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Dhanbad.

In the secondary sector, the males have the highest proportion in Singhbhum and Dhanbad and lowest percentages in Saharsa, Palamau, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts. The female proportions follow almost the same pattern, only the values are much less.

In the tertiary sector, the employment of males is significantly high in Dhanbad and Patna and low in Saharsa and Champaran. Females working in tertiary sector have highest proportions in Singhbhum, Dhanbad, Ranchi and Patna while lowest in Saharsa and Purnea.

The diagram below the map depicts the positions of districts in relation to the three sectors of economic activities.

The table below gives the distribution of workers in different sectors for each sex.

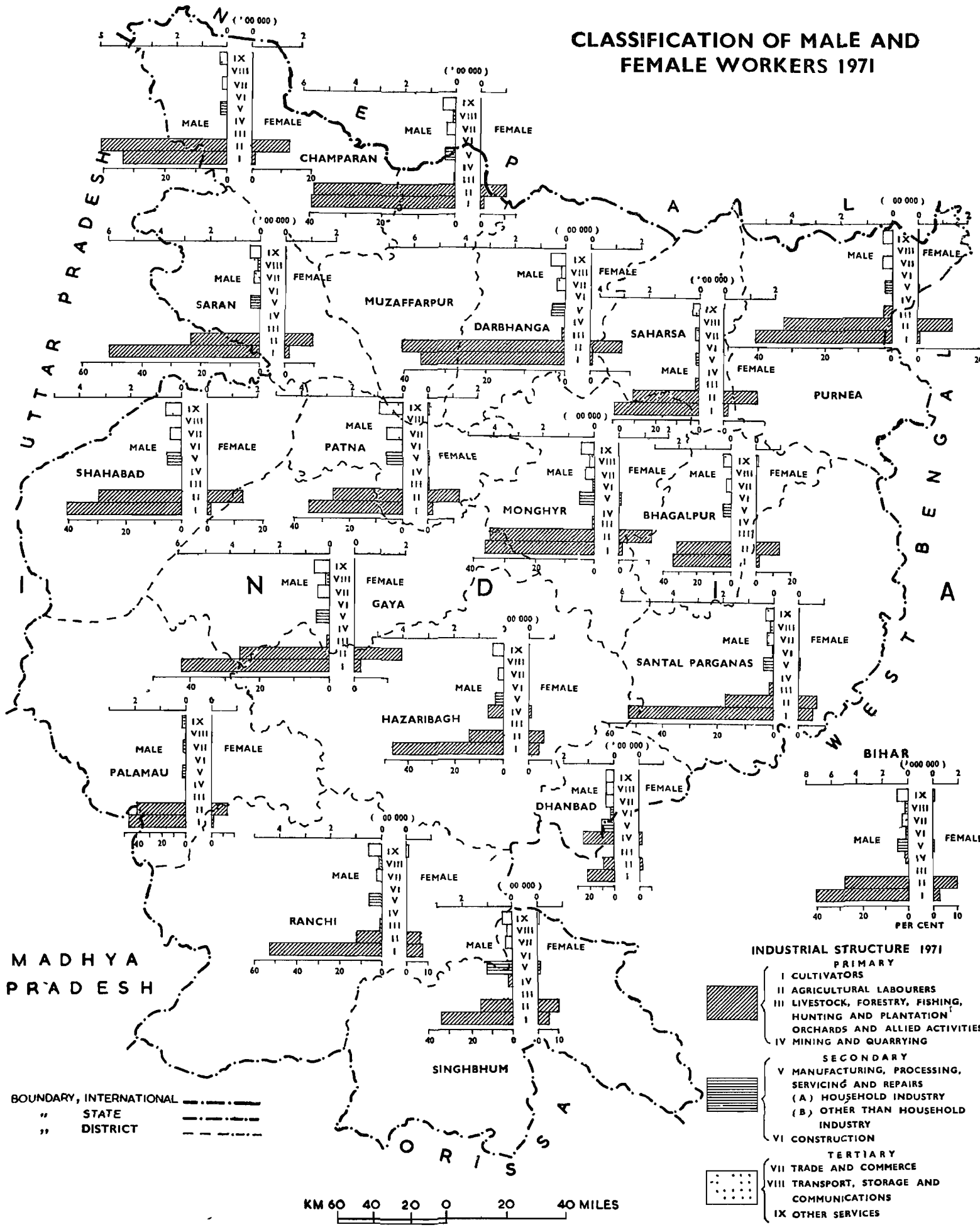
TABLE

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS UNDER DIFFERENT SECTOR, 1971

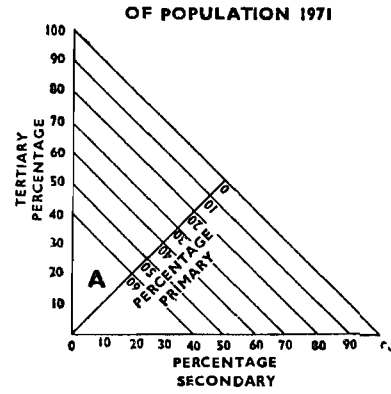
Sl. no.	State/District	Primary sector		Secondary sector		Tertiary sector	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BIHAR STATE ...	**76.42**	**13.99**	**3.36**	**0.43**	**5 58**	**0.32**
1	Patna	60.21	13.76	7.26	0.54	17.00	1.13
2	Gaya	68.75	16.34	4.69	0.48	9.13	0.51
3	Shahabad	68.63	13.48	5.71	0.53	11.02	0.63
4	Saran	75.75	12.04	3.90	0.39	7.50	0.42
5	Champaran	76.63	13.85	3.23	0.24	5.71	0.33
6	Muzaffarpur	79.20	8.03	3.49	0.22	7.54	0.52
7	Darbhanga	78.48	9.68	3.61	0.29	7.51	0.43
8	Monghyr	70.96	12.45	5.93	0.79	9.32	0.55
9	Bhagalpur	68.35	15.25	5.78	0.49	9.59	0.55
10	Saharsa	73.93	18.10	2.03	0.21	5.53	0.20
11	Purnea	77.28	11.61	3.08	0.33	7.40	0.31
12	Santal Parganas ...	74.54	13.16	4.15	0.67	7.04	0.44
13	Palamau	74.31	15.88	2.93	0.29	6.24	0.35
14	Hazaribagh	72.95	12.32	4.62	0.42	9.19	0.50
15	Ranchi	67.12	13.99	6.79	0.65	10.31	1.14
16	Dhanbad	58.87	6.35	13.41	1.18	19.05	1.14
17	Singhbhum	55.76	16.51	14.01	1.22	11.35	1.15

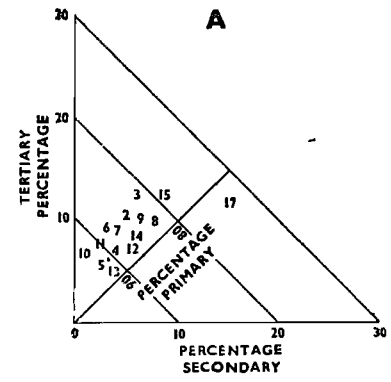
MAP NO. 74

CLASSIFICATION OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971



INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF POPULATION 1971





REFERENCES

1 PATNA
2 GAYA
3 SHAHABAD
4 SARAN
5 CHAMPARAN
6 MUZAFFARPUR
7 DARBHANGA
8 MONGHYR
9 BHAGALPUR
10 SAHARSA
11 PURNEA
12 SANTAL PARGANAS
13 PALAMAU
14 HAZARIBAGH
15 RANCHI
16 DHANBAD
17 SINGHBHUM

MAP NO. 75

CLASSIFICATION OF RURAL MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, 1971

This map shows the distribution and classification of rural workers of each sex into nine census industrial categories classified by primary, secondary and tertiary activities for each district. The method is same as adopted for Map number 74.

As the level of urbanisation in Bihar is low (10 per cent), the industrial structure of its rural population follows almost the same pattern as indicated by the total population. The working population in rural areas is comprised of 85.36 per cent males and 14.64 per cent females. Among male workers, 89.52 per cent are engaged in primary sector whereas the corresponding proportion for female workers is 94.87 per cent.

The industrial structure of male population in rural areas indicates a much higher proportion in primary sector in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea (over 80 per cent) in North Bihar. It is lowest in Singhbhum. On the other hand, the proportion of females in primary sector is highest in Singhbhum (20.84 per cent) and lowest in Muzaffarpur (8.32 per cent).

The participation rate of rural workers in secondary sector is comparatively high in the districts of Dhanbad, Singhbhum, Monghyr and Ranchi. The proportion of males varies from 6.59 to 1.59 per cent. The share of female workers is less than 1 per cent in all the districts.

The proportion of rural workers engaged in tertiary sector is high in the districts of Dhanbad, Shahabad and Patna. The proportion of females in this sector is rather small.

The diagram below the map depicts the positions of districts in relation to the three sectors of economic activities.

The table below gives the distribution of rural workers in different sectors for each sex.

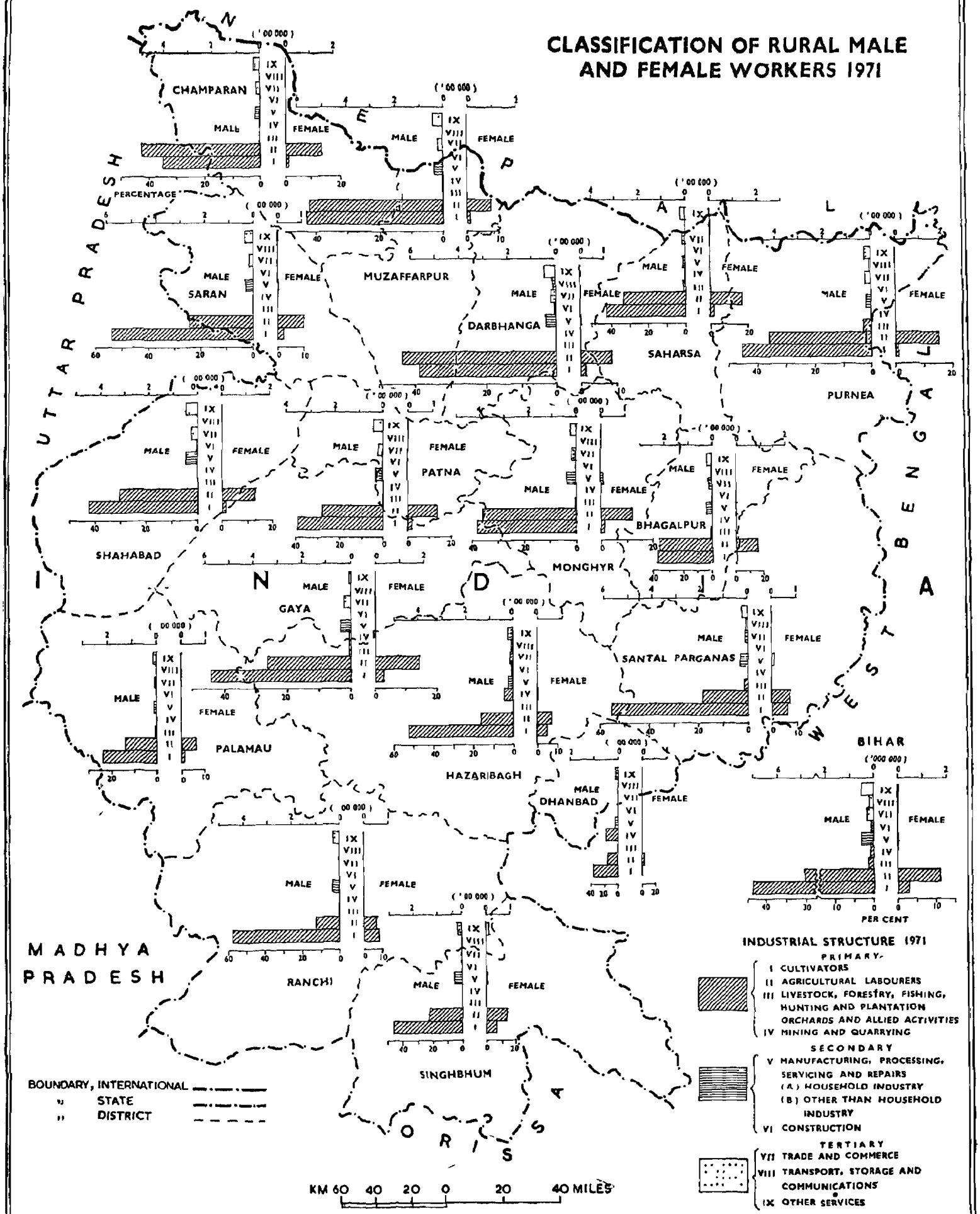
TABLE

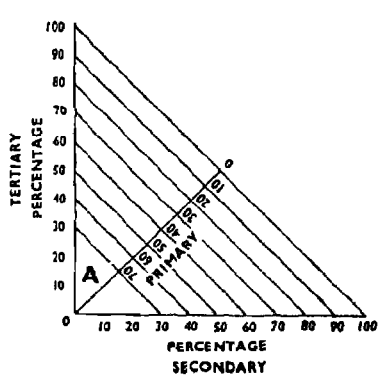
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS UNDER DIFFERENT SECTORS IN RURAL AREAS, 1971

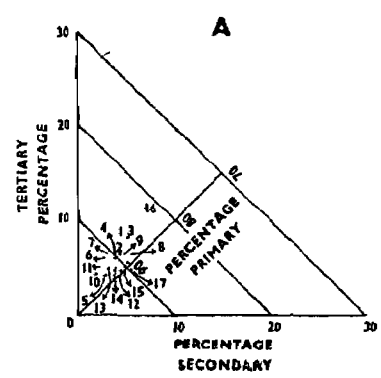
Sl. no.	State/District		Primary sector percentage I to IV	Secondary sector percentage V & VI	Tertiary sector percentage VII, VIII & IX
1	2		3	4	5
	BIHAR STATE	**M**	**76.42**	**3.36**	**5.58**
		F	**13.89**	**0.43**	**0.32**
1	Patna	M	70.90	4.05	7.61
		F	16.46	0.52	0.46
2	Gaya	M	72.23	3.71	6.09
		F	17.24	0.41	0.32
3	Shahabad	M	72.26	4.49	7.94
		F	14.36	0.49	0.46
4	Saran	M	77.75	3.34	5.82
		F	12.36	0.39	0.34
5	Champaran	M	78.77	2.47	4.00
		F	14.33	0.23	0.20
6	Muzaffarpur	M	83.02	2.77	5.30
		F	8.32	0.21	0.38
7	Darbhanga	M	80.96	2.97	5.50
		F	10.01	0.28	0.28
8	Monghyr	M	75.20	4.23	5.97
		F	13.45	0.80	0.35
9	Bhagalpur	M	73.12	3.81	5.82
		F	16.53	0.42	0.29
10	*Saharsa*	M	75.32	1.59	4.23
		F	18.51	0.20	0.15
11	Purnea	M	80.34	2.15	4.81
		F	12.17	0.33	0.20
12	Santal Parganas	M	77.24	3.54	4.54
		F	13.73	0.67	0.28
13	Palamau	M	76.23	2.47	4.46
		F	16.32	0.28	0.24
14	Hazaribagh	M	77.00	3.47	5.45
		F	13.42	0.42	0.24
15	Ranchi	M	74.09	3.91	5.27
		F	15.60	0.58	0.55
16	Dhanbad	M	73.61	6.54	9.69
		F	8.77	0.82	0.52
17	Singhbhum	M	68.69	4.62	4.73
		F	20.84	0.76	0.36

MAP NO. 75

CLASSIFICATION OF RURAL MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971







REFERENCES

1 PATNA
2 GAYA
3 SHAHABAD
4 SARAN
5 CHAMPARAN
6 MUZAFFARPUR
7 DARBHANGA
8 MONGHYR
9 BHAGALPUR
10 SAHARSA
11 PURNEA
12 SANTAL PARGANAS
13 PALAMAU
14 HAZARIBAGH
15 RANCHI
16 DHANBAD
17 SINGHBHUM

MAP NO. 76

CLASSIFICATION OF URBAN MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, 1971

This map shows the distribution and classification of urban workers of each sex into nine census industrial categories classified by primary, secondary and tertiary activities for each district. The method is same as adopted in Map number 74.

The industrial structure of urban population is somewhat different from that of rural population. The proportion of male workers in urban areas is greater than the rural areas. The working population in urban areas is comprised of 92.83 per cent males and only 7.13 per cent females. Among male workers 47.48 per cent are engaged in tertiary, 27.84 per cent in primary and 24.68 per cent in secondary sector. Among female workers 42.83 per cent are in tertiary, 41.77 per cent in primary and 15.39 per cent in secondary sector.

Out of the total working population more than half among males are engaged in tertiary sector in the districts of Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Santal Parganas and Palamau. Dhanbad has the lowest proportion (29.17 per cent). Among females engaged in tertiary sector, Ranchi and Darbhanga are at the top with 5.69 and 4.21 per cent respectively while Dhanbad and Saharsa have the lowest participation rate (below 2.00 per cent).

The districts of Hazaribagh, Dhanbad and Saharsa have appreciable concentration of male workers in primary sector. In Hazaribagh and Dhanbad it is mainly due to mining, whereas in Saharsa, the high proportion of workers is mainly on account of agricultural activity.

Singhbhum district which contains the steel city of Jamshedpur has the highest proportion of workers engaged in secondary sector. Ranchi and Bhagalpur districts have appreciably high proportion of workers in secondary sector.

The diagram below the map depicts the position of districts in relation to the three sectors of economic activities.

The table below gives the distribution of urban workers in different sectors for each sex.

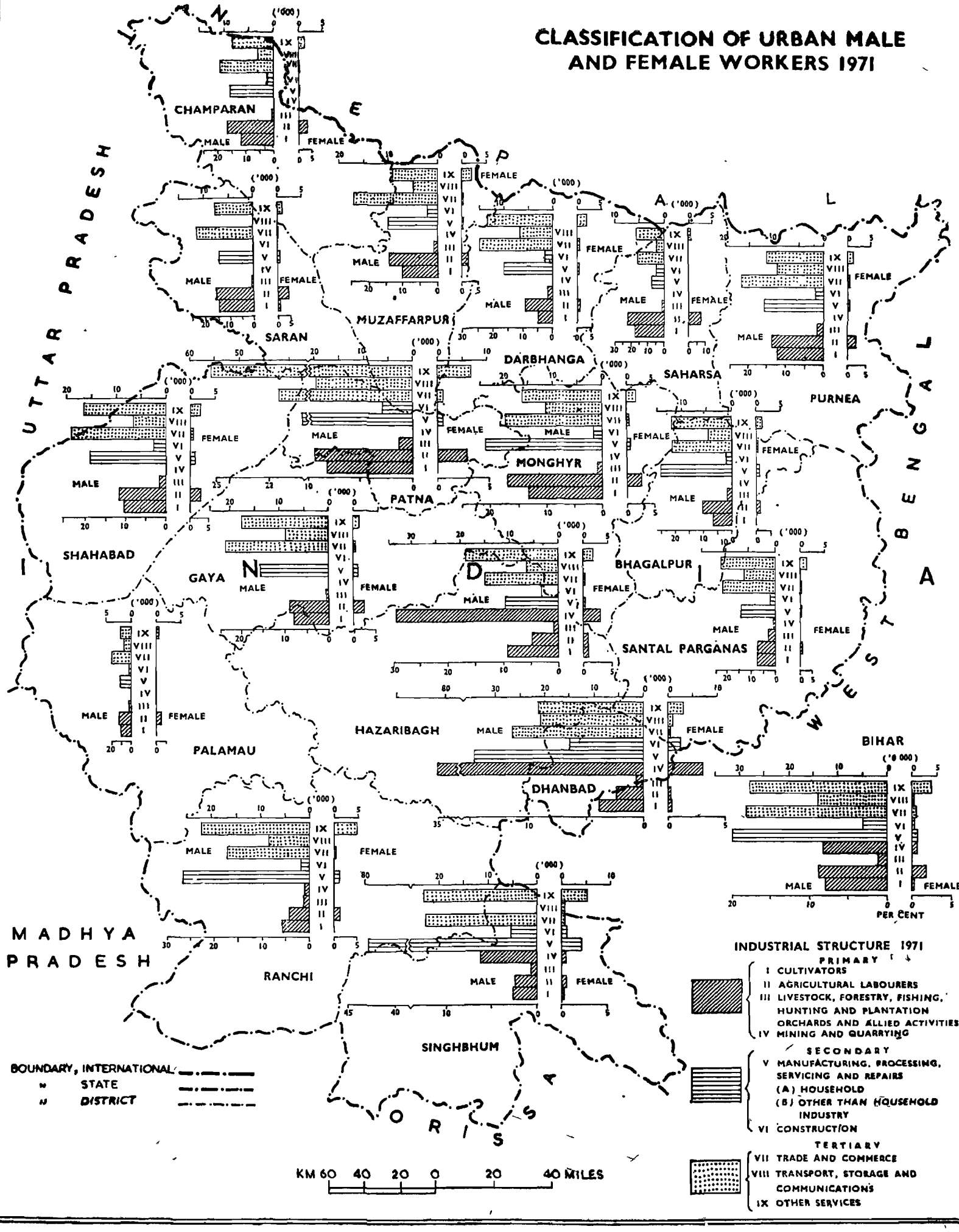
TABLE

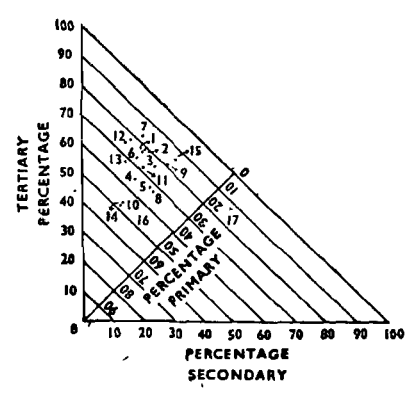
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS UNDER DIFFERENT SECTORS IN URBAN AREAS, 1971

Sl. no.	State/District		Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
1	2		3	4	5
	BIHAR STATE	**M**	**25 85**	**22.91**	**44.07**
		F	**3.00**	**1.10**	**3.07**
1	Patna	M	18.53	19.98	54.14
		F	3.06	0.65	3.74
2	Gaya	M	18.46	19.24	54.50
		F	2.98	1.47	3.35
3	Shahabad	M	23.04	21.15	49.57
		F	2.62	0.97	2.65
4	Saran	M	30.93	16.28	45.16
		F	4.83	0.59	2.21
5	Champaran	M	31.16	19.51	42.15
		F	3.71	0.47	3.00
6	Muzaffarpur	M	25.28	17.49	51.16
		F	2.27	0.43	3.37
7	Darbhanga	M	16.17	19.57	58.09
		F	1.22	0.74	4.21
8	Monghyr	M	30.83	21.94	41.05
		F	3.01	0.77	2.40
9	Bhagalpur	M	17.80	26.64	49.49
		F	1.70	1.17	3.20
10	Saharsa	M	40.57	12.78	36.43
		F	8.28	0.40	1.54
11	Purnea	M	27.33	18.20	49.69
		F	2.47	0.36	1.95
12	Santal Parganas	M	18.77	16.91	58.48
		F	1.50	0.76	3.58
13	Palamau	M	26.97	14.11	50.33
		F	5.13	0.59	2.87
14	Hazaribagh	M	44.59	12.66	35.41
		F	4.60	0.44	2.30
15	Ranchi	M	13.12	29.04	49.35
		F	1.68	1.12	5.69
16	Dhanbad	M	42.17	21.16	29.62
		F	3.63	1.58	1.84
17	Singhbhum	M	12.36	45.51	33.60
		F	2.00	2.78	3.75

MAP NO. 76

CLASSIFICATION OF URBAN MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971





REFERENCES

1 PATNA
2 GAYA
3 SHAHABAD
4 SARAN
5 CHAMPARAN
6 MUZAFFARPUR
7 DARBHANGA
8 MONGHYR
9 BHAGALPUR
10 SAHARSA
11 PURNEA
12 SANTAL PARGANAS
13 PALAMAU
14 HAZARIBAGH
15 RANCHI
16 DHANBAD
17 SINGHBHUM

MAP NO. 77

CULTIVATORS IN TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE 15—59, 1971

The proportion of workers engaged in cultivation to the total workers in age group 15—59 has been depicted in this map into five categories as represented in the legend.

Out of 14,922,206 workers in age group 15—59, 6,360,164 or 42.62 per cent are cultivators. This highlights that the cultivators have the major role in State's economy.

Barring Dhanbad and Singhbhum all the districts of Chotanagpur Plateau have high proportions of cultivators. The bulk of workers in Dhanbad and Singhbhum are engaged in mining and industry. The districts of Santal Parganas and Ranchi have the highest proportion (more than 60 per cent) of cultivators. In other words every three of the five workers in age group 15—59 in these districts are cultivators. Both the districts have sizeable tribal population and special tenancy laws seem to have protected their lands.

Saran in North Bihar Plain and Gaya in South Bihar Plain are the only districts outside Chotanagpur Plateau with proportions of cultivators (in age group 15—59) higher than the State average.

The bar diagrams below the map depict the area and cultivators in age group 15—59 falling in various ranges shown in the map.

The table below gives the percentages of cultivators to total workers in age group 15—59 for the districts.

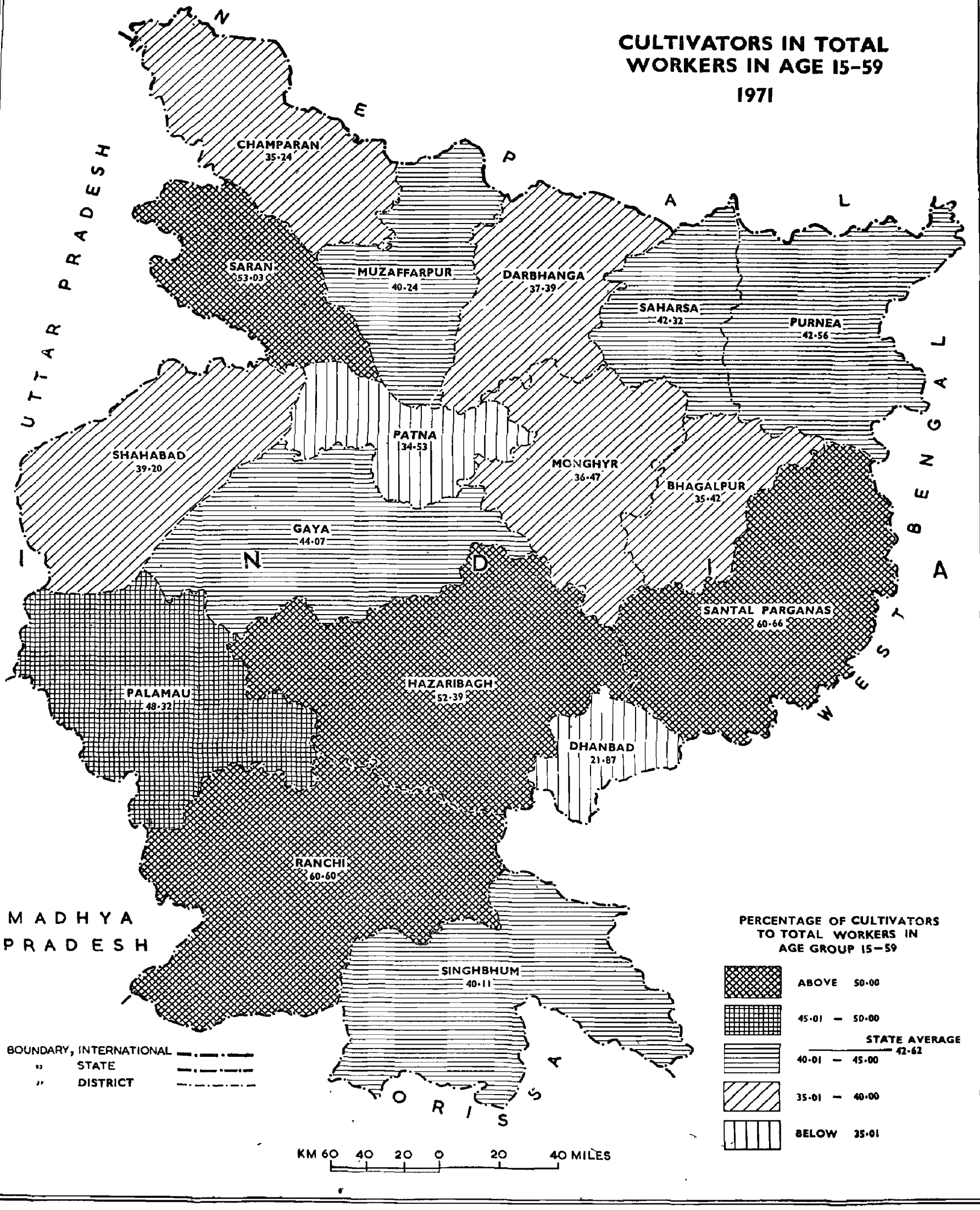
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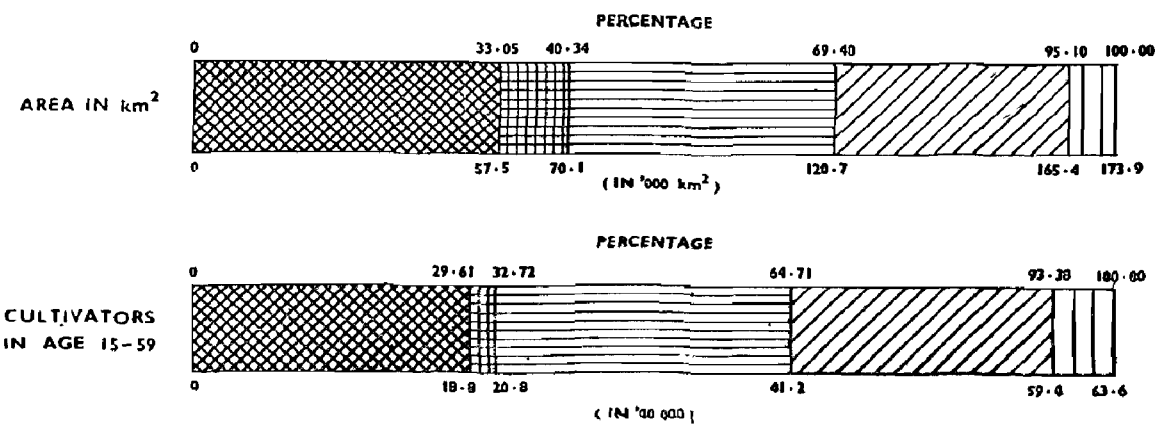
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE GROUP 15—59, 1971

Rank	State/District	Percentage
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**42.62**
1	Santal Parganas	60.66
2	Ranchi	60.60
3	Saran	53.03
4	Hazaribagh	52.39
5	Palamau	48.32
6	Gaya	44.07
7	Purnea	42.56
8	Saharsa	42.32
9	Muzaffarpur	40.24
10	Singhbhum	40.11
11	Shahabad	39.20
12	Darbhanga	37.39
13	Monghyr	36.47
14	Bhagalpur	35.42
15	Champaran	35.24
16	Patna	34.53
17	Dhanbad	21.87

MAP NO. 77

CULTIVATORS IN TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
1971





MAP NO. 78

CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION, 1971

This map shows the proportion of cultivators to total population in rural areas of each C.D. Block of the State into five ranges as shown in the legend.

Out of 50,719,403 persons in rural areas of the State 7,447,480 or 14.68 per cent are cultivators. There are 587 C.D. Blocks in the State of which 275 have the percentages of cultivators above the State average while in the remaining 312 the said percentage is below the State average.

Seven C.D. Blocks in the State have percentages above 28.00, of which Jama, Gopikandar, Kathikund and Shikaripara fall in Santal Parganas, Ormanjhi and Murhu in Ranchi and Khutpani in Singhbhum.

There are 59 C.D. Blocks in the range 21.01—28.00 per cent. All of these fall in Chotanagpur Plateau. There are 268 C.D. Blocks in the range 14.01—21.00 per cent of which 107 fall in Chotanagpur Plateau and the remaining 161 in the Plain regions. There are 249 C.D. Blocks in the range 7.01—14.00 per cent of which 233 are in the Plains and only 16 are in Plateau region. There are only 4 C.D. Blocks in the range below 7.01 per cent of which 1 belongs to Hazaribagh and 3 to Dhanbad. It thus follows that out of 193 C.D. Blocks of Chotanagpur Plateau 173 fall in the ranges above 14.01 per cent, while out of 394 only 161 C.D. Blocks of Plain regions have percentages above 14.01. This is an indicator of high proportion of cultivators in the Plateau regions than in the Plains.

The bars drawn below the map depict the number of C.D. Blocks and proportion of cultivators falling in different ranges shown in the map.

The table below gives the districtwise distribution of C.D. Blocks falling in different ranges.

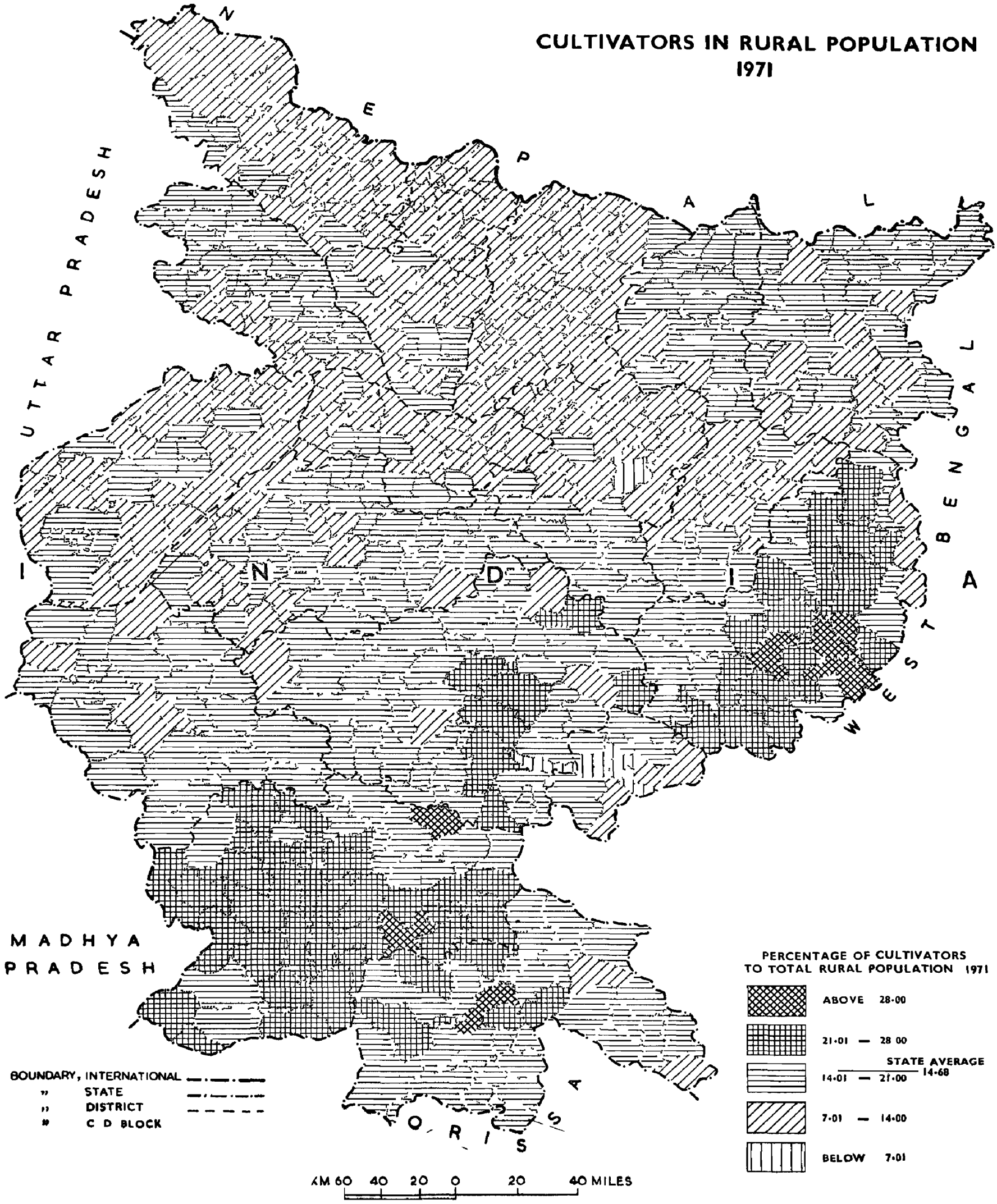
TABLE

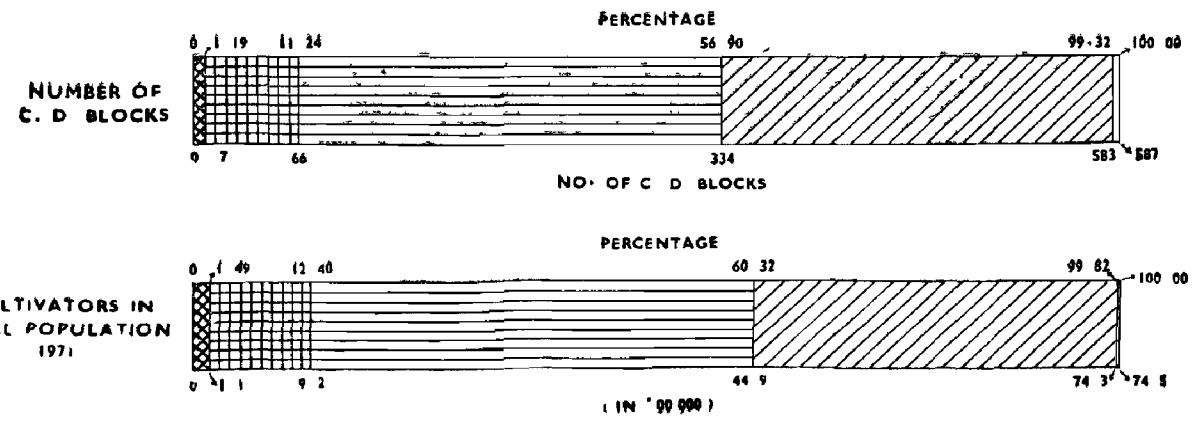
DISTRIBUTION OF C.D. BLOCKS FALLING IN DIFFERENT RANGES

Sl. no.	State/District	Total no. of C.D. Blocks	Ranges				
			Above 28.00	21.01— 28.00	14.01— 21.00	7.01— 14.00	Below 7.01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BIHAR STATE	**587**	**7**	**59**	**268**	**249**	**4**
1	Patna	28	...	...	8	20	...
2	Gaya	46	...	...	32	14	..
3	Shahabad	41	...	...	10	31	...
4	Saran	40	...	...	30	10	...
5	Champaran	36	...	...	6	30	...
6	Muzaffarpur	40	...	...	9	31	...
7	Darbhanga	44	...	...	1	43	...
8	Monghyr	37	...	...	11	26	...
9	Bhagalpur	21	...	...	6	15	...
10	Saharsa	23	...	...	20	3	...
11	Purnea	38	...	...	28	10	...
12	Santal Parganas	41	4	17	17	3	...
13	Palamau	25	...	...	21	4	...
14	Hazaribagh	42	...	7	30	4	1
15	Ranchi	43	2	30	11	...	...
16	Dhanbad	10	...	...	4	3	3
17	Singhbhum	32	1	5	24	2	...

MAP NO. 78

CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION 1971





MAP NO. 79

MALE CULTIVATORS IN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15—59, 1971

This map depicts the proportions of male cultivators to total male workers in the age group 15—59 in different districts of the State. Districts have been grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

Out of 12,845,861 male workers in the age group 15—59 in the State, 6,008,715 or 46.78 per cent are cultivators. The high proportion of male cultivators among male workers in the State shows the predominance of cultivators in the economy of the State.

As in the case of cultivators to total workers, the proportion of male cultivators to total male workers follows almost the same pattern among the districts. The districts of Santal Parganas, Ranchi, Saran, Hazaribagh, Palamau and Gaya occupy the first six positions, while the districts of Champaran, Patna and Dhanbad occupy the last three. However the remaining 8 districts inter-change their ranks.

The proportion of male cultivators in the Plains apparently show smaller proportion than that of Plateau region, it does not mean there is less dependence on agriculture. The Plains constitute sizeable proportion of agricultural labourers which change the position.

The bar diagrams below the map depict the proportion of area and male cultivators in age group 15—59 falling in different ranges shown in the map.

The table below shows the percentages in the districts and their ranks.

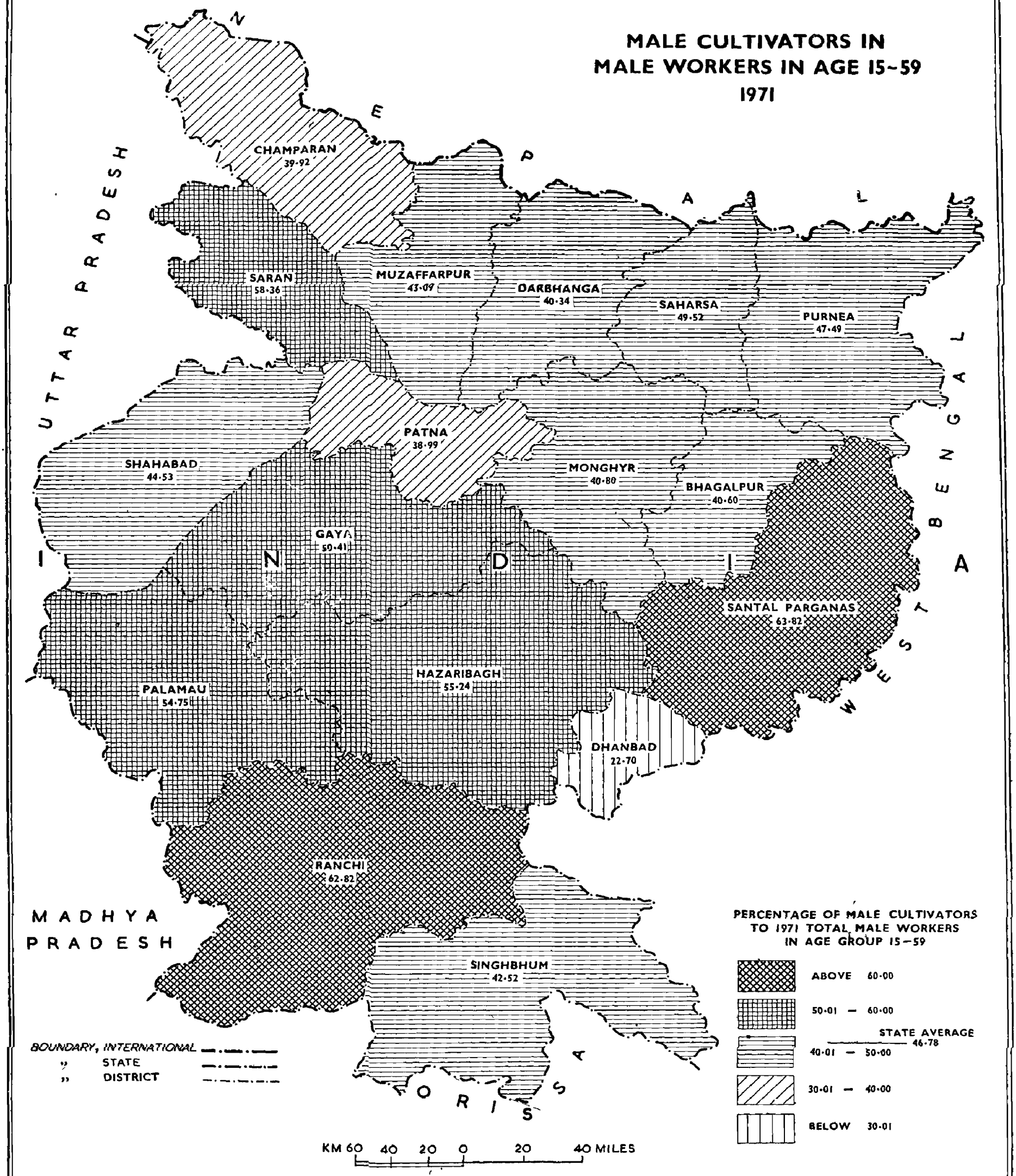
TABLE

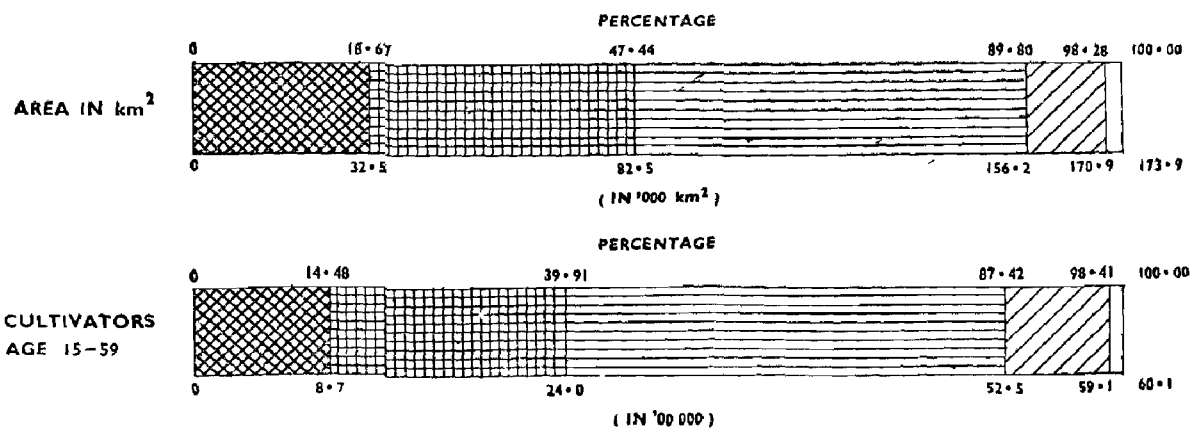
PERCENTAGES OF MALE CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE GROUP 15—59

Rank	State/District	Percentage
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**46.78**
1	Santal Parganas	63.82
2	Ranchi	62.82
3	Saran	58.36
4	Hazaribagh	55.24
5	Palamau	54.75
6	Gaya	50.41
7	Saharsa	49.52
8	Purnea	47.49
9	Shahabad	44.53
10	Muzaffarpur	43.09
11	Singhbhum	42.52
12	Monghyr	40.80
13	Bhagalpur	40.60
14	Darbhanga	40.34
15	Champaran	39.92
16	Patna	38.99
17	Dhanbad	22.70

MAP NO. 79

MALE CULTIVATORS IN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971





MAP NO. 80

FEMALE CULTIVATORS IN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15—59, 1971

This map illustrates the proportions duly classified into four categories of female cultivators to female workers in age group 15—59 in the districts of the State as shown in the legend.

Out of 2,076,345 female workers in the age group 15—59 in the State, 351,449 or 16.93 per cent of females are engaged in cultivation.

The proportions of cultivators among female workers are strikingly high in four districts of Chotanagpur Plateau viz., Ranchi (47.86 per cent), Santal Parganas (41.11 per cent), Hazaribagh (33.51 per cent) and Singhbhum (29.17 per cent). Between the districts, the percentage of female cultivators varies significantly from 47.86 per cent in Ranchi to as low as 7.29 per cent in Purnea. None of the districts of North Bihar Plain and South Bihar Plain has percentage higher than the State average. Chotanagpur Plateau, thus appears conspicuously as the region of high female participation in cultivation.

The bar diagrams shown at the bottom of the map depict the proportion of the area and female cultivators in age group 15—59 falling in the different ranges shown in the map.

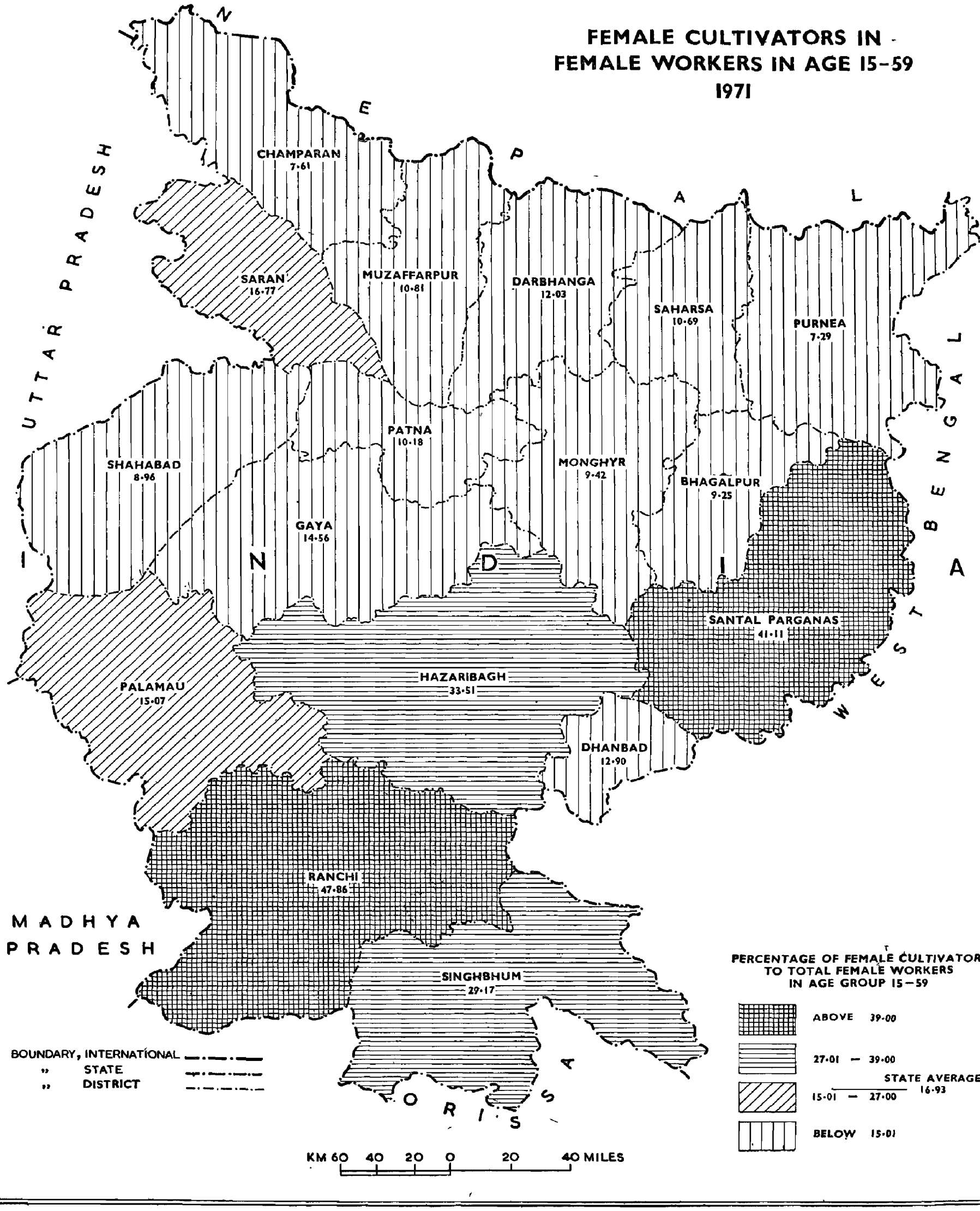
The table below gives the figures.

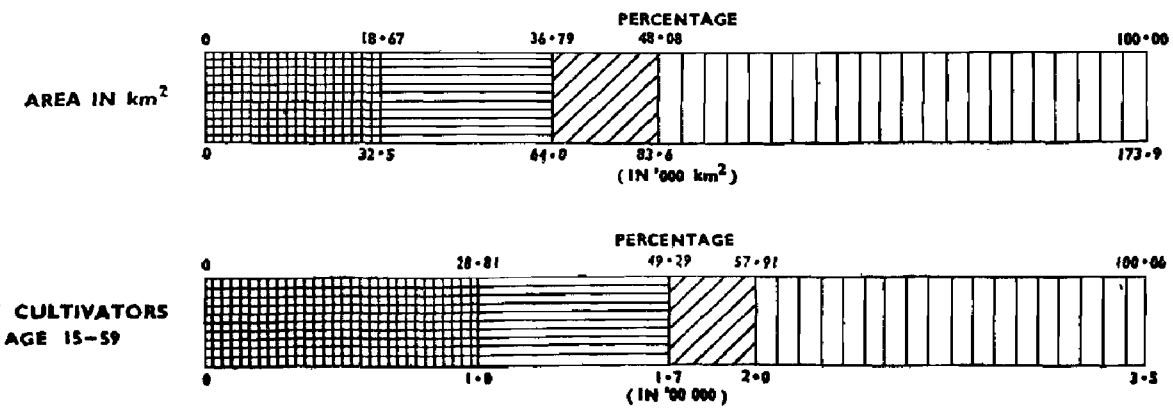
TABLE

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE GROUP 15—59

Rank	State/District	Percentage
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**16.93**
1	Ranchi	47.86
2	Santal Parganas	41.11
3	Hazaribagh	33.51
4	Singhbhum	29.17
5	Saran	16.77
6	Palamau	15.07
7	Gaya	14.56
8	Dhanbad	12.90
9	Darbhanga	12.03
10	Muzaffarpur	10.81
11	Saharsa	10.69
12	Patna	10.18
13	Monghyr	9.42
14	Bhagalpur	9.25
15	Shahabad	8.96
16	Champaran	7.61
17	Purnea	7.29

FEMALE CULTIVATORS IN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971





MAP NO. 81

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN AGE 15–59, 1971

This map depicts the proportion of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers (cultivators and agricultural labourers) in the age group 15–59. The percentages for the districts have been classified into five ranges as per the legend of the map.

Agricultural labourers engaged in agricultural activities have a sizeable proportion in the State. Out of 12,111,357 workers in age group 15—59, engaged in agricultural activities, 5,751,193 or 47.49 per cent are agricultural labourers. Their proportion is over 50 per cent in all the districts of North and South Bihar Plains except Saran and Gaya. All the districts of Chotanagpur Plateau have proportions of agricultural labourers below the State average. Of them, Palamau is at the top (45.17 per cent) and Ranchi at the bottom (22.30 per cent). The low proportion of agricultural labourers in Chotanagpur Plateau is primarily on account of special tenancy laws and tribal customs which provided safeguard to their lands.

The bar diagrams below the map show the proportion of area and agricultural labourers falling in different ranges shown in the map.

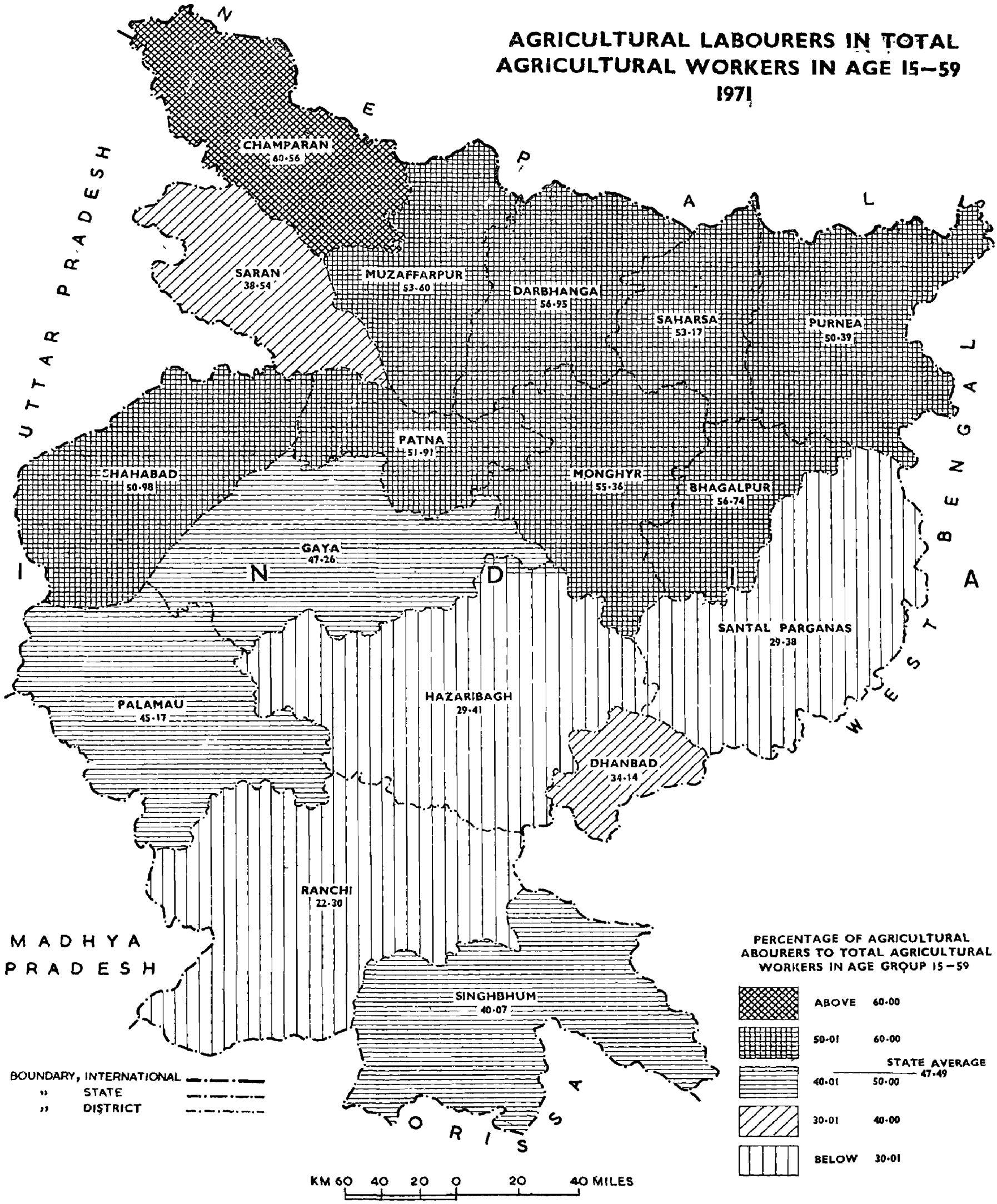
The table below gives the percentages of agricultural labourers to total workers in agriculture in the age group 15—59.

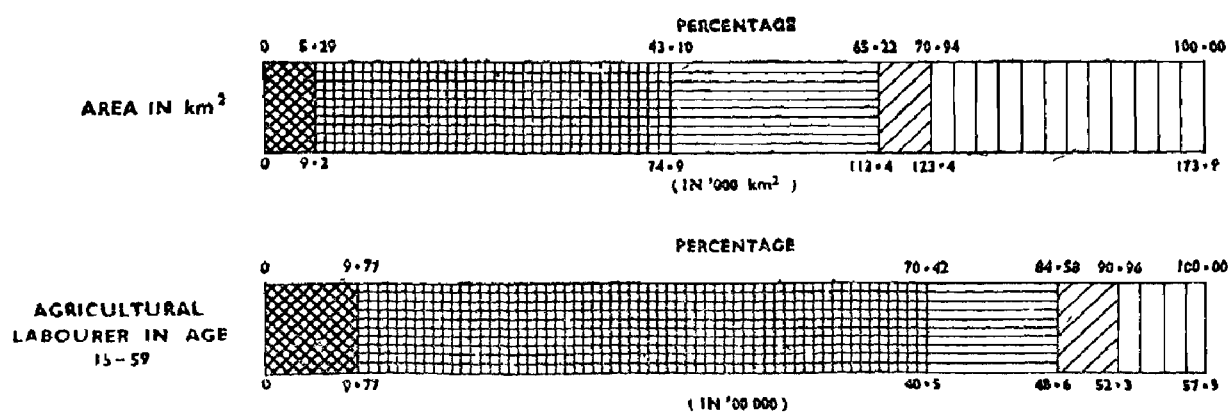
TABLE

PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN AGE GROUP 15—59

Rank	State/District	Percentage
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	47.49
1	Champaran	60.56
2	Darbhanga	56.95
3	Bhagalpur	56.74
4	Monghyr	55.36
5	Muzaffarpur	53.60
6	Saharsa	53.17
7	Patna	51.91
8	Shahabad	50.98
9	Purnea	50.39
10	Gaya	47.26
11	Palamau	45.17
12	Singhbhum	40.07
13	Saran	38.54
14	Dhanbad	34.14
15	Hazaribagh	29.41
16	Santal Parganas	29.38
17	Ranchi	22.30

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN AGE 15–59 1971





MAP NO. 82

NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR, 1971

This map depicts the proportion of non-agricultural workers to total workers engaged in primary activities in each district of Bihar State. The categories of workers included in primary sector are Category I (Cultivators), Category II (Agricultural labourers), Category III including Livestock and Hunting, fishing, forestry and Logging, others and Category IV (Mining and quarrying).

The percentages of non-agricultural workers, included in category III and IV to total workers in primary sector have been worked out and grouped into four ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

Circles proportionate to total number of non-agricultural workers in primary sector have also been depicted in each district. These circles have been divided into sectors indicating there in the proportion of non-agricultural workers in each of the five kinds of activities as indicated above.

Out of 14,812,850 persons in primary sector in the State, 97.12 per cent are engaged in agricultural activities and only 2.88 per cent are in non-agricultural pursuits.

There are wide variations in the percentages of non-agricultural workers among the districts. Only 4 districts have percentages above the State average. The proportion is highest (46.21 per cent) in Dhanbad. This is mainly due to mining and quarrying which accounts for 97.91 per cent of non-agricultural workers of the district. On the other hand, Saran has the lowest proportion (0.39 per cent) of non-agricultural workers.

The percentage of workers engaged in livestock and hunting to total non-agricultural workers in the State is 21.28 per cent. The highest is 81.59 per cent in Saharsa which drops down to 1.34 per cent in Dhanbad.

The percentage of workers engaged in fishing to total non-agricultural workers in the State as a whole is only 4.56 per cent. It is highest in Darbhanga (21.41 per cent) while lowest in Dhanbad (0.32 per cent).

Only 1.72 per cent of non-agricultural workers of the State have taken forestry as their pursuit. Only Palamau district has considerable proportion (17.34 per cent) of such workers. In the remaining districts their proportions vary from 6.96 to 0.08 per cent.

Mining and quarrying is the predominant occupation among the non-agricultural workers of the State which accounts for 60.52 per cent. It is highest in the district of Dhanbad (97.91 per cent) followed by Hazaribagh (89.67 per cent) and Singhbhum (68.62 per cent). The districts of Ranchi (44.54 per cent), Palamau (27.22 per cent) and Gaya (23.54 per cent) have also appreciable proportion of workers in mining and quarrying.

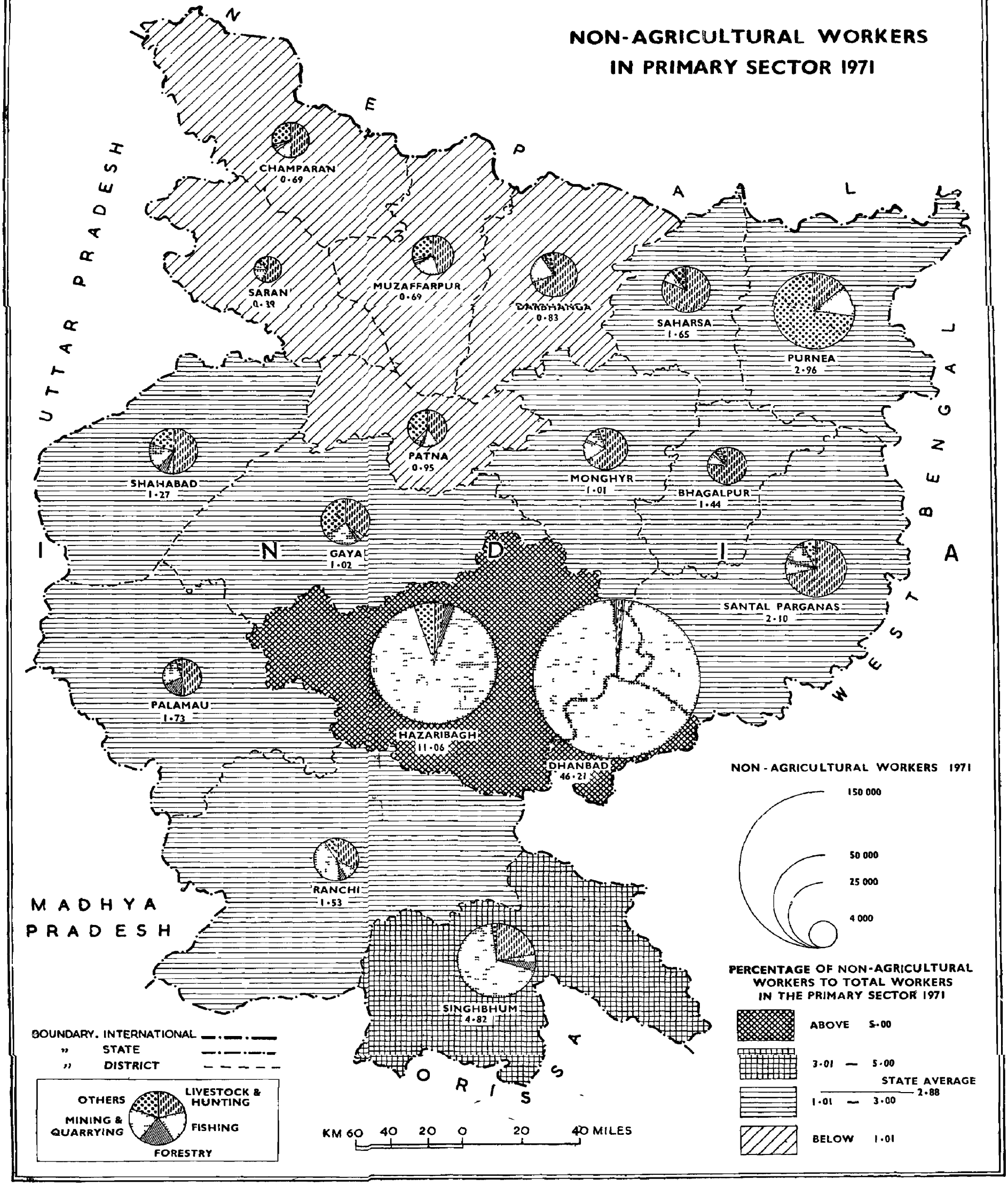
The bar diagrams drawn below the map show the proportion of area and non-agricultural workers in primary sector falling under different ranges depicted in the map.

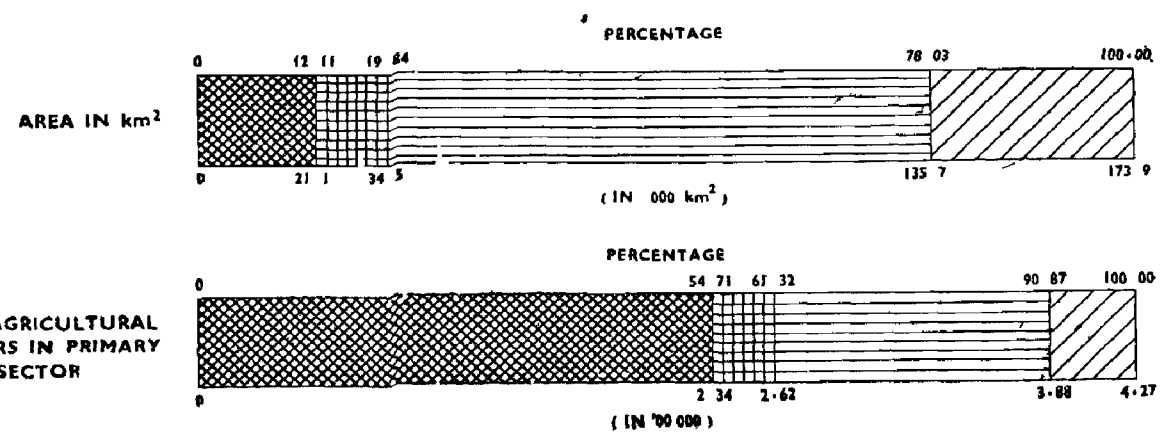
TABLE

PROPORTION OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO THE TOTAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR, 1971

Sl. no-	State/District	Total workers in primary sector	Percentage of non- agricultural workers	Percentage to total non-agricultural workers				
				Livestock & Hunting	Fishing	Forestry	Mining & Quarrying	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	BIHAR STATE	**14,812,850**	**2.88**	**21.28**	**4.56**	**1.72**	**60.52**	**11.92**
1	Patna	799,572	0.95	40.86	13.22	2.05	5.43	38.44
2	Gaya	1,165,403	1.02	36.34	2.75	2.53	23.54	34.84
3	Shahabad	947,710	1.27	49.87	4.43	6.96	18.69	20.05
4	Saran	1,000,132	0.39	58.06	17.24	0.26	11.11	13.33
5	Champaran	1,086,522	0.69	49.23	14.12	2.81	3.80	30.04
6	Muzaffarpur	1,256,944	0.69	45.69	20.63	1.63	1.95	30.10
7	Darbhanga	1,370,899	0.83	68.91	21.41	0.35	2.12	7.21
8	Monghyr	1,000,705	1.01	65.71	14.17	2.19	12.05	5.88
9	Bhagalpur	559,754	1.44	76.92	9.07	2.28	5.66	6.08
10	Saharsa	763,540	1.65	81.59	8.08	0.30	0.37	9.67
11	Purnea	1,164,204	2.96	14.41	12.71	0.52	0.13	72.23
12	Santal Parganas	913,841	2.10	71.57	6.96	1.96	11.95	7.56
13	Palamau	436,725	1.73	48.52	1.92	17.34	27.22	5.00
14	Hazaribagh	765,235	11.06	2.91	0.34	2.03	89.66	5.05
15	Ranchi	674,254	1.53	33.60	9.23	4.31	44.54	8.32
16	Dhanbad	322,567	46.21	1.34	0.32	0.08	97.91	0.35
17	Singhbhum	584,843	4.82	22.29	3.25	3.77	68.62	2.07

NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1971





MAP NO. 83

WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS, 1971

This map depicts the proportion of workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (category Va) to total workers in each district of the State in 1971 duly classified in four ranges as per the legend. The districts having 5 per cent or more factory workers engaged in manufacturing (workers engaged in non-household) have been depicted in red on the map.

Out of 17,488,879 workers in the State of Bihar, only 887,194 or 5.07 per cent are engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs. Among the districts, 6 have percentages above and 11 below the State average. The proportion is highest in Singhbhum (14.32 per cent) followed by Dhanbad (10.78 per cent) and Ranchi (7.03 per cent). In the remaining districts it varies between 6.83 and 1.88 per cent.

The proportion of workers in the non-household sector is predominant only in the districts of Singhbhum (11.54 per cent) and Dhanbad (8.38 per cent). In other districts their proportion varies between 3.82 per cent (in Ranchi) and 0.52 per cent (in Saharsa).

The bar diagrams drawn below the map show the proportion of area as also the workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs falling under different ranges depicted in the map.

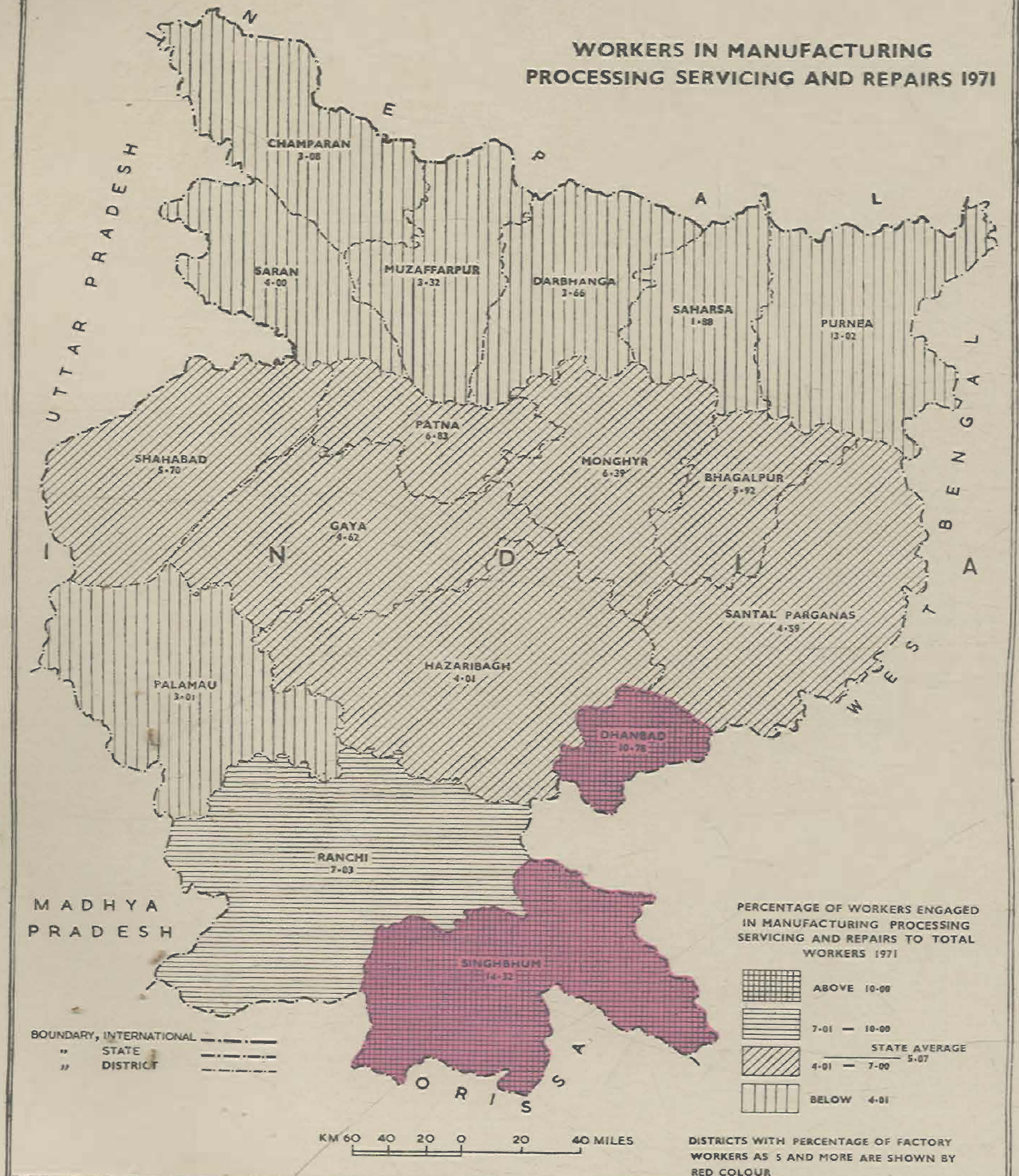
The table below gives the relevant figures.

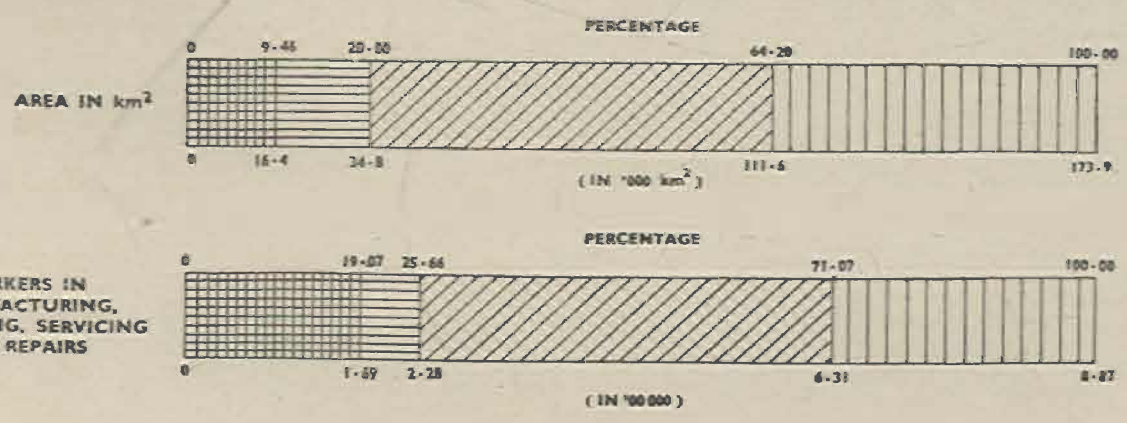
TABLE

PECENTAGE OF WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS TO TOTAL WORKERS

Sl. no.	State/District	Total workers in 1971	Workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs	Percentage of workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs to total workers	Percentage of workers in manufacturing to total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
	BIHAR STATE	**17,488,879**	**887,194**	**5.07**	**2.41**
1	Patna	1,079,559	73,748	6.83	2.79
2	Gaya	1,368,027	63,243	4.62	1.23
3	Shahabad	1,154,024	65,797	5.70	2.48
4	Saran	1,139,203	45,528	4.00	2.05
5	Champaran	1,200,684	37,023	3.08	1.36
6	Muzaffarpur	1,424,899	47,452	3.32	1.14
7	Darbhanga	1,554,939	56,888	3.66	1.30
8	Monghyr	1,799,762	76,644	6.39	3.01
9	Bhagalpur	669,553	39,652	5.92	1.82
10	Saharsa	829,789	15,583	1.88	0.52
11	Purnea	1,309,906	39,588	3.02	1.12
12	Santal Parganas	1,041,958	47,783	4.59	1.41
13	Palamau	484,167	14,574	3.01	1.08
14	Hazaribagh	897,437	36,030	4.01	1.73
15	Ranchi	831,239	58,463	7.03	3.82
16	Dhanbad	494,563	53,311	10.78	8.38
17	Singhbhum	809,170	115,887	14.32	11.54

WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING PROCESSING SERVICING AND REPAIRS 1971





MAP NO. 84

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1971

This map shows the districtwise distribution of household industries according to their size of employment in 1971.

The household industries have been classified into the following eight types :

(i) Agro-based industries
(ii) Forest-based industries
(iii) Livestock and fish-based industries
(iv) Textile industries
(v) Mineral-based industries
(vi) Engineering industries
(vii) Chemical industries
(viii) Miscellaneous industries

Eight bars proportionate to the employment strength in each of the above eight types of industries have been drawn in the districts and shaded in different hatches or by screens.

In the State of Bihar, the household industries employ and 432,592 workers in all. Of the eight types of household industries in the State, Agro-based industries account for 23.57 per cent of employment while Forest-based industries account for 21.70 per cent, Textile industries 19.84 per cent, Mineral-based industries 19.47 per cent. The employment in the remaining four types of industries together account for only 15.42 per cent.

Agro-based industries have highest percentage share of employment in household industries in the districts of Patna, Gaya, Shahabad and Monghyr. Agro-based industries occupy second position in the districts of Saran, Bhagalpur, Saharsa, Purnea and Ranchi. In the remaining 7 districts Agro-based industries are less important.

Forest-based industries occupy first position according to employment strength in the districts of Purnea, Saharsa, Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, Champaran, Darbhanga, Palamau and Dhanbad and second position in Muzaffarpur, Ranchi, Santal Parganas and Monghyr. In other four districts the employment strength is relatively low.

Textile industries occupy top position in Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas districts only. However, it occupies second position in the districts of Champaran, Darbhanga and Palamau and third position in Patna, Gaya, Saran, Purnea, Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Dhanbad.

Mineral-based industries account for highest proportion of employment in household industries in the districts of Saran and Muzaffarpur and occupy second position in Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad and Singhbhum and third position in Champaran, Monghyr and Saharsa. In the remaining 6 districts mineral-based industries occupy fourth position according to employment strength.

Engineering industries have highest percentage of employment in household industries in the district of Ranchi only. In the remaining districts it occupy fifth to eighth positions.

Miscellaneous industries occupy fifth or sixth position in all the districts except in Palamau in which it occupy seventh position.

Livestock and fish-based industries occupy the last position in all the districts except in Bhagalpur in which it occupy seventh position.

The table below presents the figures.

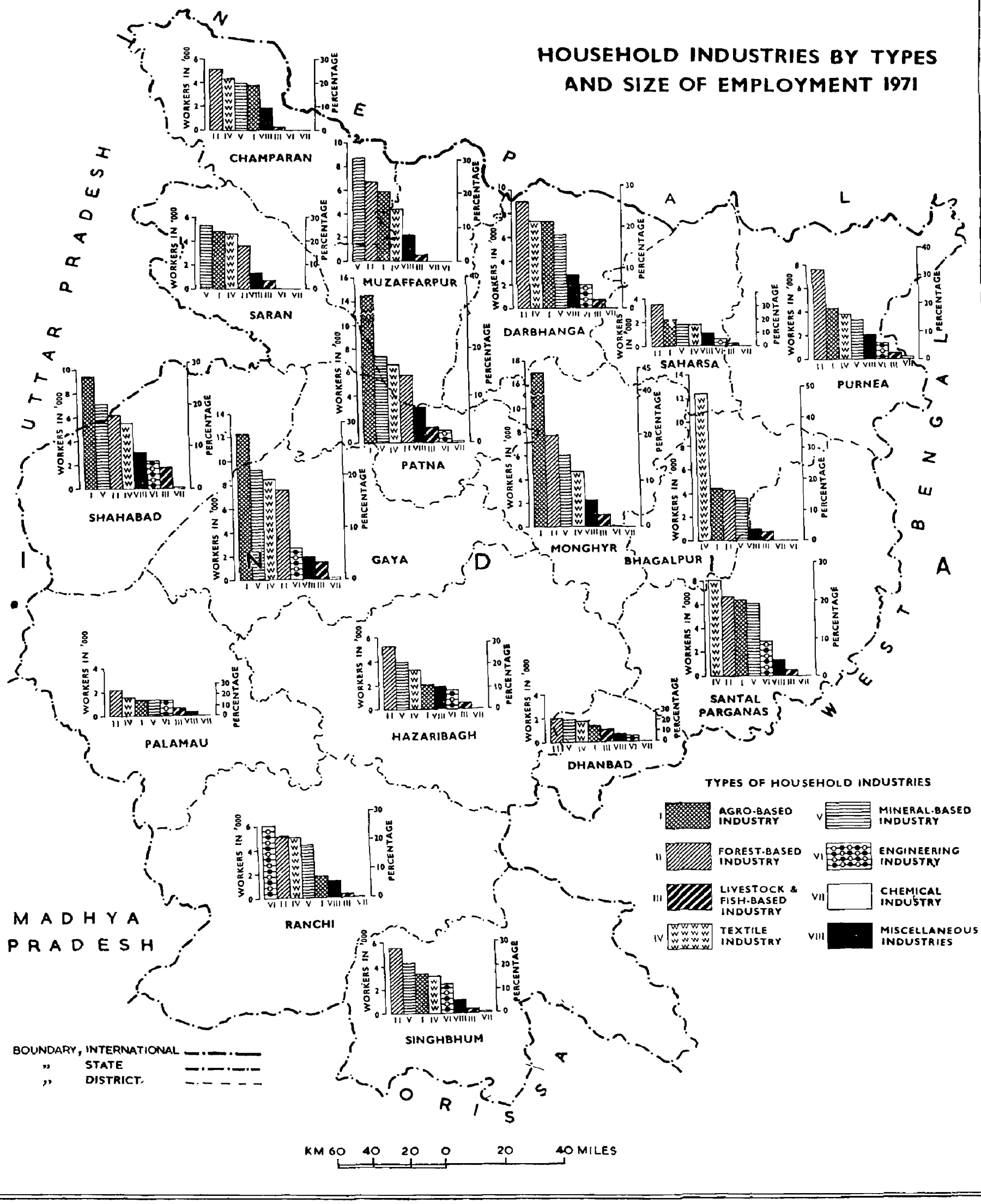
TABLE

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1971

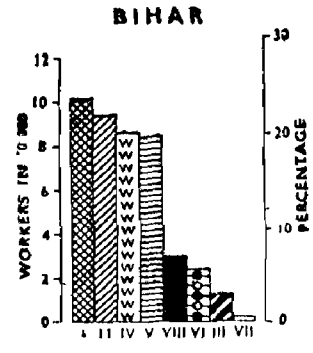
Sl. no.	State/District	Total Population in household industries	Percentage of workers in household industries							
			I Agro-based	II Forest-based	III Livestock and fish-based	IV Textile	V Mineral-based	VI Engineering	VII Chemical	VIII Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BIHAR STATE	**432,592**	**23.57**	**21.70**	**2.79**	**19.84**	**19.47**	**5.58**	**0.27**	**6.78**
1	Patna	39,640	36.55	14.31	3.28	16.75	18.29	2.57	0.42	7.63
2	Gaya	44,148	28.00	17.23	3.52	19.30	21.08	6.16	0.24	4.47
3	Shahabad	35,466	26.69	17.41	5.07	15.51	20.01	6.64	0.33	8.34
4	Saran	20,011	24.27	18.23	3.71	19.98	26.22	0 38	0.37	6.84
5	Champaran	19,334	19.92	26.46	1.35	22.08	20.53	0.21	0.18	9 27
6	Muzaffarpur	28,446	20.62	23.49	1.86	15.44	30.48	0.18	0.25	7.68
7	Darbhanga	34,354	21.20	26.08	1.95	21.21	18.13	2.88	0.32	8.23
8	Monghyr	38,685	43.69	20.01	2.48	12.11	15.64	0.31	0.11	5.65
9	Bhagalpur	26,287	16.61	16.48	2.85	47.20	13.21	0.00	0.04	3.61
10	Saharsa	10,728	20.34	32.60	1.44	15.51	15.67	5.10	0.09	9.25
11	Purnea	23,198	18.56	33.22	2.22	16.30	14.33	5.64	0.69	9.04
12	Santal Parganas	31,620	19.99	21.01	1.39	25.17	19.28	9.09	0.02	4.05
13	Palamau	8,747	15.62	24.49	7.33	18.14	15.27	14.81	0.17	4.17
14	Hazaribagh	18,712	11.15	28.12	2.81	17.60	20.95	8.83	0.40	10.14
15	Ranchi	24,111	7.21	21.31	1,14	20.81	18.30	25.32	0.25	5.66
16	Dhanbad	9,069	14.00	21.49	6.73	18.98	21.10	5.79	0.61	11.30
17	Singhbhum	20,036	16.27	27.63	1.60	15.52	21.26	12.18	0.32	5.22

MAP NO. 84

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971



BIHAR



MAP NO. 85

FACTORIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1971

This map shows the districtwise distribution of factories according to their size of employment in eight types of factory industries as referred to in Map number 84 and in the legend of this map. Eight bars proportionate to the employment strength in each of the above types of industries have been drawn in the districts and shaded in different hatches or by screens.

There are 887,194 workers employed in factory industries in the State. Singhbhum district has the highest number (115,887) of workers employed in factory industries while Palamau has the lowest number (14,574). Of the eight types of factory industries in the State, Mineral-based industries account for 24.02 per cent of employment in factory Industries, while Agro-based industries account for 21.59 per cent, Textile industries 15.98 per cent, Forest-based industries 13.42 per cent. Employment in the remaining three industries together accounts for 14.19 per cent.

Mineral-based industries occupy first position according to employment strength in the districts of Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Palamau, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad and Singhbhum, while second position in Patna and Ranchi and third position in Gaya, Saran and Santal Parganas.

Agro-based industries occupy first position in order of employment in the districts of Patna, Gaya, Saran, Champaran, Darbhanga, Monghyr and Santal Parganas while second position in Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Saharsa and third position in Purnea, Palamau and Singhbhum.

Textile industries occupy premier position in the districts of Bhagalpur and Purnea and second position in Gaya, Saran, Champaran, Darbhanga, Santal Parganas while third position in Saharsa, Hazaribagh and Ranchi.

Forest-based industries occupy first position in Saharsa district, while second position in Purnea, Palamau, Hazaribagh and third position in Shahabad, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr and Bhagalpur.

Engineering industries occupy top position in the district of Ranchi and second position in Singhbhum and Monghyr. In other districts it is relatively less important.

Chemical industries are important in the district of Dhanbad where they are second only to mineral-based industries.

Miscellaneous industries occupy third position in the district of Dhanbad. In the remaining districts, miscellaneous industries occupy fourth to sixth positions.

Livestock and fish-based industries are relatively less important and occupy sixth to eighth positions according to employment strength in the districts.

The table presents the data.

TABLE

FACTORIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1971

Sl. no.	State/District	Total population in factory industries	Percentage of workers in factory industries							
			I Agro-based	II Forest-based	III Live-stock-based	IV Textile	V Mine-ral-based	VI Enginee-ring	VII Chemi-cal	VIII Misce-llaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BIHAR STATE	**887,194**	**21.59**	**13.42**	**2.49**	**15.98**	**24.02**	**10.80**	**2.55**	**9.15**
1	Patna	73,748	30.96	10.79	5.68	15.36	15.94	4.12	1.99	15.16
2	Gaya	63,243	26.83	13.87	3.67	20.71	19.35	5.78	0.84	8.95
3	Shahabad	65,797	25.71	16.10	3.23	12.89	27.72	4.66	0.82	8.87
4	Saran	45,528	31.60	11.04	2.77	20.25	19.98	2.68	1.48	10.20
5	Champaran	37,023	37.71	16.86	1.62	18.05	13.78	0.49	0.28	11.21
6	Muzaffarpur	47,452	23.20	16.81	3.40	16.79	23.33	2.06	1.18	13.23
7	Darbhanga	56,888	24.50	18.92	2.38	23.80	14.53	3.30	0.87	11.70
8	Monghyr	76,644	37.83	12.53	2.44	10.27	10.30	15.60	4.43	6.60
9	Bhagalpur	39,652	19.63	13.13	2.71	43.93	11.67	0.94	0.47	7.52
10	Saharsa	15,583	22.81	26.00	1.31	18.04	14.45	5.02	0.13	12.24
11	Purnea	39,588	20.91	23.18	2.46	25.87	10.74	4.45	0.72	11.67
12	Santal Parganas	47,783	22.97	16.45	1.41	20.41	20.31	10.84	0.63	6.98
13	Palamau	14,574	18.00	18.13	5.29	16.89	22.68	10.12	0.55	8.34
14	Hazaribagh	36,030	11.42	17.96	2.06	13.88	32.20	5.96	4.72	11.80
15	Ranchi	58,463	5.37	11.35	1.39	12.63	18.06	42.38	0.63	8.19
16	Dhanbad	53,311	5.65	5.68	1.56	5.95	48.60	4.94	19.63	7.99
17	Singhbhum	115,887	7.80	6.08	0.56	4.60	49.36	26.52	1.28	3.80

FACTORIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971

CHAMPARAN

MUZAFFARPUR

SARAN

DARBHANGA

SAHARSA

PURNEA

PATNA

GAYA

SHAHABAD

MONGHYR

BHAGALPUR

SANTAL PARGANAS

DHANBAD

HAZARIBAGH

PALAMAU

RANCHI

SINGHBHUM

TYPES OF FACTORY INDUSTRIES

- I AGRO-BASED INDUSTRY
- II FOREST-BASED INDUSTRY
- III LIVESTOCK & FISH-BASED INDUSTRY
- IV TEXTILE INDUSTRY
- V MINERAL-BASED INDUSTRY
- VI ENGINEERING INDUSTRY
- VII CHEMICAL INDUSTRY
- VIII MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES

BIHAR

MAP NO. 86

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1971

This map shows the distribution of factories and workshops classified by size of employment in each district of the State.

The number of factories and workshops have been classified into five categories according to the number of workers employed as shown in the legend of the map.

Five bars have been drawn in each district proportionate to the number of workers employed under each size class of employment according to the scale given on the left of the bars. The percentage scale is also given on the right side of the bars.

There are 89,061 factories and workshops in the State engaged in manufacturing, processing or servicing in the non-household sector. Patna district has the largest number of such factories and workshops (9,220) followed by Darbhanga (7,995) and Shahabad (7,099). Palamau (2,588) and Saharsa (1,826) have the smallest number of factories.

A very large number of factories and workshops in the State employ less than 5 persons. Factories and workshops employing 1 to 4 workers account for 87.13 per cent. Among the districts such factories vary between 93.47 per cent in Palamau and 72.97 per cent in Singhbhum

Factories and workshops in the State employing 5 to 19 workers account for 10.25 per cent. Among the districts the percentage of such factories is highest in Singhbhum (19.09) and lowest in Palamau (5.91 per cent).

A proportion of 1.52 per cent of factories and workshops in the State employ 20 to 49 workers. The proportion of such factories is again highest in Singhbhum (5.70 per cent) and lowest in Palamau (0.46 per cent).

Only 0.40 per cent of the factories and workshops in the State employ 50 to 99 workers. Dhanbad is the only district with 1 per cent of such factories.

The proportion of factories and workshops with 100 or more workers are 0.70 per cent in the State. The districts of Gaya, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad and Singhbhum have more than 1 per cent of factories and workshops with 100 and more workers.

The diagram shown below the map depicts the position of factories and workshops in relation to the number of units and persons employed.

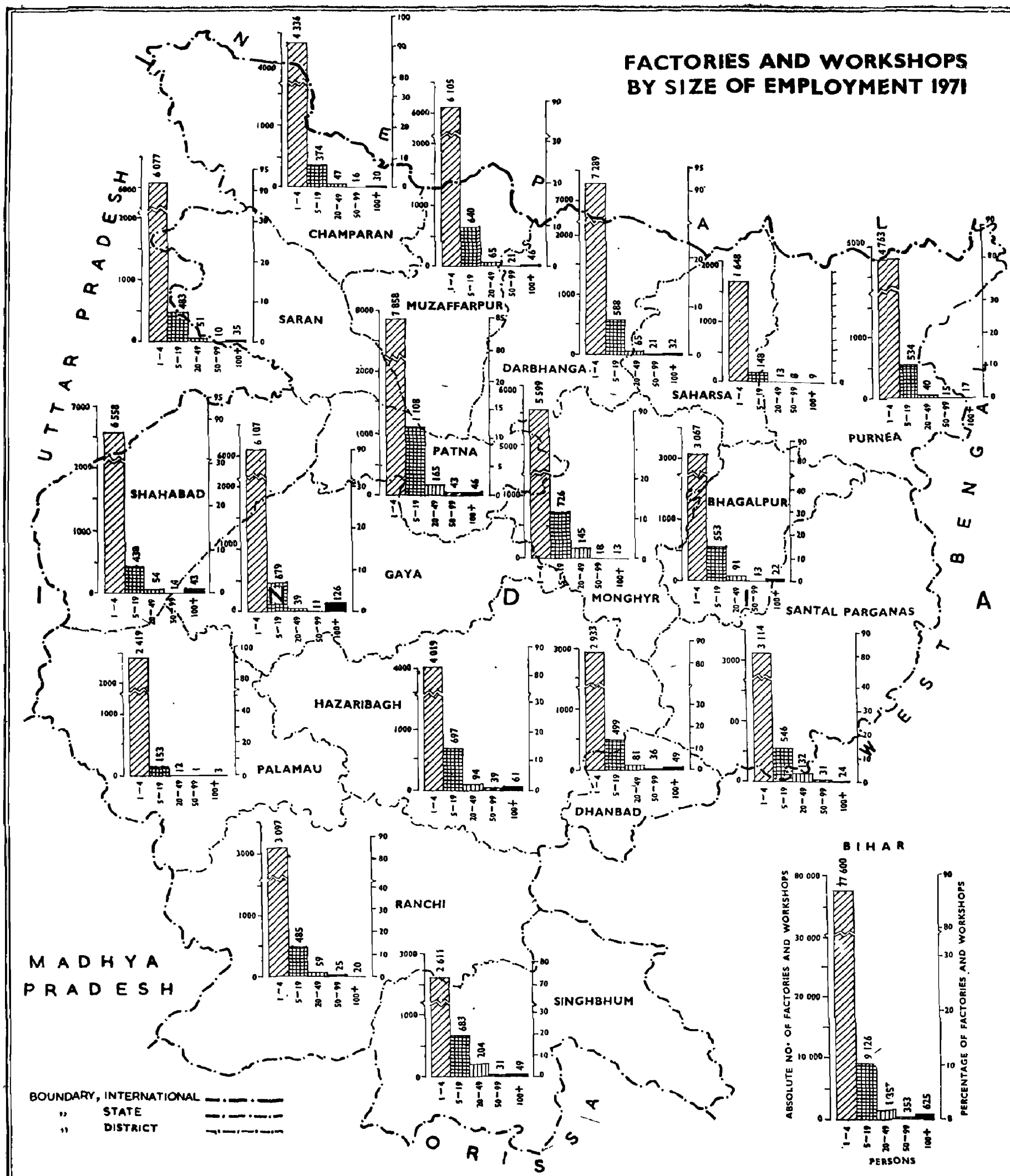
The table below gives the figures :

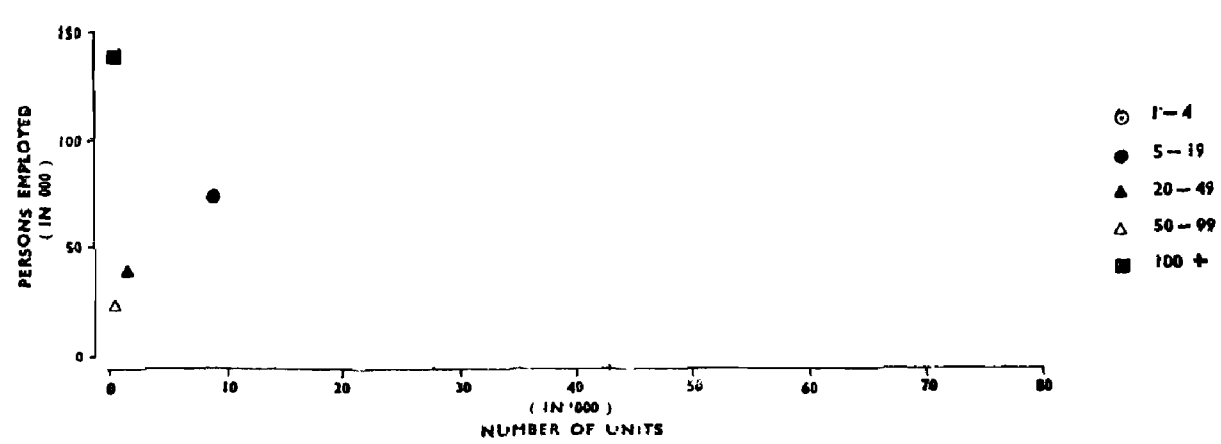
TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1971

Sl. no.	State/District	Total number of factories and workshops	Size of employment in percentage				
			1—4	5—19	20—49	50—99	100+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BIHAR STATE	**89,061**	**87.13**	**10.25**	**1.52**	**0.40**	**0.70**
1	Patna	9,220	85.23	12.02	1.79	0.47	0.50
2	Gaya	6,762	90.31	7.09	0.58	0.16	1.86
3	Shahabad	7,009	92.38	6.06	0.76	0.20	0.61
4	Saran	6,656	91.30	7.26	0.77	0.15	0.53
5	Champaran	4,803	90.28	7.79	0.98	0.33	0.62
6	Muzaffarpur	6,877	88.77	9.31	0.95	0.31	0.67
7	Darbhanga	7,995	91.17	7.36	0.81	0.26	0.40
8	Monghyr	6,501	86.13	11.17	2.23	0.28	0.20
9	Bhagalpur	3,746	81.87	14.76	2.43	0.35	0.59
10	Saharsa	1,826	90.25	8.11	0.71	0.44	0.49
11	Purnea	5,369	88.71	9.95	0.75	0.28	0.32
12	Santal Parganas	3,847	80.95	14.19	3.43	0.81	0.62
13	Palamau	2,588	93.47	5.91	0.46	0.04	0.12
14	Hazaribagh	4,910	81.85	14.20	1.92	0.79	1.24
15	Ranchi	3,686	84.02	13.16	1.60	0.68	0.54
16	Dhanbad	3,598	81.52	13.87	2.25	1.00	1.36
17	Singhbhum	3,578	72.97	19.09	5.70	0.87	1.37

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971





MAP NO. 87

FOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRIES, 1971

The distribution of important food-processing industries proportionate to the size of employment have been depicted in the districts. The number of units has also been indicated on the map.

The figures relating to the number of registered factories by the size of employment figures of each of the following different kinds of food-processing industries have been taken into account.

(i) Rice and Flour
(ii) Dal
(iii) Oil
(iv) Bakery and Confectionery
(v) Sugar and *Gur*
(vi) Fruit-preservation
(vii) Hydrogenated oil
(viii) Dairy
(ix) Tea-processing
(x) Coffee-curing
(xi) Others

Circles proportionate to the number of persons employed in each type of factory have been drawn in each district. The circles have been shaded by different hatches to differentiate the industries. The number of each type of factory has been indicated within the circles in each district.

There are 11,115 Rice and Flour mills in the State which are distributed throughout the State. They account for 89.50 per cent of the total number of units and provide employment to 64.85 per cent of the total workers in food-processing industries. The districts of Shahabad and Champaran have the largest number of such units (over 1,000) while Palamau has the lowest number (123).

Sugar and *Gur* factories are 153 in number. They account for only 1.23 per cent of the total number of units but provide employment to 25.31 per cent of the total workers. The Sugar and *Gur* factories lying in four districts, viz., Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga employ over 80 per cent of the total workers employed in Sugar and *Gur* factories.

There are 713 Oil mills in the State which employ 3.74 per cent of the total workers. Over 50 per cent of the oil mills are concentrated in the districts of Patna, Gaya and Shahabad.

Dal mills are 143 in the State which employ only 1.07 per cent of the total workers in food-processing industries. Patna has the largest number (63) of such mills.

There are 84 Bakery and Confectionery units, 2 fruit-preservation factories, 3 hydrogenated oil mills, 10 dairy units, 2 tea-processing units, 1 coffee-curing factory and 193 other units in the State, employing 5.03 per cent of the total workers.

The bar diagrams drawn below the map depict the proportion of different type of food-processing industries and the workers employed.

The table below gives the data :

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRIES, 1971

Sl. no.	State/District	Total		Rice and Flour Mills		Dal Mills		Oil Mills	
		No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	BIHAR STATE	**12,419**	**56,657**	**11,115**	**37,205**	**143**	**609**	**713**	**2,120**
1	Patna	743	3,098	541	1,871	63	237	97	250
2	Gaya	1,163	5,774	964	4,992	6	27	137	274
3	Shahabad	1,230	5,676	1,076	4,855	8	55	129	266
4	Saran	577	6,020	516	1,404	6	22	32	72
5	Champaran	1,103	7,971	1,051	3,599	1	2	35	74
6	Muzaffarpur	773	4,169	727	2,331	7	43	23	121
7	Darbhanga	1,045	5,215	988	3,267	3	9	30	125
8	Monghyr	869	2,663	800	2,338	19	98	33	98
9	Bhagalpur	821	3,398	687	2,239	12	63	40	231
10	Saharsa	555	2,414	533	1,738	...	...	6	22
11	Purnea	847	3,858	744	2,909	4	19	68	184
12	Santal Parganas	678	1,998	627	1,779	5	9	32	132
13	Palamau	133	307	123	271	1	2	7	28
14	Hazaribagh	441	925	416	825	1	2	14	61
15	Ranchi	496	1,661	449	1,281	1	5	20	119
16	Dhanbad	545	863	515	607	3	7	4	43
17	Singhbhum	400	1,111	358	899	3	9	6	20

Sl. no.	State/District	Sugar and *Gur* Factories		Backery and Confectionery Factories		Others	
		No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
	BIHAR STATE	**153**	**14,340**	**84**	**1,495**	**211**	**1,352**
1	Patna	3	188	24	408	15	144
2	Gaya	12	302	3	23	41	156
3	Shahabad	12	124	1	51	4	325
4	Saran	10	4,011	4	473	9	38
5	Champaran	13	4,275	1	12	2	9
6	Muzaffarpur	5	1,596	2	30	9	48
7	Darbhanga	5	1,726	2	15	17	73
8	Monghyr	6	59	...	...	11	70
9	Bhagalpur	60	756	10	59	12	50
10	Saharsa	12	646	2	5	2	3
11	Purnea	12	618	8	83	11	45
12	Santal Parganas	3	39	...	...	11	39
13	Palamau	...	...	...	...	2	6
14	Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	10	37
15	Ranchi	...	...	8	112	18	144
16	Dhanbad	...	...	11	148	12	58
17	Singhbhum	...	...	8	76	25	107

MAP NO. 87

FOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRIES
1971

UTTAR PRADESH

BIHAR

WEST BENGAL

ORISSA

MADHYA PRADESH

CHAMPARAN

SARAN

MUZAFFARPUR

DARBHANGA

SAHARSA

PURNEA

SHAHABAD

PATNA

MONGHYR

BHAGALPUR

GAYA

SANTAL PARGANAS

PALAMAU

HAZARIBAGH

DHANBAD

RANCHI

SINGHBHUM

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES

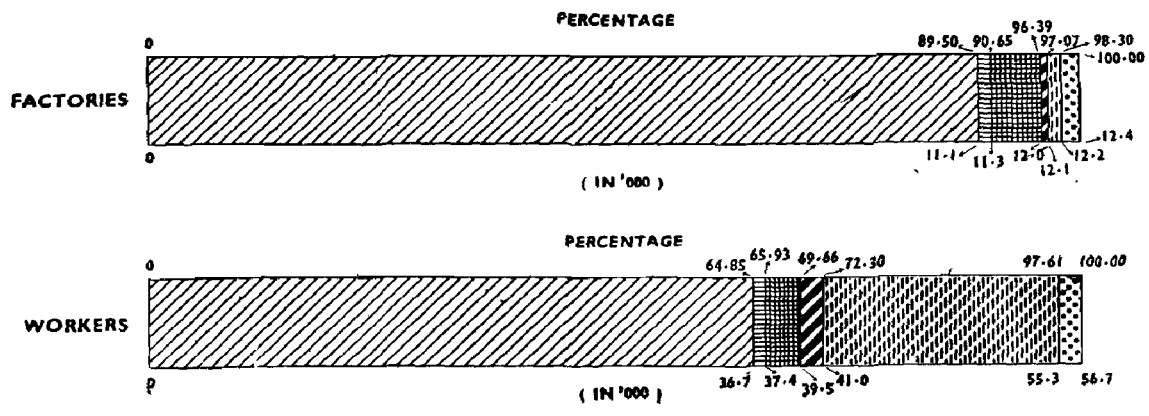
FIGURES ON OR INSIDE THE CIRCLE INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FACTORIES

NUMBER OF WORKERS

5 000
3 000
1 000
500
25 & BELOW

TYPES OF FACTORIES

- RICE AND FLOUR MILLS
- DAL MILLS
- OIL MILLS
- BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY
- SUGAR AND GUR
- FRUIT PRESERVATION
- HYDROGENATED OIL MILLS
- DAIRY
- TEA PROCESSING
- COFFEE CURING
- OTHERS



MAP NO. 88

BEVERAGE AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES, 1971

This map shows the distribution of beverages and tobacco industries in the State of Bihar in 1971.

The beverage and tobacco industries have been classified as follows:

1. Soft drinks and carbonated water
2. *Bidi* and other tobacco products
3. Cigar and cigarettes
4. Others (Distilled spirit, liquor, Aerated mineral water etc)

Circles proportionate to the number of workers in each type of factory have been drawn on or near the locations and then shaded by different hatches. The number of units have also been indicated in the map.

There are 30 registered beverage and tobacco factories in the State. They employ 2,108 workers.

Bihar has 10 soft drink and carbonated water factories employing 310 workers. 4 of the factories are located in Patna, 2 each in Muzaffarpur and Singhbhum, and 1 each in Gaya and Santal Parganas.

12 factories with 137 workers in the State are engaged in manufacture of *bidi* and other tobacco products. 6 of such factories are located in Muzaffarpur district, 3 in Singhbhum district, 2 in Darbhanga district and 1 in Purnea district.

The only Cigarette factory of the State, located in Monghyr town, owned by Imperial Tobacco Co., employ 1,340 workers. 7 factories in the State are engaged in manufacture of other products.

The bar diagrams drawn below the map depict the proportions of units and workers in each type of industry shown in the map.

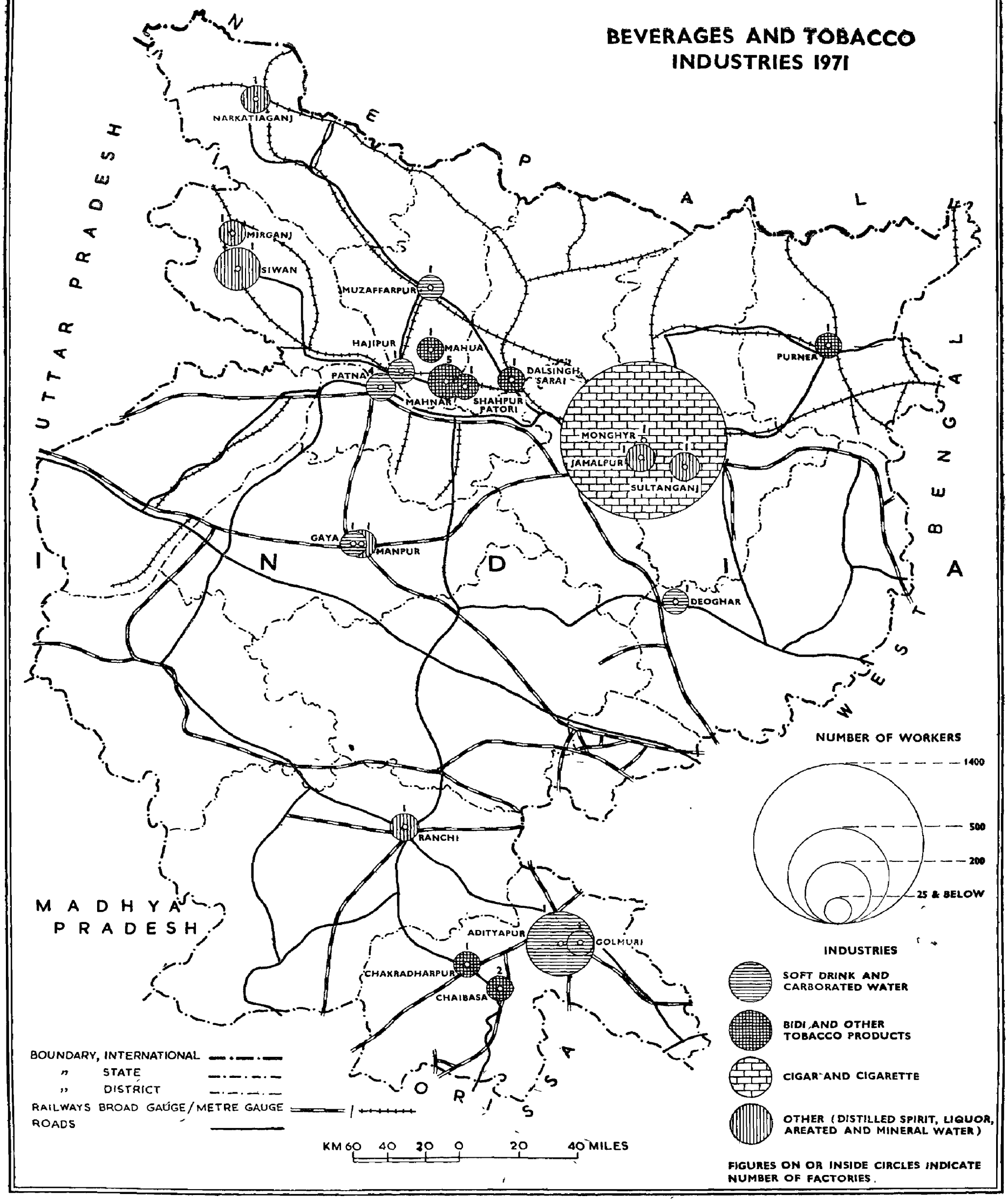
The table below gives the figures :

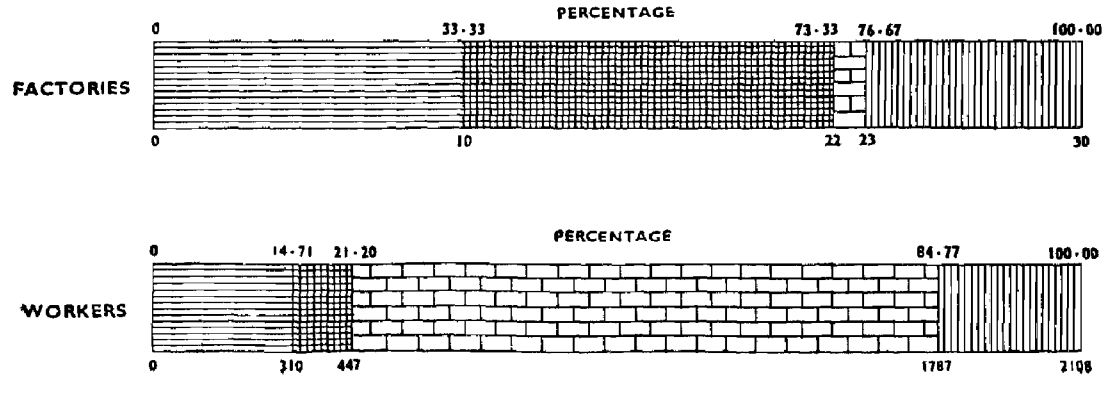
TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES, 1971

Sl no.	State/District	Total		Soft drinks and carbonated water Industries		*Bidi* and other tobacco products		Cigar & Cigarette		Others (distilled spirit, liquor etc.)	
		No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BIHAR STATE	**30**	**2,108**	**10**	**310**	**12**	**137**	**1**	**1,340**	**7**	**321**
1	Patna	4	43	4	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Gaya	2	62	1	20	...	...	...	...	1	42
3	Shahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Saran	2	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	123
5	Champaran	1	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	38
6	Muzaffarpur	8	99	2	28	6	71	...	...	...	...
7	Darbhanga	2	14	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	...
8	Monghyr	2	1,378	...	...	...	...	1	1,340	1	38
9	Bhagalpur	1	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45
10	Saharsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Purnea	1	13	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...
12	Santal Parganas	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Palamau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ranchi	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	35
16	Dhanbad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Singhbhum	5	254	2	215	3	39	...	...	...	...

BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES 1971





MAP NO. 89

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, 1971

This map shows the distribution of textile industries in the State of Bihar in 1971.

The textile industries have been classified as follows:

1. Cotton
2. Wool
3. Silk
4. Knitting mills
5. Lace and carpet
6. Jute
7. Coir
8. Cordage, rope and twine
9. Others

Circles proportionate to the number of workers in each type of textile industry have been shown on the map on or near the locations and then shaded by different hatches or screens. The number of units have also been indicated in the map.

There are 303 registered factories engaged in manufacture of textile goods in the State, providing employment to 11,381 persons.

Out of 303 registered factories, 155 are in jute textile employing 6,558 workers The jute mills of Katihar in Purnea district and Samastipur in Darbhanga district are the largest and together employ 5,065 workers.

As many as 105 units in the State are engaged in manufacture of cotton goods employing 4,037 workers.

Out of 19 silk factories in the State, 18 are located in the district of Bhagalpur employing 422 workers.

There are 14 knitting mills in the State which employ 99 workers.

Factories engaged in manufacture of wool and coir products lace and carpets, cordage, rope and twine, and other goods are residuary textile industries. Bihar has 10 such factories employing only 210 persons.

The bar diagrams drawn below the map show the proportions of units and workers in each type of textile industry depicted in the map.

The figures on which this map has been prepared are given below :

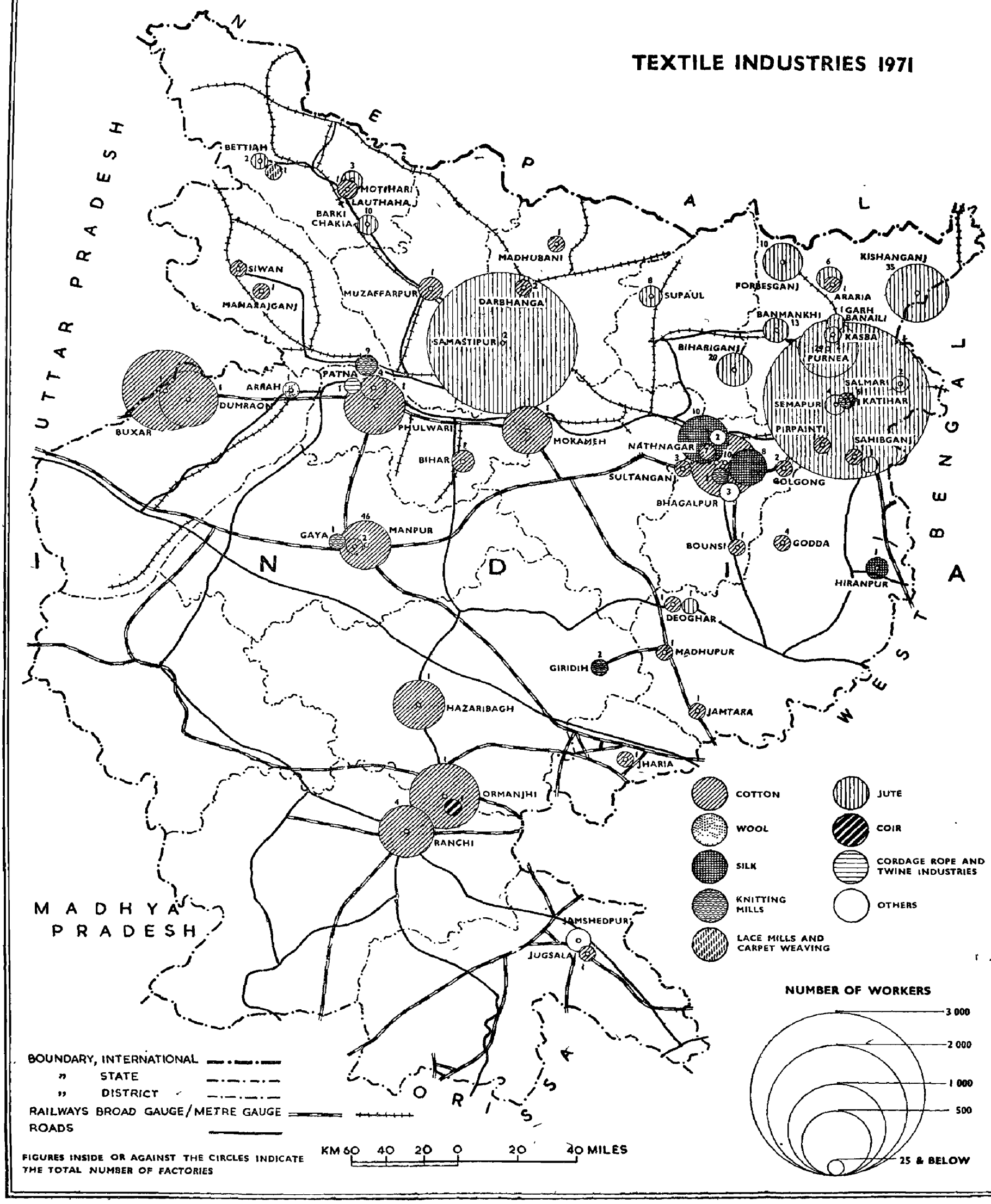
TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY, 1971

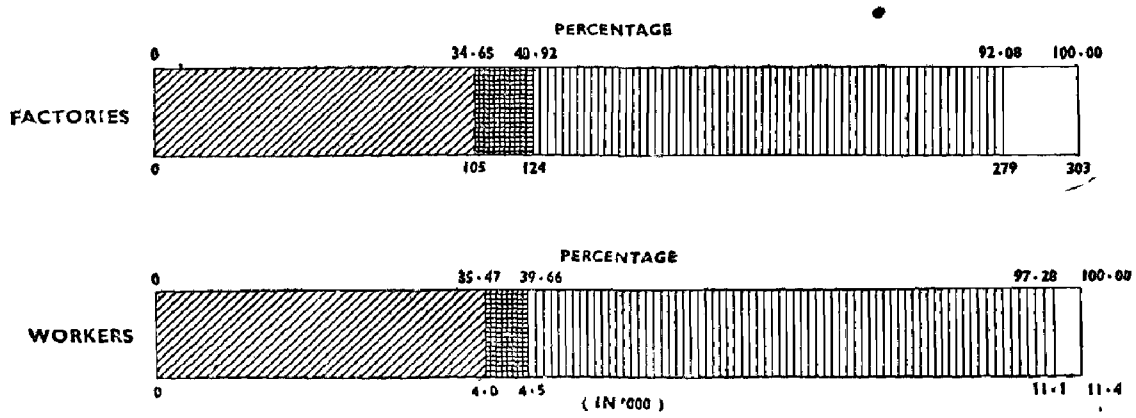
Sl. no.	State/District	Total		Cotton		Knitting Mills		Silk		Jute		Others	
		No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	BIHAR STATE	**303**	**11,381**	**105**	**4,037**	**14**	**99**	**19**	**477**	**155**	**6,558**	**10**	**210**
1	Patna	17	829	7	767	9	47	...	...	...	...	1	15
2	Gaya	49	321	48	312	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Shahabad	3	1,164	2	1,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30
4	Saran	2	19	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Champaran	17	135	1	35	...	...	...	...	15	89	1	11
6	Muzaffarpur	1	55	1	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Darbhanga	5	2,323	3	31	...	...	...	...	2	2,292	...	...
8	Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Bhagalpur	48	1,009	24	508	1	14	18	422	...	...	5	65
10	Saharsa	28	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	189	...	...
11	Purnea	110	3,966	1	4	1	6	...	...	108	3,956	...	...
12	Santal Parganas	11	122	8	35	...	...	1	55	2	32	...	...
13	Palamau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Hazaribagh	3	298	1	275	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ranchi	6	880	5	856	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	24
16	Dhanbad	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Singhbhum	2	66	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	65

MAP NO. 89

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES 1971



FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FACTORIES



MAP NO. 90

LEATHER AND WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1971

This map shows the districtwise distribution of leather and wood-based industries in the State in 1971. The leather industries are classified under (i) tanneries and leather furnishing (ii) shoe factories and (iii) other leather products. The wood-based industries are classified under (i) saw mills (ii) ply wood factory, (iii) manufacture of furniture and fixtures (iv) paper and pulp industry and (v) other wood products.

Circles proportionate to the number of persons employed in each type of industry have been drawn in each district and shaded by different hatches or screens to indicate the type of industry. The number of factories have also been indicated within the circles in each district.

Bihar has 11 leather-based and 1,011 wood-based industries. They employ 1,942 and 11,049 workers respectively.

There are 4 tanneries and leather furnishing industries in the State employing 633 workers. They are located in Patna and Champaran districts.

Of the 6 shoe factories in the State, 3 are located in Patna district, 1 in Darbhanga district and 2 in Ranchi district. They employ 1,282 workers. Bulk of them (1,207) are employed in the shoe factory of Bata Co. located at Digha in Patna.

There are 1,011 wood-based factories in the State providing employment to 11,049 persons. Saw mills constitute the largest proportion of wood-based industries. They are 914 in number. and employ 5,858 workers. Singhbhum (115), Ranchi (106) and Patna (100) have the largest number of saw mills.

Seventeen factories are engaged in paper and pulp products employing 3,697 workers. The paper factories at Dalmianagar and Rohtasgarh in Shahabad district are the largest units. They together employ 3,374 workers.

There are 33 factories engaged in manufacture of furniture and fixtures in the State with 373 workers. Wood-based factories numbering 46 in the State, with 1,117 employees manufacture other wood products.

Two bar diagrams are drawn below the map. They depict the proportions of units and workers in each type of industry shown in the map.

The figures are also given below :

TABLE

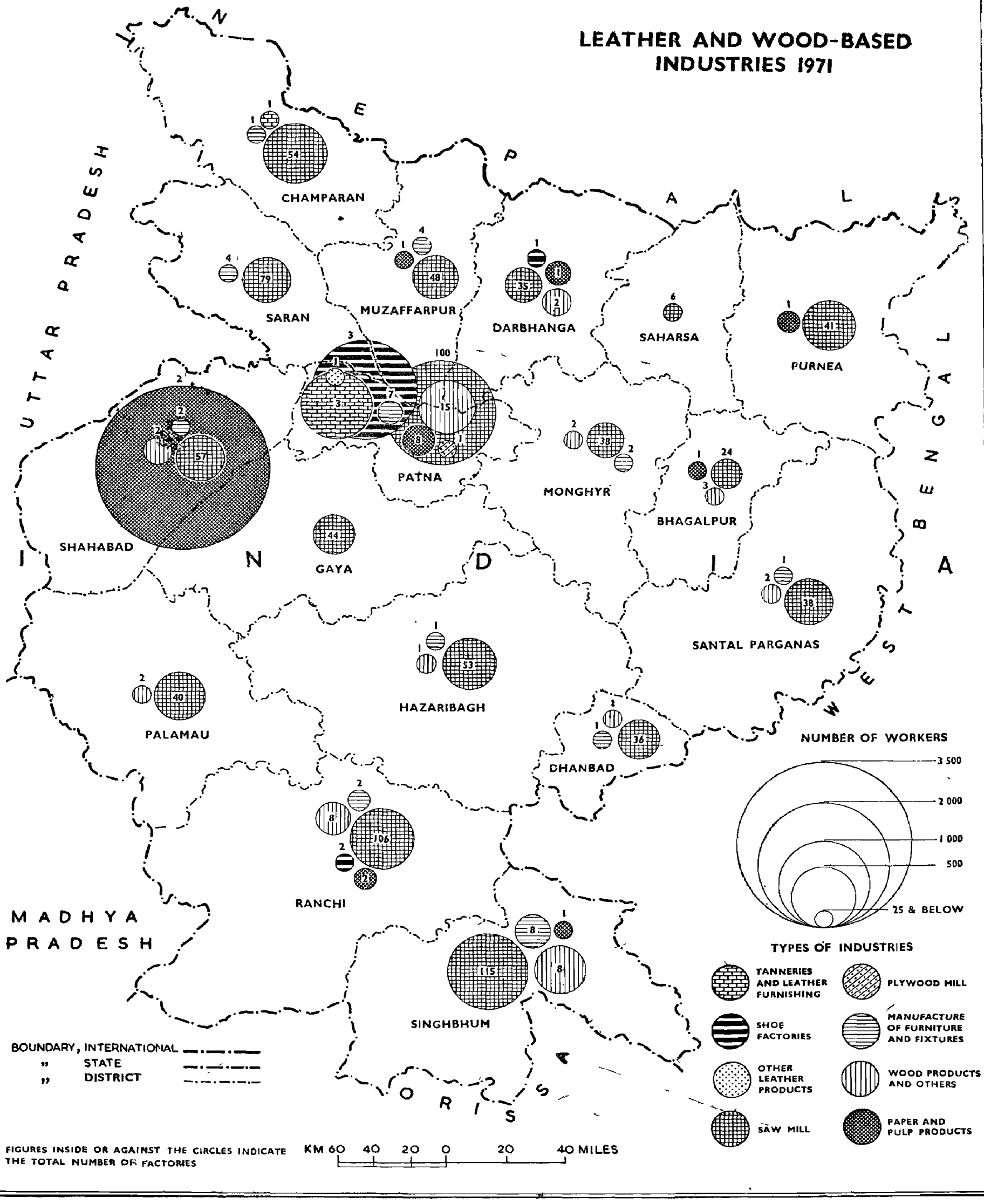
DISTRIBUTION OF LEATHER AND WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1971

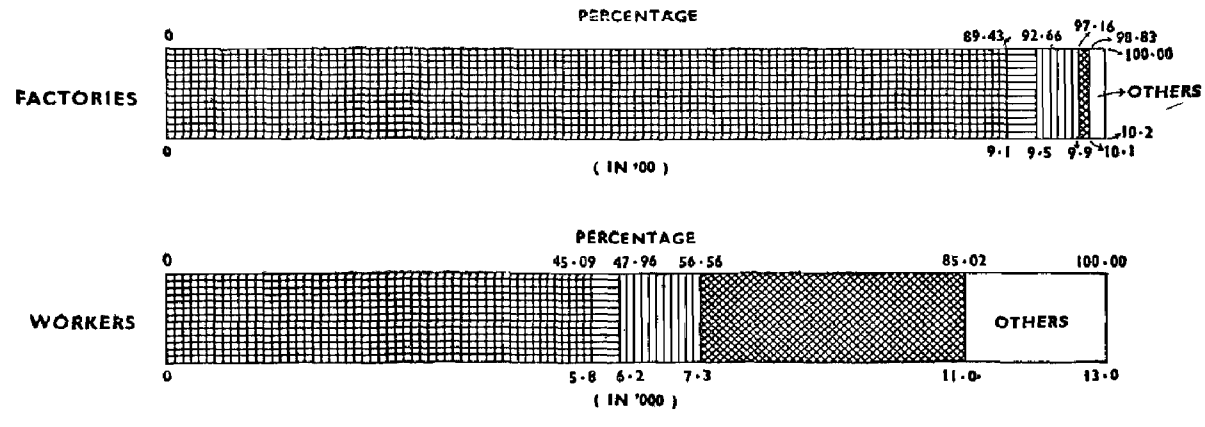
Sl. no.	State/District	Total		Tanneries and leather		Shoe factories		Other leather products		Saw Mills	
		No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No of factories	No. of persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BIHAR STATE	**1,022**	**12,991**	**4**	**633**	**6**	**1,282**	**1**	**27**	**914**	**5,858**
1	Patna	138	3,791	3	614	3	1,237	1	27	100	1,366
2	Gaya	44	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	195
3	Shahabad	63	3,719	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	250
4	Saran	83	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	243
5	Champaran	56	498	1	19	...	...	...	...	54	272
6	Muzaffarpur	53	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	231
7	Darbhanga	39	344	...	...	1	22	...	...	35	152
8	Monghyr	42	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	149
9	Bhagalpur	28	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	104
10	Saharasa	6	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	30
11	Purnea	42	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	343
12	Santal Parganas	41	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	267
13	Palamau	42	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	291
14	Hazaribagh	55	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	332
15	Ranchi	120	696	...	...	2	23	...	...	106	462
16	Dhanbad	38	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	203
17	Singhbhum	132	1,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	768

Sl. no.	State/District	Plywood mills		Manufacturing of furniture & fixtures		Other wood products		Paper and pulp products	
		No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	BIHAR STATE	**1**	**4**	**33**	**373**	**46**	**1,117**	**17**	**3,697**
1	Patna	1	4	7	66	15	369	8	108
2	Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Shahabad	...	...	2	18	2	77	2	3,374
4	Saran	...	...	4	29	...	...	...	...
5	Champaran	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...
6	Muzaffarpur	...	...	4	22	...	...	1	25
7	Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	2	95	1	75
8	Monghyr	...	...	2	21	2	21	...	...
9	Bhagalpur	...	...	...	...	3	22	1	12
10	Saharsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Purnea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	52
12	Santal Parganas	...	...	1	24	2	36	...	...
13	Palamau	...	...	...	...	2	21	...	...
14	Hazaribagh	...	...	1	3	1	42	...	...
15	Ranchi	...	...	2	47	8	115	2	49
16	Dhanbad	...	...	1	9	1	12	...	...
17	Singhbhum	...	...	8	127	8	307	1	2

MAP NO. 90

LEATHER AND WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES 1971





MAP NO. 91

METAL-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1971

This map shows the districtwise distribution of metal-based industries in the State in 1971. Such industries are classified into the following seven catagories :

1. Iron and steel
2. Copper smelting
3. Aluminium products
4. Iron and steel furniture
5. Structural steel products
6. Metal products (except machinery and transport equipments)
7. Others

Circles proportionate to the total number of workers employed in each of the above type of metal-based industry have been drawn in the districts and shaded by different hatches. The number of units in the districts has also been indicated in the map.

There are 768 registered factories engaged in metal-based industries in the State. They provide employment to 55,387 persons.

Five iron and steel factories of the State employ 20,520 workers. The Tata Iron and Steel Co, at Jamshedpur is the largest and oldest unit in the State.

The copper smelting factory at Ghatshila in Singhbhum district employs 1,603 persons. Manufacture of aluminium products in the State is done by six factories. They employ 726 workers 21 factories with 176 workers in the State manufacture iron and steel furniture while 101 factories employing 18,757 workers manufacture structural steel products.

There are 605 units employing 13,122 workers in the State for the manufacture of metal products (other than machinery and transport equipments). Twenty eight factories with 480 workers are engaged in manufacture of other miscellaneous products.

Two bar diagrams drawn below the map show the proportions of units and workers in each of the metal-based industry depicted in the map.

The figures on which the map is prepared have also been given below :

TABLE

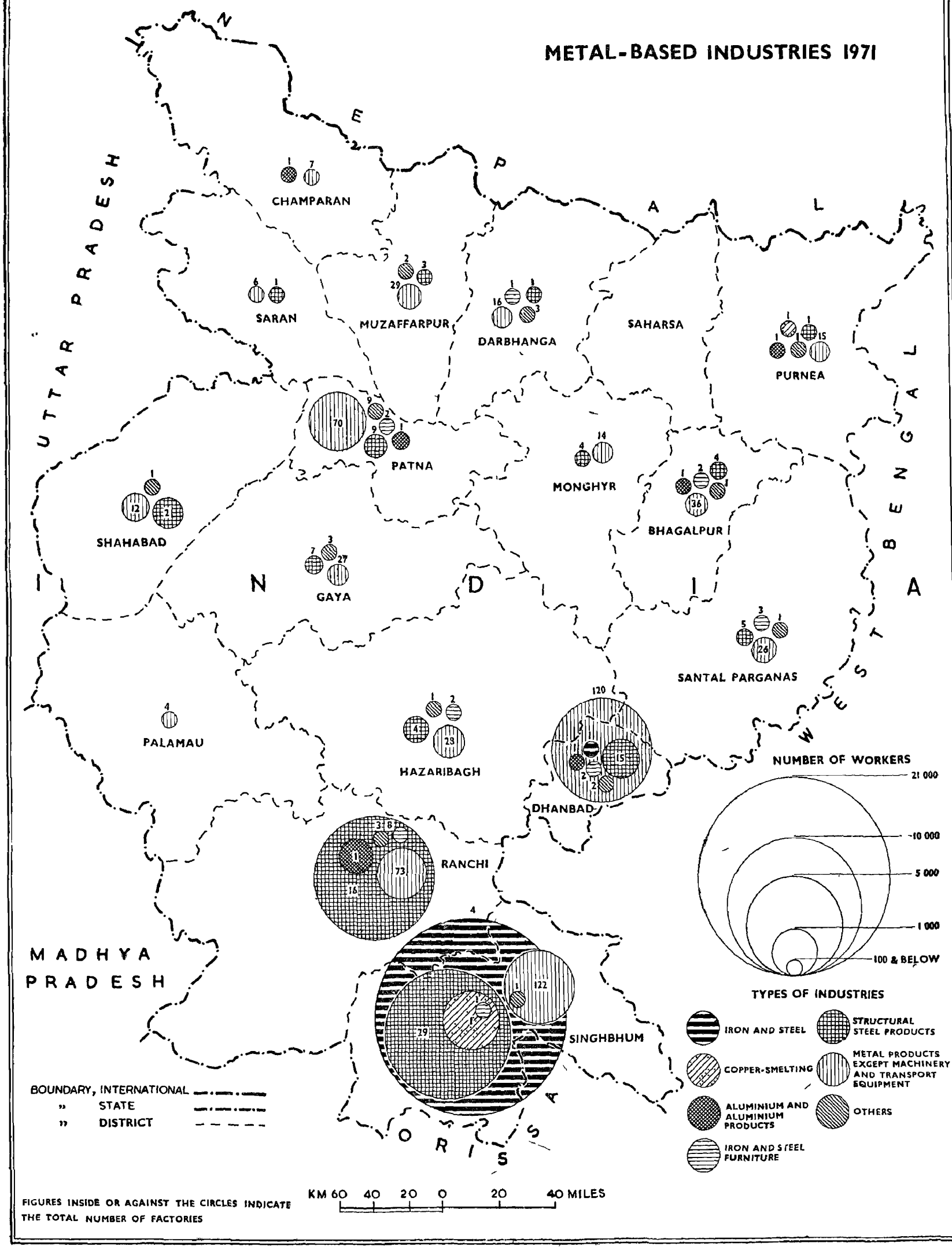
DISTRIBUTION OF METAL-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1971

Sl. no.	State/District		Total		Manufacturing of Iron and Steel		Copper smelting		Manufacturing of aluminium & aluminium products	
			No of factories	No of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	BIHAR STATE	...	768	55,407	5	20,520	2	1,606	6	726
1	Patna	...	91	2,159	...	...	...	...	1	80
2	Gaya	...	37	333	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Shahabad	...	15	703	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Saran	...	7	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Champaran	...	8	45	...	...	...	...	1	18
6	Muzaffarpur	...	34	411	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Darbhanga	...	21	255	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Monghyr	...	18	217	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Bhagalpur	...	44	372	...	...	...	...	1	14
10	Saharsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Purnea	...	19	209	...	...	1	3	1	40
12	Santal Parganas	...	35	459	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Palamau	...	4	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Hazaribagh	...	35	827	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ranchi	...	101	9,899	...	...	...	...	1	567
16	Dhanbad	...	141	6,009	1	3	...	...	1	7
17	Singhbhum	...	158	33,422	4	20,517	1	1,603	...	...

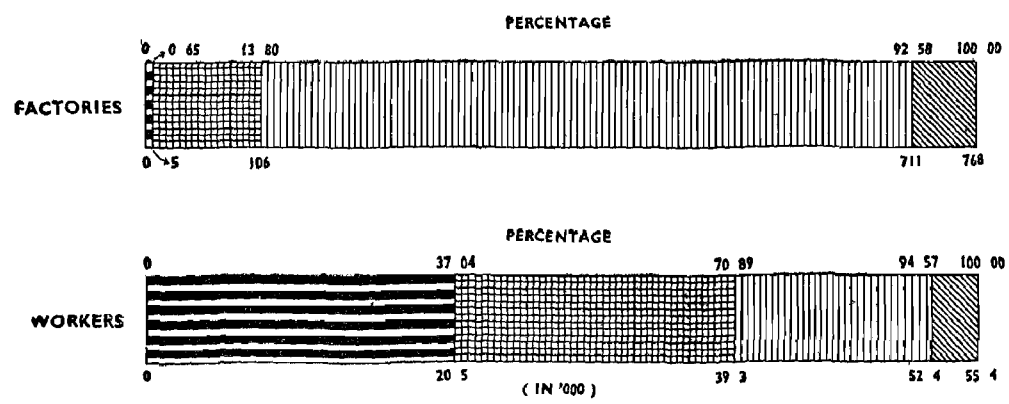
Sl. no.	State/District		Iron and Steel furniture		Structure of steel products		Manufacturing of metal products		Others	
			No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No.of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed
1	2		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	BIHAR STATE	...	21	196	101	18,757	605	13,122	28	480
1	Patna	...	2	31	9	231	70	1,691	9	126
2	Gaya	...	...	...	7	111	27	178	3	44
3	Shahabad	...	...	...	2	459	12	218	1	26
4	Saran	...	...	...	1	6	6	36	...	...
5	Champaran	...	..	...	...	...	7	27	...	...
6	Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	3	49	29	267	2	95
7	Darbhanga	...	1	45	1	3	16	163	3	44
8	Monghyr	...	...	...	4	50	14	167	...	...
9	Bhagalpur	...	2	6	4	123	36	226	1	3
10	Saharsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
11	Purnea	...	...	...	1	3	15	159	1	4
12	Santal Parganas	...	3	30	5	117	26	292	1	20
13	Palamau	...	...	.	...	...	4	45	...	...
14	Hazaribagh	...	2	19	4	306	28	482	1	20
15	Ranchi	...	8	56	16	8,006	73	1,217	3	53
16	Dhanbad	...	2	6	15	683	120	5,285	2	25
17	Singhbhum	...	1	3	29	8,610	122	2,669	1	20

MAP NO. 91

METAL-BASED INDUSTRIES 1971



FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FACTORIES



MAP NO. 92

NON-METALLIC MINERAL-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1971

This map shows the districtwise distribution of different types of non-metallic mineral-based industries in the State in 1971.

The industries based on non-metallic minerals are classified into the following five catagories:

(i) Cement
(ii) Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products
(iii) Pottery, china and procelainware
(iv) Glass and glassware
(v) Others (asbestos products, mica factories, stone dressing and crushing, etc.)

Circles have been drawn proportionate to the number of workers employed in each of the above types of non-metallic mineral-based industries in the districts and shaded by different hatches. The number of units located in the districts has also been indicated in the map.

There are 626 registered factories for non-metallic mineral based industries in the State employing 45,848 workers.

The 17 cement factories in the State employ 53,323 workers. Factories manufacturing bricks, tiles and other structural clay products are 145 in number. They employ 12,743 workers. Factories numbering 12 with 892 workers in the State manufacture pottery, china and procelainware. 15 factories employing 3,125 workers are engaged in manufacture of glass and glassware. There are 437 factories employing 23,765 workers in the State placed in the 'Others' category which includes asbestos products, mica factories, stone dressing and crushing, etc.

Two bar diagrams are also drawn below the map to depict the proportions of units and workers in each type of non-metallic mineral-based industries.

The table below gives the figures :

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF NON-METALLIC MINERAL-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1971

Sl. no.	State/District	Total		Cement		Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products		Pottery, china & procelainware		Glass and glassware		Others	
		No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	BIHAR STATE	**626**	**45,848**	**17**	**5,323**	**145**	**12,743**	**12**	**892**	**15**	**3,125**	**437**	**23,765**
1	Patna	14	451	...	..	9	346	...	...	...	...	5	105
2	Gaya	41	1,035	...	...	4	94	...	...	...	...	37	941
3	Shahabad	9	2,661	3	1,949	3	62	...	...	...	...	3	650
4	Saran	3	11	...	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Champaran	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20
6	Muzaffarpur	19	372	1	3	11	286	...	...	...	...	7	83
7	Darbhanga	3	36	...	...	3	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Monghyr	19	901	2	6	11	650	1	60	...	...	5	185
9	Bhagalpur	9	306	...	...	5	145	...	...	...	...	4	161
10	Saharsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Purnea	8	237	...	...	5	163	...	...	1	8	2	66
12	Santal Parganas	21	1,688	...	...	...	...	2	166	...	...	19	1,522
13	Palamau	11	1,463	1	1,321	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	142
14	Hazaribagh	291	21,677	1	3	7	1,308	1	150	11	2,477	271	17,739
15	Ranchi	35	1,400	4	553	8	150	2	130	...	...	21	567
16	Dhanbad	75	9,247	3	474	33	7,374	5	375	1	7	33	1,017
17	Singhbhum	67	4,343	2	1,014	43	2,118	1	11	2	633	19	567

MAP NO. 92

NON-METALLIC MINERAL-BASED INDUSTRIES 1971

CHAMPARAN
SARAN
MUZAFFARPUR
DARBHANGA
SAHARSA
PURNEA
PATNA
MONGHYR
BHAGALPUR
SHAHABAD
GAYA
SANTAL PARGANAS
PALAMAU
DHANBAD
HAZARIBAGH
RANCHI
SINGHBHUM

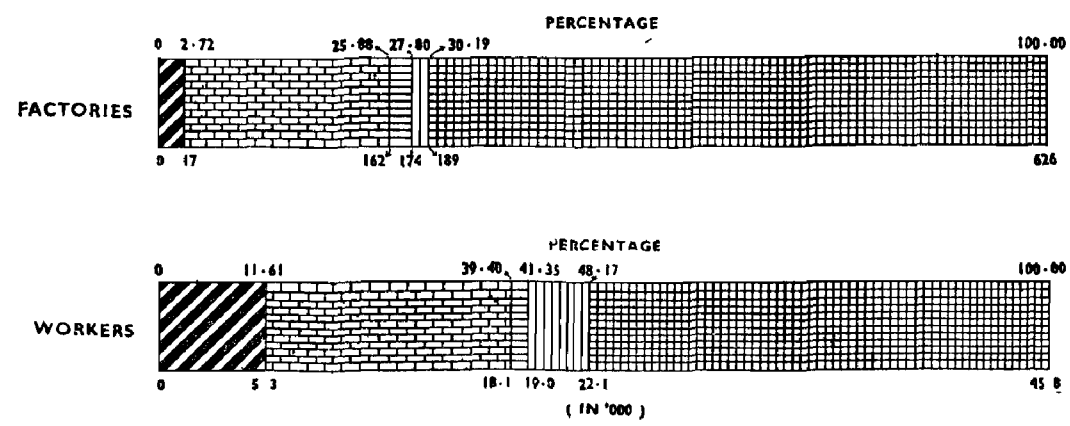
NUMBER OF WORKERS
18 000
10 000
5 000
1 000
100 & BELOW

TYPES OF INDUSTRIES
- CEMENT
- BRICKS, TILES AND OTHER STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS
- POTTERY, CHINA AND PORCELAIN WARE
- GLASS AND GLASS WARE
- OTHERS (ASBESTOS PRODUCTS, MICA FACTORIES, STONE DRESSING AND CRUSHING ETC.)

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES

FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FACTORIES



MAP NO. 93

ENGINEERING AND SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRIES, 1971

This map shows the districtwise distribution of engineering and scientific instruments industries in the State in 1971. These industries have been classified into the following categories :

(i) Heavy machine and tools
(ii) Heavy electrical equipments (motor generator, transmitter etc.)
(iii) Manufacturing and assembling of machinery other than electricals
(iv) Electrical goods (lamps, fans, insulators, wires, cables, battery, microphone, radio etc)
(v) General and jobbing engineering goods.
(vi) Optical instruments and lenses.

Circles proportionate to the number of workers in each of the above type of industry have been drawn in the districts and shaded by different hatches. The number of units located in the districts is also indicated in the map

There are 823 registered factories for engineering and scientific instruments industries in the State. They employ 27,904 workers.

Industries engaged in general and jobbing engineering goods are largest in number (430). They provide employment to 17,707 workers. 316 units employing 4,119 workers are engaged in manufacturing and assembling of machinery other than electricals. 67 units with 4,763 workers manufacture electrical goods. The heavy machine tools factories are 6 in number. They employ 1,109 workers. There are 3 heavy electrical equipments industries with 201 workers in the State.

Two bar diagrams are drawn below the map. They depict the proportions of units and workers in each type of engineering and scientific instruments industry shown in the map.

The table below gives the figures :

TABLE

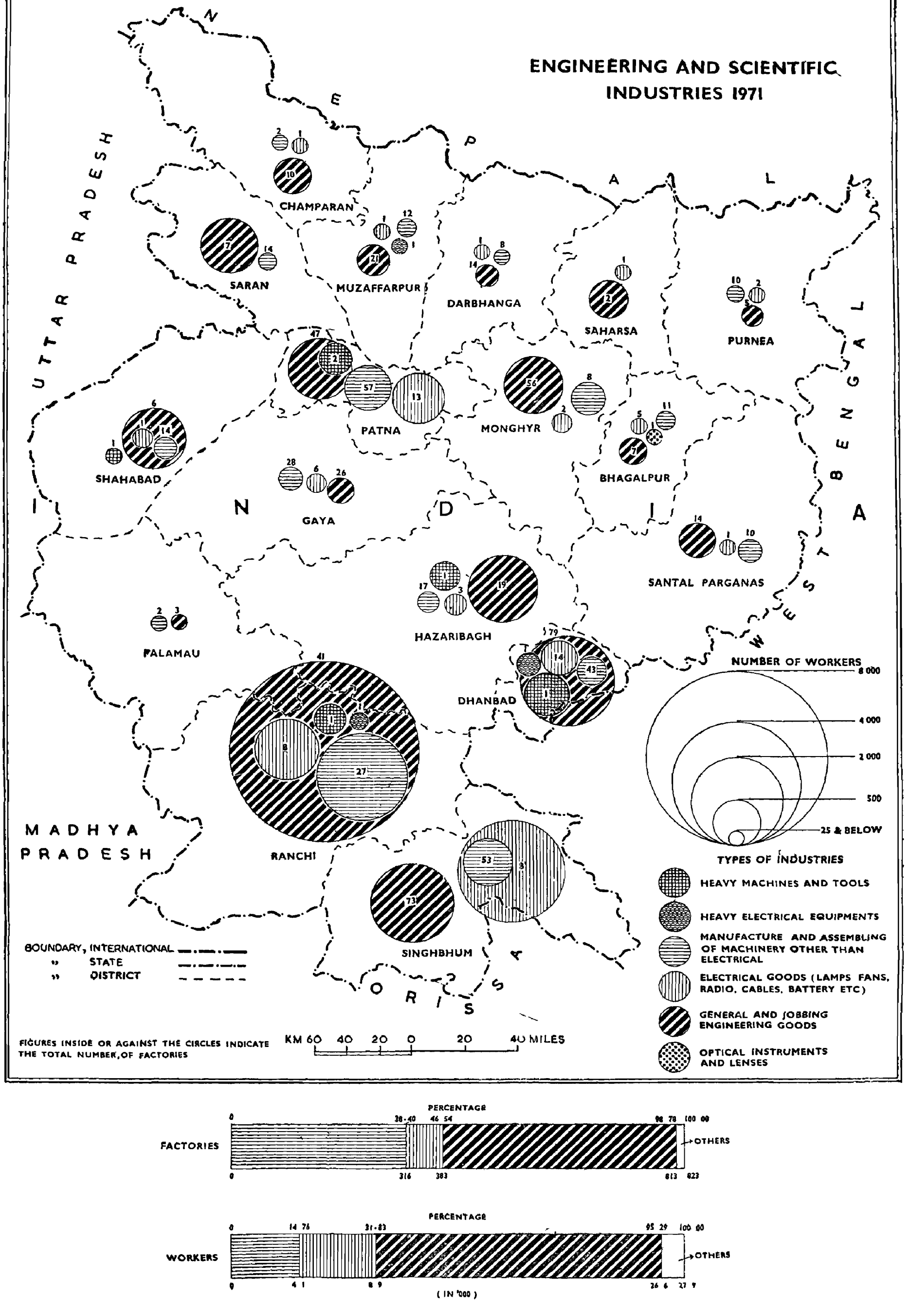
DISTRIBUTION OF ENGINEERING AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS INDUSTRIES, 1971

Sl. no.	State/District	Total		Heavy machine and tools industry		Heavy electrical equipments		Manufacturing and assembling of machinery other than electricals	
		No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	BIHAR STATE ...	**823**	**27,904**	**6**	**1,109**	**3**	**201**	**316**	**4,119**
1	Patna ...	120	2,237	2	224	...	...	57	467
2	Gaya ...	60	339	...	...	...	...	28	114
3	Shahabad ...	22	1,102	1	14	...	...	14	116
4	Saran ...	21	786	...	...	...	...	14	60
5	Champaran ...	13	334	...	..	...	...	2	9
6	Muzaffarpur ...	34	303	...	...	1	25	12	83
7	Darbhanga ...	23	168	...	...	...	. .	8	45
8	Monghyr ...	66	1,120	...	...	...	...	8	246
9	Bhagalpur ...	24	286	...	...	...	...	11	62
10	Saharsa ...	3	342	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Purnea ...	17	167	...	...	...	...	10	58
12	Santal Parganas ...	25	419	...	...	...	...	10	126
13	Palamau ...	5	36	...		...	...	2	6
14	Hazaribagh ...	40	1,480	1	200	...	...	17	108
15	Ranchi ...	78	11,008	1	229	1	61	27	1,838
16	Dhanbad ...	138	3,081	1	442	1	115	43	204
17	Singhbhum ...	134	4,696	...	...	...	...	53	577

Sl. no.	State/District	Electrical goods		General and jobbing engineering goods		Optical instrument and lenses	
		No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
	BIHAR STATE ...	**67**	**4,763**	**430**	**17,707**	**1**	**5**
1	Patna ...	13	610	47	911	...	...
2	Gaya ...	6	68	26	157	...	...
3	Shahabad ...	1	79	6	193	...	...
4	Saran ...	...	...	7	726	...	...
5	Champaran ...	1	3	10	322	...	...
6	Muzaffarpur ...	1	3	21	217	...	...
7	Darbhanga ...	1	3	14	120	...	...
8	Monghyr ...	2	83	56	791	...	...
9	Bhagalpur ...	5	47	7	172	1	5
10	Saharsa ...	1	16	2	326	...	...
11	Purnea ...	2	9	5	100	...	...
12	Santal Parganas ..	1	4	14	289	...	...
13	Palamau ...	...	...	3	30	...	...
14	Hazaribagh ...	3	95	19	1,077	...	...
15	Ranchi ...	8	880	41	8,000	...	...
16	Dhanbad ...	14	274	79	2,046	...	...
17	Singhbhum ...	8	2,589	73	1,530	...	...

MAP NO. 93

ENGINEERING AND SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRIES 1971



MAP NO. 94

TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES, 1971

This map shows the districtwise distribution of transport equipment industries in the State in 1971.

All such industries are classified into the following categories:

(i) Manufacturing, assembling and repairing of locomotives.
(ii) Manufacture of coaches, wagons, tramways and other rail equipments
(iii) Manufacture of motor vehicles
(iv) Manufacture of bicycles
(v) Ship building industries (building and repairing of ships, steamers, boats and marine engines)

Circles proportionate to the number of workers in each type of the factories have been drawn on its locations and shaded by different hatches. The number of factories have also been shown in the map.

There are 32 registered factories for transport equipment industries in the State employing 30,727 workers.

Factories engaged in manufacture or repair of motor vehicles are 13 in number. They employ 17,965 or over 50 per cent of the total workers engaged in transport equipment industries. Seven factories of motor vehicles are located at Jamshedpur in Singhbhum district employing 17,936 workers.

The factories engaged in manufacturing, assembling and repairing of locomotives are 3 in number. They emeploy 9,895 workers. The factory located at Jamalpur in Monghyr district is the largest unit and alone employs 9,854 workers. 7 factories in the State are engaged in manufacture of coaches, wagons, tramways and other rail equipments. They employ 2,494 workers. Bicycles are manufactured or assembled in 6 factories in the State. The employ 208 workers. The ship building industry which is related to maintainence and repairing of steamers and boats in the State, are 3 in number employing 165 workers.

Two bar diagrams are drawn below the map. They depict the proportion of units and workers in different types of factories shown in the map.

The table below gives the data :

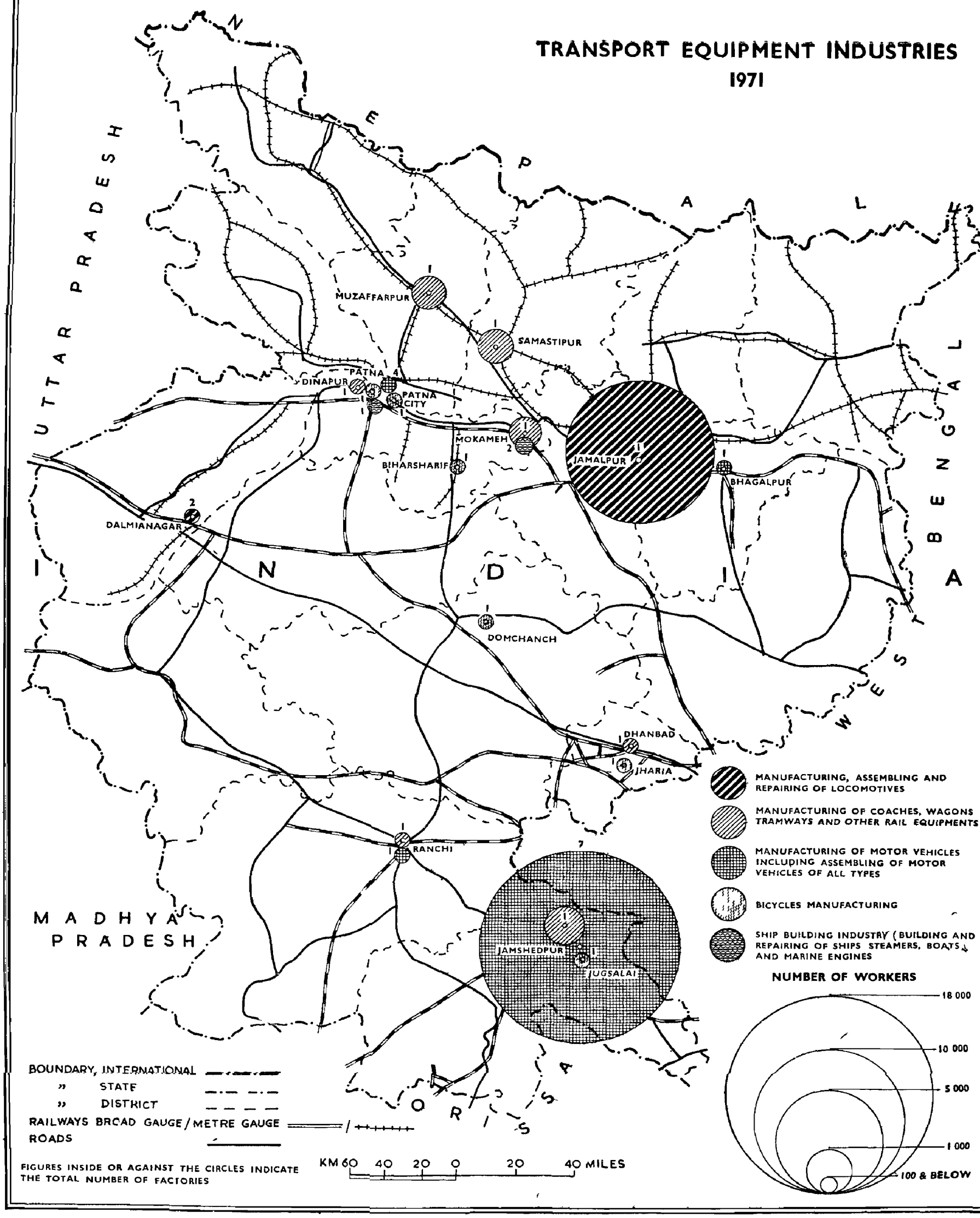
TABLE

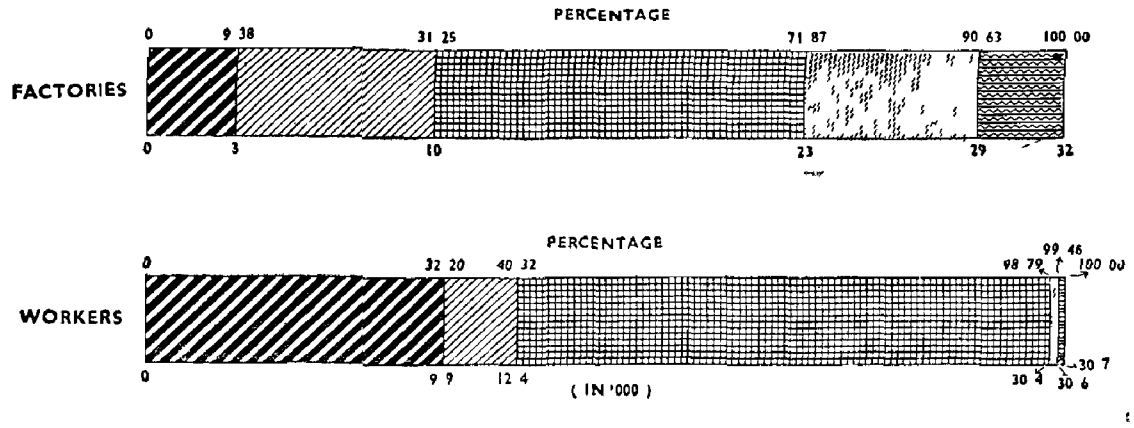
DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES, 1971

Sl. no.	State/District	Total		Manufacturing, assembling and repairing of locomotive		Manufacturing of coaches, wagons, tramways and other rail equipment		Manufacturing and assembling of motor vehicles		Bicycle manufacturing		Ship building industry	
		No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	BIHAR STATE	**32**	**30,727**	**3**	**9,895**	**7**	**2,494**	**13**	**17,965**	**6**	**208**	**3**	**165**
1	Patna	12	844	...	...	2	577	4	16	3	86	3	165
2	Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Shahab d	2	41	2	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Saran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Champaran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Muzaffarpur	1	557	...	...	1	557	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Darbhanga	1	582	...	...	1	582	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Monghyr	1	9,854	1	9,854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Bhagalpur	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
10	Saharsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Purnea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Santal Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Palamau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Hazaribagh	1	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	80	...	...
15	Ranchi	2	23	...	...	1	14	1	9	...	...	...	...
16	Dhanbad	2	50	...	...	1	30	...	...	1	20	...	...
17	Singhbhum	9	18,692	...	...	1	734	7	17,936	1	22	...	...

MAP NO. 94

TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES
1971





MAP NO. 95

RUBBER AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, 1971

This map shows the districtwise distribution of rubber and chemical products in the State in 1971. The industries in this group are classified into the following types :

(i) Rubber and rubber products
(ii) Basic chemicals
(iii) Fertilizers
(iv) Matches
(v) Medicines and pharmaceutical products
(vi) Soaps, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet products
(vii) Plastic products, synthetic resins
(viii) Petro-chemicals, methanol, formalidehyde, styrene etc. (including paint and varnish)
(ix) Coal chemicals (coaltar, carbon black)

Circles proportionate to the number of workers employed in each of the above types of industries have been drawn in the districts and shaded by different hatches. The number of factories located in the districts has also been indicated in the map.

There are 179 registered factories for rubber and chemical industries in the State. They provide employment to 8,157 persons.

The coal chemical industries are 26 in number in the State employing 5,357 workers. Seventeen of such industries are located in Dhanbad district alone, 6 are in Hazaribagh district, 2 in Singhbhum district and 1 in Ranchi district. The two fertilizer factories at Barauni in Monghyr district and at Sindri in Dhanbad district employ 3,487 workers or more than 40 per cent of the total workers employed in rubber and chemical industries. There are 40 petro-chemical industries in the State employing 2,186 workers. The factory located at Barauni in Monghyr district is the largest which alone employs 1,665 workers. Medicines and pharmaceuticals are produced by 21 factories employing 739 workers in the State. Seven of them are located in Patna; sixteen factories employing 607 workers, manufacture basic chemicals such as acids, etc

Two bar diagrams have been drawn below the map. They depict the proportion of units and workers in different types of industries shown in the map.

The figures are presented in the table below :

TABLE

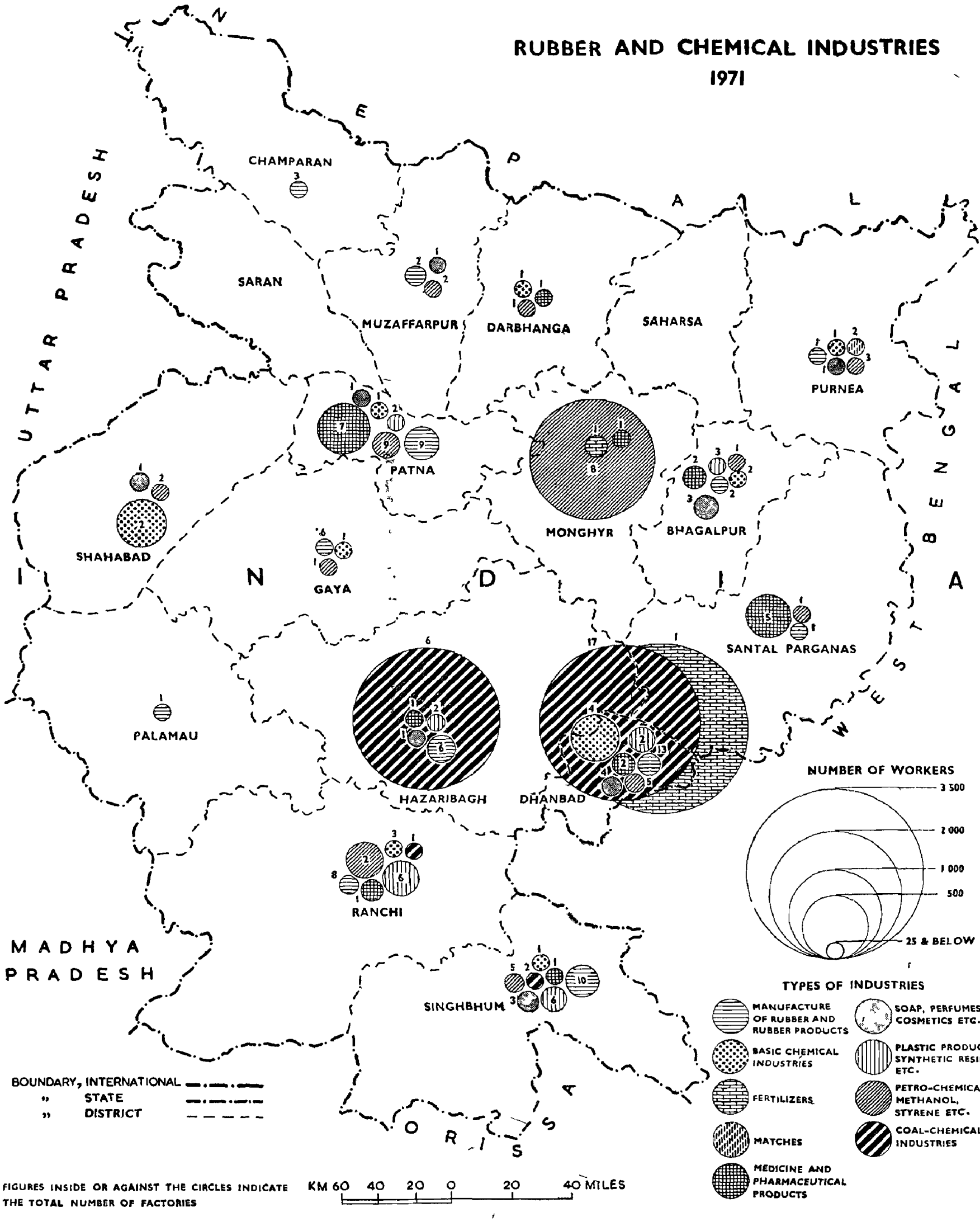
DISTRIBUTION OF RUBBER AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, 1971

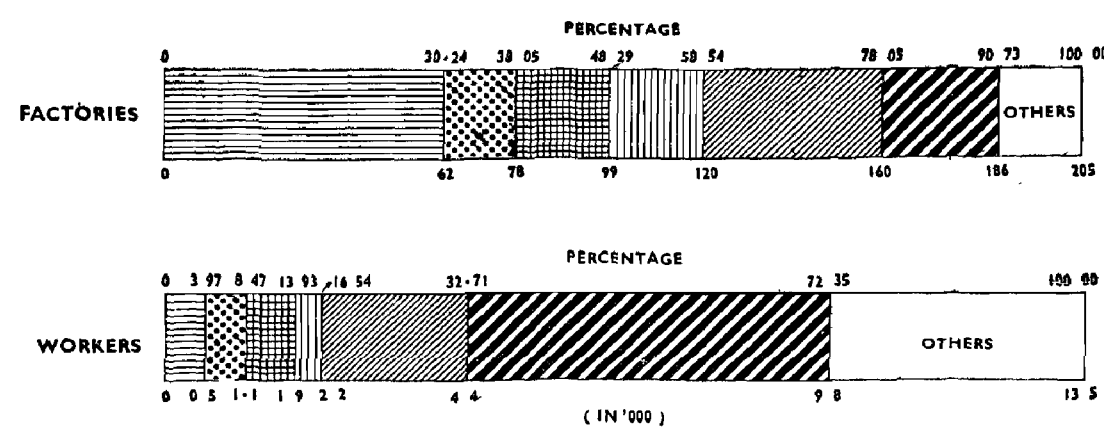
Sl. no.	State/District	Total		Manufacturing of rubber and Rubber products		Basic chemical industries		Fertilizers		Matches	
		No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BIHAR STATE	**205**	**13,514**	**62**	**537**	**16**	**607**	**2**	**3,487**	**2**	**17**
1	Patna	29	584	9	158	1	4	...	...	...	...
2	Gaya	8	29	6	21	1	3	...	...	...	...
3	Shahabad	5	340	...	...	2	297	...	...	...	...
4	Saran	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Champaran	3	9	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Muzaffarpur	5	69	2	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Darbhanga	3	19	...	...	1	3	...	...		...
8	Monghyr	10	1,880	...	...	...	...	1	50	...	...
9	Bhagalpur	13	163	2	10	2	10	...	...	...	...
10	Saharsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Purnea	8	44	1	3	1	6	...	...	2	17
12	Santal Parganas	7	224	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Palamau	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Hazaribagh	16	2,563	6	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ranchi	21	406	8	39	3	10	...	...	...	...
16	Dhanbad	48	6,865	13	54	4	271	1	3,437	...	...
17	Singhbhum	28	316	10	116	1	3	...	...	...	...

Sl. no.	State/District	Medicines and pharmaceutical products		Soaps, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet products		Plastic products, synthetic resins		Petro-chemical industries		Coal chemical industries	
		No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed	No. of factories	No. of persons employed
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	BIHAR STATE	**21**	**739**	**15**	**232**	**21**	**352**	**40**	**2,186**	**26**	**5,357**
1	Patna	7	318	1	20	2	7	9	77	...	...
2	Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...
3	Shahabad	...	...	1	30	...	...	2	13	...	...
4	Saran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Champaran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Muzaffarpur	...	...	1	8	...	...	2	19	...	...
7	Darbhanga	1	12	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
8	Monghyr	1	30	...	...	...	...	8	1,800	...	...
9	Bhagalpur	2	58	3	60	3	19	1	6	...	...
10	Saharsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Purnea	..	...	1	3	...	...	3	15	...	...
12	Santal Parganas	5	211	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...
13	Palamau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Hazaribagh	1	7	1	5	2	28	...	...	6	2,444
15	Ranchi	1	55	...	...	6	147	2	151	1	4
16	Dhanbad	2	45	4	52	2	65	5	43	17	2,898
17	Singhbhum	1	3	3	54	6	86	5	43	2	11

MAP NO. 95

RUBBER AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES 1971





MAP NO. 96

RURAL POPULATION IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES, 1971

This map shows the proportion of rural population living in electrified villages of the Community Development Blocks of the State in 1971. The percentages of rural population living in electrified villages of the Community Development Blocks have been grouped into four categories as shown in the legend of the map.

In the State of Bihar 27.31 per cent of the rural population lived in electrified villages in 1971.

The Community Development Blocks numbering 496 in the State have electricity in its rural areas. Of them 62 C.D. Blocks have more than 60 per cent of its rural population benefited by electricity. Such C. D Blocks are highest in number (20) in Patna district followed by Shahabad (11) and Gaya (9). Barring two C.D. Blocks in Dhanbad district none of the C.D. Blocks of Chotanagpur Plateau falls in this range. In 87 C.D. Blocks 40 to 60 per cent of rural population is benefited by electricity. The number of such C.D. Blocks is highest in Gaya district (22) followed by Monghyr (14) and Shahabad (12). Singhbhum is the only district which does not have any C D. Block in this range.

In 138 C D. Blocks the proportion of rural population in electrified villages is between 20 and 40 per cent. The number of such C.D. Blocks varies from 18 in Hazaribagh to 1 in Singhbhum. 209 C.D. Blocks have proportion of rural population in electrified villages below 20 per cent. Such blocks are numerous (35) in Santal Parganas while Dhanbad has only one. Patna does not have any Block in this range.

The map reveals that proportion of rural population benefited by electricity in South Bihar Plain is higher than that of the rural population of North Bihar and Chotanagpur Plateau regions.

Two bar diagrams drawn below the map depict the number of C.D. Blocks and proportion of population living in electrified villages falling under different ranges shown in the map.

The table below shows the distribution of C.D. Blocks falling in different ranges :

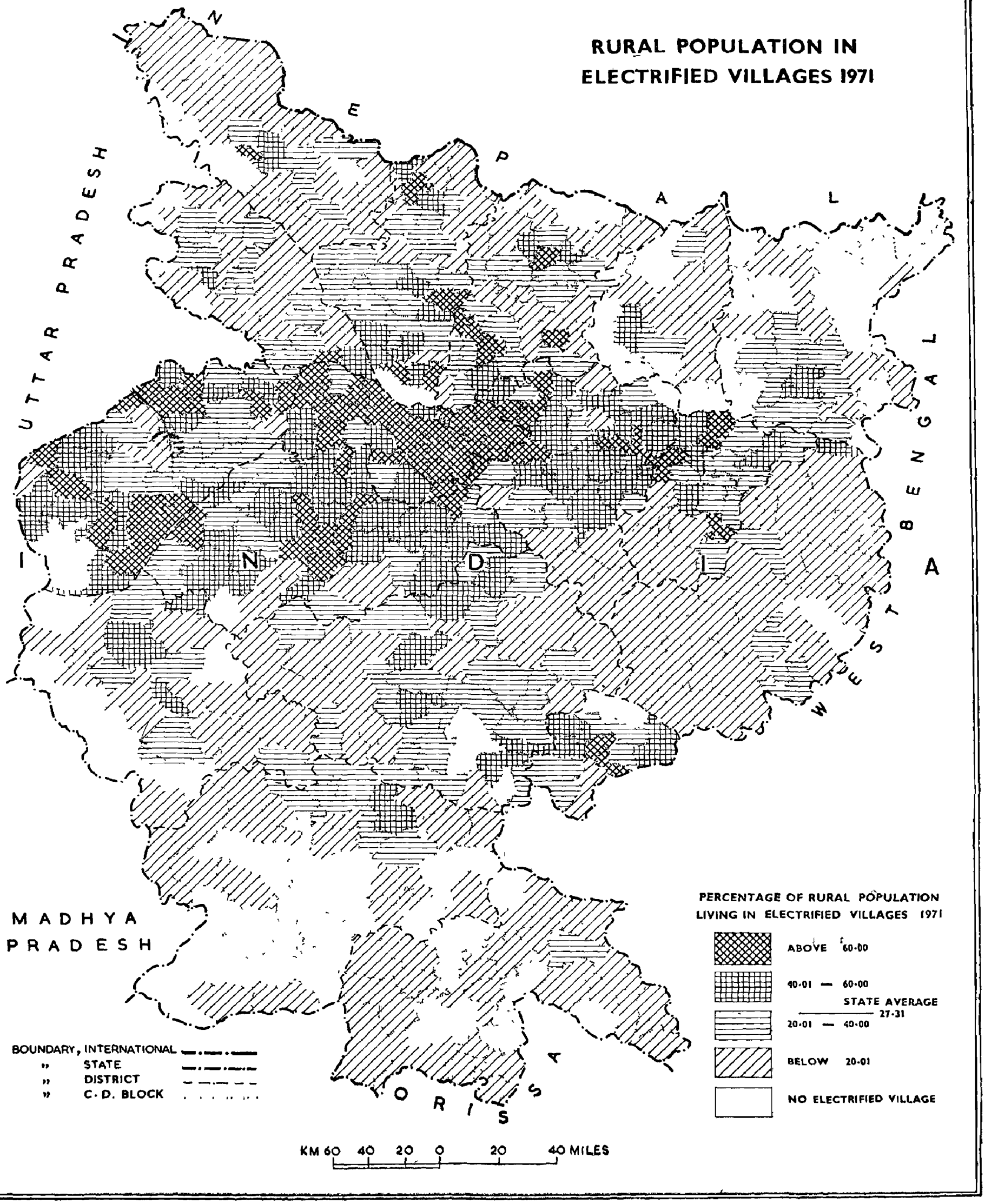
TABLE

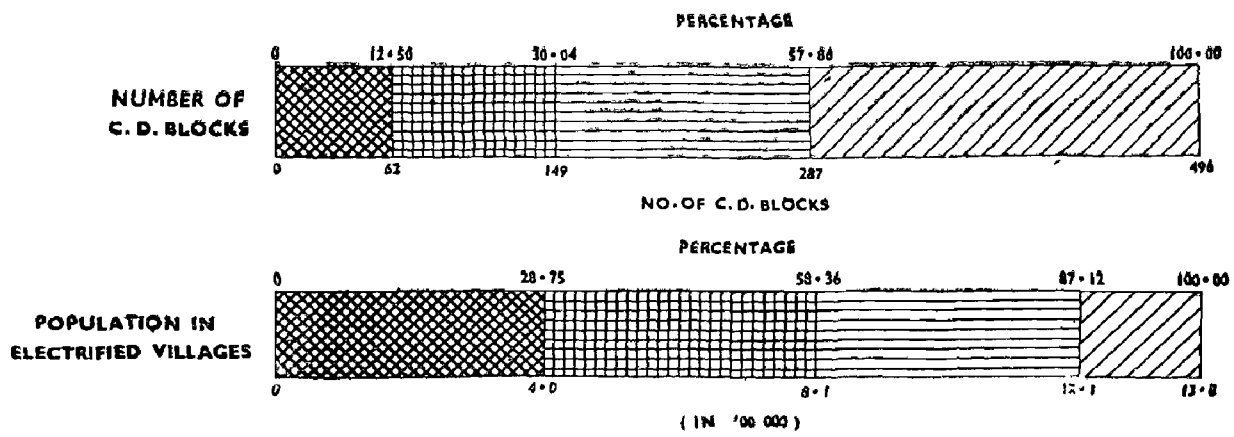
DISTRIBUTION OF C.D. BLOCKS IN DIFFERENT RANGES OF POPULATION BENEFITED BY ELECTRICITY

Sl. no.	State/District	Total	Above 60.00	40.01—60.00	20.01—40.00	Below 20.01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	BIHAR STATE	**496**	**62**	**87**	**138**	**209**
1	Patna	28	20	5	3	...
2	Gaya	45	9	22	9	5
3	Shahabad	40	11	12	13	4
4	Saran	36	1	2	15	18
5	Champaran	31	1	1	7	22
6	Muzaffarpur	39	4	8	15	12
7	Darbhanga	38	5	3	14	16
8	Monghyr	36	6	14	9	7
9	Bhagalpur	21	3	4	9	5
10	Saharsa	12	...	1	2	9
11	Purnea	16	...	1	7	8
12	Santal Parganas	39	..	1	3	35
13	Palamau	19	...	3	5	11
14	Hazaribagh	40	...	6	18	16
15	Ranchi	23	...	1	5	17
16	Dhanbad	9	2	3	3	1
17	Singhbhum	24	...	...	1	23

MAP NO. 96

RURAL POPULATION IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES 1971





MAP NO. 97

RURAL WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS, 1971

This map shows the proportion of workers engaged in construction, transport and communication activities to total workers in rural areas of each C.D. Block of the State in 1971. Percentages of workers in construction, transport, and communication (Industrial Category VI and VIII of 1971 Census) to total workers in rural areas of the C. D. Blocks have been worked out and grouped into four categories as per legend of the map.

In the State of Bihar, only 1.04 per cent of the total workers in rural areas are engaged in construction, transport and communication activities. Out of 587 C.D. Blocks in the State 186 have percentages above and 401 below the State average.

In 37 C. D. Blocks proportions of workers in construction, transport and communication activities are above 3.00 per cent. Of these 24 are in the Chotanagpur Plateau, 8 in South Bihar Plain and only 5 in North Bihar Plain.

In the range 2.01 and 3.00 per cent 44 C.D. Blocks are shown Of these 17 are in Chotanagpur Plateau, 16 in South Bihar Plain and 11 in North Bihar Plain.

C.D. Blocks numbering 109 are in the range between 1 01 and 2.00 per cent; 44 of these C. D. Blocks are in South Bihar Plain, 40 in North Bihar Plain and 25 in Plateau region.

The remaining 397 C.D. Blocks have less than 1.01 per cent of workers engaged in construction, transport and communication activities. The number of Blocks falling in this range is highest (185) in North Bihar Plain. Chotanagpur Plateau has 127 C.D. Blocks, while South Bihar Plain has 85 C. D. Blocks of this range.

The map reveals that the number of C.D. Blocks with high proportion of workers in construction, transport and communication activities are higher in Plateau region than the Plains.

The number of C.D. Blocks and proportion of workers in construction, transport and communication falling under different ranges have been depicted by bar diagrams below the map.

The table below shows the districtwise distribution of C.D. Blocks in different ranges :

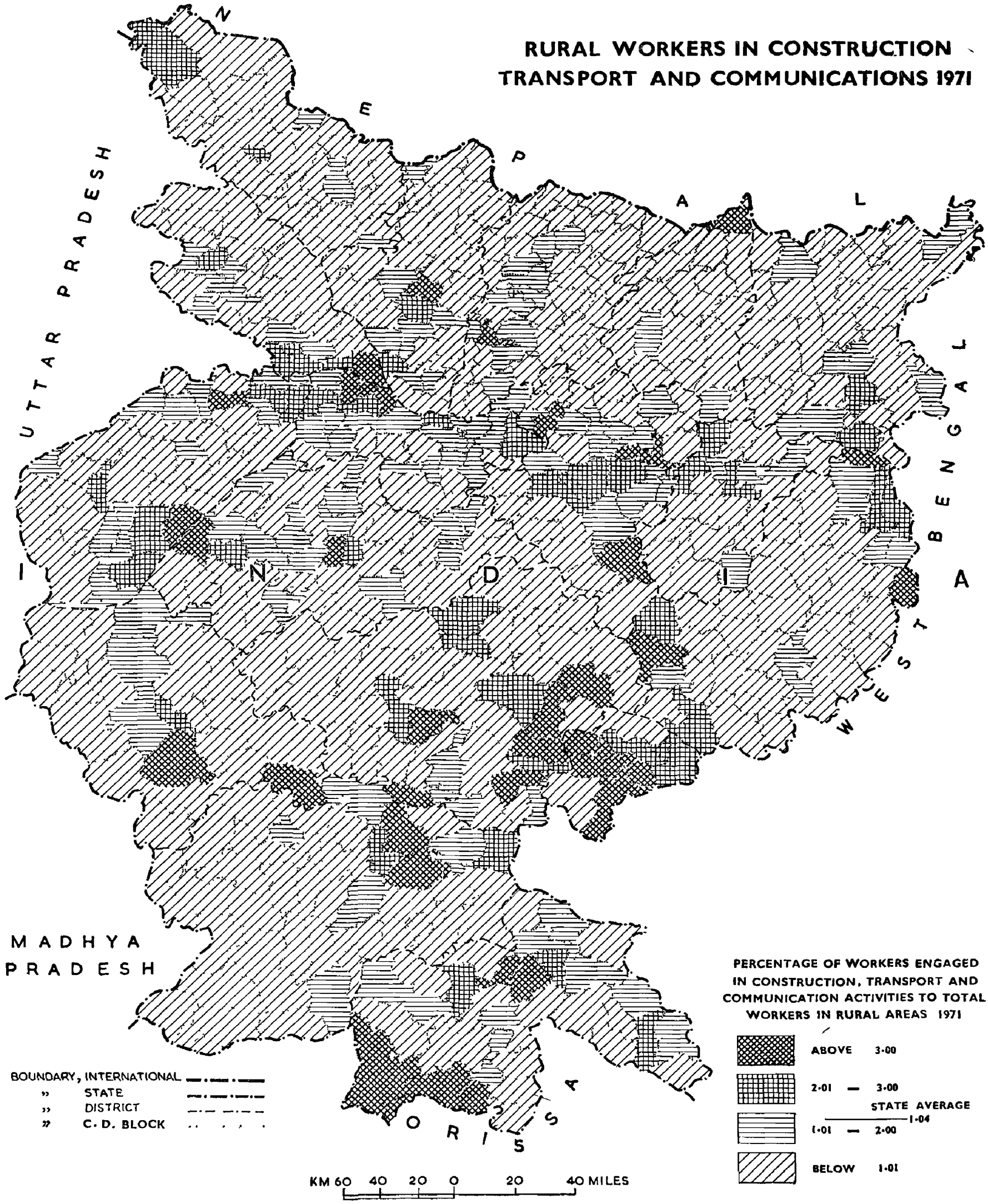
TABLE

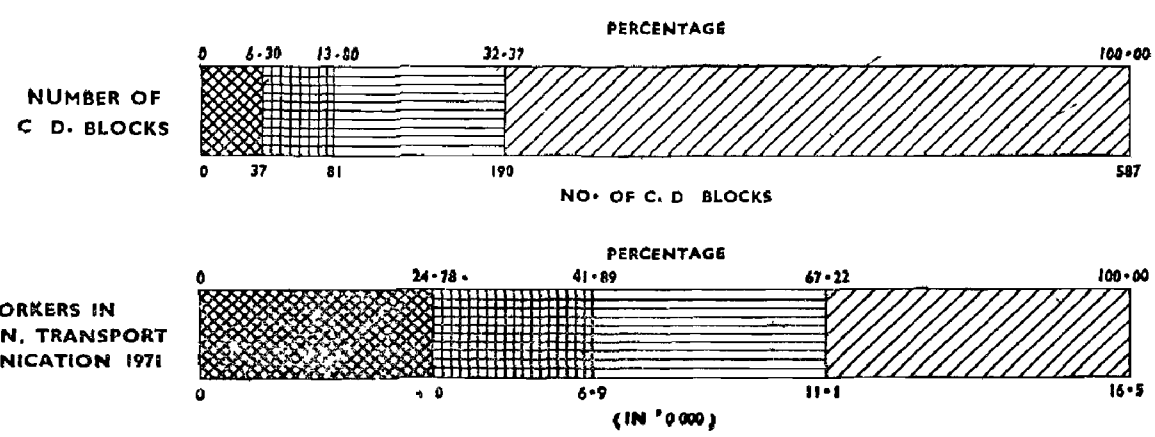
DISTRIBUTION OF C.D. BLOCKS IN DIFFERENT RANGES

Sl. no.	State/District			Percentage of rural workers in construction, transport and communication in the range			
				Above 3.00	2.01—3.00	1.01—2.00	Below 1.01
1	2			3	4	5	6
	BIHAR STATE	...	...	**37**	**44**	**109**	**397**
1	Patna	...	...	2	4	13	9
2	Gaya	...	...	2	2	12	30
3	Shahabad	...	...	2	5	10	24
4	Saran	...	...	1	4	7	28
5	Champaran	...	...	...	2	3	31
6	Muzaffarpur	...	...	1	2	8	29
7	Darbhanga	...	...	1	...	9	34
8	Monghyr	...	...	3	3	11	20
9	Bhagalpur	...	...	...	3	4	14
10	Saharsa	...	...	1	...	2	20
11	Purnea	...	...	...	2	5	31
12	Santal Parganas	...	..	3	4	5	29
13	Palamau	...	...	2	1	4	18
14	Hazaribagh	...	...	6	5	3	28
15	Ranchi	...	...	2	2	5	34
16	Dhanbad	...	...	6	2	...	2
17	Singhbhum	...	...	5	3	8	16

MAP NO. 97

RURAL WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 1971





MAP NO. 98

URBAN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS, 1971

This map shows the proportion of workers engaged in construction, transport and communication activities to total workers in urban areas of each C.D. Block of the State in 1971.

Percentages of workers in construction, transport and communication (Industrial Category VI and VIII of 1971 Census) to total workers in urban areas of C.D. Blocks have been worked out and grouped into five categories as shown in the legend of the map. The C.D Blocks which do not contain urban population have not been shaded in the map.

In urban areas of the State, 12.39 per cent of total workers are engaged in construction, transport and communication activities. Out of 149 C.D. Blocks containing urban population in the State, the percentage of workers in construction, transport and communication activities are above the State average in 32 and below in 117 C D. Blocks.

There are wide variations in the proportion of workers engaged in construction, transport and communication activities, among the C.D. Blocks. It varies from 59.80 per cent in Topchanchi in Dhanbad district to as low as 0.92 per cent in Mahuadanr in Palamau district Topchanchi C D. Block contains Gomoh town which is a junction of Eastern Railways while Mahuadanr contains Netarhat, which is a very small town situated on the Plateau.

There are 13 C.D. Blocks in the range above 20.00 per cent. Six of them are in Chotanagpur Plateau, 4 in North Bihar Plain and 3 in South Bihar Plain. 11 C.D. Blocks are in the range 15.01—20 00 per cent. 6 C.D. Blocks of this range are in South Bihar Plain, 3 in Chotanagpur Plateau and 2 in North Bihar Plain. C.D. Blocks numbering 36 are in the range 10.01—15.00. 19 of them belong to Chotanagpur Plateau, 9 to North Bihar Plain and 8 to South Bihar Plain. Of the remaining 89 C.D. Blocks falling in the ranges 5.01 –10.00 and below 5.01 per cent, 34 are in North Bihar Plain, 32 are in South Bihar Plain and 23 are in Chotanagpur Plateau.

The number of C.D. Blocks and proportion of urban workers in construction, transport and communication activities falling under different ranges, have been depicted by bar diagrams below the map.

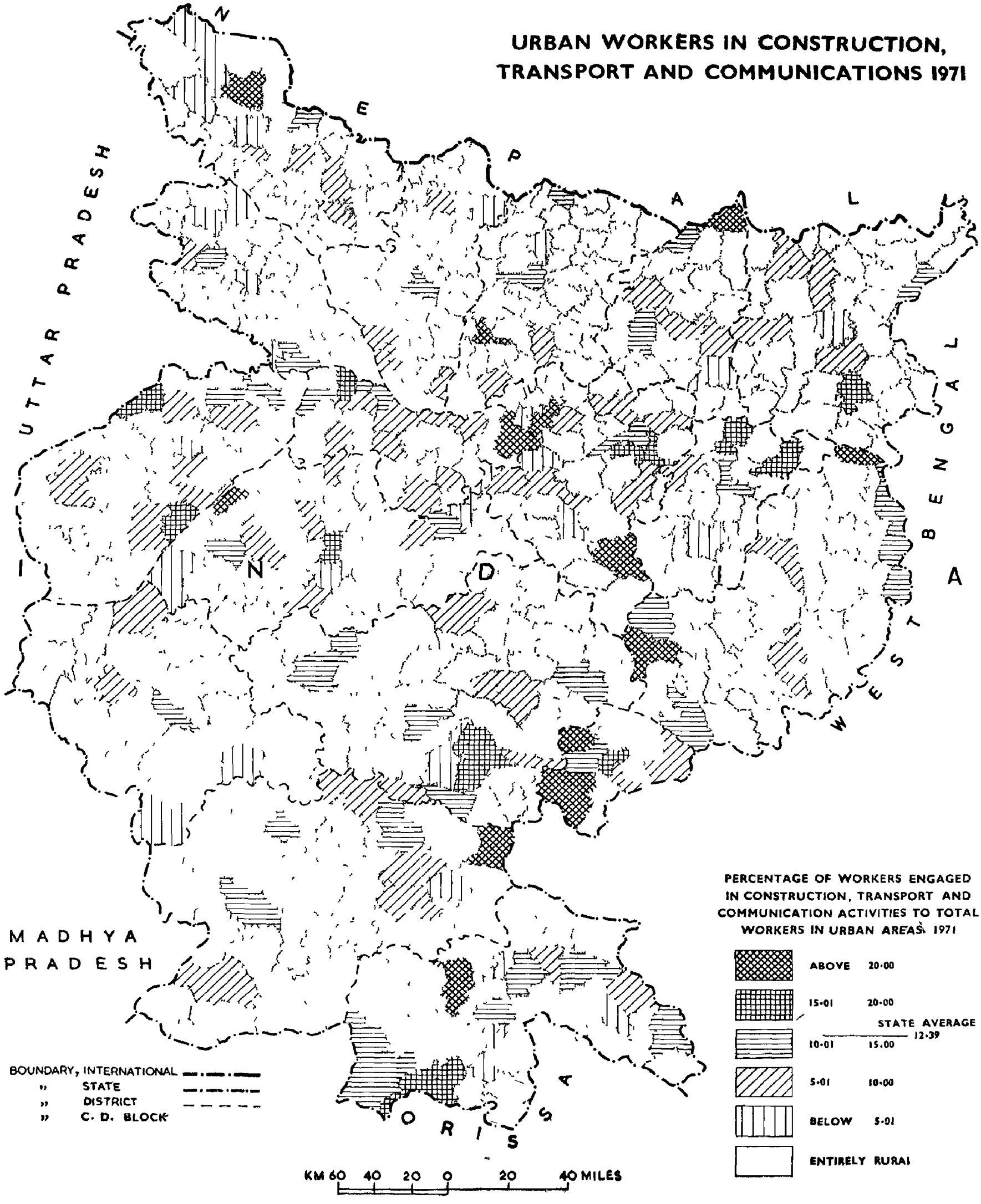
The districtwise distribution of C.D. Blocks falling under different ranges has been presented in the table below :

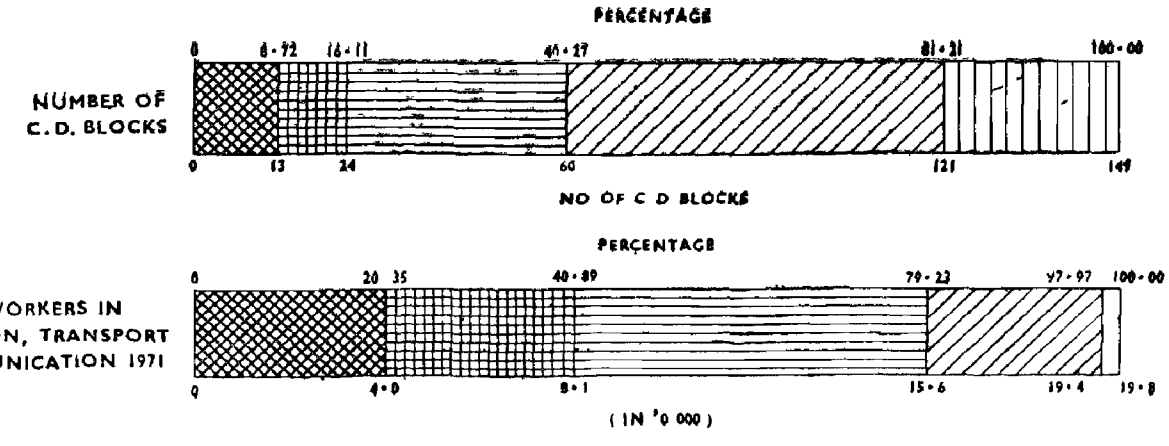
TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF C.D. BLOCKS IN DIFFERENT RANGES

Sl. no.	State/District	Total	Percentage of urban workers in construction, transport and communication in the range				
			Above 20.00	15.01— 20.00	10 01— 15.00	5.01— 10.00	Below 5.01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BIHAR STATE ...	**149**	**13**	**11**	**36**	**61**	**28**
1	Patna ...	12	1	1	2	8	...
2	Gaya ...	12	1	1	2	5	3
3	Shahabad ...	12	...	2	2	7	1
4	Saran ...	7	...	...	2	1	4
5	Champaran ...	9	1	...	1	4	3
6	Muzaffarpur ...	7	...	...	1	4	2
7	Darbhanga ...	6	1	...	2	2	1
8	Monghyr ...	14	2	1	1	6	4
9	Bhagalpur ...	5	...	2	1	1	1
10	Saharsa ...	7	1	...	2	3	1
11	Purnea ...	7	...	1	1	4	1
12	Santal Parganas ...	9	2	...	5	2	...
13	Palamau ...	5	...	...	1	2	2
14	Hazaribagh ...	10	...	1	4	4	1
15	Ranchi ...	9	1	...	3	4	1
16	Dhanbad ...	6	2	1	1	2	...
17	Singhbhum ...	12	1	1	5	2	3

URBAN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 1971





MAP NO. 99

DENSITY OF RAILWAYS, 1971

This map depicts the density of railways per 10,000 Km^2 of area in the State in 1971.

The railways are plotted on the State map of Bihar and then it is divided into grids, each measuring an area of 10,000 Km^2. The railways falling in each grid is measured and the figures for the length of railways are plotted in the centre of each grid and then isopleths are drawn for the values of 50, 150, 250, 350 and 450. Km. The spaces between isopleths are shaded by different grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

The map reveals that the density of railways is highest (over 450 Km) in the eastern part of Patna district and the second in the south-eastern part of Hazaribagh together with southern part of Dhanbad. In the former it is high due to main line of Eastern Railway, Bakhtiarpur-Rajgir branch and Mokameh-Barauni link. In the later, apart from main line of South Eastern Railway, there are several branch lines serving the coalfield to facilitate the movement of coal.

The density of railways is over 350 Km per 10,000 Km^2 of area in central portion of plains region. The main line and loop line of Eastern Railways traverse the area in the south of Ganga while the North Eastern Railways are spread out in the north. The areas lying in the north-eastern portion of Singhbhum, eastern portion of Ranchi, south-eastern portion of Hazaribagh, central portion of Dhanbad and southern portion of Santal Parganas also have density in the same range.

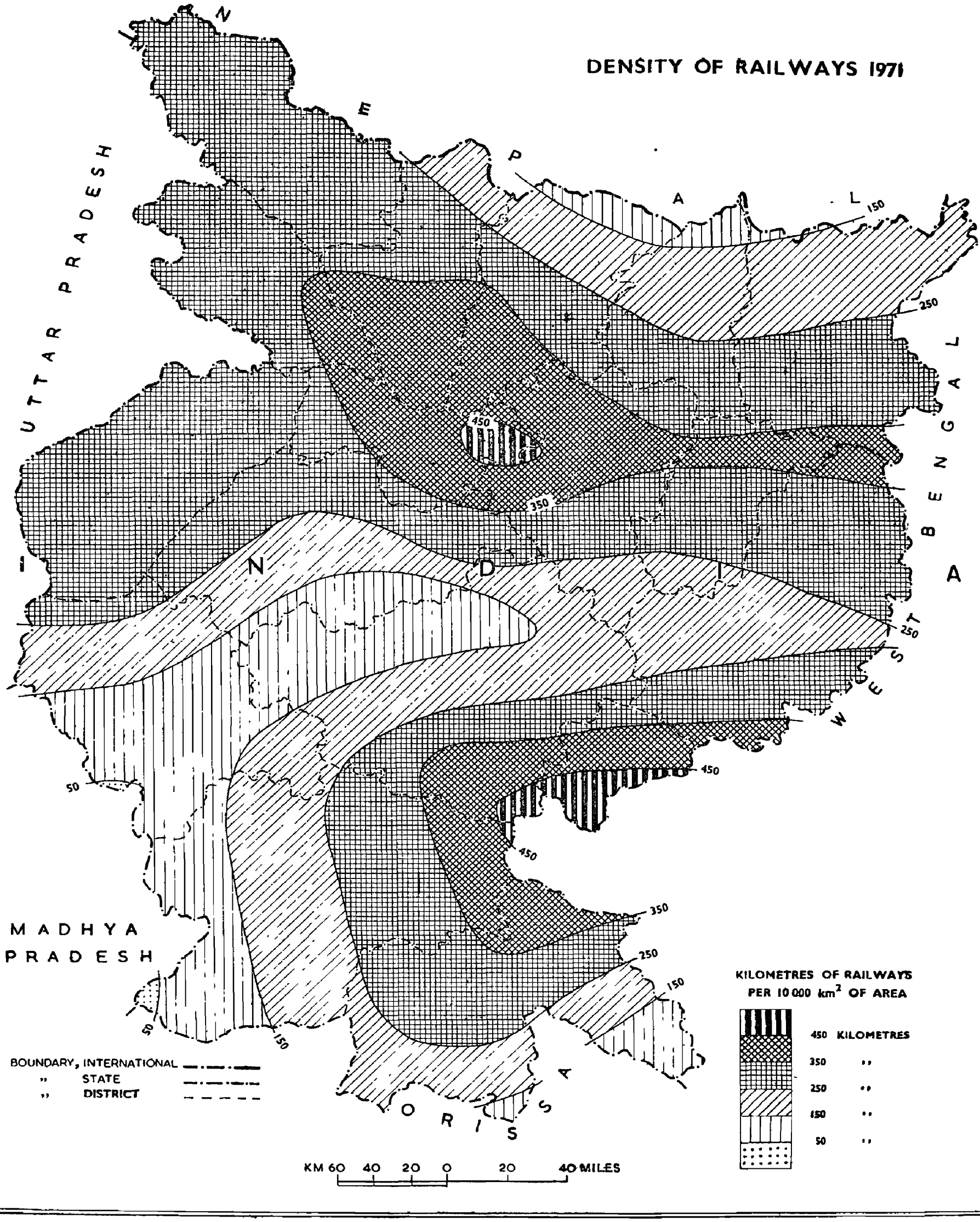
The region with density of railways over 250 Km per 10,000 Km^2 extends to the districts of Saran, Champaran, Central portions of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr and Bhagalpur, southern portions of Saharsa and Purnea, northern portions of Shahabad, Gaya and Santal Parganas.

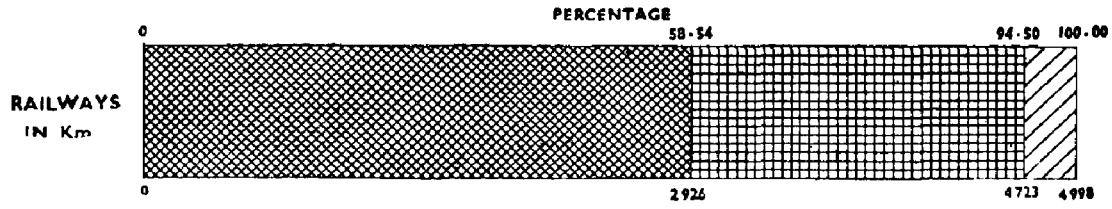
The density of railways is below 150 Km per 10,000 Km^2 all along the border of Nepal in the districts of Darbhanga, Saharsa and Purnea in North Bihar. The same density prevails in the whole of Palamau, western portions of Ranchi and Hazaribagh and southern portion of Singhbhum district in Chotanagpur Plateau region.

The proportion of different gauges of railways have been shown by a bar diagram below the map.

MAP.NO. 99

DENSITY OF RAILWAYS 1971





BROAD GAUGE

METRE GAUGE

NARROW GAUGE

MAP NO. 100

DENSITY OF SURFACED ROADS, 1971

This map depicts the density of surfaced roads per 10,000 Km^2 of area in the State of Bihar. The surfaced roads are drawn on the State map of Bihar and then it is divided into grids each covering an area of 10,000 Km^2. The length of the roads falling in each grid is measured and plotted in the centre of each grid. The isopleths are then drawn for the values of 800, 1000 and 1200. The intervening spaces between isopleths are shaded by different grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

The map reveals that the density of surfaced roads is highest (over 1,200 Km) in mid-western part of the plains region covering the areas of northern half of Shahabad, north-western part of Gaya, western portion of Patna, mid-western portion of Darbhanga, southern portion of Muzaffarpur and south-western portion of Saran.

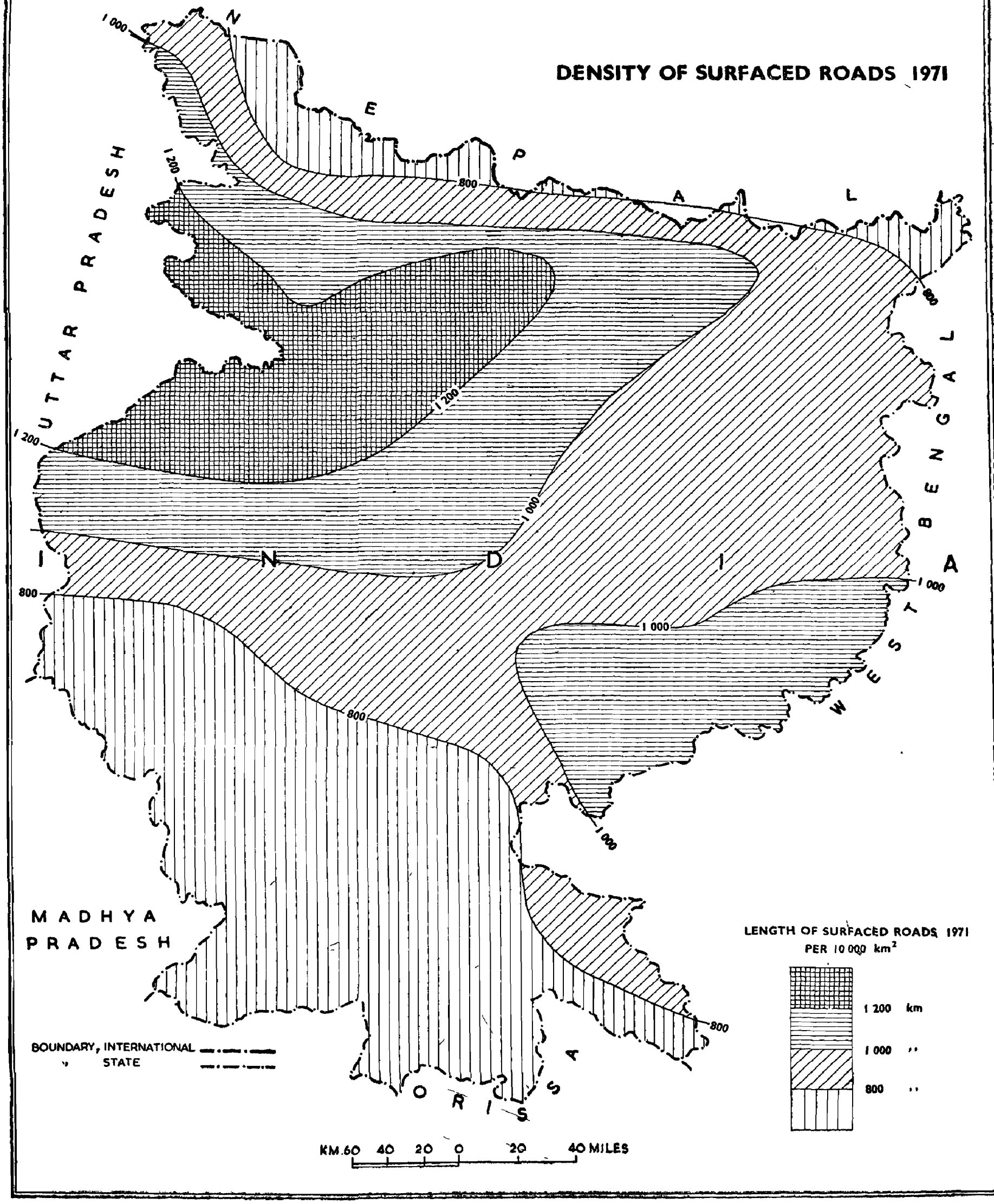
The density ranging between 1,000 and 1,200 Km is extended along the zone of over 1,200 Km in parts of the districts of Shahabad, Gaya, Patna, Monghyr, Saharsa, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Saran and Champaran. Another zone of same density lies in southern portion of Santal Parganas, south-eastern portion of Hazaribagh and practically in whole of Dhanbad.

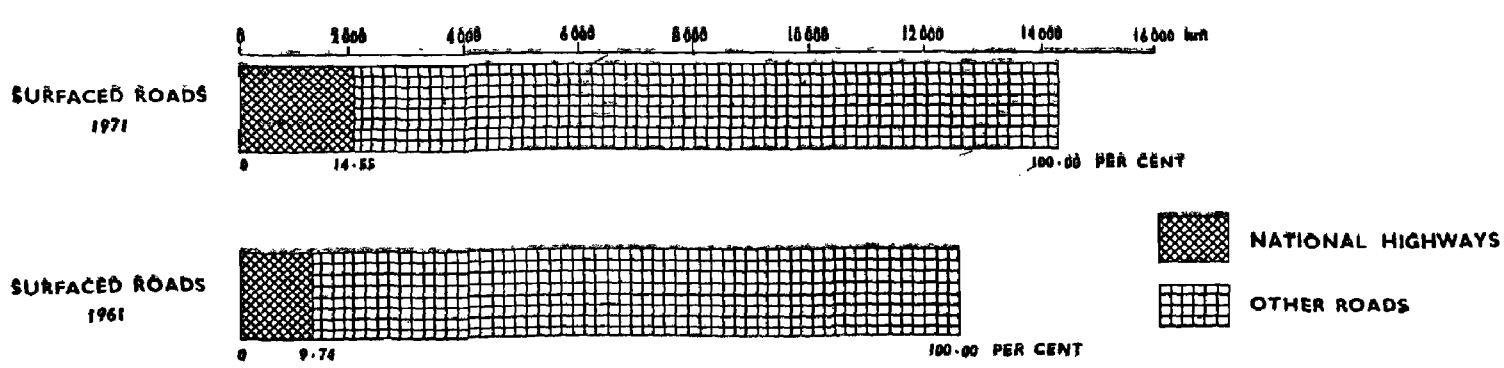
The density of surfaced roads, below 800 Km, is met with along the border of Nepal in North Bihar and in Palamau, Ranchi, southern Hazaribagh and south-western Singhbhum in Chotanagpur Plateau.

The proportions of surfaced roads in 1971 as also in 1961 have been shown by bar diagram below the map.

MAP NO. 100

DENSITY OF SURFACED ROADS 1971





MAP NO. 101

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, 1971

This map shows the number of registered motor vehicles per 10,000 persons in each district of the State in 1971. The numbers of registered vehicles per 10,000 of population have been worked out for each district and grouped into six ranges as per the legend.

There are only 14 registered vehicles per 10,000 of population in the State as a whole. The number of registered vehicles per 10,000 of population vary widely amongst districts. Out of 17 districts in the State only 4 have the ratios above the State average. The district of Dhanbad has the highest (99) ratio followed by Singhbhum (55), Ranchi (35) and Patna (29). In the remaining districts it varies between 12 and 4.

The bar diagrams drawn below the map show the proportion of area and number of registered vehicles falling under different ranges depicted in the map

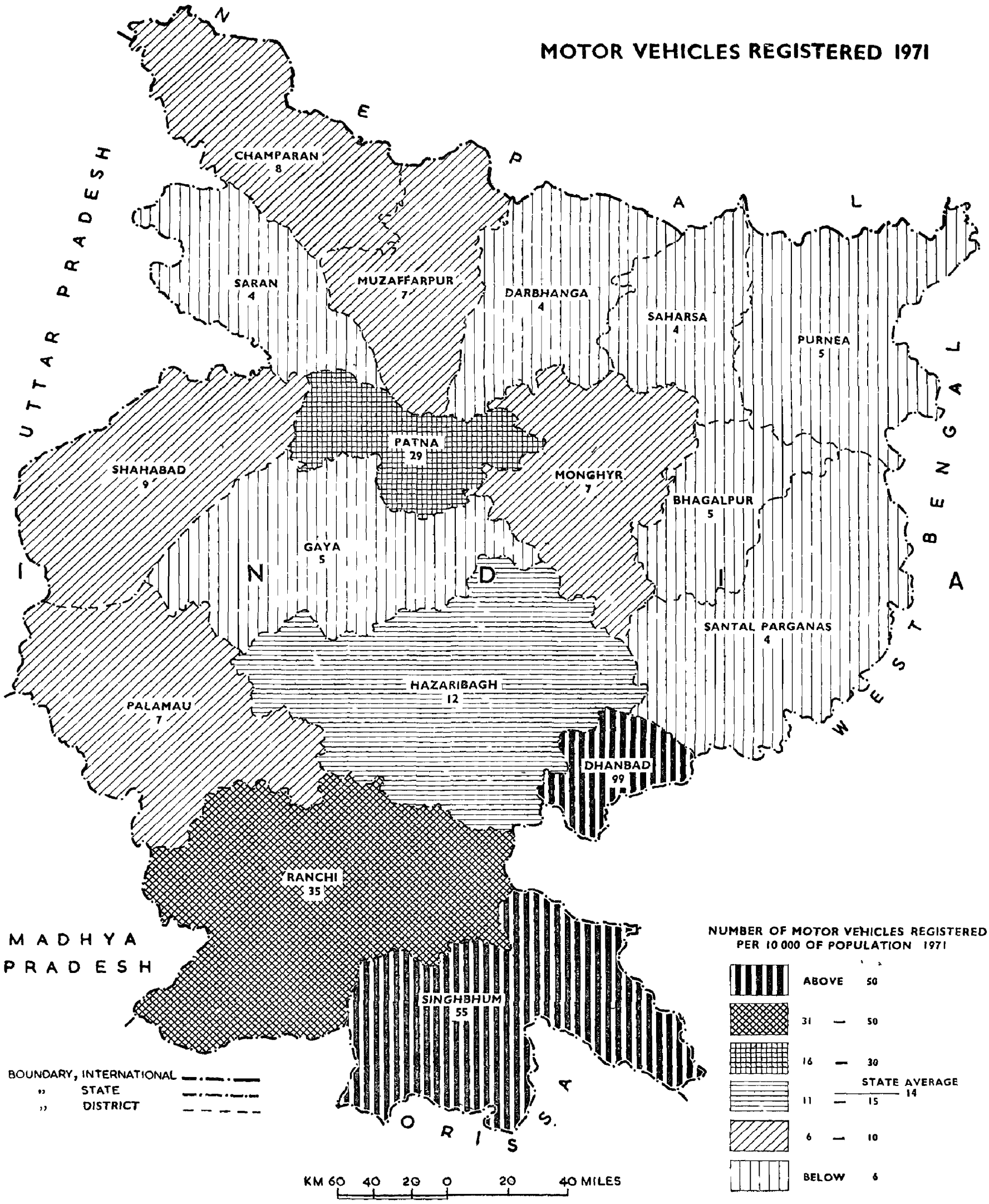
The table below gives the figures :

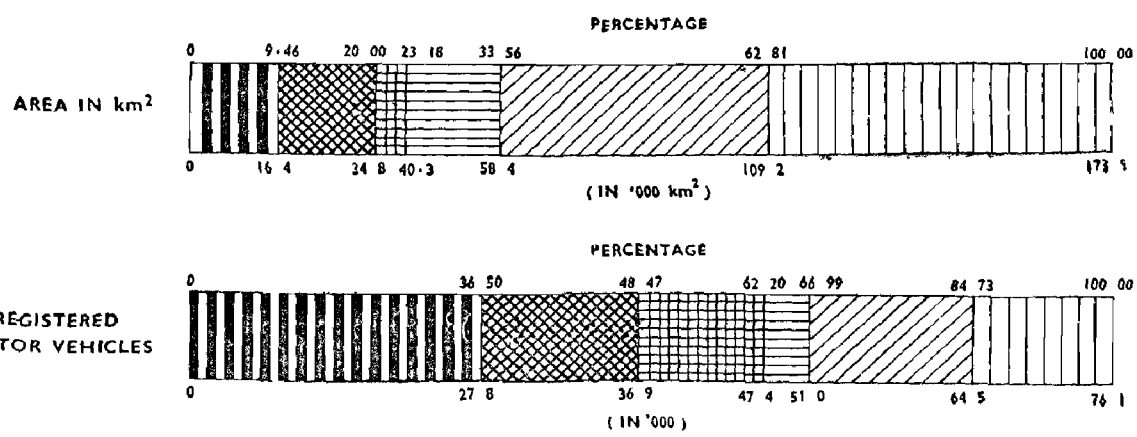
TABLE

NUMBER OF REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, 1971

Rank	State/District	Total no. of Registered motor vehicles	Number of Registered motor vehicles per 10,000 of population
1	2	3	4
	BIHAR STATE	**76,147**	**14**
1	Dhanbad	14,450	99
2	Singhbhum	13,347	55
3	Ranchi	9,108	35
4	Patna	10,460	29
5	Hazaribagh	3,643	12
6	Shahabad	3,450	9
7	Champaran	2,890	8
8	Muzaffarpur	3,499	7
	Palamau	1,024	7
	Monghyr	2,646	7
11	Bhagalpur	1,105	5
	Gaya	2,253	5
	Purnea	1,968	5
14	Saran	1,881	4
	Saharsa	984	4
	Santal Parganas	1,315	4
	Darbhanga	2,124	4

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED 1971





MAP NO. 102

WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE, 1971

This map shows the proportion of workers engaged in trade and commerce to the total workers in each C.D. Block of the State in 1971 into four categories as shown in the legend of the map.

Out of 17,488,879 workers in the State, 570,202 or 3.26 per cent are engaged in trade and commerce. Of the 587 C.D. Blocks in the State, the proportion of workers engaged in trade and commerce is above the State average in only 129 C.D. Blocks whereas below in 458 C.D. Blocks. The proportion of workers in trade and commerce is highest in 'Patna rural' C.D. Block (19.05 per cent) in Patna district. It is also significantly high in Bettiah C.D. Block (17.84 per cent) in Champaran district, 'Gaya town' C.D. Block (16.99 per cent) in Gaya district and Musahri C.D. Block (15.39 per cent) in Muzaffarpur district. All these C.D. Blocks contain class I or class II towns. The lowest proportion of workers in trade and commerce is met with in Kuchai C.D Block (0.14 per cent) which lies in tribal belt of Singhbhum district.

There are 22 C.D. Blocks in the highest range, above 10.00 per cent. They are almost uniformly distributed in all the three natural regions. Of the 24 C.D. Blocks in the range between 6.01 and 10.00 per cent, 9 each are in the Plains' region and 6 are in the Plateau. 242 C.D. Blocks have percentages between 2.01 and 6.00. Of them 96 are in South Bihar Plain, 94 in North Bihar Plain and 52 in Chotanagpur Plateau. 299 C.D. Blocks have the lowest proportion, below 2.01 per cent. Such C.D. Blocks are 241 in North Bihar Plain, 153 in South Bihar Plain and 93 in Chotanagpur Plateau.

The bar diagrams drawn below the map show the proportions of C.D Blocks and workers engaged in trade and commerce falling under different ranges depicted in the map.

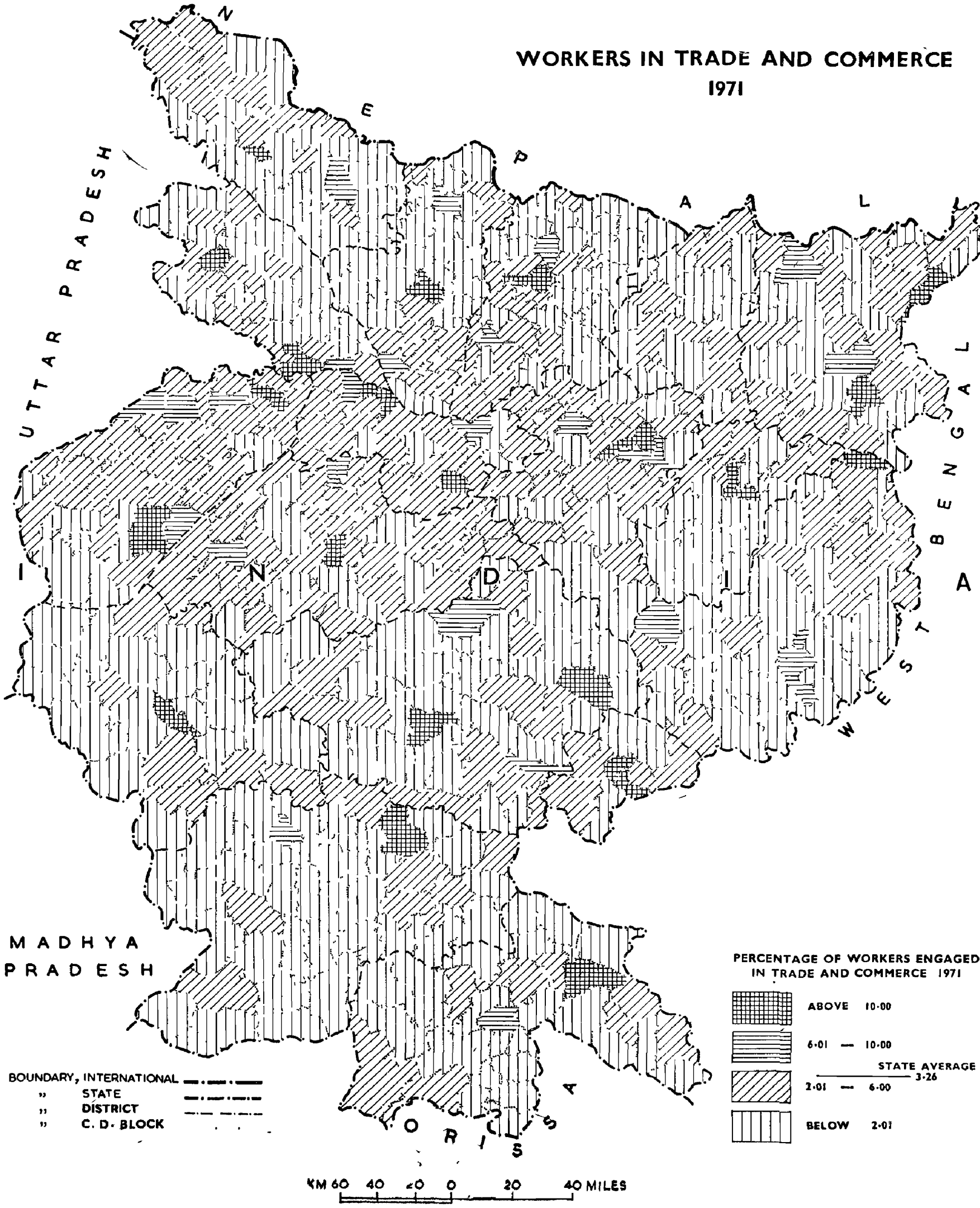
The distribution of C.D. Blocks in different ranges is shown in the table below :

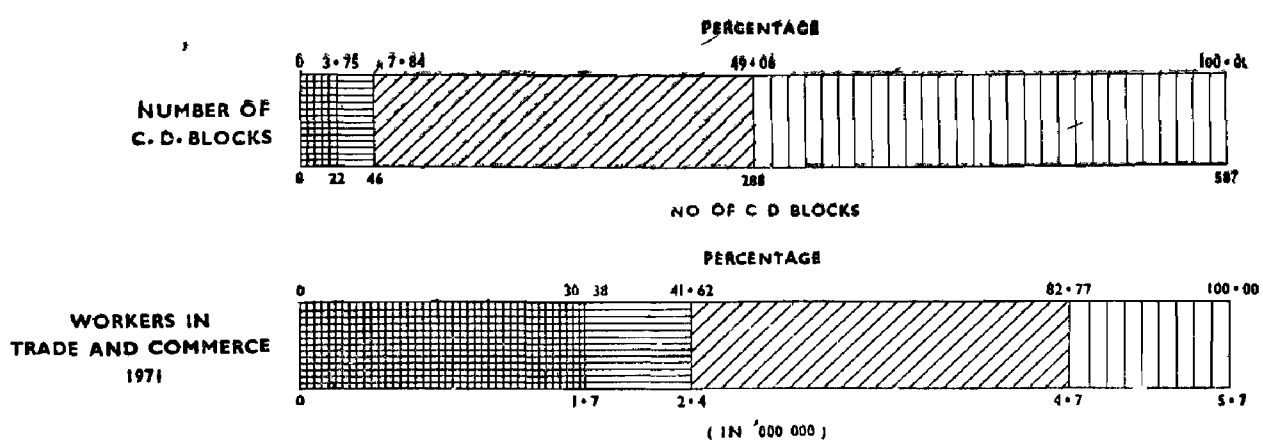
TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF C.D. BLOCKS IN DIFFERENT RANGES

Sl. no.	State/District	Total no. of C.D. Blocks	Percentage of workers in trade and commerce in the range			
			Above 10.00	6.01—10.00	2.01—6.00	Below 2.01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	BIHAR STATE	**587**	**22**	**24**	**242**	**299**
1	Patna	28	2	2	20	4
2	Gaya	46	1	2	33	10
3	Shahabad	41	2	4	28	7
4	Saran	40	2	1	15	22
5	Champaran	36	1	1	10	24
6	Muzaffarpur	40	1	2	13	24
7	Darbhanga	44	1	2	15	26
8	Monghyr	37	1	2	22	12
9	Bhagalpur	21	1	...	6	14
10	Saharsa	23	...	...	10	13
11	Purnea	38	2	2	18	16
12	Santal Parganas	41	1	2	13	25
13	Palamau	25	1	...	7	17
14	Hazaribagh	42	2	2	11	27
15	Ranchi	43	1	1	7	34
16	Dhanbad	10	2	...	5	3
17	Singhbhum	32	1	1	9	21

WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
1971





MAP NO. 103

WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1971

This map shows the proportion of workers engaged in other services to the total workers in each C.D. Block of the State in 1971 into four categories as shown in the legend. Out of 17,488,879 workers in the State 855,701 or 4.89 per cent are engaged in other services. Of the 587 C.D. Blocks in the State, the proportion of workers engaged in other services is above the State average in 115 and below in 470 C.D. Blocks. There are wide variations in percentages of workers engaged in other services among the C.D. Blocks. While 33.21 per cent is the highest in 'Patna rural' C.D. Block of Patna district, the lowest is only 1.39 per cent in Tonto C.D. Block of Singhbhum district. The proportion is high in 'Patna rural'C.D. Block as it contains the State capital while Tonto is an entirely rural C.D. Block lying in tribal area of Chotanagpur Plateau.

There are 30 C.D. Blocks of the State with proportions of workers in other services above 9.00 per cent. 14 C.D. Blocks of this range belong to Chotanagpur Plateau, 10 to South Bihar Plain and 6 to North Bihar Plain. 42 C.D. Blocks are in the range 6.01 – 9.00 per cent. 18 C.D. Blocks of this range are in South Bihar Plain, 14 in North Bihar Plain and 10 in Chotanagpur Plateau. 300 C.D. Blocks have percentages of workers in other services between 3.01 and 6.00. Such Blocks are almost evenly distributed among all the three natural regions of the State. 215 C.D.Blocks have the lowest proportion below 3.01 per cent. 109 of them are in North Bihar Plain, 80 in Chotanagpur Plateau and only 26 in South Bihar Plain.

The bar diagrams drawn below the map show the proportion of C.D. Blocks and workers in other services falling under different ranges depicted in the map.

The table below shows the distribution of C.D. Blocks in different ranges :

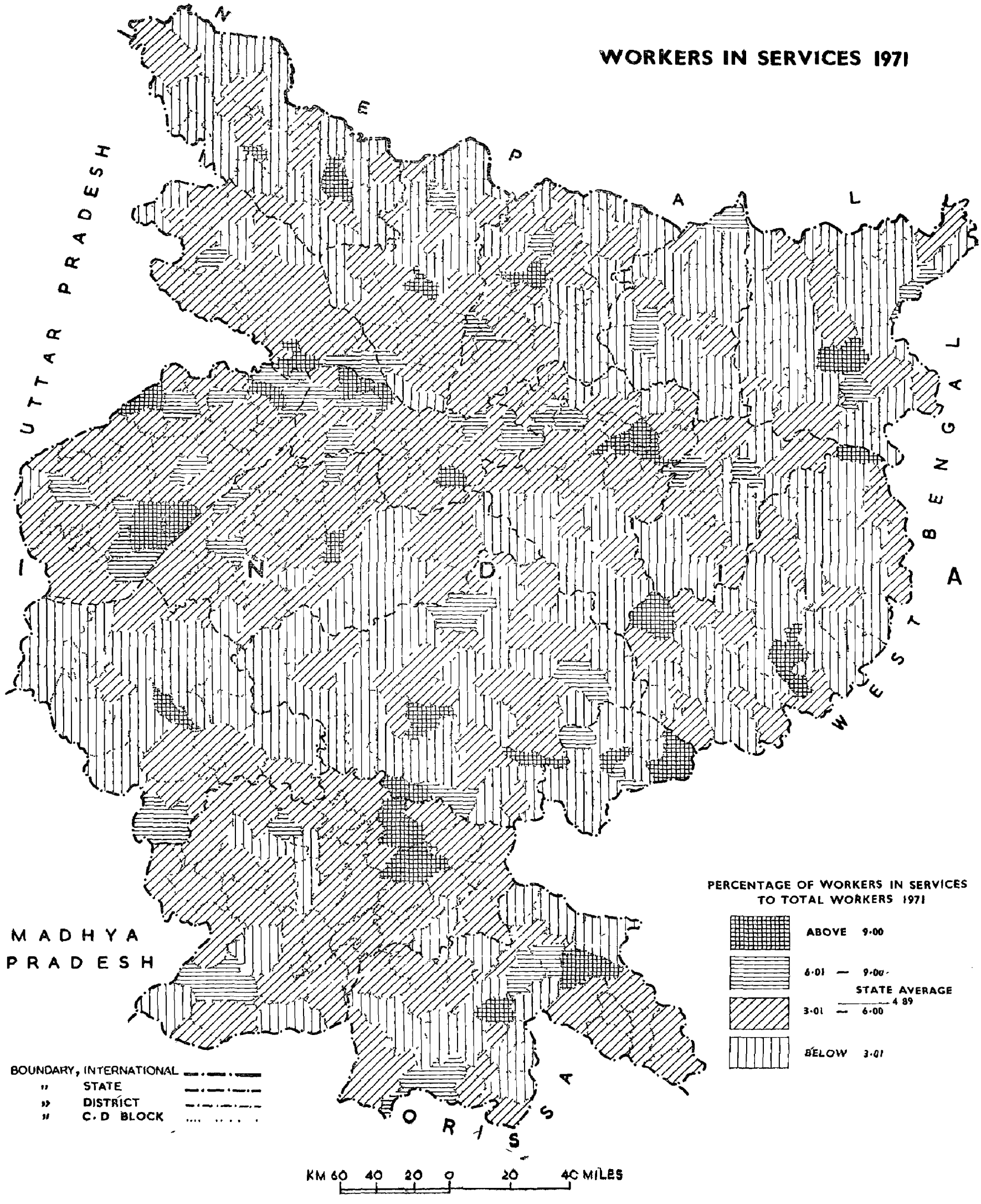
TABLE

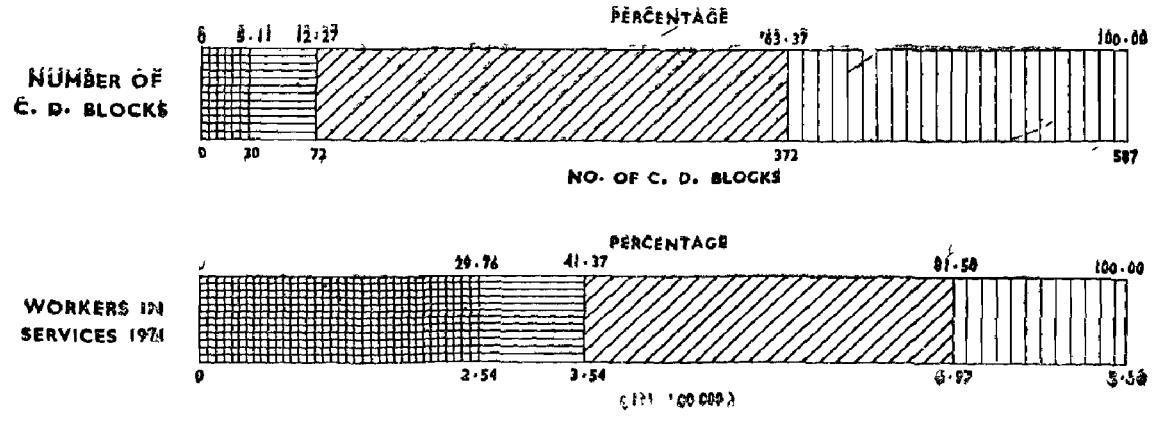
DISTRIBUTION OF C.D. BLOCKS IN DIFFERENT RANGES

Sl. no.	State/District	Percentage of workers in services			
		Above 9.00	6.01— 9.00	3.01— 6.00	Below 3.01
1	2	3	4	5	6
	BIHAR STATE	**30**	**42**	**300**	**215**
1	Patna	3	5	20	...
2	Gaya	1	3	32	10
3	Shahabad	4	8	28	1
4	Saran	1	3	31	5
5	Champaran	2	...	10	24
6	Muzaffarpur	1	2	21	16
7	Darbhanga	1	3	24	16
8	Monghyr	2	2	23	10
9	Bhagalpur	...	2	10	9
10	Saharsa	...	2	4	17
11	Purnea	1	2	8	27
12	Santal Parganas	3	...	13	25
13	Palamau	1	1	8	15
14	Hazaribagh	4	2	14	22
15	Ranchi	2	2	32	7
16	Dhanbad	2	2	6	...
17	Singhbhum	2	3	16	11

MAP NO. 103

WORKERS IN SERVICES 1971





MAP NO. 104

WORKERS IN VARIOUS SERVICES, 1971

The four maps have been prepared to show the proportions of workers in various services in the districts of the State in 1971.

Percentages have been calculated for (i) Worker in public services, (ii) Educational and scientific services, (iii) Medical and health services and (iv) Personal and other miscellaneous services to total workers in services separately for each district. The percentage figures of various services have been grouped into five categories separately as shown in the legends of the maps. The districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching for the values ranging from high to low in all the four maps.

Out of 855,701 workers in services in the State, as many as 237,857 or 27.80 per cent are engaged in public services. Of the 17 districts, 9 have percentages above and 8 below the State average. Patna and Palamau districts have the highest percentage (above 34.00) while Dhanbad has the lowest (16 29 per cent).

The workers in educational and scientific services are 217,408 in number. They constitute 25.41 per cent of the total workers in services. The proportion of workers in educational and scientific services is above State average in 12 districts and below in only 5. It is noteworthy that all the districts of North Bihar Plain have percentages above the State average. Among all the districts of the State, Palamau has the highest (31.49) percentage while Patna has the lowest (19.22).

There are 67,636 workers in medical and health services in the State. They account for 7.90 per cent of the total workers in services. Of the 17 districts, 6 have percentages above, 10 below and 1 equal to the State average. The highest percentage is 10.65 in Ranchi district while lowest is 6.20 per cent in Shahabad . As many as 244,656 or 28.59 per cent of workers in services are engaged in personal and other miscellaneous services. Their proportions are above the State average in 8 districts and below in 9. Singhbhum district with 39.23 per cent is placed at the top position while Hazaribagh with 20.43 per cent, is at the bottom.

The sexwise proportions of workers in various services have been depicted below the map by bar diagrams.

The percentage distribution of workers in various services is presented in the table below :

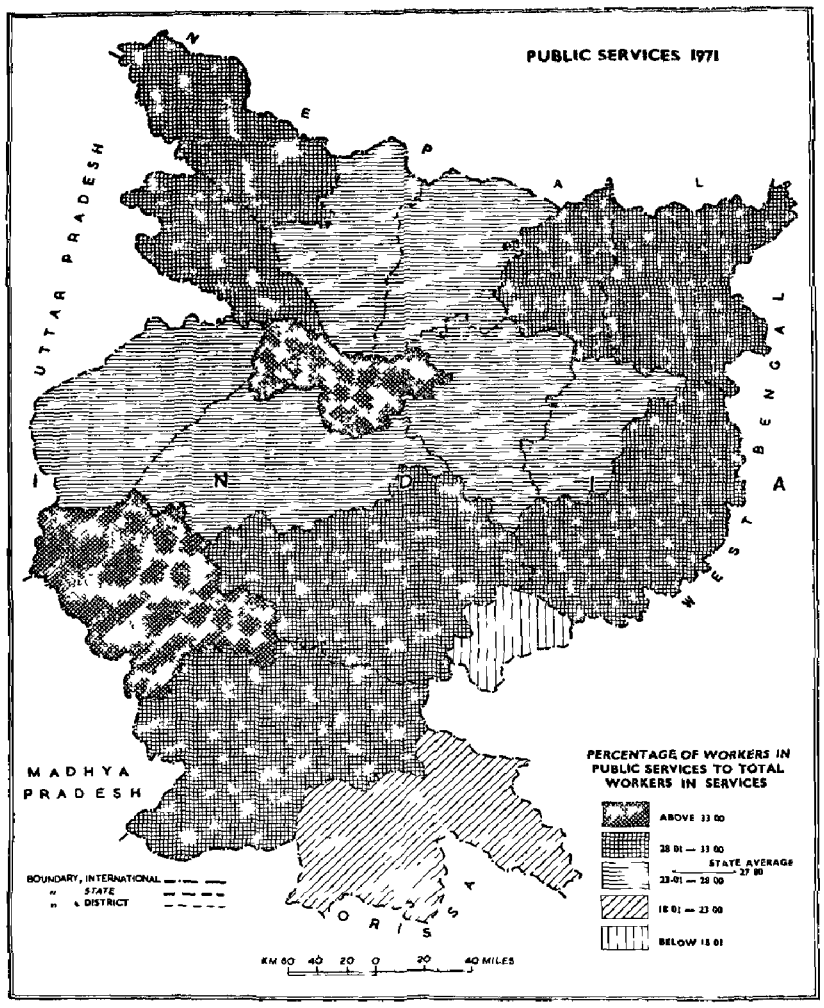
TABLE

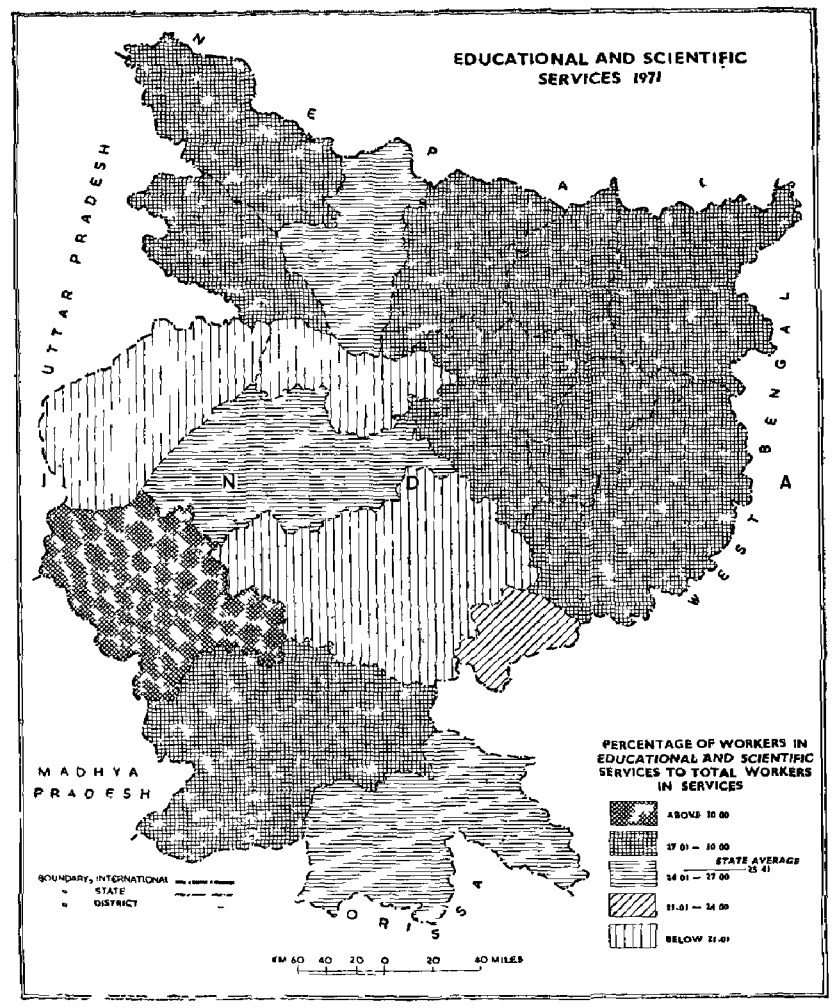
WORKERS IN VARIOUS SERVICES

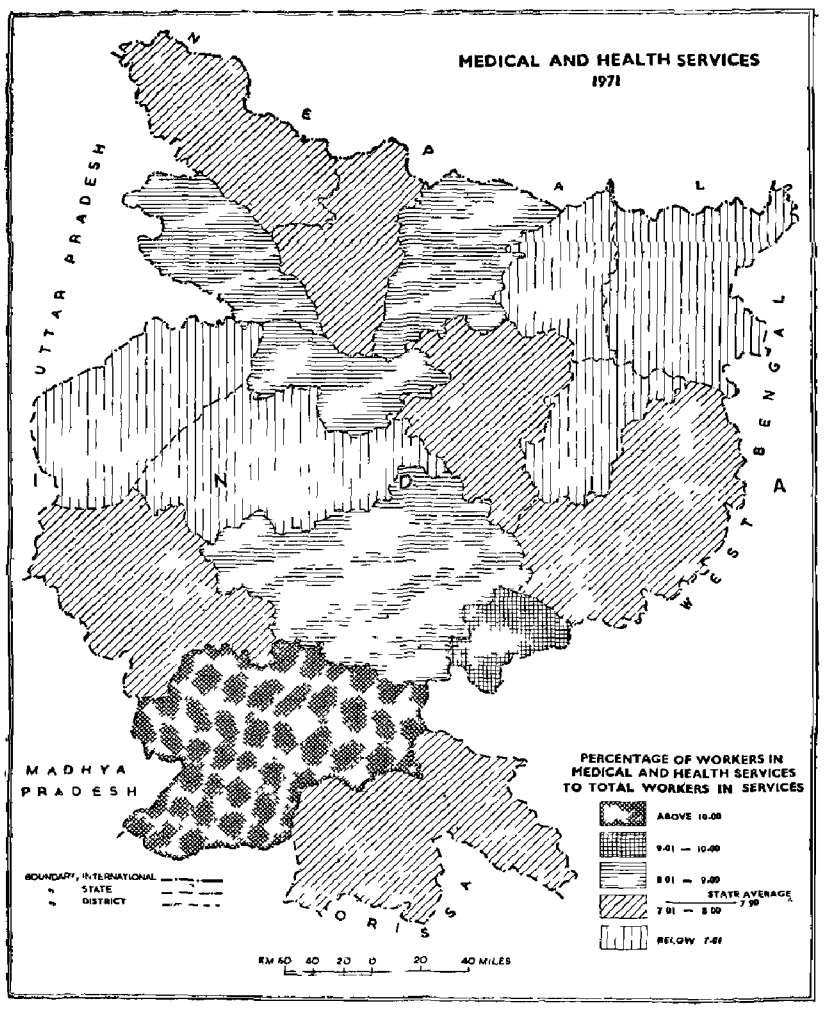
Sl. no.	State/District	Percentage distribution of workers in various services to total workers in services			
		Public service	Educational and scientific services	Medical and health services	Miscellaneous services
1	2	3	4	5	6
	BIHAR STATE	**27.80**	**25.41**	**7.90**	**28.59**
1	Patna	34.10	19.22	8.80	26.10
2	Gaya	27.58	24.31	6.85	28.16
3	Shahabad	26.53	20.63	6.20	36.43
4	Saran	28.03	28.78	8.89	28.55
5	Champaran	28.01	28.68	7.35	28.69
6	Muzaffarpur	25.94	26.52	7.37	30.88
7	Darbhanga	25.29	28.34	8.68	29.35
8	Monghyr	24.13	27.39	7.90	30.45
9	Bhagalpur	26.09	29.52	6.91	28.17
10	Saharsa	32.55	29.59	6.82	25.59
11	Purnea	29.40	28.57	6.63	29.17
12	Santal Parganas	30.85	28.68	7.25	22.46
13	Palamau	34.03	31.49	7.71	21.01
14	Hazaribagh	30.58	19.65	8.02	20.43
15	Ranchi	31.83	27.13	10.65	22.46
16	Dhanbad	16.29	21.22	9.14	31.69
17	Singhbhum	19.47	26.92	7.74	39.23

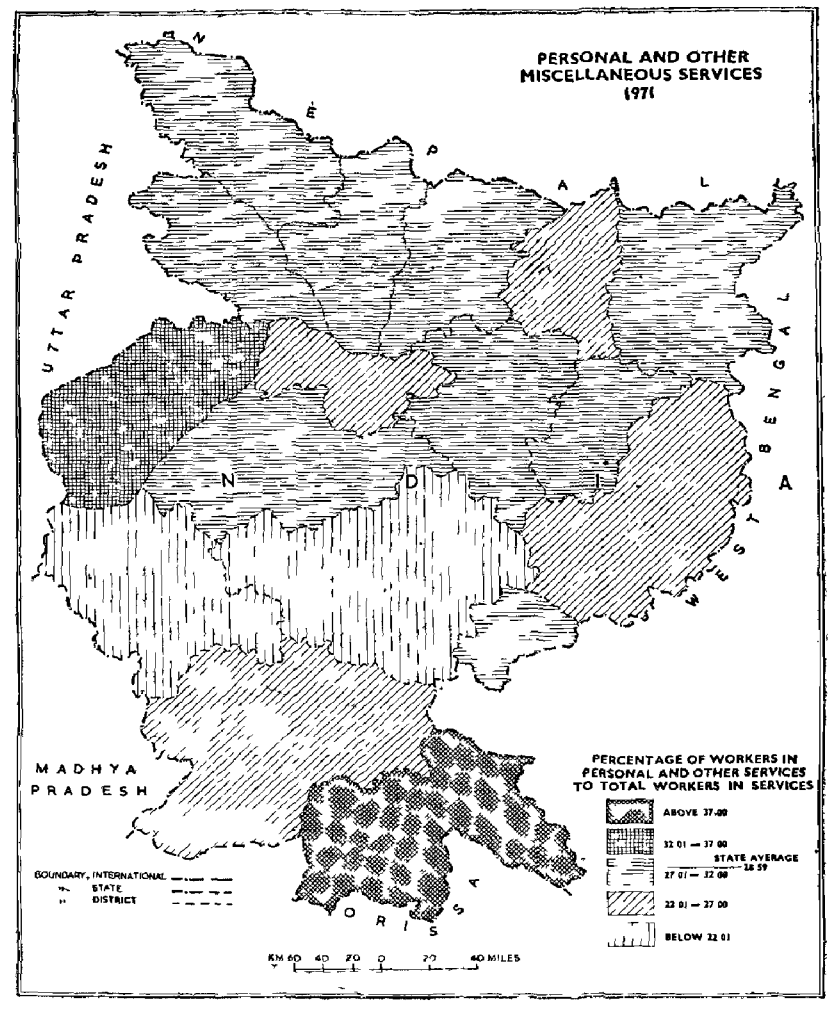
MAP NO. 104

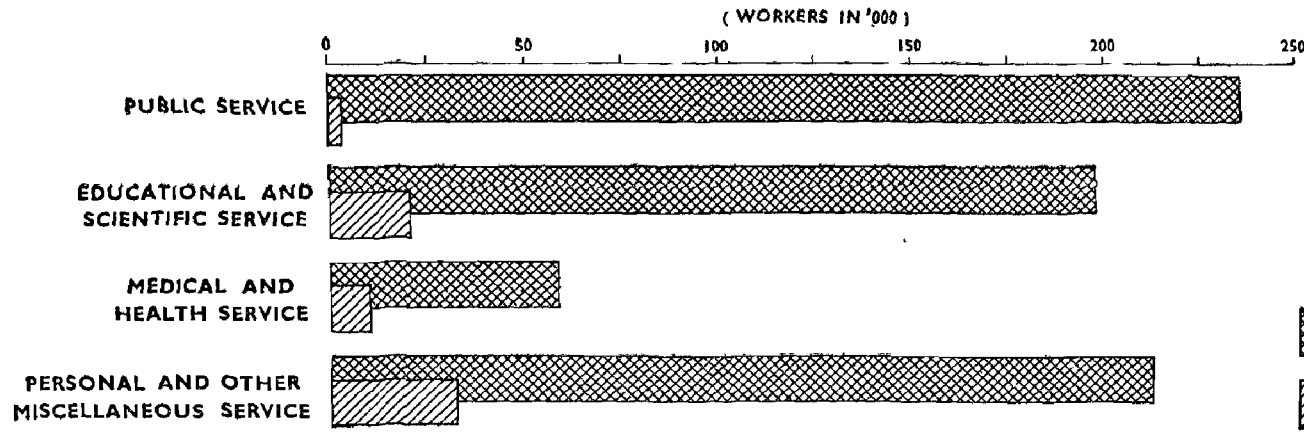
WORKERS IN VARIOUS SERVICES 1971











SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

MAP NO. 105

SCHEDULED CASTES, 1971

This map shows the proportion of Scheduled Castes population to the total population in each C.D. Block of the State in 1971. The percentages of scheduled castes to the total population have been calculated for each C.D. Block of the State and grouped into six categories as shown in the legend of the map.

The scheduled castes comprise 14.11 per cent of the total population of the State as against 14.60 per cent for the country as a whole. Though the scheduled castes are found in all the C.D. Blocks of the State their proportions are higher (above 25.00 per cent) in a contiguous belt of Gaya and Palamau. districts. However their proportions are lowest (below 5.01 per cent) in southern and eastern parts of Chotanagpur Plateau The percentages of scheduled castes in the C.D. Blocks of the State vary from 43.19 per cent in Dumaria in Gaya district to 0.79 per cent in Goilkera in Singhbhum district.

Out of 587 C.D. Blocks in the State, 41 have proportion of scheduled castes over 25 per cent. Of these 41 C.D. Blocks as many as 22 are in Gaya and 16 in Palamau.

A group of 56 C.D. Blocks are in the range 20.01—25.00 per cent. Of them 35 are in South Bihar Plain, 14 in North Bihar Plain and only 7 in Chotanagpur Plateau.

As many as 138 C.D. Blocks are in the range 15.01—20.00 per cent. 72 of them belong to North Bihar Plain, 53 to South Bihar Plain and 13 to Chotanagpur Plateau.

The range 10.01—15.00 per cent accounts for 190 C.D. Blocks. Of them 117 are in North Bihar Plain, 41 are in Chotanagpur Plateau and 32 in South Bihar Plain.

The number of C.D. Blocks having percentages of scheduled castes between 5.01—10.00 are 40 in Chotanagpur Plateau, 32 in North Bihar Plain and only 9 in South Bihar Plain.

Out of 81 C.D. Blocks in the lowest range, below 5.01 per cent as many as 76 are in Chotanagpur Plateau alone and only 5 in North Bihar Plain. None of the C.D. Blocks of South Bihar Plain is in this range.

Thus the map reveals that the C.D. Blocks with high percentages (above 15.00) of scheduled castes are numerous (112) in South Bihar Plain while the number of C.D. Blocks with low percentages (below 10.00) are high in Chotanagpur Plateau.

The bar diagrams drawn below the map show the number of C.D. Blocks and proportion of scheduled castes population falling under different ranges depicted in the map.

The table below gives the districtwise distribution of C.D. Blocks falling in different ranges :

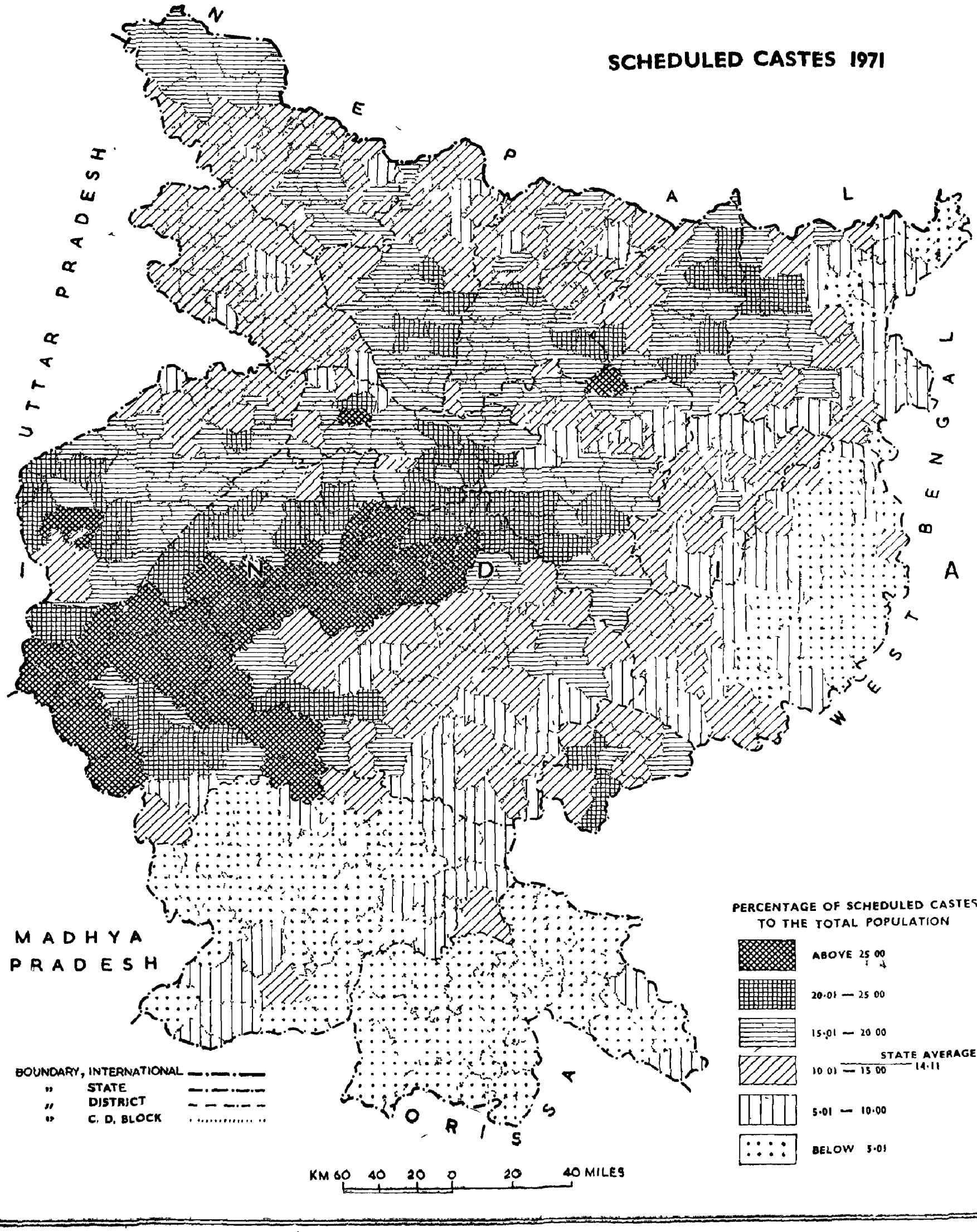
TABLE

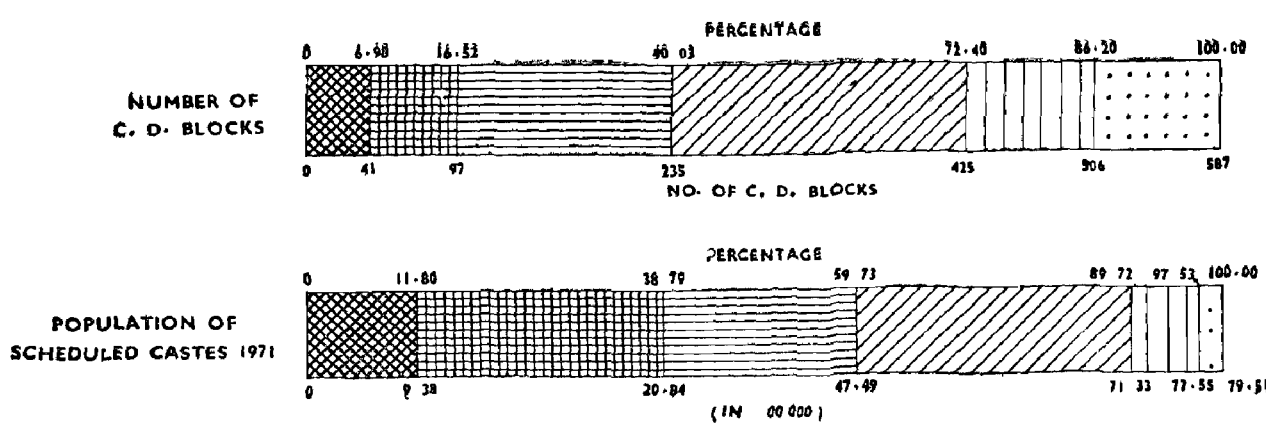
DISTRIBUTION OF C.D. BLOCKS IN DIFFERENT RANGES

Sl. no.	State/District	Total no. of C.D. Blocks	Percentage of Scheduled Castes in the range					
			Above 25.00	20.01—25.00	15.01—20.00	10.01—15.00	5.01—10.00	Below 5.01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	BIHAR STATE ...	**587**	**41**	**56**	**138**	**190**	**81**	**81**
1	Patna ...	28	1	8	14	3	2	...
2	Gaya ...	46	22	13	10	1	...	...
3	Shahabad ...	41	1	8	19	12	1	...
4	Saran ...	40	...	...	...	35	5	...
5	Champaran ...	36	...	...	13	21	2	...
6	Muzaffarpur ...	40	...	4	17	16	3	...
7	Darbhanga ...	44	...	3	17	22	2	...
8	Monghyr ...	37	1	6	16	9	5	...
9	Bhagalpur ...	21	...	...	1	13	7	...
10	Saharsa ...	23	...	5	11	7	...	...
11	Purnea ...	38	...	2	7	10	14	5
12	Santal Parganas ...	41	...	...	...	10	13	18
13	Palamau ...	25	16	4	3	1	1	...
14	Hazaribagh ...	42	...	1	8	21	12	...
15	Ranchi ...	43	...	...	...	3	12	28
16	Dhanbad ...	10	...	2	2	6	...	...
17	Singhbhum ...	32	...	...	...	...	2	30

MAP NO. 105

SCHEDULED CASTES 1971





MAP NO. 106

SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1971

This map shows the proportion of Scheduled Tribes to the total population in each C.D. Block of the State in 1971.

The percentages of scheduled tribes to the total population have been worked out for each C.D. Block and grouped into six categories as per the legend of the map. The C.D. Blocks having no tribal population or negligible proportion have not been shaded at all.

The scheduled tribes comprise 8.75 per cent of the State's population. They are mainly concentrated in the six districts of Chotanagpur Plateau which contain over 90.00 per cent of their population. About two-fifths (58.08 per cent) of Ranchi's population and about half (46.12 per cent) of Singhbhum's is tribal. Santal Parganas contains 36.22 per cent of tribal population while Palamau contains 19.09 per cent. Their proportion is however lower in Hazaribagh (10.99 per cent) and Dhanbad (10.61 per cent).

Out of 587 C.D. Blocks in the State, as many as 50 have tribal population above 65.00 per cent, 26 have between 50.01 and 65.00 per cent, 25 each in the ranges 35.01—50.00 and 20.01—35.00 per cent. 71 C.D. Blocks have tribal population between 5.01 and 20.00 per cent while 228 C.D. Blocks have less than 5.01 per cent.

Barring two, all the C.D. Blocks having more than 20.00 per cent of tribal population belong to the six districts of Chotanagpur Plateau. Of the 71 C.D. Blocks in the range 5.01—20.00 per cent, 45 are in the Plateau region, and 26 are in the Plains. 162 C.D. Blocks in the State contain none or negligible number of scheduled tribes.

The bar diagrams drawn below the map show the proportion of C.D. Blocks and scheduled tribes population falling under different ranges depicted in the map.

The number of C.D. Blocks in different ranges has been shown in the table.

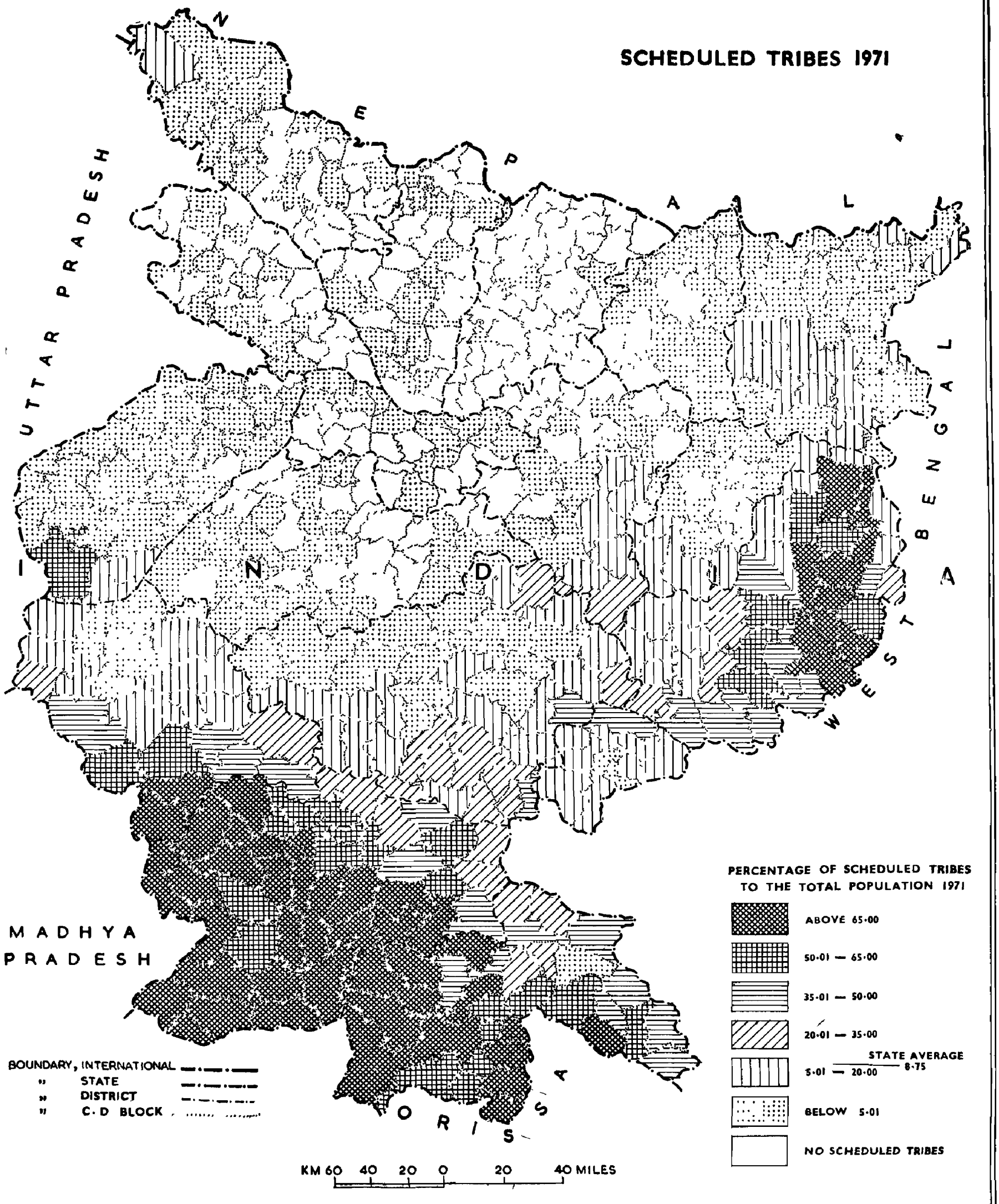
TABLE

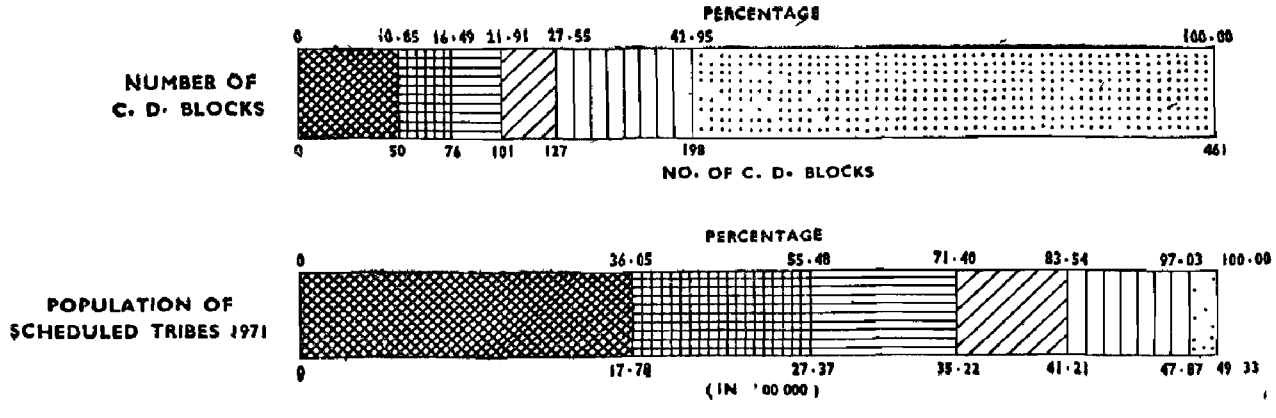
DISTRIBUTION OF C.D. BLOCKS IN DIFFERENT RANGES

Sl. no.	State/District	Total no. of C.D. Blocks	Percentage of Seheduled Tribes in the range					
			Above 65.00	50.01— 65.00	35.01— 50.00	20.01— 35.00	5.01— 20.00	Below 5.01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	BIHAR STATE	**461**	**50**	**26**	**25**	**25**	**72**	**263**
1	Patna	20	...	...	...	...	...	20
2	Gaya	35	...	...	...	...	...	35
3	Shahabad	40	...	1	...	...	2	37
4	Saran	19	...	...	...	...	...	19
5	Champaran	21	...	...	...	...	1	20
6	Muzaffarpur	18	...	...	...	...	...	18
7	Darbhanga	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
8	Monghyr	26	...	...	...	1	5	20
9	Bhagalpur	21	...	...	...	...	5	16
10	Saharsa	19	...	...	...	...	...	19
11	Purnea	38	...	...	...	...	13	25
12	Santal Parganas	41	10	6	7	5	13	...
13	Palamau	25	2	2	4	2	10	5
14	Hazaribagh	42	...	...	2	9	15	16
15	Ranchi	43	26	10	3	4	...	...
16	Dhanbad	10	...	...	1	...	7	2
17	Singhbhum	32	12	7	8	4	1	...

MAP NO. 106

SCHEDULED TRIBES 1971





MAP NO. 107

TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES, 1971

This map shows the distribution of first ten numerically major scheduled castes of the State according to 1971 Census.

The first ten numerically strong scheduled castes of the State are shown in the map by different types of symbols in the C.D. Blocks. Each symbol represents 5,000 persons.

The order of the ten scheduled castes in the State according to their numerical strength is as follows :

(1) Chamar or Mochi (2) Dusadh, (3) Musahar, (4) Bhuiya, (5) Dhobi, (6) Pasi, (7) Rajwar, (8) Dom or Dhangad, (9) Hari or Mehtar and (10) Bhogta.

The Chamars and the Dusadhs have population over 2 millions while the Musahars are over 1 million in the State. They together constitute 71.14 per cent of the total scheduled castes population of the State. These three castes are concentrated in North Bihar and South Bihar Plains. The Chamars are numerous in western region, the Dusadhs in central and the Musahars in the eastern region. The Bhuiyas are mainly concentrated in the districts of Gaya, Palamau, Shahabad and Patna. The Dhobis are almost uniformly distributed throughout the State. More than half of the Pasis in Bihar are concentrated in the districts of Patna and Gaya. The Rajwars are numerous in Gaya and Dhanbad districts. More than one fourth of the Doms or Dhangads are concentrated in Santal Parganas. More than one third of the Haris or Mehtars are confined to Purnea district. The Bhogtas are largely concentrated in Palamau, Hazaribagh and Ranchi districts.

The proportions of the ten scheduled castes shown in the map have also been depicted by bar diagrams below the map and the table below gives the data :

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF FIRST TEN SCHEDULED CASTES OF BIHAR ACCORDING TO THEIR NUMERICAL STRENGTH

Rank	Scheduled Castes			Population
1	2			3
1	Chamar or Mochi	...	...	2,382,440
2	Dusadh	...	...	2,105,413
3	Musahar	...	...	1,168,447
4	Bhuiya	...	...	438,196
5	Dhobi	...	...	433,317
6	Pasi	...	...	333,765
7	Rajwar	...	...	193,686
8	Dom or Dhangad	...	...	165,228
9	Hari or Mehtar	...	...	114,956
10	Bhogta	...	...	104,790

TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES 1971

UTTAR PRADESH

NEPAL

BENGAL

WEST

INDIA

MADHYA PRADESH

ORISSA

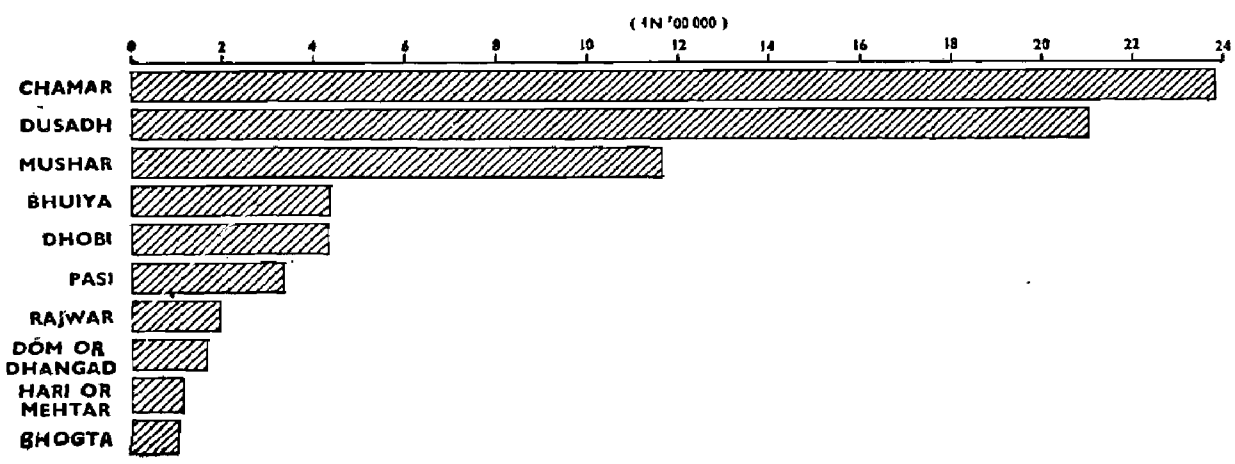
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" C.D. BLOCK

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES

NUMERICALLY TEN MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES

- CHAMAR
- DUSADH
- MUSHAR
- BHUIYA
- DHOBI
- PASI
- RAJWAR
- DOM OR DHANGAD
- HARI OR MEHTER
- BHOGTA

EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 5 000 PERSONS



MAP NO. 108

TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1971

This map shows the distribution of first ten numerically major scheduled tribes of the State according to 1971 Census.

The first ten numerically strong scheduled tribes of the State are shown in the map by different types of symbols in the C.D. Blocks. Each symbol represents 4,000 persons.

The order of the ten scheduled tribes in the State according to their numerical strength is as follows :

(1) Santal, (2) Oraon, (3) Munda, (4) Ho, (5) Kharwar, (6) Kharia, (7) Bhumij, (8) Lohara or Lohra, (9) Mahli, (10) Sauria Paharia.

The tribal population of the State is confined largely to the six districts of the Chotanagpur Plateau and the adjoining areas of Monghyr and Bhagalpur districts. Among the districts of North Bihar Plain only Purnea has sizeable population of scheduled tribes.

The Santals, the Oraons, the Mundas and the Hos are numerous among the tribes in the State. They together constitute about four-fifth of the total tribal population of the State.

More than half of the Santals are confined to Santal Parganas district and more than one fourth in Hazaribagh and Singhbhum. Their number is also significant in the districts of Dhanbad, Purnea, Bhagalpur and Monghyr.

More than three fourth of the Oraons are confined to Ranchi district. Their population is also significant in the districts of Palamau, Singhbhum and Hazaribagh. They are also found in Purnea and Champaran districts in North Bihar.

Over two third of the Mundas are confined to Ranchi district. Their population in Singhbhum is also significant.

The Hos are virtually confined to Singhbhum district. The Kharwars are concentrated in Palamau. Shahabad, Bhagalpur and Purnea have also sizeable population of Kharwars. The Kharias are mainly concentrated in Ranchi, the Bhumij in Singhbhum, the Lohara or Lohra in Ranchi, the Mahli in Santal Parganas and Ranchi, and the Sauria Paharia in Santal Parganas.

The proportions of the first ten scheduled tribes of the State have also been depicted by bar diagrams below the map and the table presented below gives the figures.

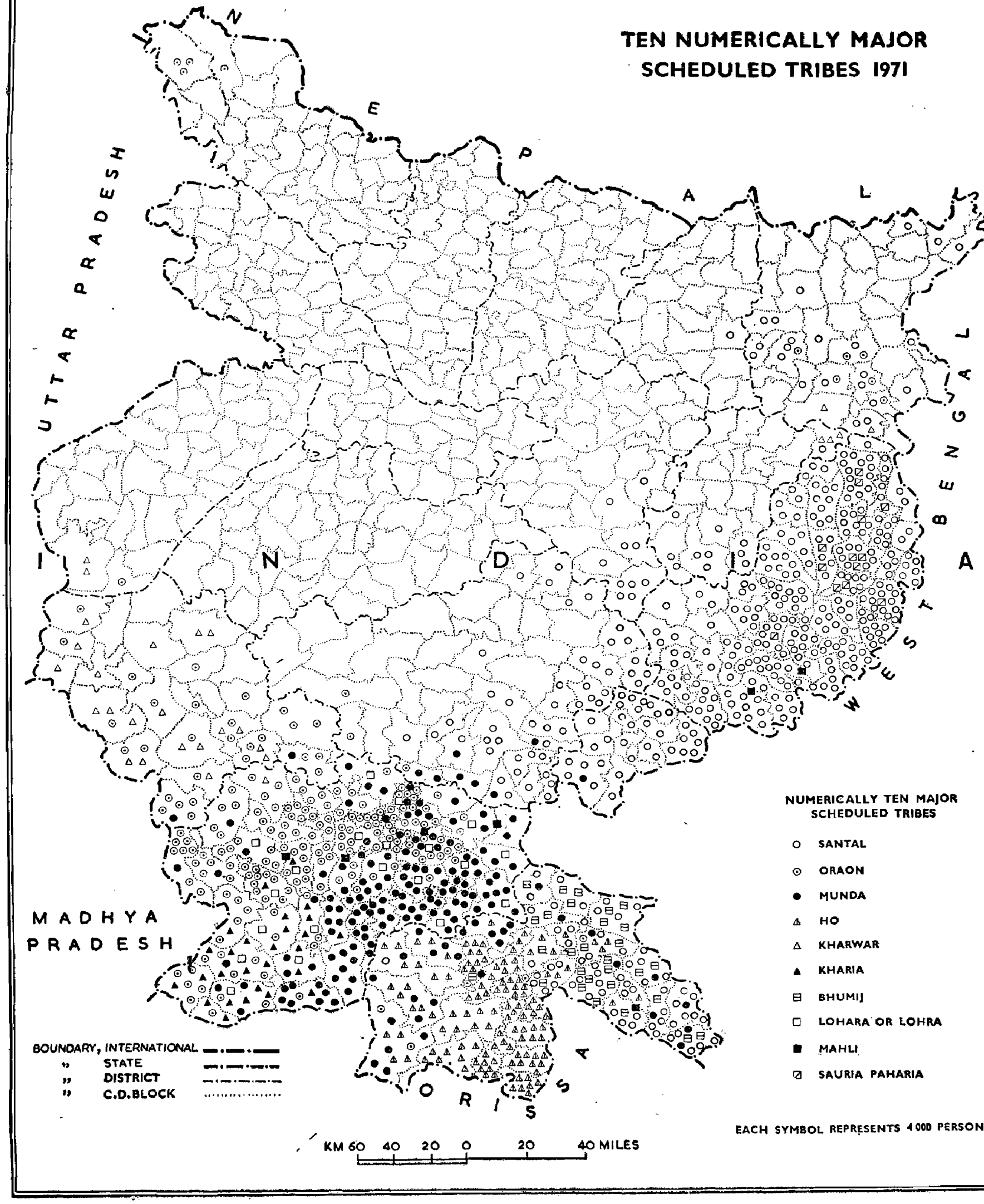
TABLE

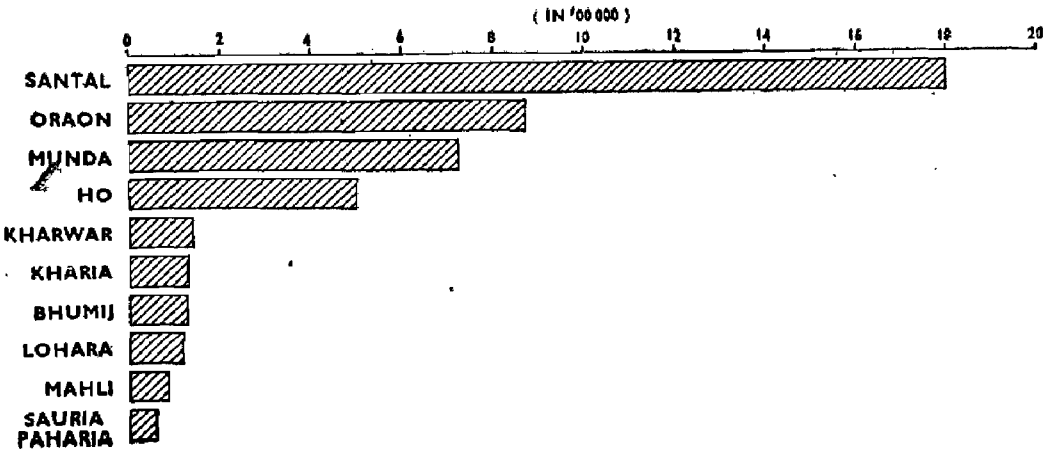
DISTRIBUTION OF FIRST TEN SCHEDULED TRIBES OF BIHAR ACCORDING TO THEIR NUMERICAL STRENGTH

Rank	Scheduled Tribes			Population
1	2			3
1	Santal	...	...	1,801,304
2	Oraon	...	...	876,218
3	Munda	...	...	723,166
4	Ho	...	...	505,172
5	Kharwar	...	...	139,212
6	Kharia	...	...	127,002
7	Bhumij	...	...	124,918
8	Lohara or Lohra	...	...	116,828
9	Mahli	...	...	74,452
10	Sauria Paharia	...	...	59,047

MAP NO. 108

TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES 1971





MAP NO. 109

MAJOR RELIGIONS, 1971

This map shows the percentage distribution of major religions viz., Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Budhism and Jainism in each district of the State in 1971.

For each district a square proportionate to the total population has been drawn and divided into 100 small squares, each representing 1 per cent of the total population of the district. Colours have been used to differentiate the population belonging to different religions.

The bulk of the State's population comprises of the Hindus (83.46 per cent). Their proportions exceed 90 per cent in the districts of Patna, Shahabad and Monghyr. The percentages are above the State average in 12 and below in 5 districts of the State.

The Muslims constitute 13.48 per cent of the total population of the State. The districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Purnea and Santal Parganas have percentages above the State average. Their proportion is highest (39.62 per cent) in Purnea district and lowest (3.95) in Singhbhum.

The Christians constitute only 1.17 per cent of the State's population. Ranchi with 17.70 per cent, contains the largest proportion of Christians. The districts of Singhbhum, Palamau and Santal Parganas have percentages between 2.23 and 1.54.

The Sikhs comprise of only 0.11 per cent of the State's population. Their proportion is highest (1.02 per cent) in Singhbhum.

The proportions of Jains and Budhists in the State are only 0.04 and 0.01 per cent respectively.

The 'Other religions' constitute 1.73 per cent of the total population of the State. Persons belonging to 'Other religions' are 25.22 per cent in Singhbhum, 10.08 per cent in Ranchi and 2.54 per cent in Santal Parganas. In the remaining districts the proportion of such persons is negligible.

The bars drawn below the map depict the proportion of population in different religions.

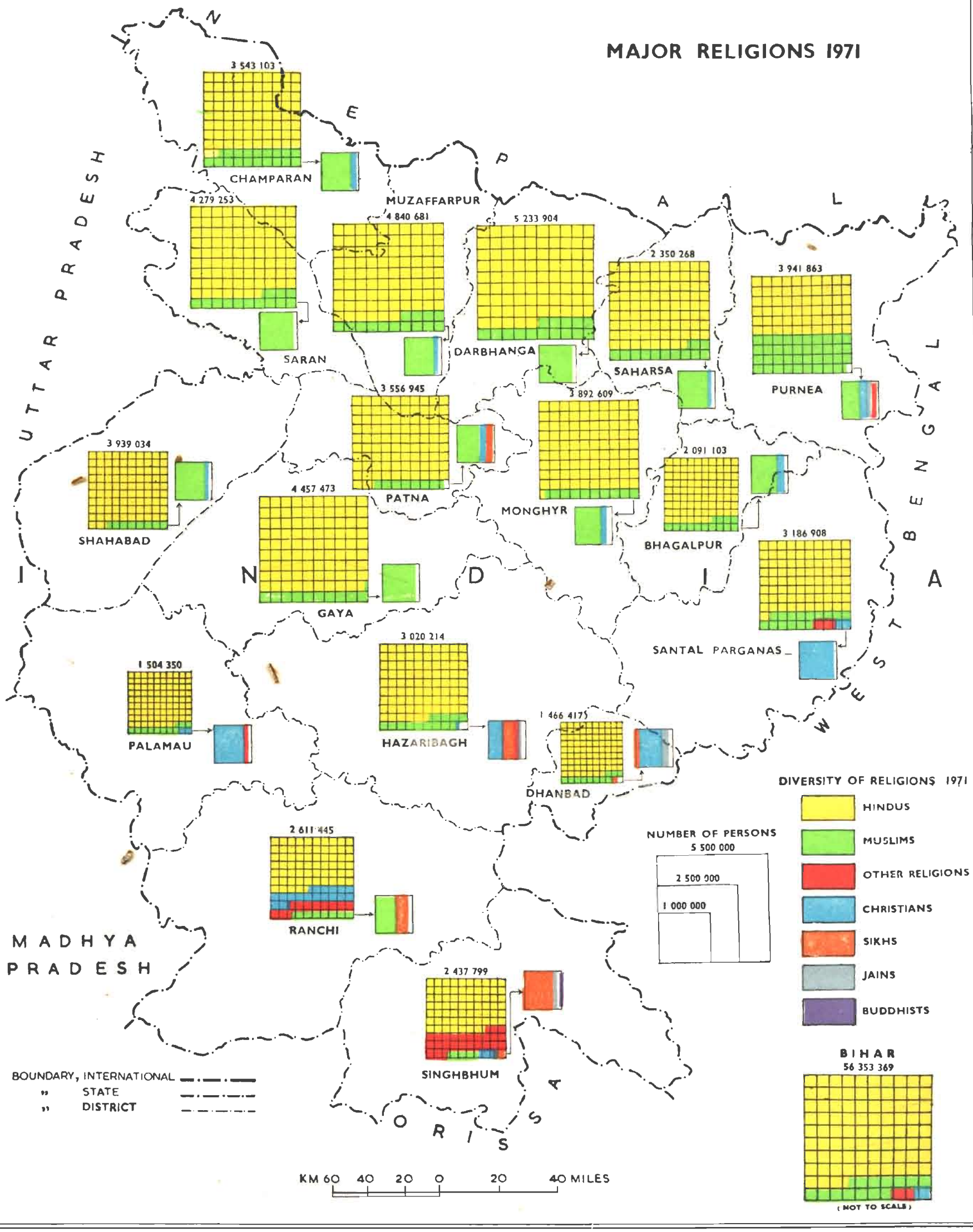
The table below gives the percentage distribution of major religions of the State in 1971 :

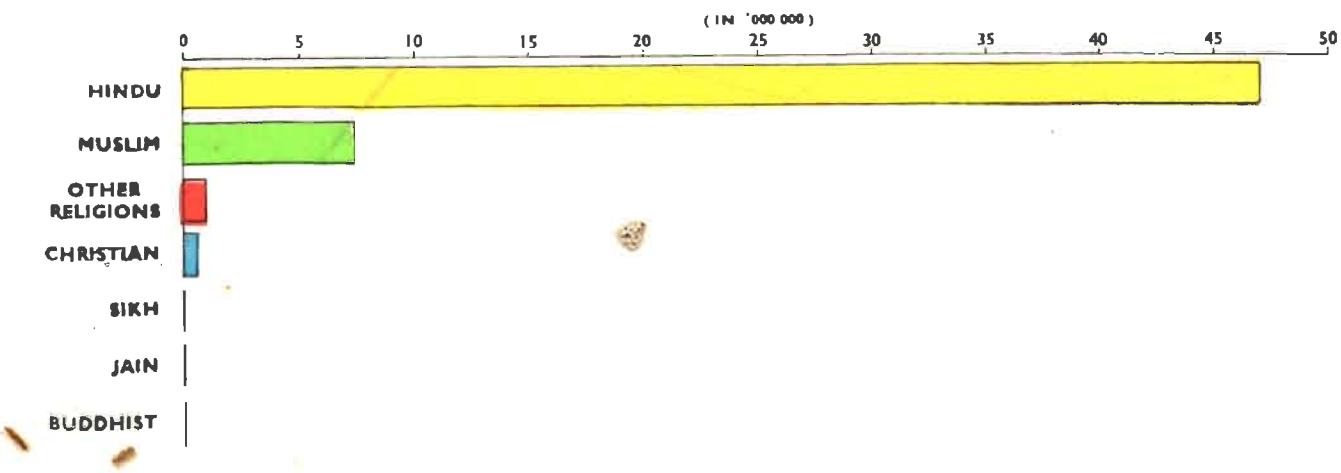
TABLE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS, 1971

Sl. no.	State/District	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Jain	Budhist	Other religions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	BIHAR STATE	**83.46**	**13.48**	**1.17**	**0.11**	**0.04**	**0.01**	**1.73**
1	Patna	92.34	7.31	0.15	0.13	0.03	0.04	0.00
2	Gaya	89.84	10.07	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
3	Shahabad	92.38	7.46	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.00
4	Saran	86.75	13.18	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
5	Champaran	81.65	18.18	0.15	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Muzaffarpur	86.21	13.67	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.05
7	Darbhanga	85.23	14.70	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03
8	Monghyr	90.66	9.10	0.14	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.07
9	Bhagalpur	86.40	13.30	0.21	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.04
10	Saharsa	87.70	12.17	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00
11	Purnea	59.92	39.62	0.22	0.05	0.11	0.00	0.08
12	Santal Parganas	81.21	14.62	1.54	0.02	0.06	0.01	2.54
13	Palamau	87.54	10-48	1.79	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.09
14	Hazaribagh	85.78	13.11	0.59	0.22	0.13	0.01	0.16
15	Ranchi	64.63	7.27	17.70	0.22	0.08	0.02	10.08
16	Dhanbad	87.16	11.32	0.58	0.66	0.22	0.01	0.05
17	Singhbhum	67.44	3.95	2.23	1.02	0.10	0.04	25.22

MAJOR RELIGIONS 1971





MAP NO. 110

LITERACY, 1971

This map shows the proportion of literate persons to the total population excluding age group 0—4 in each district of the State in 1971. These proportions have been worked out for all the districts and grouped into five categories as per the legend.

Out of 48,131,372 persons aged 5 or more in the State 11,237,613 persons or 23.35 per cent are literates. The corresponding figure for the whole of India is 34.45 per cent.

8 districts have percentage of literates above and 9 below the State average.

Patna has the highest proportion of literates (35.16 per cent) followed by Dhanbad (33.92 per cent). Singhbhum, Shahabad and Ranchi have literates between 27 and 30 per cent while Gaya, Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Saran have literates between 22 and 27 per cent. The percentage of literates in Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Hazaribagh, Purnea, Santal Parganas, Saharsa and Palamau is between 17 and 22 per cent. The district of Champaran has the lowest proportion among the districts with 16.57 per cent literates.

The proportions of area and literates in each range shown in the map have been depicted in two bar diagrams drawn below the map.

The table below gives the percentages of literates in the districts :

TABLE

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE GROUP 0—4

Rank	State/District	Percentage
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**23.35**
1	Patna	35.16
2	Dhanbad	33.92
3	Singhbhum	29.95
4	Shahabad	28.95
5	Ranchi	27.26
6	Gaya	25.41
7	Bhagalpur	25.28
8	Monghyr	23.86
9	Saran	22.57
10	Darbhanga	20.87
11	Muzaffarpur	20.16
12	Hazaribagh	19.39
13	Purnea	18.66
14	Santal Parganas	18.63
15	Saharsa	18.11
16	Palamau	18.00
17	Champaran	16.57

MAP NO. 110

LITERACY 1971

CHAMPARAN 16·57
SARAN 22·57
MUZAFFARPUR 20·16
DARBHANGA 20·87
SAHARSA 18·11
PURNEA 18·66
PATNA 35·16
SHAHABAD 28·95
MONGHYR 23·86
BHAGALPUR 25·28
GAYA 25·41
SANTAL PARGANAS 18·63
PALAMAU 18·00
HAZARIBAGH 19·39
DHANBAD 33·92
RANCHI 27·26
SINGHBHUM 29·95

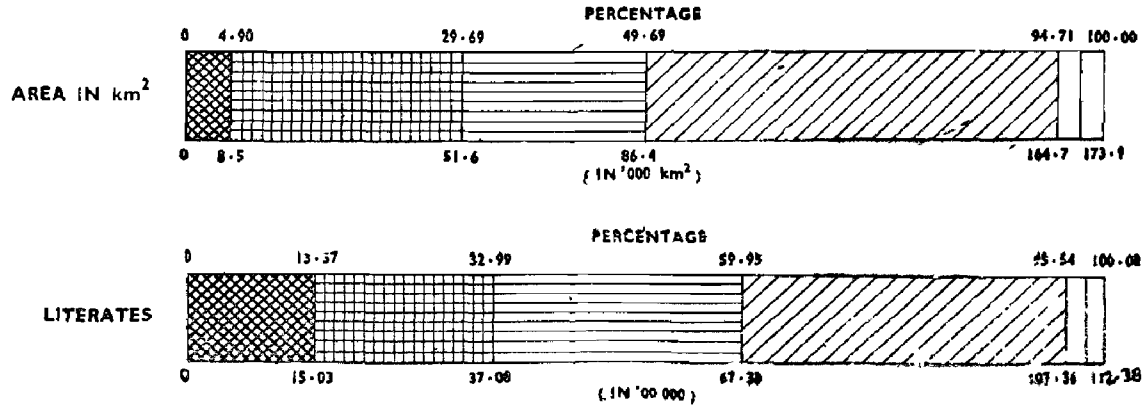
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
ORISSA
MADHYA PRADESH

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0–4 1971

ABOVE 32·00
27·01 — 32·00
STATE AVERAGE 23·35
22·01 — 27·00
17·01 — 22·00
BELOW 17·01



MAP NO. 111

CHANGE IN LITERACY, 1961—71

This map shows the intercensal change in proportion of literates of each district of the State in the decade 1961—71. The percentage of literates to the total population excluding age group 0—4, for the years 1961 and 1971 have been worked out for all the districts and then the percentage variations for the decade 1961—71 have been grouped into categories of gain (3) and loss (1) with appropriate hatching.

During the decade 1961—71 the number of literates increased from 8,547,845 in 1961 to 11,237,613 in 1971. The proportion of literates to the total population excluding age group 0—4 in the State was 21.75 per cent in 1961 while the corresponding figure for 1971 is 23.35 per cent. Thus there is an over all increase of only 1.60 per cent in literacy rate of the State during the decade 1961—71.

The map brings forth regional variations in the growth of literacy during the decade. A glance at the map will show that the districts of Chotanagpur region have higher proportion of increase in literacy rate than the plains region. Of the 6 districts which have percentage increase above the State average 4 belong to Chotanagpur Plateau and 2 to South Bihar Plain.

The districts of Ranchi (4.60 per cent) and Dhanbad (4.49 per cent) have highest proportion of increase in literacy rate followed by Shahabad (3.33 per cent) and Singhbhum (3.09 per cent). The districts of Gaya and Hazaribagh also have proportions of increase above 2 per cent. The increase in literacy rate in the districts of Palamau, Monghyr, Saharsa, Patna, Bhagalpur, Santal Parganas, Champaran, Darbhanga and Saran is below 1.60 per cent. The increase in literacy rate in Muzaffarpur district is negligible. Purnea is the only district which lost the proportion of literacy by 0.85 per cent. The loss in literacy rate in Purnea district may be attributed to the spectacular increase in the growth rate of population which is highest (27.60 per cent) among all the districts of the State.

The proportions of area and literates falling under the various ranges shown in the map have been depicted by two bar diagrams drawn below the map.

The table below gives the figures :

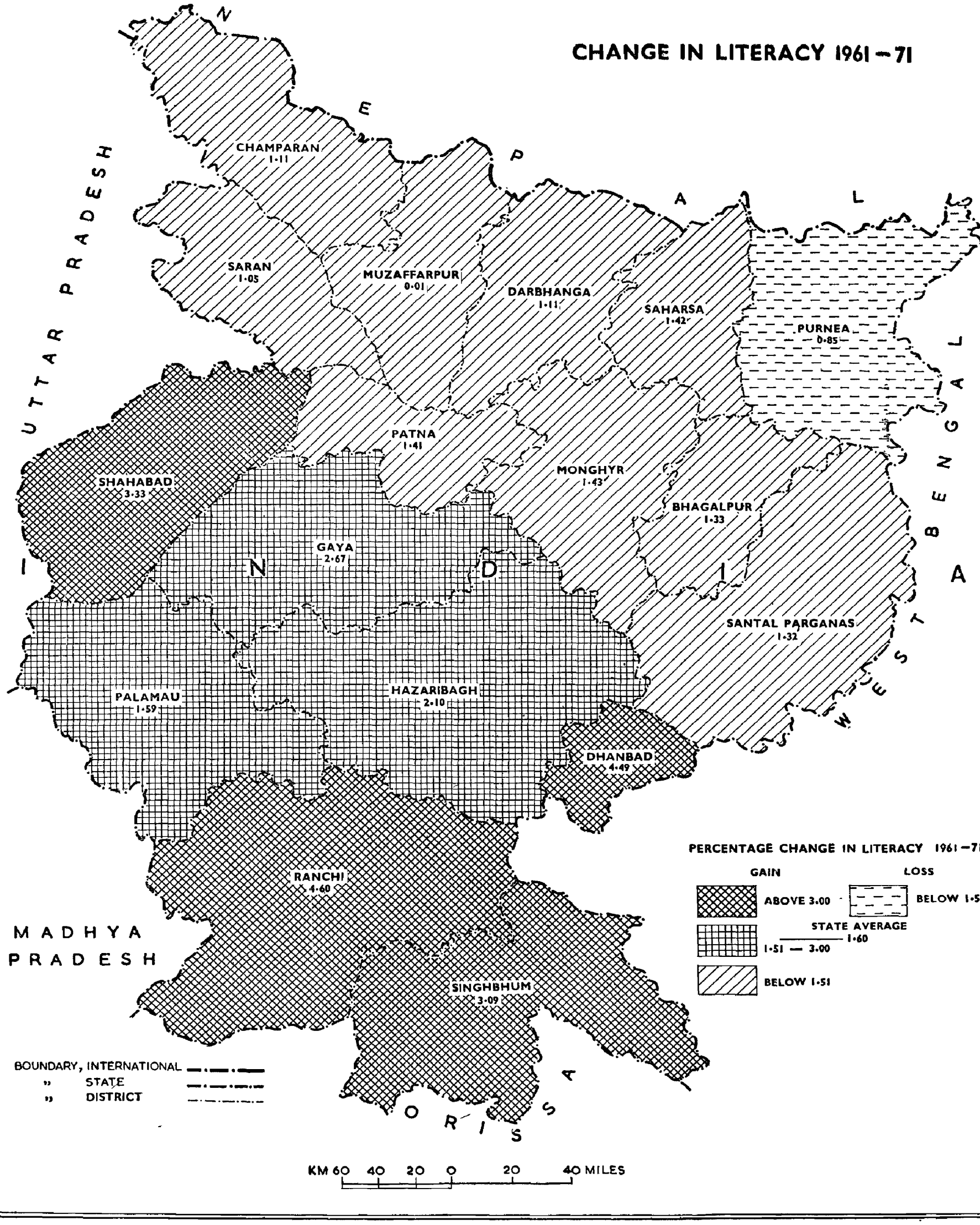
TABLE

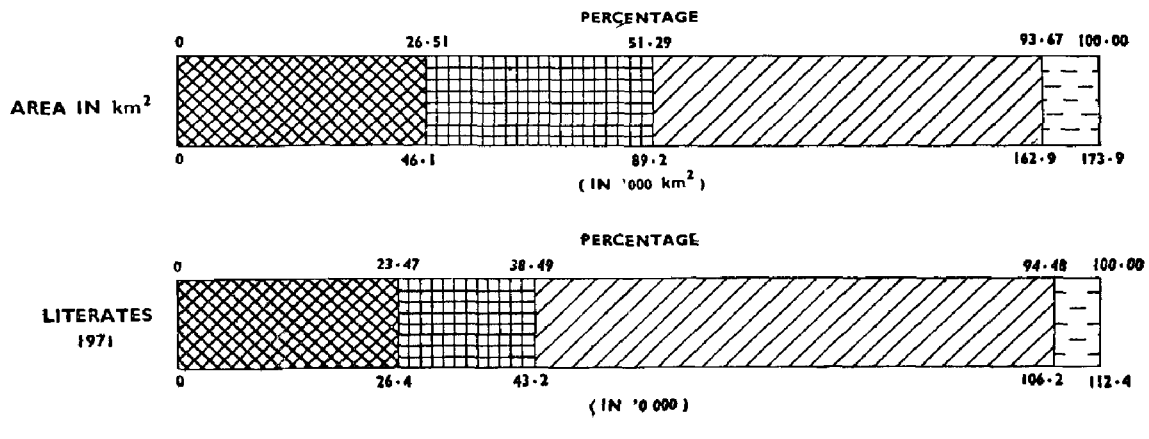
PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN LITERACY DURING, 1961—71

Rank	State/District	Gain	Loss
1	2	3	4
	BIHAR STATE	**1.60**	...
1	Ranchi	4.60	...
2	Dhanbad	4.49	...
3	Shahabad	3.33	...
4	Singhbhum	3.09	...
5	Gaya	2.67	...
6	Hazaribagh	2.10	...
7	Palamau	1.59	...
8	Monghyr	1.43	...
9	Saharsa	1.42	...
10	Patna	1.41	...
11	Bhagalpur	1.33	...
12	Santal Parganas	1.32	...
13	Champaran	1.11	...
14	Darbhanga	1.11	...
15	Saran	1.05	...
16	Muzaffarpur	0.01	...
17	Purnea	...	−0.85

MAP NO. 111

CHANGE IN LITERACY 1961 – 71





MAP NO. 112

MALE LITERACY, 1971

This map shows the proportion of male literates to the total male population excluding age group 0—4 in all the districts of the State in 1971.

The percentages of male literates to total male population excluding age group 0—4 have been worked out for all the districts and grouped into five categories as per the legend of the map. The percentages of male literates in urban and rural areas have also been shown by bar diagram in each district.

Out of 24,704,179 males aged 5 or more 8,839,395 or 35.78 per cent are literates. The corresponding figure for India as a whole is 45.95 per cent.

Of the 17 districts in the State, 9 have percentages above and 8 below the State average. Patna, as in case of total population in the previous map has the highest percentage (50.52) of male literates followed by Dhanbad (46.28 per cent). The districts of Shahabad and Singhbhum have male literates between 40 and 46 per cent while Gaya, Ranchi, Saran, Bhagalpur and Monghyr have between 34 and 40 per cent. Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Palamau which have percentages below the State average have male literates between 28 and 34 per cent. Champaran has the lowest proportion of male literates with 25.73 per cent.

The proportion of male literates in urban areas of the State is 63.17 per cent. Among the districts it varies from 74.55 per cent in Ranchi to 53.10 per cent in Saharsa.

The proportion of male literates in rural areas of the State is 32.37 per cent. It is highest in Patna (45.14). The districts of Palamau, Santal Parganas, Purnèa and Hazaribagh have the lowest proportion below 27 per cent.

The proportions of area and male literates falling under the different ranges shown in the map have been further depicted in two bar diagrams drawn below the map.

The table below gives the districtwise distribution of male literates :

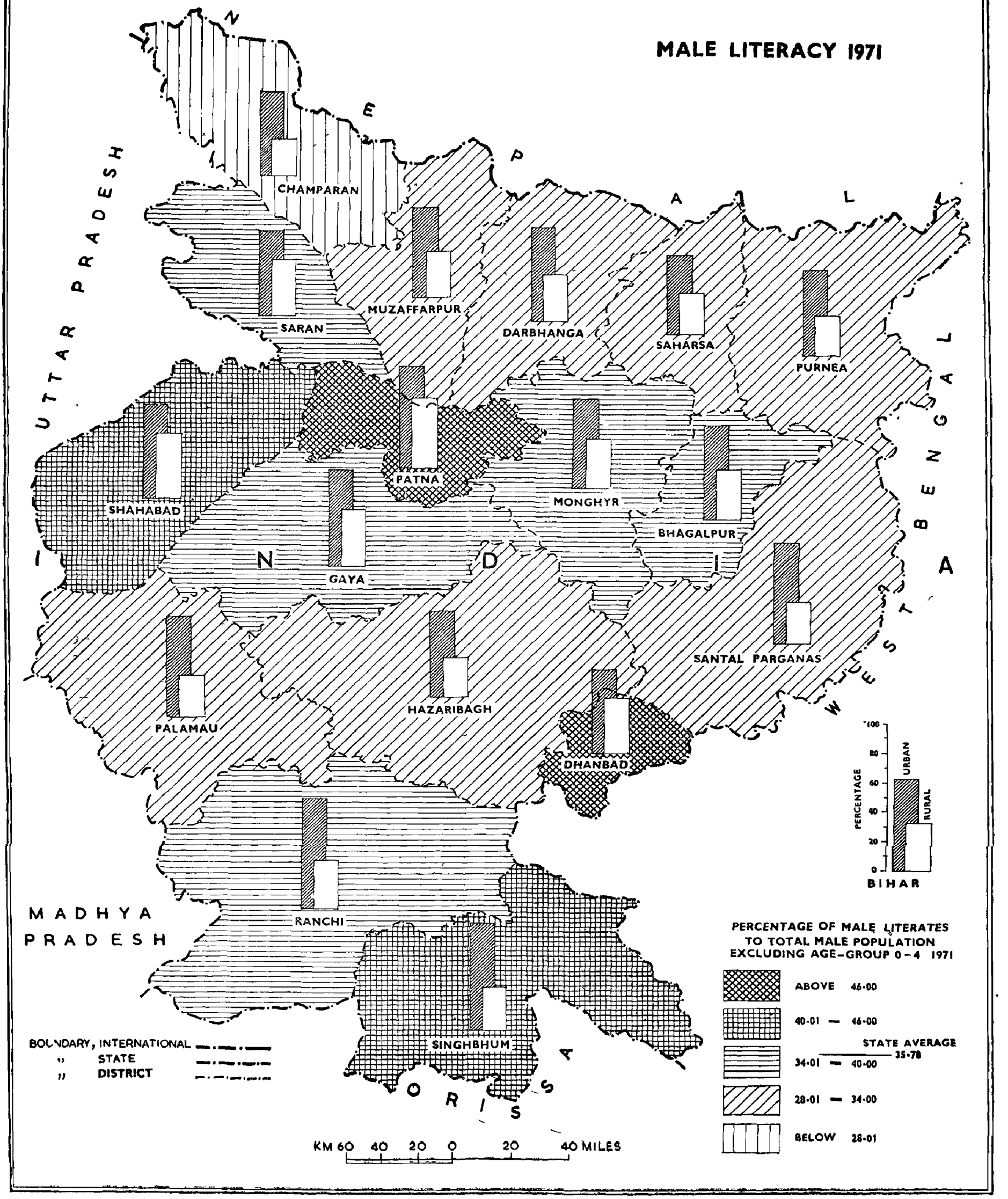
TABLE

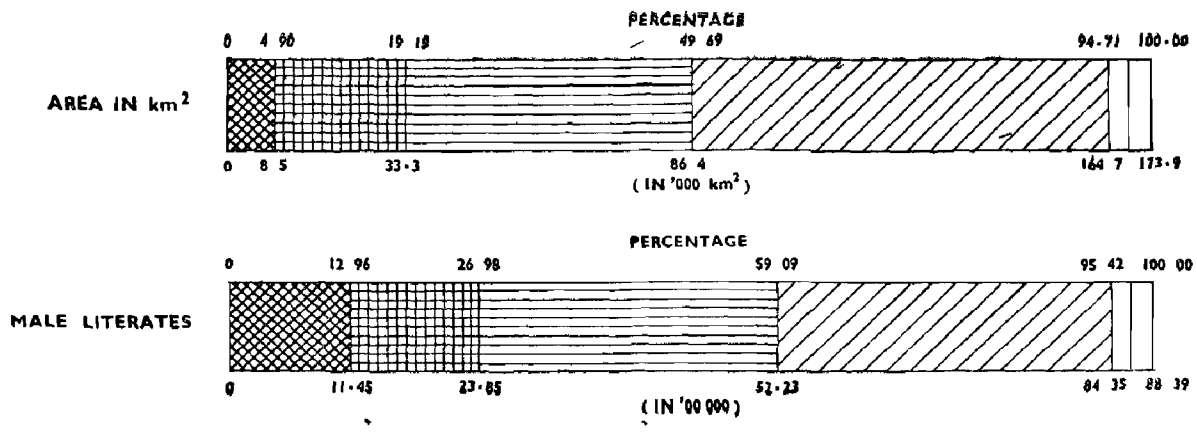
DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE LITERATES, 1971

Sl. no.	State/District	Percentage of male literates		
		Total	Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5
	BIHAR STATE	**35.78**	**63.17**	**32.37**
1	Patna	50.52	67.54	45.14
2	Gaya	39.73	64.25	37.54
3	Shahabad	44.98	62.26	43.29
4	Saran	38.13	56.61	37.19
5	Champaran	25.73	55.13	24.00
6	Muzaffarpur	31.74	60.06	29.98
7	Darbhanga	33.11	62.80	31.58
8	Monghyr	35.99	59.03	32.72
9	Bhagalpur	36.40	62.33	33.03
10	Saharsa	28.64	53.10	27.38
11	Purnea	28.43	57.02	26.25
12	Santal Parganas	29.22	67.78	26.63
13	Palamau	28.77	66.77	26.74
14	Hazaribagh	30.80	58.68	26.10
15	Ranchi	38.87	74.55	32.52
16	Dhanbad	46.28	56.43	37.18
17	Singhbhum	42.82	72.51	30.84

MAP NO. 112

MALE LITERACY 1971





MAP NO. 113

CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY, 1961—71

This map shows the intercensal change in proportion of male literates for each district of the State during the decade 1961—71.

The percentages of male literates to the total male population excluding age group 0—4 for the years 1961 and 1971 have been worked out for each district and the percentage variations for decade 1961—71 have been grouped and shown into five categories i.e. three for gain and two for loss as per legend of the map by different grades of hatching for gain and loss.

During the decade 1961—71 the number of male literates increased from 6,950,967 in 1961 to 8,839,395 in 1971 whereas the proportion of male literates to the total male population excluding age group 0—4 in the State has gone up from 35.19 per cent in 1961 to 35.78 in 1971. Thus there is a gain of only 0.59 per cent in over all male literacy rate of the State during 1961—71.

The map reveals the regional variations in the literacy rate of males during the decade 1961—71.

Of the 9 districts with increase in the male literacy rate above the State average as many as 6 belong to Chotanagpur Plateau region, 2 to South Bihar Plain and only 1 to North Bihar Plain.

As in the case of literacy for both the sexes in the previous map, Ranchi is on the top with an increase of 4.49 per cent followed by Dhanbad (3.87 per cent). In the districts of Shahabad, Gaya, Singhbhum and Hazaribagh male literacy rate increased between 1.51 and 3.00 per cent while in Palamau, Saharsa, Santal Parganas, Champaran and Monghyr below 1.51 per cent.

In 6 districts of the State the proportion of male literates decreased during the decade 1961—71. Of them Purnea and Muzaffarpur lost by more than 1.50 per cent while Saran, Darbhanga, Patna and Bhagalpur by less than 1.50 per cent.

The proportions of area and male literates falling under the different ranges depicted in the map have been shown by two bar diagrams below the map.

The table presented below gives the figures :

TABLE

PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN MALE LITERACY RATE DURING 1961—71

Rank	State/District	Gain	Loss
1	2	3	4
	BIHAR STATE	**0.59**	...
1	Ranchi	4.49	...
2	Dhanbad	3.87	...
3	Shahabad	2.85	...
4	Gaya	2.37	...
5	Singhbhum	2.03	...
6	Hazaribagh	1.84	...
7	Palamau	1.23	...
8	Saharsa	1.00	...
9	Santal Parganas	0.85	...
10	Champaran	0.53	...
11	Monghyr	0.03	...
12	Bhagalpur	...	−0.16
13	Patna	...	−0.40
14	Darbhanga	...	−0.49
15	Saran	...	−0.60
16	Muzaffarpur	...	−1.60
17	Purnea	...	−2.02

MAP NO. 113

CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY 1961 – 71

CHAMPARAN 0·53
MUZAFFARPUR 1·60
SARAN 0·60
DARBHANGA 0·49
SAHARSA 1·00
PURNEA 2·02
PATNA 0·40
MONGHYR 0·03
BHAGALPUR 0·16
SHAHABAD 2·85
GAYA 2·37
SANTAL PARGANAS 0·85
HAZARIBAGH 1·84
PALAMAU 1·23
DHANBAD 3·87
RANCHI 4·49
SINGHBHUM 2·03

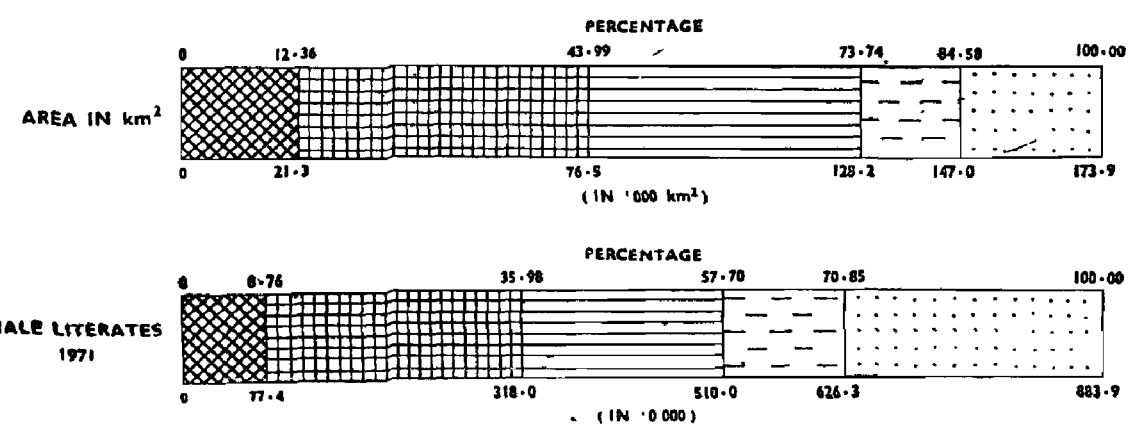
UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
ORISSA

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY 1961—71

GAIN		LOSS	
ABOVE	3·00	ABOVE	1·50
1·51 —	3·00	0·01 —	1·50
BELOW	1·51	STATE AVERAGE	0·59

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES



MAP NO. 114

FEMALE LITERACY, 1971

This map shows the proportion of female literates to the total female population excluding age group 0—4 in all the districts of the State in 1971 classifying into five categories as per the legend. The percentages of female literates in urban and rural areas have also been shown by bar diagrams in each district.

Out of 23,427,193 females aged 5 or more 2,398,218 or 10.24 per cent are literates. In the country as a whole the female literates are 21.97 per cent.

Of the 17 districts in the State as many as 8 districts have female literates above the State average. Patna has the highest proportion (18.04 per cent) of female literates followed by Dhanbad (17.70 per cent), Singhbhum (16.18 per cent) and Ranchi (15.27 per cent). Bhagalpur, Shahabad, Monghyr and Gaya have female literates between 10 and 13 per cent. Among the districts having percentage below the State average, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saran, Purnea, Hazaribagh and Santal Parganas have female literates between 7 and 10 per cent. The districts of Palamau, Champaran and Saharsa have the lowest percentage (below 7) of female literates.

The proportion of female literates in urban areas of the State is 37.35 per cent. It is highest in the district of Ranchi (53.62 per cent) while lowest in Saharsa (26.36 per cent).

In rural areas of the State the proportion of female literates is 7.50 per cent.

Among the districts, 11.73 per cent is the highest in Patna which drops down to 4.27 per cent as lowest in Hazaribagh.

The proportions of area and female literates falling under the different ranges shown in th map have been depicted in the bar diagrams drawn below the map.

The table below gives the districtwise distribution of female literates:

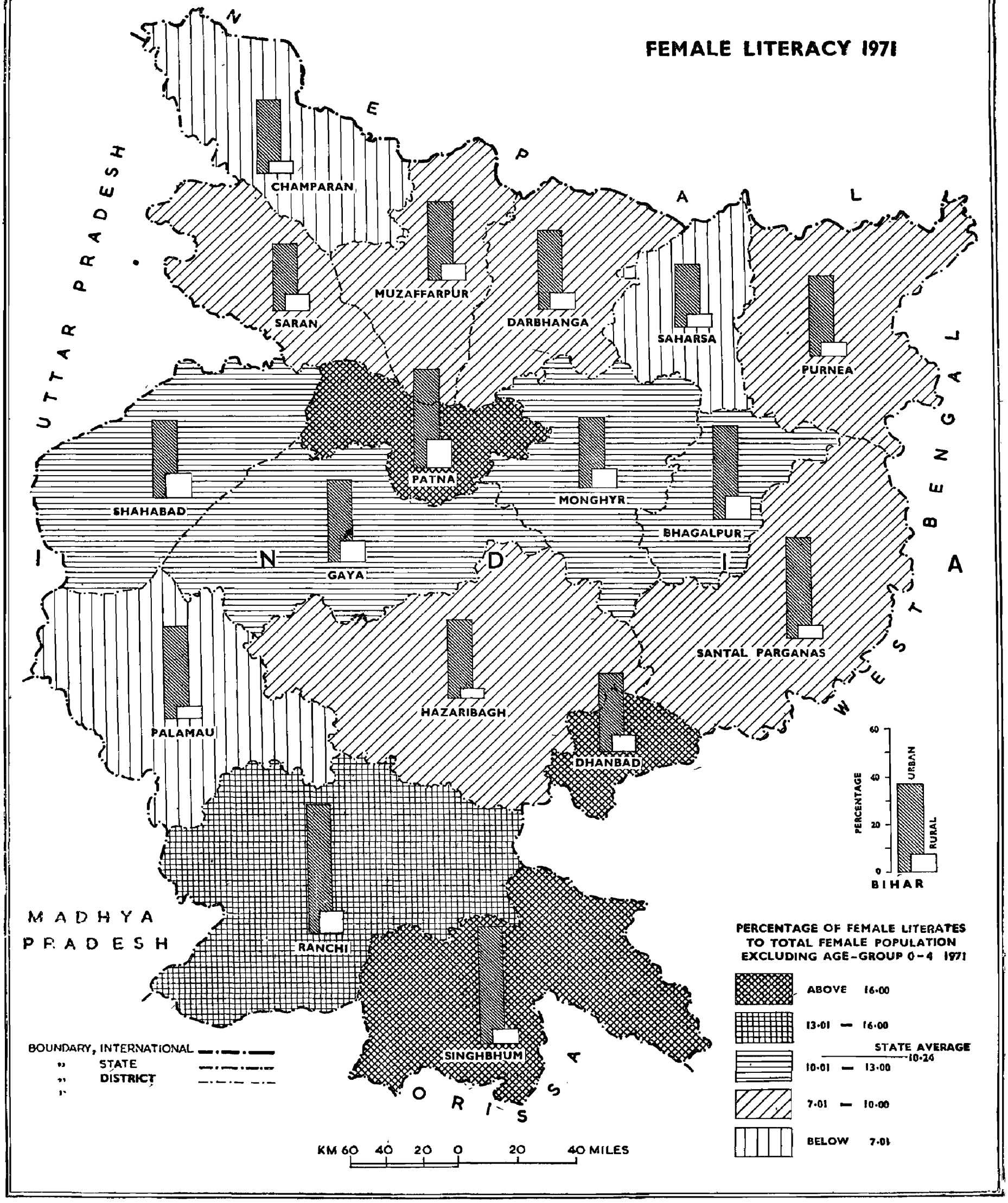
TABLE

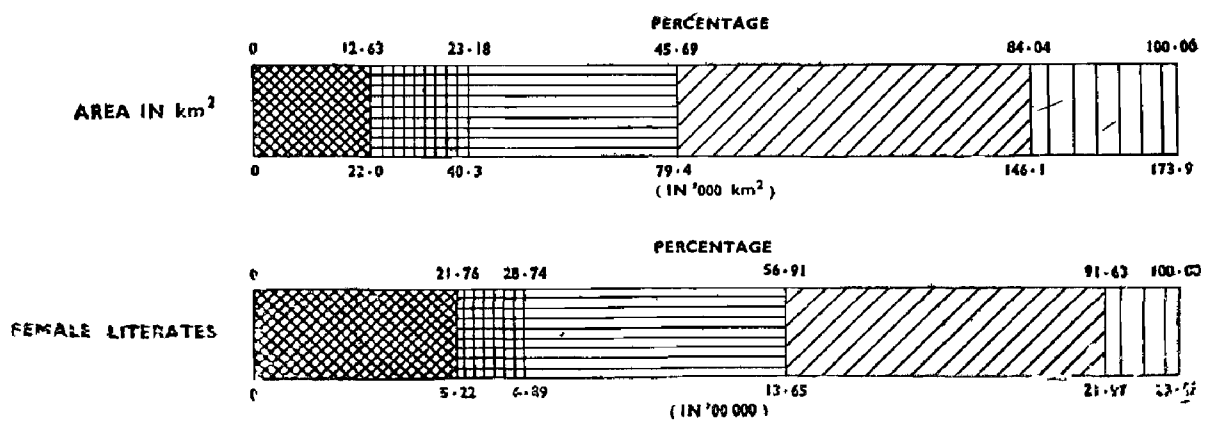
DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE LITERATES, 1971

Sl. no.	State/District	Percentage of female literates		
		Total	Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5
	BIHAR STATE	**10.24**	**37.35**	**7.50**
1	Patna	18.04	41.01	11.73
2	Gaya	10.60	33.71	8.79
3	Shahabad	11.97	32.47	10.24
4	Saran	7.96	27.81	7.17
5	Champaran	6.66	30.67	5.43
6	Muzaffarpur	8.48	33.42	7.23
7	Darbhanga	8.46	33.07	7.42
8	Monghyr	10.82	29.82	8.37
9	Bhagalpur	13.00	38.37	10.13
10	Saharsa	6.52	26.36	5.65
11	Purnea	7.75	34.28	6.08
12	Santal Parganas	7.54	41.72	5.62
13	Palamau	6.70	37.96	5.27
14	Hazaribagh	7.58	33.17	4.27
15	Ranchi	15.27	53.62	9.83
16	Dhanbad	17.70	33.40	7.43
17	Singhbhum	16.18	49.02	5.77

MAP NO. 114

FEMALE LITERACY 1971





MAP NO. 115

CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY, 1961—71

This map shows the intercensal change in proportion of female literates for each district of the State during the decade 1961—71.

The percentages of female literates to the total female population excluding age group 0—4 for the years 1961 and 1971 have been worked out for each district and increase in percentages in the districts during the decade 1961—71 have been grouped into three categories as shown on the map.

In the State of Bihar the number of female literates increased from 1,596,878 in 1961 to 2,398,218 in 1971 while the proportion of female literates to the total female population excluding age group 0—4 increased from 8.17 per cent in 1961 to 10.24 per cent in 1971. Thus there is an over all increase of 2.07 per cent in the literacy rate among the females during the decade 1961—71.

It is noteworthy that female literacy rate has not decreased in any of the districts of the State during the decade 1961—71

Out of 17 districts in the State female literacy rate increased above the State average in 8 and below the State average in 9 districts. Dhanbad has the highest proportion (5.05 per cent) of increase in female literacy rate followed by Ranchi (4.60 per cent) and Singhbhum (4.00 per cent). The districts of Shahabad, Patna, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Hazaribagh and Monghyr have increase in female literacy rate between 2 to 4 per cent. The districts of Muzaffarpur (0.85 per cent) and Purnea (0.46 per cent) have the lowest proportion of increase in female literacy rate during 1961—71.

The proportions of area and female literacy falling under different ranges depicted in the map have been shown by two bar diagrams below the map.

The table below gives the figures:

TABLE

PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN FEMALE LITERACY RATE DURING 1961—71

Rank	State/District	Percentage
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**2.07**
1	Dhanbad	5.05
2	Ranchi	4.60
3	Singhbhum	4.00
4	Shahabad	3.31
5	Patna	2.75
6	Bhagalpur	2.39
7	Gaya	2.34
8	Hazaribagh	2.18
9	Monghyr	2.06
10	Palamau	1.70
11	Darbhanga	1.65
12	Santal Parganas	1.61
13	Saharsa	1.58
14	Saran	1.26
15	Champaran	1.25
16	Muzaffarpur	0.85
17	Purnea	0.46

CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY 1961—71

N

E

P

A L L

BENGAL

WEST

UTTAR PRADESH

CHAMPARAN 1·25

MUZAFFARPUR 0·85

SARAN 1·26

DARBHANGA 1·65

SAHARSA 1·58

PURNEA 0·46

PATNA 2·75

SHAHABAD 3·31

MONGHYR 2·86

BHAGALPUR 2·39

GAYA 2·34

N D I A

SANTAL PARGANAS 1·61

HAZARIBAGH 2·18

PALAMAU 1·70

DHANBAD 5·05

RANCHI 4·60

MADHYA PRADESH

SINGHBHUM 4·00

ORISSA

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

" STATE

" DISTRICT

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN FEMALE LITERACY 1961—71

ABOVE 4·00

STATE AVERAGE 2·07

2·01 — 4·00

BELOW 2·01

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN km²

0 12·24 56·08 100·00

0 21·3 97·5 173·9

(IN '000 km²)

PERCENTAGE

FEMALE LITERATES 1971

0 11·08 60·88 100·00

0 26·5 146·0 239·0

(IN '0 000)

MAP NO. 116

LITERATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5—14 OVER LITERATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15—34 IN RURAL AREAS, 1971

This map shows the variations i.e. excess or deficit of literates per 1,000 population of age group 5—14 over literates in age group 15—34 in the rural areas of the districts of Bihar in 1971.

The districtwise number of literates per 1,000 population in age group 5—14 and 15—34 for rural areas have been calculated and their differences have been grouped into five categories, all with deficient values as per the legend of the map.

In this map it has been desired to show the distribution of juvenile literates over the literates in age group 15—34 in rural areas of the districts. It is worthy to note that none of the districts have indices with excess values in the State. The map reveals that there is deficient juvenile literacy rate in rural areas of all the districts, and for the State as a whole it is deficient by 52 per thousand.

Among the districts, Patna is highly deficient with 72 points, while Gaya and Monghyr come next with 64 and 61 points per thousand respectively. The districts of Purrnea, Muzaffarpur, Shahabad, Dhanbad, Saharsa and Ranchi are deficient by 51 to 60 points. Among the remaining districts, the indices vary between 30 to 50 points.

The diagram below the map depicts the position of the districts in relation to literates in age groups 5—14 and 15—34 in rural areas.

TABLE

DEFICIENT VALUES OF LITERATES IN AGE GROUP 5—14 YEARS OVER THE LITERATES IN AGE GROUP 15—34 YEARS IN RURAL AREAS.

Rank	State/District			Deficient values
1	2			3
	BIHAR STATE	...	...	**52**
1	Patna	...	...	76
2	Gaya	...	...	64
3	Monghyr	...	...	61
4	Purnea	...	...	58
5	Muzaffarpur	...	...	55
6	Shahabad	...	...	54
	Dhanbad	...	...	54
8	Saharsa	...	...	53
9	Ranchi	...	...	51
10	Hazaribagh	...	...	49
11	Santal Parganas	...	...	47
12	Champaran	...	...	46
	Bhagalpur	...	...	46
	Singhbhum	...	...	46
15	Saran	...	...	43
16	Palamau	...	...	38
17	Darbhanga	...	..	30

LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5–14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15–34 IN RURAL AREAS 1971

UTTAR PRADESH

CHAMPARAN 46

SARAN 43

MUZAFFARPUR 55

DARBHANGA 30

SAHARSA 53

PURNEA 58

BIHAR

PATNA 76

SHAHABAD 54

MONGHYR 61

BHAGALPUR 46

GAYA 64

SANTAL PARGANAS 47

HAZARIBAGH 49

PALAMAU 38

DHANBAD 54

RANCHI 51

SINGHBHUM 46

MADHYA PRADESH

ORISSA

WEST BENGAL

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

" STATE

" DISTRICT

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES

LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5–14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15–34 IN RURAL AREAS 1971

DEFICIT

ABOVE 70

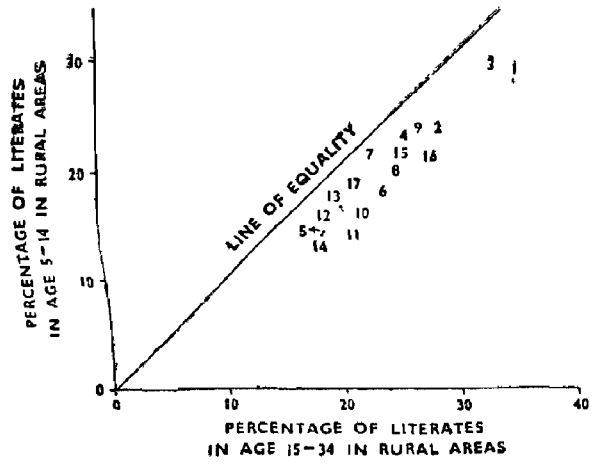
61 — 70

STATE AVERAGE 52

51 — 60

41 — 50

BELOW 41



REFERENCES

1 PATNA
2 GAYA
3 SHAHABAD
4 SARAN
5 CHAMPARAN
6 MUZAFFARPUR
7 DARBHANGA
8 MONGHYR
9 BHAGALPUR
10 SAHARSA
11 PURNEA
12 SANTAL PARGANAS
13 PALAMAU
14 HAZARIBAGH
15 RANCHI
16 DHANBAD
17 SINGHBHUM

MAP NO. 117

LITERATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5—14 OVER LITERATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15—34 IN URBAN AREAS, 1971

This map has been prepared to depict the variations i.e., excess or deficit of literates per 1,000 population in age group 5—14 over literates in age group 15—34 in the urban areas of the districts in 1971 into five categories with deficient values as per the legend.

This map has been prepared to show the proportion of juvenile literates over the literates in age group 15—34 in urban areas of the districts It is worth mentioning that as in the case of rural areas, (Map no. 116), none of the districts has indices with excess values, thus there is deficient juvenile literacy rate in urban areas of all the districts and for the State as a whole it is deficient by 80 points per thousand. In the urban areas of the districts, Palamau (111 points) is highly deficient of juvenile literates followed by Patna (103 points). The districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Purnea, Gaya and Monghyr have deficient values between 86 and 100 points while the districts of Ranchi, Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas have between 71 and 85 points. The districts of Singhbhum, Saran, Saharsa and Hazaribagh are in the range between 56 and 70 points. The districts of Shahabad and Dhanbad have low deficient values with 51 and 50 points per thousand respectively.

The diagram below the map depicts the positions of the districts in relation to literates in age group 5—14 and 15—34 in urban areas.

TABLE

DEFICIENT VALUES OF LITERATES IN AGE GROUP 5—14 YEARS OVER THE LITERATES IN AGE GROUP 15—34 YEARS IN URBAN AREAS

Rank	State/District			Deficient values
1	2			3
	BIHAR STATE	...	...	**80**
1	Palamau	...	...	**111**
2	Patna	...	...	**103**
3	Darbhanga	...	...	**99**
4	Muzaffarpur	...	...	**98**
5	Champaran	...	...	**95**
6	Purnea	...	...	**93**
7	Gaya	...	...	**91**
8	Monghyr	...	...	**89**
9	Ranchi	...	...	**83**
10	Bhagalpur	...	...	**78**
11	Santal Parganas	...	...	**71**
12	Singhbhum	...	...	**69**
13	Saran	...	...	**68**
14	Saharsa	...	...	**61**
15	Hazaribagh	...	...	**58**
16	Shahabad	...	...	**51**
17	Dhanbad	...	...	**50**

LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5–14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15–34 IN URBAN AREAS 1971

N

CHAMPARAN 95

SARAN 68

MUZAFFARPUR 98

DARBHANGA 99

SAHARSA 61

PURNEA 93

PATNA 103

SHAHABAD 51

MONGHYR 89

BHAGALPUR 78

GAYA 91

SANTAL PARGANAS 71

PALAMAU 111

HAZARIBAGH 58

DHANBAD 50

RANCHI 83

SINGHBHUM 69

UTTAR PRADESH

MADHYA PRADESH

BIHAR

WEST BENGAL

ORISSA

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

" STATE

" DISTRICT

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES

LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5 – 14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15 – 34 IN URBAN AREAS 1971

DEFICIT

ABOVE 100

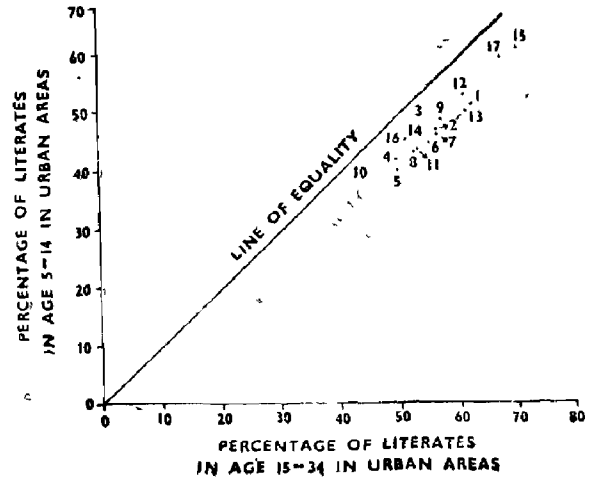
86 — 100

STATE AVERAGE 80

71 — 85

56 — 70

BELOW 56



REFERENCES

1 PATNA
2 GAYA
3 SHAHABAD
4 SARAN
5 CHAMPARAN
6 MUZAFFARPUR
7 DARBHANGA
8 MONGHYR
9 BHAGALPUR
10 SAHARSA
11 PURNEA
12 SANTAL PARGANAS
13 PALAMAU
14 HAZARIBAGH
15 RANCHI
16 DHANBAD
17 SINGHBHUM

MAP NO 118

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS, 1971

This map shows the proportion of boys in the age group 5—14 reading in class I to V to their total population in each district of the State in 1971.

The percentages of boys in the age group 5—14 enrolled in primary school have been calculated for each district and grouped into five categories as shown in the legend.

Out of 8,361,896 boys in the age group 5—14, 3,135,584 boys or 37.50 per cent of boys were enrolled in primary schools in 1971.

Out of 17 districts, primary school enrolment for boys, is higher than the State average in 10 districts. The districts of Saran and Singhbhum occupy the first two positions and are followed by Bhagalpur, Ranchi, Shahabad and Dhanbad. Among the districts having the percentages below the State average, Champaran and Saharsa are at the bottom. The enrolment of boys in primary schools varies from 46.54 per cent in the district of Saran to 30.10 in the district of Saharsa.

The proportions of area and boys at the primary level of education falling under different ranges have been depicted by bar diagrams below the map.

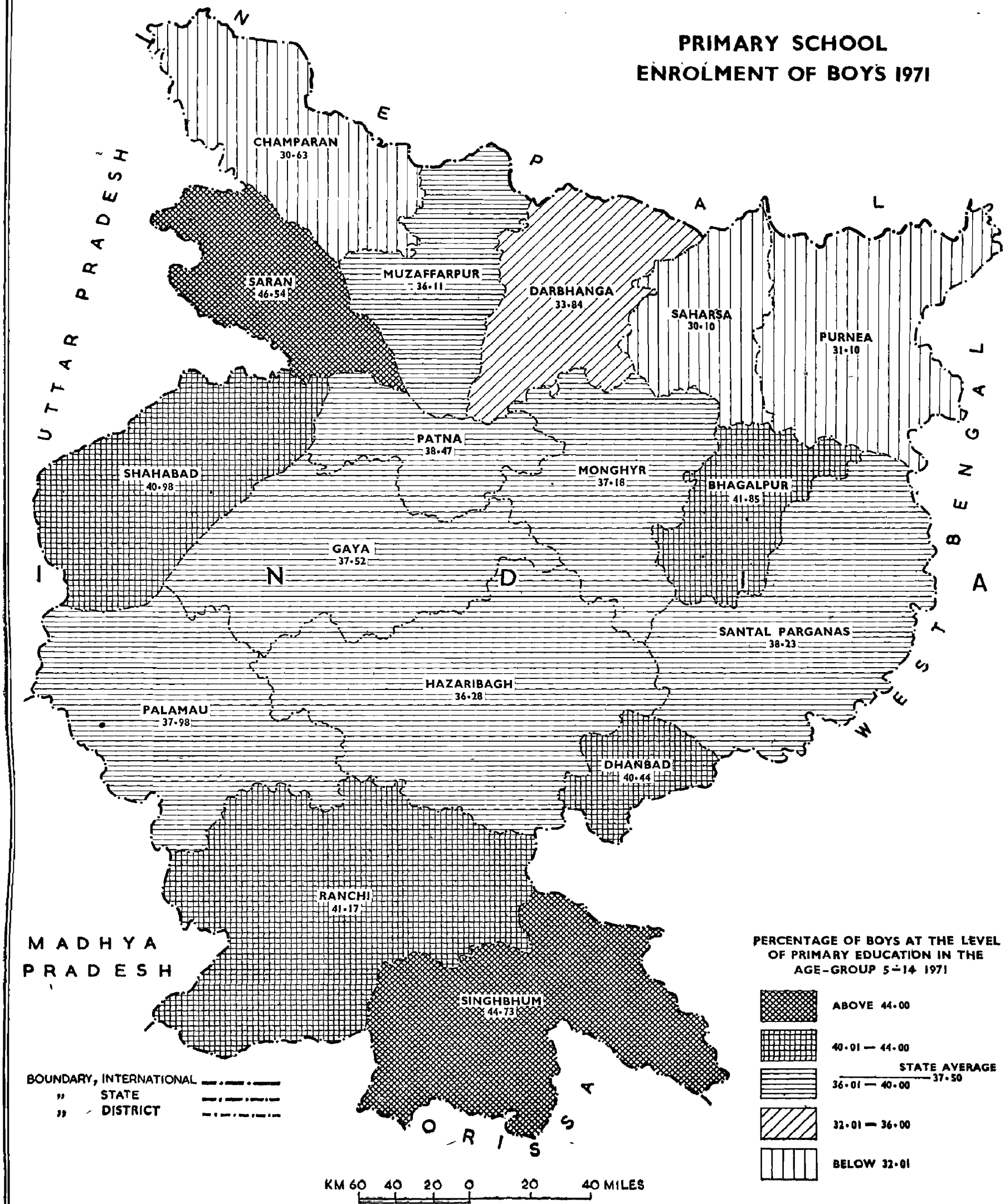
TABLE

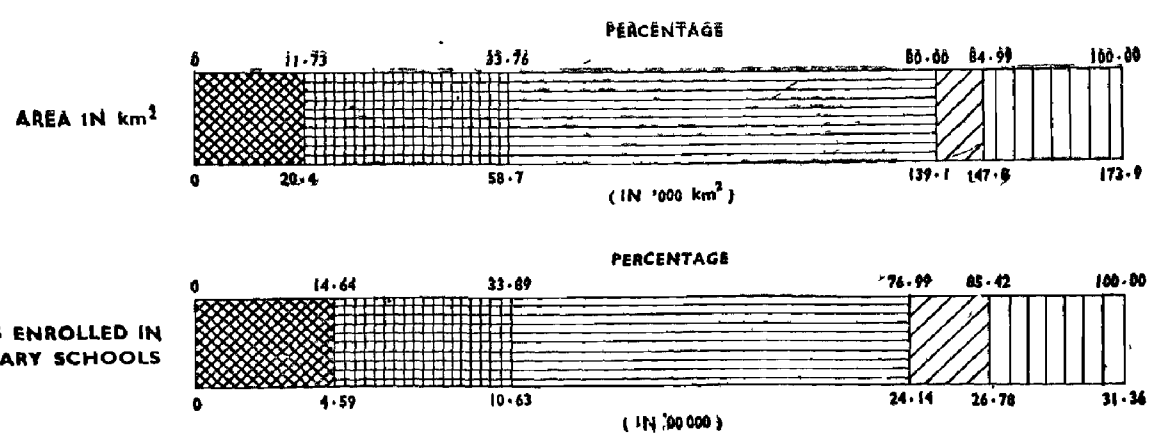
PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE AGE GROUP 5—14

Rank	State/District	Percentage
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**37.50**
1	Saran	46.54
2	Singhbhum	44.73
3	Bhagalpur	41.85
4	Ranchi	41.17
5	Shahabad	40.98
6	Dhanbad	40.44
7	Patna	38.47
8	Santal Parganas	38.23
9	Palamau	37.98
10	Gaya	37.52
11	Monghyr	37.18
12	Hazaribagh	36.28
13	Muzaffarpur	36.11
14	Darbhanga	33.84
15	Purnea	31.10
16	Champaran	30.63
17	Saharsa	30.10

MAP NO. 118

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS 1971





MAP NO. 119

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS, 1971

This map shows the proportion of girls in the age group 5—14 reading in class I to V to their total population in each district of the State in 1971.

The percentages of girls in the age group 5—14 enrolled in primary schools have been calculated for each district and grouped into five categories as per the legend of the map.

Out of 7,409,929 girls in the age group 5—14, 1,063,366 or 14.35 per cent of girls were enrolled in primary schools in 1971.

Out of 17 districts in the State, 10 districts have the percentages of enrolment of girls in primary schools, above the State average. The districts of Ranchi and Bhagalpur occupy the first two positions. They are followed by Patna, Dhanbad and Monghyr. The districts of Champaran and Saharsa are at the bottom. The enrolment of girls in primary schools varies from 21.12 per cent in the district of Ranchi to 8.92 per cent in the district of Saharsa.

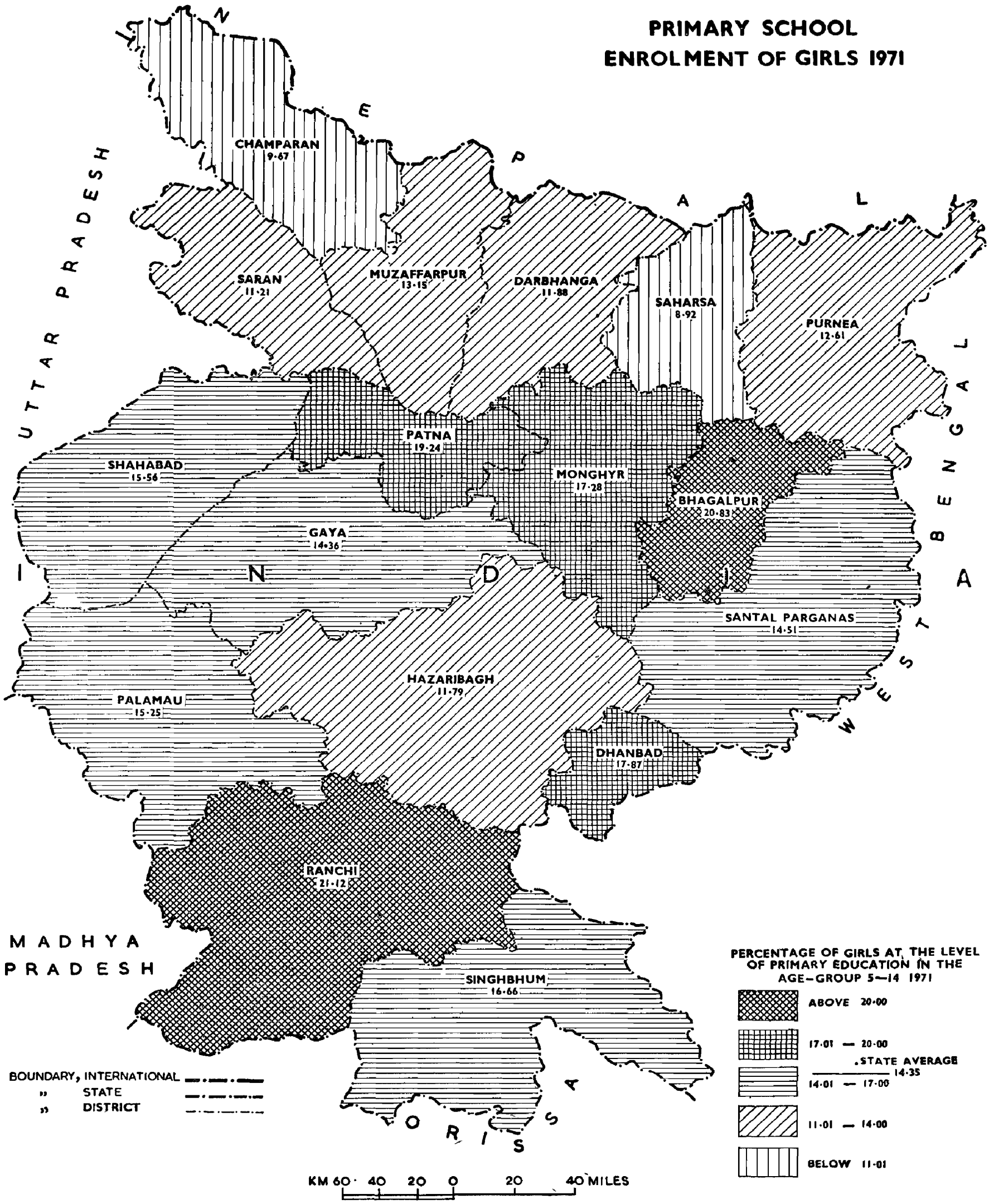
The proportions of area and girls at the primary level of education falling under different ranges have been depicted by bar diagrams below the map.

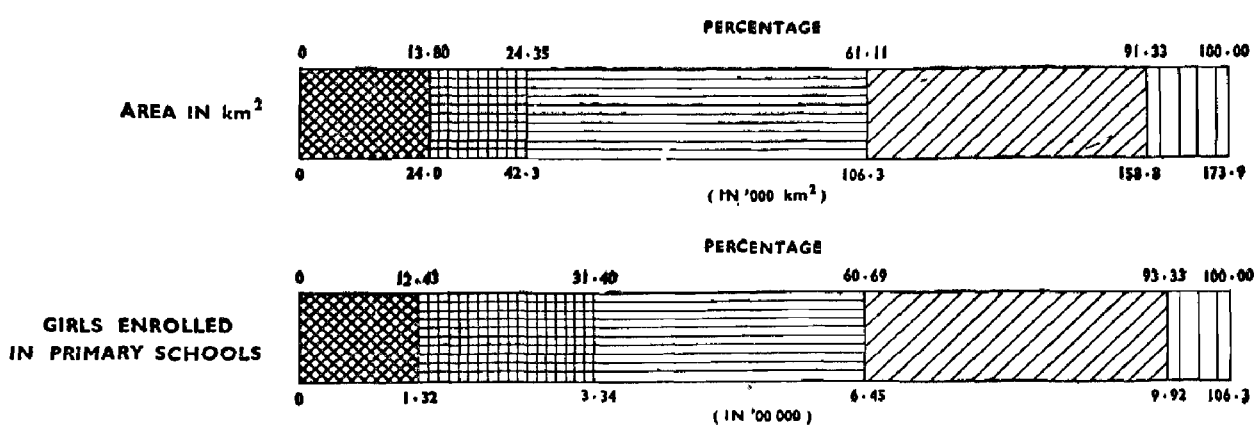
TABLE

PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE AGE GROUP 5—14

Rank	State/District	Percentage
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**14.35**
1	Ranchi	21.12
2	Bhagalpur	20.83
3	Patna	19.24
4	Dhanbad	17.87
5	Monghyr	17.28
6	Singhbhum	16.66
7	Shahabad	15.56
8	Palamau	15.25
9	Santal Parganas	14.51
10	Gaya	14.36
11	Muzaffarpur	13.15
12	Purnea	12.61
13	Darbhanga	11.88
14	Hazaribagh	11.79
15	Saran	11.21
16	Champaran	9.67
17	Saharsa	8.92

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS 1971





MAP NO. 120

SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN PER 1,000 OF CHILDREN IN AGE 5—14, 1971

This map shows the extent to which educational facilities are availed of by the children of age group 5—14 in the districts of Bihar.

Number of children in the age group 5—14 going to school per thousand of total children in the age group 5—14 have been worked out for each district. These have been grouped into five categories as per the legend of the map.

The State of Bihar has 15,771,825 children in the age group 5—14, of which 5,134,312 or 326 per 1,000 are school going children. In other words, out of every three child in the State only one attends the school.

Out of 17 districts, 9 districts have the number of school going children per thousand in the age group 5—14 above the State average. In the remaining districts the said proportion is below the State level. The districts of Singhbhum and Patna occupy the first two positions followed by Bhagalpur, Shahabad, Dhanbad and Saran. The districts of Champaran and Saharsa are placed at the bottom.

The proportion of area and school going children falling under different ranges have been depicted by bar diagrams below the map.

TABLE

NUMBER OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN OF AGE GROUP 5—14 PER 1,000 OF CHILDREN OF AGE GROUP 5—14, 1971

Rank	State/District	Number of school going children of age group 5—14 per 1,000 of children of age group 5—14, 1971
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**326**
1	Singhbhum	417
2	Patna	401
3	Bhagalpur	395
4	Shahabad	387
5	Dhanbad	370
6	Saran	357
7	Ranchi	347
8	Gaya	340
9	Monghyr	329
10	Palamau	315
11	Muzaffarpur	311
12	Santal Parganas	308
13	Darbhanga	293
14	Hazaribagh	282
15	Purnea	256
16	Champaran	248
17	Saharsa	247

MAP NO. 120

SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN PER 1000 OF CHILDREN IN AGE 5–14 1971

CHAMPARAN 248
MUZAFFARPUR 311
SARAN 357
DARBHANGA 293
SAHARSA 247
PURNEA 256
PATNA 401
SHAHABAD 387
MONGHYR 329
BHAGALPUR 395
GAYA 340
SANTAL PARGANAS 308
HAZARIBAGH 282
PALAMAU 315
DHANBAD 370
RANCHI 347
SINGHBHUM 417

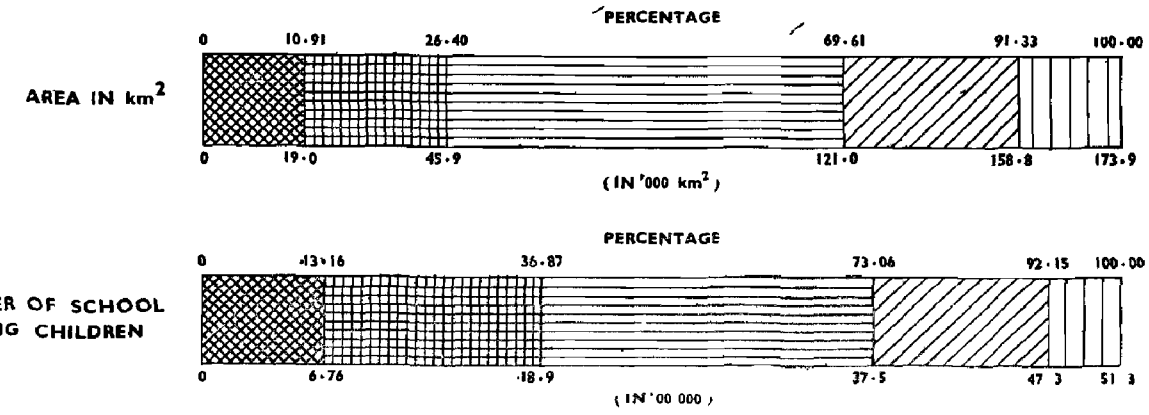
NEPAL
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT

NUMBER OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN OF AGE GROUP 5–14 PER 1 000 OF CHILDREN OF AGE-GROUP 5–14

- ABOVE 400
- 351 — 400
- STATE AVERAGE 326
- 301 — 350
- 251 — 300
- BELOW 251

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES



MAP NO. 121

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF POPULATION AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS, 1971

This map shows the proportion of persons in the age group 15—24 at the level of matriculation or higher secondary and higher education to their total population in each district of the State in 1971.

The percentages of persons of age group 15—24 at matriculation or higher secondary and higher education to their total population have been worked out for each district of the State and grouped into four categories as per the legend.

Out of 8,791,143 persons in age group 15—24, 669,350 or 7.61 per cent were enrolled in institutions imparting secondary or higher secondary and higher education in the State during 1971.

Among the districts 8 have percentages of enrolment above and 9 below the State average. Patna with 14.92 per cent has the highest proportion of population in age group 15—24 at the level of secondary and higher education followed by Dhanbad (12.54 per cent), Singhbhum, Bhagalpur and Shahabad have enrolment between 9.01 and 12.00 while Ranchi, Monghyr, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Saran and Darbhanga have between 6.01—9.00 per cent. The districts of Hazaribagh, Purnea, Champaran, Santal Parganas, Saharsa and Palamau are in the 'lowest range' below 6.01 per cent.

The proportions of area and population in age group 15—24 at matriculation or higher secondary and higher education, falling under different ranges have been depicted in the bar diagrams below the map.

The table below gives the figures :

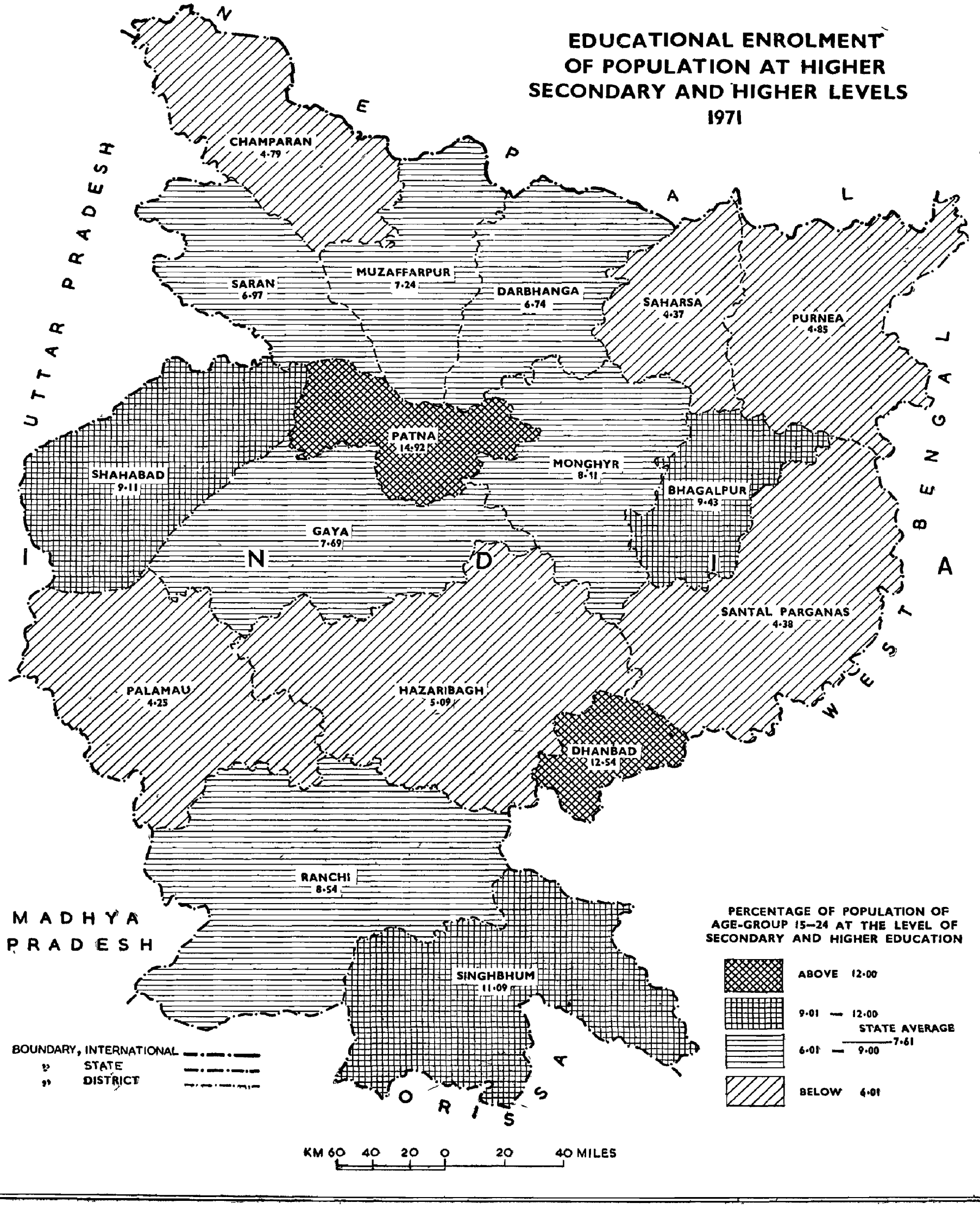
TABLE

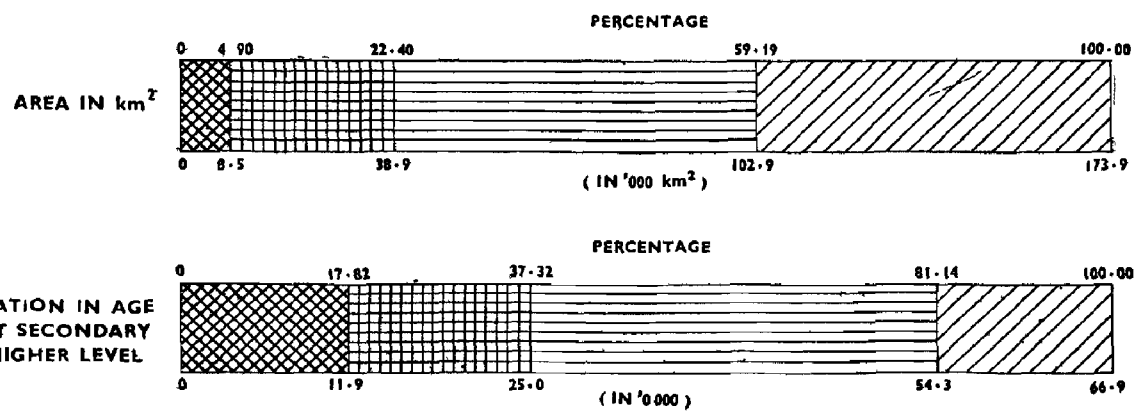
EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF POPULATION OF AGE GROUP 15—24 IN MATRICULATION OR HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION

Rank	State/District	Percentage
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	7.61
1	Patna	14.92
2	Dhanbad	12.54
3	Singhbhum	11.09
4	Bhagalpur	9.43
5	Shahabad	9.11
6	Ranchi	8.54
7	Monghyr	8.41
8	Gaya	7.69
9	Muzaffarpur	7.24
10	Saran	6.97
11	Darbhanga	6.74
12	Hazaribagh	5.09
13	Purnea	4.85
14	Champaran	4.79
15	Santal Parganas	4.38
16	Saharsa	4.37
17	Palamau	4.25

MAP NO. 121

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF POPULATION AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1971





MAP NO. 122

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS, 1971

This map shows the proportion of males in age group 15—24 at the level of matriculation or higher secondary and higher education to their total population in each district of the State in 1971.

The percentages of males of age group 15—24 at matriculation or higher secondary and higher education to their total population have been worked out for each district and grouped into five categories as per the legend of the map.

Out of 4,402,062 males in the age group 15—24, 584,291 or 13.27 per cent were enrolled in institutions imparting secondary or higher secondary and higher education in the State during 1971.

The percentage is highest in the district of Patna (24.23 per cent). Dhanbad, Shahabad, Bhagalpur and Singhbhum have percentages between 16.01 and 20.00 while in Gaya, Monghyr, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Ranchi it varies between 12.01 and 16.00. Hazaribagh, Champaran, Purnea and Saharsa have percentages between 8.01 and 12 00. Santal Parganas and Palamau have the lowest proportion of male enrolment with 7.92 and 7.73 per cent respectively. The proportions of area and male population in age group 15—24 at matriculation or higher secondary and higher education falling under different ranges have been depicted by bar diagrams below the map.

The figures are presented in the table below :

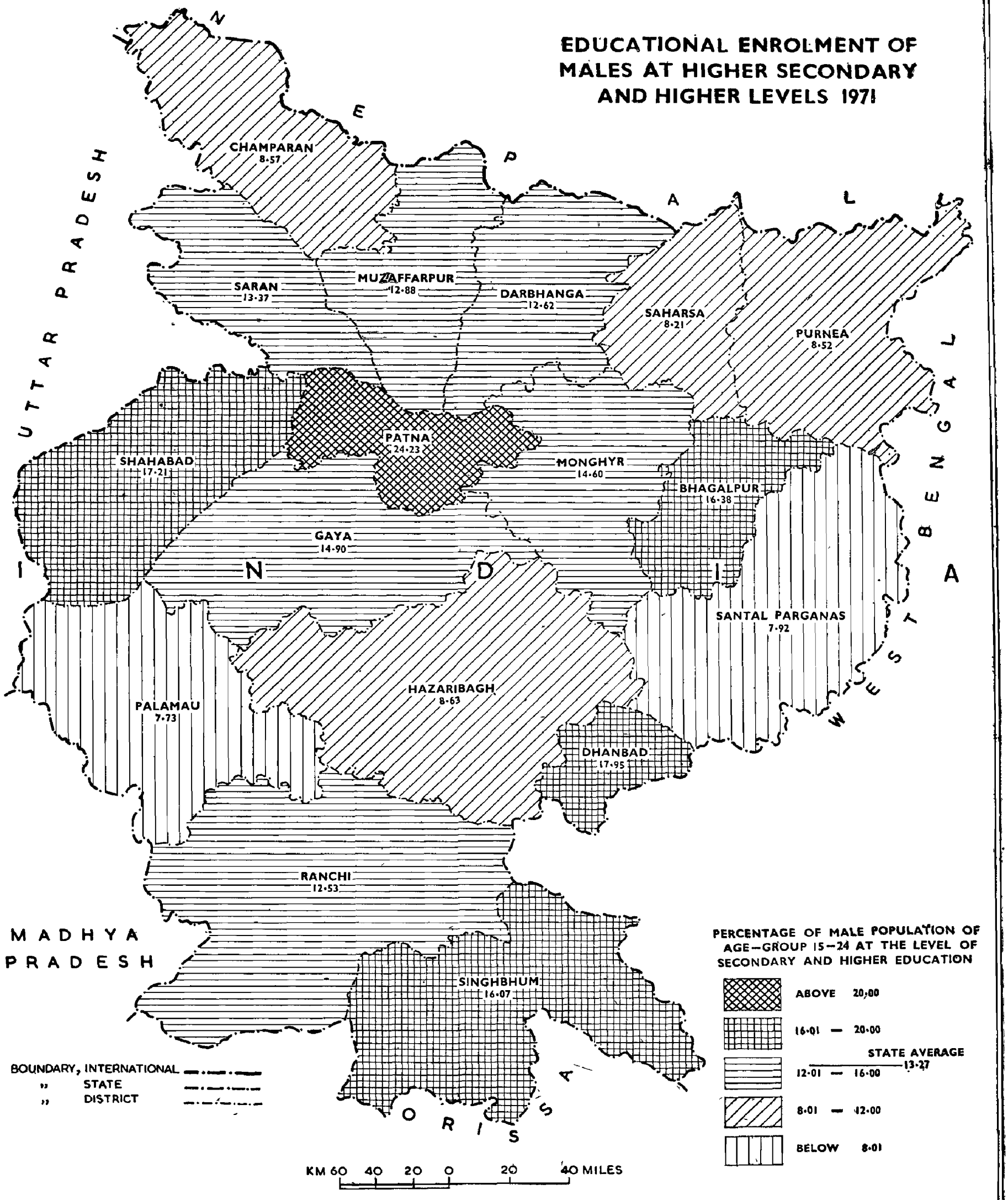
TABLE

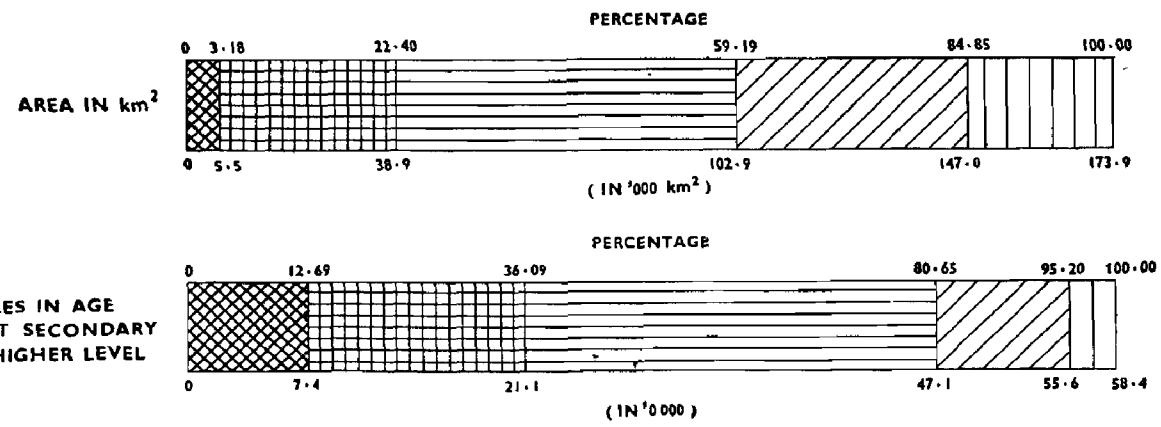
EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALE POPULATION OF AGE GROUP 15—24 IN MATRICULATION OR HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION

Rank	State/District	Percentage
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**13.27**
1	Patna	24.23
2	Dhanbad	17.95
3	Shahabad	17.21
4	Bhagalpur	16.38
5	Singhbhum	16.07
6	Gaya	14.90
7	Monghyr	14.60
8	Saran	13.37
9	Muzaffarpur	12.88
10	Darbhanga	12.62
11	Ranchi	12.53
12	Hazaribagh	8.63
13	Champaran	8.57
14	Purnea	8.52
15	Saharsa	8.21
16	Santal Parganas	7.92
17	Palamau	7.73

MAP NO. 122

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1971





MAP NO. 123

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS, 1971

This map shows the proportion of females in age group 15—24 at the level of matriculation or higher secondary and higher education to their total population in each district of the State in 1971.

The percentages of females of age group 15—24 at matriculation or higher secondary and higher education to their total population have been calculated for each district and grouped into four categories as per the legend of the map.

Out of 4,389,081 females in age group 15—24 only 85,059 or 1.94 per cent are enrolled in institutions imparting secondary and higher education.

Only 6 districts have percentages above the State average. Dhanbad with 6.05 per cent has the highest proportion of female enrolment followed by Singhbhum (5.78 per cent). The districts of Patna and Ranchi also have significantly high proportion with 4.81 and 4.56 per cent respectively. The percentages vary between 1.01 and 3.00 per cent in the districts of Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Hazaribagh, Muzaffarpur, Shahabad and Darbhanga. It is below 1.01 per cent in Purnea, Gaya, Saran, Santal Parganas, Champaran, Palamau and Saharsa.

The proportions of area and female population in age group 15—24 at matriculation or higher secondary and higher education falling under different ranges have been depicted by bar diagrams below the map.

The figures are given in the table below :

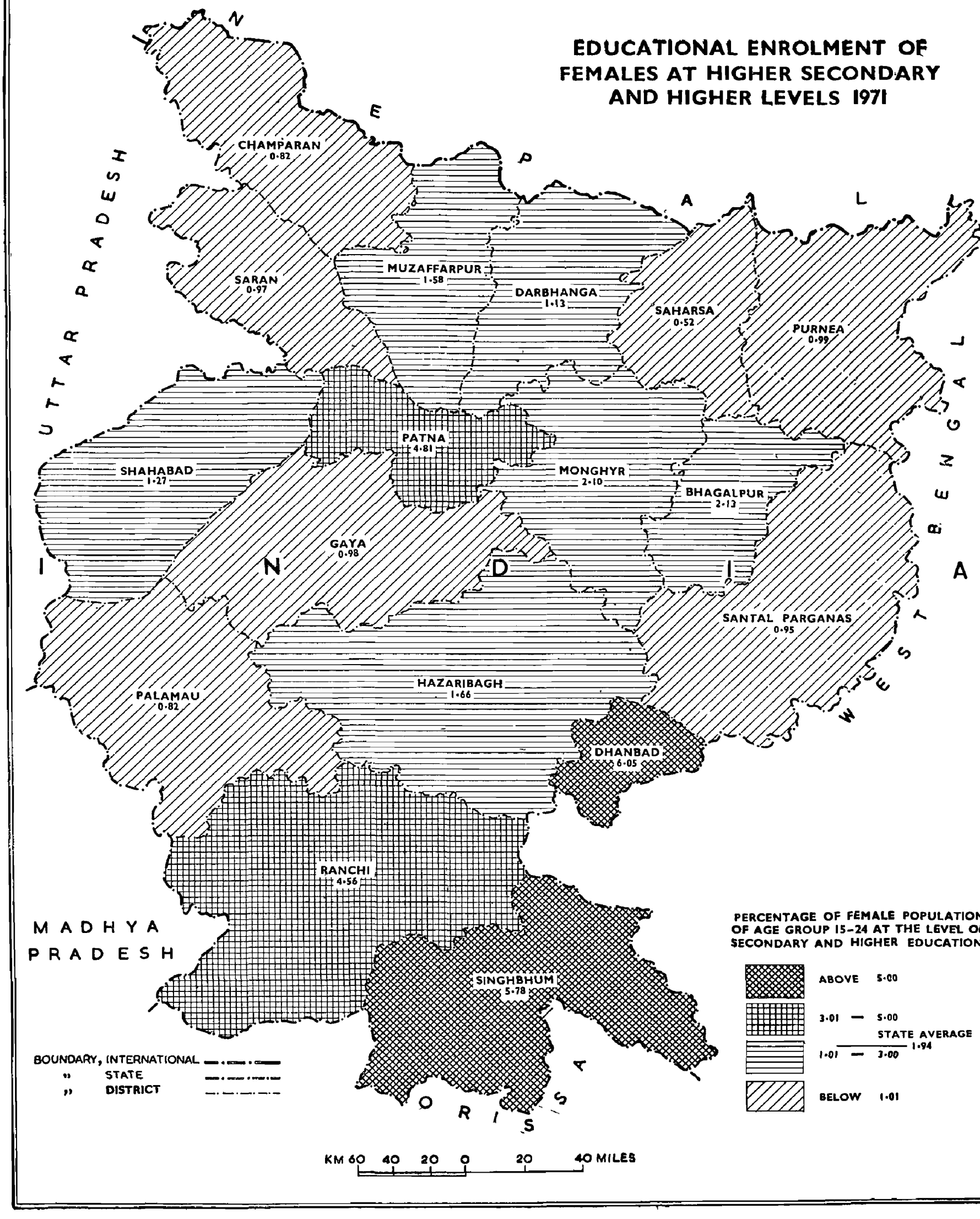
TABLE

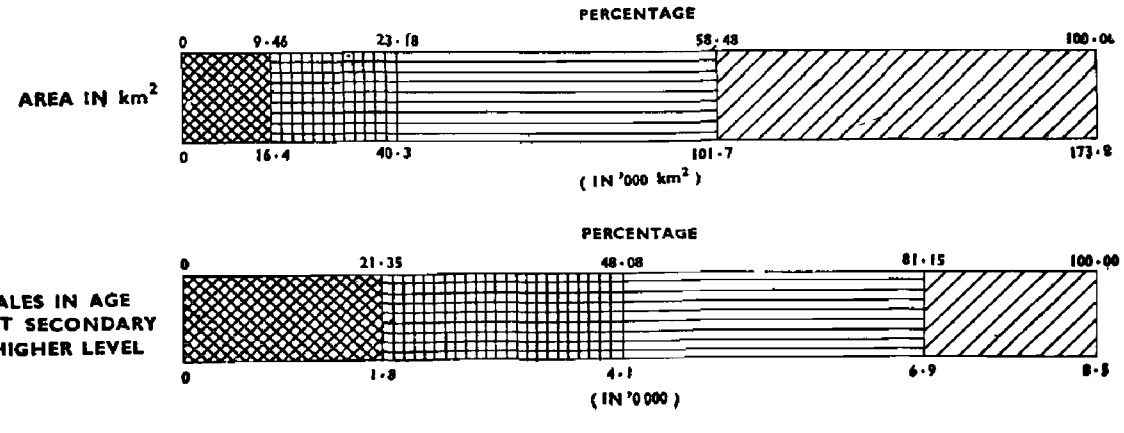
EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALE POPULATION OF AGE GROUP 15—24 IN MATRICULATION OR HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION

Rank	State/District	Percentage
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**1.94**
1	Dhanbad	6.05
2	Singhbhum	5.78
3	Patna	4.81
4	Ranchi	4.56
5	Bhagalpur	2.13
6	Monghyr	2.10
7	Hazaribagh	1.66
8	Muzaffarpur	1.58
9	Shahabad	1.27
10	Darbhanga	1.13
11	Purnea	0.99
12	Gaya	0.98
13	Saran	0.97
14	Santal Parganas	0.95
15	Champaran	0.82
	Palamau	0.82
17	Saharsa	0.52

MAP NO. 123

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1971





MAP NO. 124

TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1971

This map shows the number of teachers per 1,000 students at the primary level of education in each district of the State in 1971. The number of teachers per 1,000 students reading in class I to V have been grouped into five categories as shown in the legend of the map.

There were 25 teachers per 1.000 students at the primary level of education as a whole for the State of Bihar in 1971. In other words, teacher-student ratio was 1 teacher for 40 students.

The teacher-student ratio at the primary level of education varies from 32 in the district of Saharsa to 21 in the district of Saran. Out of 17 districts 7 have the ratio above the State average while five equal to the State average and the rest have the ratio below the State average. The ratio is, however, significantly high in the districts of Champaran and Dhanbad.

The bar diagrams drawn below the map depict the proportion of area and teachers in primary schools falling under different ranges.

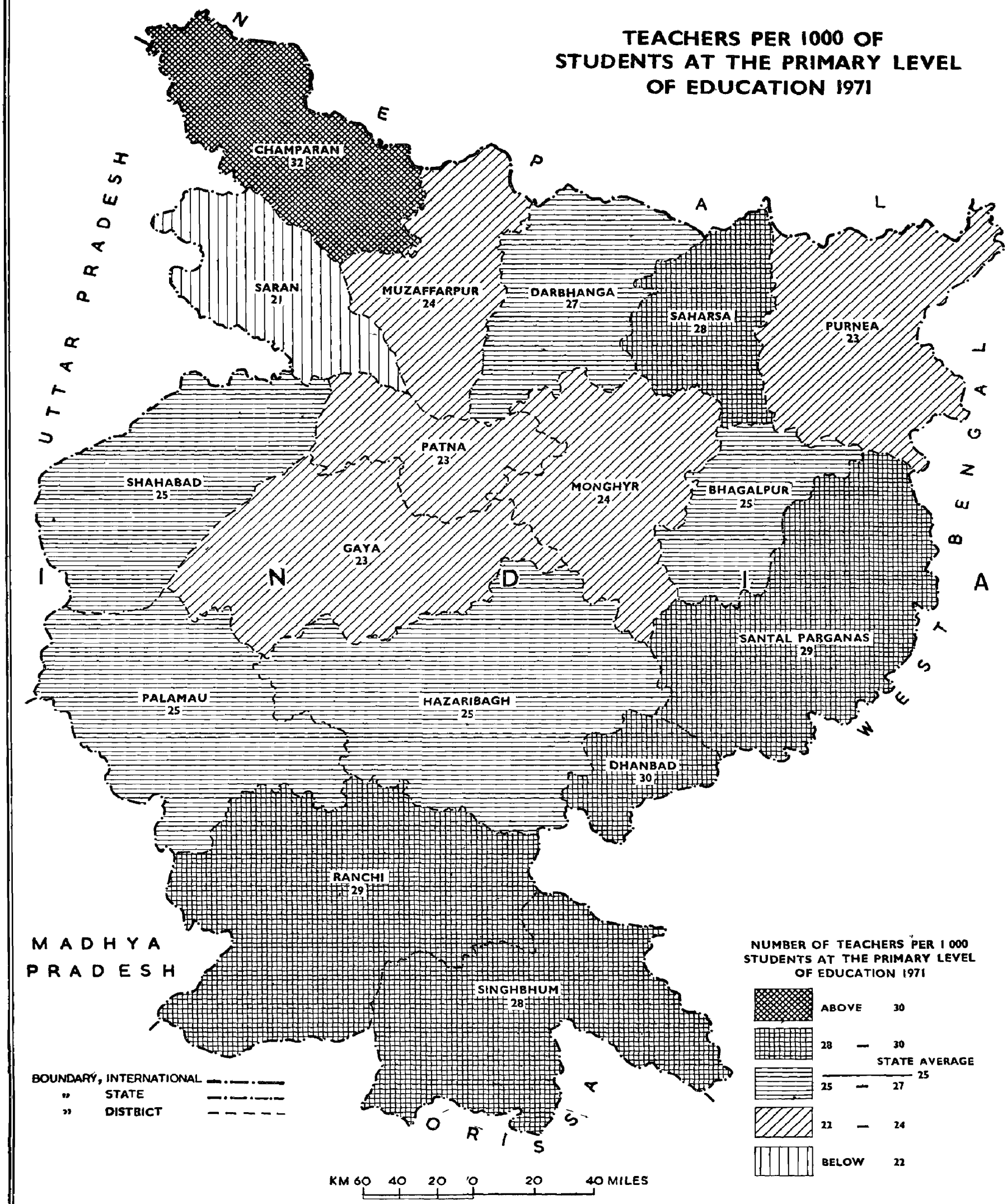
TABLE

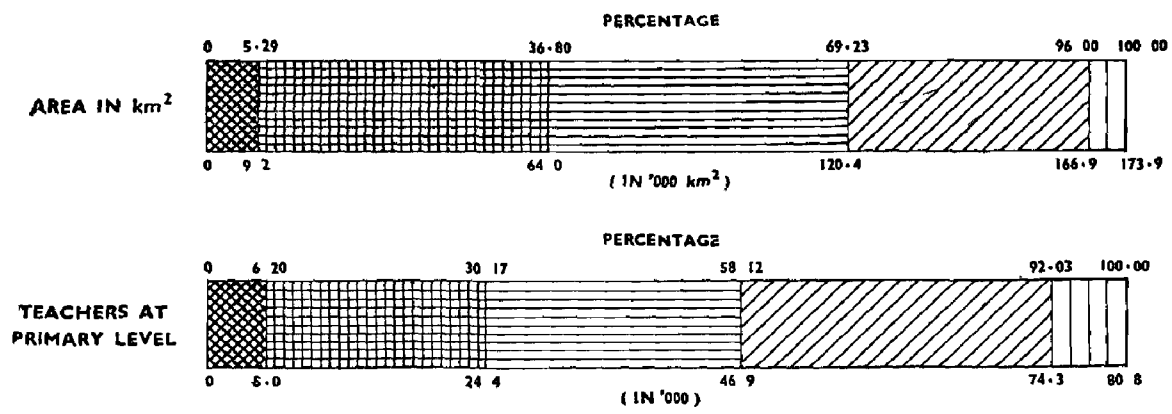
NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1971

Rank	State/District	Number of teachers per 1,000 students
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**25**
1	Champaran	32
2	Dhanbad	30
3	Santal Parganas	29
	Ranchi	29
5	Saharsa	28
	Singhbhum	28
7	Darbhanga	27
8	Shahabad	25
	Bhagalpur	25
	Hazaribagh	25
	Palamau	25
12	Muzaffarpur	24
	Monghyr	24
14	Patna	23
	Gaya	23
	Purnea	23
17	Saran	21

MAP NO. 124

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1971





MAP NO. 125

TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1971

This map shows the number of teachers per 1,000 students at the secondary level of education in each district of the State in 1971.

The number of teachers per 1,000 students reading in class VI to XI or XII have been grouped into five categories as shown in the legend of the map.

There were 31 teachers per 1,000 students at the secondary level of education as a whole for the State of Bihar in 1971. In other words, the ratio was 1 teacher for 32 students.

The per 1,000 teacher-student ratio at the secondary level of education varies from 40 in the district of Saharsa to 20 in the district of Ranchi. Out of 17 districts, 9 districts have the ratio above while seven, below the State average and one has the ratio equal to the State average. The ratio is significantly high in the district of Saharsa. This may be attributed to the low enrolment of students.

The bar diagrams drawn below the map depict the proportion of area and teachers in secondary schools falling under different ranges.

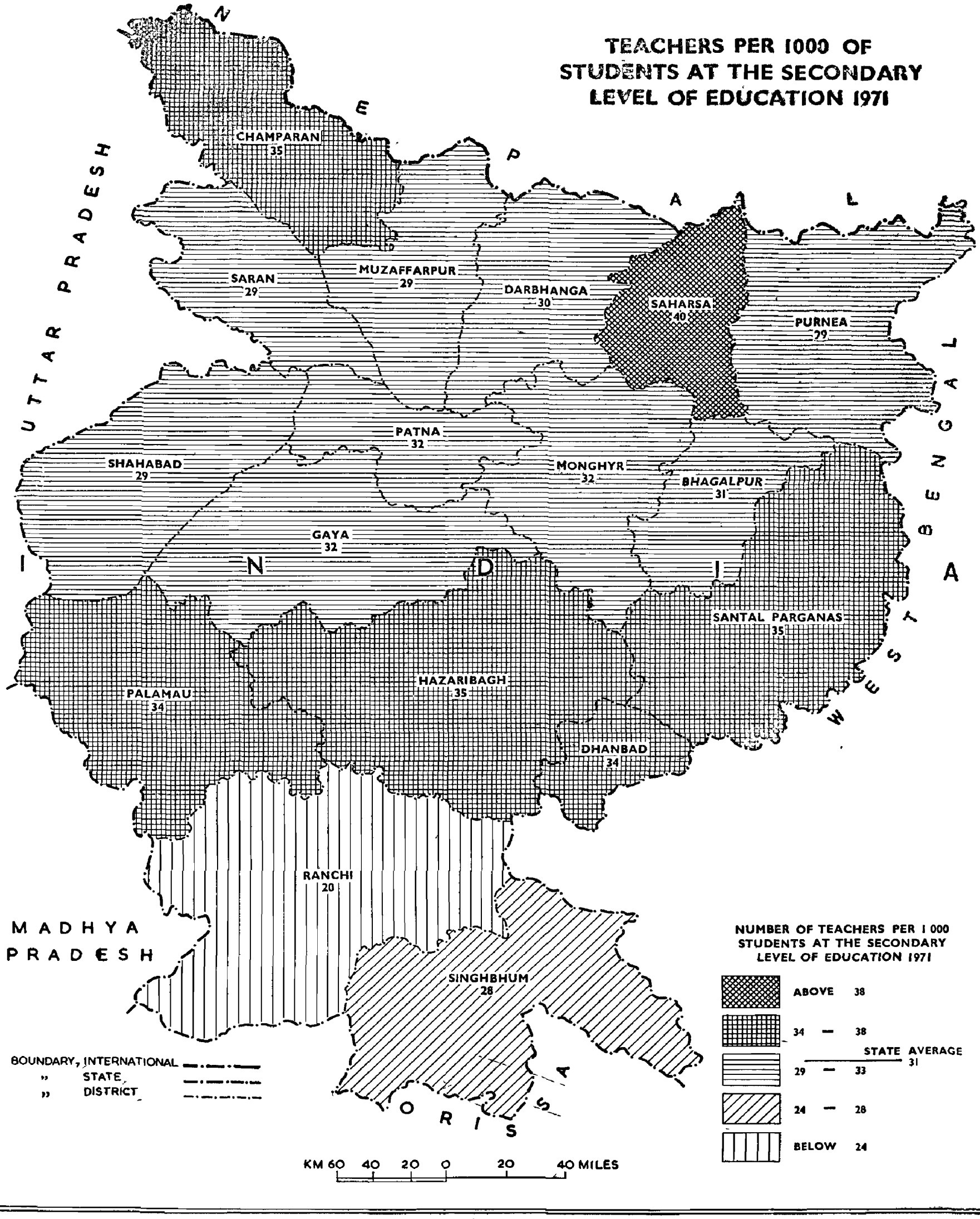
TABLE

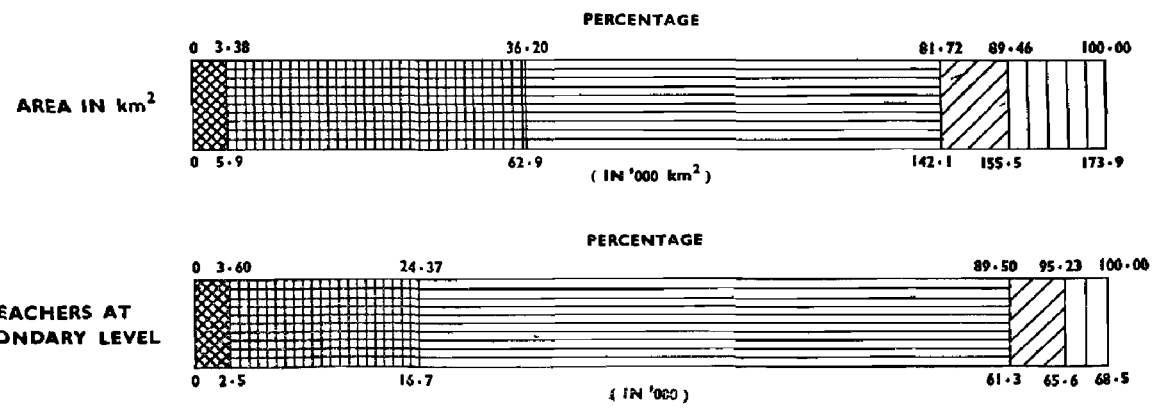
NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1971

Rank	State/District	Number of teachers per 1,000 students
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**31**
1	Saharsa	40
2	Champaran	35
	Santal Parganas	35
	Hazaribagh	35
5	Palamau	34
	Dhanbad	34
7	Patna	32
	Gaya	32
	Monghyr	32
10	Bhagalpur	31
11	Darbhanga	30
12	Shahabad	29
	Saran	29
	Muzaffarpur	29
	Purnea	29
16	Singhbhum	28
17	Ranchi	20

MAP NO. 125

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1971





MAP NO. 126

LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATES, 1971

This map shows the districtwise proportion of literates holding technical or non-technical diploma or certificate to total literates in 1971.

The number of literates holding technical or non-technical diploma or certificate per 10,000 of literates have been worked out for each district and grouped into five categories as given in the legend of the map.

Circles have been drawn within each district proportionate to its total literates holding technical or non-technical diploma or certificate. These circles have been then divided into sectors proportionate to the percentages of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders. Figures above the circles represent the number of literates holding technical or non-technical diploma or certificate.

In the State of Bihar out of every 10,000 literates, 47 are technical or non-technical diploma or certificate holders. The proportion is higher than the State average in 7 districts, of them 4 belong to Chotanagpur Plateau and 3 to South Bihar Plain.

There is wide variation in the number of per 10,000 literates among the districts. 80 is the highest in Gaya district while the lowest is only 18 in Muzaffarpur district. It is above 74 in the districts of Gaya, Dhanbad and Ranchi and between 60 and 74 in Palamau, Singhbhum and Bhagalpur. The districts of Patna Saharsa and Saran have between 45 and 59 while Champaran, Monghyr, Purnea, Hazaribagh and Santal Parganas have between 30 and 44. The districts of Shahabad, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur are in the lowest range below 30.

The bar diagrams drawn below the map show sexwise proportion of technical and non-technical diploma holders in rural and urban areas of the State.

The table below gives the figures :

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE

Sl. no.	State/District	Total no. of literates holding technical or non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Percentage of literates	
			Holding technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Holding non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
1	2	3	4	5
	BIHAR STATE ...	**53,207**	**33.58**	**66.42**
1	Patna ...	5,699	28.86	71.14
2	Gaya ...	7,755	13.87	86.13
3	Shahabad ...	2,839	28.14	71.86
4	Saran ...	3,749	52.23	47.77
5	Champaran ...	2,097	71.86	28.14
6	Muzaffarpur ...	1,470	54.08	45.92
7	Darbhanga ...	2,383	23.54	76.46
8	Monghyr ...	3,230	29.47	70.53
9	Bhagalpur ...	2,719	21.59	78.41
10	Saharsa ...	1,671	27.47	72.53
11	Purnea ...	2,482	21.39	78.61
12	Santal Parganas ...	1,731	37.67	62.33
13	Palamau ...	1,517	13.51	86 49
14	Hazaribagh ...	1,810	46.13	53.87
15	Ranchi ...	4,638	31.46	68.54
16	Dhanbad ...	3,365	49.57	50.43
17	Singhbhum ...	4,052	53.70	46.30

MAP NO. 126

LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATES 1971

UTTAR PRADESH

NEPAL

BIHAR

WEST BENGAL

ORISSA

MADHYA PRADESH

CHAMPARAN 2 097 (28·14 / 71·86)

SARAN 3 749 (47·77 / 52·23)

MUZAFFARPUR 1 470 (45·92 / 54·08)

DARBHANGA 2 383 (23·54 / 76·46)

SAHARSA 1 671 (27·47 / 72·53)

PURNEA 2 482 (21·39 / 78·61)

PATNA 5 699 (28·86 / 71·14)

SHAHABAD 2 839 (28·14 / 71·86)

GAYA 7 755 (13·87 / 86·13)

MONGHYR 3 230 (29·47 / 70·53)

BHAGALPUR 2 719 (21·59 / 78·41)

SANTAL PARGANAS 1 731 (37·67 / 62·33)

PALAMAU 1 517 (13·51 / 86·49)

HAZARIBAGH 1 810 (53·87 / 46·13)

DHANBAD 3 365 (50·43 / 49·57)

RANCHI 4 638 (31·46 / 68·54)

SINGHBHUM 4 052 (46·30 / 53·70)

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

" STATE

" DISTRICT

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL LITERATES HOLDING TECHNICAL AND NON-TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATES

FIGURES INSIDE THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGES

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES

LITERATES HOLDING TECHNICAL OR NON-TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE

8 000

5 000

3 000

1 000

NON-TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE

TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE

NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING TECHNICAL OR NON-TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE PER 10 000 LITERATES

ABOVE 74

60 74

STATE AVERAGE 47

45 59

30 44

BELOW 30

PERCENTAGE

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45

RURAL MALE

FEMALE

URBAN MALE

FEMALE

LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE

LITERATES HOLDING TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE

MAP NO. 127

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREES/DIPLOMAS OF GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE, 1971

This map shows the districtwise proportion of literates holding University degree or diploma of graduate level and above in 1971.

The number of literates holding University degree or diploma of graduate level and above per 10,000 of literates have been calculated for each district and grouped into five categories as given in the legend of the map.

Circles have been drawn within each district proportionate to the total literates holding degree or diploma of graduate level and above. These circles have been divided into sectors for rural and urban areas. The figures above the circles represent the number of literates holding University degree or diploma in the district.

In the State of Bihar, out of every 10,000 literates, 225 are holding University degree or diploma. Among the districts it is higher than the State average in only 4 districts viz., Patna (377), Ranchi (361), Dhanbad (352) and Singhbhum (330). Bhagalpur has the proportion equel to the State average (225). The remaining 12 districts have proportions of per 10,000 literates holding University degree or diploma of graduate level between 222 and 142. Patna district has the highest proportion as it contains the State capital which is also the oldest seat of educational institutions. The lowest proportion is 142 in Santal Parganas district of Chotanagpur Plateau which contains a sizeable population of scheduled tribes The distribution of literates holding University degree or diploma of graduate level has great variation in rural and urban areas of the districts. The break up of literates holding University degree or diploma of graduate level in urban and rural areas of the districts in the State depicts the following position.

In urban areas it is 91.28 per cent in Singhbhum, 85.86 per cent in Dhanbad, 78.09 per cent in Ranchi and 74.19 per cent in Patna which drops down to 37.89 per cent in Champaran, 37.72 per cent in Shahabad and 30.14 per cent in Darbhanga.

In rural areas the highest percentages are 73.15 in Saran, 69.86 in Darbhanga while the lowest is 14.14 per cent in Dhanbad and 8.72 per cent in Singhbhum.

The bar diagrams drawn below the map show the sexwise proportion of literates holding University degree or diploma of graduate level and above in rural and urban areas of the State.

The table below gives the figures :

TABLE

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE

Sl. no.	State/District	Number of literates holding University degree/diploma of graduate level and above	Percentage of literates holding University degree/diploma of graduate level	
			Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
	BIHAR STATE	**252,253**	**42.62**	**57.38**
1	Patna	40,328	25.81	74.19
2	Gaya	15,194	55.08	44.92
3	Shahabad	15,951	62.28	37.72
4	Saran	12,408	73.15	26.85
5	Champaran	9,486	62.11	37.89
6	Muzaffarpur	18,631	56.89	43.11
7	Darbhanga	20,939	69.86	30.14
8	Monghyr	16,188	51.96	48.04
9	Bhagalpur	10,136	45.87	54.13
10	Saharsa	5,233	62.45	37.55
11	Purnea	8,992	55.95	44.05
12	Santal Parganas	7,205	45.04	54.96
13	Palamau	3,448	53.05	46.95
14	Hazaribagh	10,017	32.93	67.07
15	Ranchi	21,876	21.91	78.09
16	Dhanbad	15,239	14.14	85.86
17	Singhbhum	20,782	8.72	91.28

MAP NO. 127

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREES/DIPLOMAS OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE 1971

UTTAR PRADESH

NEPAL

BIHAR

WEST BENGAL

ORISSA

MADHYA PRADESH

INDIA

CHAMPARAN 9 486 (37·89 / 62·11)

SARAN 12 408 (26·85 / 73·15)

MUZAFFARPUR 18 631 (43·11 / 56·89)

DARBHANGA 20 939 (30·14 / 69·86)

SAHARSA 5 233 (37·55 / 62·45)

PURNEA 8 992 (44·05 / 55·95)

SHAHABAD 15 951 (37·72 / 62·28)

PATNA 40 328 (74·19 / 25·81)

MONGHYR 16 188 (48·04 / 51·96)

BHAGALPUR 10 136 (54·13 / 45·87)

GAYA 15 394 (44·92 / 55·08)

SANTAL PARGANAS 7 205 (54·96 / 45·04)

PALAMAU 3 448 (46·95 / 53·05)

HAZARIBAGH 10 017 (67·07 / 32·93)

DHANBAD 15 239 (85·86 / 14·14)

RANCHI 21 876 (78·09 / 21·91)

SINGHBHUM 20 782 (91·28 / 8·72)

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

" STATE

" DISTRICT

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLE INDICATE NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE, DIPLOMA OF GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE
FIGURES INSIDE THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE SHARE OF RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE

40 500
20 000
10 000
3 000

URBAN ← → RURAL

NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE PER 10 000 OF LITERATES

ABOVE 330

271 — 330

STATE AVERAGE 225

211 — 270

151 — 210

BELOW 151

(IN '000)

0 50 100 150

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE / DIPLOMA OF GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE IN RURAL AREAS

MALE

FEMALE

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE / DIPLOMA OF GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE IN URBAN AREAS

MALE

FEMALE

MAP NO. 128

RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN VILLAGES CONTAINING 25 AND BELOW, 26—50, 51—100 AND ABOVE 100 HOUSES, 1971

This map shows the districtwise distribution of rural population living in villages classified by the number of census houses in them as revealed by 1971 Census.

The villages have been classified into four categories according to the number of census houses they contain, viz. (i) 25 and below (ii) 26—50, (iii) 51—100 and (iv) above 100. The percentages of population living in villages in the above four categories to total rural population have been worked out and are shown by bars in each district of the State. Figures at the top of bar diagrams indicate the total rural population of the district.

The main bulk of rural population (73.10 per cent) in Bihar lives in villages containing more than 100 houses each. The percentages are even higher in 8 districts. Of them Saharsa has over 90 per cent while Darbhanga, Saran, Purnea, Monghyr, Patna and Muzaffarpur have between 80 and 90 per cent of rural population in such villages. The proportions of rural population in this category of villages are low in the districts of Chotanagpur Plateau region which ranges from 70.91 per cent in Dhanbad to 37.88 per cent in Santal Parganas.

In the category of villages containing 51—100 houses, the proportion of rural population is relatively higher in the districts of Chotanagpur Plateau. Barring Dhanbad, it is more than 20 per cent in all the districts of Plateau region.

In the next category of villages having 26—50 houses the proportion of rural population is below 7.00 per cent in all the districts of North Bihar and South Bihar Plains except Gaya and Shahabad. In Chotanagpur Plateau it varies between 20.67 per cent in Santal Parganas to 8.28 per cent in Dhanbad.

In the villages having 25 houses or below, the proportion of rural population is comparatively higher in Plateau region than the Plains. This is because of scattered settlements in tribal areas.

The diagram below the map depicts the proportions of rural population living in villages having 25 and below, 26—50, 51—100 and above 100 houses.

The figures are presented in the table below :

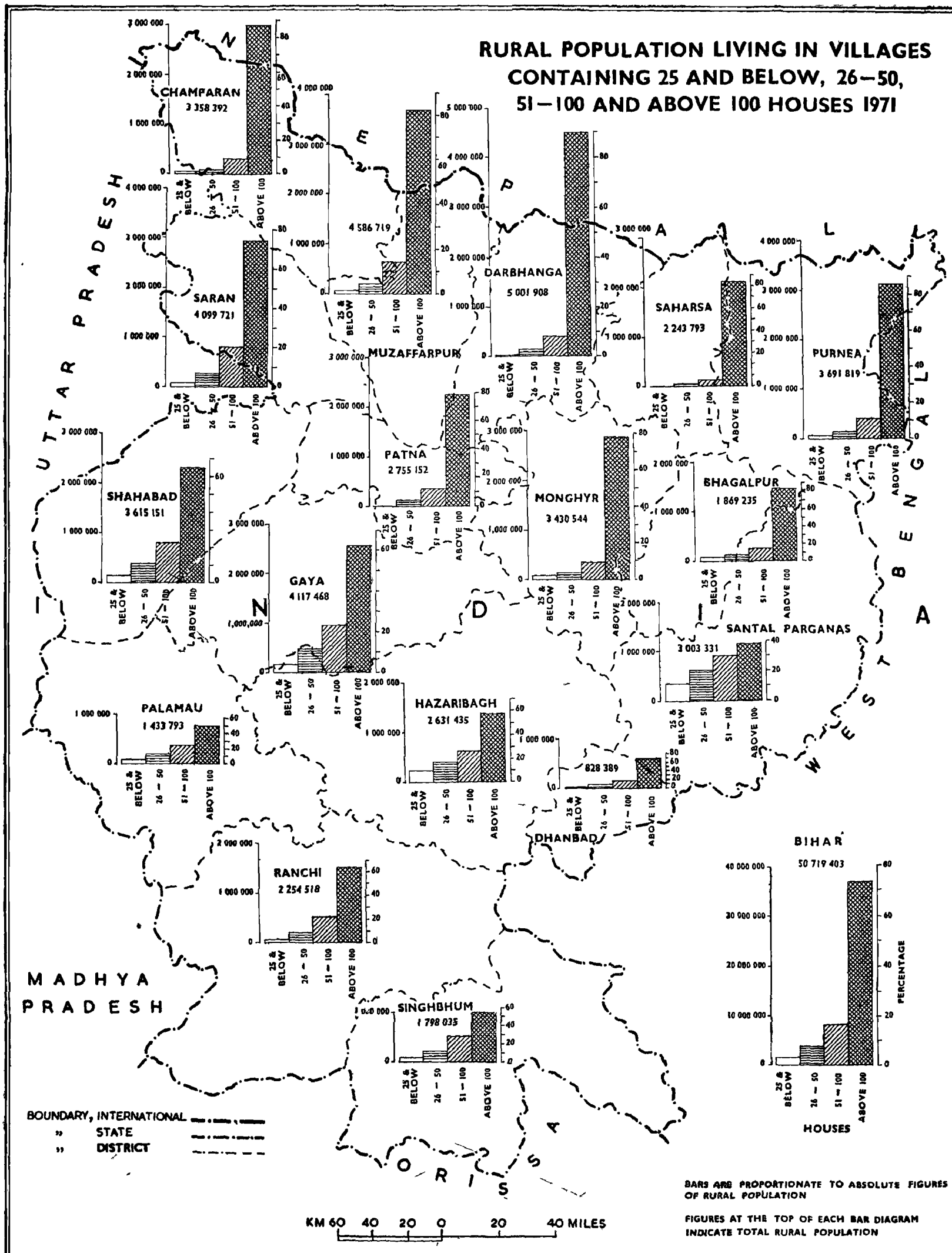
TABLE

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN VILLAGES CONTAINING DIFFERENT RANGES OF HOUSES, 1971

Sl. no.	State/District	Rural Population	25 and below houses	26—50 houses	51—100 houses	Above 100 houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	BIHAR STATE	**50,719,403**	**3.05**	**7.36**	**16.49**	**73.10**
1	Patna	2,755,152	0.83	4.50	13.18	81.49
2	Gaya	4,117,468	3.79	11.56	22.67	61.98
3	Shahabad	3,615,151	4.05	10.26	21.87	63.82
4	Saran	4,099,721	1.85	6.48	19.88	71.79
5	Champaran	3,358,392	0.63	2.32	8.74	88.31
6	Muzaffarpur	4,586,719	1.26	4.10	13.83	80.81
7	Darbhanga	5,001,908	0.70	2.23	7.59	89.48
8	Monghyr	3,430,544	2.38	3.87	9.95	83.80
9	Bhagalpur	1,869,235	3.87	5.84	13.38	76.91
10	Saharsa	2,243,793	0.44	1.39	4.75	93.42
11	Purnea	3,691,819	1.63	3.83	10.59	83.95
12	Santal Parganas	3,003,331	11.57	20.67	29.88	37.88
13	Palamau	1,433,793	5.82	13.95	26.35	53.88
14	Hazaribagh	2,631,435	8.85	15.21	23.68	52.26
15	Ranchi	2,254,518	1.84	8.76	22.67	66.73
16	Dhanbad	828,389	3.52	8.28	17.29	70.91
17	Singhbhum	1,798,035	4.20	12.00	28.51	55.29

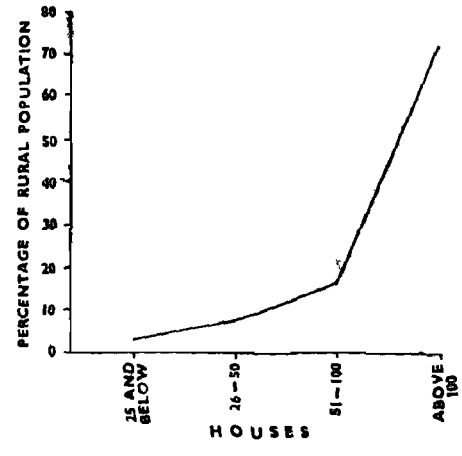
MAP NO. 128

RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN VILLAGES CONTAINING 25 AND BELOW, 26–50, 51–100 AND ABOVE 100 HOUSES 1971



BARS ARE PROPORTIONATE TO ABSOLUTE FIGURES OF RURAL POPULATION

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH BAR DIAGRAM INDICATE TOTAL RURAL POPULATION



MAP NO. 129

RURAL HOUSES BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED, 1971

This map illustrates the percentage distribution of rural households living in census houses with one, two, three and more than three rooms in 1971.

Rhombuses have been drawn proportionate to the total number of rural households for each district of the State. Each of these rhombuses is divided into 25 equal pockets, each representing 4 per cent of the households. The pockets are shaded in different colours according to percentages of households under different number of rooms

In the State as a whole, 35.9 per cent or about one third of rural households live in census houses having only 1 room. Among the districts the percentages vary from 58.2 per cent in Singhbhum to 15.4 per cent in Gaya.

Rural households account for 30.3 per cent in Bihar living in census houses with 2 rooms. The percentage is highest in Muzaffarpur (35.9 per cent) while it is lowest in Gaya (21.2 per cent). The districts lying in South Bihar Plain alongwith Palamau and Singhbhum in Chotanagpur Plateau have low percentages.

Census households having three rooms occupy 15.7 per cent of the rural households in the State. The percentages vary from 21.0 per cent in Champaran to 8.6 per cent in Singhbhum. All the districts lying in Chotanagpur Plateau region and the districts of Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea in Plains have percentages below the State average. Such feature has come out due to high percentages of households with one room in these districts.

In rural areas 18.1 per cent of the households in the State have census houses with more than three rooms. There is wide variation in districtwise percentages of households having more than three rooms in the districts. The highest is 44.9 per cent in Gaya which comes down to 4.8 per cent in Singhbhum.

There are 1,215 rural households in the State living in census houses with unspecified number of rooms. Their proportions in the districts are negligible.

The diagram below the map depicts the trend of rural households living in census houses with different number of rooms.

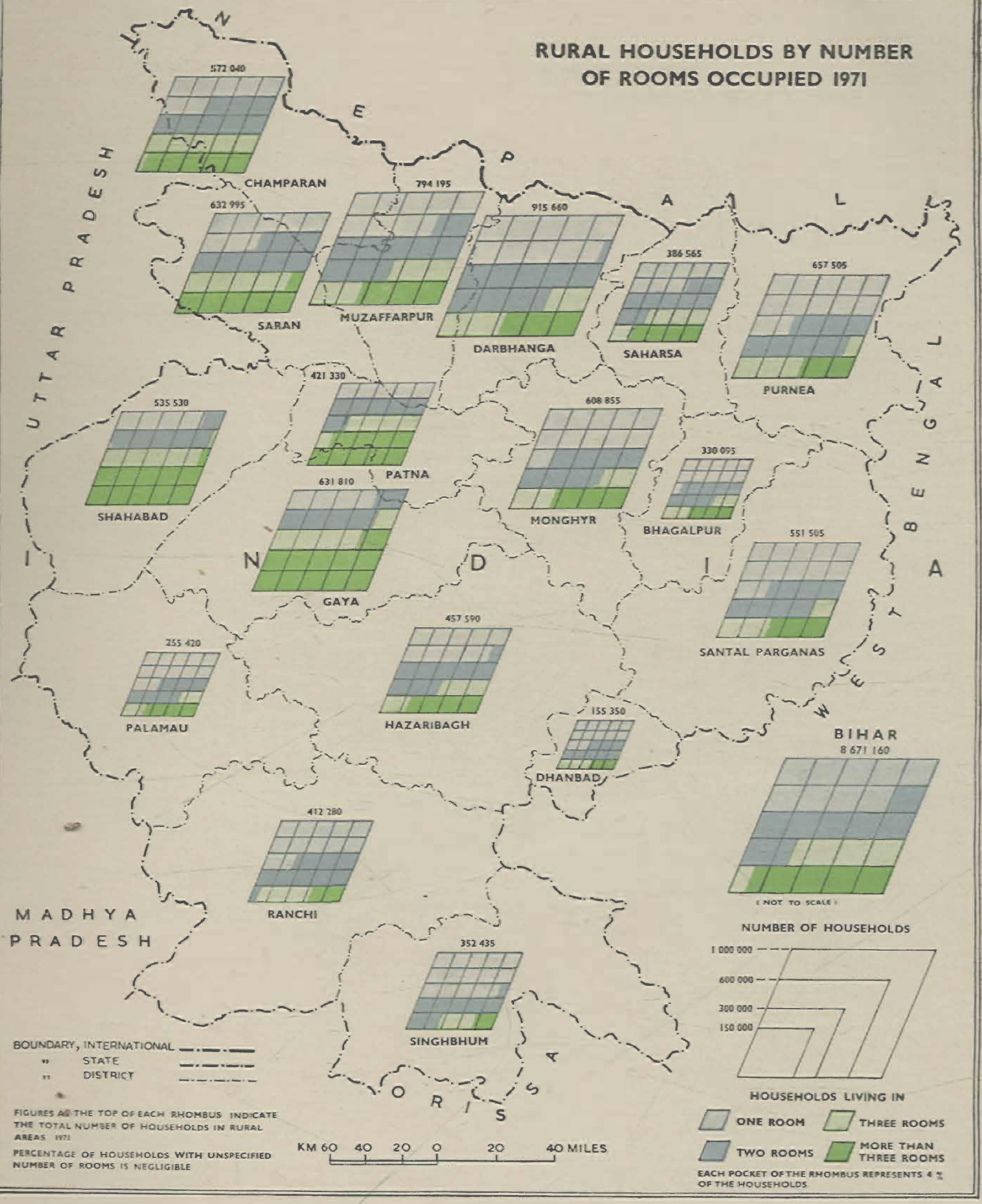
The table below gives the distribution of rural households with different number of rooms :

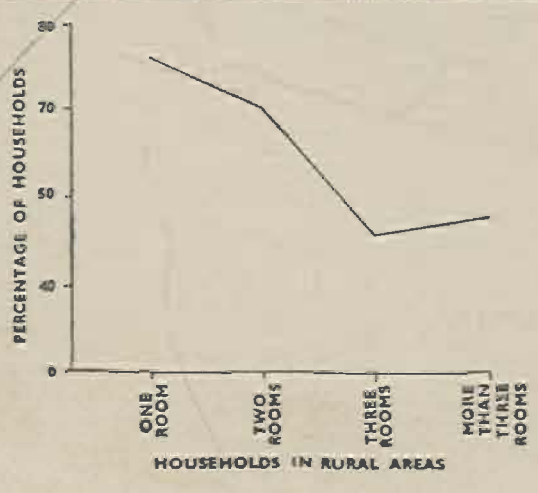
TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES WITH DIFFERENT NUMBER OF ROOMS, 1971

Sl. no.	State/District	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	More than three rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6
	BIHAR STATE	**35.9**	**30.3**	**15.7**	**18.1**
1	Patna	19.8	24.7	18.5	37.0
2	Gaya	15.4	21.2	18.5	44.9
3	Shahabad	16.8	22.5	19.4	41.3
4	Saran	29.8	30.4	18.0	21.8
5	Champaran	28.3	32.0	21.0	18.7
6	Muzaffarpur	34.5	35.9	16.7	12.9
7	Darbhanga	38.9	34.9	15.3	10.9
8	Monghyr	44.0	29.8	12.9	13.3
9	Bhagalpur	41.8	31.4	13.8	13.0
10	Saharsa	33.3	32.4	18.8	15.5
11	Purnea	46.5	31.0	13.4	9.1
12	Santal Parganas	46.2	29.8	13.1	10.9
13	Palamau	47.4	26.9	11.8	13.9
14	Hazaribagh	37.6	32.6	15.0	14.8
15	Ranchi	46.5	35.0	11.5	7.0
16	Dhanbad	48.0	31.0	12.0	9.0
17	Singhbhum	58.2	28.4	8.6	4.8

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1971





MAP NO. 130

URBAN HOUSES BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED, 1971

This map shows the percentage distribution of urban households living in census houses with one, two, three and more than three rooms in 1971.

Rhombuses have been drawn proportionate to the number of urban households for each district of the State. Each of these rhombuses is divided into 25 equal pockets, each representing 4 per cent of household. The pockets are shaded in *different colours according to percentages* of households under different number of rooms.

Two fifth or 40.6 per cent of urban households live in census houses with only 1 room. The percentages of such households vary from 57.7 in Dhanbad district to 28.6 in Gaya district. The four districts namely Bhagalpur, Purnea, Dhanbad and Singhbhum have percentages higer than the State average.

As far as 29.2 per cent of urban households in the State live in census houses with two rooms. The percentage in this category of urban households is highest in Ranchi (35.0) and again lowest in Gaya (24.6).

In order of occupation, 13.4 per cent of the urban households of the State are living in census houses with three rooms. Both Gaya and Saharsa districts are at the top with 16.8 per cent while Dhanbad district is at the bottom with 8.0 per cent. The percentage variation among districts having households with three rooms is low.

There are 16.8 per cent of urban households in the State living in census houses having more than three rooms. Gaya district which had lowest proportion of urban households living in 1 room or two rooms tenements, has the highest percentage (30.0) among the districts in this category. Dhanbad has the lowest proportion with only 9.0 per cent of households living in census houses with more than three rooms.

There are 115 urban households in the State with unspecified number of rooms. The proportions in the districts are negligible.

The diagram below the map depicts the trend of urban households living in census houses with different number of rooms.

The table below gives the percentage distribution of urban households with different number of rooms :

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES WITH DIFFERENT NUMBER OF ROOMS, 1971

Sl. no.	State/District	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	More than three rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6
	BIHAR STATE	**40.6**	**29.2**	**13.4**	**16.8**
1	Patna	35.2	27.1	15.6	22.1
2	Gaya	28.6	24.6	16.8	30.0
3	Shahabad	30.8	27.0	16.5	25.7
4	Saran	29.3	29.8	17.2	23.7
5	Champaran	32.7	31.7	17.6	18.0
6	Muzaffarpur	38.9	28.5	15.0	17.6
7	Darbhanga	40.1	31.3	13.0	15.6
8	Monghyr	37.4	29.4	15.5	17.7
9	Bhagalpur	43.9	26.8	12.3	17.0
10	Saharsa	36.8	32.8	16.8	13.6
11	Purnea	49.7	28.7	11.0	10.6
12	Santal Parganas	38.9	29.1	14.1	17.9
13	Palamau	32.1	27.7	15.0	25.2
14	Hazaribagh	34.0	34.7	14.1	17.2
15	Ranchi	34.0	35.0	14.2	16.8
16	Dhanbad	57.7	25.3	8.0	9.0
17	Singhbhum	46.6	32.1	10.9	10.4

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1971

N

E

P

A

L

UTTAR PRADESH

31 445
CHAMPARAN

27 795
SARAN

40 915
MUZAFFARPUR

37 345
DARBHANGA

18 480
SAHARSA

45 205
PURNEA

126 100
PATNA

53 825
SHAHABAD

77 300
MONGHYR

34 275
BHAGALPUR

51 760
GAYA

31 220
SANTAL PARGANAS

BENGAL

N D I A

11 595
PALAMAU

77 990
HAZARIBAGH

153 020
DHANBAD

WEST

BIHAR
1 003 515

63 255
RANCHI

121 990
SINGHBHUM

MADHYA PRADESH

ORISSA

(NOT TO SCALE)

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN URBAN AREAS 1971

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF ROOMS IS NEGLIGIBLE

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES

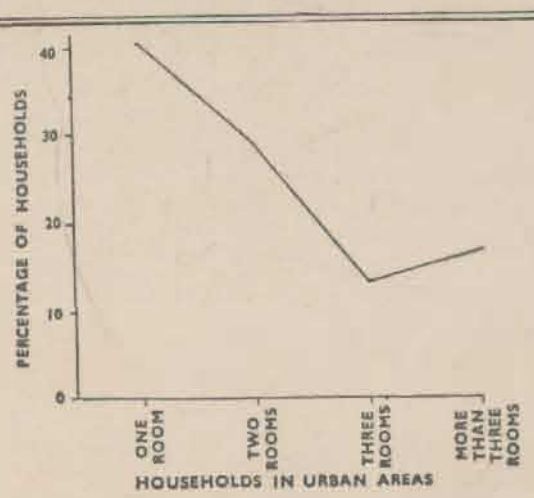
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

160 000
80 000
40 000
10 000

HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN

ONE ROOM
THREE ROOMS
TWO ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS

EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4 % OF THE HOUSEHOLDS



MAP NO. 131

CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO THEIR USES, 1971

This map shows the districtwise proportion of occupied census houses according to their uses in 1971.

The census houses have been classified into five categories according to their uses as follows :

(i) Residence

(ii) Shop-*cum*-residence, Workshop-*cum*-residence including household industry

(iii) Hotels, *Sarais*, *Dharmshalas* Tourist houses and Inspection houses, Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops, Eating places, Places of entertainment and Community gathering and Places of worship

(iv) Shops excluding eating houses, Business houses and Offices

(v) Factories, workshops and worksheds

In the State of Bihar, out of 10,243,585 census houses, 96.6 per cent were occupied and 3.4 per cent were vacant during the houselisting operation in the State in 1970. Bulk of the census houses (78.1 per cent) are exclusively used as residence. 2.2 per cent of the census houses are used as shop-*cum*-residence, workshop-*cum*-residence including household industry, 1.3 per cent are used as hotel, *sarais*, *dharmshalas*, tourist houses, inspection houses, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places, places of entertainment and community gathering and places of worship, 2.2 per cent as shops (excluding eating houses), business houses and offices and 0.9 per cent of census houses are used as factories, workshops and worksheds.

11.9 per cent of census houses are in other uses which has not been shown in the map.

Among the districts the percentages of census houses used as residence vary from 85.9 in Santal Parganas to 62.6 per cent in Shahabad. All the districts of Chotanagpur Plateau along with Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Saharsa and Purnea have percentages above 80. The use of census houses as shop-*cum*-residence and workshops-*cum*-residence including household industry ranges between 3.9 and 1.3 per cent among the districts. The percentage of hotels, *sarais*, *dharmshalas*, tourist houses, inspection houses, restaurants, sweetmeat shops, places of entertainment and worship varies between 1.7 and 0.6 per cent in the districts. The percentages of shops (excluding eating houses) and business houses and offices are highest (3.6 per cent) in Patna district as it is State Capital while lowest in Santal Parganas (1.2 per cent). The percentages of factories, workshops and worksheds vary from 1.4 per cent to 0.4 per cent among the districts.

The proportions of census houses of the State under different uses have further been depicted in the bar diagrams below the map.

The figures are presented in the table below :

TABLE-

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO THEIR USES

Sl. no.	State/District	Total number of census houses	Census houses used as				
			Residence	Shop-*cum*-residence, workshop-*cum*-residence	Hotel, *Sarai*, *Dharmshala*, etc.	Shops excluding eating houses	Factories, workshops and worksheds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BIHAR STATE	**10,243,585**	**78.1**	**2.2**	**1.3**	**2.2**	**0.9**
1	Patna	645,125	70.2	2.6	1.5	3.6	1.4
2	Gaya	799,340	72.6	1.9	1.7	2.7	0.9
3	Shahabad	758,545	62.6	2.3	1.4	2.7	1.3
4	Saran	693,570	72.4	1.4	1.3	2.6	1.4
5	Champaran	694,035	74.7	1.3	0.9	2.0	0.9
6	Mazaffarpur	786,950	78.7	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.1
7	Darbhanga	855,825	78.9	2.1	1.3	2.4	0.9
8	Monghyr	673,275	80.8	2.6	1.3	2.1	0.8
9	Bhagalpur	344,615	84.6	3.1	1.7	2.1	0.7
10	Saharsa	416,940	85.5	1.8	1.0	1.3	0.4
11	Purnea	751,925	84.7	2.1	1.5	1.9	0.7
12	Santal Parganas	592,935	85.9	3.6	1.4	1.2	0.5
13	Palamau	268,435	83.5	3.9	1.1	1.5	0.6
14	Hazaribagh	542,975	82.0	2.5	1.7	2.1	0.9
15	Ranchi	544,265	80.3	3.0	0.8	1.6	0.6
16	Dhanbad	344,420	82.7	2.2	1.4	3.2	1.0
17	Singhbhum	530,410	83.7	1.5	0.6	1.6	0.5

CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO THEIR USES 1971

UTTAR PRADESH

BENGAL

MADHYA PRADESH

ORISSA

CHAMPARAN

SARAN

MUZAFFARPUR

DARBHANGA

SAHARSA

PURNEA

SHAHABAD

GAYA

PATNA

MONGHYR

BHAGALPUR

SANTAL PARGANAS

PALAMAU

HAZARIBAGH

DHANBAD

RANCHI

SINGHBHUM

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT

KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS

I RESIDENCE

II SHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE WORKSHOP-CUM--RESIDENCE INCLUDING HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

III HOTELS, SARAIS DHARMSHALAS, TOURIST HOUSES AND INSPECTION HOUSES, RESTAURANTS, SWEETMEAT SHOPS, EATING PLACES, PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENTS AND COMMUNITY GATHERING (PANCHAYATGHAR) AND PLACES OF WORSHIP

IV SHOPS EXCLUDING EATING HOUSES, BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES

V FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS

BIHAR

CENSUS HOUSES IN THOUSANDS

PERCENTAGE

USES

CENSUS HOUSES

PERCENTAGE

60·27 61·60 83·82 78·05 84·70 96·57 100·00

79·9 82·7 83·6 85·9 86·8 98·9 102·4

(IN '00 000)

OTHERS

VACANT

MAP NO. 132

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTED HOUSES, 1971

This map shows districtwise proportion of urban households living in rented houses in the State in 1971.

Percentages of urban households living in rented houses to total urban households have been worked out for each district of the State and grouped into five categories as per the legend of the map.

Out of 1,003,515 households in urban areas of the State as many as 463,915 households or 46.23 per cent live in rented houses. Of the 17 districts in the State, 4 have percentages of households living in rented houses above the State average. All of them belong to Chotanagpur Plateau. The districts of Dhanbad and Singhbhum have the highest proportion of urban population as these districts contain large number of towns mostly mining or industrial in character which attract large number of workers. Most of these workers belong to other districts or neighbouring States having no houses of their own. They live in rented houses, as a result Dhanbad (68.29 per cent) and Singhbhum (68.07 per cent) have the highest proportions of households living in rented houses. The districts of Hazaribagh (58.51 per cent) and Ranchi (57.92 per cent) also have significantly high proportion of households living in rented houses. The growth of a number of industrial and mining towns particularly Bermo and Patratu agglomerations in Hazaribagh district and Jagannathnagar (Heavy Engineering Corporation) in Ranchi district are responsible for attraction to the outsiders who live in rented houses.

Patna, though having a sizeable urban population, has only 43.04 per cent of households living in rented houses. Santal Parganas is next in order with 42.26 per cent.

The districts of Palamau, Purnea, Gaya, Shahabad and Muzaffarpur have percentages of urban households living in rented houses between 30.01 and 40.00 per cent while Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Saran, Saharsa and Champaran have below 30.01 per cent.

The proportions of areas and urban households living in rented houses falling under different ranges have also been depicted in the bar diagrams drawn below the map.

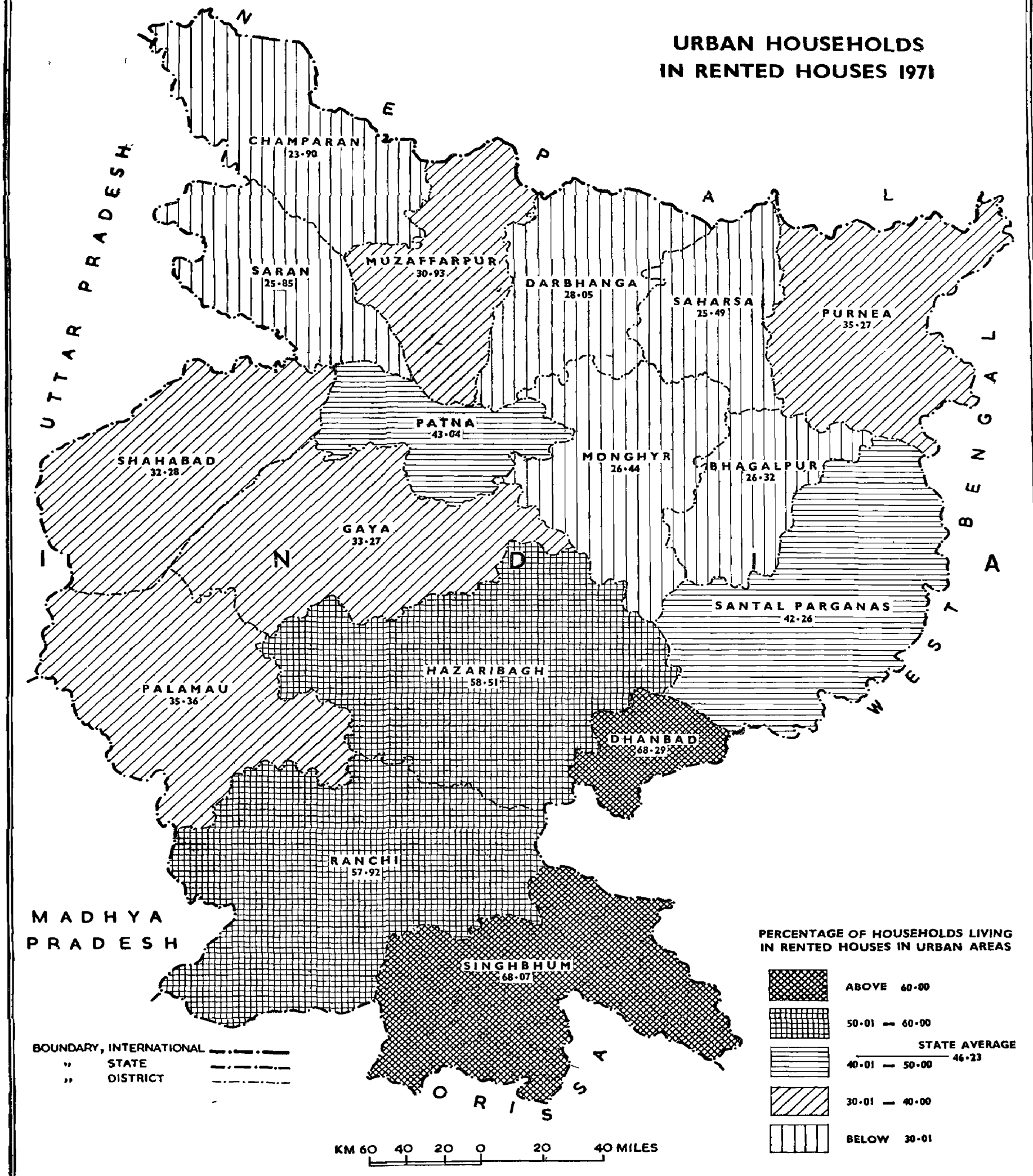
The table below presents the data :

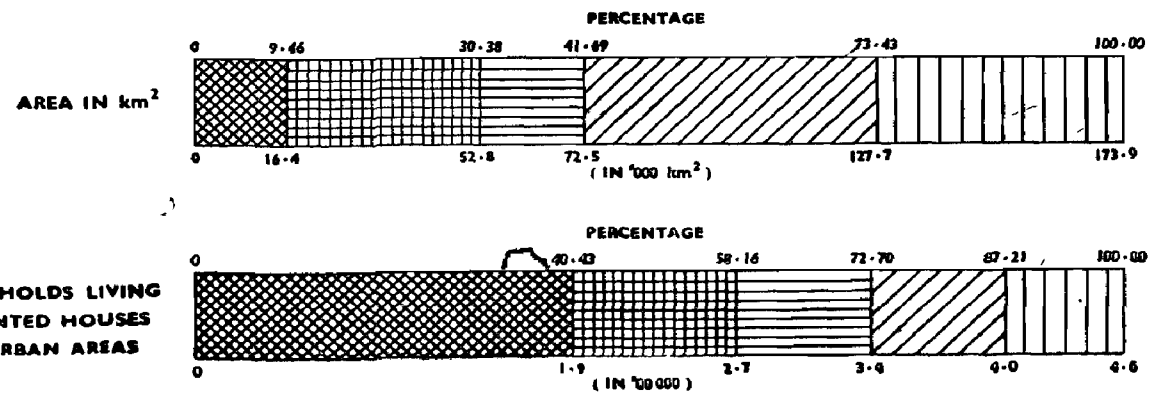
TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN RENTED HOUSES

Rank	State/District			Percentage
1	2			3
	BIHAR STATE	...	...	**46.23**
1	Dhanbad	...	...	68.29
2	Singhbhum	...	...	68.07
3	Hazaribagh	...	...	58.51
4	Ranchi	...	...	57.92
5	Patna	...	...	43.04
6	Santal Parganas	...	...	42.26
7	Palamau	...	...	35.36
8	Purnea	...	...	35.27
9	Gaya	...	...	33.27
10	Shahabad	...	...	32.28
11	Muzaffarpur	...	...	30.93
12	Darbhanga	...	...	28.05
13	Monghyr	...	...	26.44
14	Bhagalpur	...	...	26 32
15	Saran	...	...	25.85
16	Saharsa	...	...	25.49
17	Champaran	...	...	23.90

MAP NO. 132


URBAN HOUSEHOLDS
IN RENTED HOUSES 1971
N
E
P
A
L
U T T A R P R A D E S H
CHAMPARAN
23·90
SARAN
25·85
MUZAFFARPUR
30·93
DARBHANGA
28·05
SAHARSA
25·49
PURNEA
35·27
PATNA
43·04
SHAHABAD
32·28
MONGHYR
26·44
BHAGALPUR
26·32
B E N G A L
GAYA
33·27
I N D I A
SANTAL PARGANAS
42·26
HAZARIBAGH
58·51
PALAMAU
35·36
DHANBAD
68·29
RANCHI
57·92
M A D H Y A
P R A D E S H
SINGHBHUM
68·07
O R I S S A
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING
IN RENTED HOUSES IN URBAN AREAS
ABOVE 60·00
50·01 — 60·00
STATE AVERAGE
46·23
40·01 — 50·00
30·01 — 40·00
BELOW 30·01


PERCENTAGE
0
9·46
30·38
41·69
73·43
100·00
AREA IN km²
0
16·4
52·8
72·5
127·7
173·9
(IN '000 km²)
PERCENTAGE
0
40·43
58·16
72·70
87·23
100·00
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING
IN RENTED HOUSES
IN URBAN AREAS
0
1·9
2·7
3·6
4·0
4·6
(IN '00 000)

MAP NO. 133

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10,000 OF CENSUS HOUSES, 1971

This map shows the proportion of medical institutes per 10,000 of census houses in each C.D. Block of the State in 1971.

For the purpose of this map medical institutes include hospitals, health centres, doctors clinic and dispensaries. The proportion of medical institutes per 10,000 of census houses have been worked out for each C.D. Block and grouped into five ranges as indicated in the legend of the map.

In the State of Bihar, there are only 7 medical institutes per 10,000 of census houses. Out of 587 C.D. Blocks in the State 289 have proportions of medical institutes above and 298 below the State average.

There are 24 C.D. Blocks in the range above 14. 15 of them are in South Bihar Plain, 8 in Chotanagpur Plateau and only 1 in North Bihar Plain. 55 C.D. Blocks are in the range 11—14. 21 C.D. Blocks of this range are in Chotanagpur Plateau, 18 in South Bihar Plain and 16 in North Bihar Plain. 210 C.D. Blocks have medical institutes in the range 7—10. 73 C.D. Blocks of this range are in Chotanagpur Plateau, 69 are in North Bihar Plain and 68 in South Bihar Plain. 285 C.D. Blocks are in the range 3—6. 146 of them belong to North Bihar Plain, 90 to Chotanagpur Plateau and 49 to South Bihar Plain. Only 13 C.D. Blocks are in the range below 3. 9 C.D. Blocks of this range are in North Bihar Plain, 3 are in South Bihar Plain and 1 in Chotanagpur Plateau.

The map reveals that the extent of medical facilities available in densely populated North Bihar Plain is relatively small.

The bar diagrams drawn below the map show the proportion of C.D. Blocks and medical institutes falling under different ranges depicted in the map.

The table below presents the distribution of C.D. Blocks according to range :

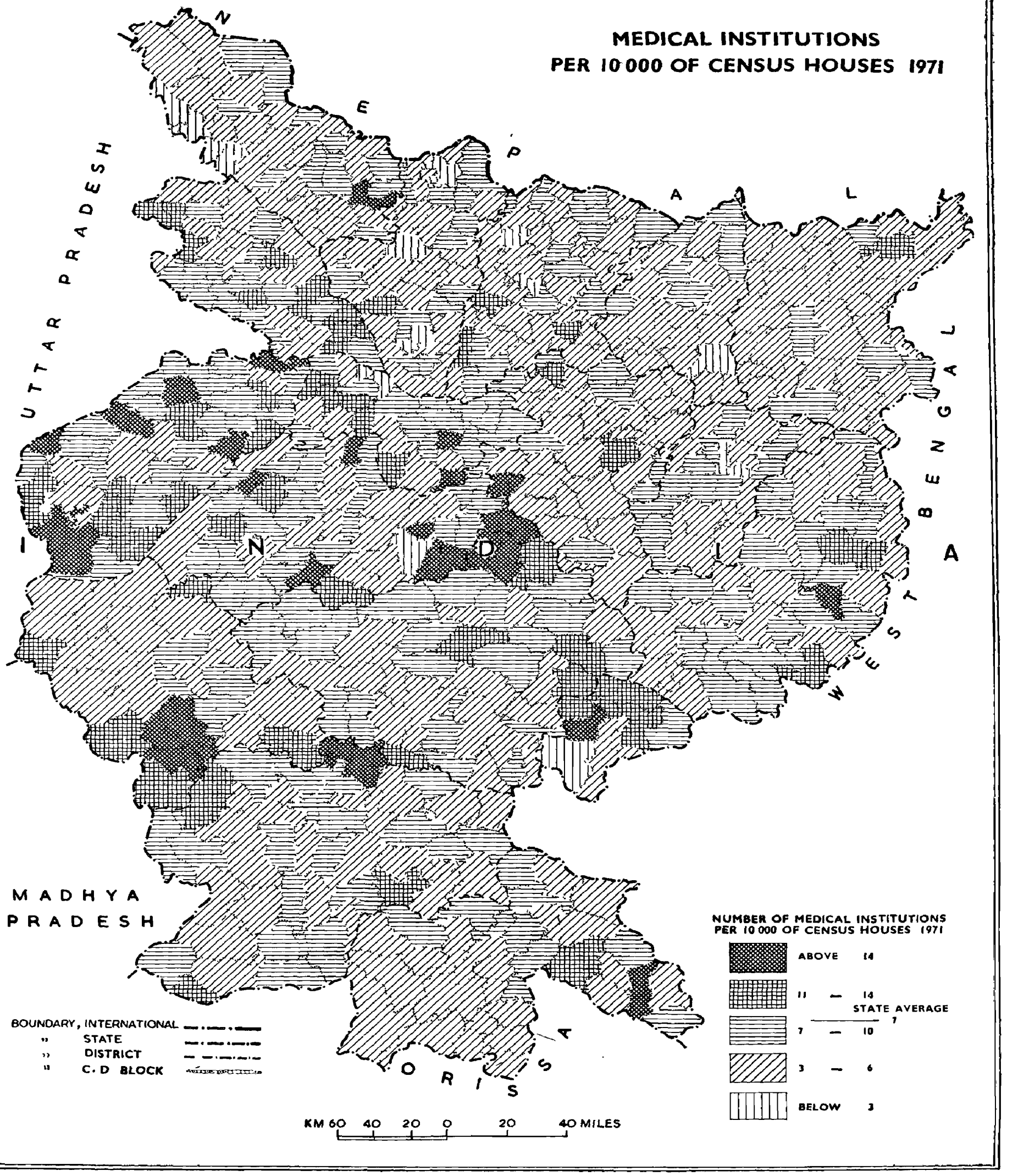
TABLE

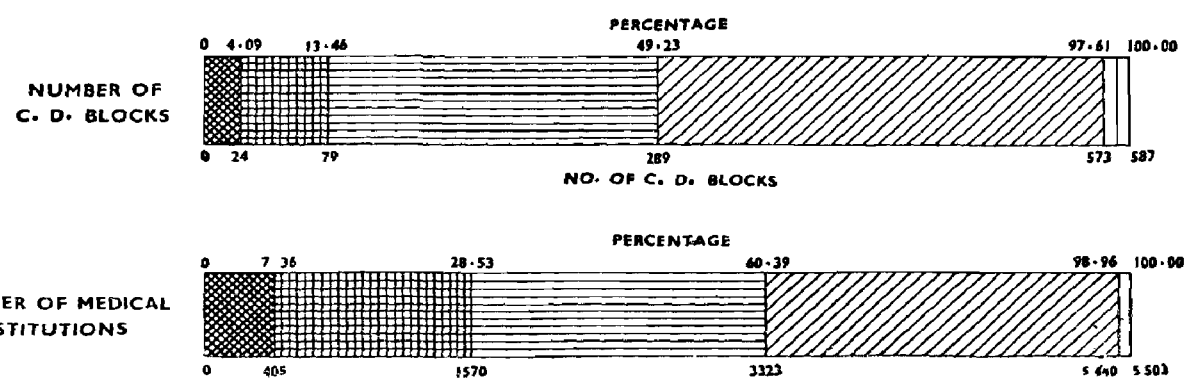
DISTRIBUTION OF C.D. BLOCKS HAVING MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10,000 CENSUS HOUSES IN DIFFERENT RANGES

Sl. no.	State/District	Number of medical institutions per 10,000 of census houses, 1971					
		Total no. of C.D. Blocks	Above 14	11—14	7—10	3—6	Below 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BIHAR STATE	**587**	**24**	**55**	**210**	**285**	**13**
1	Patna	28	2	5	13	7	1
2	Gaya	46	6	3	21	15	1
3	Shahabad	41	6	9	20	6	...
4	Saran	40	...	10	15	15	...
5	Champaran	36	1	...	11	21	3
6	Muzaffarpur	40	...	1	14	22	3
7	Darbhanga	44	...	3	13	26	2
8	Monghyr	37	1	2	9	25	...
9	Bhagalpur	21	...	...	10	10	1
10	Saharsa	23	...	...	6	16	1
11	Purnea	38	...	4	5	32	...
12	Santal Parganas	41	1	3	20	17	...
13	Palamau	25	2	5	4	14	...
14	Hazaribagh	42	2	5	19	16	...
15	Ranchi	43	1	3	19	20	...
16	Dhanbad	10	1	4	1	3	1
17	Singhbhum	32	1	1	10	20	...

MAP NO. 133

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10 000 OF CENSUS HOUSES 1971





MAP NO. 134

REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1971

This map shows the number of doctors per 100,000 of population in each district of the State in 1971.

The number of medical practitioners per 100,000 of population has been worked out for all districts and grouped into five categories as shown in the legend of the map.

The State of Bihar with a population of 56, 353,369 in 1971, had 43,691 doctors or an average of 78 doctors for every 100,000 of population.

Of the 17 districts, 6 have proportion above and 11 below the State average. The proportion is exceptionally high (244) in Patna which is over three times of the State average. It is also high in the districts of Darbhanga (151) and Shahabad (110). Saran has the proportion between 81—100, while Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr Bhagalpur and Singhbhum have between 61 and 80. Dhanbad and Champaran districts are in the range 41 and 60. The districts of Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Palamau, Santal Parganas, Purnea and Saharsa are in the lowest range below (41). Of them Saharsa is at the bottom with only 18 doctors per 100,000 of population.

The bar diagrams drawn below the map show the proportions of area and doctors falling under different ranges depicted in the map.

The table below gives the figures :

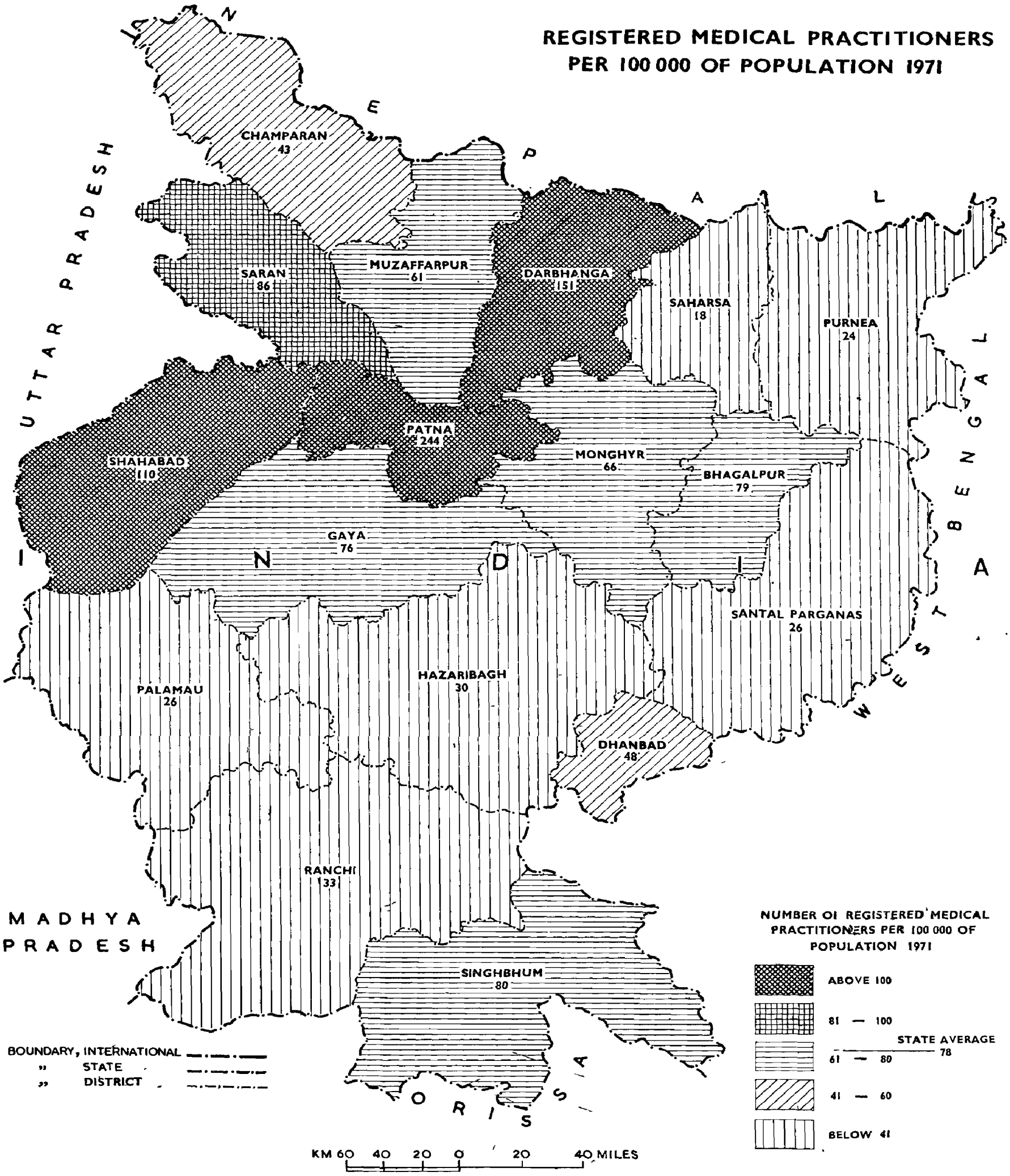
TABLE

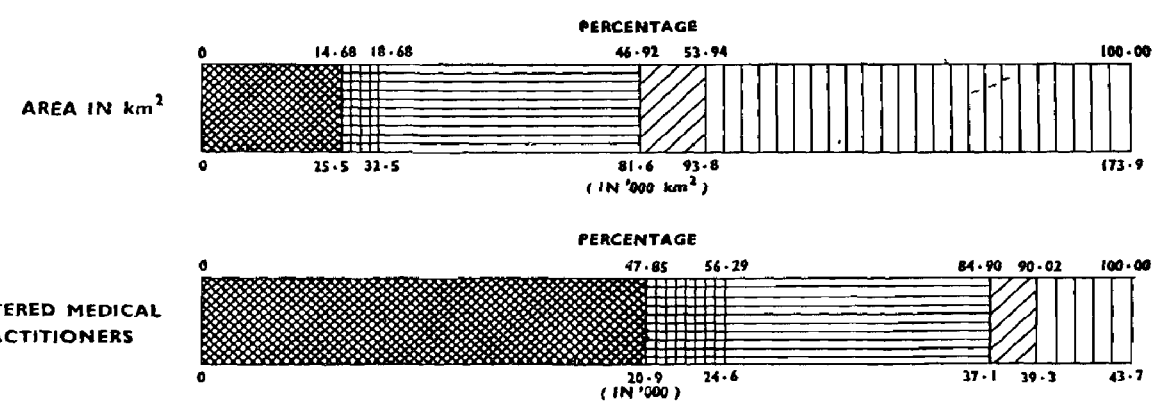
NUMBER OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION

Rank	State/District	Number
1	2	3
	BIHAR STATE	**78**
1	Patna	244
2	Darbhanga	151
3	Shahabad	110
4	Saran	86
5	Singhbhum	80
6	Bhagalpur	79
7	Gaya	76
8	Monghyr	66
9	Muzaffarpur	61
10	Dhanbad	48
11	Champaran	43
12	Ranchi	33
13	Hazaribagh	30
14	Palamau	26
	Santal Parganas	26
16	Purnea	24
17	Saharsa	18

MAP NO. 134

REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1971





MAP NO. 135

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1971

This map shows the proportion of primary health centres per 100,000 of population in the C D. Blocks of the State in 1971.

The proportion of primary health centres per 100,000 of population have been worked out for each C.D Block of the State and grouped into five categories as per the legend of the map.

In the State of Bihar, there are 1,761 primary health centres In other words there are 3 primary health centres for every 100,000 of population. Among all the C D. Blocks of the State, only 12 have primary health centres in the highest range i e, above 10 per 100,000 of population Of these C D. Blocks, 10 are in Chotanagpur Plateau, and 2 are in South Bihar Plain while none in North Bihar Plain 22 are in the range 8 – 10. 17 of them are in Chotanagpur Plateau, 3 in North Bihar Plain and 2 in South Bihar Plain 106 C D. Blocks fall in the range 5—7 of primary health centres 52 of these Blocks are in Chotanagpur Plateau while 28 are in North Bihar Plain and 26 in South Bihar Plain. 367 C.D Blocks have primary health centres in the range 2—4. 161 C D. Blocks of this range belong to North Bihar Plain while Chotanagpur Plateau and South Bihar Plain have 103 C.D Blocks each. Out of 69 C.D. Blocks in the lowest range below 2, as many as 43 are in the North Bihar Plain, 19 are in South Bihar Plain and 7 in Chotanagpur Plateau.

Data for 11 C D. Blocks are not available as indicated in the map

The proportion of C.D Blocks and primary health centres falling under different ranges shown in the map have been depicted into two bar diagrams below the map.

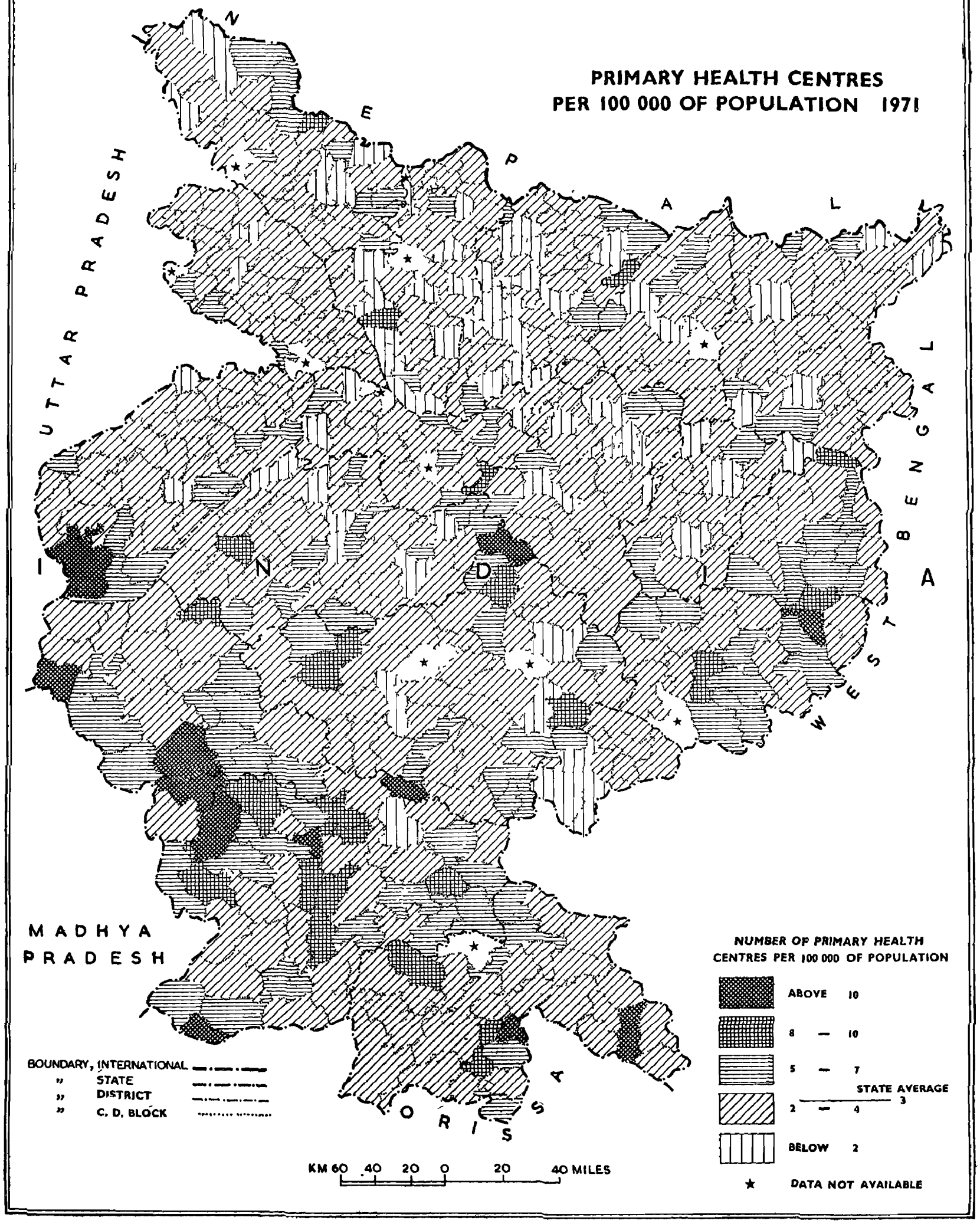
The distribution of C D Blocks in different ranges has been shown in the table below :

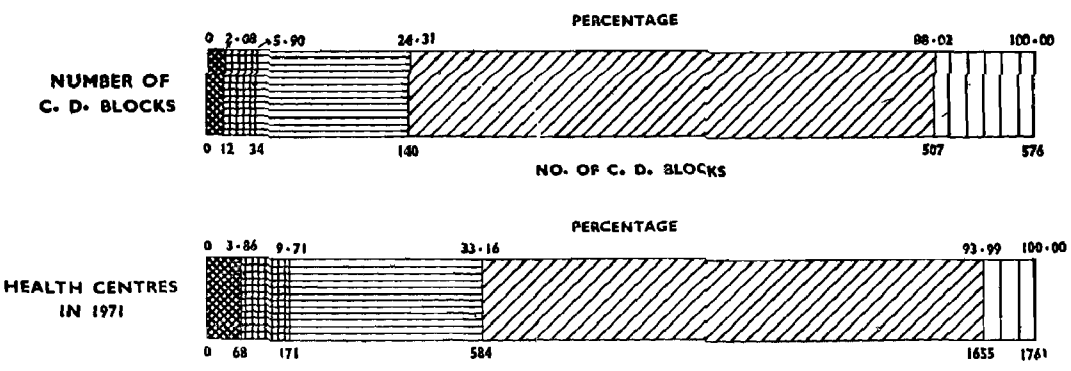
TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF C D BLOCKS HAVING PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION IN DIFFERENT RANGES

Sl. no.	State/District	Total no of C D Blocks	Number of C D. Blocks in range					
			Above 10	8—10	5—7	2—4	Below 2	Data N.A.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	BIHAR STATE	**587**	**12**	**22**	**106**	**367**	**69**	**11**
1	Patna ..	28	.	..	5	19	3	1
2	Gaya . ..	46	1	1	10	28	6	..
3	Shahabad	41	1	.	8	30	2	...
4	Saran	40	..	..	3	33	2	2
5	Champaran	36		1	8	21	5	1
6	Muzaffarpur ...	40	..	1	2	24	11	2
7	Darbhanga	44		...	5	26	13	...
8	Monghyr	37	..	1	4	24	8	...
9	Bhagalpur	21	..	.	2	14	5	...
10	Saharsa	23	...	1	3	16	2	1
11	Purnea	38	...	.	4	29	5	...
12	Santal Parganas	41	1	3	15	21	.	1
13	Palamau	25	3	1	9	12	...	...
14	Hazaribagh	42	1	3	9	24	3	2
15	Ranchi	43	3	8	13	18	1	...
16	Dhanbad	10	. .	. .	1	6	3	. .
17	Singhbhum	32	2	2	5	22		1

MAP NO. 135


PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES
PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1971
UTTAR PRADESH
NEPAL
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" C. D. BLOCK
KM 60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES
NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100 000 OF POPULATION
ABOVE 10
8 — 10
5 — 7
STATE AVERAGE 3
2 — 4
BELOW 2
DATA NOT AVAILABLE


PERCENTAGE
0 2·08 5·90 24·31 98·02 100·00
NUMBER OF C. D. BLOCKS
0 12 34 140 507 576
NO. OF C. D. BLOCKS
PERCENTAGE
0 3·86 9·71 33·16 93·99 100·00
HEALTH CENTRES IN 1971
0 68 171 584 1655 1761

INDEX

DISTRICTWISE LIST OF C. D. BLOCKS IN BIHAR STATE, 1971

1 PATNA DISTRICT

1 Patna Rural (a)
1 Patna Rural (b)
2 Phulwari
3 Punpun
4 Dhanarua
5 Masaurhi
6 Dinapur-*cum*-Khagaul
7 Naubatpur
8 Paliganj
9 Bikram
10 Bihta
11 Maner
12 Barh
13 Harnaut
14 Fatwah
15 Bakhtiarpur
16 Pandarakh
17 Mokameh
18 Sarmera
19 Bihar
20 Giriak
21 Rajgir
22 Islampur
23 Ekangarsarai
24 Hilsa
25 Chandi
26 Noorsarai
27 Rahui
28 Asthawan

2 GAYA DISTRICT

1 Gaya Town Development Block
2 Bodh Gaya
3 Sherghati
4 Amas
5 Imamganj
6 Dumaria
7 Gurua
8 Paraiya
9 Konch
10 Tikari
11 Belaganj
12 Khizir Sarai
13 Atri
14 Manpur
15 Wazirganj
16 Fatehpur
17 Mohanpur
18 Barachatti
19 Aurangabad
20 Deo
21 Kutumba
22 Nabinagar
23 Barun
24 Obra
25 Daudnagar
26 Haspura
27 Goh
28 Rafiganj
29 Madanpur
30 Jehanabad
31 Makhdumpur
32 Kurtha
33 Karpi
34 Arwal
35 Kako
36 Ghosi
37 Nawada
38 Akbarpur
39 Narhat
40 Hisua
41 Warisaliganj
42 Pakri Barawan
43 Kawakole
44 Gobindpur
45 Rajauli
46 Sirdala

3 SHAHABAD DISTRICT

1 Arrah
2 Udwantnagar
3 Jagdishpur
4 Behea
5 Shahpur
6 Barhara
7 Koilwar
8 Sandesh
9 Sahar
10 Charpokhri
11 Piro
12 Tarari
13 Sasaram
14 Rohtas
15 Nawhatta
16 Chenari
17 Sheosagar
18 Kargahar
19 Dinara
20 Dawath
21 Bikramganj
22 Karakat
23 Nasriganj
24 Dehri
25 Nokha
26 Bhabua
27 Bhagwanpur
28 Adhaura
29 Chainpur
30 Chand
31 Durgawati
32 Ramgarh
33 Mohania
34 Kudra
35 Buxar
36 Itarhi
37 Rajpur
38 Simri
39 Barhampur
40 Dumraon
41 Nawanagar

4 SARAN DISTRICT

1 Chapra
2 Ravelganj
3 Jalalpur
4 Manjhi
5 Ekma
6 Baniapur
7 Mashrakh
8 Taraiya
9 Marhaura
10 Amnour
11 Parsa
12 Dariapur
13 Sonepur
14 Dighwara
15 Garkha
16 Siwan
17 Hussainganj
18 Andar
19 Darauli
20 Guthani
21 Mairwa
22 Barharia
23 Pachrukhi
24 Goriakothi
25 Basantpur
26 Bhagwanpur Hat
27 Maharajganj
28 Daraundha
29 Siswan
30 Raghunathpur
31 Gopalganj
32 Manjha
33 Uchkagaon
34 Hathua
35 Bhorey
36 Bijaipur
37 Katiya
38 Kuchaikote
39 Barauli
40 Baikunthpur

5 CHAMPARAN DISTRICT

1 Motihari
2 Chakia
3 Kalyanpur
4 Kesaria
5 Areraj
6 Paharpur
7 Harsidhi
8 Turkaulia
9 Sugauli
10 Ramgarhwa
11 Raxaul
12 Adapur
13 Narkatia
14 Ghorasahan
15 Dhaka
16 Chiraiya
17 Patahi
18 Pakridayal
19 Madhuban
20 Mehsi
21 Bettiah
22 Nautan
23 Bairia
24 Thakrahan
25 Jogapatti
26 Bagaha
27 Madhubani
28 Sidhaw
29 Ramnagar
30 Gaunaha
31 Mainatanr
32 Narkatiaganj
33 Lauria
34 Sikta
35 Chanpatia
36 Majhaulia

6 MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT

1 Musahri
2 Kurhani
3 Kanti
4 Saraiya
5 Paroo
6 Sahebganj
7 Baruraj
8 Minapur
9 Bochaha
10 Aurai
11 Katra
12 Gaighatti
13 Dholi (Moraul)
14 Sakra
15 Hajipur
16 Lalganj
17 Vaishali
18 Goraul
19 Mahua
20 Patepur
21 Jandaha
22 Mahnar
23 Sahdai Bujurg (Desari)
24 Bidupur
25 Raghopur
26 Dumra
27 Runisaidpur
28 Belsand
29 Sheohar
30 Piprarhi
31 Bairgania
32 Majorganj
33 Riga
34 Bathnaha
35 Sonbarsa
36 Parihar
37 Sursand
38 Bajpatti
39 Pupri
40 Nanpur

7 DARBHANGA DISTRICT

1 Darbhanga
2 Bahadurpur
3 Hayaghat
4 Singhwara
5 Jale
6 Keotiranway
7 Manigachhi
8 Benipur
9 Ghanshyampur
10 Biraul
11 Baheri
12 Samastipur
13 Ujiarpur
14 Sarairanjan
15 Tajpur Morwa
16 Pusa
17 Kalyanpur
18 Warisnagar
19 Rosera
20 Singhia
21 Kusheshwar Asthan
22 Hasanpur
23 Bibhutpur
24 Dalsinghsarai
25 Mohiuddinagar
26 Patori
27 Madhubani
28 Bisfi
29 Benipatti
30 Madhwapur
31 Harlakhi
32 Basopatti
33 Jainagar
34 Khajauli
35 Babu Barhi
36 Ladania
37 Laukaha
38 Laukahi
39 Phulparas
40 Madhepur
41 Jhanjharpur
42 Andhratharhi
43 Rajnagar
44 Pandaul

8 MONGHYR DISTRICT

1 Monghyr
2 Jamalpur
3 Tarapur
4 Sangrampur
5 Kharagpur
6 Dharhara
7 Surajgarha
8 Lakhisarai
9 Sheikhpura
10 Ariari
11 Barbigha
12 Barahiya
13 Jamui
14 Khaira
15 Sikandra
16 Halsi
17 Lakshmipur
18 Jhajha
19 Chakai
20 Sono
21 Begusarai I
22 Begusarai II
23 Barauni
24 Teghra
25 Bachhwara
26 Bhagwanpur
27 Cheria Bariarpur
28 Khudabandpur
29 Bakhri
30 Balia
31 Sahebpur Kamal
32 Khagaria
33 Alauli

34 Chautham
35 Beldaur
36 Gogri
37 Parbatta

9 BHAGALPUR DISTRICT

1 Jagdishpur
2 Nathnagar
3 Shahkund
4 Sultanganj
5 Bihpur
6 Naugachhia
7 Gopalpur
8 Colgong
9 Pirpainti
10 Sonhaula
11 Sabour
12 Banka
13 Katoria
14 Chanan
15 Belhar
16 Sambhuganj
17 Amarpur
18 Rajaun
19 Dhuraiya
20 Barahat
21 Bausi

10 SAHARSA DISTRICT

1 Kahara
2 Simri Bakhtiarpur
3 Mahishi
4 Nauhatta
5 Sour Bazar
6 Sonbarsa
7 Salkhua
8 Supaul
9 Marauna
10 Kishanpur
11 Nirmali
12 Basantpur
13 Raghopur
14 Chhatapur
15 Tribeniganj
16 Pipra
17 Madhepura
18 Singheshwar
19 Kumarkhand
20 Murliganj
21 Kishanganj
22 Chausa
23 Alamnagar

11 PURNEA DISTRICT

1 Purnea East
2 Krityanand Nagar
3 Dhamdaha
4 Bhawanipur
5 Rupauli
6 Barhara
7 Banmankhi
8 Kasba
9 Baisa
10 Amour
11 Baisi
12 Katihar
13 Pranpur
14 Manihari
15 Barari
16 Falka
17 Korha
18 Kadwa
19 Balrampur
20 Barsoi
21 Azamnagar
22 Amdabad
23 Araria
24 Ramganj
25 Bhargama
26 Narpatganj
27 Forbesganj
28 Kursakatta
29 Sikti
30 Palasi
31 Jokihat
32 Kishanganj
33 Kochadhamin
34 Bahadurganj
35 Terhagachh
36 Dighalbank
37 Thakurganj
38 Pothia

12 SANTAL PARGANAS DISTRICT

1 Dumka
2 Ranishwar
3 Masalia
4 Jama
5 Jarmundi
6 Saraiyahat
7 Ramgarh
8 Gopikandar
9 Kathikund
10 Shikaripara
11 Jamtara
12 Narayanpur
13 Nala
14 Kundahit
15 Deoghar
16 Madhupur
17 Mohanpur
18 Sarwan
19 Palojori
20 Sarath
21 Karon
22 Godda
23 Poreyahat
24 Pathargama
25 Mahagama
26 Meherma
27 Boarijor
28 Sundar Pahari
29 Rajmahal
30 Barharwa
31 Pathna
32 Barhait
33 Borio
34 Sahibganj
35 Taljhari
36 Pakaur
37 Maheshpur
38 Pakuria
39 Amrapara
40 Litipara
41 Hiranpur

13 PALAMAU DISTRICT

1 Daltonganj
2 Chainpur
3 Bishrampur
4 Hussainabad
5 Hariharganj
6 Chhatarpur
7 Patan
8 Manatu
9 Panki
10 Leslieganj
11 Latehar
12 Garu
13 Mahuadanr
14 Barwadih
15 Manika
16 Balumath
17 Chandwa
18 Garhwa
19 Ranka
20 Bhandaria
21 Dhurki
22 Untari
23 Bhawanathpur
24 Majhiaon
25 Meral

14 HAZARIBAGH DISTRICT

1 Hazaribagh
2 Churchu
3 Barkagaon
4 Keredari
5 Tandwa
6 Katkamsandi
7 Ichak
8 Barhi
9 Jainagar
10 Kodarma
11 Markacho
12 Barkatha
13 Bagodar
14 Bishungarh
15 Gumia
16 Peterbar
17 Jaridih
18 Kasmar
19 Gola
20 Ramgarh
21 Mandu
22 Patratu
23 Chatra
24 Simaria
25 Pratappur
26 Hunterganj
27 Chauparan
28 Itkhori
29 Giridih
30 Pirtanr
31 Dumri
32 Nawadih
33 Bermo
34 Birni
35 Dhanwar
36 Gawan
37 Satgawan
38 Tisri
39 Deori
40 Jamua
41 Bengabad
42 Gande

15 RANCHI DISTRICT

1 Kanke
2 Namkum
3 Ratu
4 Bero
5 Lapung
6 Bhandra
7 Lohardaga
8 Senha
9 Kisko
10 Kuru
11 Chanho
12 Mandar
13 Burmu
14 Ormanjhi
15 Angara
16 Silli
17 Khunti
18 Murhu
19 Rania
20 Torpa
21 Karra
22 Bundu
23 Sonahatu
24 Tamar I
25 Tamar II (Erki)
26 Simdega
27 Thethaitangar
28 Bolba
29 Kurdeg
30 Kolebira
31 Bano
32 Jaldega
33 Gumla
34 Palkot
35 Raidih
36 Chainpur
37 Dumri
38 Bishunpur
39 Ghaghra
40 Sisai
41 Verno
42 Basia
43 Kamdara

16 DHANBAD DISTRICT

1 Dhanbad-*cum*-Kenduadih-*cum*-Jagta
2 Jharia-*cum*-Jorapokhar-*cum*-Sindri
3 Gobindpur
4 Tundi
5 Nirsa-*cum*-Chirkunda
6 Baliapur
7 Baghmara-*cum*-Katras
8 Chandankiari
9 Chas
10 Topchanchi

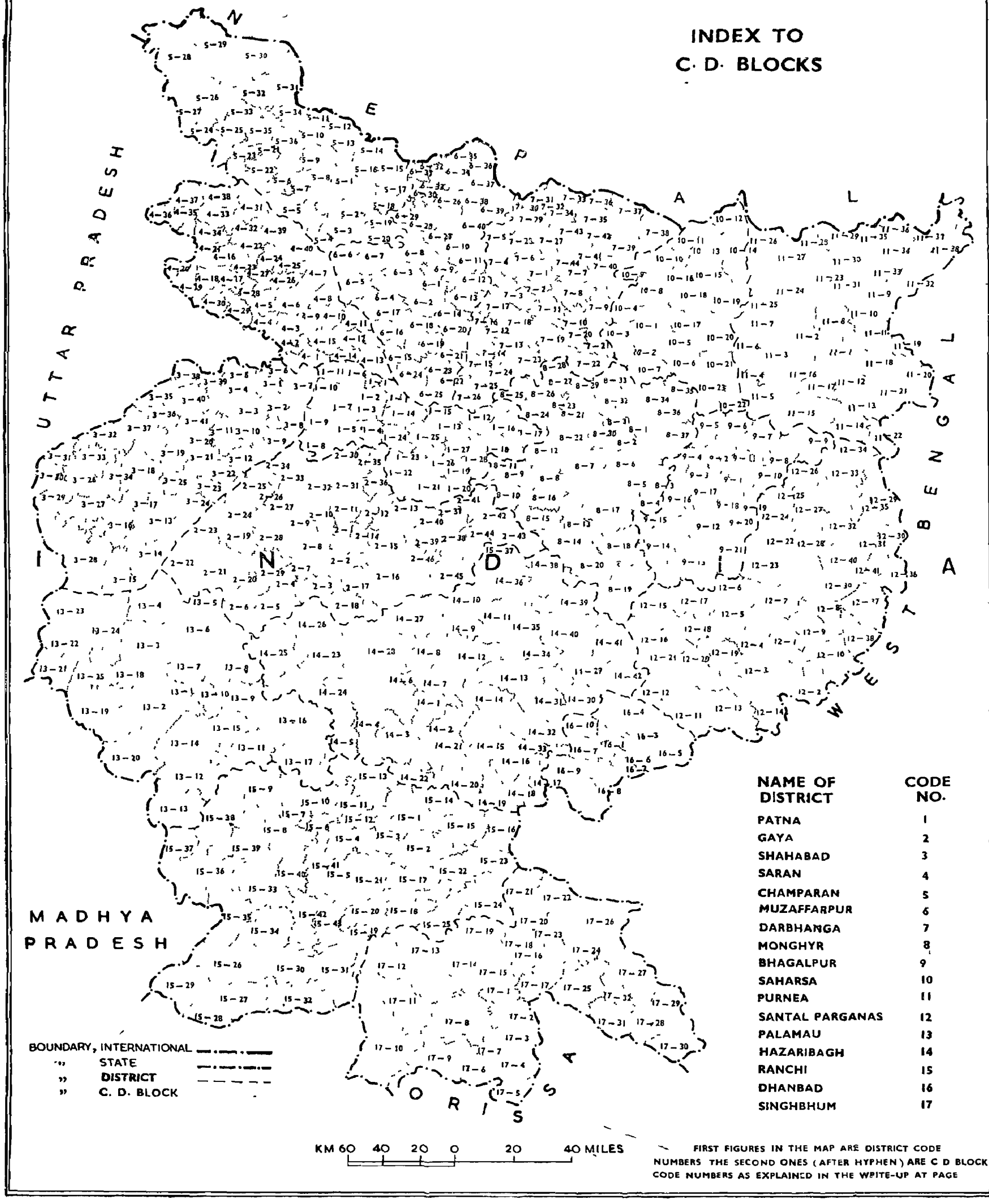
17 SINGHBHUM DISTRICT

1 Chaibasa
2 Tant Nagar
3 Manjhari
4 Kumardungi
5 Majhgaon
6 Jagannathpur
7 Jhinkpani
8 Tonto

DISTRICTWISE LIST OF C. D. BLOCKS IN BIHAR STATE, 1971—*concld.*

9 Noamundi (Barajamda)	14 Chakradharpur	19 Kuchai	24 Golmuri-*cum*-Jugsalai	29 Chakulia
10 Manoharpur	15 Khuntpani	20 Chandil	25 Potka	30 Baharagora
11 Goilkera	16 Seraikela	21 Ichagarh	26 Patamda	31 Dumaria
12 Sonua	17 Gobindpur (Rajnagar)	22 Nimdih	27 Ghatsila	32 Musabani
13 Bangaon	18 Kharsawan	23 Adityapur (Gamaria)	28 Dhalbhumgarh	

MAP NO. 136



NAME OF DISTRICT	CODE NO.
PATNA	1
GAYA	2
SHAHABAD	3
SARAN	4
CHAMPARAN	5
MUZAFFARPUR	6
DARBHANGA	7
MONGHYR	8
BHAGALPUR	9
SAHARSA	10
PURNEA	11
SANTAL PARGANAS	12
PALAMAU	13
HAZARIBAGH	14
RANCHI	15
DHANBAD	16
SINGHBHUM	17

FIRST FIGURES IN THE MAP ARE DISTRICT CODE NUMBERS THE SECOND ONES (AFTER HYPHEN) ARE C D BLOCK CODE NUMBERS AS EXPLAINED IN THE WRITE-UP AT PAGE

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25.11.76

Station	Sl. no.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
AGRA	1	National Book House, Jeoni Mandi	(Reg.)
	2	Wedhwa & Co., 45 Civil Lines	(Reg.)
	3	Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra.	(Rest.)
	4	Asa Ram Baldev Dass & Sons, Bagh Muzaffarpur.	(Rest.)
	5	Jeevan Book Depot, Raja Mandi	(Rest.)
AHMEDABAD	6	Balgovind Booksellers, Gandhi Road	(Rest.)
	7	Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, 57-2, Gandhi Road, P. B. No. 163	(Reg.)
	8	New order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge.	(Reg.)
	9	Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkis Patthar Kava Relief Road.	(Reg.)
	10	Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath.	(Rest.)
	11	Mahajan Bros., Super Market Basement Ashram Road, Navrangpura.	(Rest.)
	12	Himanshu Book Co., 10 Mission Market Nr. Gujarat College.	(Rest.)
	13	Academic Book Centre, Bisket Gali.	(Rest.)
	14	Dinesh Book House, Madalpur	(Rest.)
AHMEDNAGAR	15	V. T. Jorwekar Prop. Rama General Stores Navi Path.	(Rest.)
AJMER	16	Book Land, 663 Madar Gate.	(Reg.)
	17	Rajputana Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)
ALIGARH	18	Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market	(Reg.)
	19	New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market	(Rest.)
	20	Shalig Ram & Sons, 12, Madar Gate	(Rest.)
ALLAHABAD	21	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road.	(Reg.)
	22	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. B. 4.	(Reg.)
	23	Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2A, Katra Road	(Reg.)
	24	Universal Book Co., 20 M. G. Road	(Reg.)
	25	University Book Agency (of Lahore) Elgin Road.	(Reg.)
AURANGABAD	26	Marathwada Book Distributors, Aurangabad.	(Rest.)
ALLAHABAD	27	Bharat Law House, 15 Mahtma Gandhi Marg.	(Rest.)
	28	Chandralock Prakashan, 73, Darbhanga Colony.	(Rest.)
	29	Ram Narain Lal Beni Pd. 2/A, Katra Road.	(Rest.)
	30	S/S A. H. Wheeler & Co., Pvt. Ltd., City Book Shop.	(Rest.)
	31	New Book House, 32 Tashkant Road.	(Reg.)
	32	Law Publishers, Sardar Patel Marg	(Rest.)
AMBALA CANTT.	33	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt	(Reg.)
AMRITSAR	34	Amar Nath & Sons, Near P. O. Majith Mandi.	(Reg.)
	35	Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh.	(Reg.)
	36	The Book Lovers, Retrent, Hall Bazar.	(Reg.)
ANAND	37	Vijaya Stores, Station Road	(Rest.)
BALLABGARH	38	Om Trade Well, Unchagaon Gate	(Rest.)
BADEOGHAR	39	Bhakat Brothers, S. B. Roy Road.	(Rest.)
BANGALORE	40	Bangalore Ptg. & Publishing Co., Pvt. Ltd., 88, Mysore Road, P. O. Box No. 1807.	(Reg.)
	41	International Book House P. Ltd., 4 F. M. G. Road.	(Reg.)
	42	M. P. P. House, 87 Ist Gross Gandhinagar.	(Reg.)
	43	Balajee Book Co., No. 2, East Tank Bank Road, Ramakrishnapura.	(Rest.)
	44	S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar.	(Reg.)
	45	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road	(Reg.)
	46	Vichara Sahitya Ltd., Balepet	(Reg.)
	47	Atma Stores, 5th Cross Malleswaram	(Rest.)
	48	Coming Man, Residency Road Bangalore.	(Rest.)
BANSDRONI	49	S/S Manoj Book Corner, B-20, Niranjan Pally, 24, Paraganas.	(Reg.)
BAREILLY	50	Agarwal Bros. Bara Bazar	(Reg.)
	51	Pathak Pustak Bhawan, Ram Narain Park.	(Rest.)
BARODA	52	New Medical Book House, 540, Madanzampa Road	(Rest.)
	53	Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah Gaini Ambegaokers Wada, Raopura	(Rest.)
BHAGALPUR	54	Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Sing Road.	(Reg.)
BARODA	55	Baroda Productivity Council (Book Div.) Baroda.	(Rest.)
	56	Hemdip Agencies, Madanzampa Road.	(Rest.)
ANANTAPUR	57	Shri Vani Stores, Kamala Nagar	(Rest.)
BHOPAL	58	Lyali Book Depot. Moh. Din. Bldg. Sultania Road.	(Reg.)
	59	Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road.	(Rest.)
BHUBANESHWAR	60	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg.	(Reg,)
BHAVANAGAR	61	Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M. G. Road.	(Rest.)
BHOPAL	62	Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai, P. O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W. B.)	(Rest.)
BIJAPUR	63	Shri D. V. Desphane, Recognised Law Booksellers Prop., Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk.	(Rest.)
BELGHARIA	64	Granthloka, 5/1, Ambica Mukherji Road, 24 Parganas, W. B.	(Rest.)
BIKANER	65	Bhadaoi Bros. Goga Gate	(Rest.)
	66	Gadodia Pustak Bhandar, Fed Bazar.	(Rest.)
BOMBAY	67	Charles Lambort & Co., 101 M. G. Road.	(Reg.)
	68	Cooperators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Building Dadar.	(Reg.)
	69	Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street.	(Reg.)
	70	Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor.	(Reg.)
	71	C. Jamaadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street.	(Reg.)
	72	International Book House Ltd., 9 Ash Lane, M. G, Road.	(Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25.11.76—*contd.*

Station	Sl. no.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
BOMBAY—*concld.*	73	Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road.	(Reg.)
	74	Lakhani Book Depot., Girgaum	(Reg.)
	75	Minerva Book Shop, 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor Nava Chowk.	(Reg.)
	76	N. M. Tripathi P. Ltd., Prineess Street.	(Reg.)
	77	Lok Vhangmaya Griha Pvt. Ltd., 190/B, Khotwadi Main Road.	(Reg.)
	78	World Literature, Pyare Singh, Chug House Agra Road.	(Rest.)
	79	69-A, International Subscription Agency Police Court Lane, Bombay-1.	(Rest,)
	80	Swastik Sales Co., Scientific & Technical Booksellers P. B. 6007.	(Rest.)
	81	M. & J. Services, 2-A, Bahri Build.	(Reg.)
	82	Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road.	(Reg.)
	83	Sunderdas Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, near Princess Street	(Reg.)
	84	Thacker & Co. Rampart Row	(Reg.)
	85	All India Book Supply Co., 342, Kalbodevi Road.	(Reg.)
	86	Amalga Mated Press, 41, Haman Street.	(Reg.)
	87	Asian Trading Co., 310, the Mirabalee P. M. 1505.	(Rest.)
	88	Scretary, Salestax Practioner Association Room No. 8. Palton Road.	(Rest.)
	89	Usha Book Depot, 585, Chira Bazar	(Reg.)
	90	S/S Taxation Publication B/22 Sea Gull Apartment, 4-A, Bhula Bhai Desai Road.	(Rest.)
	91	Indian Book House Subscription Agency Dr. D. N. Road.	(Rest.)
	92	Dhan Lal Brothers, S. Gandhi Road.	(Regular)
	93	International Publications, P. B. 7170, Kurla.	(Rest.)
	94	International Book Links, Marine Lines.	(Rest.)
	95	Bhayani Book Depot, 150, Princess Street.	(Regular)
	96	National Book Centre, Tardeo Air Condition Market.	(Rest.)
	97	Universal Book Corpn. Dhobi Talao.	(Rest.)
	98	Subscribers Subscription Services, India 190, Bazzar Gate Street.	(Rest.)
CALCUTTA	99	Current Literature Co., 208, M. G. Road.	(Rest.)
	100	Dass Gupta & Co. Ltd., 54/2, College Street.	(Reg.)
	101	Firma K. L. Mukhopadhya, 6/1A, Banchharma Akrur Lane.	(Reg.)
	102	Oxford Book Stationery Co., 17 Part Street.	(Reg.)
	103	R. Chambrary & Co., Ltd., Kant House, P-33 Mission Row Extn.	(Reg.)
	104	S. C. Sarkar & Sons Pvt. Ltd., I. C. College.	(Reg.)
	105	S. K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd., College Street.	(Reg.)
	106	W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3 Old Court House Street.	(Reg.)
	107	Indian Book Dist. Co. C-52, M. G. Road.	(Rest.)
	108	K. K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P. B' No. 10210.	(Rest.)
	109	Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street.	(Reg.)
	110	Modern Book Depot. 78, Chowringhee Centres.	(Reg.)
	111	New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue.	(Reg.)

Station	Sl. no.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
CALCUTTA—*concld.*	112	Mukherjee Library, 1, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane.	(Rest.)
	113	B. Bhattacharya & Co., 49, Dharamtalla Street.	(Rest.)
	114	Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subhash Road.	(Rest.)
	115	P. D. Updhyay, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane.	(Reg.)
	116	Universal Book Dist. 8/2, Hastings Street.	(Rest.)
	117	N. M. Roy Chowdhury Co. Pvt. Ltd., 72, M. G. Road.	(Rest.)
	118	Manisha Granthalaya Pvt. Ltd., 4/3-B, Bankim Chatterji Street.	(Rest.)
	119	Sushanta Kr. De. 32/C, Gopal Boral Street.	(Rest.)
	120	K. P. Bagchi, 286, B. B. Ganguli Street.	(Regular)
	121	Overseas Publications, 14, Hare Street.	(Rest.)
	122	A. G. Law Book Stall, 5/1-B, Gope Lane.	(Rest.)
	123	Das Book Agency, 4, Seth Bagan, Road,	(Rest.)
	124	Book Corporation, 1 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	(Rest.)
CHANDIGARH	125	Jain Law Agency Shop No. 5, Sector 22-D.	(Reg.)
	126	Mehta Bros, 1933, Sector 22-B	(Reg.)
	127	Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector 22	(Reg.)
	128	Universal Book Store. Sector 17-D.	(Reg.)
	129	English Book Shop 34, Sector 22-D	(Rest.)
	130	Jain General House, Sector No. 70-72 (2), Sector, 17-D.	(Reg.)
	131	Jain & Co., 1165, Sector 18-C	(Reg.)
	132	Manik Book Shop, 70-72, 5, Sector 17-D.	(Rest.)
	133	Naveen Book Agency, 80-82, Sector 17-D.	(Rest.)
	134	Chandigarh Law House, 1002, Sector 22-B.	(Rest.)
CALICUT	135	Touring Book Stall, Court Road.	(Rest.)
CUTTACK	136	Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack.	(Reg.)
	137	D. P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad.	(Rest.)
	138	New Students Store.	(Rest.)
COIMBATORE	139	Marry Martin, 9/79, Gokhale Street	(Reg.)
	140	Dina Mani Stores, 8/1, Old Post Office Road.	(Rest.)
	141	Continental Agencies, 4-A, Sakthi Vihar.	(Rest.)
	142	Radha Mani Stores, 60-A, Raja Street.	(Rest.)
DEHRADUN	143	Bishan Singh & Mahendra Pal Singh 318, Chukhuwala	(Reg.)
	144	Jugal Kishore & Co; Rajpur Road.	(Reg.)
	145	National News Agency, Paltan Bazar	(Reg.)
	146	Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market	(Rest.)
	147	Universal Book House, 39A, Rajpur Road.	(Rest.)
	148	Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road	(Reg.)
DELHI	149	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate.	(Reg.)
	150	Bahri Bros. 243, Lajpat Rai Market	(Reg.)
	151	Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agency Delhi) Ahata Kedara Chamellian Road	(Reg.)
	152	Bookwolls, 85, Sant Nirankari Colony, P.B. 1565 Delhi-110009	(Reg.)
	153	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House 1522, Lajpat Rai Market.	(Reg.)

Station	Sl. no.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
DELHI—*concld.*	154	Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate.	(Reg.)
	155	Imperial Publishing Co; 3 Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj	(Reg)
	156	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Rd. Daryaganj	(Reg.)
	157	J.M. Jaina & Bros, Mori Gate	(Reg.)
	158	Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd; 28 Faiz Bazar.	(Reg.)
	159	K.L. *Seth Suppliers of Law Commercial* & Technical Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura	(Reg.)
	160	Metropolition Book Co; I Faiz Bazar.	(Reg.)
	161	Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills	(Reg.)
	162	Sat Narain & Sons, 2, Shivaji Stadium Jain Mandir Road, New Delhi.	(Reg.)
	163	Universal Book & Stationery Co ; 16, Netaji Subhash Marg.	(Reg.)
	164	Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market	(Reg.)
	165	Youngman & Co ; Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
	166	Amar Hind Book Depot, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	167	All India Educational Supply Co ; Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar.	(Rest.)
	168	B. Nath & Bros. 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar)	(Rest.)
	169	General Book Depot, 1691 Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
	170	Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1543, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	171	Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran	(Rest.)
	172	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal Oriental Booksellers & Publishers P.B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	173	Premier Book Co ; Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak.	(Reg.)
	174	Overseas Book Agency, 3810, David Street Daryaganj-110006	(Reg.)
	175	Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	176	Rajpal & Sons, Kashmeri Gate	(Rest.)
	177	Saini Law Publishing Co ; Daryaganj	(Reg.)
	178	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar	(Reg.)
	179	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market Gupta Colony.	(Reg.)
	180	Summer Bros ; P.O. Birla Lines	(Rest.)
	181	University Book House, 15 U.B. Bangalow Road Jawahar Nagar	(Rest.)
	182	Om Law Book House, Civil Court Compound	(Reg)
	183	Ashoka Book Agency 2/29, Roop Nagar	(Reg.)
	184	Educational Book Agency (India) 56 D Kamla Nagar	(Rest.)
	185	D.K. Book Organisation 74-D, Anand Nagar	(Reg.)
	186	Hindustan Book Agencies (India), 17-UB Kawjar Nagar	(Rest.)
	187	Eagle Book Service, Ganeshpura	(Rest.)
	188	Krishna Law House, Tis Hazari	(Regular)
	189	Raj Book Agency, A-99, Shivpuri	(Reg.)
	190	Indian Documentation Service, Ansari Road	(Rest.)
	191	Kaushik Stationery, Padam Nagar	(Rest.)
	192	Standard Book Sellers, 402, Kucha (Chandni Chowk) Balaqi, Dariba Kalan	(Reg.)
DELHI—*concld.*	193	Modern Book Centre, Municipal F. No. 8, Bangalow Marg, Delhi.	(Rest.)
	194	Delhi Law House, Tis Hazari Court, Civil Wings	(Rest.)
	195	Capital law House, Viswas Nagar, Shahdra	(Rest.)
DHANBAD	196	New Sketch Press, Post Box 26.	(Rest.)
DHARWAR	197	Bharat Book Depot & Prakashan, Subhas Road	(Rest.)
	198	Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijaya Road	(Rest.)
ERNAKULAM	199	Pai & Co ; Broadway	(Rest.)
ERODE	200	Kumaran Book Depot	(Rest.)
FEROZEPUR CANTT	201	English Book Depot, 78 Jhoke Road.	(Reg.)
GAUHATI	202	United Publishers, Pan Bazar, Main Road	(Rest.)
	203	Ashok Publishing House, Murlidhar Sharma Road.	(Rest.)
GAYA	204	Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg.	(Regular)
	205	Bookmans, Nagmatia Garrage, Swarajpuri Road.	(Rest.)
GOA	206	Singhal's Book House, P.O.B. No. 70 Near the Church	(Rest.)
GURGAON	207	Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi	(Rest.)
GUNTUR	208	Book Lovers P. Ltd ; Aruudelpet Chowrasta	(Reg.)
GWALIOR	209	Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar Lashkar	(Reg.)
	210	Titer Bros, Sarafe	(Rest.)
	211	Anand Pustak Sadan, 32, Prem Nagar	(Regular)
	212	M.C. Daftari, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar	(Rest.)
	213	Grover Law House, Nr. High Court Gali	(Rest.)
	214	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road	(Rest.)
	215	Adarash Pustak Sadan, 5/26, Bhau ka Bazar	(Regular)
GHAZIABAD	216	Jayana Book Agency, Outside S.D. Inter College, G.T. Road.	(Rest.)
	217	S. Gupta, 342 Ram Nagar	(Reg.)
HYDERABAD	218	The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul	(Reg.)
	219	Bhasha Prakashan 22-5-69 Gharkaman	(Rest.)
	220	Book Syndicate, Deyka Mahal, Opp ; Central Bank	(Reg.)
DEORIA	221	Madanlal Radhakrishna, Deoria (U.P.)	(Rest,)
HYDERABAD	222	Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar	(Reg.)
	223	Asia Law House Opp. High Court	(Regular)
	224	Book Links Corporation, Narayanagoda	(Reg.)
HARDWAR	225	Seva Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan Brahampuri	(Rest.)
HATHRAS	226	Jain Book Depot, Rohtak Wala Nohra, Agra Road,	(Rest.)
	227	Shri Ram Prakash Sharma, Hatras	(Rest.)
HUBLI	228	Pervaje's Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)
INDORE	229	Wadhwa & Co ; 27 Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
	230	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41. Ahilyapura	(Rest.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25.11.76—*contd.*

Station	Sl. no.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
INDORE—*concld.*	231	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace	(Reg.)
	232	Swarup Bros, Khajuri Bazar	(Reg.)
	233	Vinay Pustak Bhandar	(Rest.)
JAIPUR CITY	234	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publisherss Opp; Prem Prakash Cinema	(Reg.)
	235	Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	(Reg.)
	236	Vani Mandir Swami Mansing Highway	(Reg.)
	237	Raj Book & Subs. Agency, 16, Nehru Bazar	(Rest.)
	238	Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta.	(Rest.)
	239	Best Book Co ; S.M.S. Highway	(Rest.)
	240	Kishore Book Depot, Sardar Patel Marg.	(Reg.)
	241	Rastogi Bros. Tripatia Bazar, Jaipur	(Rest.)
JAIPUR	242	India Book House, Fatehpuri Ka Darwaza	(Rest.)
	243	Dominion Law Depot, Shah Bldg. S.M. Highway P.B. No. 23.	(Rest.)
	244	Pitaliya Pustak Bhandar, Mishra Rajajika Rasta	(Rest.)
	245	University Book House, Chaura Rasta.	(Rest.)
JAMMU TAWI	246	Rainas News Agency, Dak Bungalow	(Reg.)
JAMSHEDPUR	247	Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagenal Road, P.B. No. 78	(Reg.)
	248	Gupta Stores, Dhat Kidith	(Reg.)
	249	Sanyal Bros, Booksellers & News Agents 26, Main Road,	(Rest.)
	250	Shokhey Trading Co ; Diagonal Road.	(Rest)
JAMNAGAR	251	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Maszid Road.	(Reg.)
JEYPORE 7	252	Bhagbathi Pustak Bhandar, Main Road.	(Rest.)
JHANSI	253	Universal Law House, 186, Chandar Shekhar Azad	(Rest.)
JODHPUR	254	Chopra Bros. Tripolia Bazar	(Reg.)
	255	Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents.	(Reg.)
	256	Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate	(Reg.)
	257	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road.	(Rest.)
JABALPUR	258	Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj	(Reg.)
	259	Popular Law House Nr. Omti P.O.	(Rest.)
	260	Paras Book Depot, 129, Cantt.	(Rest.)
JULLUNDUR CITY	261	Hazoorina Bros, Main Gate	(Rest.)
	262	University Publishers, Railway Road.	(Rest.)
	263	Law Book Depot, Adda Basti, G.T. Road.	(Rest.)
JHUNJHUNU (RA)	264	Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra	(Reg.)
KANPUR	265	Advani & Co ; P. Box 100 The Mall	(Reg.)
	266	Sahitya Niketan, Shardhanand Park	(Reg)
	267	Universal Book Stall, The Mall	(Reg.)
	268	Gandhi Shanti Pratisthan Kendra, Civil Lines	(Rest.)
	269	Law Book Emporium, 16/60 Civil Lines	(Rest)
KAPSAN	270	Prakashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdhar Niwas Azad Marg.	(Reg.)
KHURDA	271	Kitab Mahal Kurda (Distt. Puri)	(Rest.)
KOLHAPUR	272	Maharashtra Granth Bhandar. Mahadwar Road.	(Rest.)
KUMTA	273	S.V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanura)	(Reg.)
KURSEONG	274	Ashoke Bros. Darjeeling	(Rest.)
LUCKNOW	275	Balkrishna Book Co ; B-12-A, Nirala Nagar	(Reg.)
	276	British Book Depot, 84, Hazaratganj	(Reg.)
	277	Eastern Book Co ; 34 Lal bagh Road	(Reg.)
	278	Ram Advani Hazaratganj P.B. 154	(Reg.)
	279	Acquarium Supply Co ; 213, Faizabad Road	(Rest.)
	280	Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sadar Bazar.	(Rest.)
LUDHIANA	281	Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar	(Reg.)
	282	Mohindra Bos ; Katchori Road.	(Rest.)
	283	Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar.	(Reg.)
	284	The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street	(Rest.)
MADRAS	285	Account Test Institute, P.O. 760, Egmeregore.	(Reg.)
	286	C. Subbiah Chetty & Co ; 62, Big Street Triplicane	(Reg.)
	287	K. Krishnamurty Post Box 384	(Reg.)
	288	P. Vardhachary & Co ; 8 Linghi Chetty Street	(Reg.)
	289	C. Sitaraman & Co; 33, Royapettach High Road.	(Reg.)
	290	M. Sachechalam & Co ; 14, Sankurama Chetty Street	(Rest.)
	291	Madras Book Agency, 42, Tirumangalan Road.	(Rest.)
	292	The Rex Trading Co ; P.B. 5049, 111, Pedariar Koil Street.	(Rest.)
	293	Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pyecrafts Triplicane	(Rest.)
	294	Swamy Publishers, P.B. No. 2468	(Rest.)
	295	Naresh Co : 3, Dr. Rangachari Ro ; Mylapore	(Rest.)
	296	Sangam Publishers, 11, S.C. Street	(Rest.)
MANIPUR	297	P.C. Jain & Co ; Imphal	(Rest.)
MANGALORE	298	K. Bhoja Rao & Co ; Kodial Bail	(Rest.)
MADURAI	299	Ezhil Enterprises, 116, Palace Road	(Rest.)
MERRUT	300	Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank	(Reg.)
	301	Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar	(Reg.)
	302	Bharat Educational Stores, (Regd.) Chhipi Tank	(Reg.)
	303	Nand Traders Tyagi Market	(Rest.)
MORADABAD	304	Rama Book Depot, Station Road	(Rest.)
MHOW CANTT.	305	Oxford Book Depot, Main Street	(Rest.)
MUZAFFAR NAGAR	306	B.S. Jain & Co ; 71, Abupura	(Reg.)
	307	Gargya & Co ; 139 G New Market	(Rest.)
MUZAFFARPUR	308	Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate.	(Rest.)
MYSORE	309	H. Vankataramiah & Sons, Krishnagagendra Circle	(Reg.)
	310	People Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Place	(Reg.)
	311	Geeta Book House, New State Circle.	(Reg.)
MANDSAUR	312	Nahata Bros : Booksellers & Stationers	(Rest.)
MUSSOURI	313	Hind Traders, N.A.A. Centre, Dick Road	(Rest)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25.11.76—*contd.*

Station	Sl. no.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
NAGPUR	314	Western Book Depot, Residency Road.	(Reg.)
	315	The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association Mineral House, Near All India Radio Square.	(Rest.)
NAINITAL	316	Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar	(Reg.)
NADIAD	317	R.S. Desai, Station Rood	(Rest.)
NEW DELHI	318	Amrit Book Co ; Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
	319	Bhawani & Sons, 8F, Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
	320	Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaugnt Circus	(Reg.)
	321	English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus P.B. No. 328	(Reg.)
	322	Jain Book Agency, C/9, Prem House, Connaught place	(Reg.)
	323	Jayana Book Depot, P.B. No. 2505, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)
	324	Luxmi Book Store, 72, Janpath, P.O. Box 553.	(Reg.)
	325	Mehra Bros ; 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19	(Reg.)
	326	Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar	(Reg.)
	327	New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Sty ; P.B. 96 Connaugnt place	(Reg.)
	328	Oxford Book & Stationery Co ; Scindia House	(Reg.)
	329	Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd ; Rani Jhansi Road	(Reg.)
	330	Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught place.	(Reg.)
	331	R.K. Publishers, 23 Beadonpura, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
	332	Sharma Bros ; 17, New Market, Moti Nagar	(Reg.)
	333	The Secretary, Indian Met. Society Lodi Road	(Reg.)
	334	Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught place	(Reg.)
	335	United Book Agency, 29/1557, Naiwala, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
	336	Hind Book House, 82, Janpath	(Reg.)
	337	Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regara pura, Karol Bagh	(Rest.)
	338	N.C. Kansil & Co ; 40, Model Basti, P.O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi	(Rest.)
	339	Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50, Double Storey Lajpat Nagar	(Reg.)
	340	Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market Lodi Colony	(Rest.)
	341	Subhas Book Depot, Shop No. 111, Central Market, Srinivaspuri	(Rest.)
	342	The Secy ; Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road	(Rest.)
	343	Educational & Commercial Agencies, 5/151, Subhash Nagar	(Rest.)
	344	Delhi Book Company, M/12, Connaught Circus	(Rest.)
	345	Navrang, R. B-7, Inderpuri	(Rest.)
	346	Commercial Contacts (India) Subhash Nagar	(Rest.)
	347	A Khosla & Co : Anand Niketan	(Rest.)
	348	Books India Corporation, New Rohtak Road	(Regular)
	349	S. Chand & Co ; Pvt. Ltd. Ram Nagar	(Rest.)
	350	Globe Publications, C-33, Nizamuddin East	(Rest.)
	351	Scientific Instruments Stores A-355 New Rajendra Nagar	(Rest.)
	352	Jain Map and Book Agency, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
NEW DELHI—*concld.*	353	Hukam Chand & Sons ; 3226, Ranjit Nagar	(Rest.)
	354	Star Publications Pvt. Ltd ; 4/5-B, Asaf Ali Road	(Rest.)
	355	Indian Publications Trading Corporation A-7, Nizamuddin East	(Rest.)
	356	Sheel Trading Corporation, 5/5777, Sant Nari Dass Marg	(Regular)
	357	Supreme Trading Corporation, Harrison Chamber	(Rest.)
	358	Jain Bros. New Delhi	(Rest.)
PALGHAT	359	Educational Supplies Depot, Sultanpet	(Rest.)
PATNA	360	Luxmi Trading Co ; Padri Ki Haveli	(Reg.)
	361	J.N. Aggarwal & Co ; Padri Ki Haveli	(Reg.)
	362	Moti Lal Banarsi Das & Co ; Ashok Raj Path	(Reg.)
	363	Today & Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath	(Rest.)
	364	Books & Books, Ashok Rajpath	(Rest.)
POONA	365	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana	(Reg.)
	366	Imperial Book Depot, 266, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
	367	Saraswat, 1321/1, J.M. Road, Opp. Modern High School Bombay Poona Road	(Regular)
	368	International Book Service, Deccan Ghyam Khana	(Reg.)
	369	Raka Book Agency, Opp ; Nathu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk	(Reg.)
	370	Varma Book Centre, 649, Narayan Path	(Rest.)
	371	Secy ; Bharati Itihasa Samshodhalla Mandir 1321 m Sadashiv Path	(Rest.)
	372	Vidya Commerce House, 379-A, Shanwar Path	(Rest.)
PRAYAG	373	Om Publishing House, 842, Daraganj	(Rest.)
PONDICHERRY	374	Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix	(Rest.)
PUDUKKOTTAI	375	Meenakashi Pattippagam, 4142, East Main Street	(Rest.)
	376	P.N. Swaminathan & Co : Bazar Street, Main Road	(Reg.)
PUNALUR	377	M.I. Abraham, (Kerala)	(Rest.)
RAJKOT	378	Mohan Lal Dossbhai Shah Booksellers & Subs, & Advt. Agent	(Reg.)
	379	Bhupatrai Parasram Shah & Bros. B.B. Street	(Rest.)
	380	Vinay Book Depot, Govt. Qr. No. I behind S.B.I.	(Rest.)
RAIPUR	381	Pustak Pratishan, Sati Bazar	(Rest.)
RAJAHMUNDRY	382	Pachayat Aids, 10-7-40, Fort Gate	(Rest.)
RANCHI	383	Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar	(Reg.)
ROHTAK	384	National Book House, Civil Road	(Rest.)
ROORKEE	385	Yashpal & Bros. Station Road	(Rest.)
REWARI	386	Tika Ram Singh Lal	(Rest.)
SANGRUR	387	Punjab Educational Emporium, Dhurigate	(Rest.)
	388	Gandhi Marg Darshan Pustakalaya Sangrur (Pb.)	(Rest.)
SAUGAR	389	Yadav Book Stall, Publishers & booksellers	(Rest.)
SECUNDERABAD	390	Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street	(Reg.)
	391	Minerva Book Centre, 8/78, New Alwal	(Rest)
SIMLA	392	Minerva Book House, 46, The Mall	(Rest.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25.11.76—*concld.*

Station	Sl. no.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
SILLIGURI	393	N.B. Modern Agencies, Hill Court Road.	(Rest.)
SIVAKASI	394	Ganesh Stores, South Car Street	(Rest)
SHOLAPUR	395	Gajanan Book Stores, Main Road	(Rest.)
SURAT	396	Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road.	(Reg.)
	397	Gujarat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Atwa Lines	(Rest.)
	398	B.P. Traders, Ghasia Building	(Rest.)
SOLAN	399	Jain Magazine Agency, Ward 4/218 Rajgarh Road	(Regular)
TIRUPATI	400	Ravindra Book Centre, Balaji Colony	(Rest.)
TUTICORIN	401	K. Thiagarajan, 51, French Chapai Road	(Rest.)
	402	Arasan Book Centre, 462, V.E. Road	(Rest.)
TRICHINOPOLLY	403	S. Krishnaswami & Co ; 35 Subhash Chander Bose Rd.	(Regular)
TRIPURA	404	G.R. Dutta & Co ; Scientific Equipments Suppliers	(Rest.)
TIRUCHIRAP-PALLY	405	Shri Vidya	(Rest.)
SHILLONG	406	Allied Publications, 13, Oak lands	(Rest.)
TRIVANDRUM	407	International Book Depot, Main Road	(Rest.)
	408	Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4	(Rest.)
	409	Bhagya Enterprises, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
	410	Sree Devi Book House, Chenthitta, Trivandrum	(Rest.)
TEZPUR	411	Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam	(Rest.)
UDAIPUR	412	Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College,	(Rest.)
	413	Jagdish & Co ;	(Rest.)
UJJAIN	414	Rama Bros. 41, Mallipura	(Rest.)
ULHASNAGAR	415	Raj Book Service	(Rest.)
VARANASI	416	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Lane, P.B. No. 8	(Reg.)
	417	Kohinoor Stores, University Road Lanka	(Reg.)
	418	Viswavidyalaya Prakashan, Chowk	(Reg.)
	419	Globe Book Centre, P.O. Hindus University	(Rest.)
	420	Chaukhamba Visva Bharati, Chowk	(Rest.)
VIJAYAWADA	421	Visalaandhra Publishing House	(Rest.)
VIZEGAPATAM	422	Gupta Bros ; (Books) Vizia Building, Main Road	(Rest.)
	423	The Secy. Andhra University General Co ; Opp ; Stores	(Rest.)
VELLORE	424	A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers	(Reg.)
WARDHA	425	Swarajeya Bhandar, Rathi Market	(Reg.)

FOR LOCAL SALES

1. Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Unit No. 21, Emporia Building Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi (Phone .....343708)
2. Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, K.S. Roy Road, Calcutta (Phone No. 23-3813)
3. Sales Counter, Publication Branch, Udyog Bhawan New Delhi. Phone No. 372081
4. Sales Counter, Publication Branch, C.B.R. Building New Deilhi
5. Govt. of India Book Depot, Ground Floor, New C.G.O. Building Marine Lines, Bombay—20

S. & R. AGENTS

1. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad
2. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar, Hyderabad—18
3. The Asstt. Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I Ministry of C & I, Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum.
4. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.I.)
5. The Asstt. Director, Footwear, Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur.
6. The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Guj.)
7. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Udyog Bhawan New Delhi.
8. The Dy. Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I. C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim
9. The Director, Govt. Press Hyderabad.
10. The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Steel Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.
11. The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhne-Surat.
12. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh.
13. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Morena
14. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabuo.
15. The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad.
16. The Head Clerk, Photzincographic Press, 5 Finance Road, Poona.
17. The Officer-in charge, Assam, Govt. B.D. Gauhati.
18. The O.I/C Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur.
19. The O.I/C Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi
20. The O.I/C State Information Centre, Hyderabad.
21. The O.I/C S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda.
22. The O.I/C S.I.S.I. Habra, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas.
23. The O.I/C University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
24. The O.I/C S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra, 33/1, North Topsia Road. Calcutta—46.
25. The O.I/S. S.I.S.O. Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta—2.
26. The O.I/S. S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Puyali Nagar, P.O. Burnapur, 24 Parganas.
27. Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block New Delhi.
28. The Press Officer, Orissa Sectt ; Cuttack.
29. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Bldg ; 6 Linghi Chetty Street. P. B. 1530, Madras.
30. The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong
31. The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Journal Road, Patna—1.
32. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore.
33. The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100 Marine Drive, Bombay
34. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State Samachar Bldg. Ahmedabad.
35. The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior (M.P.)
36. The Registrar of Companies, H.N. 3-5-837, Hyder Guda, Hyderabad
37. The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 70 Feet Road, Ernakulam
38. The Registrar of Companies, M.G. Road, West Cott. Building, P.O. Box 334 Kanpur.
39. The Registrar of Companies, Naryani Bldg. Brabuorne Road, Calcutta.
40. The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack.
41. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry
42. The Registrar of Companies, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City.
43. The Registrar of Companies Rajasthan & Ajmer, Sh. Kumta Prasad, House 1st Floor, 'C & Scheme Ashok Marg, Jaipur
44. The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Bldg. Ajmeri Gate, Extension, New Delhi.
45. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
46. Soochna Sahita Depot, (State Book Depot) Lucknow.
47. Supdt. Bhupendra State Press, Patiala.
48. Supdt. Govt. Press & Book Depot, Nagpur

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25.11.76—*contd.*

Station	Sl. no.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
DELHI—*concld.*			
	154	Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate.	(Reg.)
	155	Imperial Publishing Co; 3 Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj	(Reg)
	156	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Rd. Daryaganj	(Reg.)
	157	J.M. Jaina & Bros, Mori Gate	(Reg.)
	158	Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd; 28 Faiz Bazar.	(Reg.)
	159	K.L. Seth Suppliers of Law Commercial & Technical Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura	(Reg.)
	160	Metropolition Book Co; I Faiz Bazar.	(Reg.)
	161	Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills	(Reg.)
	162	Sat Narain & Sons, 2, Shivaji Stadium Jain Mandir Road, New Delhi.	(Reg.)
	163	Universal Book & Stationery Co ; 16, Netaji Subhash Marg.	(Reg.)
	164	Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market	(Reg.)
	165	Youngman & Co ; Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
	166	Amar Hind Book Depot, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	167	All India Educational Supply Co ; Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar.	(Rest.)
	168	B. Nath & Bros. 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar)	(Rest.)
	169	General Book Depot, 1691 Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
	170	Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1543, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	171	Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran	(Rest.)
	172	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal Oriental Booksellers & Publishers P.B, No. 1165, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	173	Premier Book Co ; Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak.	(Reg.)
	174	Overseas Book Agency, 3810, David Street Daryaganj-110006	(Reg.)
	175	Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	176	Rajpal & Sons, Kashmeri Gate	(Rest.)
	177	Saini Law Publishing Co ; Daryaganj	(Reg.)
	178	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar	(Reg.)
	179	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market Gupta Colony.	(Reg.)
	180	Summer Bros ; P.O. Birla Lines	(Rest.)
	181	University Book House, 15 U.B. Bangalow Road Jawahar Nagar	(Rest.)
	182	Om Law Book House, Civil Court Compound	(Reg)
	183	Ashoka Book Agency 2/29, Roop Nagar	(Reg.)
	184	Educational Book Agency (India) 56 D Kamla Nagar	(Rest.)
	185	D.K. Book Organisation 74-D, Anand Nagar	(Reg.)
	186	Hindustan Book Agencies (India), 17-UB Kawjar Nagar	(Rest.)
	187	Eagle Book Service, Ganeshpura	(Rest.)
	188	Krishna Law House, Tis Hazari	(Regular)
	189	Raj Book Agency, A-99, Shivpuri	(Reg.)
	190	Indian Documentation Service, Ansari Road	(Rest.)
	191	Kaushik Stationery, Padam Nagar	(Rest.)
	192	Standard Book Sellers, 402, Kucha (Chandni Chowk) Balaqi, Dariba Kalan	(Reg.)
DELHI—*concld.*	193	Modern Book Centre, Municipal F. No. 8, Bangalow Marg, Delhi.	(Rest.)
	194	Delhi Law House, Tis Hazari Court, Civil Wings	(Rest.)
	195	Capital law House, Viswas Nagar, Shahdra	(Rest.)
DHANBAD	196	New Sketch Press, Post Box 26.	(Rest.)
DHARWAR	197	Bharat Book Depot & Prakashan, Subhas Road	(Rest.)
	198	Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijaya Road	(Rest.)
ERNAKULAM	199	Pai & Co ; Broadway	(Rest.)
ERODE	200	Kumaran Book Depot	(Rest.)
FEROZEPUR CANTT	201	English Book Depot, 78 Jhoke Road.	(Reg.)
GAUHATI	202	United Publishers, Pan Bazar, Main Road	(Rest.)
	203	Ashok Publishing House, Murlidhar Sharma Road.	(Rest.)
GAYA	204	Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg.	(Regular)
	205	Bookmans, Nagmatia Garrage, Swarajpuri Road.	(Rest.)
GOA	206	Singhal's Book House, P.O.B. No. 70 Near the Church	(Rest.)
GURGAON	207	Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi	(Rest.)
GUNTUR	208	Book Lovers P. Ltd ; Aruudelpet Chowrasta	(Reg.)
GWALIOR	209	Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar Lashkar	(Reg.)
	210	Titer Bros, Sarafe	(Rest.)
	211	Anand Pustak Sadan, 32, Prem Nagar	(Regular)
	212	M.C. Daftari, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar	(Rest.)
	213	Grover Law House, Nr. High Court Gali	(Rest.)
	214	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road	(Rest.)
	215	Adarash Pustak Sadan, 5/26, Bhau ka Bazar	(Regular)
GHAZIABAD	216	Jayana Book Agency, Outside S.D. Inter College, G.T. Road.	(Rest.)
	217	S. Gupta, 342 Ram Nagar	(Reg.)
HYDERABAD	218	The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul	(Reg.)
	219	Bhasha Prakashan 22-5-69 Gharkaman	(Rest.)
	220	Book Syndicate, Deyka Mahal, Opp ; Central Bank	(Reg.)
DEORIA	221	Madanlal Radhakrishna, Deoria (U.P.)	(Rest,)
HYDERABAD	222	Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar	(Reg.)
	223	Asia Law House Opp. High Court	(Regular)
	224	Book Links Corporation, Narayanagoda	(Reg.)
HARDWAR	225	Seva Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan Brahampuri	(Rest.)
HATHRAS	226	Jain Book Depot, Rohtak Wala Nohra, Agra Road,	(Rest.)
	227	Shri Ram Prakash Sharma, Hatras	(Rest.)
HUBLI	228	Pervaje's Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)
INDORE	229	Wadhwa & Co ; 27 Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
	230	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41. Ahilyapura	(Rest.)

49. Supdt. Govt. Press Mount Road, Madras.
50. Supdt. Govt. State, Stores and Pubs. P.O. Gulzarbagh, Patna
51. Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery Depot. Rajasthan, Jaipur City
52. Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Rajkot.
53. Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab, Chandigarh.
54. Supdt. Govt. State Emporium, V.P. Rewa.
55. Dy. Controller, Printing & Stationery Office Himachal Pradesh Simla.
56. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
57. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior.
58. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay.
59. Supdt. State Govt, Press, Bhopal.
60. The Asstt. Director, Publicity & Information, Vidban Sandha, Bangalore
61. Supdt. Govt. Press, Trivandrum.
62. Asstt. Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar.
63. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Panjim-Goa,
64. Employment Officer, Employment Exchange (Near Bus Stop) Sidhi (M.P.)
65. The Director, Regional Meterological Centre, Alipur, Calcutta.
66. The Asstt. Director, State Information Centre, Hubli.
67. The Director of Supplies and Disposal Deptt. of Supply, 10 Mount Road, Madras—2.
68. Director General of Supplies and Disposals, N.I.C. Bldg. New Delhi.
69. The Controller of Imports and Exports, Rajkot.
70. The Inspector, Dock Safety, M/I & E Madras Harbour, Madras.
71. The Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner of Income Tax, Kerala, Ernakulam.
72. The under Secy, Rajya Sabha Sectt, Parliament House, New Delhi.
73. Controller of Imports & Exports, 7 Porlland Park, Visakhapatnam.
74. The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Botwalla Chambers, Sir, P.M. Road, Bombay
75. Controller of Imports & Exports, I, B. 14—P, Pondicherry.
76. Dy. Director Incharge, S. I. S. I. Sahakar Bhawan, Trikon Bagicha, Rajkot.
77. The Publicity and Liason Officer, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Near Forest, P.O. Dehradun.
78. The Asstt. Controller of Imports and Exports, Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Kandla.
79. The Dy. Director (S.D.) Esplanade East, Calcutta.
80. The Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I., Ministry of I & S Industrial Areas—B, Ludhiana.
81. The Govt. Epigraphist for India.
82. The Asstt. Director, I/C, S.I.S.I, Extension Centre, Varanasi.
83. The Director Supplies, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur.
84. The Asstt. Director (Admn.) Office of the Directorate of Supplies and Disposal, Bombay.
85. The Chief Controller of I & E, Ministry of International Trade, Madras.
86. The Dy. Controller of Customs, Custom House, Visakhapatnam.
87. The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marino, Deptt. Calcutta.
88. The Director, S.I.S.I. Karan Nagar. Srinagar
89. The Director, I.C, S.I.S.I. 107, Industrial Estate. Kanpur.
90. The Director of Inspection, New Marine Lines, Bombay—1
91. The Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, T. D. Road, Ernakulam.
92. The Asstt. Director, Govt. Stationery Book Depot. Aurangabad.
93. The Asstt. Director, I/C, S.I.S.I. Club Road, Hubli.
94. The Employment Officer, Talchor.
95. The Director of Inspection, Directorate G & S, Disposal 1, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.
96. The Collector of Customes, New Custom House, Bombay.
97. The Controller of Imports & Exports, Bangalore.
98. The Admn. Officer, Tariff Commissioner, 101, Queen's Road, Bombay
99. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala.
100. The Director, Ministry of I & Supply, (Deptt. of Industry) Cuttack
101. The Dy. Director of Public Relations State Information Centre, Patna.
102. The Officer-incharge, State Information Centre, Madras
103. The Asstt. Director, S.I.S.M.I. Road, Jaipur.
104. The Collector of Customs. Madras
105. National Building Organisation, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
106. The Controller of Communication, Bombay Region, Bombay.
107. The Karnatak University, Dharwar.
108. The Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
109. The Director of Industries & Commerce, Bangalore-1.
110. The Principal Publications Officer Sending Commission for scientific & Tech. Terminology, UGC Building, New Delhi.
111. The Officer I/C, Information Centre, Swai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur
112. The Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi.
113. Controller of Aerodrumes, Delhi,
114. Controller of Aerodr umes, Culcutta
115. Controller of Aerodrumes, Bombay
116. Controller of Aerodrumes, Madras.
117. The Registrar, Punjab Agril. University, Ludhiana.
118. The Land & Development Officer, Ministry of Health and Family Planning, W.H. & D. Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
119. Acting Secretary, Official Language (Leg.) Commission, Ministry of Law, Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi.
120. Registrar General, India, 2/A, Mansing Road, New Delhi-11.
121. The Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Khusro Manjil, Hyderabad-4.
122. The Director of Census Operations, Assam, G.S. Road, Ulubari, Gauhati-7.
123. The Director of Census Operations, Bihar, Boring Canal Road, Patna
124. The Director of Census Operations, Gujarat, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6.
125. The Director of Census Operations, Haryana, Kothi No.1, Sector-10 A, Chandigarh.
126. The Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Boswel, Simla-5.
127. The Director of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir, 19 Karan Nagar, Srinagar.
128. The Director of Census Operations, Kerala, Kowdiar Avenue Road, Trivandrum-3
129. The Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Civil Lines, Bhopal-2.
130. The Direetor of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Sportt Road, Bombay-1 (BR).
131. The Director of Census Operations, Manipur, Imphal.
132. The Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Nangri Hills, Shillong-3.
133. The Director of Census Operations, Mysore, Basappa Cross Road, Shanti Nagar, Bangalore-1
134. The Director of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima.
135. The Director of Census Operations, Orissa, Chandni Chowk, Cuttack-1.
136. The Director of Census Operations, Punjab, No. 72, Sector-5, Chandigarh.
137. The Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Rambag Palace, Jaipur.
138. The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-86
139. The Director of Census Operations, Tripura, Durga Bari, West Compound, Agartala.

140. The Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, 6 Park Road, Lucknow.
141. The Director of Census Operations, West Bengal, 20 British India Street, 10th Floor, Calcutta-1.
142. The Director of Census Operations, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair
143. The Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh, Kothi No. 1012, Sector 8-C, Chandigarh
144. The Director of Census Operations, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Panaji.
145. The Director of Census Operations, Delhi, 2 Under Hill Road, Delhi-6.
146. The Director of Census Operations, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dr. A. Borkar Road, Panaji
147. The Director of Census Operations, L.M. & A. Islands, Kavaratti.
148. The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry, Madras, 10, Poes Garden, Madras.
149. The Director of Census Operations, Union Territory, Chandigarh, Chandigarh
150. The Director of Social Science Documentation Centre, New Delhi.
151. The District Employment Officer, Distt. Employment Exchange, Malappuram (Kerals St.)
152. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.) Custom & Central Excise, Shillong.
153. The Asstt. Collector of Central Excise I.D.O.I Div. Visakhapatnam.
154. The Hqrs. Asstt. Collector, Central Excise, Hyderabad.
155. The public Relations Officer, Collectorate of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay-1.
156. The Divisional Officer, Collectorate of Central Excise, Integrated Division Jabalpur.
157. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.) Collectorate of Central Excise, Madhya Pradesh & Vidarbha, Nagpur-440001.
158. The Hqrs. Asstt. Collector of Central Excise Guntur (A.P.)
159. The Asstt. Collector of Central Excise, Enakulam, 1. Division Ernakulam, Cochin-11.
160. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Collector of Central Excise, Nungambakam High Road, Madras-4
161. The Asstt. Collectorate of Central Excise, Divisional Office, Ujjain.
162. The Divisional Officer, Central Excise, Division Office, Amravati.
163. The Assti Collector, Central Excise Division, Bhopal (M.P.)
164. The Asstt Collector, Central Excise M.O.D.I. New Delhi.
165. The Asstt. Collector of Central Excise, Int. Division, Indore.
166. The Director of H.A.U. Book Shop, Nehru Library Bldg ; H.A U. Hissar, (Haryana)
167. The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise & Customs, Dhubri.
168. The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise, Cuttack (Orissa)
169. The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise, Varanasi (U.P,)
170. The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise & Customs, Rourkela.
171. The Asstt. Collector, (Hqrs.) Central Exeise, New Excise Bldg; Churchgate, Bombay-400020.
172. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.) Central Excise, Bhubaneswar (Orissa)
173. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.) Central Excise, Allahabad.
174. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.) Customs & Central Excise, Cochin-11.
175. The Dy. Collector of Central Excise, Coimbatore-18.
176. The Asstt. Collector of Central Excise Division, Sitapur.
177. The Asstt. Collector of Central Excise & Customs Sambalpur.
178. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs,) Central Excise, Kanpur.
179. The Asstt. Collector, Central Customs & Excise, Jorhat.
180. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs) Central Excise, Patna, c/o Collectorate of Central Excise and Customs, Patna.
181. The Asstt. Collector of Customs, Custom House, New Kandla, New Dandla.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVT. OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25.11.76 (RAILWAY BOOKSTALL HOLDERS)

1. S/S A.H. Wheeler & Co ; 15 Elgin Road, Allahabad,
2. S/S Higginbothams & Co ; Ltd ; Mount Road Madras,
3. S/S Gahlot Bros ; K.E.M. Road, Bikaner.

(FOREIGN)

1. S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd ; Kathmandu (Nepal)
2. S/S. Aktiebolegat, C.E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovbokhandel, Fredsgation-2, Box 1656, Stockholm 16 (Sweden)
3. Reise-und-ver Kohresverlage Stutt Gart, Post 730, Gutonleergstrlee 21, Stuttgort Mr. 11245 Stuttgart, den (Germany West).
4. SPS Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansion, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan)
5. S/S. Draghi Ranchi International Booksellers, Via Cavour, T-9-11. 35,000 Padova, *ITALY.*
6. S/S. Wepf & Co ; Booksellers. English Deptt. EISENGASSE 15 BASEL, SWITZERLAND.
7. OTTO HARRASSOWITZ, BUCHHANDIUNG UND ANTIQUARIAL, 6200 WISESBADEN TAUNUSTRA, GERMANY.
8. S/S A ASHER & CO. N.V. KEIZERSGRACHT 526, AMSTERDAM-C (HOLLAND).
9. S/S SWETS AND ZEITLINGER N.V. 471 & 487 KEIZERSGRACHT AMSTERDAM (HOLLAND).
10. M.F. VON PIERS, RECHITRACT 62 EINDHOVEN(HOLLAND)
11. H.K. LOWIS CO., LTD., 163 GOWER STREET, LONDON W.C.I.
12. HERBERT WILLSON LTD., BOOKSELLERS & SUB AGENTS 161 BOROUGH HIGH STREET, LONDON S.E.I. (ENGLAND).
13. BUCH UND ZEITACHRIFREN, M. B. H. I.—IND EXPORT CROSSO UND, KONNISSI ONBUCH HANDLING INTERNATION VERLAGSA-USLIFEERUNDENM HAMBURG (GERMANY).
14. S/S STORE NORDISKE VIDENSKABOGHANDEL, REMERASGADE 27 DK 1362 COPENHANGEN K.(DENMARK).
15. THE EX-LIBRIS, BUCHHANDEISGLLSCHAFF, HARION OSWOLD & CO ; K.G. FRANKFURT MAIN (GERMANY).
16. DR. LUDWIG HANTASCHEL UNIVERSITATAS-BUCHHANDLUNG, 34. C OTTINGEN (GERMANY)
17. OTTO KOELITZ ANTIQUAIAT 624 KOENIGSTING TAUNUS, RERRNWALDSTR-6 (W. GERMANY).
18. ASIA LIBRARY SERVICE, 1841, 69TH AUENYES, CALIFORNIA (U.S.A)
19. PUBLISHING AND DISTRIBUTING CO. LTD : MITRE HOUSE, 177 REGENT STREET *LONDON W.I.*
20. REISE-U-VERK EHRSVERLAG 7 STUTTGART-VAIHINGEN, POSTFAIH-80-0830, HOSIGWIESENSTR-25 (GERMANY).
21. ARTHUR PROBSTHAIN ORIENTAL BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHER, 41 GREAT RUSSEL STREET (LONDON W.C.I.)
22. INDEPENDENT PUBLISHING CO ; 38 KENNINGTON LANGE, *LONDON S.E.II.*
23. INTER CONTINENTAL MARKETING CORPORATION TOKYO, *JAPAN.*
24. FAITZER KUNGL HOVBOKHONDAL AB, STOCKHOLEN, *16/SWEDEN.*
25. Ratna Pustak Bhandar, Bhotahity Kathmandu, (Nepal).
26. Stechert Macmillion Ine; 7250, West Field Avenue New Jersey-08110.