

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES 3

PART IX

CENSUS ATLAS

ASSAM

N. K. CHOUDHURY
of the Indian Administrative Service
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, ASSAM

Note :

1 **The maps included in this Atlas are based upon Survey of India maps with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.**

2 **The boundary of Meghalaya shown on these maps 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 (applicable to India map only).**

4 © **Government of India copyright 1971.**

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 tehsil 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. Manzoor 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 atlases 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 coordinate 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 the members of map units in the offices of Directors of Census Operations of states/union territories on their excellent team work and their dedication which contributed to the success of this venture.

This volume was ready during the tenure of my predecessor, Sri R.B. Chari and the credit goes to him. I can only claim having seen this volume out in print.

New Delhi
17.10.1981

P. PADMANABHA
Registrar General, India
Ex-Officio Census Commissioner, India

PREFACE

Not many people outside the census organisation can possibly fully comprehend the immense importance of maps in the different phases of census operations. Good maps are essential for planning the census, to ensure complete coverage of the area without any omission or duplication and then to effectively relate the statistical data collected to the appropriate area with precision. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that along with the Survey of India and the Geological Survey, the census organisation is the largest producer of maps in India. The venture for publication of census atlas for India and the different states encouragingly adds to its contribution in this sphere.

Maps provide the base on which the census operation starts. Although the census volumes are replete with maps of different types and sizes, they remain mostly inconspicuous inside the volumes. The idea of a census atlas, the seeds of which were sown in the Registrar General's first circular of March, 1959 issued in connection with the 1961 Census, germinated and blossomed forth in the publication of Part IX of the State census series—1961 in the concrete form of an atlas. Unfortunately, despite earnestness of purpose, for diverse reasons no census atlas for Assam could be brought out although considerable thought and labour had gone into its preparation. The sincere efforts thus put in cannot, however, be deemed to have been entirely fruitless. Indeed the experience gained and the expertise built up in the process have considerably helped in bringing out the present volume.

Although the state of Meghalaya and the Union Territory of Mizoram both came into being on January 21, 1972, several months after the reference date (i.e. 1.4.71) fixed for 1971 Census, the census in the then autonomous state comprising the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and the Garo Hills districts, which subsequently formed the state of Meghalaya, was entrusted to a separate directorate after the housenumbering and house-listing operation was over. The responsibility for conducting the census in Mizo district, as the present Union Territory of Mizoram was then known, however rested with this directorate. Consequently the atlas covers the present boundary of the State of Assam plus the area now constituting the Union Territory of Mizoram. The statistical data and the explanatory notes in the atlas have, therefore, fully taken this factor into account.

The maps incorporated in this atlas depict a wide variety of demographic, socio-economic and socio-cultural aspects of the people of Assam such as distribution of population, density, growth-rate, sex-ratio, literacy, major religions, population in the working-age, degree of urbanisation, functional characters of towns, migration, land utilisation, workers and non-workers, factories and industries, extent of electrification of towns and villages, school-enrolment, census houses classified by their use, number of medical institutions, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population etc.

Most of the maps are naturally based on the data collected through the 1971 census. Efforts were, however, made to liberally draw from other sources with a view to making the project more broad-based and useful. Such efforts succeeded partially and the data provided by some departments of the State Government have been made use of and maps drawn on the basis of those data have been incorporated in the atlas.

The publication of the atlas is the fruitful culmination of sustained and dedicated hard labour contributed by a team of sincere workers in this office. It may be invidious to single out names. I cannot, however, do justice without recalling the services of Shri J.C. Bhuyan, Deputy Director who supervised the work at its very inception and then at the final and crucial stage and the sincere and hard labour put forth by Shri A. Pyrtuh, Deputy Director who supervised the work and made valuable contribution towards preparing the explanatory notes. Shri N.C. Sen, Investigator played the key-role in bringing out the atlas, particularly in providing technical guidance for properly drawing the maps and in preparing the explanatory notes. Although they are no longer in this directorate, one cannot forget in this context the valuable contributions made by Shri M. Dhar, Cartographer and Shri K.C.S. Bhagabati, Geographer in drawing some of the critical maps before they left this directorate. Shri A. Singh, Artist, silently did a magnificent job and he has indeed exhibited his talents through this atlas. Smti. S.K. Chetia Phukan, M. Kalita, B. Mahanta and R. Majumdar, Draughtsmen spared no pains and did never grudge extra labours in drawing and redrawing the maps. Sarvashri P.K. Sarma and D.R. Baishya, Computors put in hard work in imprinting the heading and other writings on the maps. Shri N. Bhattacharjee, Assistant Director and Shri S.K. Bora, Investigator were of great help in making the volume ready for the press, besides making their services earlier available whenever needed. Then, at the stage of the actual printing, Shri P.C. Sarmah, Investigator took great pains to supervise the printing of the atlas. Shri K.N. Gogoi, Senior Stenographer ably assisted by Smti. S. Kanungo, Shri L. Das and Smti. K. Begum completed laborious typing work creditably.

We are deeply indebted to Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General, India for the unfailing guidance and inspirations we received from him in preparation of this volume. Dr. B.K. Roy, Assistant Registrar General, India (Map) deserves our gratitude for his effective scrutiny and for the technical guidance he provided in the preparation of all the maps. We are also grateful to the different departments of the State Government which readily responded to our requests for data. Our printers Sreeguru Press also deserve our sincere thanks for the excellent work done in printing the Atlas in a very short time.

Gauhati
October 30, 1981.

N. K. CHOUDHURY
Director Of Census Operations
Assam

CONTENTS

Map No.	Title of the Map	Page
	ORIENTATION	
1	Position of Assam in India 1971	2—3
2	Administrative divisions 1971	4—5
3	Changes in administrative boundaries 1961-71	6—7
	PHYSICAL ASPECTS	
4	Soils	10—11
	DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS	
	Distribution, Density and Growth	
5	Distribution of population 1971	14—15
6	Density of population 1971	16—17
7	Change in population 1961-71	18—19
8	Growth of population 1961-71	20—21
9	Fertility 1971	22—23
	Sex and Age Structure	
10	Sex ratio 1971	24—25
11	Change in sex ratio 1961-71	26—27
12	Rural sex ratio 1971	28—29
13	Change in rural sex ratio 1961-71	30—31
14	Urban sex ratio 1971	32—33
15	Change in urban sex ratio 1961-71	34—35
16	Sex, age structure and marital status 1971	36—37
17	Change in sex and age structure 1961-71	38—39
18	Youthfulness of population 1971	40—41
19	Change in youthfulness of population 1961-71	42—43
20	Males in working age 15-59, 1971	44—45
21	Change in males in working age 15-59, 1961-71	46—47
22	Females in working age 15-59, 1971	48—49
23	Change in females in working age 15-59, 1961-71	50—51
24	Urban males in working age 15-59, 1971	52—53
25	Change in urban males in working age 15-59, 1961-71	54—55
26	Rural males in working age 15-59, 1971	56—57
27	Change in rural males in working age 15-59, 1961-71	58—59
28	Urban females in working age 15-59, 1971	60—61
29	Change in urban females in working age 15-59, 1971	62—63
30	Rural females in working age 15-59, 1971	64—65
31	Change in rural females in working age 15-59, 1961-71	66—67
	Urbanisation	
32	Urban population 1971	68—69
33	Change in urban population 1961-71	70—71
34	Rural population 1971	72—73
35	Urban concentration 1971	74—75
36	Growth of urban population 1901-71	76—77
37	Degree of urbanisation 1971	78—79
38	Functions of class I and II urban centres 1971	80—81
39	Functions of class III and IV urban centres 1971	82—83

Map No.	Title of the Map	Page
	Migration	
40	In-migrants 1971	84—85
41	Inter-district migration 1971	86—87
42	Migrants in class I urban centres 1971	88—89
43	Migrants residing upto 4 years 1971	90—91
44	Migrants residing 5 to 9 years 1971	92—93
45	Migrants residing 10 years and above 1971	94—95
46	Working and non-working migrants in Class I urban centres with educational levels 1971	96—97
47	Classification of working migrants 1971	98—99
48	Migrants by age and marital status 1971	100—101
	ECONOMIC ASPECTS	
	Agriculture	
49	Land utilization 1970-71	104—105
50	Intensity of cropping 1970-71	106—107
51	Major cereals (Rice, Wheat and Millets) 1970-71	108—109
52	Pulses and oilseeds 1970-71	110—111
53	Commercial crops 1970-71	112—113
54	Agricultural holding per cultivating household 1971	114—115
55	Agricultural holding per capita in rural areas 1971	116—117
56	Agricultural holding per male cultivator 1971	118—119
	The 1971 *Census Industrial Categories*	
57	Workers and non-workers 1971	120—121
58	Rural workers and non-workers 1971	122—123
59	Urban workers and non-workers 1971	124—125
60	Rural male workers in age 15-59, 1971	126—127
61	Urban male workers in age 15-59, 1971	128—129
62	Rural female workers in age 15-59, 1971	130—131
63	Urban female workers in age 15-59, 1971	132—133
64	Workers and non-workers in employable population in age 15-59, 1971	134—135
65	Classification of male and female workers 1971	136—137
66	Classification of rural male and female workers 1971	138—139
67	Classification of urban male and female workers 1971	140—141
	Population engaged in Cultivation and Agricultural labour	
68	Cultivators in total workers in age 15-59, 1971	142—143
69	Cultivators in rural population 1971	144—145
70	Male cultivators in male workers in age 15-59, 1971	146—147
71	Female cultivators in female workers in age 15-59, 1971	148—149
72	Agricultural labourers in total agricultural workers in age 15-59, 1971	150—151
73	Non-agricultural workers in primary sector 1971	152—153

Map No.	Title of the Map	Page
	Population employed in Industrial activity	
74	Workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs 1971	154—155
75	Household industries by types and size of employment 1971	156—157
76	Factories by types and size of employment 1971	158—159
77	Factories and workshops by size of employment 1971	160—161
78	Food processing industries 1971	162—163
79	Beverages and tobacco industries 1971	164—165
80	Textile industries 1971	166—167
81	Leather and wood-based industries 1971	168—169
82	Metal based industries 1971	170—171
83	Non-metalic mineral based industries 1971	172—173
84	Engineering and scientific industries 1971	174—175
85	Transport equipment industries 1971	176—177
86	Rubber and chemical industries 1971	178—179
	Electricity	
87	Urban population in electrified towns 1971	180—181
88	Rural population in electrified villages 1971	182—183
	Construction, Transport and Communication	
89	Rural workers in construction, transport and communications 1971	184—185
90	Urban workers in construction, transport and communications 1971	186—187
91	Motor vehicles registered 1971	188—189
	Trade and Commerce	
92	Workers in trade and commerce 1971	190—191
	Services	
93	Workers in services 1971	192—193
94	Workers in various services 1971	194—195
	SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS	
	Castes and Tribes	
95	Scheduled Castes 1971	198—199
96	Scheduled Tribes 1971	200—201
97	Ten numerically major Scheduled Castes 1971	202—203
98	Ten numerically major Scheduled Tribes 1971	204—205
	Religion	
99	Major religions 1971	206—207
	Education	
100	Literacy 1971	208—209
101	Change in literacy 1961-71	210—211
102	Male literacy 1971	212—213
103	Change in male literacy 1961-71	214—215

Map No.	Title of the Map	Page
	Education	
104	Female literacy 1971	216—217
105	Change in female literacy 1961-71	218—219
106	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	220—221
107	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	222—223
108	Primary school enrolment of boys 1971	224—225
109	Primary school enrolment of girls 1971	226—227
110	School-going children per 1,000 of children in age 5-14, 1971	228—229
111	Educational enrolment of population at higher secondary and higher levels 1971 ..	230—231
112	Educational enrolment of males at higher secondary and higher levels 1971	232—233
113	Educational enrolment of females at higher secondary and higher levels 1971 ..	234—235
114	Teachers per 1,000 of population in rural areas 1971	236—237
115	Literates holding non-technical and technical diplomas or certificates 1971	238—239
116	Literates holding university degrees/diplomas of the graduate level and above 1971 ..	240—241
	Housing	
117	Rural population living in villages containing 25 and below, 26-50, 51-100 and above 100 houses 1971	242—243
118	Rural households by number of rooms occupied 1971	244—245
119	Urban households by number of rooms occupied 1971	246—247
120	Census houses according to their uses 1971	248—249
121	Urban households in rented houses 1971	250—251
	Health	
122	Medical institutions per 10,000 of census houses 1971	252—253
123	Hospital beds per 100,000 of population 1971	254—255
124	Primary health centres per 100,000 of population 1971	256—257

ORIENTATION

MAP 1

POSITION OF ASSAM IN INDIA 1971

This map shows the geographical location of Assam in India.

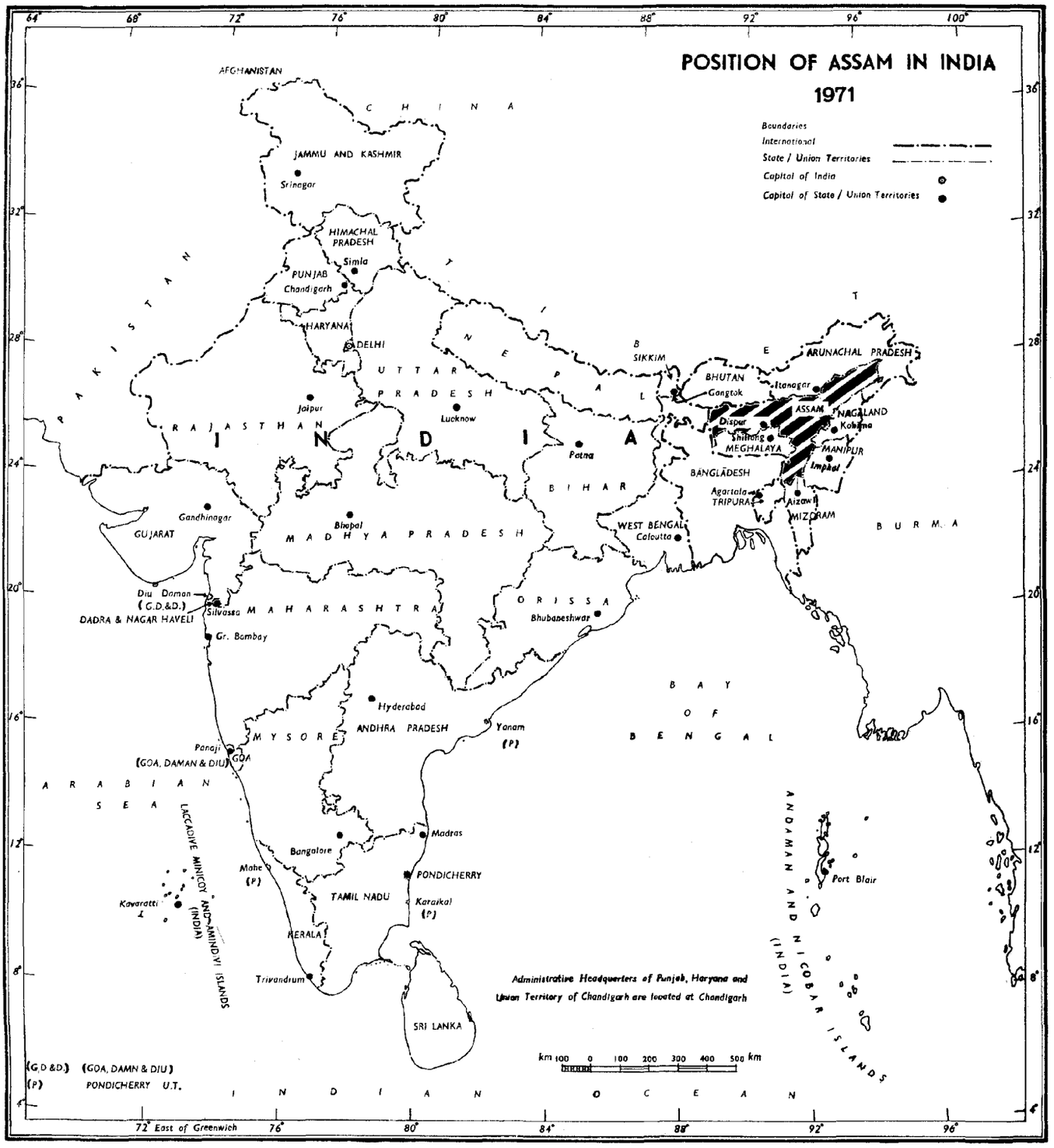
Assam lies between 21°56'N and 27°56'N latitude and between 89°41'E and 96°02'E longitude. It lies in the North-Eastern part of the country. The state covers an area of 99,610 Km^2 or 3.03 per cent of the total area of the country with a population of about 15 million or 2.73 per cent of the total population of the country and occupies the 12th position among the states in terms of area and 13th position according to the size of the population. The density of population is medium with 150 persons per Km^2.

With the formation of the new state of Meghalaya on 21st January, 1972 out of the former districts of Garo Hills and United Khasi and Jaintia Hills of Assam, the present boundary of Assam has undergone tremendous change. The state is practically surrounded by hill barriers on all sides except a small outlet to the west. It faces three international boundaries on three sides viz. with Bhutan, Burma and Bangladesh and has common border with six State/Union Territories viz. Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh.

Assam is bounded on the north by Bhutan and the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh, on the east by Burma and the states of Nagaland, Manipur and the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh, on the south by Burma and on the west by the states of Tripura, Meghalaya and West Bengal and Bangladesh.

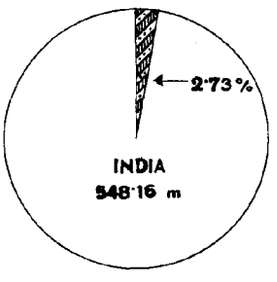
Assam is a fair combination of plains and hills. In the North lies the elongated Brahmaputra valley spreading from North-East to South-West through which the mighty Brahmaputra flows. It is about 720 Km. in length with an average breadth of 80 Km., covering an area of 56,339 Km^2. In the south lies the Barak valley, a shallow trough through which the river Barak flows towards Bangladesh. The valley has an approximate area of 7,000 Km^2. Between the two valleys, as doab, is the Barail range running in a roughly East-West direction while at the extreme south is the outflank ˆ the Arakan-Yoma range known as Mizo Hills.

MAP 1



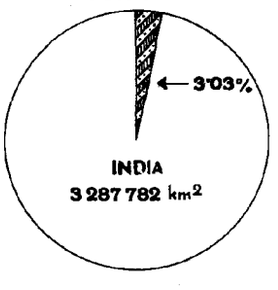
POPULATION OF ASSAM IN INDIA

14 957 542



AREA OF ASSAM IN INDIA

99 610·0 km²



MAP 2

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1971

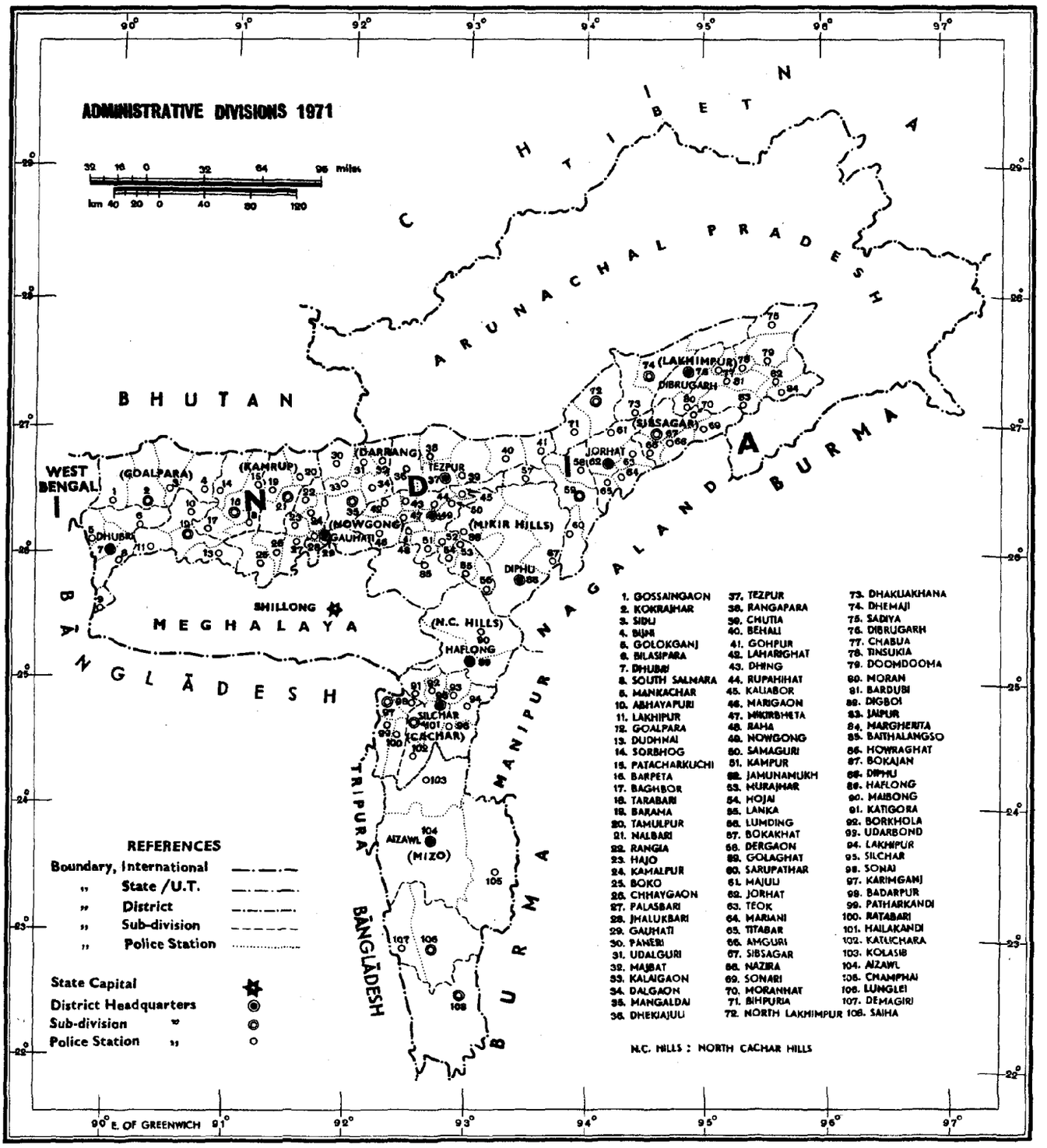
This map depicts the administrative divisions of Assam according to 1971 Census.

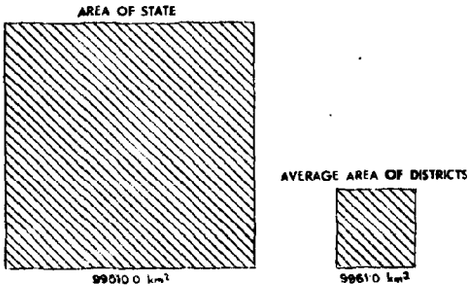
The names of the districts are written in the heart of the respective divisions. Wherever the name of a district differs from that of administrative headquarters, the former is written in bracket, e.g. Jorhat (Sibsagar). The names of the police stations are written separately in the map with a number against each of them. These numbers are inserted against the location symbols of the police station headquarters

Assam with a population of about 15 million persons covers an area of 99,610.0 Km^2. It comprises ten districts and 108 police stations. The area, population and headquarters of each district are given below:

State/District	Area (in Km^2)	Population	State/District H.Q.
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**99,610.0**	**14,957,542**	**Shillong**
Goalpara	10,359.0	2,225,103	Dhubri
Kamrup	9,863.0	2,854,183	Gauhati
Darrang	8,775.0	1,736,188	Tezpur
Nowgong	5,561.0	1,680,895	Nowgong
Sibsagar	8,989.0	1,837,389	Jorhat
Lakhimpur	12,792.0	2,122,719	Dibrugarh
Mikir Hills	10,332.0	379,310	Diphu
North Cachar Hills	4,890.0	76,047	Haflong
Cachar	6,962.0	1,713,318	Silchar
Mizo	21,087.0	332,390	Aizawl

MAP 2


ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
MEGHALAYA
NAGALAND
BURMA
BANGLADESH
TRIPURA
MANIPUR
SHILLONG
(N.C. HILLS)
HAFLONG
SILCHAR (CACHAR)
AIZAWL (MIZO)
DHUBRI
(GOALPARA)
(KAMRUP)
GAUHATI
(DARRANG)
TEZPUR
(NOWGONG)
(MIKIR HILLS)
DIPHU
JORHAT
(SIBSAGAR)
DIBRUGARH
(LAKHIMPUR)
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State /U.T.
,, District
,, Sub-division
,, Police Station
State Capital
District Headquarters
Sub-division ,,
Police Station ,,
1. GOSSAINGAON
2. KOKRAJHAR
3. SIDLI
4. BIJNI
5. GOLOKGANJ
6. BILASIPARA
7. DHUBRI
8. SOUTH SALMARA
9. MANKACHAR
10. ABHAYAPURI
11. LAKHIPUR
12. GOALPARA
13. DUDHNAI
14. SORBHOG
15. PATACHARKUCHI
16. BARPETA
17. BAGHBOR
18. TARABARI
19. BARAMA
20. TAMULPUR
21. NALBARI
22. RANGIA
23. HAJO
24. KAMALPUR
25. BOKO
26. CHHAYGAON
27. PALASBARI
28. JHALUKBARI
29. GAUHATI
30. PANERI
31. UDALGURI
32. MAJBAT
33. KALAIGAON
34. DALGAON
35. MANGALDAI
36. DHEKIAJULI
37. TEZPUR
38. RANGAPARA
39. CHUTIA
40. BEHALI
41. GOHPUR
42. LAHARIGHAT
43. DHING
44. RUPAHIHAT
45. KALIABOR
46. MARIGAON
47. MIKIRBHETA
48. RAHA
49. NOWGONG
50. SAMAGURI
51. KAMPUR
52. JAMUNAMUKH
53. MURAJHAR
54. HOJAI
55. LANKA
56. LUMDING
57. BOKAKHAT
58. DERGAON
59. GOLAGHAT
60. SARUPATHAR
61. MAJULI
62. JORHAT
63. TEOK
64. MARIANI
65. TITABAR
66. AMGURI
67. SIBSAGAR
68. NAZIRA
69. SONARI
70. MORANHAT
71. BIHPURIA
72. NORTH LAKHIMPUR
73. DHAKUAKHANA
74. DHEMAJI
75. SADIYA
76. DIBRUGARH
77. CHABUA
78. TINSUKIA
79. DOOMDOOMA
80. MORAN
81. BARDUBI
82. DIGBOI
83. JAIPUR
84. MARGHERITA
85. BAITHALANGSO
86. HOWRAGHAT
87. BOKAJAN
88. DIPHU
89. HAFLONG
90. MAIBONG
91. KATIGORA
92. BORKHOLA
93. UDARBOND
94. LAKHIPUR
95. SILCHAR
96. SONAI
97. KARIMGANJ
98. BADARPUR
99. PATHARKANDI
100. RATABARI
101. HAILAKANDI
102. KATLICHARA
103. KOLASIB
104. AIZAWL
105. CHAMPHAI
106. LUNGLEI
107. DEMAGIRI
108. SAIHA
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90° E. OF GREENWICH


AREA OF STATE
AVERAGE AREA OF DISTRICTS

MAP 3

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE

BOUNDARIES 1961-71

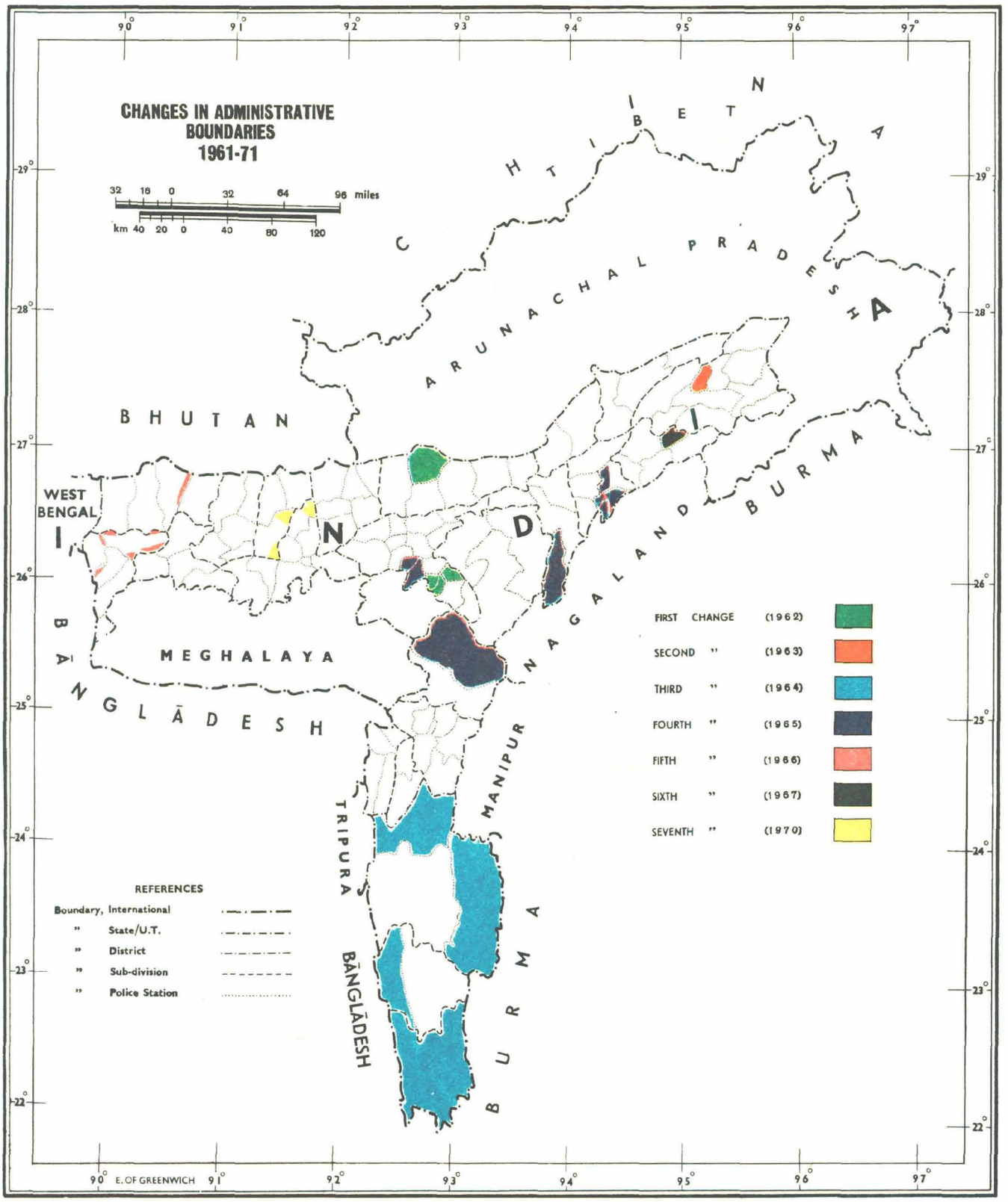
This map depicts the changes in the administrative boundaries of Assam during 1961-71.

Changes in the boundaries of the police stations that occurred from year to year during the decade are shown by different colours as per legend shown in the map.

During the 1961 Census there were altogether 98 police stations spread over 10 districts and 10 mauzas spread in the district of Garo Hills only. The notable change observed during the decade was the creation of the autonomous State of Meghalaya out of the districts of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, comprising 4 police stations and Garo Hills, comprising 10 mauzas. The decade also witnessed the creation of North Cachar Hills district out of North Cachar Hills Subdivision of the erstwhile district of United Mikir and North Cachar Hills. The remaining subdivision of the district formed a separate district known as Mikir Hills.

The map reveals that the first changes in the boundaries of police stations took place in 1962 in which year three police stations viz., Rangapara in Darrang district and Hojai and Murajhar in Nowgong district were carved out. Chabua police station in Lakhimpur district was carved out in 1963. With the carving out of the police stations of Saiha, Demagiri, Champhai and Kolasib in 1964, the number of police stations in Mizo district rose from 2 in 1961 to 6 in 1971. The year 1965 witnessed the carving out of 5 police stations viz., Sarupathar and Mariani in Sibsagar district, Kampur and Mikirbheta in Nowgong district and Maibong in North Cachar Hills district. Moranhat police station of Sibsagar district was carved out in 1967. Besides the major changes mentioned, there were also minor changes in the boundaries of several other police stations as indicated in the map.

MAP 3


CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1961-71
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
FIRST CHANGE (1962)
SECOND " (1963)
THIRD " (1964)
FOURTH " (1965)
FIFTH " (1966)
SIXTH " (1967)
SEVENTH " (1970)
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State/U.T.
" District
" Sub-division
" Police Station
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°

PHYSICAL ASPECTS

MAP 4

SOILS

This map displays the generalised classification of soils in Assam.

The generalised classification of soils in Assam are—

(i) Red Loamy soils
(ii) Laterite soils
(iii) Red and Yellow soils
(iv) Alluvium soils recent
(v) Old Alluvium soils
(vi) Terai soils.

Each class is represented by symbols as shown in the legend.

(i) **Red Loamy soils** : This class of soils occur in the Sadiya, Digboi and Margherita police stations of Lakhimpur district in the North-Easternmost part of the state, in parts of Sarupathar police station of Sibsagar district, in half of the area under the Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills districts and in the central part of Mizo district.

(ii) **Laterite soils** : This class of soils occur in the Jaipur police station of Lakhimpur district, in South-Eastern part of Nowgong district, in almost half of the area of Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills districts, in Katigora police station of Cachar district and in the North-Eastern part of Mizo district.

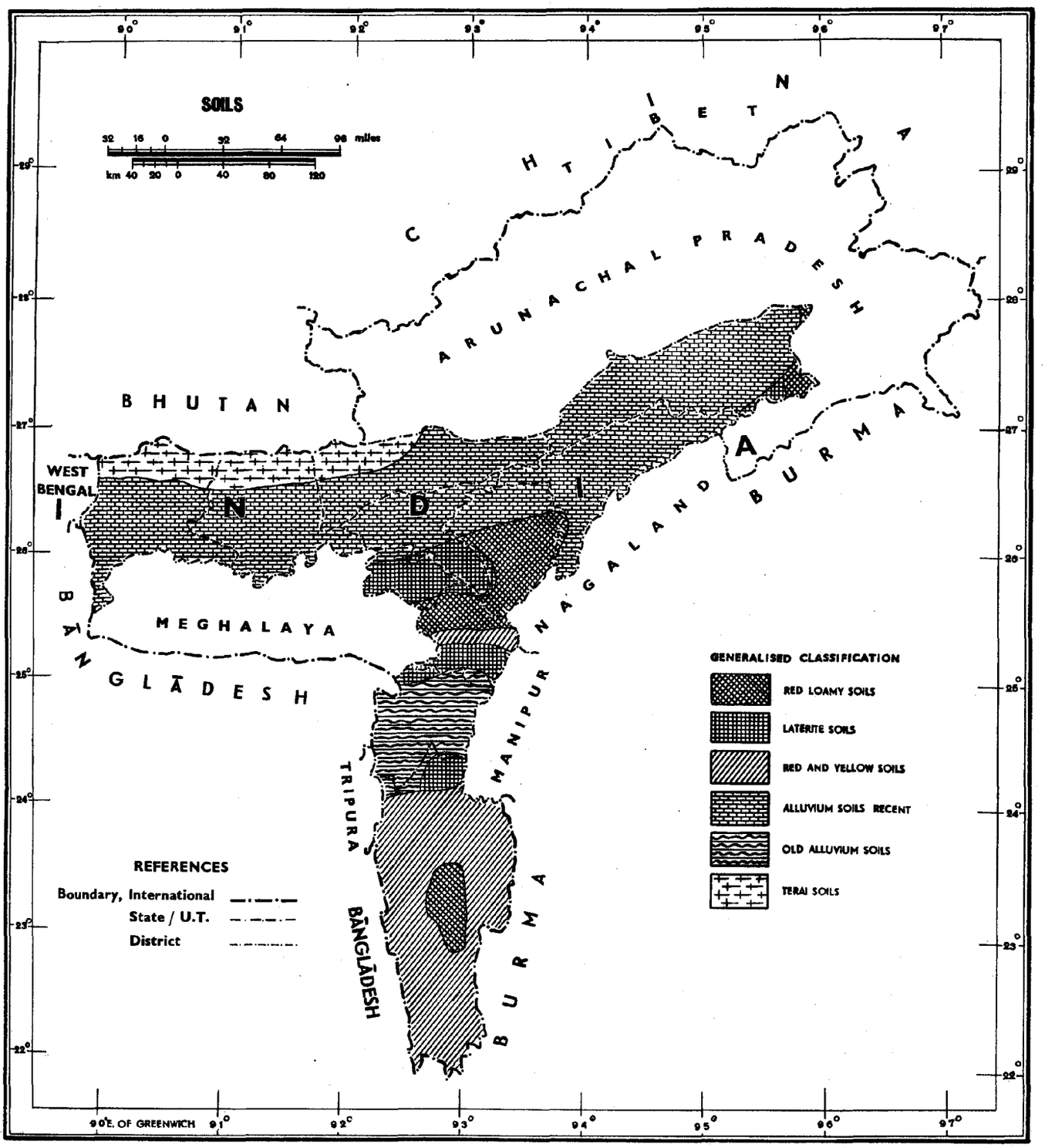
(iii) **Red and Yellow soils** : They occur in the entire district of Mizo except those parts of the district where Laterite soils occur and in the central parts of North Cachar Hills district.

(iv) **Alluvium soils recent** : They are distributed throughout the Brahmaputra valley from North-East to South-West covering the districts of Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Darrang, Nowgong, Kamrup and Goalpara.

(v) **Old Alluvium soils** : This class of soils is found in the Barak valley covering the entire district of Cachar.

(vi) **Terai soils** : These soils occur in the northern parts of Goalpara, Kamrup and Darrang districts bordering Bhutan.

MAP 4


SOILS
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BĀNGLĀDESH
GENERALISED CLASSIFICATION
RED LOAMY SOILS
LATERITE SOILS
RED AND YELLOW SOILS
ALLUVIUM SOILS RECENT
OLD ALLUVIUM SOILS
TERAI SOILS
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
State / U.T.
District
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

MAP 5

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1971

This map depicts the distribution of population, both rural and urban, in Assam, in 1971.

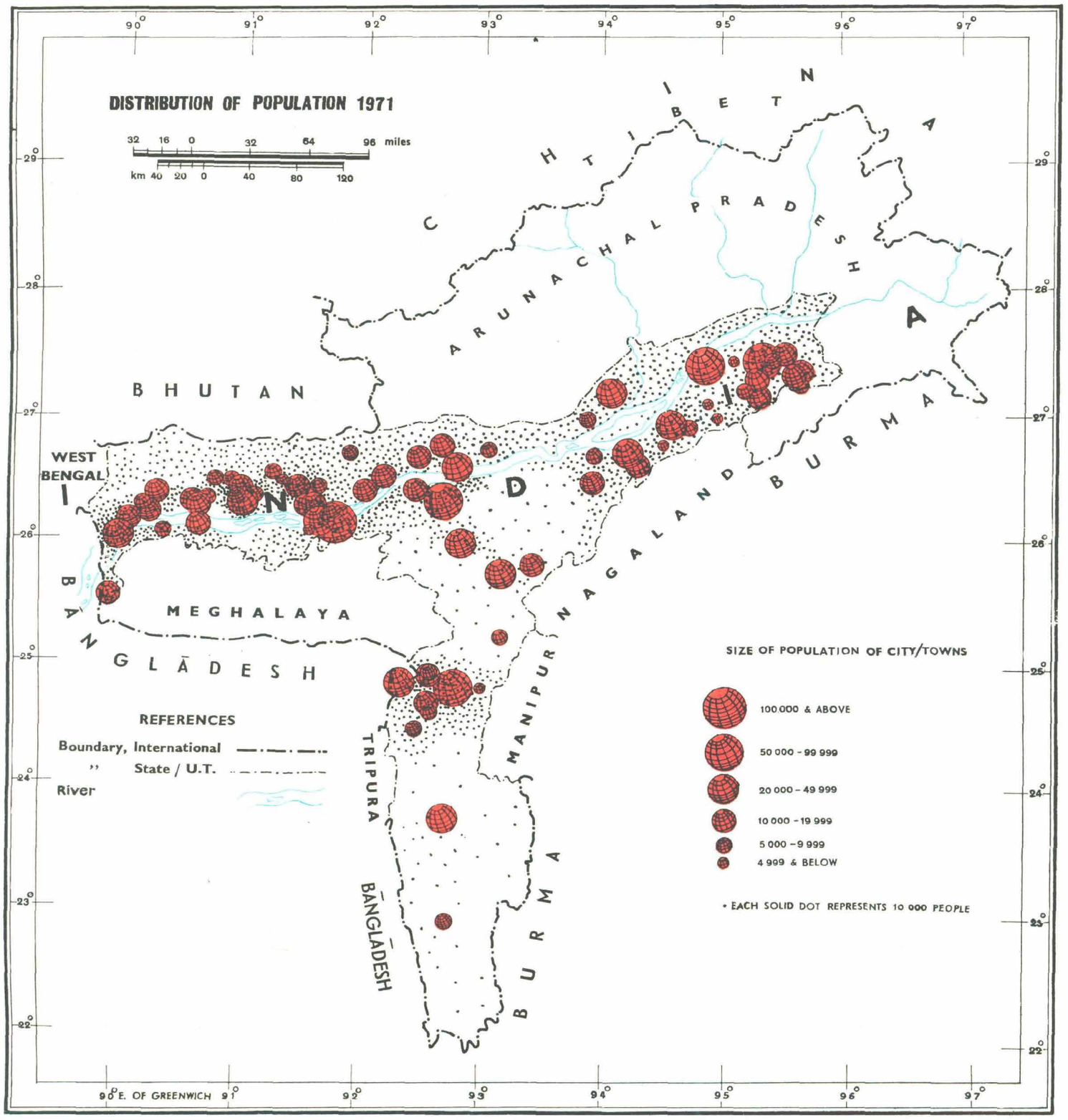
On the base map of Assam, the rural population is shown by black dots each representing 10,000 population while urban population is represented by red circles drawn proportionate to the size of urban population.

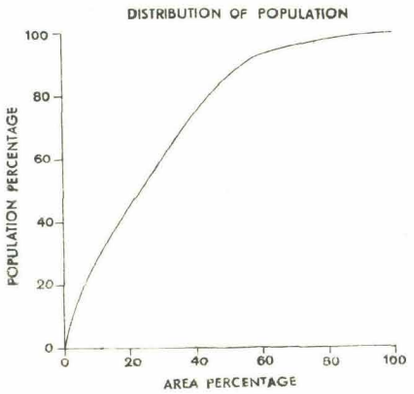
The map reveals that the distribution of population is uneven in Assam. The population is heavily concentrated in the plain districts of the Brahmaputra and the Barak valleys. The concentration is again heaviest in the areas physically nearer the two rivers. The population is sparsely distributed in the areas lying in the extreme north facing the boundaries of Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh. The Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mizo districts are sparsely populated due to topographical and other reasons.

The following statement shows the district-wise distribution of population separately for rural and urban in 1971. The number of towns by size-class has also been mentioned against each district:

State/District	Population 1971		No. of cities/towns	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
	Rural	Urban							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ASSAM	**13,630,561**	**1,326,981**	**74**	**1**	**4**	**11**	**26**	**24**	**8**
Goalpara	2,052,809	172,294	12	..	..	1	7	4	..
Kamrup	2,519,028	335,155	17	1	..	2	4	7	3
Darrang	1,632,445	103,743	7	..	..	1	4	2	..
Nowgong	1,561,558	119,337	4	..	1	2	1	..	..
Sibsagar	1,682,665	154,724	9	..	..	2	2	2	3
Lakhimpur	1,869,839	252,880	13	..	2	1	5	4	1
Mikir Hills	369,110	10,200	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
North Cachar Hills	70,850	5,197	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cachar	1,577,626	135,692	8	..	1	1	2	3	1
Mizo	294,631	37,759	2	..	..	1	..	1	..

MAP 5


DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
BURMA
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
River
SIZE OF POPULATION OF CITY/TOWNS
100,000 & ABOVE
50 000 - 99 999
20 000 - 49 999
10 000 - 19 999
5 000 - 9 999
4 999 & BELOW
• EACH SOLID DOT REPRESENTS 10 000 PEOPLE
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
POPULATION PERCENTAGE
AREA PERCENTAGE
0 20 40 60 80 100

MAP 6

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1971

This map shows the police station-wise density of population in Assam in 1971.

The density of population for each police station is calculated and grouped into three ranges as per the legend indicated in the map. The police stations falling under each range have been suitably hatched by choropleth method.

The map reveals that twentysix police stations fall in the highest range of 280 persons and above per Km^2. The district of Nowgong having eight police stations leads the rest followed by seven in Kamrup, four in Cachar, three each in Sibsagar and Goalpara and one in Lakhimpur.

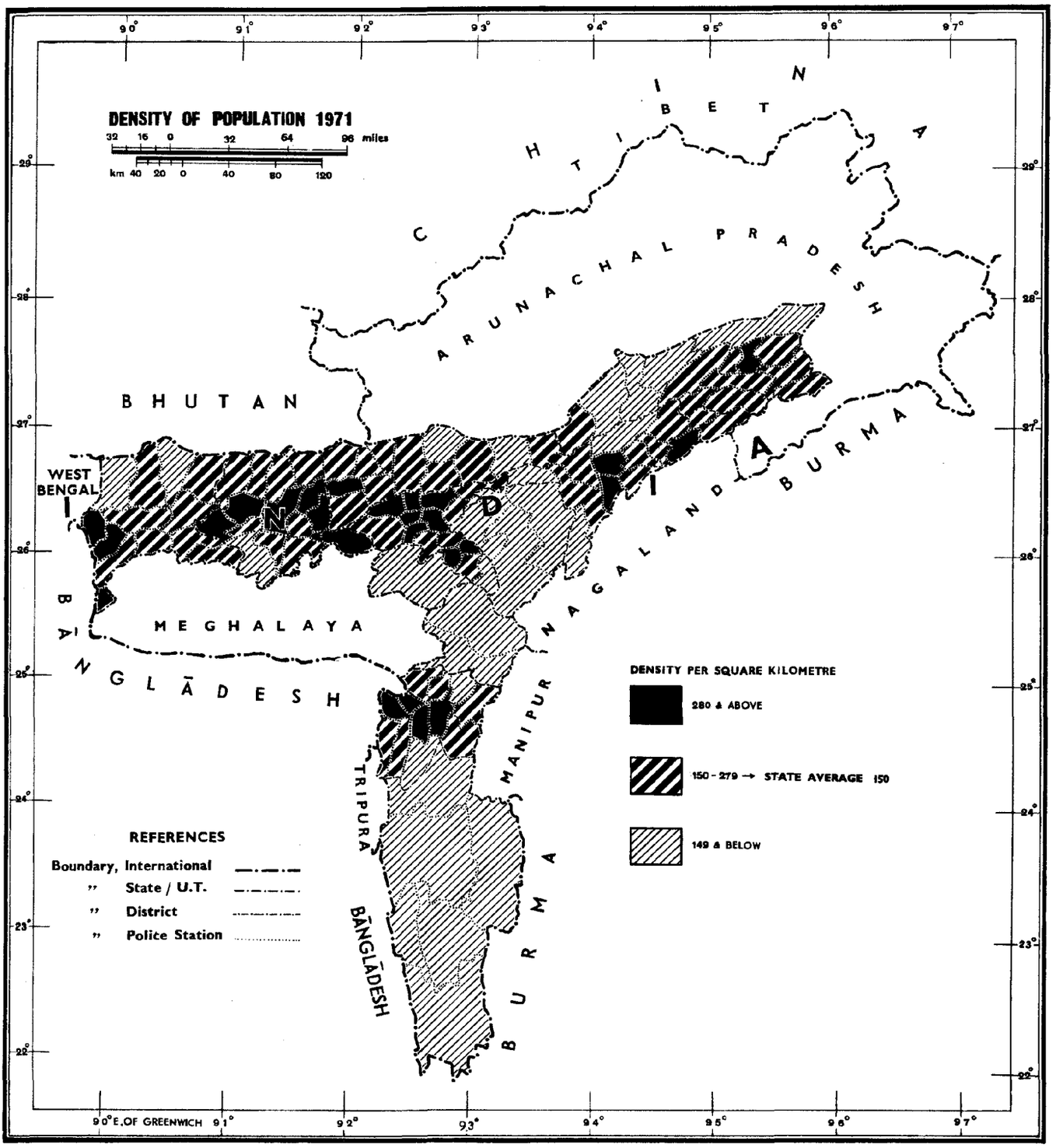
As many as 55 police stations fall in the range of 150-279. This range includes eight police stations each from Goalpara, Kamrup and Sibsagar districts, nine each from Darrang and Lakhimpur, seven from Nowgong and six from Cachar.

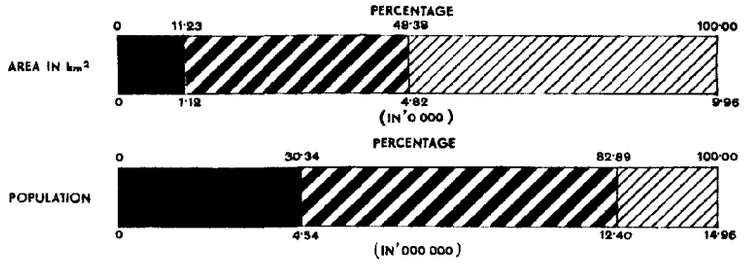
The lowest range of 149 and below covers 27 police stations. All the police stations of the hill districts fall in this range, viz., four in Mikir Hills, two in North Cachar Hills and six in Mizo. Besides, four police stations in Lakhimpur, three in Sibsagar, two each in Goalpara, Darrang and Cachar and one each in Kamrup and Nowgong districts fall in this range.

The following table indicating the average density of population in the State and the districts will facilitate comparison—

State/District	Total Population	Total area in Km^2	Density
1	2	3	4
ASSAM ..	**14,957,542**	**99,610.0**	**150**
Goalpara ..	2,225,103	10,359.0	215
Kamrup ..	2,854,183	9,863.0	289
Darrang ..	1,736,188	8,775.0	198
Nowgong ..	1,680,895	5,561.0	302
Sibsagar ..	1,837,389	8,989.0	204
Lakhimpur ..	2,122,719	12,792.0	166
Mikir Hills ..	379,310	10,332.0	37
North Cachar Hills ..	76,047	4,890.0	16
Cachar ..	1,713,318	6,962.0	246
Mizo ..	332,390	21,087.0	16

MAP 6


DENSITY OF POPULATION 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BĀNGLĀDESH
BURMA
DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
280 & ABOVE
150 - 279 → STATE AVERAGE 150
149 & BELOW
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
" Police Station
90°E.OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
0 11·23 48·39 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 1·12 4·82 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 30·34 82·89 100·00
POPULATION
0 4·54 12·40 14·96
(IN '000 000)

MAP 7

CHANGE IN POPULATION 1961-71

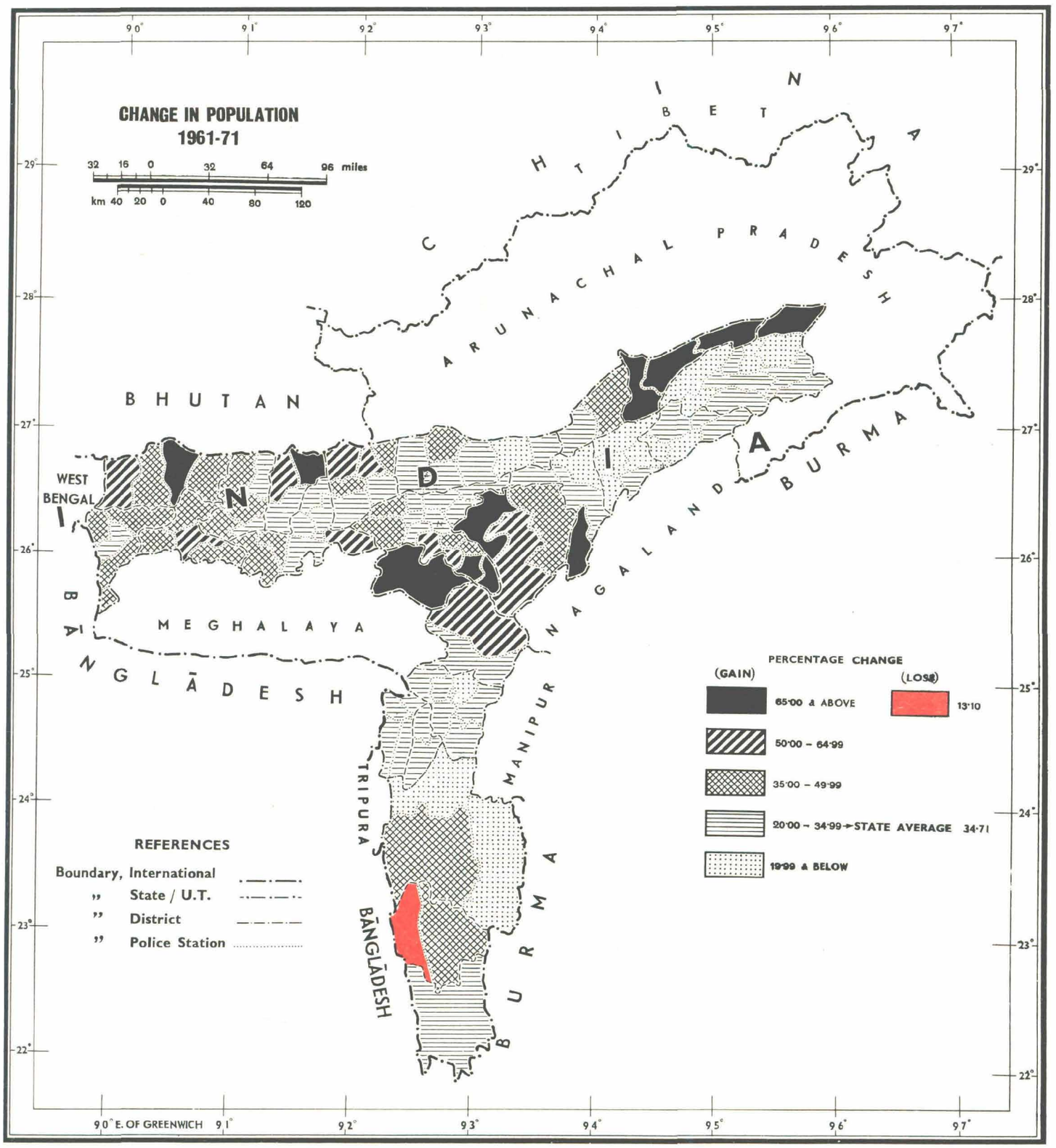
This map shows the inter-censal change in population at the police station level in Assam during 1961-71.

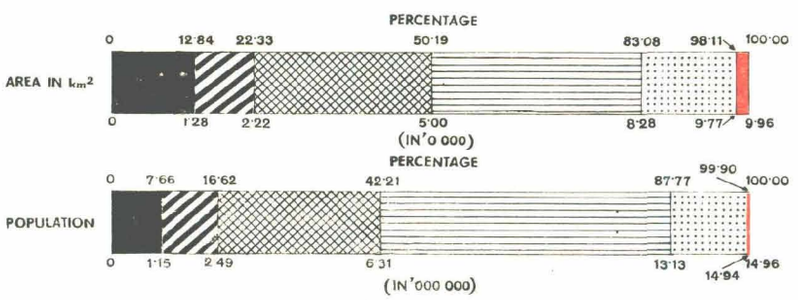
The percentage changes for the police stations are broadly divided into two heads, namely, gain and loss. The police stations showing gains are further grouped into five ranges. The areas of the police stations are hatched with suitable shades as per legend shown in the map by choropleth technique. The Demagiri police station of Mizo district which comes under the loss is shown in red.

There are 107 police stations which show gains while only one police station shows loss in inter-censal growth rate. Fifteen police stations come under the range 19.99 per cent and below. Of these, seven are in the district of Sibsagar, four in Lakhimpur, two in Mizo and one each in Darrang and Cachar districts. The largest number of police stations, i.e. 47 fall in the range 20.00-34.99 per cent. Of them, eleven are in Cachar district, eight in Kamrup, seven in Nowgong, six each in Sibsagar, Darrang and Lakhimpur and one each in the districts of Goalpara, North Cachar Hills and Mizo. The next range 35.00-49.99 per cent comprises 25 police stations, of which nine are in the district of Goalpara, five in Kamrup, four in Nowgong, three in Darrang, two in Mizo and one each in Lakhimpur and Mikir Hills Districts. The next higher range 50.00-64.99 includes only ten police stations, of which two each are in the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang and Nowgong and one each in the districts of Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills. The highest range 65.00 per cent and above also includes 10 police stations. Of them, three are in Lakhimpur, two each in Mikir Hills and Nowgong and one each in Goalpara, Kamrup and Sibsagar. The Demagiri police station of Mizo district, however, shows a loss of 13.10 per cent. The highest percentage (182.71) of gain in population is observed in Sadiya police station of Lakhimpur district while the lowest (10.31) is noticed in Champhai police station of Mizo district.

The following statement indicates the percentage of change (gain) for the State as a whole as well as the districts—

State/District		Population		Percentage variation during 1961-71
		1961	1971	
1				2
ASSAM	..	**11,103,392**	**14,957,542**	**+34.71**
Goalpara	..	1,543,892	2,225,103	+44.12
Kamrup	..	2,062,572	2,854,183	+38.38
Darrang	..	1,289,670	1,736,188	+34.62
Nowgong	..	1,210,761	1,680,895	+38.83
Sibsagar	..	1,508,390	1,837,389	+21.81
Lakhimpur	..	1,563,842	2,122,719	+35.74
Mikir Hills	..	225,407	379,310	+68.28
North Cachar Hills	..	54,319	76,047	+40.00
Cachar	..	1,378,476	1,713,318	+24.29
Mizo	..	266,063	332,390	+24.93


CHANGE IN POPULATION
1961-71
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
INDIA
WEST BENGAL
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
(GAIN)
(LOSS)
65·00 & ABOVE
13·10
50·00 – 64·99
35·00 – 49·99
20·00 – 34·99 ← STATE AVERAGE 34·71
19·99 & BELOW
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
" Police Station
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
0 12·84 22·33 50·19 83·08 98·11 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 1·28 2·22 5·00 8·28 9·77 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 7·66 16·62 42·21 87·77 99·90 100·00
POPULATION
0 1·15 2·49 6·31 13·13 14·94 14·96
(IN '000 000)

MAP 8

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1961-71

This map shows the district-wise growth rate of population in the state and also the variations in the pressure exerted by newly added population to the existing population.

This increase in population is represented in each district by inserting pie-graphs proportionate to the total population of the district in 1971 and sectors proportionate to the inter-censal variation (1961-71) have been cut and shaded with suitable hatching. The percentages are grouped into three convenient ranges by choropleth method.

During the last decade (1961-71) there had been an absolute increase of about 3.9 million population in the state. This increase of 34.71 per cent is incidentally one of the highest in the country. The growth is not uniform among the districts. But it is evident that all the districts generally show a higher rate of growth during the decade.

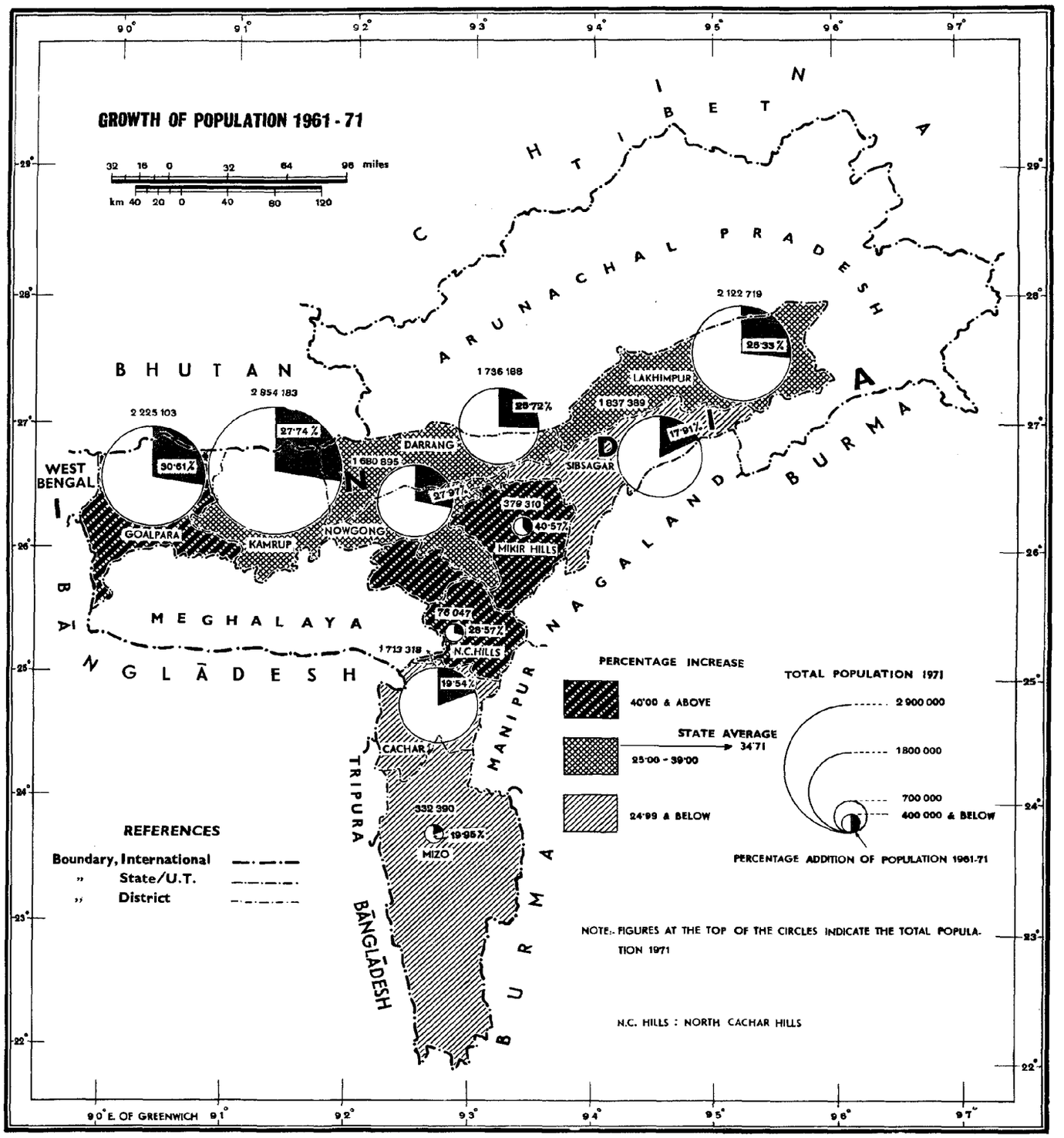
Among the districts, Mikir Hills (68.28 per cent) registers the highest decennial growth in the state followed by Goalpara (44.12 per cent) and North Cachar Hills (40.00 per cent). Sibsagar district, on the other hand, with 21.81 per cent registers the lowest growth rate during the decade.

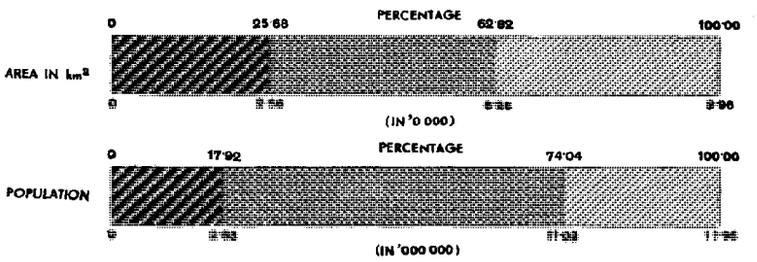
The contiguous districts of Kamrup (38.38 per cent), Darrang (34.62 per cent), Nowgong (38.83 per cent) and Lakhimpur (35.74 per cent) come under the range 25.00-39.99 per cent. Sibsagar (21.81 per cent), Cachar (24.29 per cent) and Mizo (24.93 per cent) districts show comparatively low growth rates in the state.

The table below shows the inter-censal percentage variations in the state and districts.

State/District	Inter-censal variation as percentage of 1961 population	Inter-censal variation as percentage of 1971 population
1	2	3
ASSAM	+ **34.71**	+25.77
Goalpara	+ 44.12	+30.61
Kamrup	+ 38.38	+27.74
Darrang	+ 34.62	+25.72
Nowgong	+ 38.83	+27.97
Sibsagar	+ 21.81	+17.91
Lakhimpur	+ 35.74	+26.33
Mikir Hills	+ 68.28	+40.57
North Cachar Hills	+ 40.00	+28.57
Cachar	+ 24.29	+19.54
Mizo	+ 24.93	+19.95

MAP 8


GROWTH OF POPULATION 1961 - 71
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
TIBET
CHINA
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
2 225 103
30·61%
2 954 183
27·74%
1 680 895
27·97%
1 736 188
25·72%
2 122 719
25·33%
1 837 389
17·91%
379 310
40·57%
76 047
28·57%
1 713 318
19·54%
332 390
19·95%
WEST BENGAL
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
NOWGONG
DARRANG
LAKHIMPUR
SIBSAGAR
MIKIR HILLS
N.C.HILLS
CACHAR
MIZO
MEGHALAYA
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BANGLADESH
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
40·00 & ABOVE
STATE AVERAGE 34·71
25·00 - 39·00
24·99 & BELOW
TOTAL POPULATION 1971
2 900 000
1 800 000
700 000
400 000 & BELOW
PERCENTAGE ADDITION OF POPULATION 1961-71
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State/U.T.
" District
NOTE:- FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL POPULATION 1971
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
0
25·68
62·82
100·00
AREA IN km²
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0
17·92
74·04
100·00
POPULATION
(IN '000 000)

MAP 9

FERTILITY 1971

This map depicts the number of children in the age-group 0-4 per 100 women in the age-group 15-44 in the districts of Assam in 1971.

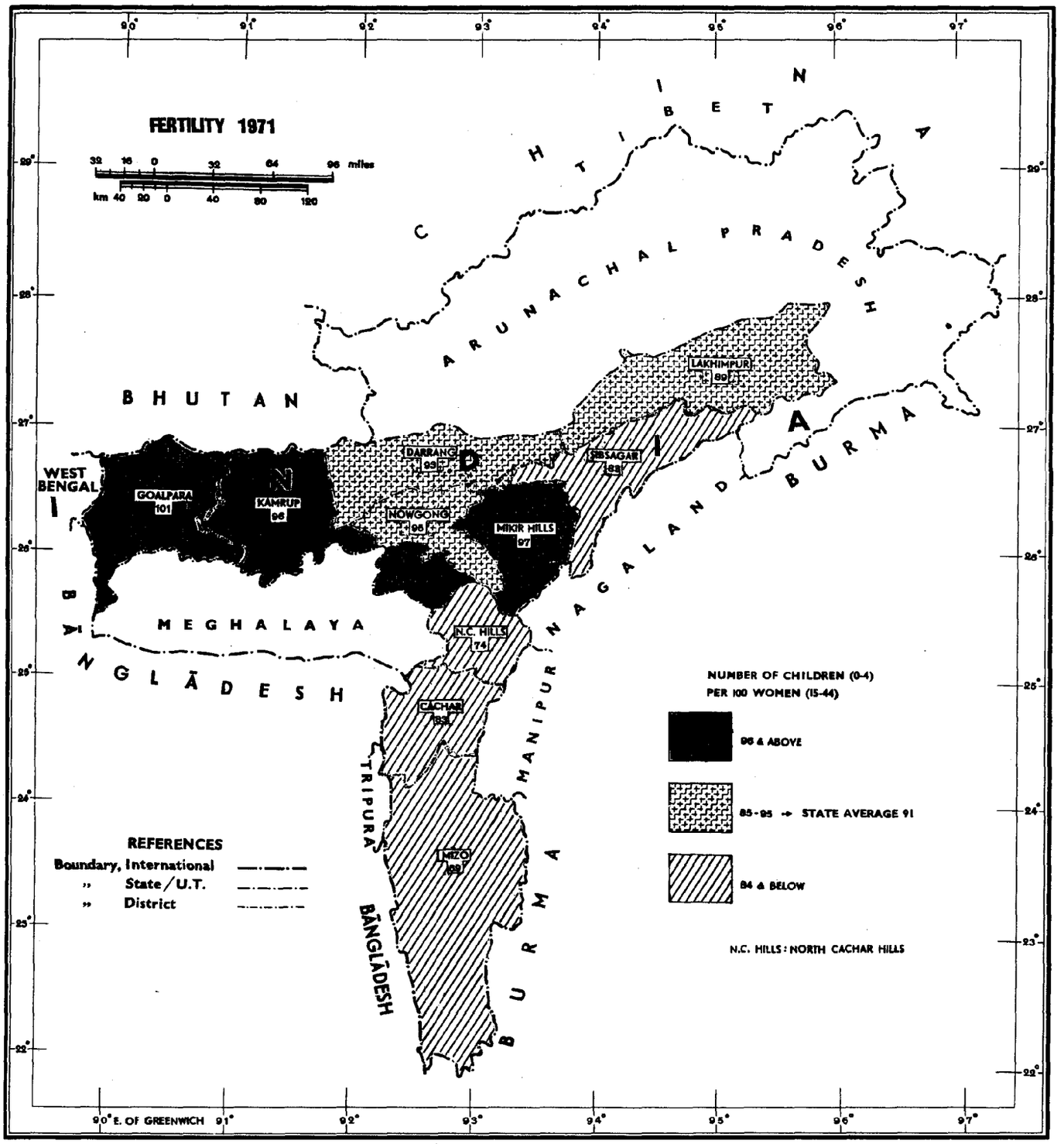
The number of children in the age-group 0-4 per 100 women in the age-group 15-44 is calculated and grouped into three ranges. The districts falling in each range are shaded by choropleth method.

For every 100 women in the age-group 15-44, there are 91 children in the age-group 0-4 in the State in 1971. The districts of Goalpara (101), Mikir Hills (97), Kamrup (96), Nowgong (95) and Darrang (93) show figures above the state average (91), while Lakhimpur (89), Sibsagar (83), Cachar (83), North Cachar Hills (74) and Mizo (69) register figures below the state average.

Table below shows the proportion of children in the age-group 0-4 to the number of women in the age-group 15-44 in Assam in 1971.

State/District	No. of women in age-group 15—44	No. of children in age-group 0—4	No. of children per 100 women (child-woman ratio)
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**2,787,195**	**2,543,997**	**91**
Goalpara	403,030	405,771	1 01
Kamrup	515,032	496,912	96
Darrang	321,969	299,137	93
Nowgong	304,897	291,046	95
Sibsagar	356,649	295,196	83
Lakhimpur	398,775	354,047	89
Mikir Hills	69,052	67,238	97
North Cachar Hills	15,418	11,465	74
Cachar	334,041	275,923	83
Mizo	68,332	47,262	69

MAP 9


FERTILITY 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
GOALPARA 101
KAMRUP 96
DARRANG 93
NOWGONG 96
MIKIR HILLS 97
LAKHIMPUR 89
SIBSAGAR 89
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
N.C. HILLS 74
CACHAR 93
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
MIZO 69
BANGLADESH
BURMA
NUMBER OF CHILDREN (0-4) PER 100 WOMEN (15-44)
96 & ABOVE
85-95 → STATE AVERAGE 91
84 & BELOW
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State/U.T.
" District
90° E. OF GREENWICH
PERCENTAGE
0 30·87 87·90 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 3·06 8·77 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 36·42 72·22 100·00
FEMALE POPULATION
0 9·87 20·13 27·87
(IN '00 000)

MAP 10

SEX RATIO 1971

This map shows the sex ratio in all the police stations of Assam as per 1971 Census.

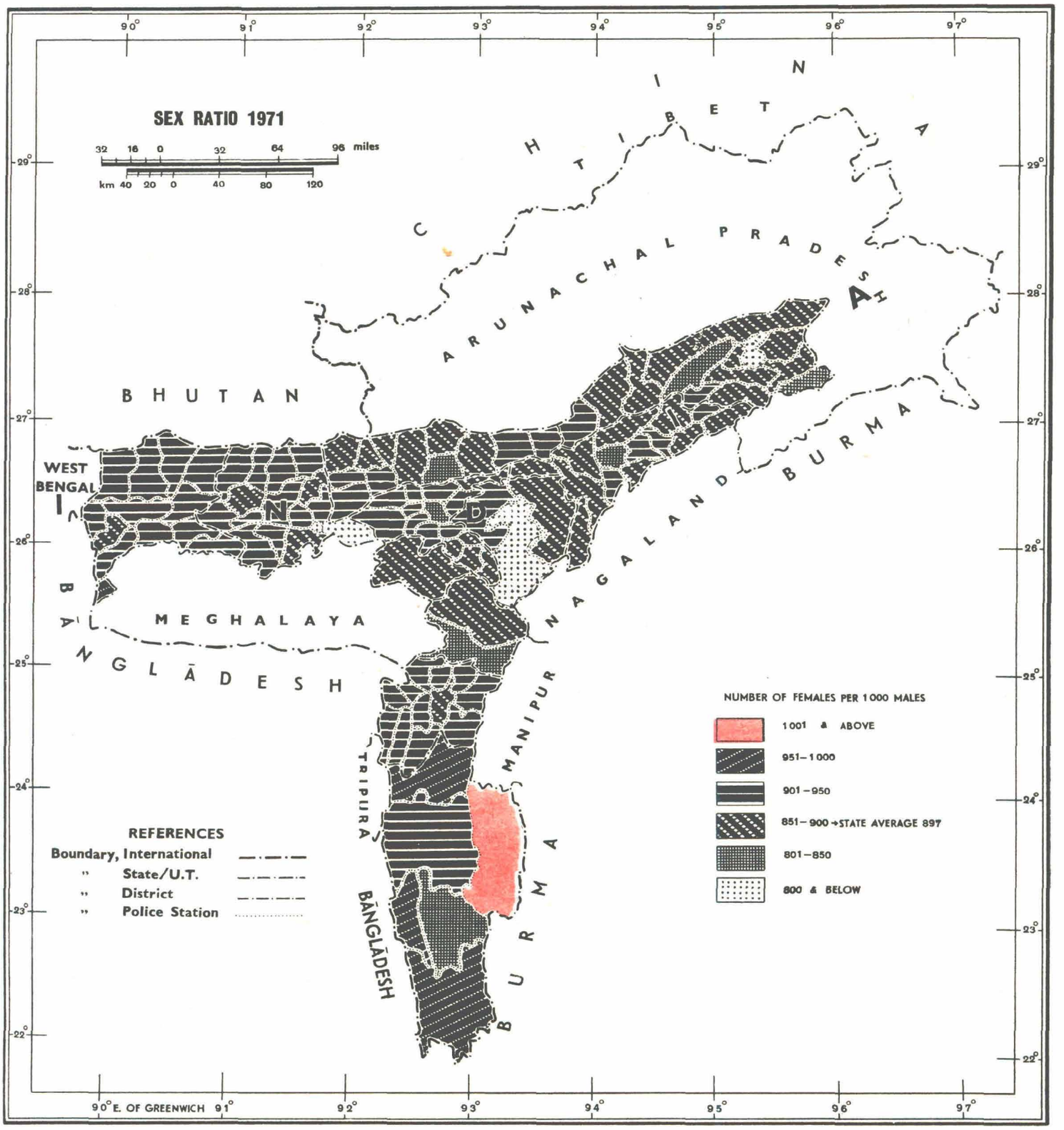
The sex ratios for all the police stations are grouped into six ranges above and below the State average (897) and the police stations coming under these ranges are hatched with suitable shades from high to low as per legend shown in the map.

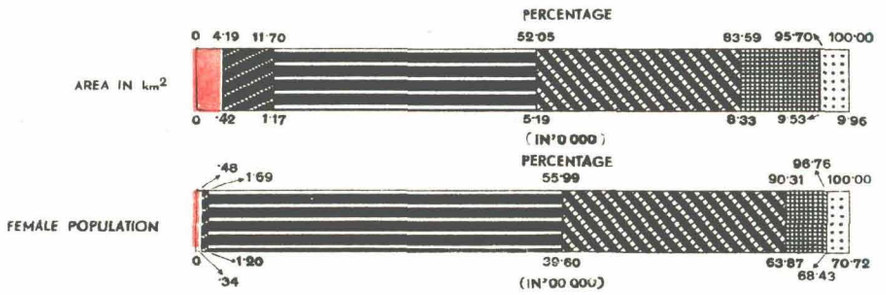
Out of 108 police stations in the State, only 4 come under the range 800 and below. They are Gauhati and Jhalukbari (Kamrup), Tinsukia (Lakhimpur) and Diphu (Mikir Hills). The next range 801-850 accommodates seven police stations. Of these, two police stations are in the district of Lakhimpur and one each in Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar, North Cachar Hills and Mizo districts. The range 851-900 comprises 37 police stations of which nine each are in the districts of Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, six in Darrang, five in Nowgong, three in Kamrup, two in Mikir Hills and one each in Goalpara, Cachar and North Cachar Hills districts. The state average of 897 also comes under this range. The next range 901-950 covers 55 police stations. Of them, eleven police stations each are in the districts of Goalpara, Cachar and Kamrup, nine are in Nowgong, five in Darrang, four in Sibsagar, two in Lakhimpur, and one each in Mikir Hills and Mizo districts. The next higher range of 951-1000 has four police stations within its fold. Three police stations within this range are in Mizo district and the remaining one is in Goalpara district. The highest range of 1001 and above is recorded in the Champhai police station (1048) of Mizo district.

The table below shows the sex ratio in the State and the different districts in 1971:

State/District	Population		Sex ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)
	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**7,885,064**	**7,072,478**	**897**
Goalpara	1,154,449	1,070,654	927
Kamrup	1,510,149	1,344,034	890
Darrang	919,635	816,553	888
Nowgong	884,938	795,957	899
Sibsagar	974,419	862,970	886
Lakhimpur	1,135,863	986,856	869
Mikir Hills	202,347	176,963	875
North Cachar Hills	41,314	34,733	841
Cachar	891,126	822,192	923
Mizo	170,824	161,566	946

MAP 10


SEX RATIO 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BANGLADESH
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1001 & ABOVE
951–1000
901–950
851–900 →STATE AVERAGE 897
801–850
800 & BELOW
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State/U.T.
" District
" Police Station
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
0 4·19 11·70 52·05 83·59 95·70 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 ·42 1·17 5·19 8·33 9·53 9·96
(IN'0 000)
PERCENTAGE
·48 1·69 55·99 96·76 100·00
FEMALE POPULATION
0 ·34 1·20 39·60 63·87 68·43 70·72
(IN'00 000)

MAP 11

CHANGE IN SEX-RATIO 1961-71

These two maps depict the police station-wise inter-censal change in sex-ratio during the decade 1961-71 in Assam.

The ratios for the police stations are calculated and plotted by isopleth technique at suitable intervals. The intervening spaces of isopleths are shaded according to ranges from high to low values as shown in the index.

The average for the state for 1971 stands at 897 females per 1000 males. In 1961 there were 3 police stations (as per 1971 jurisdiction) showing female-biased sex-ratio. They were Champhai, Lunglei and Saiha, all in the Mizo district. But in 1971 these female-biased regions are reduced to only one i.e. Champhai.

In 1961 thirty police stations showed a sex-ratio ranging from 900 to 999 females per 1000 males. But during 1961-71, 59 police stations have come under this range. Most of the police stations of the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Cachar and Mizo fall under this range.

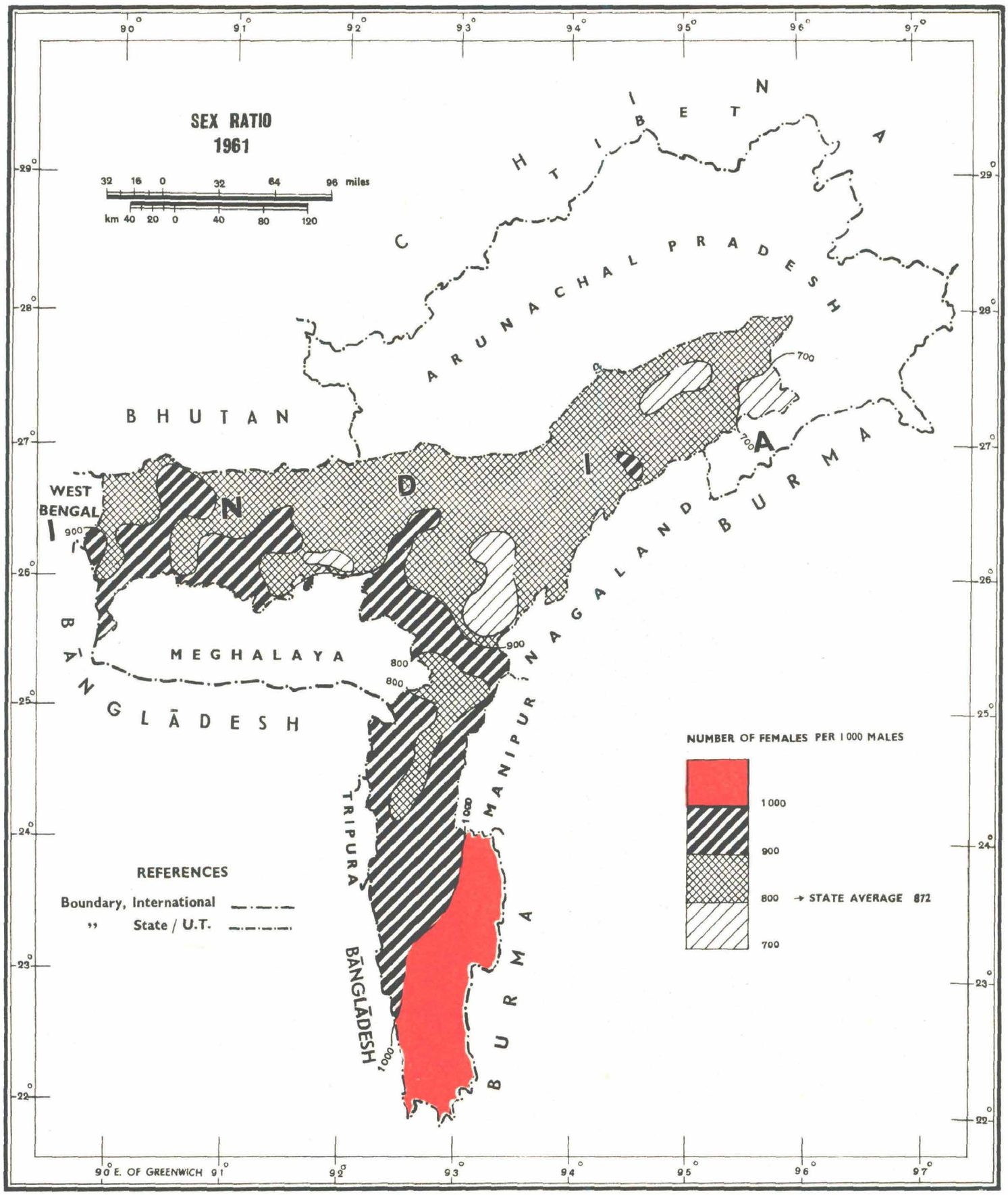
The sex-ratio of 800 to 899 females per 1000 males was recorded in 66 police stations in 1961 covering more or less the whole districts of Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Darrang and parts of Kamrup and Mikir Hills. But in 1971 these male-biased police stations got reduced to 44, almost all of which are distributed evenly over the same districts as in 1961.

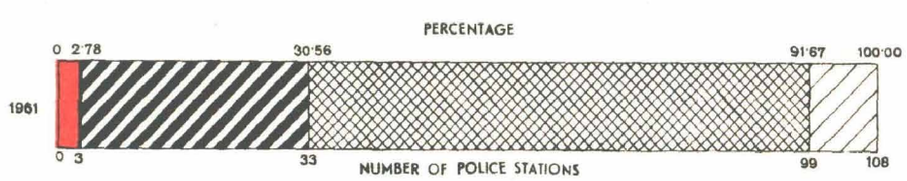
The highest number of male-biased police stations in 1961 were only 9. These were pockets having higher urban potentialities. But despite the rise in urbanization their number has been reduced to 4 in 1971.

The following is a comparative table :

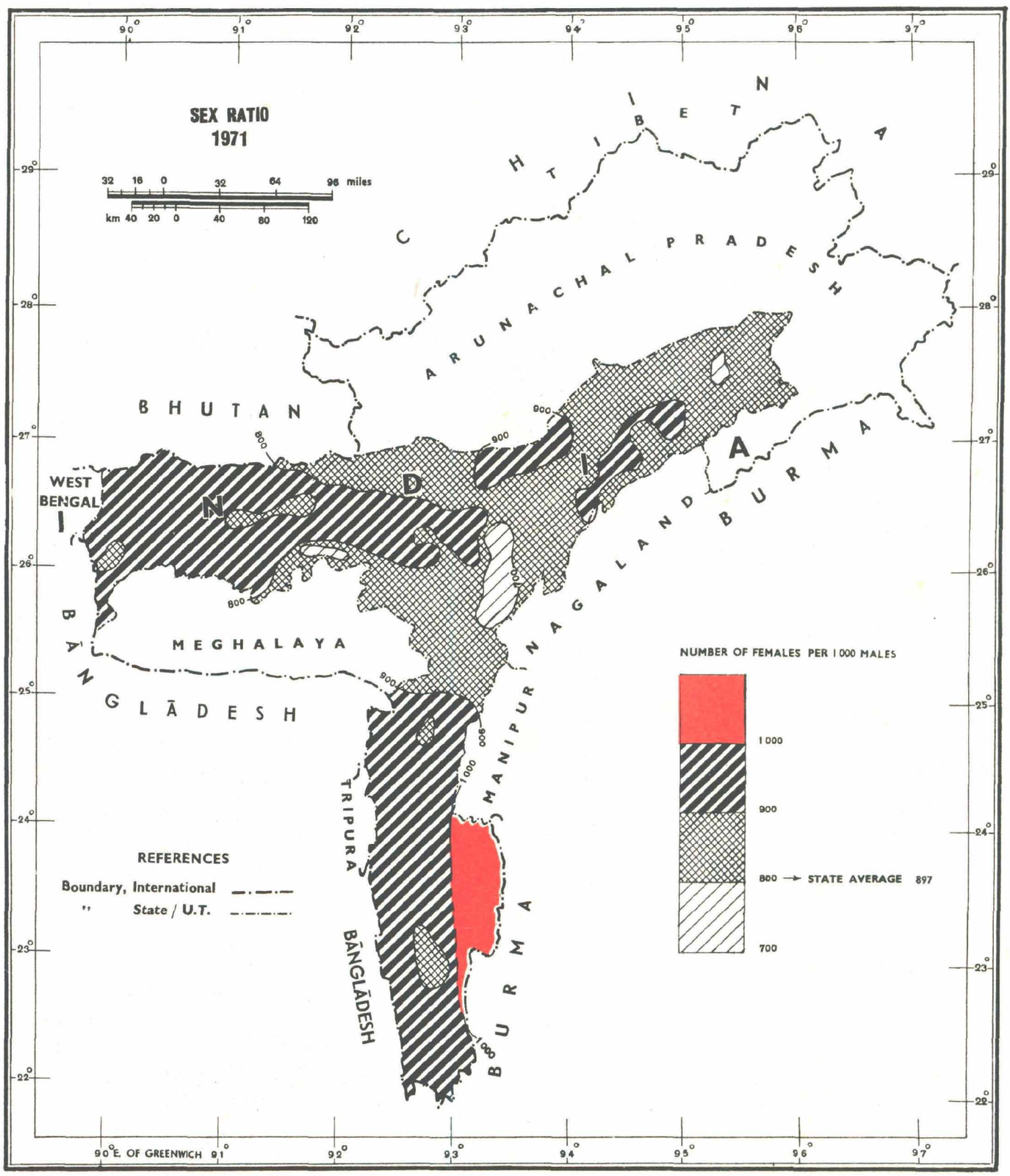
State/District	Sex-ratio (Number of females per 1,000 males)	
	1961	1971
1	2	3
ASSAM	**872**	**897**
Goalpara	900	927
Kamrup	859	890
Darrang	856	888
Nowgong	875	899
Sibsagar	865	886
Lakhimpur	831	869
Mikir Hills	862	875
North Cachar Hills	867	841
Cachar	908	923
Mizo	1,009	946

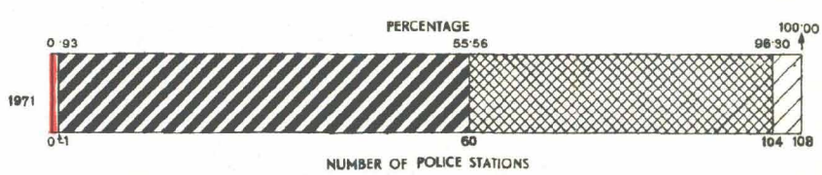
CHANGE IN


SEX RATIO
1961
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
INDIA
WEST BENGAL
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
NAGALAND
BURMA
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BĀNGLĀDESH
700
800
900
1000
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State / U.T.
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1 000 MALES
1 000
900
800 → STATE AVERAGE 872
700
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
0 2·78
30·56
91·67
100·00
1961
0 3
33
99
108
NUMBER OF POLICE STATIONS

SEX RATIO 1961-71





MAP 12

RURAL SEX-RATIO 1971

This map shows the sex-ratio among the rural population in Assam at the police station level in 1971.

The ratios are calculated and grouped into six ranges and police stations falling under each range are shaded by choropleth technique. Assam has an average ratio of 913 females per 1000 males in the rural population. Highest sex-ratio (1048) in the range 1000 and above has been noticed in Champhai police station of Mizo district. Under the next range (951-999) come five police stations of the state. Of them two are in Goalpara district and three in Mizo district.

The next lower range (926-950) covers as many as twentysix police stations. Nine of them are in Goalpara, seven in Cachar, four in Kamrup and two each are in Darrang, Nowgong and Sibsagar districts.

Fortyone police stations fall in the medium range (901-925). Ten of them are in Nowgong district, nine in Kamrup, six in Sibsagar, five in Cachar, four in Lakhimpur, three in Darrang, two in Goalpara and one each in Mikir Hills and Mizo districts.

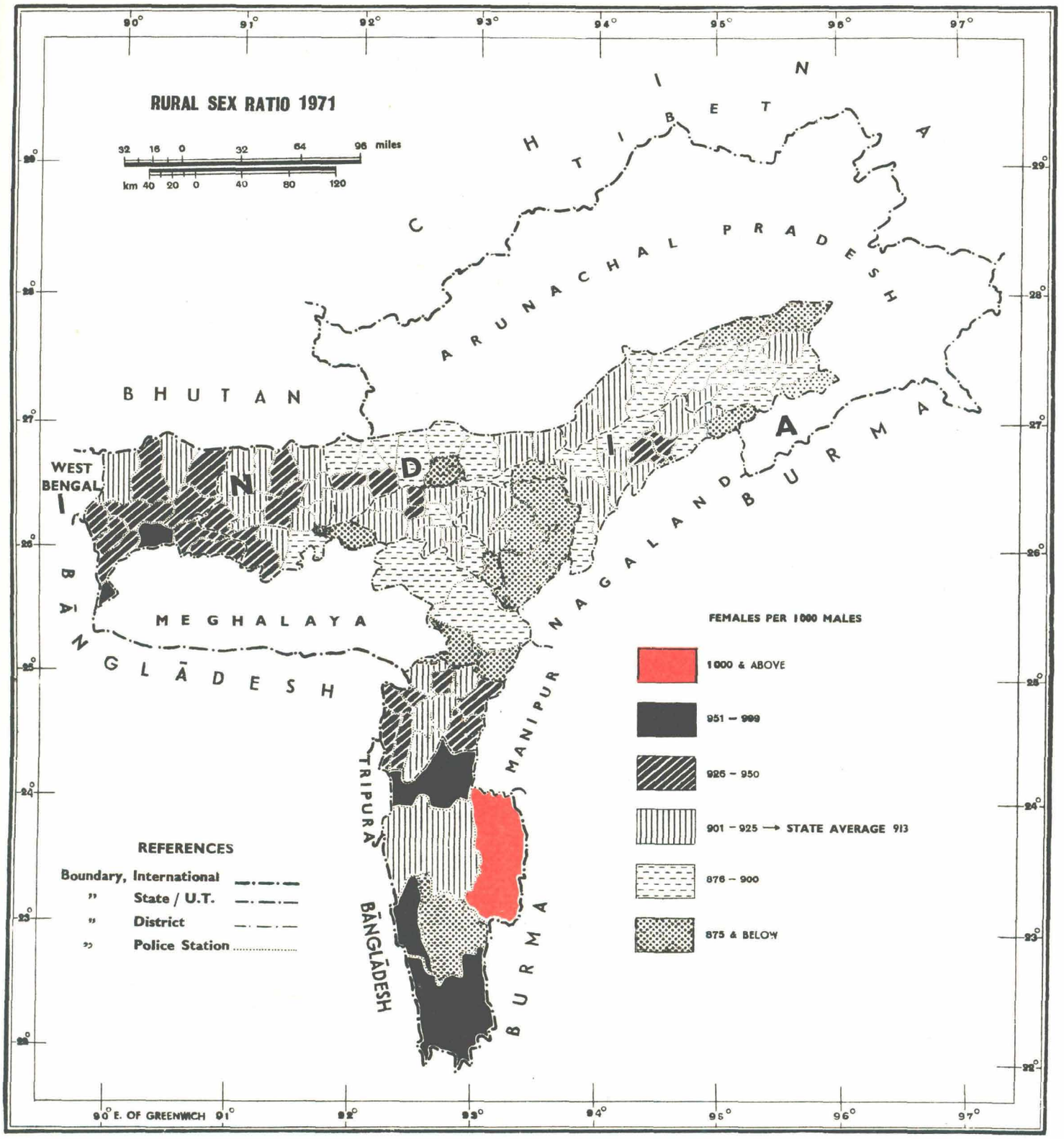
Twentyfour police stations fall in the range 876-900. Nine of them are in Lakhimpur district, six in Darrang, four in Sibsagar, two in Nowgong and one each in Kamrup, Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills districts.

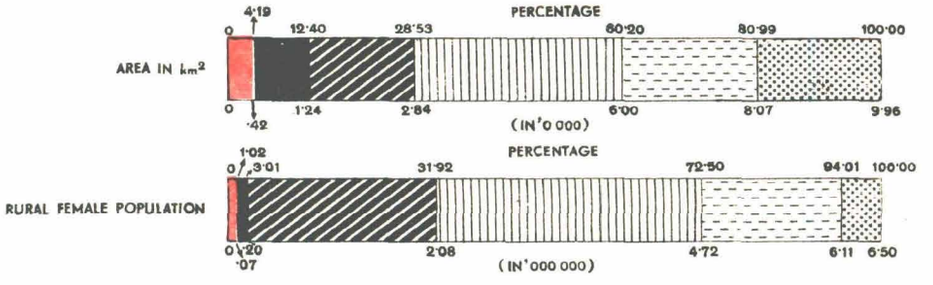
Eleven police stations come within the lowest range 875 and below. Of them, two each are in Kamrup, Sibsagar and Mikir Hills districts and one each in Darrang, Nowgong, Lakhimpur, North Cachar Hills and Mizo Districts.

The table below shows the state and district-wise sex-ratio with the sex-wise break-up of the rural population.

State/District	Rural Population		Sex-ratio
	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4
ASSAM ..	**7,126,453**	**6,504,108**	**913**
Goalpara ..	1,058,785	994,024	939
Kamrup ..	1,315,628	1,203,400	915
Darrang ..	858,927	773,518	901
Nowgong ..	817,104	744,454	911
Sibsagar ..	884,677	797,988	902
Lakhimpur ..	987,252	882,587	894
Mikir Hills ..	195,821	173,289	885
North Cachar Hills ..	38,226	32,624	853
Cachar ..	818,711	758,915	927
Mizo ..	151,322	143,309	947

MAP 12


RURAL SEX RATIO 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
INDIA
WEST BENGAL
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BĀNGLĀDESH
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1000 & ABOVE
951 – 999
926 – 950
901 – 925 → STATE AVERAGE 913
876 – 900
875 & BELOW
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
" Police Station
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
0 4·19 12·40 28·53 60·20 80·99 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 ·42 1·24 2·84 6·00 8·07 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 1·02 3·01 31·92 72·50 94·01 100·00
RURAL FEMALE POPULATION
0 ·07 ·20 2·08 4·72 6·11 6·50
(IN '000 000)

MAP 13

CHANGE IN RURAL SEX-RATIO 1961-71

These two maps depict the pattern of change in sex-ratio in the rural population of Assam during the decade 1961-71

The ratio for each police station is separately calculated for 1961 and 1971 and plotted in the maps. Isopleths are drawn at suitable intervals and the intervening spaces between the isopleths are shaded according to values from high to low as depicted in the legend.

Assam registered a remarkable rise in the rural sex-ratio during the decade from 890 in 1961 to 913 in 1971.

The only female-biased region of the state in 1961 was the Mizo district. In four out of the six police stations of that district the number of females exceeded that of males. Those in the range of 1000 and above are Aizawl (1015), Champhai (1060), Lunglei (1025) and Saiha (1026) police stations. But in 1971 only Champhai police station registers a female-biased sex-ratio (1048).

Only in two police stations the ratio between 950 to 1000 was recorded in 1961; in 1971 six police stations have registered this ratio.

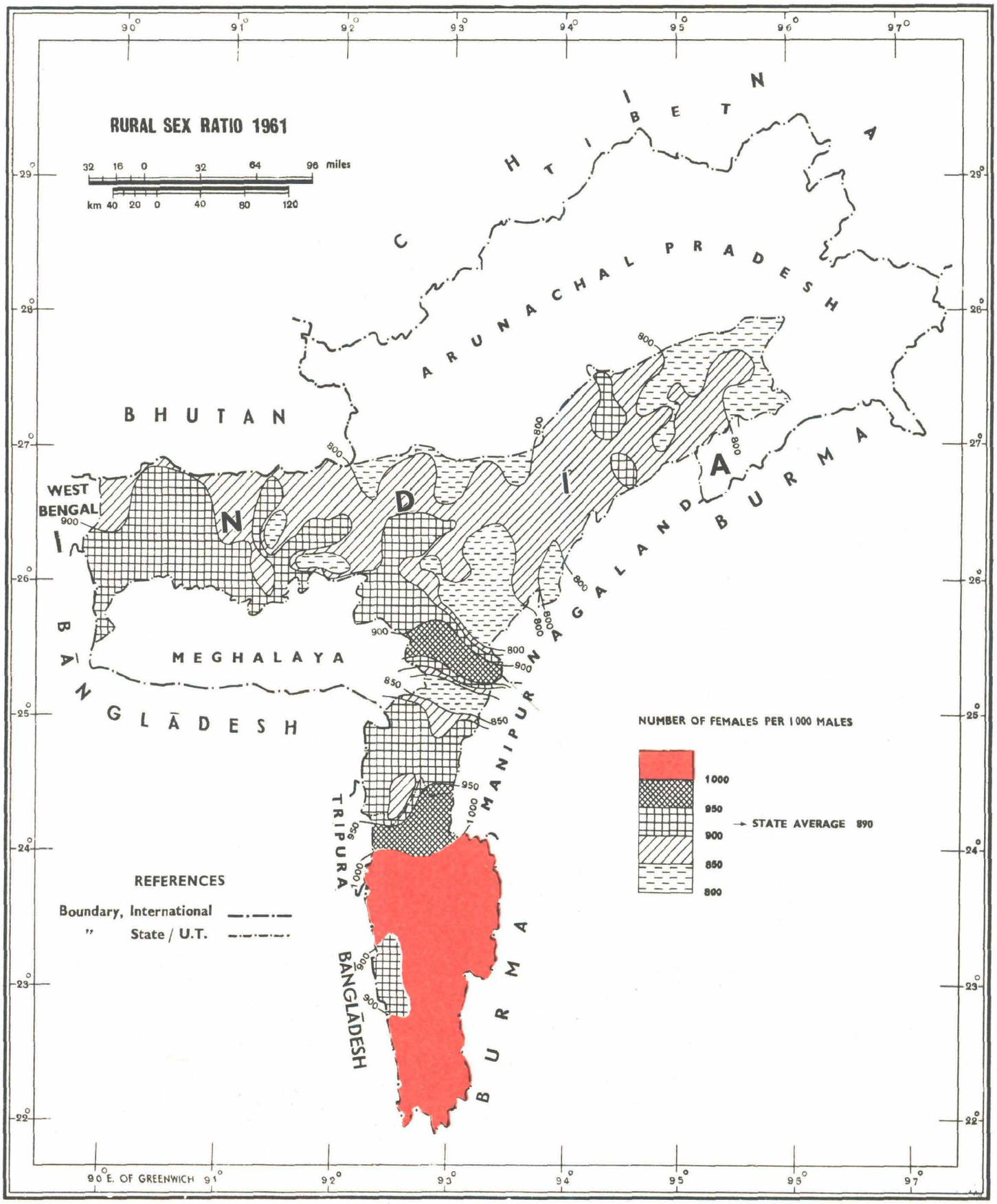
The male-biased region in the range 900 to 950 in 1961 was mostly found in the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Nowgong, Western Mikir Hills and Cachar. But in 1971 the position has changed and this ratio is found in the eastern part of Darrang district, Western part of Lakhimpur district, parts of Sibsagar district and Aizawl police station of Mizo district. The state average of 913 in 1971 falls under this range.

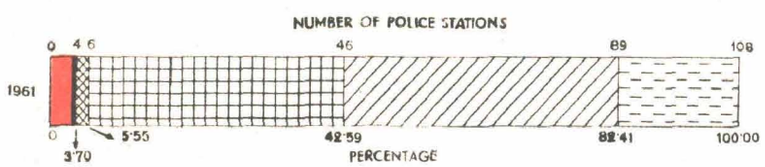
In 1961, the ratio of 850-900 was spread over a large area in the Brahmaputra Valley, covering parts of Lakhimpur district, the whole of Sibsagar, parts of Nowgong, Darrang and Kamrup districts. But in 1971 the same ratio is found only in some parts of Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Darrang and Mikir Hills districts.

The regions showing the lowest range in sex-ratio (800 and below) in 1961 were the eastern part of Lakhimpur, parts of Darrang & Mikir Hills districts and some isolated pockets in Kamrup and North Cachar Hills districts. But in 1971 the same ratio is found only in a few pockets scattered in Kamrup, Mikir Hills and North Cachar hills districts.

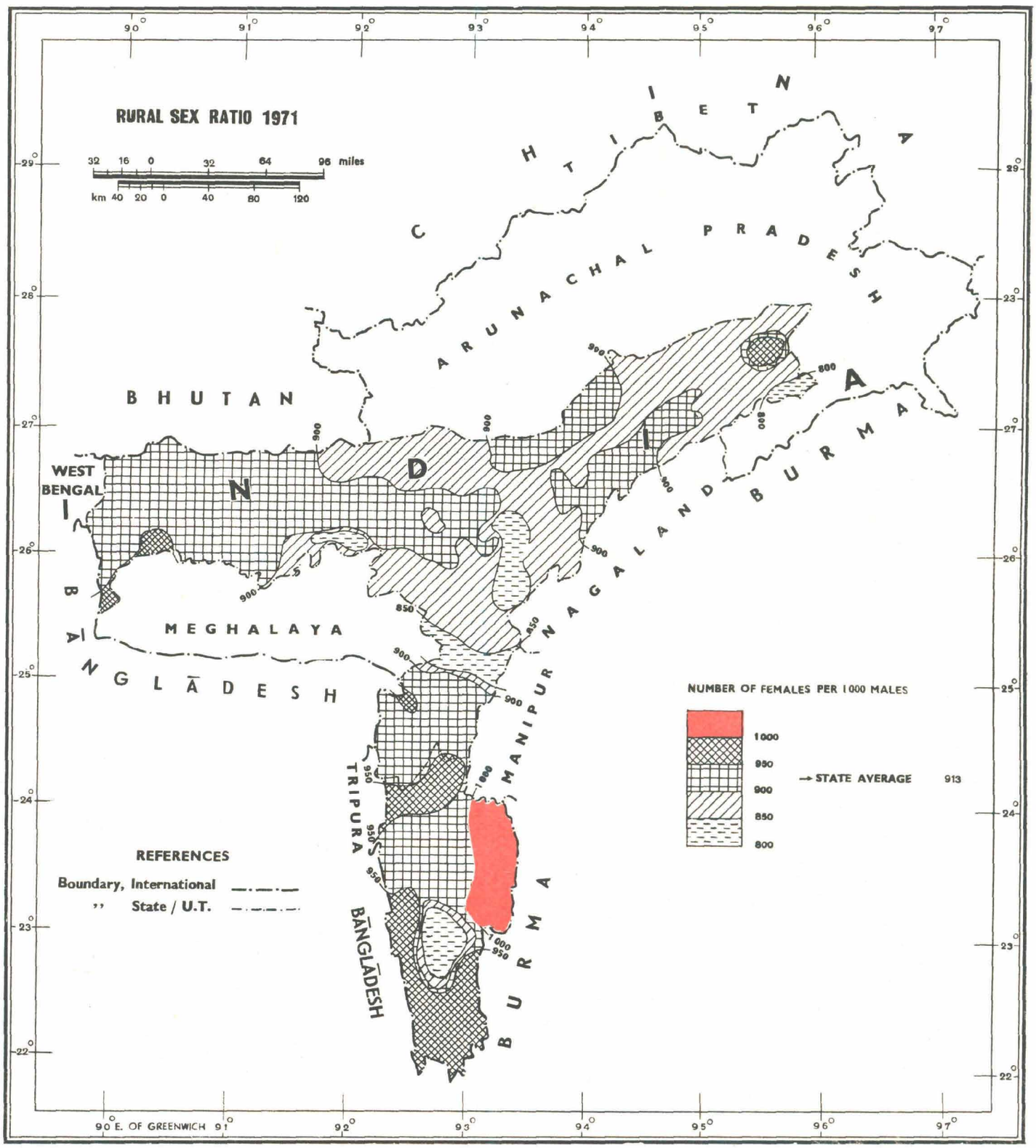
Table below shows the district-wise sex-ratio in rural areas in 1961 and 1971.

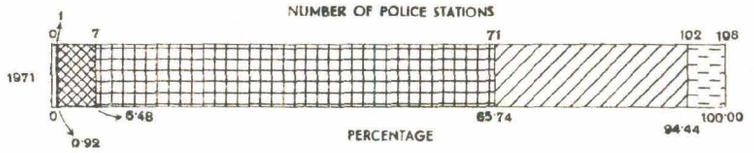
State/District		Rural Sex-ratio	
		1961	1971
1		2	3
ASSAM	..	**890**	**913**
Goalpara	..	913	939
Kamrup	..	894	915
Darrang	..	867	901
Nowgong	..	889	911
Sibsagar	..	879	902
Lakhimpur	..	856	894
Mikir Hills	..	862	885
North Cachar Hills	..	884	853
Cachar	..	917	927
Mizo	..	1,017	947


RURAL SEX RATIO 1961
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
TIBET
CHINA
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1000
950
900
850
800
STATE AVERAGE 890
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
90° E. OF GREENWICH


NUMBER OF POLICE STATIONS
0 4 6 46 89 108
1961
0 5·55 42·59 82·41 100·00
3·70
PERCENTAGE

SEX RATIO 1961-71





MAP 14

URBAN SEX-RATIO 1971

This map shows the sex-ratio in urban population in Assam at the police station level in 1971.

The ratios have been calculated and grouped into five ranges. The police stations are then hatched by choropleth technique as shown in the legend of the map.

A study of the map reveals that 50 out of a total of 108 police stations in the state are entirely rural.

The highest range of sex-ratio (850 and above) is recorded in ten police stations. Of them, five are in Cachar district, two in Goalpara and one each in Kamrup, Nowgong and Mizo districts.

Nine police stations fall in the next range 800-849. Three of them are in Goalpara and one each in Kamrup, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Cachar and Mizo districts.

Another nine police stations fall in the range 750-799. Of these, three are in Kamrup, two in Goalpara and one each in Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur districts.

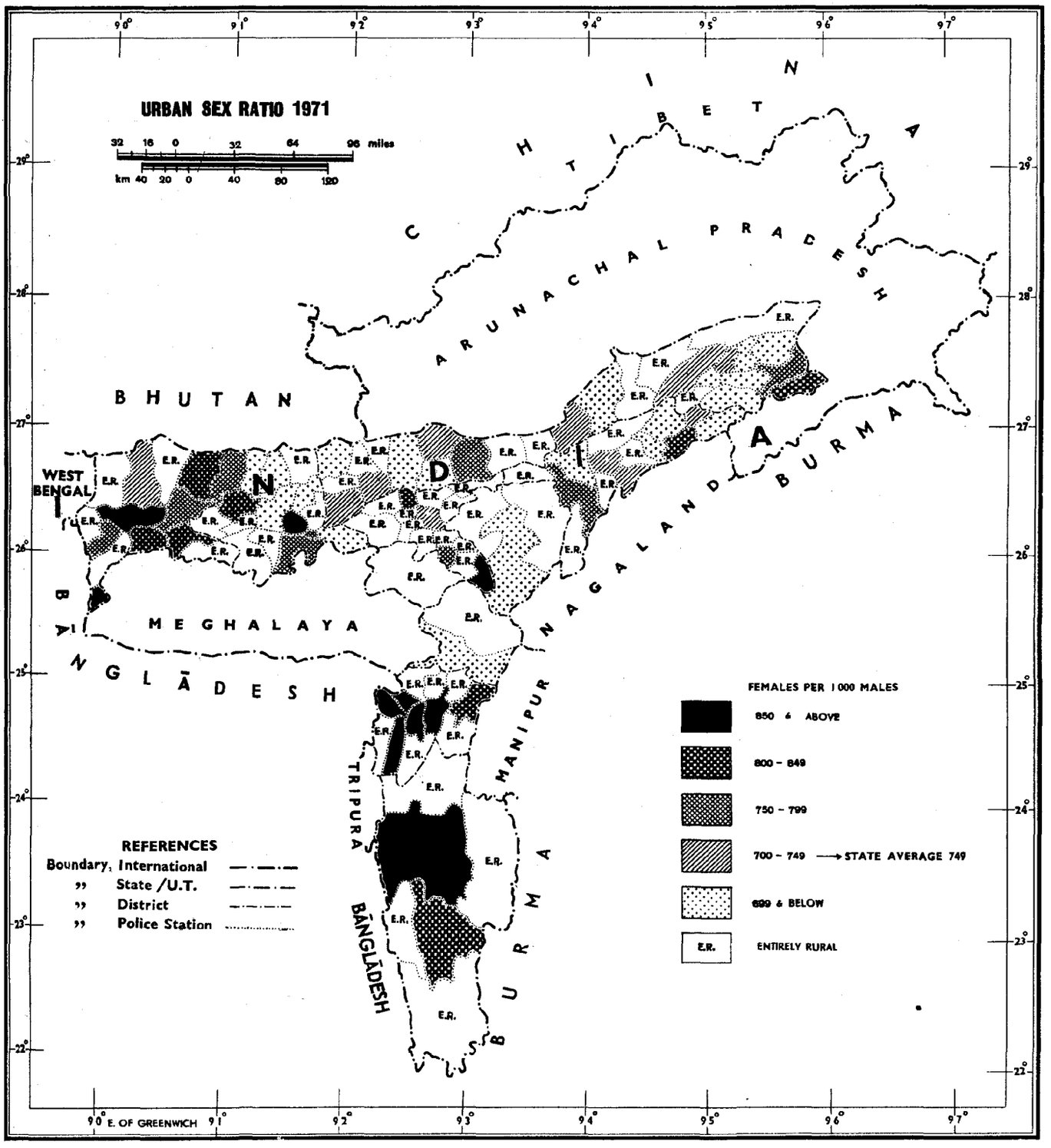
Ten police stations are in the range 700-749. Of them, three each come under Darrang and Lakhimpur, two in Sibsagar and one each in Goalpara and Nowgong districts. The state average (749) also comes under this range.

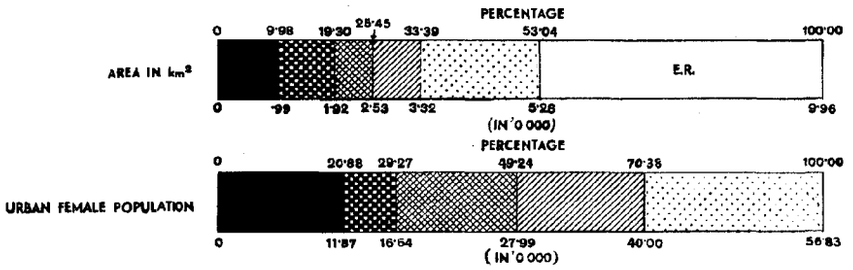
The number of police stations falling in the range 699 and below is nineteen. Of them, five each are in Kamrup and Lakhimpur districts, four in Sibsagar, three in Darrang and one each in Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills districts.

The sex-ratios in the urban areas of the State and districts according to 1971 Census are as shown below.

State/District	Urban Sex-ratio, 1971
1	2
ASSAM	**749**
Goalpara	801
Kamrup	723
Darrang	709
Nowgong	759
Sibsagar	724
Lakhimpur	702
Mikir Hills	563
North Cachar Hills	683
Cachar	874
Mizo	936

MAP 14


URBAN SEX RATIO 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
INDIA
TIBET
CHINA
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
E.R.
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State /U.T.
,, District
,, Police Station
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
850 & ABOVE
800 - 849
750 - 799
700 - 749 → STATE AVERAGE 749
699 & BELOW
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
0 9·98 19·20 25·45 33·39 53·04 100·00
AREA IN km²
E.R.
0 ·99 1·92 2·53 3·32 5·28 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 20·88 29·27 49·24 70·36 100·00
URBAN FEMALE POPULATION
0 11·87 16·64 27·99 40·00 56·83
(IN '0 000)

MAP 15

CHANGE IN URBAN SEX-RATIO 1961-71

These two maps depict the changes in sex-ratio in the urban areas of Assam during the decade 1961-71 at the police station level.

The ratios have been calculated and grouped into five ranges and are depicted by isopleth method.

There were only two police stations in the range 900 and above in 1961. They were Mankachar in Goalpara district and Barpeta in Kamrup district. But in 1971 the number of police stations in this range rose to five, one each in Goalpara, Kamrup and Mizo and two in Cachar district.

Seven police stations fell in the range 800-899 in 1961. Of them, one each was in Goalpara, Sibsagar and Mizo and two each in Kamrup and Cachar districts. But in 1971 their number rose to fourteen. Of them, four each are in Goalpara and Cachar, two in Nowgong and one each in Kamrup, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur and Mizo districts.

The next range 700-799 covered nine police stations in 1961. Among them, three were in Cachar, two each in Nowgong and Lakhimpur and one each in Goalpara and Darrang districts. In 1971 their number rose to twenty. Of them, four each are in Darrang, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, three each in Goalpara and Kamrup and two in Nowgong district. The state average (749) for 1971 lies in this range.

Under the range 600-699 fell as many as seventeen police stations in 1961. Of them, three each were in Kamrup, Goalpara, Darrang and Sibsagar, two each in Nowgong and Lakhimpur and one in North Cachar Hills district. The state average (677) for 1961 fell in this range. In 1971 too, seventeen police stations fall in this range, five each in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, three each in Kamrup and Darrang districts and one in North Cachar Hills district.

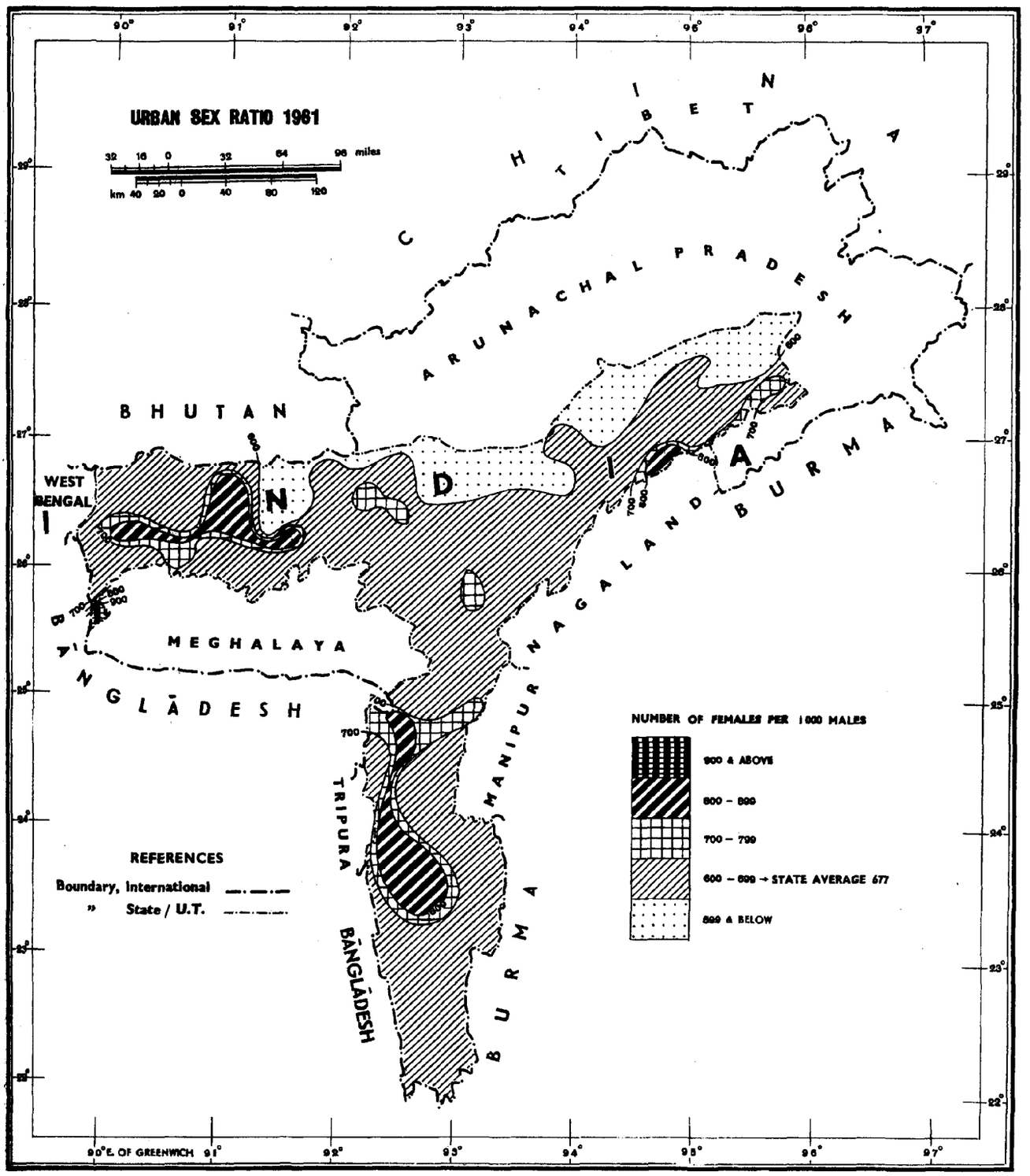
The range 599 and below covered ten police stations in 1961. Of them four were in Lakhimpur, three in Kamrup, two in Sibsagar and one in Darrang. In 1971 their number decreased to two only, one each in Kamrup and Mikir Hills districts.

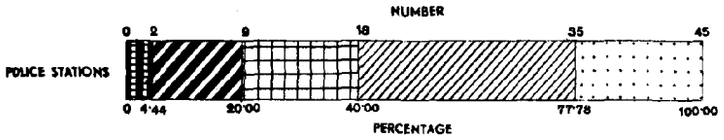
The following table indicates the comparative sex-ratio in 1961 and 1971 in the state and the districts—

State/District	Urban Sex-ratio	
	1961	1971
1	2	3
ASSAM ..	**665**	**749**
Goalpara ..	725	801
Kamrup ..	607	723
Darrang ..	618	709
Nowgong ..	706	759
Sibsagar ..	626	724
Lakhimpur ..	631	702
Mikir Hills ..	..	563
North Cachar Hills ..	639	683
Cachar ..	802	874
Mizo ..	869	936

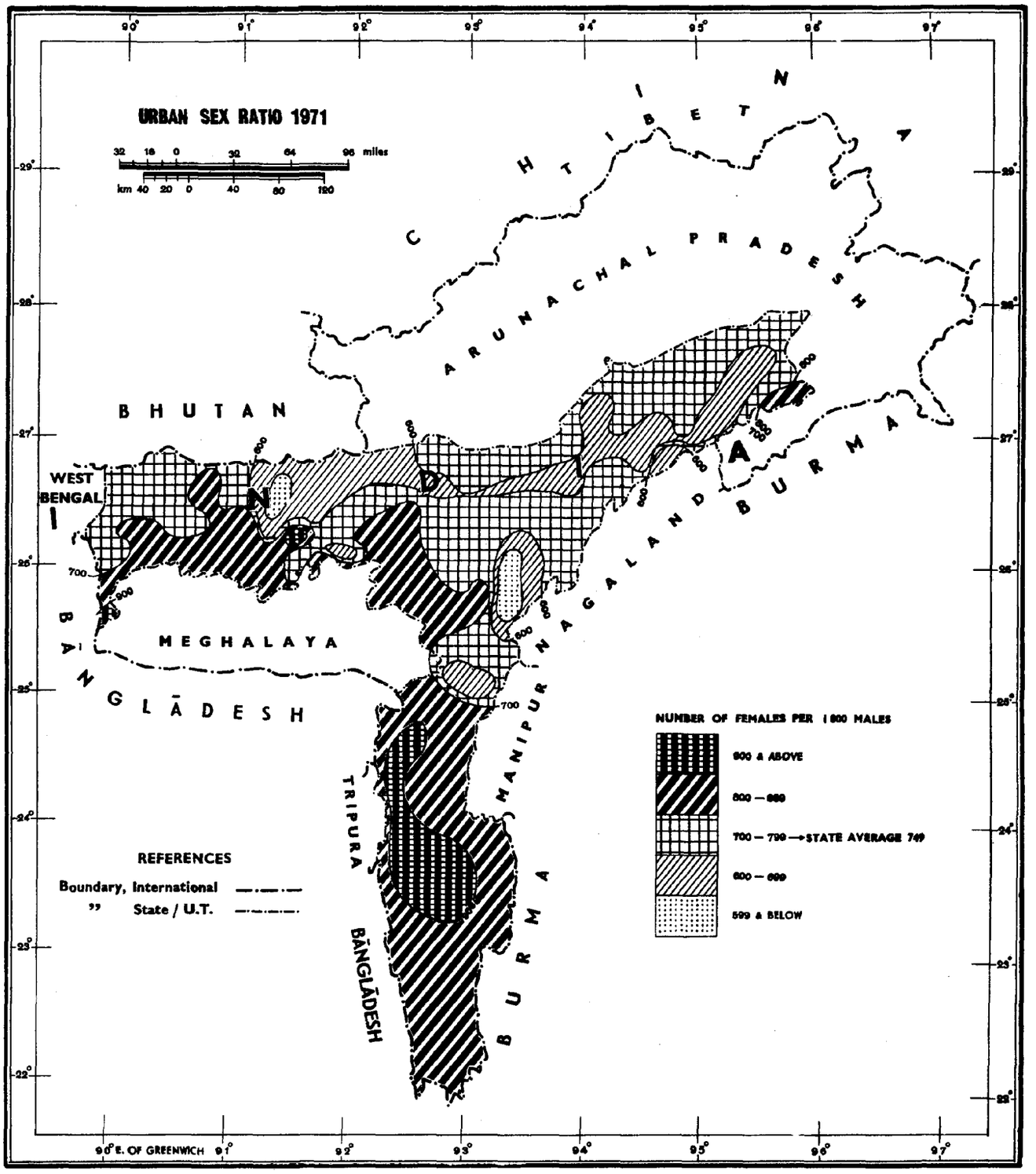
Note : Mikir Hills had no urban area in 1961.

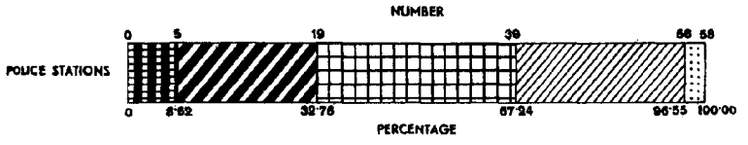
CHANGE IN URBAN





SEX RATIO 1961-71





MAP 16

SEX, AGE STRUCTURE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971

This map exhibits the district-wise distribution of population by sex, age and marital status in Assam in 1971.

Age pyramid is inserted in each district. Horizontal bars proportionate to total population in each age-group are drawn for males and females. These are shaded with different hatchings as per legend shown in the map.

From the map it is seen that at both state and district levels, the pyramids taper towards the central axis from the age-group 0-4 to the age-group 55-59 and then slightly expand in the age-group 60+. This signifies that the population, with a few exceptions, decreases with the increase in age up to the age-group 55-59. The increase in the age-group 60+ is due to the fact that it covers the population of all ages from 60 onwards.

The exception is noticed in Goalpara district where the male population in the age-group 25-29 outnumbers the male population in the age-group 20-24. In Cachar district the female population in the age-group 20-24 is more than that in the age-group 15-19 and that in the age-group 35-59 is more than that in the age-group 30-34. In the North Cachar Hills district the exception is seen in the male population in the age-group 25-29 where it is more than that in the age-group 20-24. In Mikir Hills district both male and female population in the age-group 25-29 is more than that in the age-group 20-24.

With regard to marital status it is seen that in Assam, the entire population of both the sexes in age-group 0-9 is never married but their proportion decreases with the increase in age. The highest concentration of the male married population is found in the age-group 35-39 and that of female in the age-group 25-29 and from this age-group the pyramids taper off. The widowed population is found concentrated in the age-group 60+ and decreases with the decrease in age.

At the district level too the same pattern is noticed except in Kamrup where the male never married population is concentrated in the age-group 5-9, in Sibsagar district where the female never married population is concentrated in age-group 5-9 and in Mizo district where both male and female never married population concentrate in age-group 5-9.

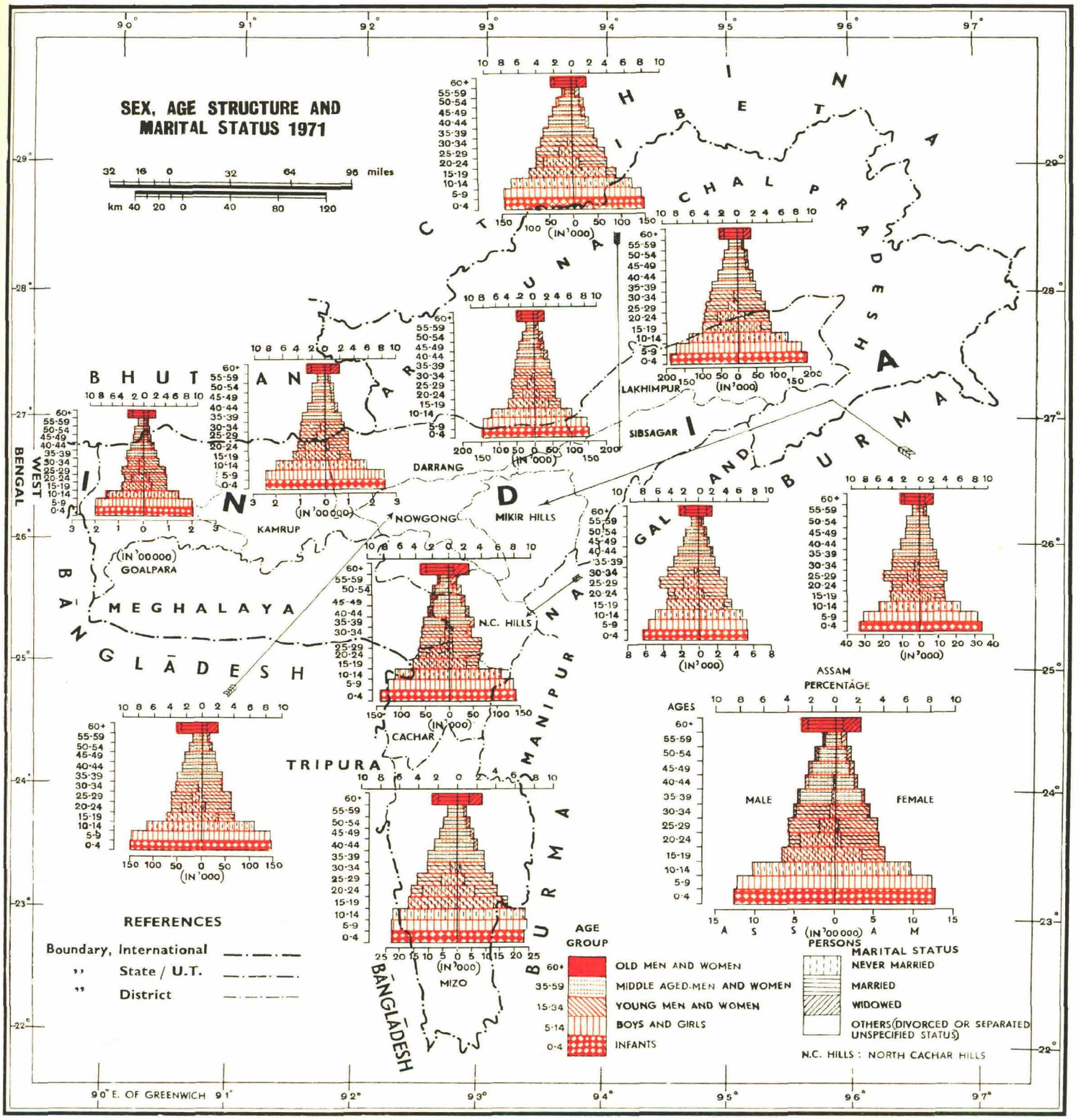
With regard to the married population at the district level, it is noticed that in Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Lakhimpur, Cachar and Mizo districts the highest number of the male married population is found in the age-group 35-39 which conform to the state pattern. In Nowgong, Sibsagar and North Cachar Hills districts the majority of such married population is found concentrated in the age-group 30-34 and in Mikir Hills district in the age-group 25-29. In all the districts the female married population is concentrated in the age-group 25-29, which is in conformity with the state level pattern.

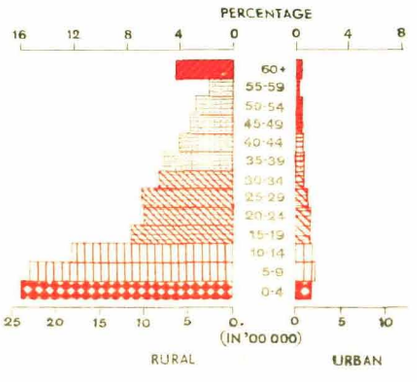
The largest concentration of the widowed population in respect of all the districts is in the age-group 60+ and decreases with the decrease in age.

The following statement shows the distribution of population by sex, age and marital status for the State in 1971.

Age-Group	Total population		Marital Status							
	Males	Females	Never married		Married		Widowed		Others (divorced, separated and unspecified)	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	7,885,064	7,072,478	4,889,468	3,924,262	2,794,246	2,633,169	174,854	474,745	26,496	40,302
0-4	1,266,059	1,277,938	1,266,059	1,277,938	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	1,243,028	1,238,755	1,243,028	1,238,755	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	1,030,326	954,110	1,029,651	949,359	670	4,656	..	55	5	40
15-19	660,778	612,365	638,159	342,285	21,639	262,487	210	1,525	770	6,068
20-24	581,873	552,627	415,199	80,206	162,529	459,806	2,030	4,933	2,115	7,682
25-29	586,685	546,280	191,119	19,628	383,674	509,349	6,775	10,529	5,117	6,774
30-34	498,142	416,016	57,588	6,314	426,064	387,144	10,158	18,407	4,332	4,151
35-39	483,175	374,988	21,165	3,503	445,144	340,679	13,053	27,436	3,813	3,370
40-44	379,049	284,919	10,851	2,192	349,730	237,254	15,589	42,547	2,879	2,926
45-49	313,915	207,070	5,971	1,575	287,922	157,183	17,935	45,937	2,087	2,375
50-54	264,373	190,444	3,850	830	236,862	124,693	21,975	62,886	1,686	2,035
55-59	172,944	113,485	2,081	410	152,314	58,457	17,509	53,208	1,040	1,410
60 & above	403.734	301,916	4,380	1,080	327,248	90,301	69,556	207,140	2,550	3,395
Age not stated	983	1,565	367	187	450	1,160	64	142	102	76

MAP 16


SEX, AGE STRUCTURE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
INDIA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
MEGHALAYA
WEST BENGAL
LAKHIMPUR
SIBSAGAR
DARRANG
KAMRUP
GOALPARA
NOWGONG
MIKIR HILLS
N.C. HILLS
CACHAR
MIZO
ASSAM
PERCENTAGE
AGES
MALE
FEMALE
(IN '000)
(IN '00 000)
PERSONS
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
State / U.T.
District
AGE GROUP
OLD MEN AND WOMEN
MIDDLE AGED-MEN AND WOMEN
YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
BOYS AND GIRLS
INFANTS
MARITAL STATUS
NEVER MARRIED
MARRIED
WIDOWED
OTHERS(DIVORCED OR SEPARATED UNSPECIFIED STATUS)
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
RURAL
URBAN
(IN '00 000)

MAP 17

CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1961-71

This map depicts the changing pattern of sex and age structure in the districts of the State during the decade 1961-71.

Sex and age structure for 1961 and 1971 are shown by pyramids in each district with horizontal bars drawn proportionate to males and females for different age-groups from a central axis. A flat colour is given for the pyramids of 1971. Thereafter the pyramids drawn for 1961 are superimposed on the pyramids of 1971 and the broad age-groups of 1961 pyramids are hatched with different shades. The scale in percentage is given on the top of the pyramid while the scale for absolute figures is given at the bottom. The age-groups are shown on the left hand side of the pyramids.

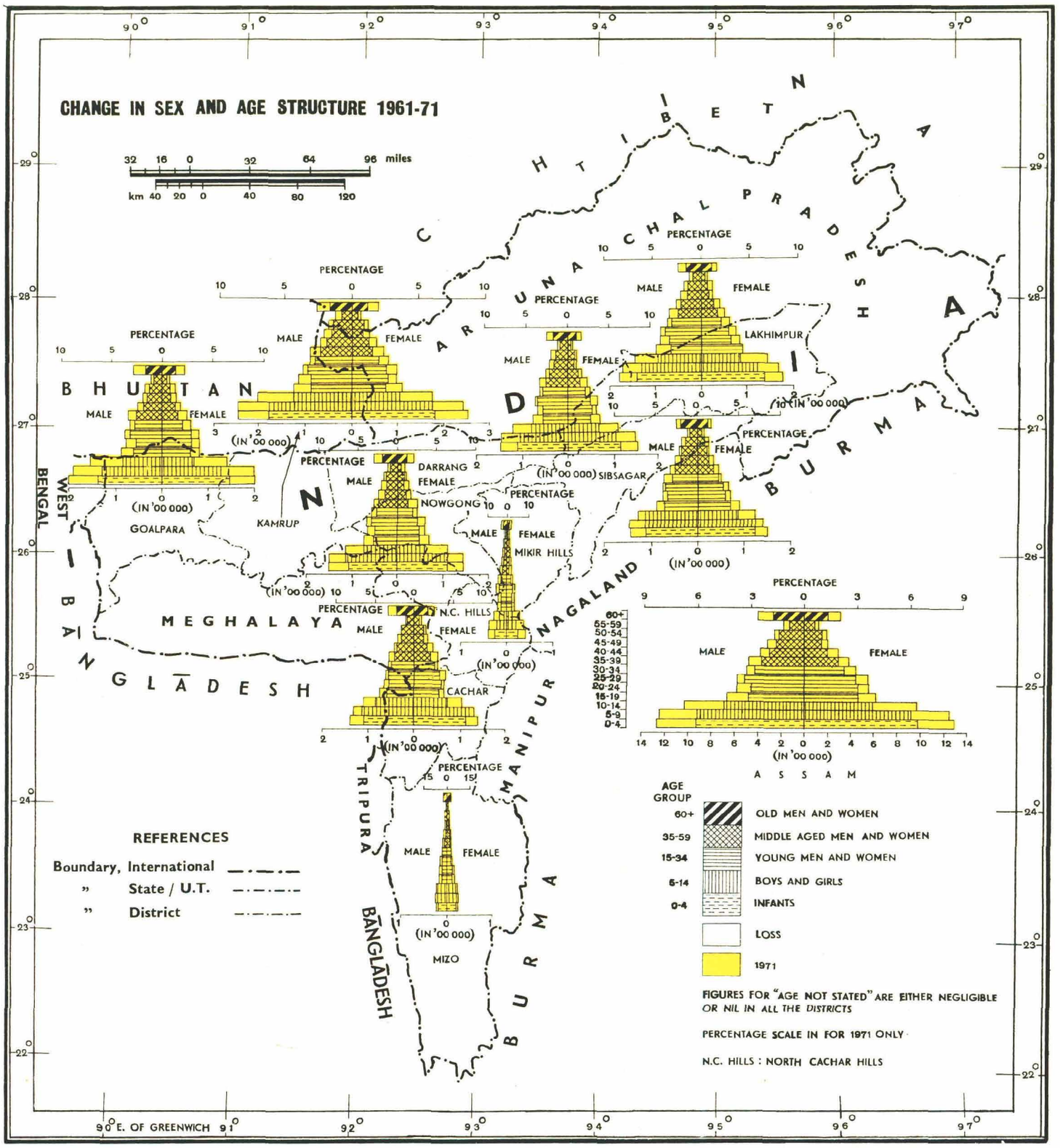
The total population of Assam is 14,957,542 as per 1971 census of whom 7,885,064 or 53.50 per cent are males and 7,072,478 or 46.50 per cent are females. The figures for male and female population for 1961 are 5,930,841 and 5,172,551 respectively.

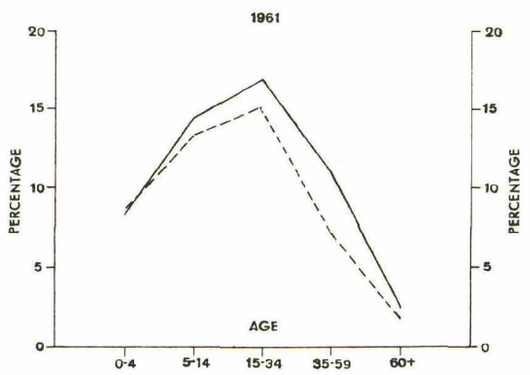
The highest concentration of population has been found among the infants and children belonging to the age-group 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 in both the Censuses. In the infant group of 0-4 females are found comparatively higher in number than the males while in the other two groups the number of males is more than the females. In other age-groups also, excepting the age-group 20-24, males are found in higher proportion than the females in both the censuses. In the age-group 20-24 females outnumbered males in 1961 but could not keep up the trend till 1971. In 1971, in this age-group males outnumber the females.

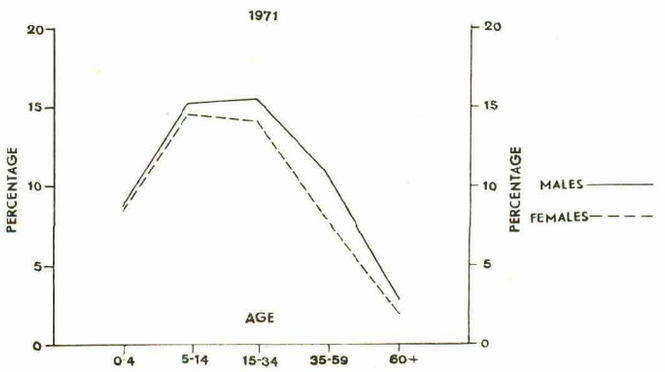
A statement showing the sex and age-group-wise distribution of population of 1961 and 1971 for the state is given below :

Age-group	1961		1971	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL	**5,930,841**	**5,172,551**	**7,885,064**	**7,072,478**
0-4	933,491 (8.41)	968,335 (8.72)	1,266,059 (8.46)	1,277,938 (8.54)
5-9	922,020 (8.30)	913,235 (8.23)	1,243,028 (8.31)	1,238,755 (8.28)
10-14	684,924 (6.17)	578,321 (5.21)	1,030,326 (6.89)	954,110 (6.38)
15-19	470,814 (4.24)	455,206 (4.10)	660,778 (4.42)	612,365 (4.10)
20-24	459,201 (4.14)	461,371 (4.16)	581,873 (3.89)	552,627 (3.70)
25-29	515,994 (4.65)	436,462 (3.93)	586,685 (3.92)	546,280 (3.65)
30-34	427,683 (3.85)	333,631 (3.00)	498,142 (3.33)	416,016 (2.78)
35-39	369,754 (3.33)	248,774 (2.24)	483,175 (3.23)	374,988 (2.51)
40-44	294,392 (2.65)	201,757 (1.82)	379,049 (2.53)	284,919 (1.90)
45-49	236,243 (2.13)	145,063 (1.31)	313,915 (2.10)	207,070 (1.38)
50-54	213,096 (1.92)	143,449 (1.29)	264,373 (1.77)	190,444 (1.27)
55-59	127,709 (1.15)	79,187 (0.71)	172,944 (1.16)	113,485 (0.76)
60+	270,708 (2.44)	204,662 (1.84)	403,734 (2.70)	301,916 (2.02)
Age not stated	4,812 (0.04)	3,098 (0.03)	983 (0.01)	1,565 (0.01)

Note :-The percentage of population in each age-group to total population is given in brackets.


CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1961-71
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
INDIA
BHUTAN
BURMA
BENGAL
WEST
BANGLADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
ASSAM
PERCENTAGE
MALE
FEMALE
(IN '00 000)
LAKHIMPUR
SIBSAGAR
DARRANG
NOWGONG
KAMRUP
GOALPARA
MIKIR HILLS
N.C. HILLS
CACHAR
MIZO
AGE GROUP
60+
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
5-9
0-4
OLD MEN AND WOMEN
MIDDLE AGED MEN AND WOMEN
YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
BOYS AND GIRLS
INFANTS
LOSS
1971
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
FIGURES FOR "AGE NOT STATED" ARE EITHER NEGLIGIBLE OR NIL IN ALL THE DISTRICTS
PERCENTAGE SCALE IN FOR 1971 ONLY
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90° E. OF GREENWICH
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°


1961
PERCENTAGE
AGE
0-4
5-14
15-34
35-59
60+


1971
PERCENTAGE
AGE
0-4
5-14
15-34
35-59
60+
MALES
FEMALES

MAP 18

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1971

This map shows district-wise proportion of population in the age-group 5-14 to the total population in Assam in 1971.

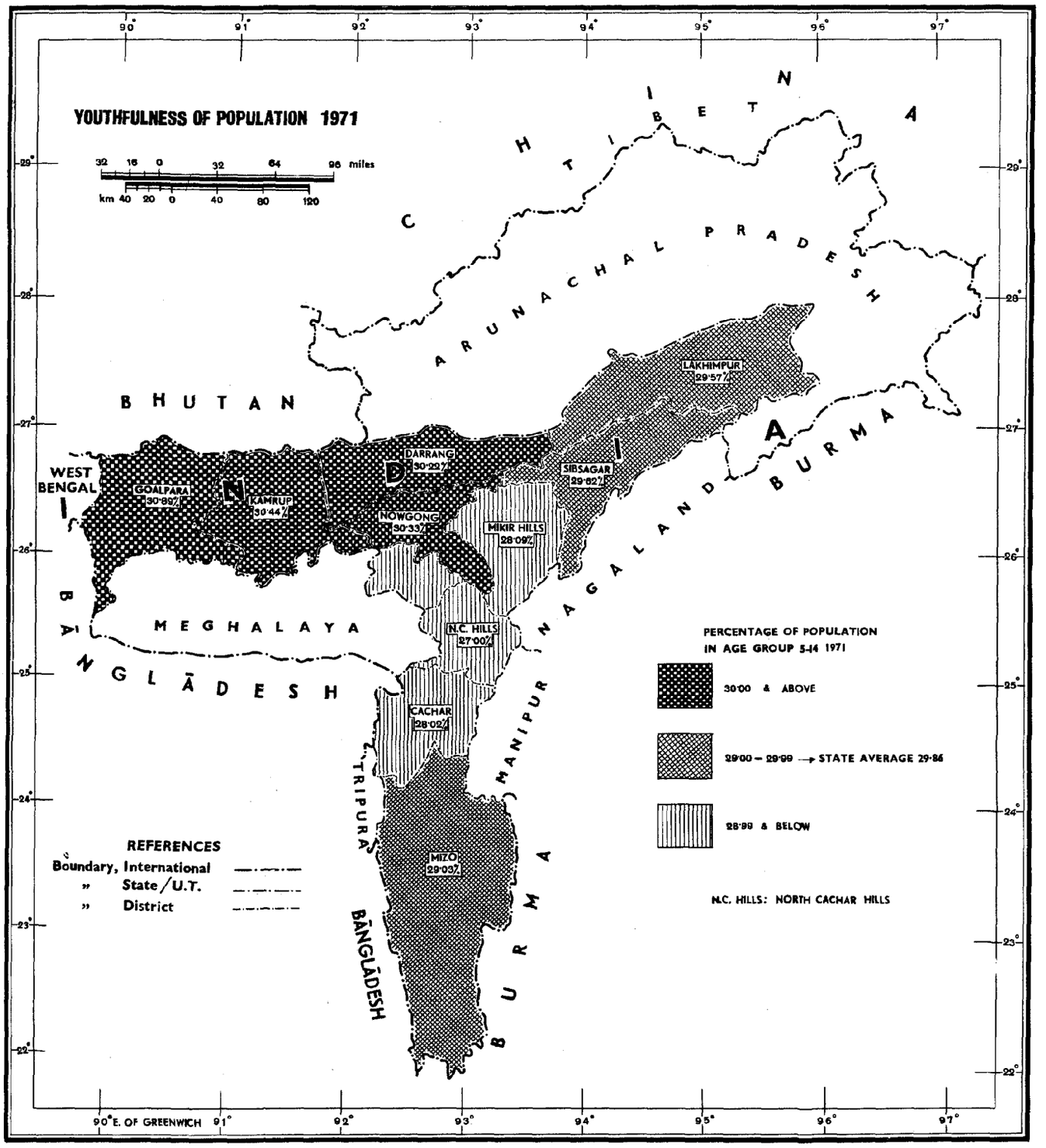
The district-wise percentages have been calculated and grouped into three ranges. The districts coming under each range are hatched with suitable shades from dark to light by choropleth technique as per legend shown in the map.

Three districts viz. Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills and Cachar fall under the lowest range of 28.99 per cent and below. The districts of Sibsagar, Lakhimpur and Mizo fall in the range 29.00-29.99 per cent. The remaining four districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang and Nowgong fall under the range 30.00 per cent and above. The highest proportion of youthful population is found in Goalpara district (30.89), closely followed by Kamrup district (30.44). The lowest proportion is observed in the district of North Cachar Hills (27.11). The State average stands at 29.86 per cent.

The following table shows the percentages of population in age-group 5-14 to total population in Assam and its districts in 1971.

State/District	Total population	Population in age-group 5—14	Percentage of col. (3) to col. (2)
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**14,957,542**	**4,466,219**	**29.86**
Goalpara	2,225,103	687,441	30.89
Kamrup	2,854,183	868,751	30.44
Darrang	1,736,188	524,668	30.22
Nowgong	1,680,895	509,891	30.33
Sibsagar	1,837,389	544,150	29.62
Lakhimpur	2,122,719	627,654	29.57
Mikir Hills	379,310	106,535	28.09
North Cachar Hills	76,047	20,616	27.11
Cachar	1,713,318	480,005	28.02
Mizo	332,390	96,508	29.03

MAP 18


YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
GOALPARA 30·92%
KAMRUP 30·44%
DARRANG 30·22%
NOWGONG 30·33%
LAKHIMPUR 29·57%
SIBSAGAR 29·62%
MIKIR HILLS 28·09%
N.C. HILLS 27·00%
CACHAR 28·02%
MIZO 29·03%
MEGHALAYA
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BANGLADESH
BĀNGLĀDESH
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 5-14 1971
30·00 & ABOVE
29·00 – 29·99 → STATE AVERAGE 29·86
28·99 & BELOW
N.C. HILLS: NORTH CACHAR HILLS
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State/U.T.
" District
90° E. OF GREENWICH
PERCENTAGE
0 34·99 77·73 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 3·45 7·74 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 58·01 86·41 100·00
POPULATION IN AGE 5-14
0 2·59 3·86 4·47
(IN '000 000)

MAP 19

CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1961-71

These two maps show the district-wise change in youthfulness of population in Assam during 1961 and 1971.

The youthfulness of population is measured by the proportion of population in age-group 5-14 to total population. The percentage of population in age-group 5-14 to total population of each district is calculated separately for the years 1961 and 1971 and then grouped uniformly into suitable ranges to facilitate comparison between the two censuses. Districts are thereafter shaded with suitable grades of hatching as per legends shown in the maps.

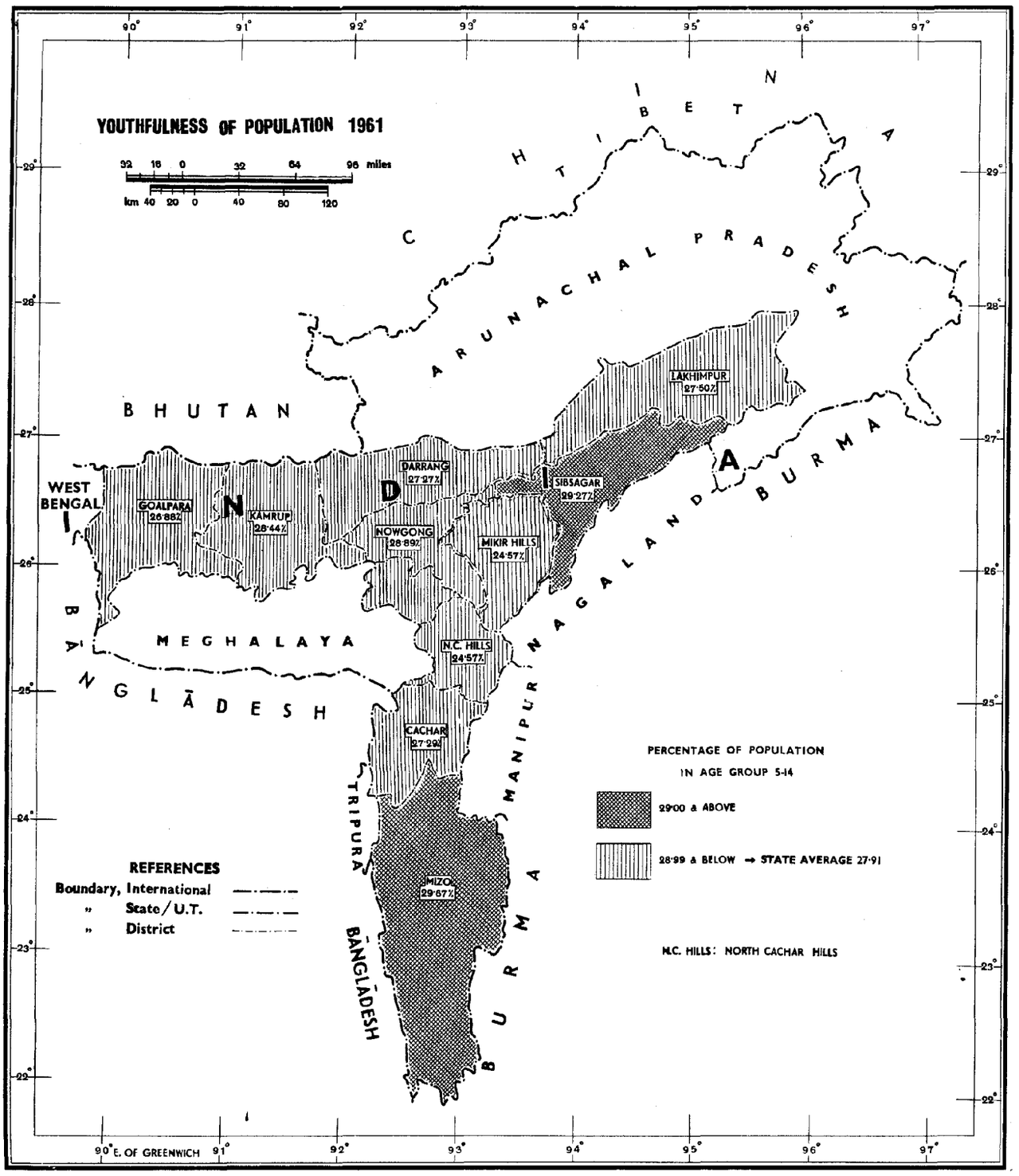
The districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong and Lakhimpur have shifted from the range 28.99 per cent and below in 1961 to the higher range of 29.00 per cent and above in 1971 recording the highest proportion of change in youthfulness of population. Sibsagar and Mizo districts maintain almost the same proportion both in 1961 and 1971 and remain in the same range of 29.00 per cent and above. There are marginal increases in the proportion of youthfulness of population in Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills and Cachar districts in 1971 over 1961 but the proportion of change in each case does not warrant a shift from the 1961 range.

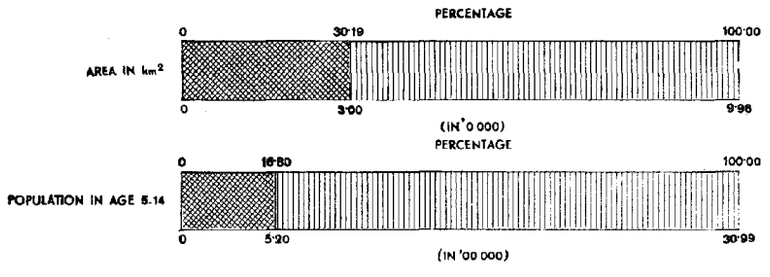
The statement below shows the change in youthfulness of population in the districts of Assam during 1961-71.

State/District	Population		Population in age-group 5-14		Percentage of population in age-group 5-14 to total population	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ASSAM ..	**14,957,542**	**11,103,392**	**4,466,219**	**3,098,500**	**29.86**	**27.91**
Goalpara ..	2,225,103	1,543,892	687,441	414,971	30.89	26.88
Kamrup ..	2,854,183	2,062,572	868,751	586,693	30.44	28.44
Darrang ..	1,736,188	1,289,670	524,668	351,641	30.22	27.27
Nowgong ..	1,680,895	1,210,761	509,891	349,839	30.33	28.89
Sibsagar ..	1,837,389	1,508,390	544,150	441,499	29.62	29.27
Lakhimpur ..	2,122,719	1,563,842	627,654	430,025	29.57	27.50
Mikir Hills North Cachar Hills }	455,357	279,726	127,151	68,728	27.92	24.57
Cachar ..	1,713,318	1,378,476	480,005	376,150	28.02	27.29
Mizo ..	332,390	266,063	96,508	78,954	29.03	29.67

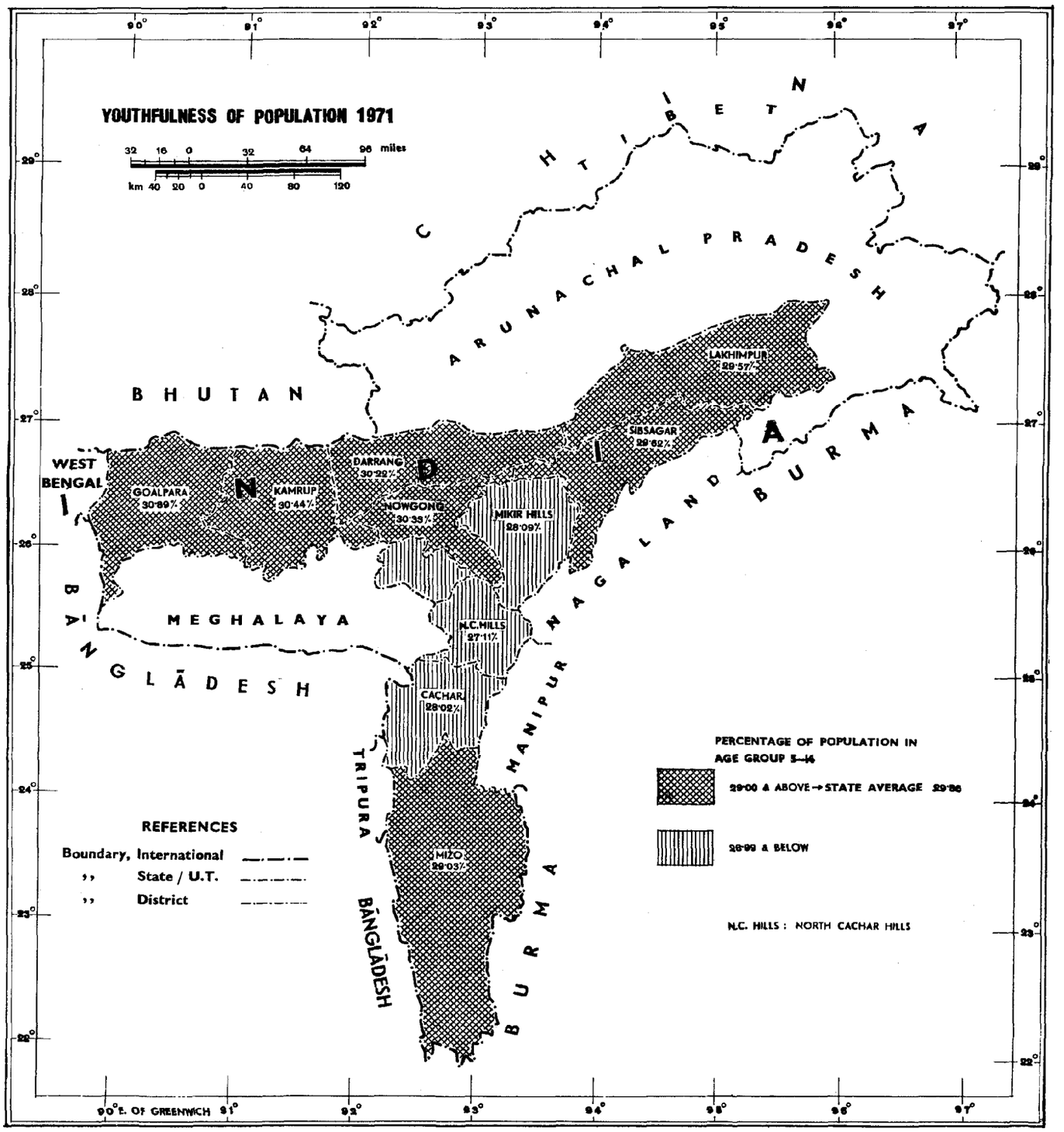
Note : The figures of 1961 Census are not available separately for Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills district and so the combined data are given for both the districts and shown accordingly in the map.

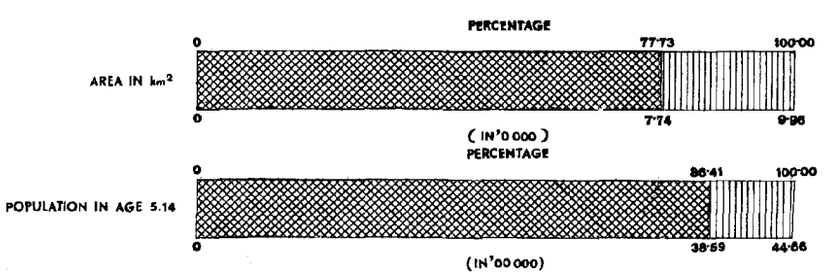
CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNES





S OF POPULATION 1961-71





MAP 20

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971

This map shows the district-wise proportion of male population in the working age-group 15-59 to the total male population in Assam in 1971. Pie-graphs are drawn in each district proportionate to the total male population and sector proportionate to the total male population in working age-group 15-59 is cut and shaded. The percentage figures for the districts are then grouped into three ranges and the areas outside the pie-graphs are hatched suitably as shown in the map. Out of a total 7.9 million male population, the population in the working age-group 15-59 is 3.9 million, representing 49.98 per cent of the total.

Lakhimpur, North Cachar and Mizo districts come under the highest range 52.00 per cent and above of male population in the employable age-group 15-59.

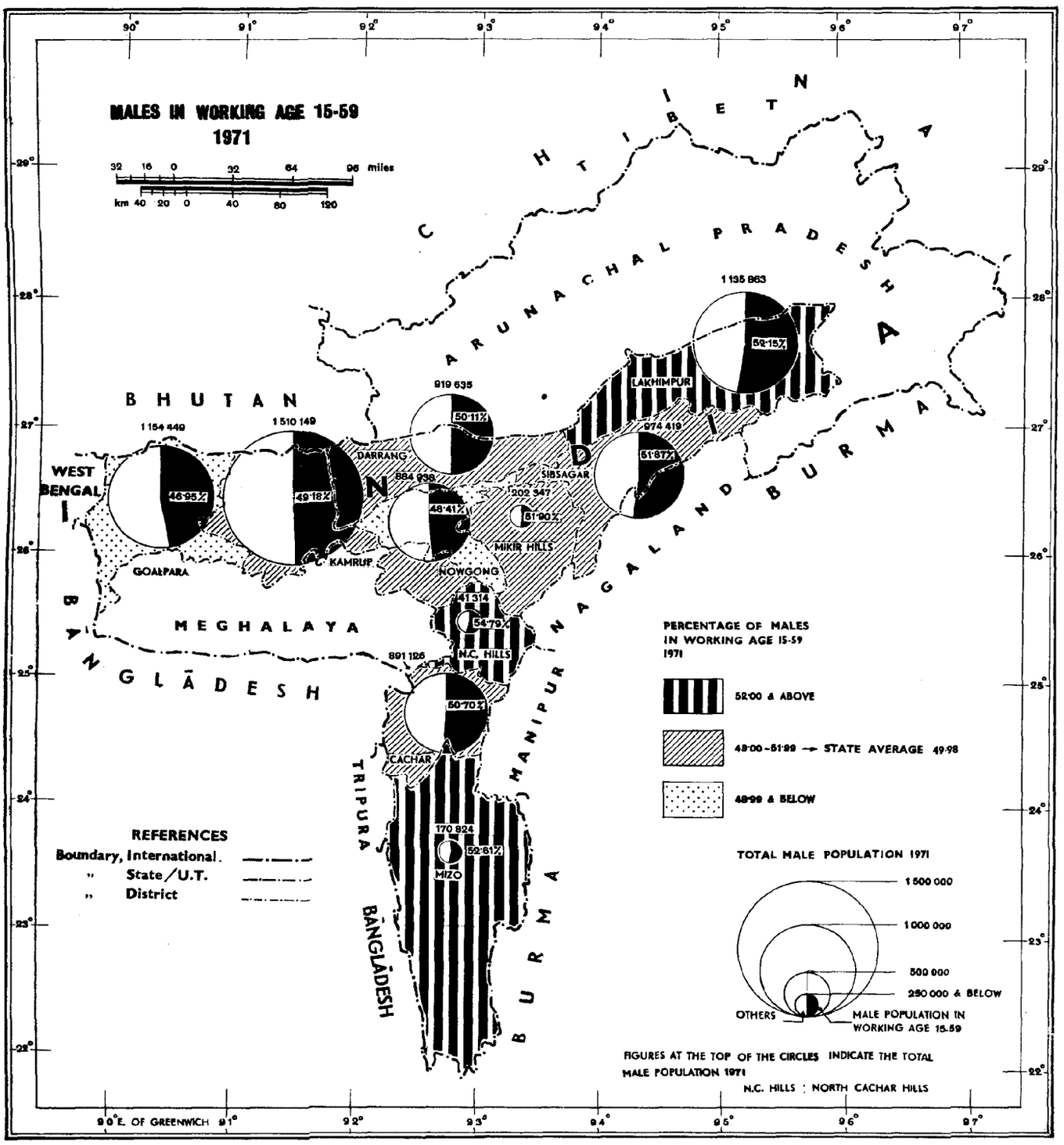
The majority of the districts show a medium range of 49.00--51.99 per cent employable male population. They are the contiguous districts of Kamrup (49.18 per cent), Darrang (50.11 per cent), Sibsagar (51.87 per cent), Mikir Hills (51.90 per cent) and Cachar (50.70 per cent). The state average (49.98 per cent) falls in this range.

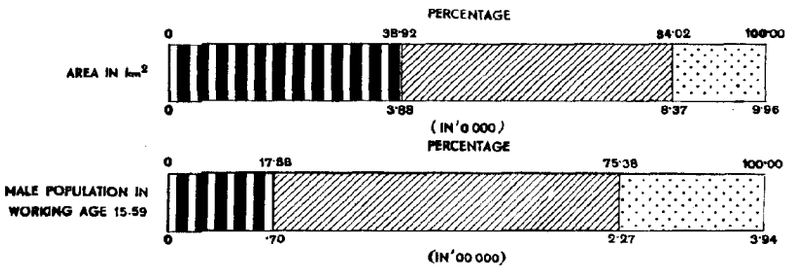
Goalpara (46.95 per cent) and Nowgong (48.41 per cent) districts come within the lowest range 48.99 per cent and below.

The statement below shows the proportion of male population in the working age-group 15-59 to the total male population as per 1971 Census.

State/District	Total male population	Male population in working age-group 15—59	Percentage of col. 3 to col. 2
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**7,885,064**	**3,940,934**	**49.98**
Goalpara	1,154,449	541,960	46.95
Kamrup	1,510,149	742,713	49.18
Darrang	919,635	460,786	50.11
Nowgong	884,938	428,388	48.41
Sibsagar	974,419	505,446	51.87
Lakhimpur	1,135,863	592,342	52.15
Mikir Hills	202,347	105,012	51.90
North Cachar Hills	41,314	22,636	54.79
Cachar	891,126	451,778	50.70
Mizo	170,824	89,873	52.61

MAP 20


MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
BURMA
TRIPURA
1 154 449
46·95%
1 510 149
49·18%
919 635
50·11%
864 938
48·41%
1 195 863
52·15%
974 419
51·87%
202 947
51·90%
41 314
54·79%
891 126
50·70%
170 824
52·61%
DARRANG
SIBSAGAR
LAKHIMPUR
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
NOWGONG
MIKIR HILLS
N.C. HILLS
CACHAR
MIZO
PERCENTAGE OF MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971
52·00 & ABOVE
48·00-51·99 → STATE AVERAGE 49·98
48·99 & BELOW
TOTAL MALE POPULATION 1971
1 500 000
1 000 000
500 000
250 000 & BELOW
OTHERS
MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION 1971
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State/U.T.
" District
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
0 38·92 84·02 100·00
0 3·88 8·37 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
0 17·88 75·38 100·00
0 ·70 2·27 3·94
(IN '00 000)

MAP 21

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

This map presents the district-wise change in the proportion of male population in working age-group 15-59 in Assam during 1961-71.

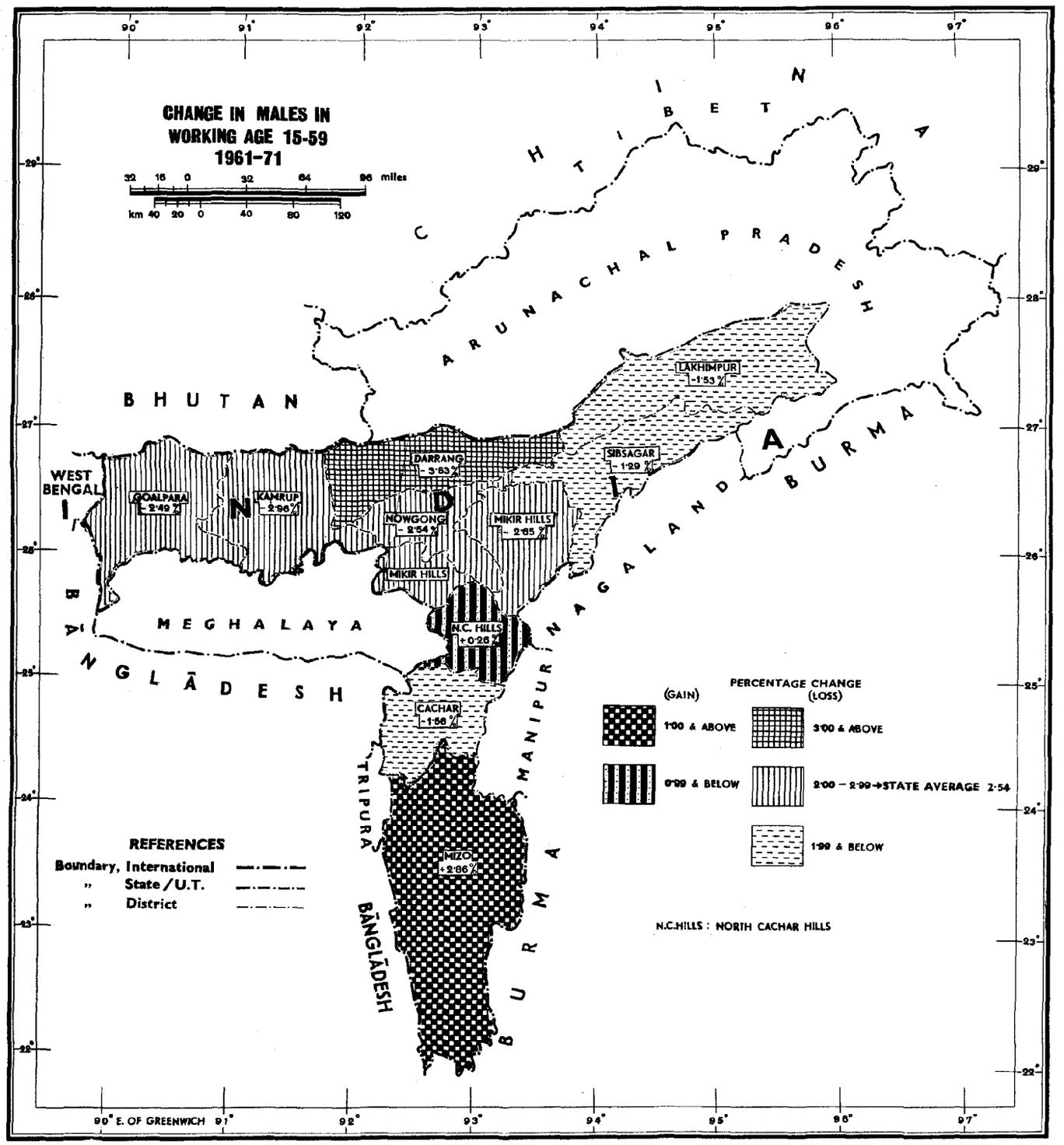
The percentage variations are calculated and those showing gains are grouped into two ranges and those showing losses are grouped into three ranges. The districts are then suitably hatched by choropleth method as per legend in the map.

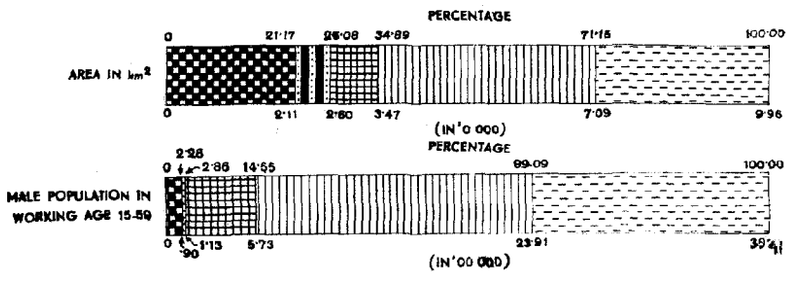
A gain in percentage of male population in working age-group 15-59 is found only in the Mizo and North Cachar Hills districts. The remaining eight districts suffer a loss. Of them Lakhimpur, Sibsagar and Cachar fall under the range 1.99 per cent and below. Under the next range, 2.00 — 2.99 per cent, fall the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Nowgong and Mikir Hills. Darrang is the only district in the highest range of 3.00 per cent and above. In case of gain, the highest variation in percentage is observed in Mizo district while in case of loss it is observed in Darrang district. The lowest variation in percentage of gain is found in North Cachar Hills district while such variation for loss is found in Sibsagar district. The average variation in male population of working age-group 15-59 for the state stands at (-) 2.54 per cent.

The following statement shows the state and the district-wise change in the proportion of males in the working age-group 15-59 in Assam during 1961-71.

State/District	Total male population		Total male population in age-group 15—59		Percentage variation of male population in working age-group 15—59
	1961	1971	1961	1971	
1	2	3	4	5	6
ASSAM ..	**5,930,841**	**7,885,064**	**3,114,886**	**3,940,934**	**(-) 2.54**
Goalpara ..	812,723	1,154,449	419,987	541,960	(-) 2.49
Kamrup ..	1,109,608	1,510,149	578,652	742,713	(-) 2.96
Darrang ..	694,927	919,635	373,437	460,786	(-) 3.63
Nowgong ..	645,690	884,938	328,972	428,388	(-) 2.54
Sibsagar ..	808,935	974,419	430,082	505,446	(-) 1.29
Lakhimpur ..	853,879	1,135,863	458,303	592,342	(-) 1.53
Mikir Hills ..	121,040	202,347	66,025	105,012	(-) 2.65
North Cachar Hills ..	29,087	41,314	15,863	22,636	(+) 0.26
Cachar ..	722,487	891,126	377,657	451,778	(-) 1.58
Mizo ..	132,465	170,824	65,908	89,873	(+) 2.86

MAP 21


CHANGE IN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
GOALPARA -2·49 %
KAMRUP -2·96%
DARRANG -3·83%
NOWGONG -2·54%
MIKIR HILLS -2·65 %
LAKHIMPUR -1·53 %
SIBSAGAR -1·29 %
MIKIR HILLS
N.C. HILLS +0·26 %
CACHAR -1·56 %
MIZO +2·86%
MEGHALAYA
NAGALAND
BURMA
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BANGLADESH
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
(GAIN)
(LOSS)
1·00 & ABOVE
3·00 & ABOVE
0·99 & BELOW
2·00 – 2·99 → STATE AVERAGE 2·54
1·99 & BELOW
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
N.C.HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
0 21·17 25·08 34·89 71·15 100·00
0 2·11 2·50 3·47 7·09 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
0 2·28 2·86 14·55 99·09 100·00
0 1·13 5·73 23·91 39·41
(IN '00 000)

MAP 22

FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971

This map shows the proportion of female population in working age-group 15-59 at the district level in Assam in 1971.

The percentages of female population in the working age-group 15-59 to the total female population are grouped into three ranges and the districts falling in these ranges are suitably hatched by choropleth technique as shown in the legend of the map. Pie-graphs, proportionate to the total female population are inserted in each district. These are divided into working and non-working sectors. The working sector is covered in black and the non-working sector is left blank.

Three districts fall under the highest range of 49.00 per cent and above. They are North Cachar Hills (51.35), Mizo (50.49) and Cachar (49.24).

Four districts come under the medium range of 46.00—48.99 per cent. They are Darrang (46.13), Sibsagar (48.45), Lakhimpur (46.92) and Mikir Hills (46.56). The State average (46.63) falls in this range.

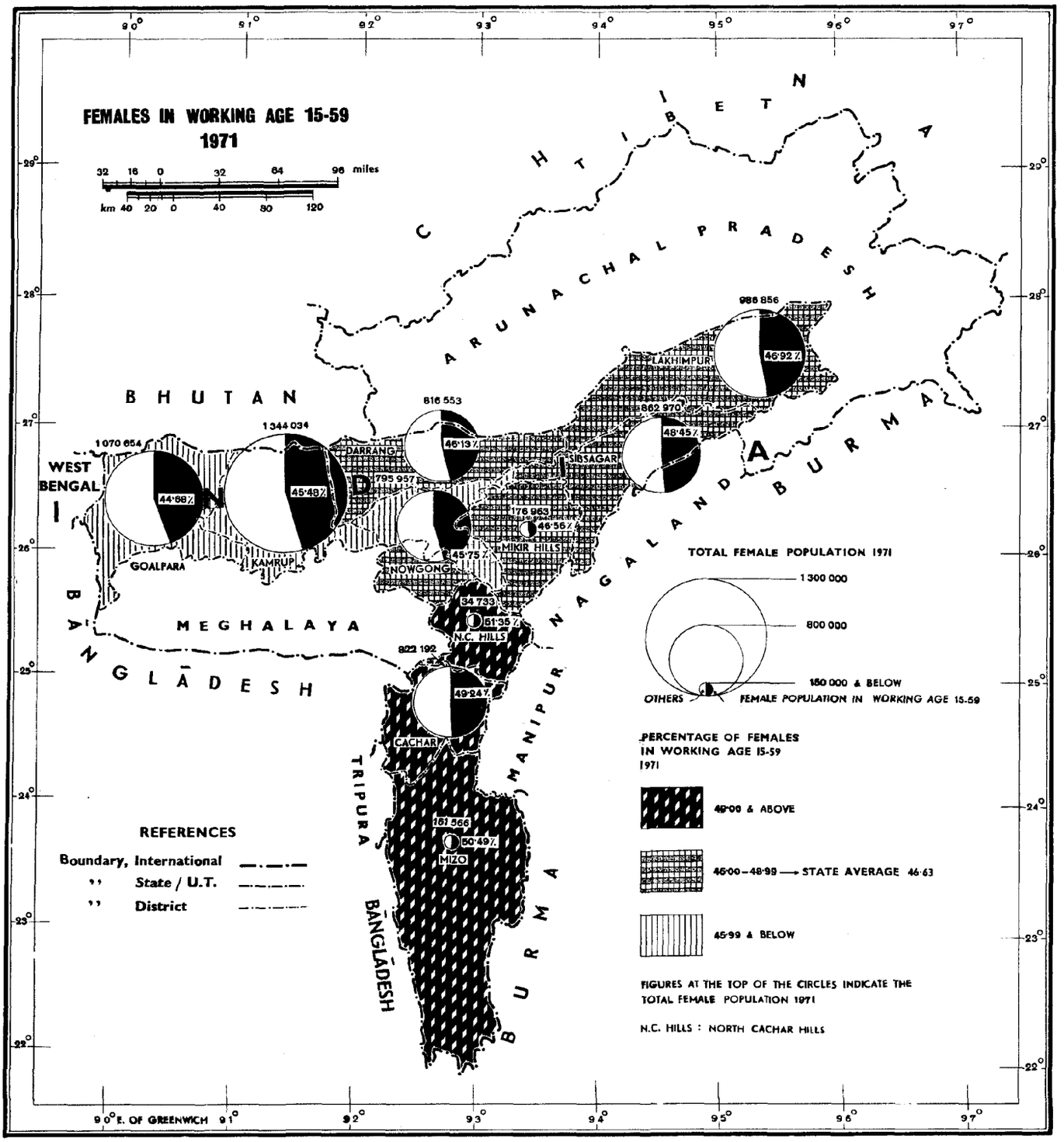
The lowest range of 45.99 per cent and below covers three districts. They are Goalpara (44.68), Kamrup (45.48) and Nowgong (45.y5).

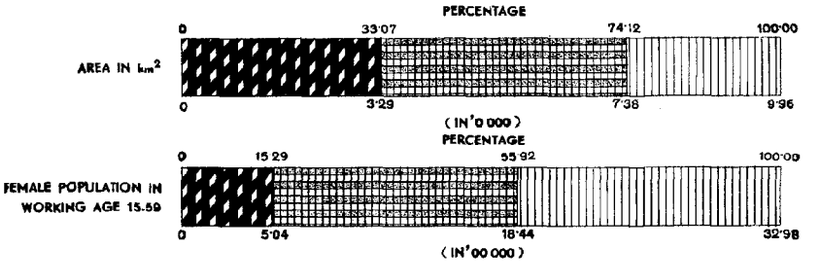
Kamrup district has the highest number (1.34 million) of female population followed by Goalpara (1.07 million), Lakhimpur (0.99 million), Sibsagar (0.86 million), Cachar (0.82 million), Darrang (0.82 million), Nowgong (0.80 million), Mikir Hills (0.18 million), Mizo (0.16 million) and North Cachar Hills (0.03 million).

Table below shows the proportion of female population in the working age-group 15-59 to the total female population in the State and the districts of Assam in 1971.

State/District	Total female population	Female population in working age-group 15—59	Percentage of col. 3 to col. 2
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**7,072,478**	**3,298,194**	46.63
Goalpara	1,070,654	478,398	44.68
Kamrup	1,344,034	611,243	45.48
Darrang	816,553	376,661	46.13
Nowgong	795,957	364,165	45.75
Sibsagar	862,970	418,077	48.45
Lakhimpur	986,856	463,000	46.92
Mikir Hills	176,963	82,397	46.56
North Cachar Hills ..	34,733	17,834	51.35
Cachar	822,192	404,851	49.24
Mizo	161,566	81,568	50.49

MAP 22


FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
1 070 654
44·68%
GOALPARA
1 344 034
45·48%
KAMRUP
DARRANG
816 553
46·13%
795 957
NOWGONG
176 963
46·56%
MIKIR HILLS
45·75%
SIBSAGAR
862 970
48·45%
LAKHIMPUR
988 856
46·92%
34 733
51·35%
N.C. HILLS
822 192
49·24%
CACHAR
181 566
50·49%
MIZO
90°E. OF GREENWICH
TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION 1971
1 300 000
800 000
150 000 & BELOW
OTHERS
FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971
49·00 & ABOVE
46·00–48·99 STATE AVERAGE 46·63
45·99 & BELOW
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION 1971
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District


PERCENTAGE
0 33·07 74·12 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 3·29 7·38 9·96
(IN'0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 15·29 55·92 100·00
FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
0 5·04 18·44 32·98
(IN'00 000)

MAP 23

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

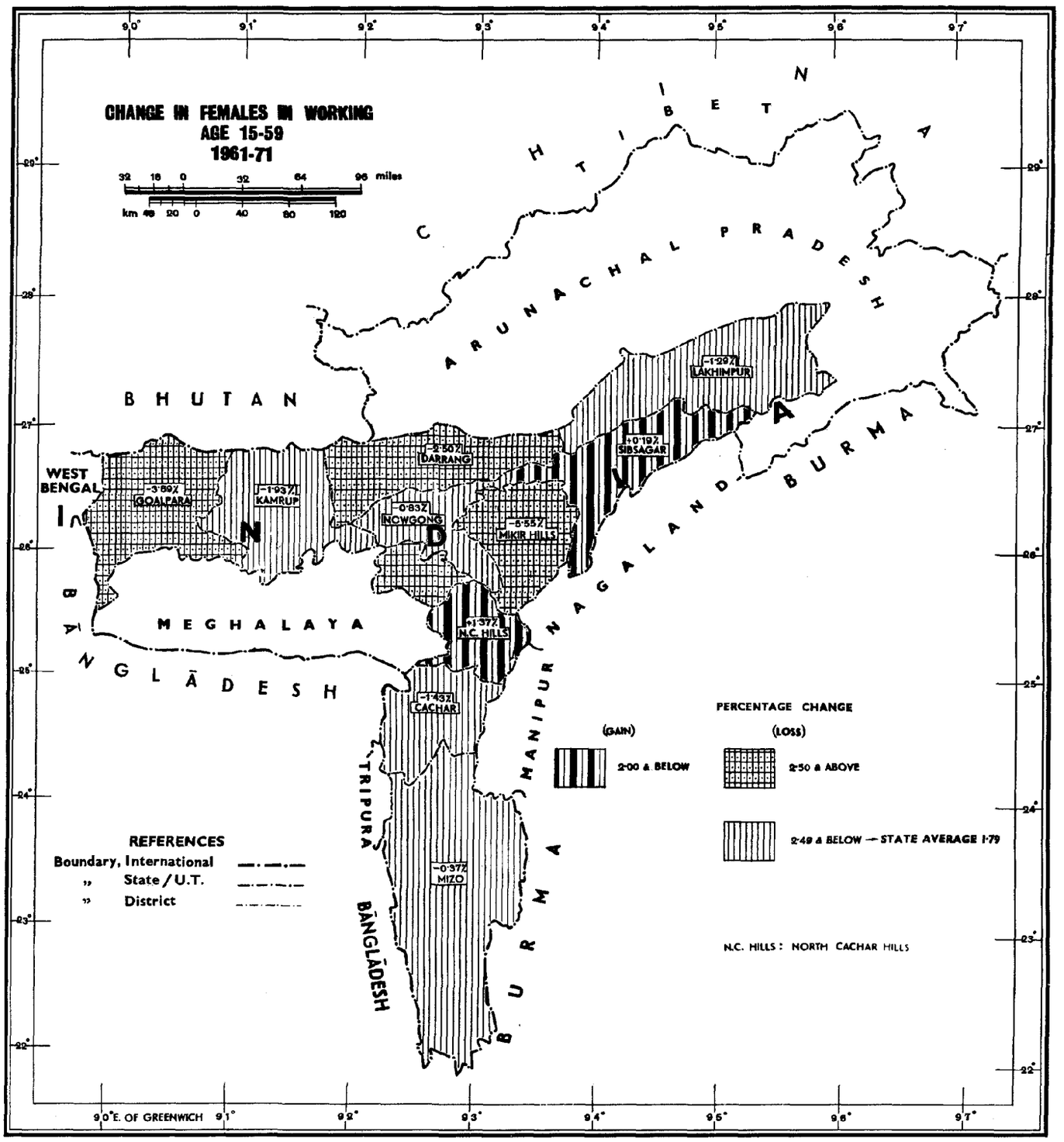
This map shows the change in the proportion of female population of working age-group 15-59 to total female population in the districts of Assam during the decade 1961-71. The technique used in drawing this map is the same as has been detailed in case of Map 21.

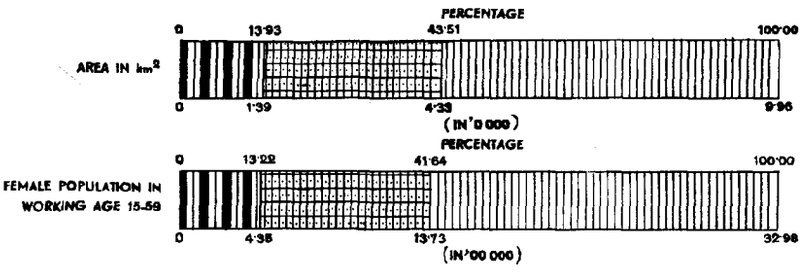
Two out of the ten districts show a gain in the proportion of female population in working age-group 15-59 during the decade. They are North Cachar Hills (1.37 per cent) and Sibsagar (0.19 per cent) districts. Five out of the remaining eight districts showing loss, viz., Kamrup, Nowgong, Lakhimpur, Cachar and Mizo come under the range 2.49 per cent and below. Under loss, the range of 2.50 per cent and above covers the remaining three districts of Goalpara, Darrang and Mikir Hills. The average loss in percentage of female population in age-group 15-59 for the State is 1.79. The highest loss in percentage is found in Mikir Hills (5.55) while the highest gain in percentage is observed in North Cachar Hills (1.37).

The statement below shows the change in percentage of female population in working age-group 15-59 in the State and the districts of Assam during the decade, 1961-71.

State/District	Total female population		Total female population in age-group 15—59		Percentage variation of female population in working age-group 15—59 during 1961—71
	1961	1971	1961	1971	
1	2	3	4	5	6
ASSAM	**5,172,551**	**7,072,478**	**2,504,904**	**3,298,194**	**(−) 1.79**
Goalpara ..	731,169	1,070,654	353,670	478,398	(−) 3.69
Kamrup ..	952,964	1,344,034	451,749	611,243	(−) 1.93
Darrang ..	594,743	816,553	289,191	376,661	(−) 2.50
Nowgong ..	565,071	795,957	263,223	364,165	(−) 0.83
Sibsagar ..	699,455	862,970	337,522	418,077	(+) 0.19
Lakhimpur ..	709,963	986,856	342,228	463,000	(−) 1.29
Mikir Hills ..	104,367	176,963	54,389	82,397	(−) 5.55
North Cachar Hills	25,232	34,733	12,610	17,834	(+) 1.37
Cachar ..	655,989	822,192	332,426	404,851	(−) 1.43
Mizo ..	133,598	161,566	67,896	81,568	(−) 0.37

MAP 23


CHANGE IN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 48 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
NAGALAND
BURMA
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
-1·29% LAKHIMPUR
-1·01% SIBSAGAR
-2·50% DARRANG
-3·89% GOALPARA
-1·93% KAMRUP
-0·83% NOWGONG
-5·55% MIKIR HILLS
-1·37% N.C. HILLS
-1·43% CACHAR
-0·97% MIZO
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
(GAIN)
(LOSS)
2·00 & BELOW
2·50 & ABOVE
2·49 & BELOW — STATE AVERAGE 1·79
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State / U.T.
,, District
90°E. OF GREENWICH
91°
92°
93°
94°
95°
96°
97°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°


PERCENTAGE
0
13·93
43·51
100·00
AREA IN km²
0
1·39
4·33
9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0
13·22
41·64
100·00
FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
0
4·98
13·73
32·98
(IN '00 000)

MAP 24

URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 , 1971

This map depicts the proportion of male population in age-group 15-59 to total male population in urban areas in each district of Assam in 1971. The technique used for drawing this map is the same as for Map 20.

There are about 7.59 lakh male population living in the urban areas of Assam out of which 4.54 lakh or 59.86 per cent are in the age-group 15-59. The percentage of this category of urban males (age-group 15-59) to the total urban males shows some variation from district to district within the State.

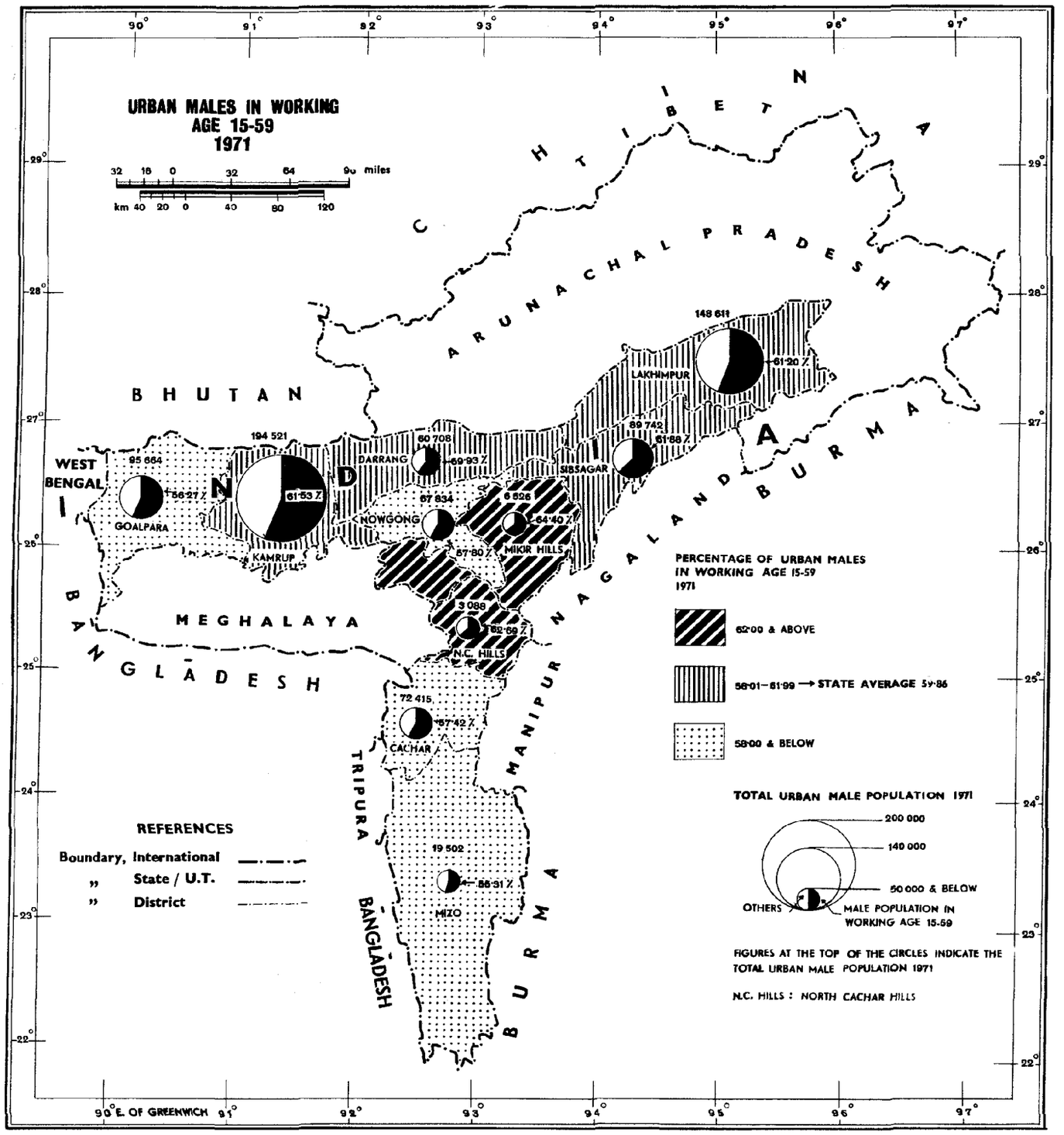
Out of ten districts of the State only Mikir Hills (64.40) and North Cachar Hills (62.69) fall in the highest range 62.00 per cent and above.

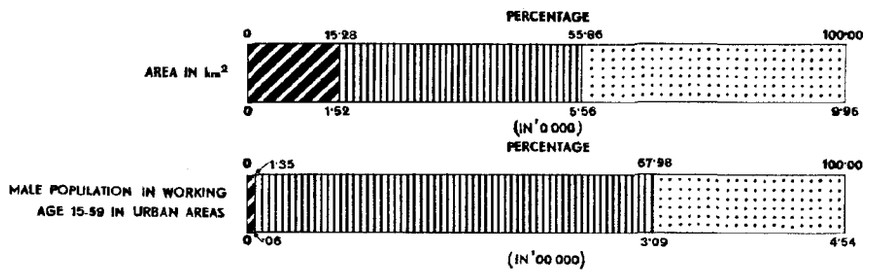
In the medium range of 58.01-61.99 per cent come the districts of Kamrup (61.53), Darrang (59.93), Sibsagar (61.88) and Lakhimpur (61.20). The districts of Goalpara (56.27), Nowgong (57.80), Cachar (57.42) and Mizo (55.31) come within the lowest range of 58.00 per cent and below.

Table below shows the proportion of urban male population in the working age 15-59 to total urban population in the State and the districts of Assam in 1971.

State/District	Total male population in urban areas	Male population in age 15—59 in urban areas	Percentage of male population in age 15—59 to total male population in urban areas
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**758,611**	**454,107**	**59.86**
Goalpara	95,664	53,828	56.27
Kamrup	194,521	119,692	61.53
Darrang	60,708	36,383	59.93
Nowgong	67,834	39,209	57.80
Sibsagar	89,742	55,530	61.88
Lakhimpur	148,611	90,956	61.20
Mikir Hills	6,526	4,203	64.40
North Cachar Hills ..	3,088	1,936	62.69
Cachar	72,415	41,583	57.42
Mizo	19,502	10,787	55.31

MAP 24


URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
NAGALAND
BURMA
MANIPUR
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
TRIPURA
MIZO
WEST BENGAL
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
DARRANG
NOWGONG
SIBSAGAR
LAKHIMPUR
MIKIR HILLS
N.C. HILLS
CACHAR
194 521
61·53 %
95 664
56·27 %
60 708
69·93 %
67 834
64·40 %
6 826
87·80 %
3 088
62·69 %
148 611
81·20 %
89 742
81·88 %
72 415
57·42 %
19 502
88·31 %
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971
62·00 & ABOVE
58·01–61·99 → STATE AVERAGE 59·86
58·00 & BELOW
TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION 1971
200 000
140 000
50 000 & BELOW
OTHERS
MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION 1971
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
0 15·28 55·86 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 1·52 5·56 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 1·35 57·98 100·00
MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 IN URBAN AREAS
0 ·06 3·09 4·54
(IN '00 000)

MAP 25

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

This map shows the district-wise change in the proportion of the male population in working age-group 15-59 in urban areas of the state during the decade 1961-71. The percentage is calculated and grouped into three ranges. Districts falling under each range have been suitably hatched by choropleth method as shown in the legend.

In 1961 there were about 3 lakh urban male population in the working age-group 15-59 in the state which increased to more than 4.5 lakhs in 1971. But in spite of this increase their percentage to the total urban male population shows a negative variation. Such variations range from 5.14 per cent in the Kamrup district to 0.69 per cent in the Cachar district.

The map reveals that the districts of Kamrup (– 5.14 per cent), Goalpara (– 4.82 per cent) and Darrang (– 4.12 per cent) which come under the range of 4.01 per cent and above have the highest loss in proportion.

In the next range 2.01 to 4.00 per cent come the districts of Nowgong (– 2.07 per cent), Sibsagar (– 3.20 per cent) and Mizo (– 2.25 per cent).

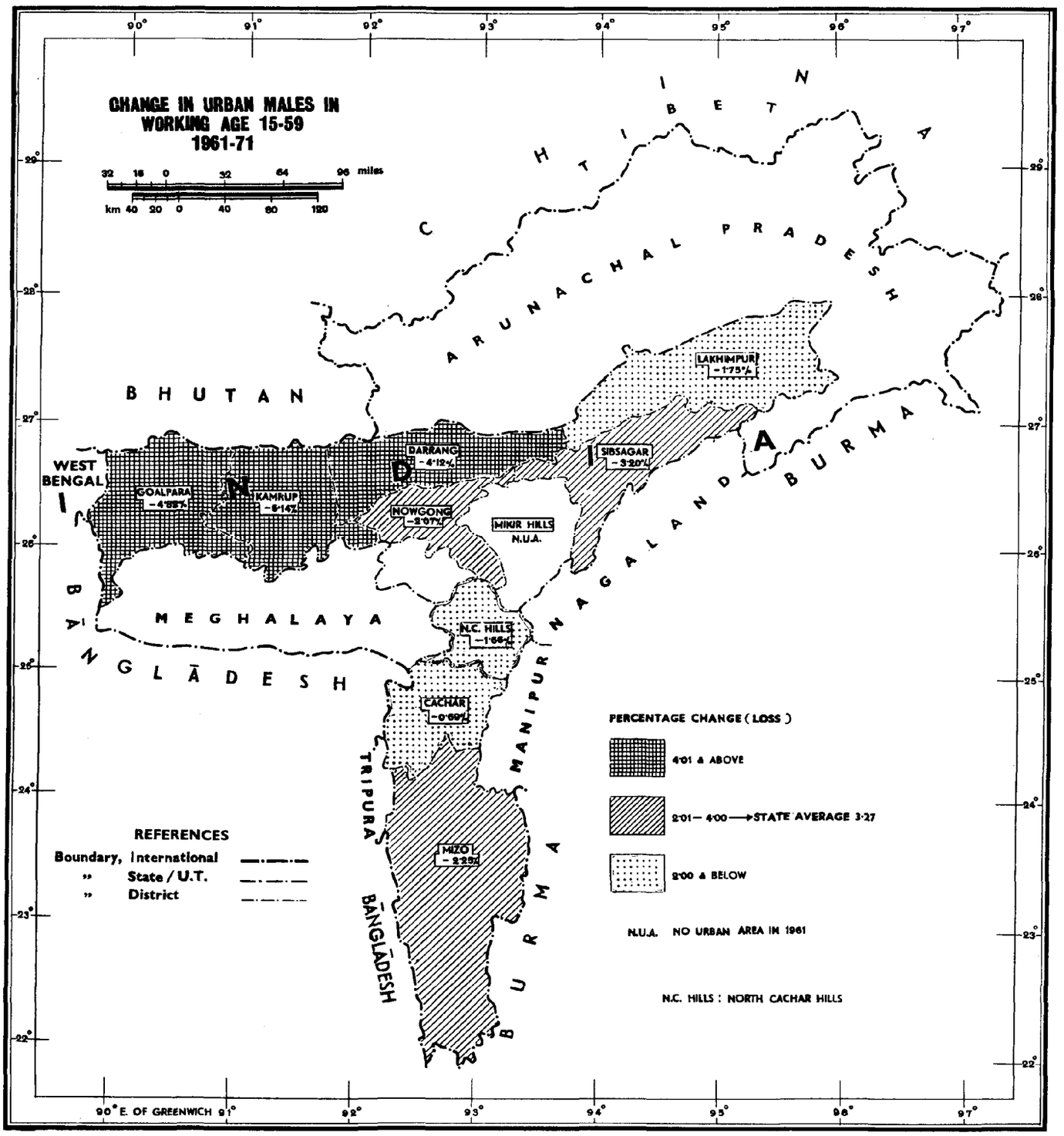
Three districts, where the variations in the percentage of urban male population in the age-group 15-59 to the male population of the district are the lowest, come under the range of 2.00 per cent and below. They are the district of Lakhimpur (– 1.75 per cent) in the Upper Brahmaputra Valley, the district of North Cachar Hills (– 1.66 per cent) and the district of Cachar (– 0.69 per cent).

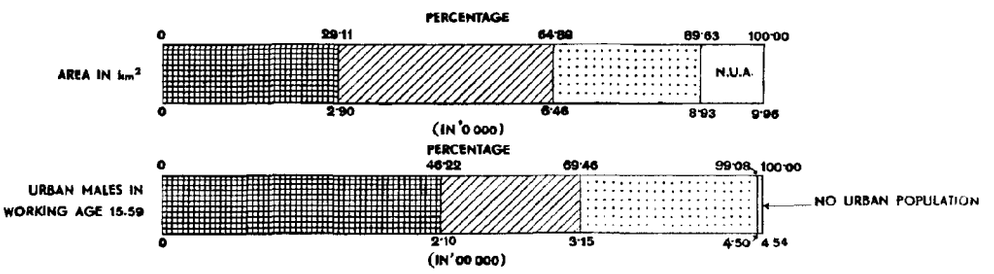
Mikir Hills, which was constituted a separate district out of the old United Mikir and North Cachar Hills district in 1970, had no urban centre in 1961.

The table below explains the position.

State/District	Total male population in urban areas		Total male population in age-group 15—59		Percentage variation of male population in working age-group 15-59 during 1961 - 71
	1961	1971	1961	1971	
1	2	3	4	5	6
ASSAM	**477,867**	**758,611**	**301,708**	**454,107**	(–) **3.27**
Goalpara	59,215	95,664	36,172	53,828	(–) 4.82
Kamrup	136,629	194,521	91,102	119,692	(–) 5.14
Darrang	31,091	60,708	19,915	36,383	(–) 4.12
Nowgong	47,594	67,834	28,495	39,209	(–) 2.07
Sibsagar	47,178	89,742	30,699	55,530	(–) 3.20
Lakhimpur	92,801	148,611	58,423	90,956	(–) 1.75
Mikir Hills	..	6,526	..	4,203	..
North Cachar Hills ..	1,992	3,088	1,282	1,936	(–) 1.66
Cachar	53,737	72,415	31,228	41,583	(–) 0.69
Mizo	7,630	19,502	4,392	10,787	(–) 2.25

MAP 25


CHANGE IN URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
GOALPARA -4·88%
KAMRUP -8·14%
DARRANG -4·12%
NOWGONG -2·07%
LAKHIMPUR -1·75%
SIBSAGAR -3·20%
MIKIR HILLS N.U.A.
N.C. HILLS -1·66%
CACHAR -0·69%
MIZO -2·25%
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
BURMA
TRIPURA
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (LOSS)
4·01 & ABOVE
2·01 – 4·00 → STATE AVERAGE 3·27
2·00 & BELOW
N.U.A. NO URBAN AREA IN 1961
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
0 29·11 64·89 89·63 100·00
AREA IN km²
N.U.A.
0 2·90 6·46 8·93 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 46·22 69·46 99·08 100·00
URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
NO URBAN POPULATION
0 2·10 3·15 4·50 4·54
(IN '00 000)

MAP 26

RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971

This map depicts district-wise proportion of male population in working age-group 15-59 to total male population in rural areas in 1971. The drawing technique adopted for this map is the same as for Map 20.

According to 1971 Census a little more than 7.1 million males live in rural areas of Assam of which about 3.5 million or 48.93 per cent are in the working age-group 15-59. The district-wise distribution is, however, not uniform and varies from 54.15 per cent in North Cachar Hills district to 46.10 per cent in Goalpara district.

It is interesting to note that the percentage of rural males in working age-group 15-59 is the highest in the district of North Cachar Hills (54.15) followed by Mizo (52.26) and Mikir Hills (51.48). The percentages of these districts fall in the highest range of 51.00 per cent and above.

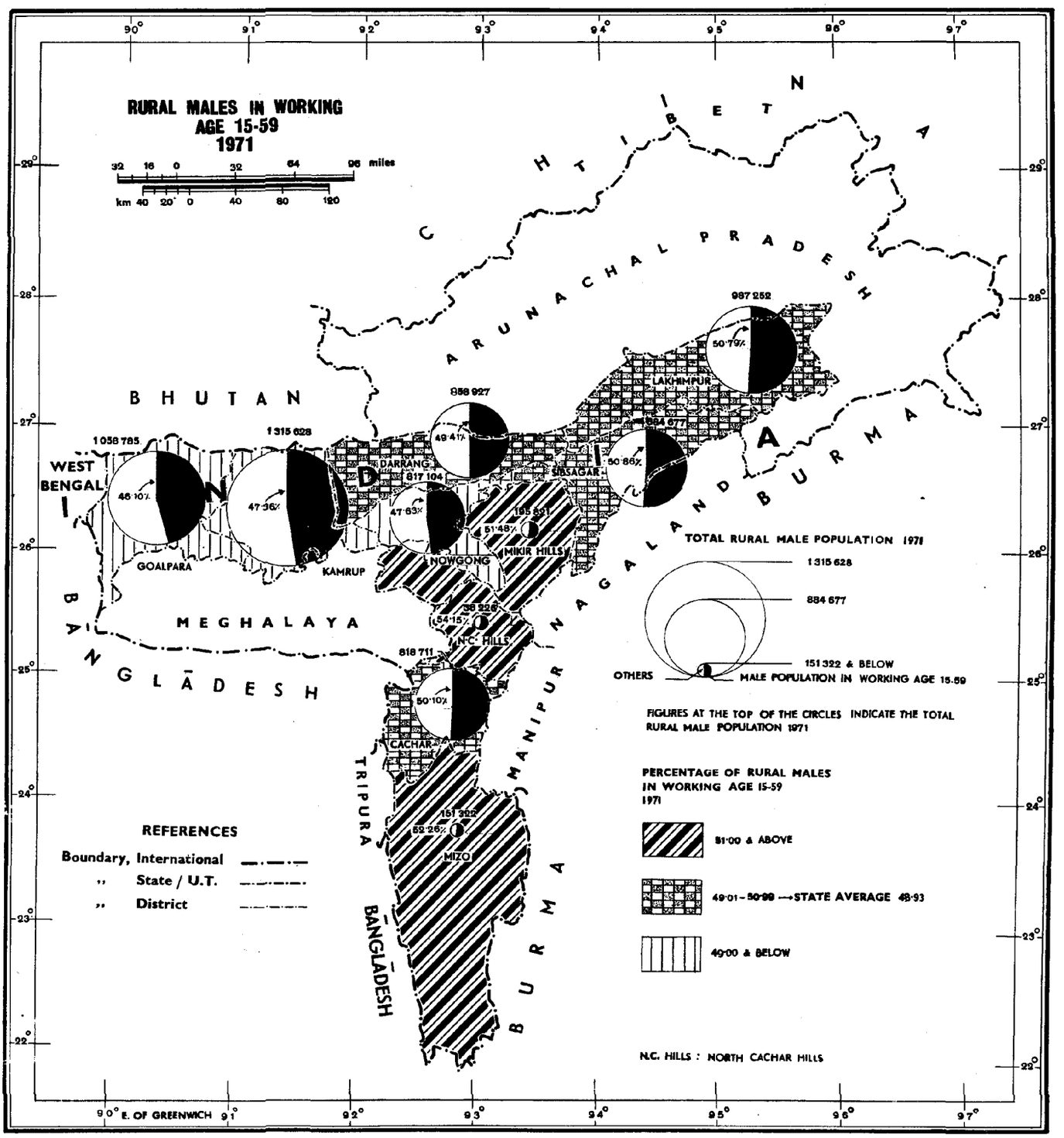
In the middle range of 49.01-50.99 per cent fall the four plains districts of the state. They are Sibsagar (50.86), Lakhimpur (50.79), and Darrang (49.41) in the Brahmaputra Valley and Cachar (50.10) in the Barak Valley. They come more or less close to the state average (48.93 per cent).

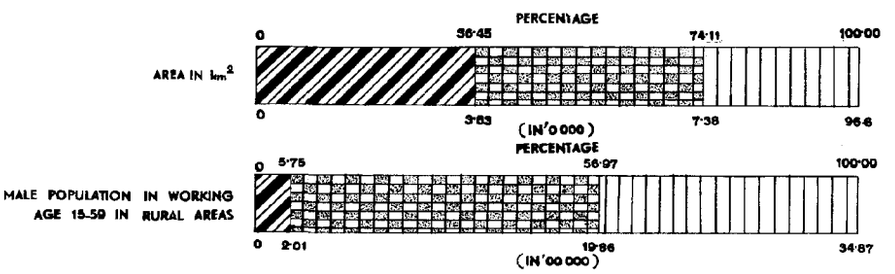
Other three districts in the Brahmaputra Valley come under the lowest range of 49.00 per cent and below. They are Nowgong (47.63), Kamrup (47.36) and Goalpara (46.10). The proportion of rural male population in the working age-group 15-59 is the lowest in the district of Goalpara (46.10) but the highest percentage is noticed in North Cachar Hills (54.15).

Table below shows the state and the district-wise proportion of rural male population in the working age-group 15-59 to the total rural male population in Assam in 1971.

State/District	Total male population in rural areas	Male population in working age-group 15–59 in rural areas	Percentage of male population in age 15–59 to total male population in rural areas
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**7,126,453**	**3,486,827**	**48.93**
Goalpara	1,058,785	488,132	46.10
Kamrup	1,315,628	623,021	47·36
Darrang	858,927	424,403	49.41
Nowgong	817,104	389,179	47.63
Sibsagar	884,677	449,916	50.86
Lakhimpur	987,252	501,386	50.79
Mikir Hills	195,821	100,809	51.48
North Cachar Hills ..	38,226	20,700	54.15
Cachar	818,711	410,195	50.10
Mizo	151,322	79,086	52.26

MAP 26


RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
NAGALAND
BURMA
MANIPUR
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
TRIPURA
WEST BENGAL
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
DARRANG
SIBSAGAR
LAKHIMPUR
NOWGONG
MIKIR HILLS
N.C. HILLS
CACHAR
MIZO
1 058 785
46·10%
1 315 628
47·36%
858 927
49·41%
817 104
47·63%
195 891
51·48%
884 677
50·86%
987 252
50·79%
56 226
54·15%
818 711
50·10%
151 322
52·26%
TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION 1971
1 315 628
884 677
151 322 & BELOW
OTHERS
MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION 1971
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971
51·00 & ABOVE
49·01 - 50·99 → STATE AVERAGE 48·93
49·00 & BELOW
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State / U.T.
,, District
90° E. OF GREENWICH
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°


PERCENTAGE
0 56·45 74·11 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 3·83 7·38 96·6
(IN'0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 5·75 56·97 100·00
MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 IN RURAL AREAS
0 2·01 19·86 34·87
(IN'00 000)

MAP 27

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

This map shows the change in proportion of males in working age-group 15-59 in the rural areas of the districts of Assam during the period 1961-71.

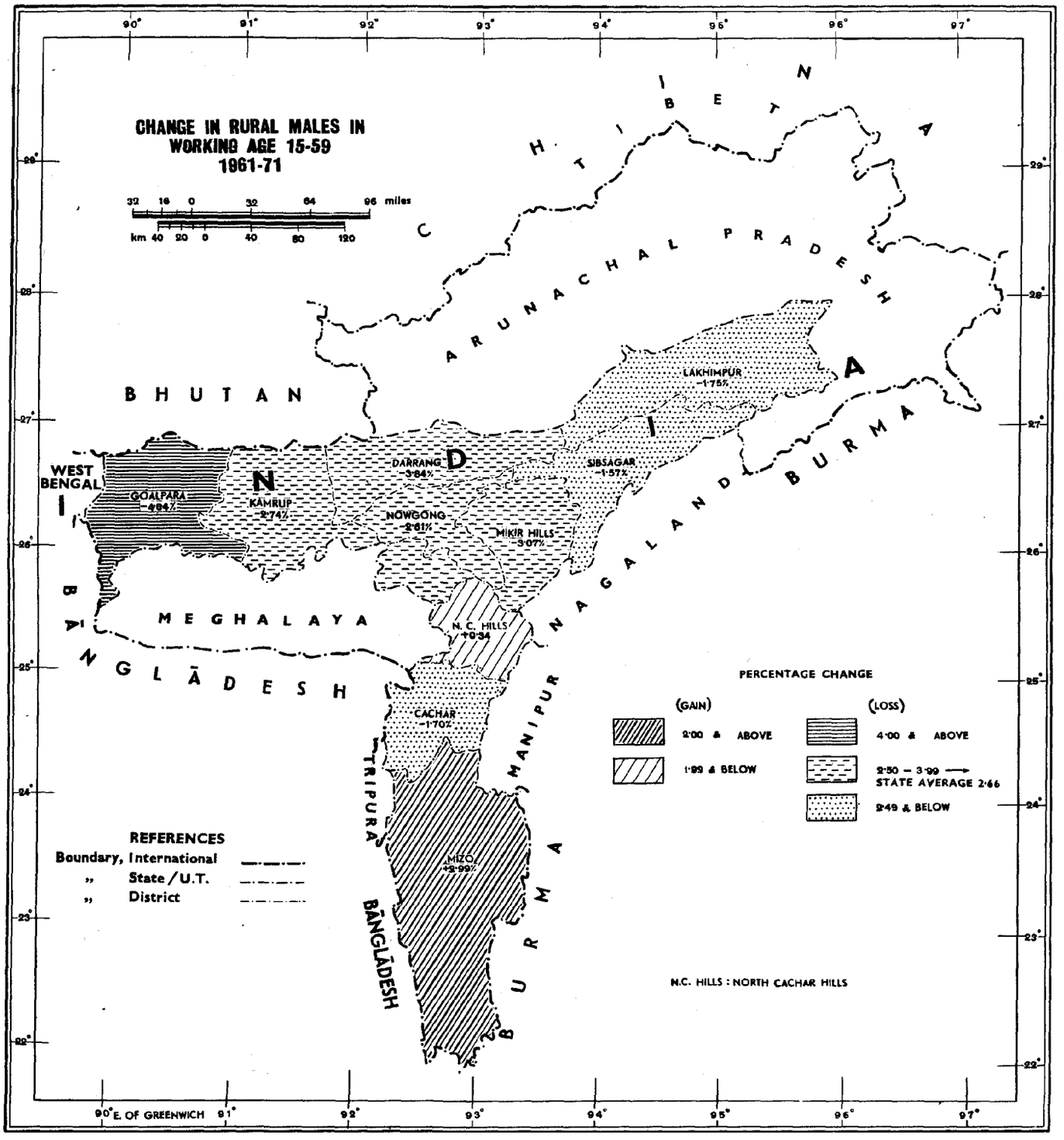
The percentages are calculated for each district and then classified into 'gain' and 'loss'. The percentages for gain are grouped into two ranges and the percentages for loss into three ranges. The districts are then hatched with suitable shades as per legend shown in the map.

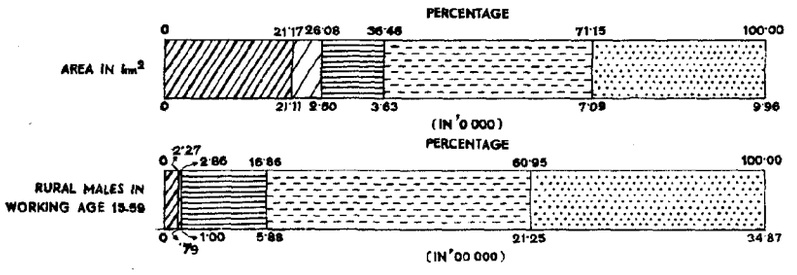
There are only two districts namely, North Cachar Hills and Mizo which show a gain of 0.34 per cent and 2.99 per cent respectively in their rural male population in working age-group 15-59 in 1971 over that of 1961. The remaining eight districts register a loss. Of these Lakhimpur, Sibsagar and Cachar districts fall in the range 2.49 per cent and below. In the range 2.50-3.99 per cent fall the districts of Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong and Mikir Hills. Goalpara is the only district with a loss of 4.84 per cent and falls under the highest range of 4.00 per cent and above. The variation for the state as a whole is (–) 2.66 per cent.

The table below shows the district-wise changes in rural male population of working age-group 15-59 during the period 1961-71.

State/District	Total rural male population		Total rural male population in age-group 15–59		Percentage variation of rural male population in age-group 15–59 during 1961–71
	1961	1971	1961	1971	
1	2	3	4	5	6
ASSAM ..	**5,452,974**	**7,126,453**	**2,813,178**	**3,486,827**	(—) **2.66**
Goalpara ..	753,508	1,058,785	383,815	488,132	(—) 4.84
Kamrup ..	972,979	1,315,628	487,550	623,021	(—) 2.75
Darrang ..	663,836	858,927	353,522	424,403	(—) 3.84
Nowgong ..	598,096	817,104	300,477	389,179	(—) 2.61
Sibsagar ..	761,757	884,677	399,383	449,916	(—) 1.57
Lakhimpur ..	761,078	987,252	399,880	501,386	(—) 1.75
Mikir Hills ..	121,040	195,821	66,025	100,809	(—) 3.07
North Cachar Hills	27,095	38,226	14,581	20,700	(+) 0.34
Cachar ..	668,750	818,711	346,429	410,195	(—) 1.70
Mizo ..	124,835	151,322	61,516	79,086	(+) 2.99

MAP 27


CHANGE IN RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
GOALPARA -4·94%
KAMRUP -2·74%
DARRANG -3·84%
NOWGONG -2·61%
MIKIR HILLS -3·07%
LAKHIMPUR -1·75%
SIBSAGAR -1·57%
MEGHALAYA
N. C. HILLS +0·34
CACHAR -1·70%
MIZO +3·99%
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BANGLADESH
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
(GAIN)
2·00 & ABOVE
1·99 & BELOW
(LOSS)
4·00 & ABOVE
2·50 – 3·99
STATE AVERAGE 2·66
2·49 & BELOW
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State / U.T.
,, District
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
0 21·17 26·08 36·48 71·15 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 2·11 2·60 3·63 7·09 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 2·27 2·86 16·86 60·95 100·00
RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
0 ·79 1·00 5·88 21·25 34·87
(IN '00 000)

MAP 28

URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971

This map depicts the district-wise proportion of urban female population in the age-group 15-59 to total urban female population in Assam in 1971. The method of drawing this map is the same as explained under Map 20.

According to 1971 Census, Assam has 5.7 lakh female population living in urban areas of which 2.9 lakh or 50.56 per cent are in the working age-group 15-59. Its distribution varies from district to district.

Under the highest range of 51.00 per cent and above comes the districts of Cachar (53.00) followed by Kamrup (51.90) and Sibsagar (51.63).

In the next range of 48.01-50.99 per cent falls the districts of Lakhimpur (50.30), Mizo (50.07), Goalpara (48.88) and Nowgong (48.54). The state average (50.56) also comes under this range.

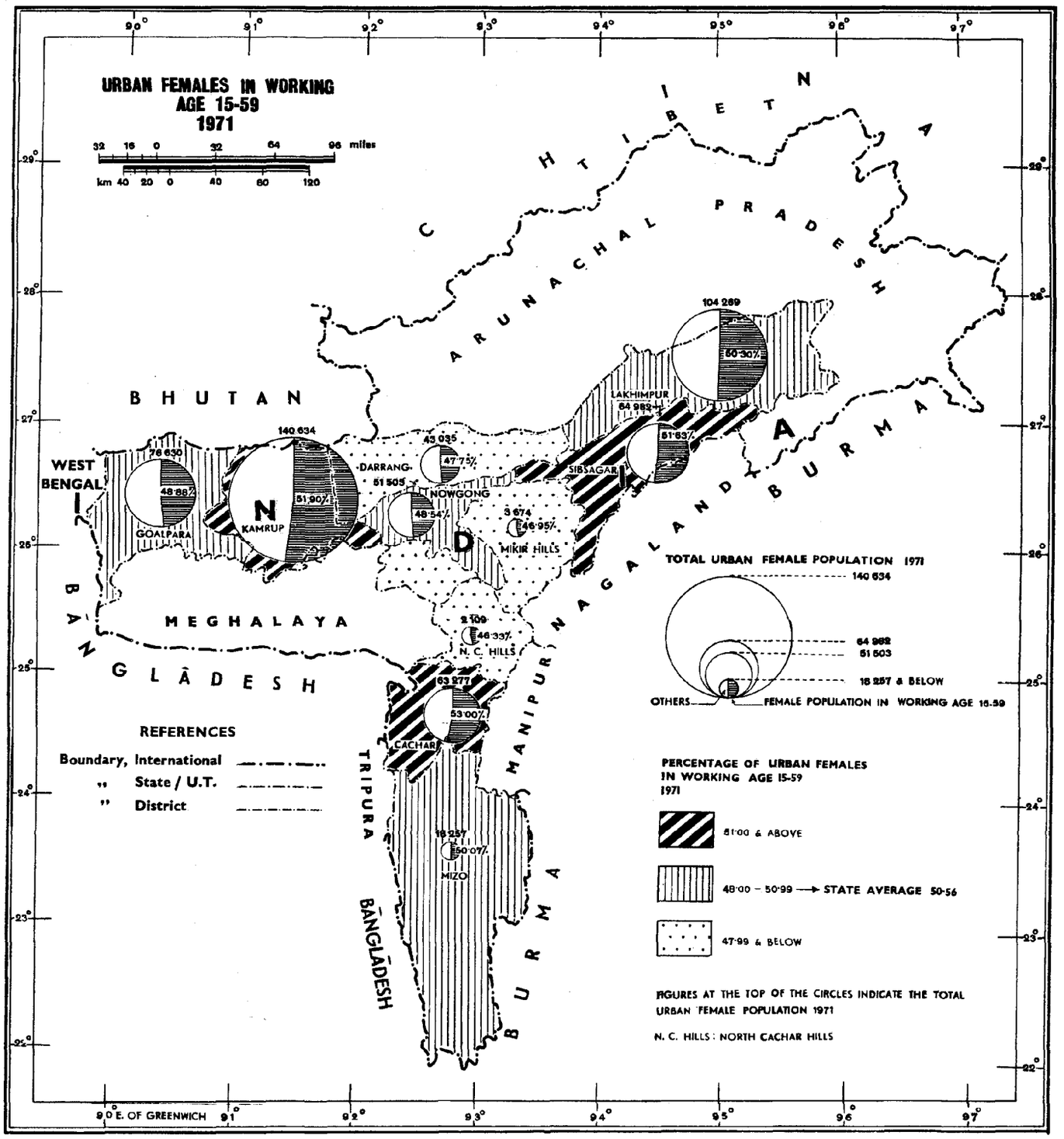
In the lowest range of 48.00 per cent and below fall the districts of Darrang (47.75) closely followed by Mikir Hills (46.95) and North Cachar Hills (46.33).

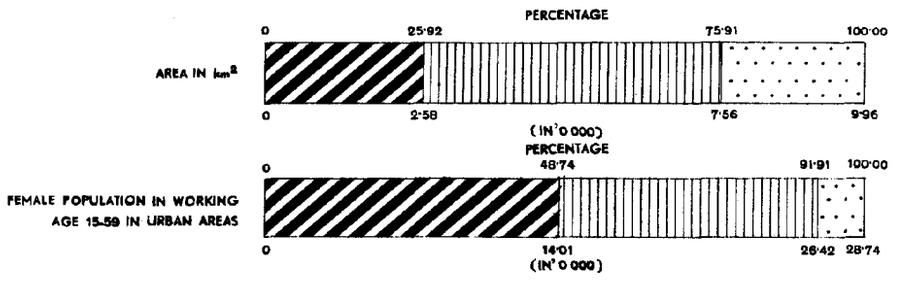
The highest percentage of urban females in working age 15-59 to total females in urban areas is found in Cachar district (53.00) while the lowest percentage is noticed in North Cachar Hills (46.33).

Table below shows the district-wise proportion of urban female population in the working age-group 15-59 to the total urban female population in Assam in 1971.

State/District	Total female population in urban areas	Female population in working age-group 15—59 in urban Areas	Percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 2
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**568,370**	**287,382**	**50.56**
Goalpara	76,630	37,455	48.88
Kamrup	140,634	72,995	51.90
Darrang	43,035	20,548	47.75
Nowgong	51,503	25,000	48.54
Sibsagar	64,982	33,552	51.63
Lakhimpur	104,269	52,451	50.30
Mikir Hills	3,674	1,725	46.95
North Cachar Hills ..	2,109	977	46.33
Cachar	63,277	33,537	53.00
Mizo	18,257	9,142	50.07

MAP 28


URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
BANGLADESH
MEGHALAYA
MANIPUR
NAGALAND
BURMA
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
104 289
50·30%
LAKHIMPUR
64 982
51·63%
SIBSAGAR
140 634
76 630
48·86%
GOALPARA
51·90%
KAMRUP
DARRANG
51 505
47·75%
43 035
NOWGONG
48·54%
3 674
46·95%
MIKIR HILLS
2 109
46·33%
N. C. HILLS
93 277
53·00%
CACHAR
18 257
50·07%
MIZO
TOTAL URBAN FEMALE POPULATION 1971
140 634
64 982
51 503
18 257 & BELOW
OTHERS
FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971
51·00 & ABOVE
48·00 – 50·99 → STATE AVERAGE 50·56
47·99 & BELOW
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL URBAN FEMALE POPULATION 1971
N. C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
0 25·92 75·91 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 2·58 7·56 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 48·74 91·91 100·00
FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 IN URBAN AREAS
0 14·01 26·42 28·74
(IN '0 000)

MAP 29

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

This map represents district-wise change in the proportion of urban females in the working age-group 15-59 in Assam during 1961-71.

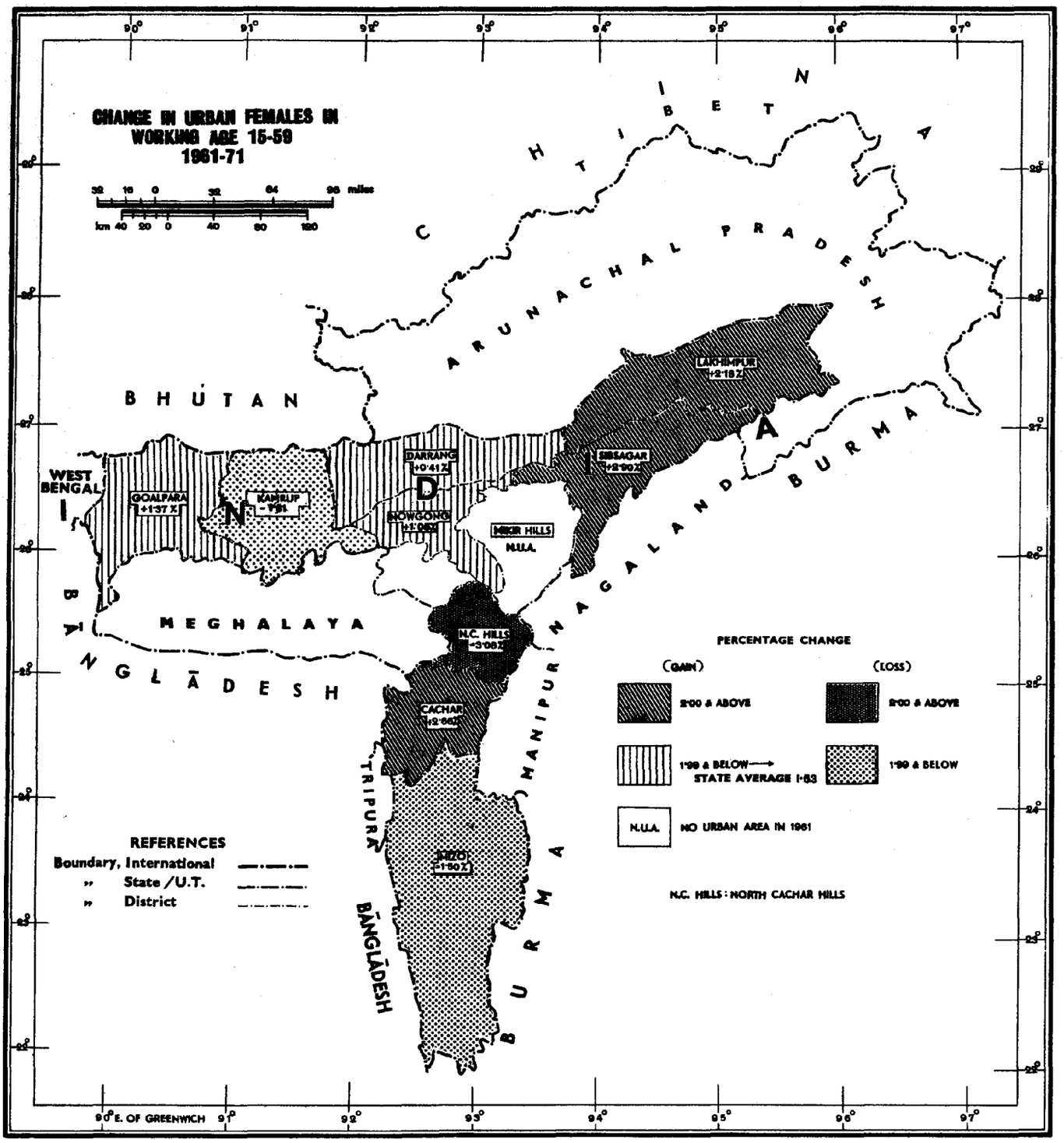
The changes are calculated and classified into two broad heads—gain and loss. The percentages falling under the two heads are separately grouped into two ranges and the districts coming under these ranges are hatched with different shades. As there was no urban centre in the district of Mikir Hills in 1961, the area covering the district has been left blank.

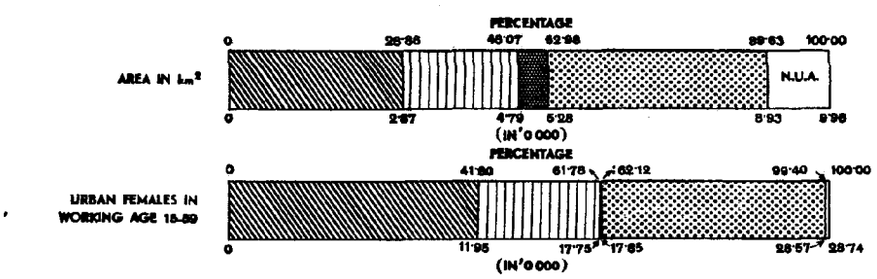
There are six districts which have a gain in percentage of urban females in working age-group 15-59 in 1971. Of them, Goalpara, Darrang and Nowgong fall in the range 1.99 per cent and below. The remaining three districts of Sibsagar, Lakhimpur and Cachar fall in the range 2.00 per cent and above. The other three districts reflect a loss. Of them, Kamrup and Mizo come under the range 1.99 per cent and below while North Cachar Hills district falls under the range 2.00 per cent and above.

The table below shows the change in proportion of urban females in working age-group 15-59 in the districts of Assam during the period 1961-71.

State/District	Total urban female population		Urban female population in age-group 15–59		Percentage variation of female population in age-group 15–59 during 1961–71
	1961	1971	1961	1971	
1	2	3	4	5	6
ASSAM	**317,678**	**568,370**	**155,427**	**287,382**	(+) **1.63**
Goalpara	42,928	76,630	20,395	37,455	(+) 1.37
Kamrup	82,870	140,634	41,680	72,995	(–) 1.61
Darrang	19,203	43,035	9,090	20,548	(+) 0.41
Nowgong	33,623	51,503	15,968	25,000	(+) 1.05
Sibsagar	29,527	64,982	14,389	33,552	(+) 2.90
Lakhimpur	58,551	104,269	28,174	52,451	(+) 2.18
Mikir Hills	..	3,674	..	1,725	..
North Cachar Hills ..	1,273	2,109	629	977	(–) 3.08
Cachar	43,076	63,277	21,684	33,537	(+) 2.66
Mizo	6,627	18,257	3,418	9,142	(–) 1.50

MAP 29


CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
GOALPARA +1·37 %
KAMRUP -7·91
DARRANG +0·41%
NOWGONG +1·09%
SIBSAGAR +2·90%
LAKHIMPUR +2·19 %
MIKIR HILLS N.U.A.
MEGHALAYA
N.C. HILLS +3·06%
CACHAR +2·64%
MANIPUR
NAGALAND
BURMA
BANGLADESH
TRIPURA
MIZO +1·30 %
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
(GAIN)
(LOSS)
2·00 & ABOVE
2·00 & ABOVE
1·99 & BELOW
STATE AVERAGE 1·63
1·99 & BELOW
N.U.A.
NO URBAN AREA IN 1961
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State /U.T.
" District
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
0 28·86 46·07 62·98 89·63 100·00
AREA IN km²
N.U.A.
0 2·67 4·79 5·28 8·93 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 41·80 61·75 62·12 99·40 100·00
URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
0 11·95 17·75 17·85 28·57 28·74
(IN '0 000)

MAP 30

RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971

This map depicts the percentage of rural working females in age-group 15-59 to total rural females in 1971 at the district level. The drawing technique of this map is the same as for Map 20.

Out of 6.5 million rural females a little over 3 million (46.29 per cent) are in the working age-group 15-59 in Assam as per 1971 Census.

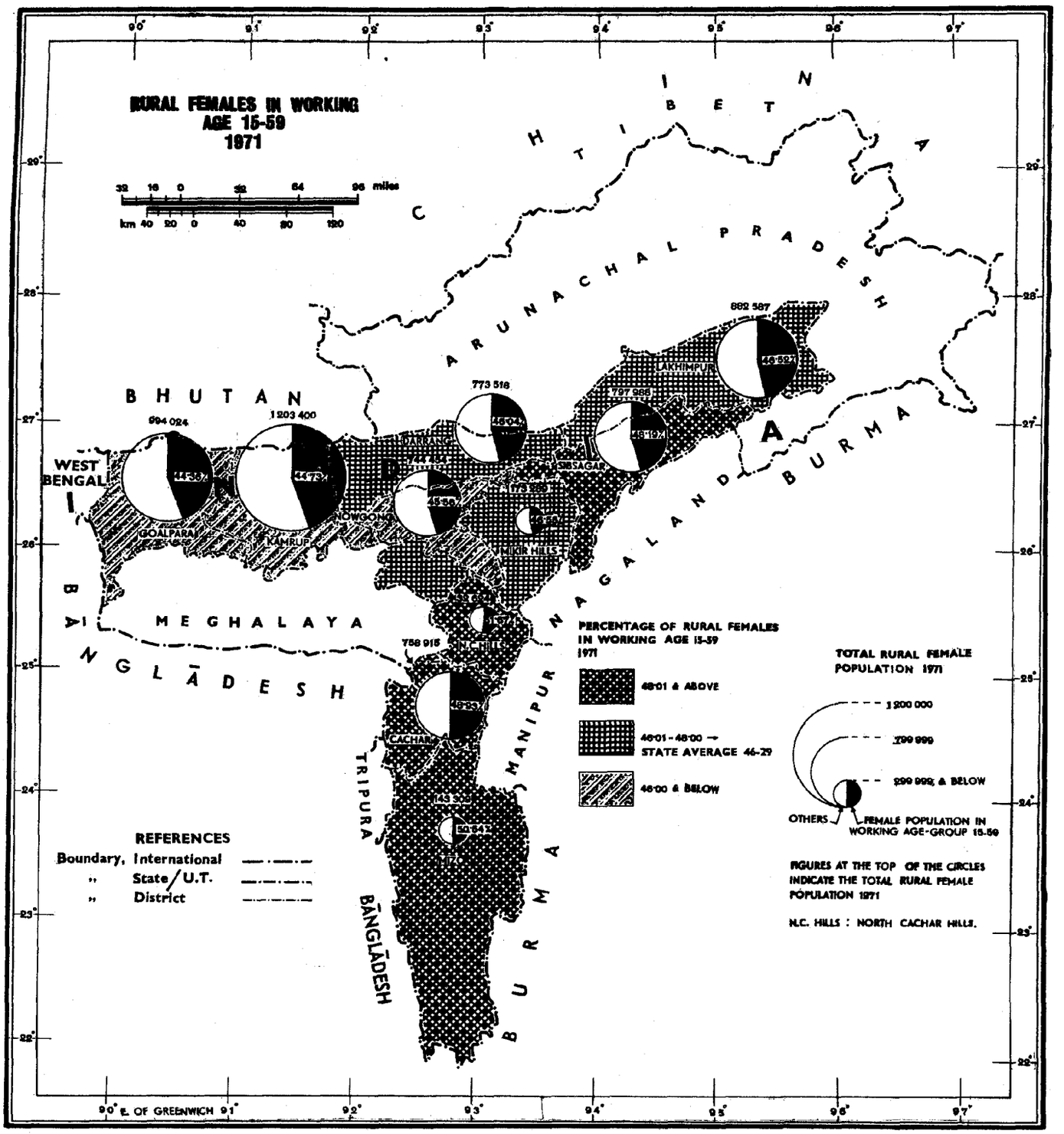
In the highest range of 48.01 per cent and above come the districts of Sibsagar (48.19 per cent), North Cachar Hills (51.67 per cent), Cachar (48.93 per cent) and Mizo (50.54 per cent).

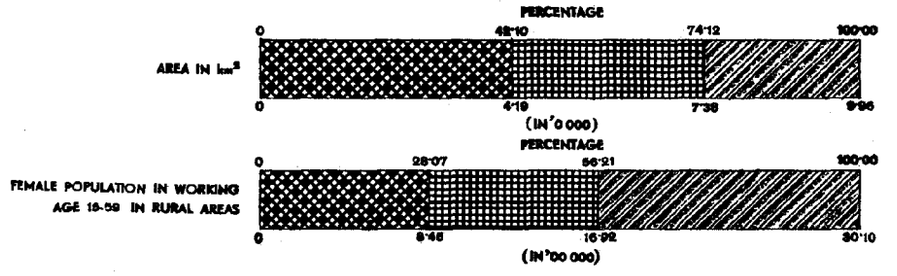
Three districts fall in the next range (46.01-48.00 per cent). They are the districts of Darrang (46.04 per cent), Lakhimpur (46.52 per cent) and Mikir Hills (46.55 per cent). The state average (46.29 per cent) falls in this range. Three districts fall in the lowest range (46.00 per cent and below). They are Goalpara (44.36 per cent), Kamrup (44.73 per cent) and Nowgong (45.56 per cent).

Table below shows the state and the district-wise proportion of rural females in working age-group 15-59 to total rural female population.

State/District	Total female population in rural areas	Female population in age-group 15-59 in rural areas	Percentage of female population in age-group 15-59 to total female population in rural areas
1	2	3	4
ASSAM ..	**6,504,108**	**3,010,812**	**46.29**
Goalpara ..	994,024	440,943	44.36
Kamrup ..	1,203,400	538,248	44.73
Darrang ..	773,518	356,113	46.04
Nowgong ..	744,454	339,165	45.56
Sibsagar ..	797,988	384,525	48.19
Lakhimpur ..	882,587	410,549	46.52
Mikir Hills ..	173,289	80,672	46.55
North Cachar Hills ..	32,624	16,857	51.67
Cachar ..	758,915	371,314	48.93
Mizo ..	143,309	72,426	50.54

MAP 30


RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
NAGALAND
MEGHALAYA
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BANGLADESH
994 024
1 203 400
773 516
882 587
707 868
758 915
44·36%
44·79%
46·04%
46·59%
48·19%
46·93%
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
NOWGONG
DARRANG
SIBSAGAR
LAKHIMPUR
CACHAR
N.C. HILLS
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State/U.T.
,, District
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971
46·01 & ABOVE
46·01 - 46·00 → STATE AVERAGE 46·29
46·00 & BELOW
TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULATION 1971
1 200 000
799 999
599 999 & BELOW
OTHERS
FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULATION 1971
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS.
E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
0
42·10
74·12
100·00
AREA IN km²
0
4·19
7·38
9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0
28·07
56·21
100·00
FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 IN RURAL AREAS
0
8·48
16·92
30·10
(IN '00 000)

MAP 31

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

This map presents district-wise change in the proportion of rural female population in working age-group 15-59 in Assam during 1961-71.

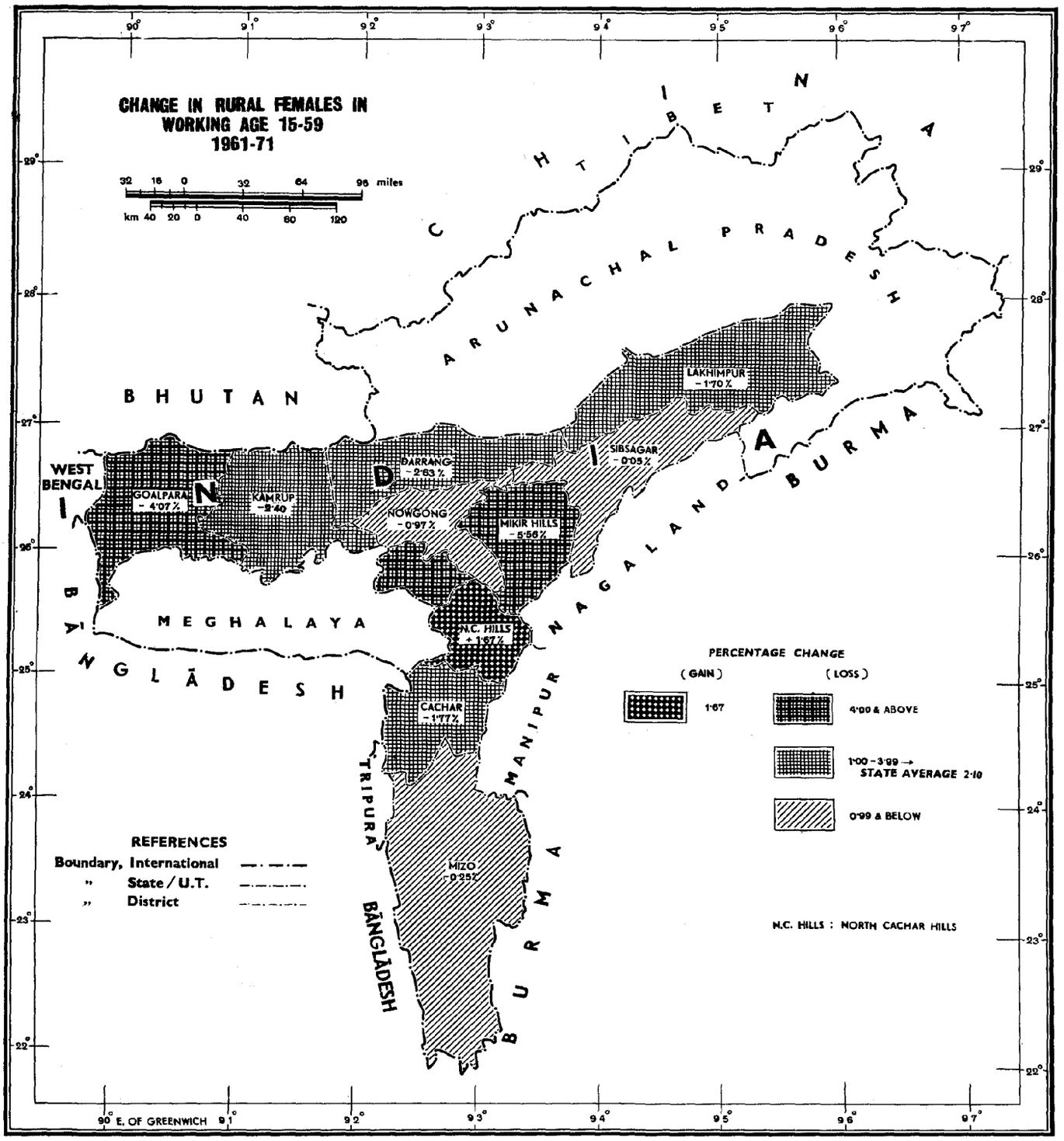
The variations for the districts are calculated and classified into two broad categories, gain and loss. The percentages are then grouped into four ranges—one under gain and three under loss. The districts coming under these ranges have been shaded with suitable hatchings as per legend shown in the map.

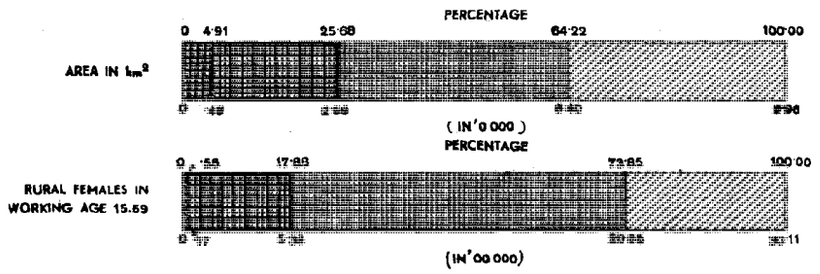
There is only one district, namely, North Cachar Hills which shows a gain of 1.67 per cent in the female population in working age-group 15-59 in 1971 over that of 1961. The districts of Nowgong, Sibsagar and Mizo register a loss of 0.99 per cent and below. In the next range of 1.00-3.99 per cent fall the districts of Kamrup, Darrang, Lakhimpur and Cachar. In the range 4.00 per cent and above fall the districts of Goalpara and Mikir Hills.

The following table shows the state and the district-wise change in rural female population in working age-group 15-59 in Assam during 1961-71.

State/District	Total rural female population		Total rural female population in age-group 15-59		Percentage variation of rural female population in age-group 15-59
	1961	1971	1961	1971	
1	2	3	4	5	6
ASSAM ..	**4,854,873**	**6,504,108**	**2,349,477**	**3,010,812**	**(-) 2.10**
Goalpara ..	688,241	994,024	333,275	440,943	(-) 4.07
Kamrup ..	870,094	1,203,400	410,069	538,248	(-) 2.40
Darrang ..	575,540	773,518	280,101	356,113	(-) 2.63
Nowgong ..	531,448	744,454	247,255	339,165	(-) 0.97
Sibsagar ..	669,928	797,988	323,133	384,525	(-) 0.05
Lakhimpur ..	651,412	882,587	314,054	410,549	(-) 1.70
Mikir Hills ..	104,367	173,289	54,389	80,672	(-) 5.56
North Cachar Hills ..	23,959	32,624	11,981	16,857	(+) 1.67
Cachar ..	612,913	758,915	310,742	371,314	(-) 1.77
Mizo ..	126,971	143,309	64,478	72,426	(-) 0.25

MAP 31


CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
GOALPARA -4·07%
KAMRUP -2·40
DARRANG -2·63%
NOWGONG -0·97%
MIKIR HILLS -5·56%
LAKHIMPUR -1·70%
SIBSAGAR -0·05%
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
N.C. HILLS +1·67%
CACHAR -1·77%
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
MIZO -0·25%
BANGLADESH
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
(GAIN)
(LOSS)
1·67
4·00 & ABOVE
1·00 - 3·99 → STATE AVERAGE 2·10
0·99 & BELOW
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
0 4·91 25·68 64·22 100·00
AREA IN km²
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 ·58 17·88 73·85 100·00
RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
(IN '00 000)

MAP 32

URBAN POPULATION 1971

This map depicts the percentage of urban population in relation to the total population at police station level in Assam in 1971.

The percentage of urban population in relation to total population is calculated for each police station and grouped into four ranges and the police stations falling under each range have been hatched by choropleth method.

According to 1971 Census 1.33 million or 8.87 per cent of the total population of the state live in urban areas. The percentage of urban population is the highest in Jhalukbari police station and the lowest in Barama police station, both situated within Kamrup district.

It is interesting to note that 50 police stations out of 108 in the state are entirely rural. Fourteen police stations out of fiftyeight with urban population fall under the highest range of 20.00 per cent and above. Jhalukbari police station in Kamrup district leads the rest with 87.55 per cent followed by Gauhati (55.91 per cent) and Lumding (54.85 per cent) in Kamrup and Nowgong districts respectively.

Sixteen police stations fall in the range of 10.00-19.99 per cent. Of these, three each are located in Goalpara, Kamrup and Cachar district, two in Sibsagar district and one each in Darrang, Nowgong, Lakhimpur, North Cachar Hills and Mizo districts.

In the range of 5.00-9.99 per cent which also includes the state average (8.87 per cent), fall as many as fourteen police stations. Of these five are located in Lakhimpur, four in Darrang, two each in Sibsagar and Goalpara districts and one in Kamrup district.

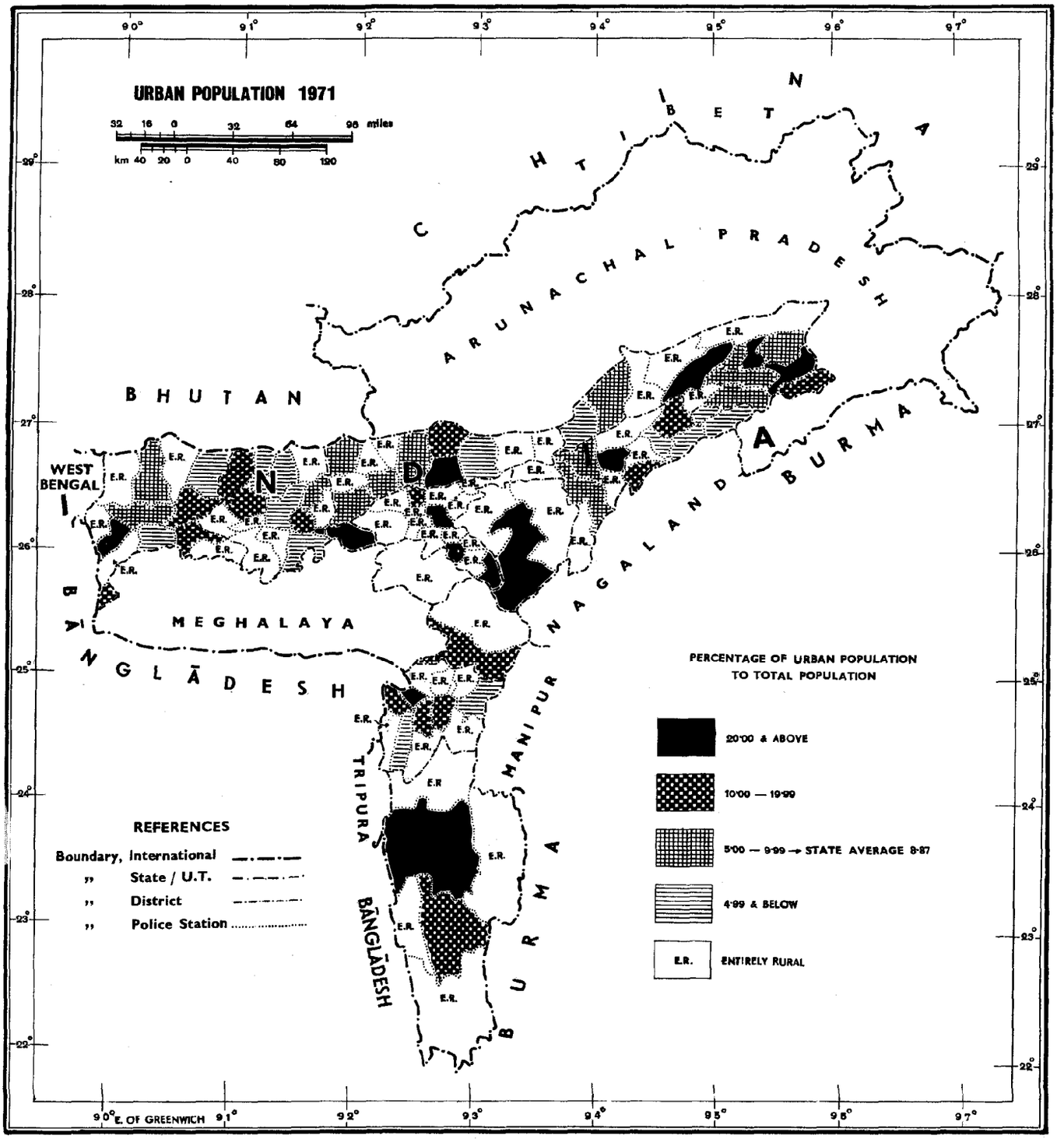
The police stations having the lowest percentages of urban population, grouped under the range 4.99 per cent and below, are fourteen in number. Of them, four each are located in Kamrup and Sibsagar, two each in Goalpara and Cachar and one each in Darrang and Lakhimpur districts.

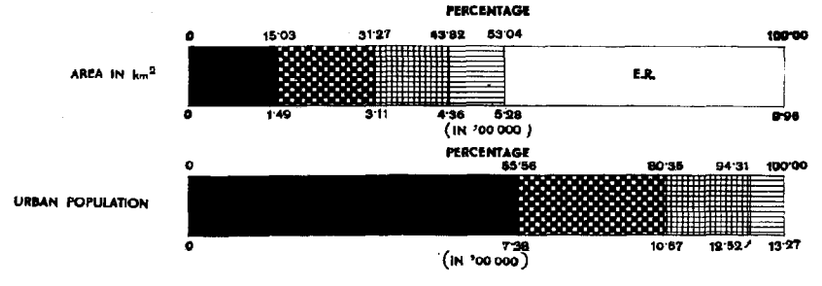
The population of almost all the police stations in the hill districts except those located at the district and subdivisional headquarters (barring Saiha) are entirely rural.

The following statement shows the district-wise proportion of urban population in the State.

State/District	Total population	Total urban population	Percentage of urban population to total population
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**14,957,542**	**1,326,981**	**8.87**
Goalpara	2,225,103	172,294	7.74
Kamrup ..	2,854,183	335,155	11.74
Darrang	1,736,188	103,743	5.98
Nowgong	1,680,895	119,337	7.10
Sibsagar	1,837,389	154,724	8.42
Lakhimpur	2,122,719	252,880	11.91
Mikir Hills	379,310	10,200	2.69
North Cachar Hills ..	76,047	5,197	6.83
Cachar	1,713,318	135,692	7.92
Mizo	332,390	37,759	11.36

MAP 32


URBAN POPULATION 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BĀNGLĀDESH
BURMA
E.R.
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION
20·00 & ABOVE
10·00 — 19·99
5·00 — 9·99 → STATE AVERAGE 8·87
4·99 & BELOW
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State / U.T.
,, District
,, Police Station
90° E. OF GREENWICH
91°
92°
93°
94°
95°
96°
97°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°


PERCENTAGE
0 15·03 31·27 43·92 53·04 100·00
AREA IN km²
E.R.
0 1·49 3·11 4·36 5·28 9·96
(IN '00 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 55·56 80·35 94·31 100·00
URBAN POPULATION
0 7·38 10·67 12·52 13·27
(IN '00 000)

MAP 33

CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1961-71

This map shows the change in urban population at the police station level in Assam during the period 1961-71.

The change in the percentages of urban population during the period 1961-71 for all the police stations are calculated and grouped into five ranges, four for gain and the fifth for loss and each police station is hatched with different shades as shown in the legend of the map.

In 1971, out of a total of 108 police stations in the state, 58 police stations contained urban areas. Among them 13 police stations had no urban areas during 1961 Census as a result of which the change in urban population for these police stations during the period 1961-71 could not be calculated.

Thirteen police stations, which register a gain in urban population, fall in the lowest range 30.00 per cent and below. Of them, four are in Cachar, three in Sibsagar, two each in Goalpara and Kamrup and one each in Nowgong and Lakhimpur.

In the next range of 30.01-65.00 per cent fall 16 police stations out of which four are in Kamrup, three each in Darrang and Lakhimpur, two each in Goalpara and Nowgong and one each in Sibsagar and North Cachar Hills.

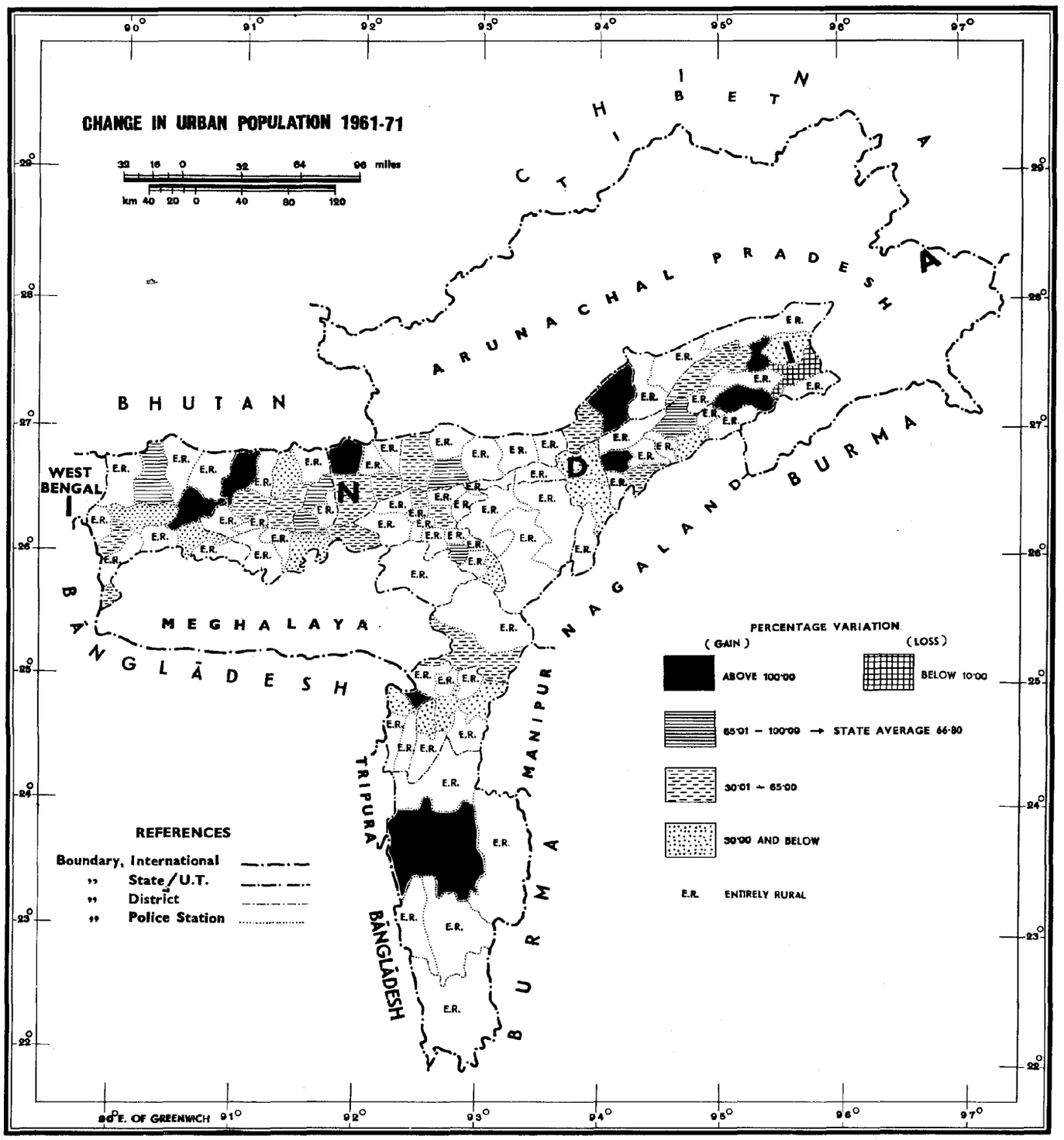
In the next higher range of 65.01-100.00 per cent fall six police stations of which two are in Kamrup and one each in Goalpara, Darrang, Nowgong and Sibsagar.

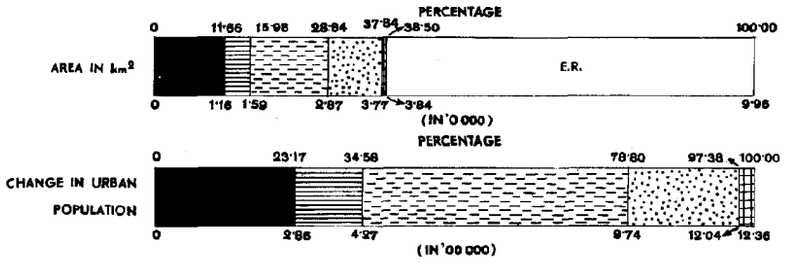
In the highest range of above 100.00 per cent fall as many as nine police stations. Of these, three are in Lakhimpur district and one each in the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Sibsagar, Cachar and Mizo. The Digboi police station of Lakhimpur district, on the other hand, shows a loss of 7.54 per cent in its urban population during 1961-71 and falls in the range below 10.00 per cent. The average change for the state is, however, +66.80 per cent.

The table below shows the district-wise change in urban population in Assam during 1961-71.

State/District	Total urban population		Net increase(+) decrease(−) during 1961−71	Percentage increase (+) decrease (−) during 1961−71
	1961	1971		
1	2	3	4	5
ASSAM	**795,545**	**1,326,981**	(+) **531,436**	(+) **66.80**
Goalpara	102,143	172,294	(+) 70,151	(+) 68.68
Kamrup	219,499	335,155	(+) 115,656	(+) 52.69
Darrang	50,294	103,743	(+) 53,449	(+) 106.27
Nowgong	81,217	119,337	(+) 38,120	(+) 46.94
Sibsagar	76,705	154,724	(+) 78,019	(+) 101.71
Lakhimpur	151,352	252,880	(+) 101,528	(+) 67.08
Mikir Hills	..	10,200	..	..
North Cachar Hills ..	3,265	5,197	(+) 1,932	(+) 59.17
Cachar	96,813	135,692	(+) 38,879	(+) 40.16
Mizo	14,257	37,759	(+) 23,502	(+) 164.85

MAP 33


CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1961-71
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
INDIA
PERCENTAGE VARIATION
(GAIN)
(LOSS)
ABOVE 100·00
BELOW 10·00
65·01 – 100·00 → STATE AVERAGE 66·80
30·01 – 65·00
30·00 AND BELOW
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State/U.T.
,, District
,, Police Station
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
0 11·86 15·98 28·84 37·84 38·50 100·00
AREA IN km²
E.R.
0 1·16 1·59 2·87 3·77 3·84 9·98
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 23·17 34·58 78·80 97·38 100·00
CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION
0 2·86 4·27 9·74 12·04 12·36
(IN '00 000)

MAP 34

RURAL POPULATION 1971

This map depicts the police station-wise percentage of rural population to the total population of the state in 1971.

The percentage of rural population to total population at police station level is calculated and grouped into five ranges and the police stations falling under each are shaded by choropleth technique.

Out of the total of 14.96 million population in the state, as many as 13.63 million (91.13 per cent) live in rural areas distributed in the 108 police stations. From the map it is seen that the population of 50 police stations are entirely rural. The rural complexion is more marked in the hill districts of the state and in the Nowgong district of the Brahmaputra Valley.

Fourteen police stations come under the range 95.00-99.99 per cent. Of them four each are located in Kamrup and Sibsagar, two each in Goalpara and Cachar and one each in Darrang and Lakhimpur. Of the police stations in this range, Barama in Kamrup district with 98.37 per cent has the highest percentage of rural population followed by Sonari (98.08 per cent) in Sibsagar district. Chutia police station (95.21 per cent) in Darrang district is the lowest in this range.

In the range 90.00-94. 99 per cent come as many as fourteen police stations. Out of these, five police stations are located in Lakhimpur, four in Darrang, two each in Goalpara and Sibsagar and one in Kamrup. The state average (91.13 per cent) falls in this range.

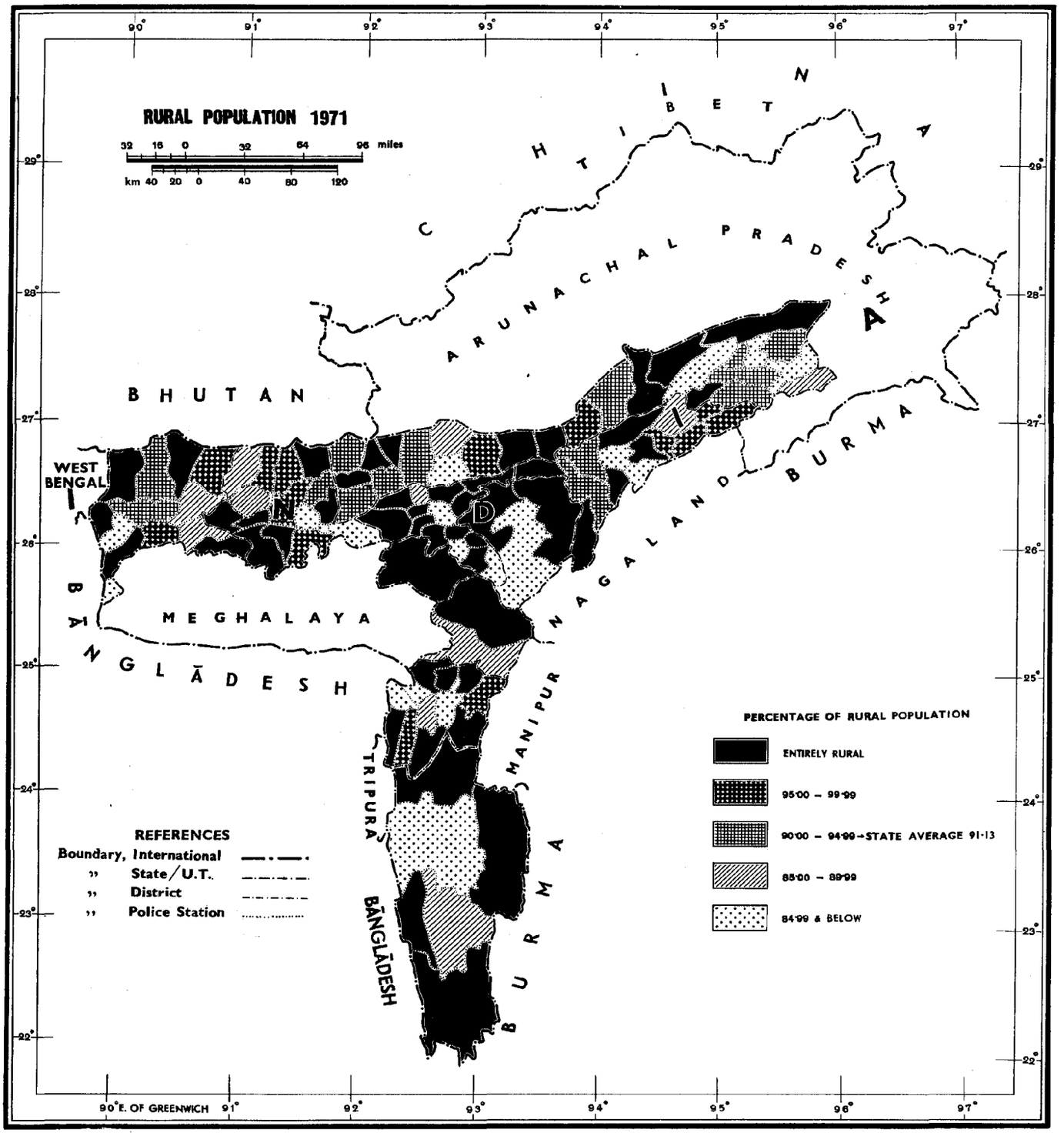
Ten police stations of the state fall in the range 85.00-89.99 per cent. Of them, two are in Goalpara district and one each in the remaining districts except Mikir Hills.

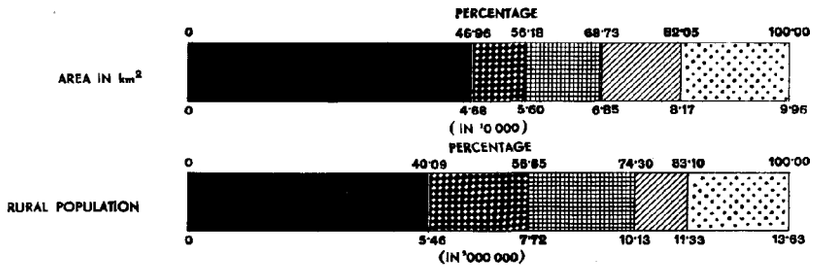
The police stations falling in the lowest range of 84.99 per cent and below are twenty in number. Of them, four are in Kamrup, three each in Nowgong, Lakhimpur and Cachar, two each in Goalpara and Sibsagar and one each in Darrang, Mikir Hills and Mizo.

The following statement shows the district-wise proportion of rural population in Assam.

State/District	Total population	Total rural population	Percentage of rural population to total population
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**14,957,542**	**13,630,561**	**91.13**
Goalpara	2,225,103	2,052,809	92.26
Kamrup	2,854,183	2,519,028	88.26
Darrang	1,736,188	1,632,445	94.02
Nowgong	1,680,895	1,561,558	92.90
Sibsagar	1,837,389	1,682,665	91.58
Lakhimpur	2,122,719	1,869,839	88.09
Mikir Hills	379,310	369,110	97.31
North Cachar Hills ..	76,047	70,850	93.17
Cachar	1,713,318	1,577,626	92.08
Mizo	332,390	294,631	88.64

MAP 34


RURAL POPULATION 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BĀNGLĀDESH
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State/U.T.
,, District
,, Police Station
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION
ENTIRELY RURAL
95·00 – 99·99
90·00 – 94·99→STATE AVERAGE 91·13
85·00 – 89·99
84·99 & BELOW
90°E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
0 46·96 56·18 68·73 82·05 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 4·68 5·60 6·85 8·17 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 40·09 55·85 74·30 83·10 100·00
RURAL POPULATION
0 5·46 7·72 10·13 11·33 13·63
(IN '000 000)

MAP 35

URBAN CONCENTRATION

This map shows the pattern of urban concentration in Assam in 1971.

The percentage of urban population to total population for all the police stations of the state is first worked out and then plotted in the centre of the police stations. Isopleths are then drawn through these points at an interval of 10. Intervening spaces between two isopleths are shaded with different grades of hatchings from high to low. All classes of urban centres are then plotted in the map with vermillion spheres proportionate to the size of their population.

According to the 1971 census, there are 4 urban agglomerations and 67 towns accommodating 8.87 per cent of the total population of the state. It is seen that the distribution of towns is very much uneven in this state. Of the 108 police stations in the state, only 58 have one or more urban centres.

The highest proportion of urban population is found in Jhalukbari police station (87.55 per cent) followed by Gauhati police station (55.91 per cent) of Kamrup district and Lumding police station (54.85 per cent) of Nowgong district.

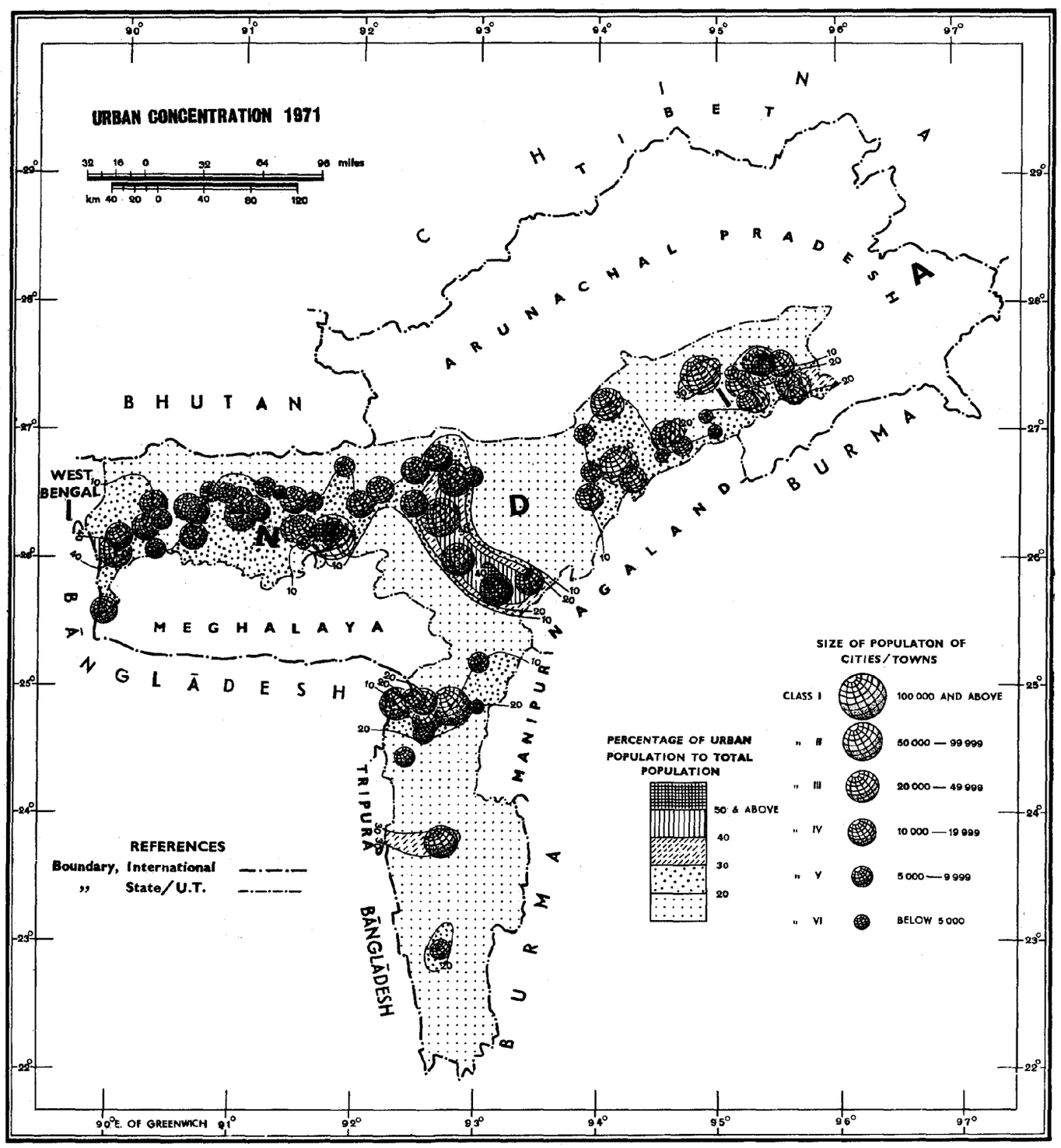
The percentage of urban population in Dhubri (Goalpara), Nowgong (Nowgong), Jorhat (Sibsagar), Dibrugarh, Tinsukia and Digboi (Lakhimpur) and Aizawl (Mizo) police stations varies between 25 and 50 per cent.

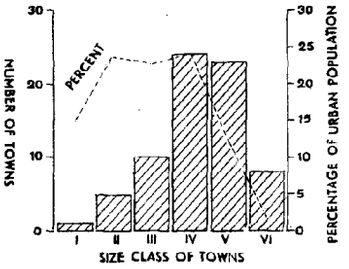
The police stations having less than 25 per cent but more than 15 per cent of urban population are Mankachar (Goalpara), Hajo (Kamrup), Tezpur (Darrang), Hojai (Nowgong), Mariani (Sibsagar), Diphu (Mikir Hills), Silchar, Karimganj and Badarpur (Cachar).

The proportion of the urban population varies between 5 and 15 in Kokrajhar, Bilasipara, Abhayapuri and Goalpara police stations of Goalpara district, Sorbhog, Barpeta and Rangia police stations of Kamrup district, Paneri, Dalgaon, Mangaldai, Dhekiajuli and Rangapara police stations of Darrang district, Dhing police station of Nowgong district, Dergaon, Golaghat and Sibsagar police stations of Sibsagar district, North Lakhimpur, Chabua, Doom Dooma, Bardubi, Jaipur and Margherita police stations of Lakhimpur district and Haflong, Hailakandi and Lunglei police stations of North Cachar Hills, Cachar and Mizo districts respectively.

The police stations having less than 5 per cent of urban population are Bijni and Lakhipur of Goalpara district, Chutia of Darrang district, Amguri, Nazira, Sonari and Moranhat of Sibsagar district, Bihpuria of Lakhimpur district and Lakhipur and Ratabari of Cachar district.

MAP 35


URBAN CONCENTRATION 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
SIZE OF POPULATON OF CITIES/TOWNS
CLASS I 100 000 AND ABOVE
" II 50 000 — 99 999
" III 20 000 — 49 999
" IV 10 000 — 19 999
" V 5 000 — 9 999
" VI BELOW 5 000
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION
50 & ABOVE
40
30
20
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State/U.T.
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


NUMBER OF TOWNS
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION
PERCENT
I II III IV V VI
SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS

MAP 36

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION 1901-71

This map depicts the growth of urban population in the state during 1901-71.

Eight vertical bars proportionate to total urban population for the eight decennial years 1901-71 are drawn for each district. Each of these bars is then divided into five parts indicating the urban population living in Class I, Class II, Class III, Class IV and Class V & VI town. These parts are then suitably shaded with different hatchings to distinguish them from one another.

Assam is one of the least urbanised states in India. The urban population of Assam which is 1,326,981 according to 1971 Census, constitutes only 8.87 per cent of the total population of the state. There has, however, been a steady progress particularly since 1951 towards urbanisation and the urban population of Assam has registered an increase of 1,249,907 persons in seventy years since 1901 when it was only 77,074. All the districts except the three districts of Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mizo have made steady progress in urbanisation during 1901-71, the pace having been accelerated since 1951.

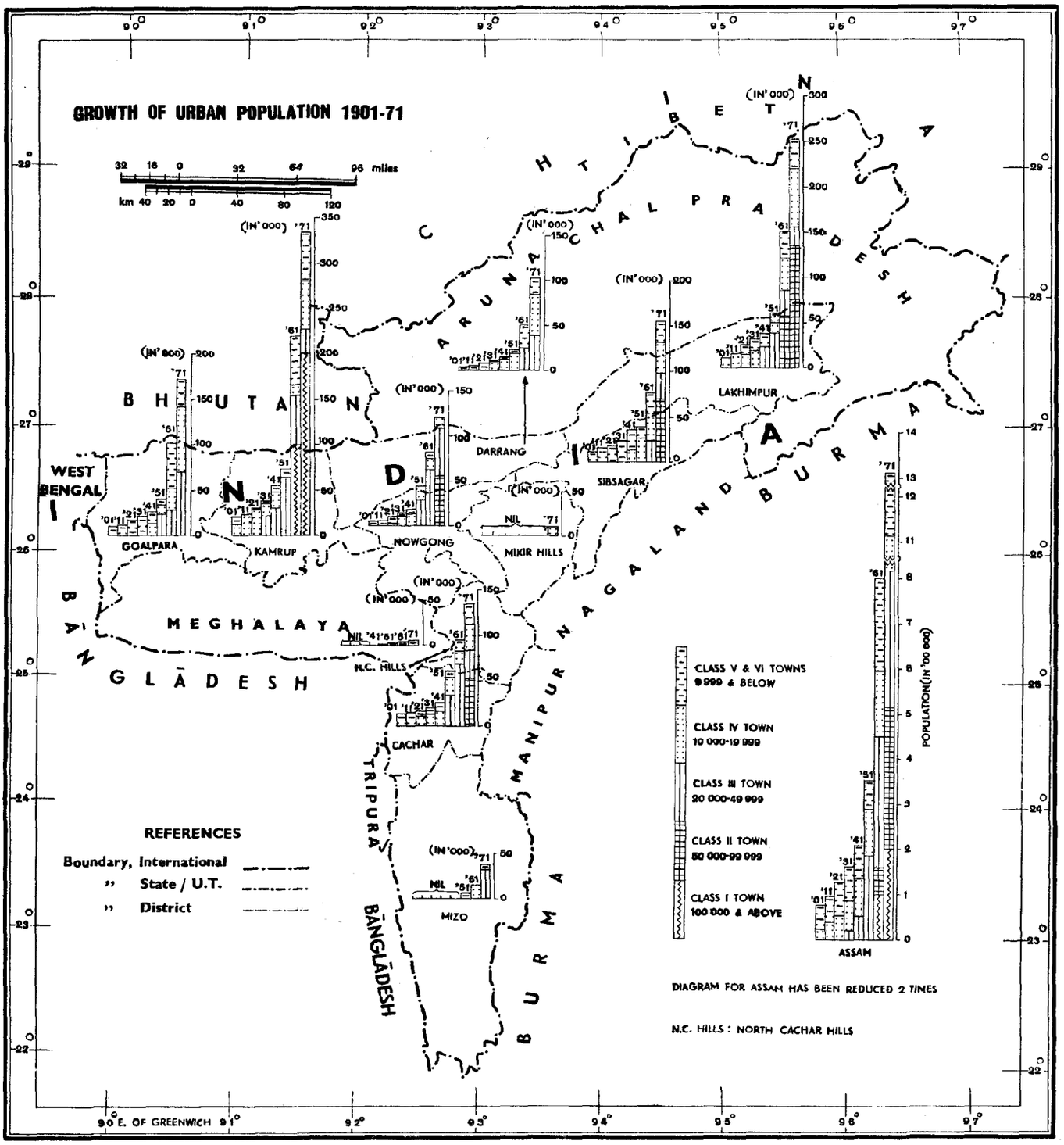
The progress has been more marked in the latter three decades. There was no Class I town in the state prior to 1961 Census. Kamrup district achieved the distinction of being the only district having a Class I town in 1961 and the same position continues till 1971.

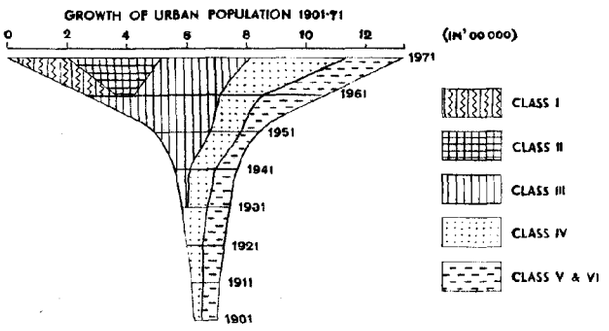
Of the three hill districts, Mikir Hills has stepped into the urban map only in 1971 Census with only one Class IV town. Though the North Cachar Hills district secured a place in the urban map as early as in 1941 with a Class VI town, it has continued almost in the same position till 1971, the only improvement being in the fact that the status of the town has been upgraded from Class VI to Class V. In 1951, Mizo district had its first urban centre in a Class V town. Its urban population however rose to 37,759 in 1971 with one more urban centre added to the district in the same census year.

The statement below shows the change in urban population in the state and the districts during the decennial years 1901-1971.

State/District	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ASSAM	**77,074**	**92,916**	**127,107**	**162,166**	**208,067**	**351,781**	**795,545**	**1,326,981**
Goalpara	10,024	11,772	17,230	21,442	26,275	40,629	102,143	172,294
Kamrup	20,408	23,220	30,943	39,028	55,334	73,880	219,499	335.155
Darrang	5,067	5,355	8,364	11,964	13,972	22,451	50,294	103,743
Nowgong	4,430	5,433	9,539	13,511	16,836	43,535	81,217	119,337
Sibsagar	10,970	15,814	18,242	23,175	28,129	39,319	76,705	154,724
Lakhimpur	11,227	14,563	25,805	32,284	38,552	61,473	151,352	252,880
Mikir Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,200
North Cachar Hills	..	..	..	..	1,471	2,168	3,265	5,197
Cachar	14,948	16,759	16,984	20,762	27,498	61,376	96,813	135,692
Mizo	..	..	..	..	..	6,950	14,257	37,759

MAP 36


GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION 1901-71
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
(IN' 000)
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
BANGLADESH
MEGHALAYA
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
NOWGONG
DARRANG
MIKIR HILLS
N.C. HILLS
CACHAR
MIZO
LAKHIMPUR
SIBSAGAR
ASSAM
CLASS V & VI TOWNS 9 999 & BELOW
CLASS IV TOWN 10 000-19 999
CLASS III TOWN 20 000-49 999
CLASS II TOWN 50 000-99 999
CLASS I TOWN 100 000 & ABOVE
POPULATION(IN '00 000)
DIAGRAM FOR ASSAM HAS BEEN REDUCED 2 TIMES
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
90° E. OF GREENWICH


GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION 1901-71
(IN' 00 000)
1971
1961
1951
1941
1931
1921
1911
1901
CLASS I
CLASS II
CLASS III
CLASS IV
CLASS V & VI

MAP 37

DEGREE OF URBANISATION 1971

This map depicts the degree of urbanisation in Assam in 1971.

Circles each with radius according to the extent of urban influence, representing towns according to their classes are drawn at the centre of each town. There are six classes of towns according to the size of population. Each class is represented by radius proportionate to the extent of urban influence as indicated below :-

Class of cities/towns	Population size	Extent of urban influence
1	2	3
Class I	100,000-499,999	30 Kms
Class II	50,000-99,999	20 "
Class III & IV	10,000-49,999	10 "
Class V & VI	Below 10,000	dots

Areas outside the circles are shaded with Almond colour to differentiate the rural from the urban areas.

The map shows that the hill districts have less urban areas than the plains districts. On the whole Assam maintains a uniformity in the degree of urbanisation in its plains districts even though the process of urbanisation is slower in the state compared to other states in the country. Unlike many cities in the country, except a few towns in Lakhimpur district, there is no city or town in the state whose degree of urbanization may be attributed to any cause of industrial origin. Gauhati is the only Class I urban centre in the state. Its influence is felt up to a distance of 30 Kms. It has developed mainly as a centre of administration, education, business etc.

The next urban belt stretching from Dibrugarh to Margherita in the Lakhimpur district has grown up at the centres of oil, coal-mining, tea and allied industries. There are 2 Class II towns, 5 Class III and IV towns and 3 Class VI towns in this belt.

Another belt has come up stretching from Kamrup district to Dhubri in Goalpara district consisting of 11 Class III and IV towns and 9 Class V and VI towns which have all developed into administrative, educational, communication and industrial centres.

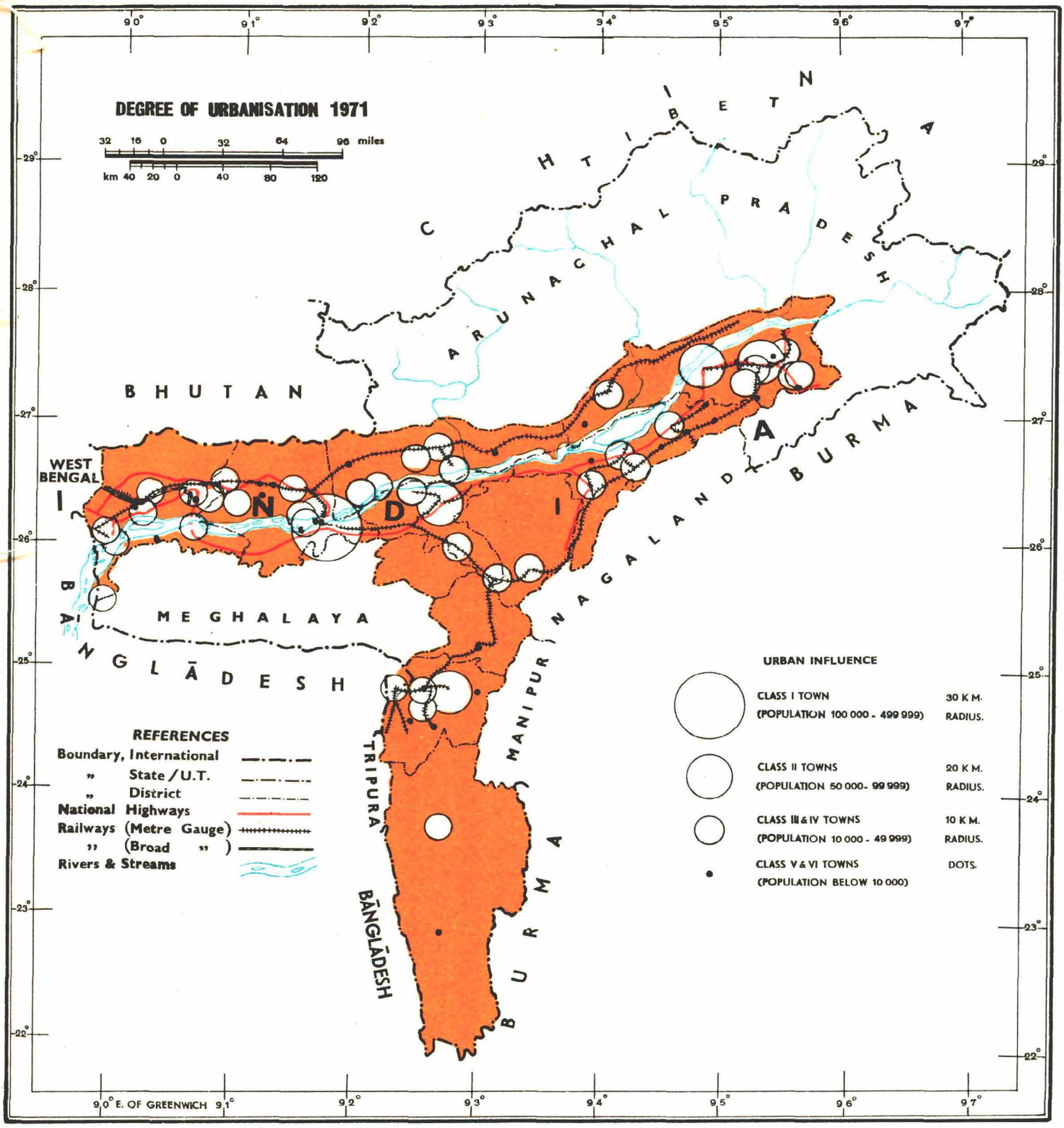
The urban centres of Darrang, Nowgong and Mikir Hills districts form another belt in the central region of the valley. There are one Class II and 7 Class III and IV towns stretching from Rangapara in the north to Diphu in the south. These towns have developed into administrative, educational and communication centres.

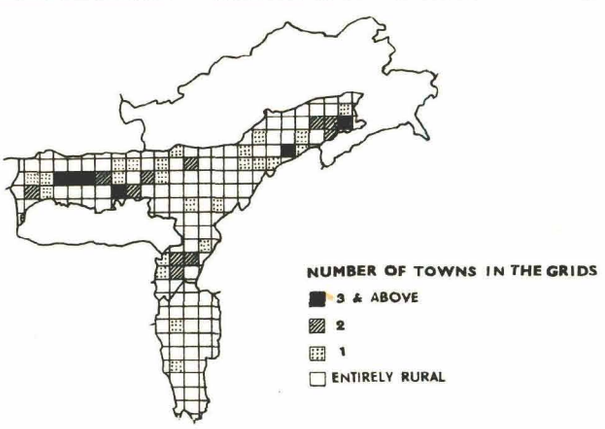
The urban centres of Cachar district form a separate belt consisting of one Class II, 3 Class III and IV and 3 Class V and VI towns. These towns have become centres of administration, education, business, etc.

The district of Sibsagar has 4 Class III and IV and 5 Class V and VI urban centres. All these centres have the same characteristics of development as the above towns.

Among the hill districts, Mizo district has only two urban centres while North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills have one each. These are centres of administration, education and business.

MAP 37


DEGREE OF URBANISATION 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
TIBET
CHINA
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BANGLADESH
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
National Highways
Railways (Metre Gauge)
" (Broad ")
Rivers & Streams
URBAN INFLUENCE
CLASS I TOWN (POPULATION 100 000 - 499 999) 30 K M. RADIUS.
CLASS II TOWNS (POPULATION 50 000 - 99 999) 20 K M. RADIUS.
CLASS III & IV TOWNS (POPULATION 10 000 - 49 999) 10 K M. RADIUS.
CLASS V & VI TOWNS (POPULATION BELOW 10 000) DOTS.
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


NUMBER OF TOWNS IN THE GRIDS
3 & ABOVE
2
1
ENTIRELY RURAL

MAP 38

FUNCTIONS OF CLASS I AND II URBAN CENTRES 1971

This map depicts the functions of Class I and II urban centres in Assam in 1971.

Circle proportionate to the population size of each class of town is drawn and plotted in the map. To determine the functional character of each town, all the nine industrial categories have been regrouped into six broad groups as follows :

Group	Industrial categories
1. Primary	Category I+II+III
2. Mining	Category IV
3. Industrial	Category V(a)+V(b)+VI
4. Commercial	Category VII
5. Transport	Category VIII
6. Services	Category IX

Percentage of workers under each of the above groups to the total workers in each Agglomeration/City/Town is then calculated and the functional character of the town determined according to the values of these percentages. When one sector of the economy constitutes 40% or more, it is designated by that particular category, such as Primary or Industrial or Commercial and termed as mono-functional town. When the percentage figure of the particular sector is less than 40%, the percentage figure of the predominant group is added so that the total of the two groups reaches 60% or more. Such towns are termed as bi-functional, e.g. Industrial-cum-Commercial or Commercial-cum-Services etc. If, however, such total does not reach 60% of the total workers, the third predominant group is then taken into consideration and such towns are designated as multi-functional towns, e.g. Industrial-cum-Commercial-cum-Transport or Services-cum-Commercial-cum-Primary activities and so on. Towns with mono-functional, bi-functional and multi-functional characters are shaded with appropriate hatchings in the circles.

Service, industry, commerce and transport are the major activities of the working population in the Class I and II urban centres of the state. Other activities appear to be negligible.

Assam has only one Class I urban centre viz., Gauhati with a population of 100,000 and above. It is a multi-functional town with varying percentages of workers in service (34.48), transport (23.13) and commercial (21.91) followed by industrial (18.26).

Dibrugarh (Lakhimpur district), the biggest Class II urban centre in the state, is also a multi-functional town with 28.86 per cent, 26.91 per cent and 23.37 per cent of workers in services, trade and commerce and transport respectively.

Jorhat Urban Agglomeration in the Sibsagar district with a working force of 21,680 is another important centre for services (33.49 per cent), commercial (25.30 per cent) and industrial (16.99 per cent) activities.

Tinsukia in Lakhimpur district is an important multi-functional class II urban centre with highest percentage of workers in commerce (30.17 per cent) followed by industry (23.58 per cent) and transport (20.84 per cent).

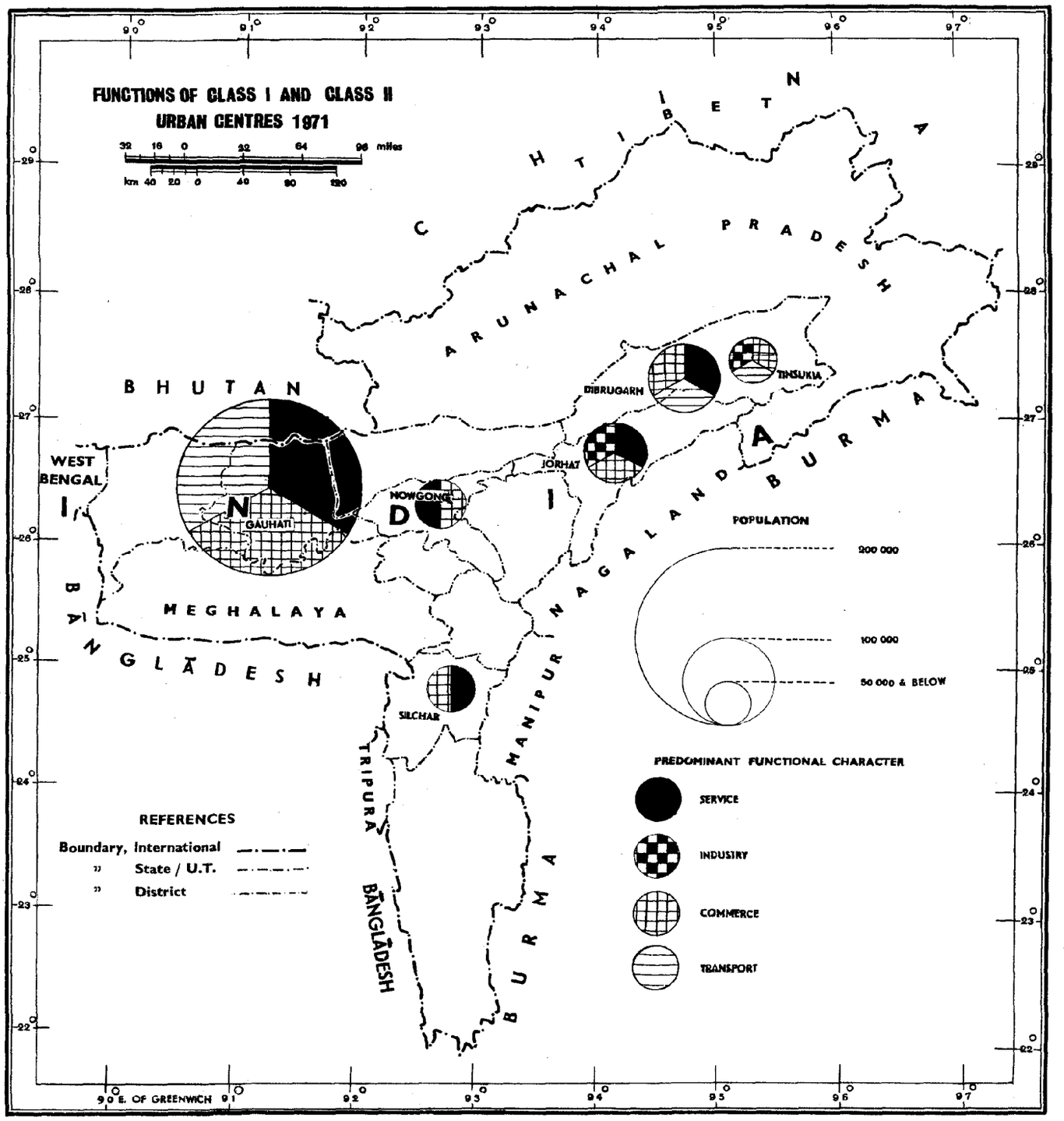
Nowgong with 17,210 workers gains its importance as a bi-functional urban centre for commerce (32.50 per cent) and services (30.91 per cent).

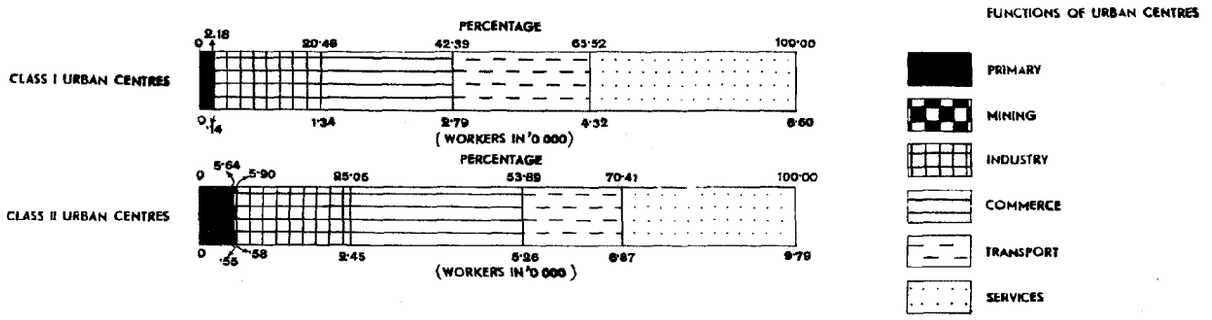
Silchar in the district of Cachar is an important bi-functional centre with highest percentage of workers in services (35.12 per cent) followed by commerce (31.17 per cent)

The following table shows the functional status of class I and class II urban centres of the state.

Urban Agglomeration/Town	Total workers	Primary	Mining	Industrial	Commercial	Transport	Other Services	Functional status, 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Gauhati Urban Agglomeration	65,969 (100.00)	1,440 (2.18)	25 (0.04)	12,044 (18.26)	14,455 (21.91)	15,259 (23.13)	22,746 (34.48)	Services-cum-Transport-cum-Commercial
2. Jorhat Urban Agglomeration	21,680 (100.00)	2,927 (13.50)	19 (0.09)	3,684 (16.99)	5,486 (25.30)	2,304 (10.63)	7,260 (33.49)	Services-cum-Commercial-cum-Industrial
3. Dibrugarh	24,625 (100.00)	691 (2.81)	11 (0.04)	4,436 (18.01)	6,626 (26.91)	5,754 (23.37)	7,107 (28.86)	Services-cum-Commercial-cum-Transport
4. Nowgong	17,210 (100.00)	662 (3.85)	11 (0.06)	3,545 (20.60)	5,593 (32.50)	2,079 (12.08)	5,320 (30.91)	Commercial-cum-Services
5. Tinsukia	19,314 (100.00)	713 (3.69)	209 (1.08)	4,555 (23.58)	5,826 (30.17)	4,024 (20.84)	3,987 (20.64)	Commercial-cum-Industrial-cum-Transport
6. Silchar	14,812 (100.00)	516 (3.48)	7 (0.05)	2,484 (16.77)	4,617 (31.17)	1,972 (13.31)	5,216 (35.22)	Services-cum-Commercial

MAP 38


FUNCTIONS OF CLASS I AND CLASS II
URBAN CENTRES 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
GAUHATI
NOWGONG
DIBRUGARH
TINSUKIA
JORHAT
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
SILCHAR
TRIPURA
MANIPUR
BURMA
BANGLADESH
POPULATION
200 000
100 000
50 000 & BELOW
PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER
SERVICE
INDUSTRY
COMMERCE
TRANSPORT
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
CLASS I URBAN CENTRES
0 2·18 20·48 42·39 65·52 100·00
0·14 1·34 2·79 4·32 8·60
(WORKERS IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
CLASS II URBAN CENTRES
0 5·64 5·90 25·05 53·89 70·41 100·00
0 ·55 ·58 2·45 5·26 6·87 9·79
(WORKERS IN '0 000)
FUNCTIONS OF URBAN CENTRES
PRIMARY
MINING
INDUSTRY
COMMERCE
TRANSPORT
SERVICES

MAP 39

FUNCTIONS OF CLASS III AND IV URBAN CENTRES 1971

This map shows the functional character of class III and IV towns of Assam according to the 1971 Census.

For this map, the nine industrial categories of workers are broadly classified into six groups : (1) Primary Activities (categories I, II and III), (2) Mining (category IV), (3) Industrial (categories V(a), V(b) and VI), (4) Commercial (category VII), (5) Transport (category VIII) and (6) Services (category IX) and the percentage of workers under each group to the total workers of the town is worked out for classifying the town according to these percentage values. The classifications of towns are made as follows. When one of the above five groups constitutes 40 per cent or more of the total workers, the town is designated by that particular industrial category, e.g. industrial, commercial, services, etc. and treated as having mono-functional character. When the percentage falls short of 40, the next predominant group is added to it so that their total reaches 60 per cent or more. Such towns are designated as bi-functional towns, i.e. industrial-cum-trade and commerce, trade and commerce-cum-services etc. But if the total of the first two predominant groups of a town is less than 60 per cent, the third predominant group is taken into account and the town is designated as a multi-functional one, e.g. trade and commerce-cum-industry -cum-services and so on.

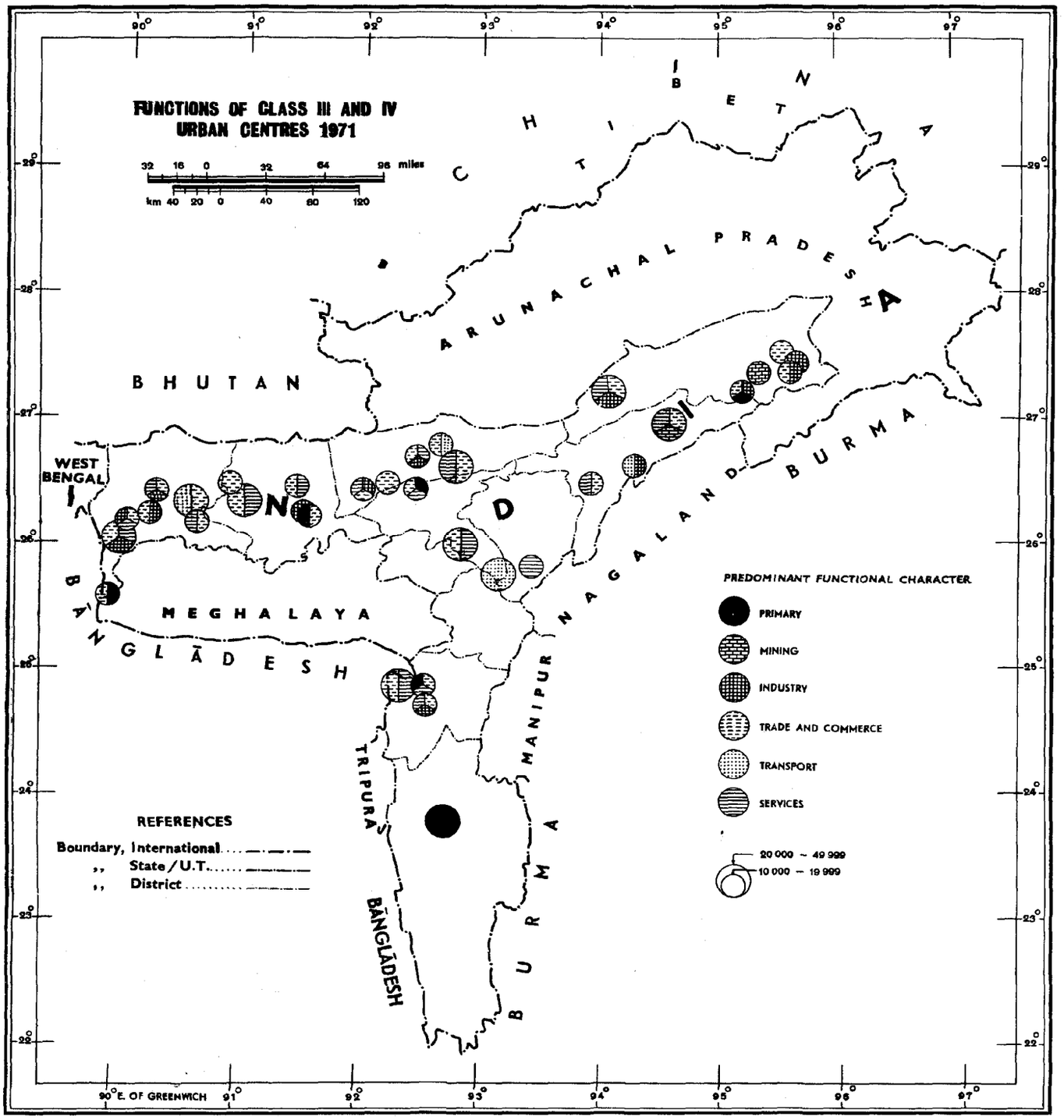
The towns are then shown by circles proportionate to their total population. Different hatchings are used to indicate different functional characters. The circles for towns other than those with mono-functional character are divided according to the functional characters of each town and shown with relevent hatchings.

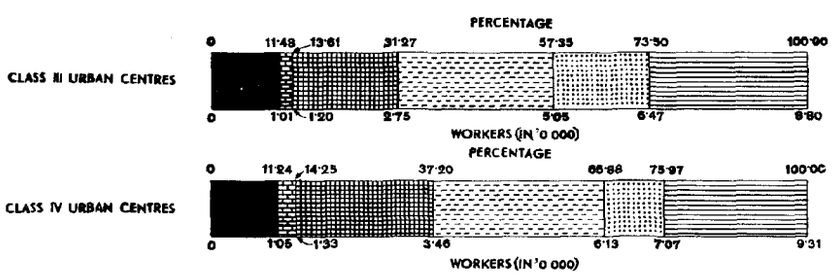
There are 34 class III and IV towns (including two Urban Agglomerations) in the state. Of these, 11 are mono-functional, 14 bi-functional and 9 multi-functional towns. Mono-functional towns with functional character as trade and commerce are Bongaigaon Urban Agglomeration (Goalpara), Hojai (Nowgong), Barpeta Road (Kamrup), Doom Dooma (Lakhimpur) and Kharupatia (Darrang). Mono-functional towns with industrial functional character are Digboi Oil Town and Duliajan Oil Town of Lakhimpur district. Other mono-functional towns having functional character of transport, services and primary activities are Lumding (Nowgong), Diphu (Mikir Hills) and Aizawl (Mizo) respectively.

Those with bi-functional character are 14 in number in the state. Of the 14 towns with bi-functional character, eleven are trade and commerce-cum-services towns, one each is trade and commerce-cum-industrial, trade and commerce-cum-primary activities and industry-cum-services towns. Trade and commerce is common to all these towns except one.

Multi-functional towns are 9 in number. Of these, six are trade and commerce-cum-services-cum-industry towns, 2 are primary activities-cum-trade and commerce-cum-services towns and the remaining one is trade and commerce-cum-industry-cum-primary activities town. Out of 34 towns, 27 have trade and commerce in common and 11 have industry in common.

MAP 39


FUNCTIONS OF CLASS III AND IV URBAN CENTRES 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
BURMA
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER
PRIMARY
MINING
INDUSTRY
TRADE AND COMMERCE
TRANSPORT
SERVICES
20 000 – 49 999
10 000 – 19 999
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State / U.T.
,, District
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
0 11·48 13·61 31·27 57·35 73·50 100·00
CLASS III URBAN CENTRES
0 1·01 1·20 2·75 5·05 6·47 8·80
WORKERS (IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 11·24 14·25 37·20 66·88 75·97 100·00
CLASS IV URBAN CENTRES
0 1·05 1·33 3·46 6·13 7·07 9·31
WORKERS (IN '0 000)

MAP 40

IN-MIGRANTS 1971

This map depicts the number of in-migrants by sex and place of birth at district level in Assam in 1971.

Circles proportionate to the total in-migrants for 1971 are drawn in each district. Each circle is then divided into two sectors representing rural and urban with a further break-up into male and female in each sector. The rural sector is shaded suitably to differentiate it from the urban. The total number of in-migrants has been indicated in each district on the top of the circle. Percentage of in-migrants to total population for each district is calculated and grouped into three ranges and the districts coming under these ranges are suitably hatched by choropleth technique.

As per 1971 Census there are about 2.07 million in-migrants comprising about 13.84 per cent of the total population of Assam. Of the total in-migrants, 0.55 million were born in Assam but enumerated in a district other than the district of their birth. Another 0.54 million were born in other states of India and about 0.99 million were born in countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.) of which about 0.90 million were born in Pakistan (including erstwhile East Pakistan).

It is observed that rural in-migrants far outnumber the urban in-mirgants. The highest percentage of rural in-migrants, both males and females together, is seen in the Mizo district (92.06) and the lowest in Kamrup district (66.27), while the highest percentage of urban in-migrants is seen in Kamrup (33.73) and the lowest in Mizo district (7.94).

The districts of Mikir Hills (21.47), Lakhimpur (19.12) and North Cachar Hills (18.52) register the highest percentage of in-migrants and come under the highest range of 18.01 per cent and above.

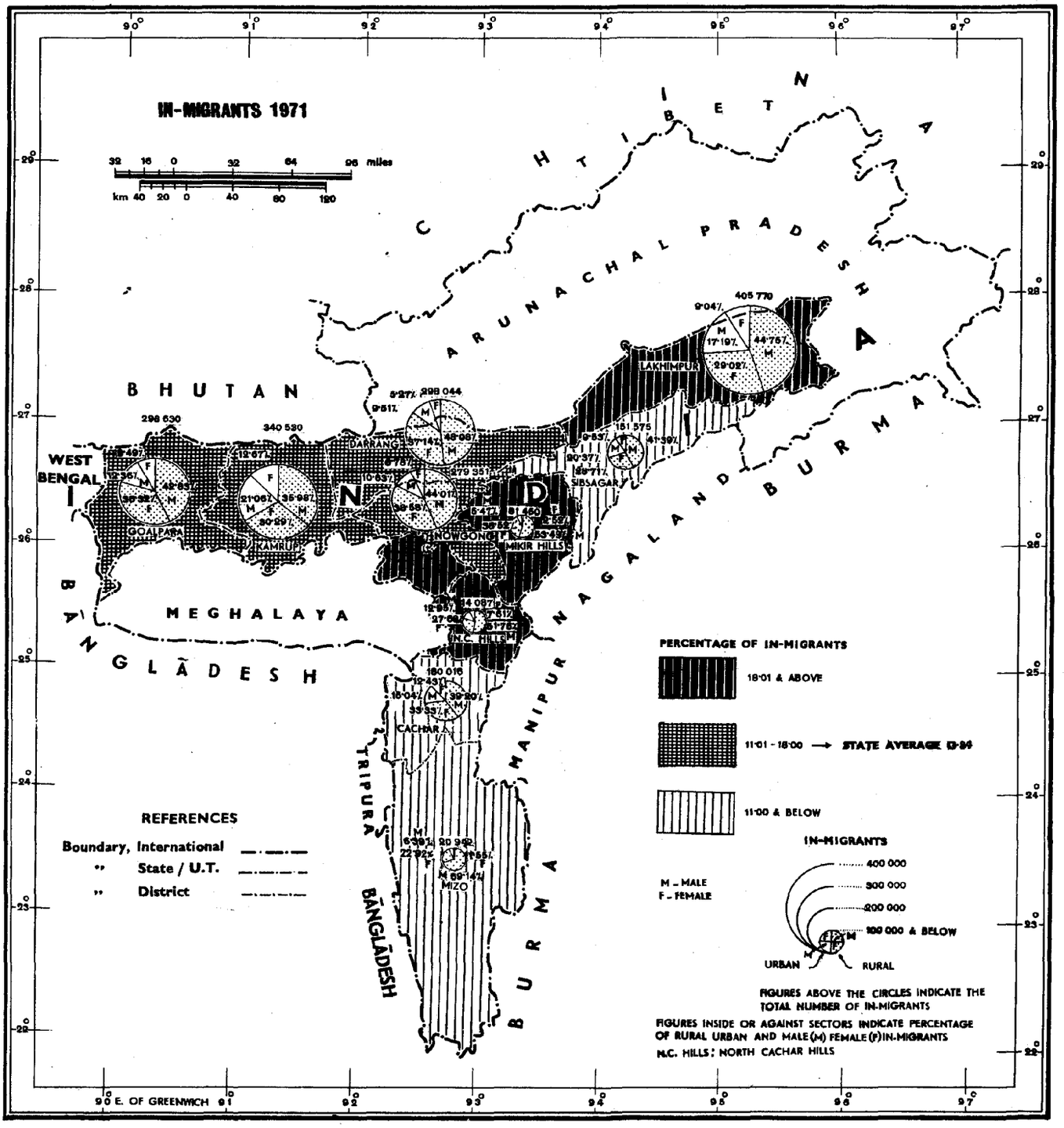
The medium range of 11.01-18.00 per cent which also includes the state average (13.84), covers the districts of Darrang (17.17) followed by Nowgong (16.62), Goalpara (13.42) and Kamrup (11.93).

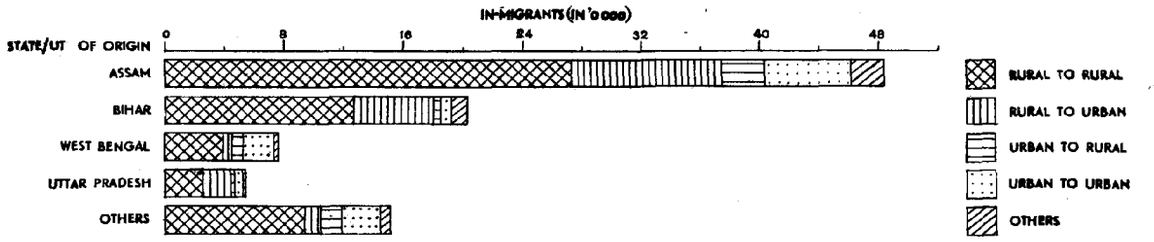
In the lowest range of 11.00 per cent and below come the district of Cachar (10.51), Sibsagar (8.25) and Mizo (6.30).

The statement below shows the in-migrants by sex in the state and districts.

State/District	Total population	Total in-migrants	Rural		Urban	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ASSAM	**14,957,542**	**2,070,395 (13.84)**	**896,888 (43.32)**	**691,415 (33.40)**	**301,961 (14.58)**	**180,131 (8.70)**
Goalpara	2,225,103	298,630 (13.42)	127,889 (42.83)	108,449 (36.32)	36,923 (12.36)	25,369 (8.49)
Kamrup	2,854,183	340,530 (11.93)	122,530 (35.98)	103,150 (30.29)	71,705 (21.06)	43,145 (12.67)
Darrang	1,736,188	298,044 (17.17)	143,291 (48.08)	110,690 (37.14)	28,338 (9.51)	15,725 (5.27)
Nowgong	1,680,895	279,351 (16.62)	122,937 (44.01)	107,772 (38.58)	29,692 (10.63)	18,950 (6.78)
Sibsagar	1,837,389	151,575 (8.25)	62,740 (41.39)	43,510 (28.71)	30,879 (20.37)	14,446 (9.53)
Lakhimpur	2,122,719	405,770 (19.12)	181,589 (44.75)	117,768 (29.02)	69,730 (17.19)	36,683 (9.04)
Mikir Hills	379,310	81,450 (21.47)	43,570 (53.49)	31,378 (38.52)	4,452 (5.47)	2,050 (2.52)
North Cachar Hills ..	76,047	14,087 (18.52)	7,291 (51.76)	3,900 (27.68)	1,824 (12.95)	1,072 (7.61)
Cachar	1,713,318	180,016 (10.51)	70,571 (39.20)	59,998 (33.33)	27,081 (15.04)	22,366 (12.43)
Mizo	332,390	20,942 (6.30)	14,480 (69.14)	4,800 (22.92)	1,337 (6.39)	325 (1.55)

MAP 40


IN-MIGRANTS 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
BURMA
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
TRIPURA
MIZO
LAKHIMPUR
SIBSAGAR
DARRANG
KAMRUP
GOALPARA
NOWGONG
MIKIR HILLS
N.C. HILLS
CACHAR
298 630
340 530
405 770
PERCENTAGE OF IN-MIGRANTS
18·01 & ABOVE
11·01 - 18·00 → STATE AVERAGE 13·34
11·00 & BELOW
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
IN-MIGRANTS
400 000
300 000
200 000
100 000 & BELOW
M - MALE
F - FEMALE
URBAN
RURAL
FIGURES ABOVE THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF IN-MIGRANTS
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF RURAL URBAN AND MALE (M) FEMALE (F) IN-MIGRANTS
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90° E. OF GREENWICH


IN-MIGRANTS (IN '000)
STATE/UT OF ORIGIN
0 8 16 24 32 40 48
ASSAM
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
UTTAR PRADESH
OTHERS
RURAL TO RURAL
RURAL TO URBAN
URBAN TO RURAL
URBAN TO URBAN
OTHERS

MAP 41

INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION 1971

This map shows inter-district migration in Assam as per 1971 Census.

Pie-graphs proportionate to gross migrants are drawn in each district. These are divided into in-migrants and out-migrants with further break-up for rural and urban migrants. The percentage of net migrants to total population of the district showing gain or loss is calculated and grouped into 4 ranges, two ranges each under gain and loss and hatched with suitable shades by choropleth technique.

The highest range (4.00 per cent and above) showing gains in the proportion of migrants covers 3 districts of the state. They are Mikir Hills (9.73), North Cachar Hills (6.58) and Lakhimpur (5.32) districts. Darrang district with 3.24 per cent falls in the range 3.99 per cent and below.

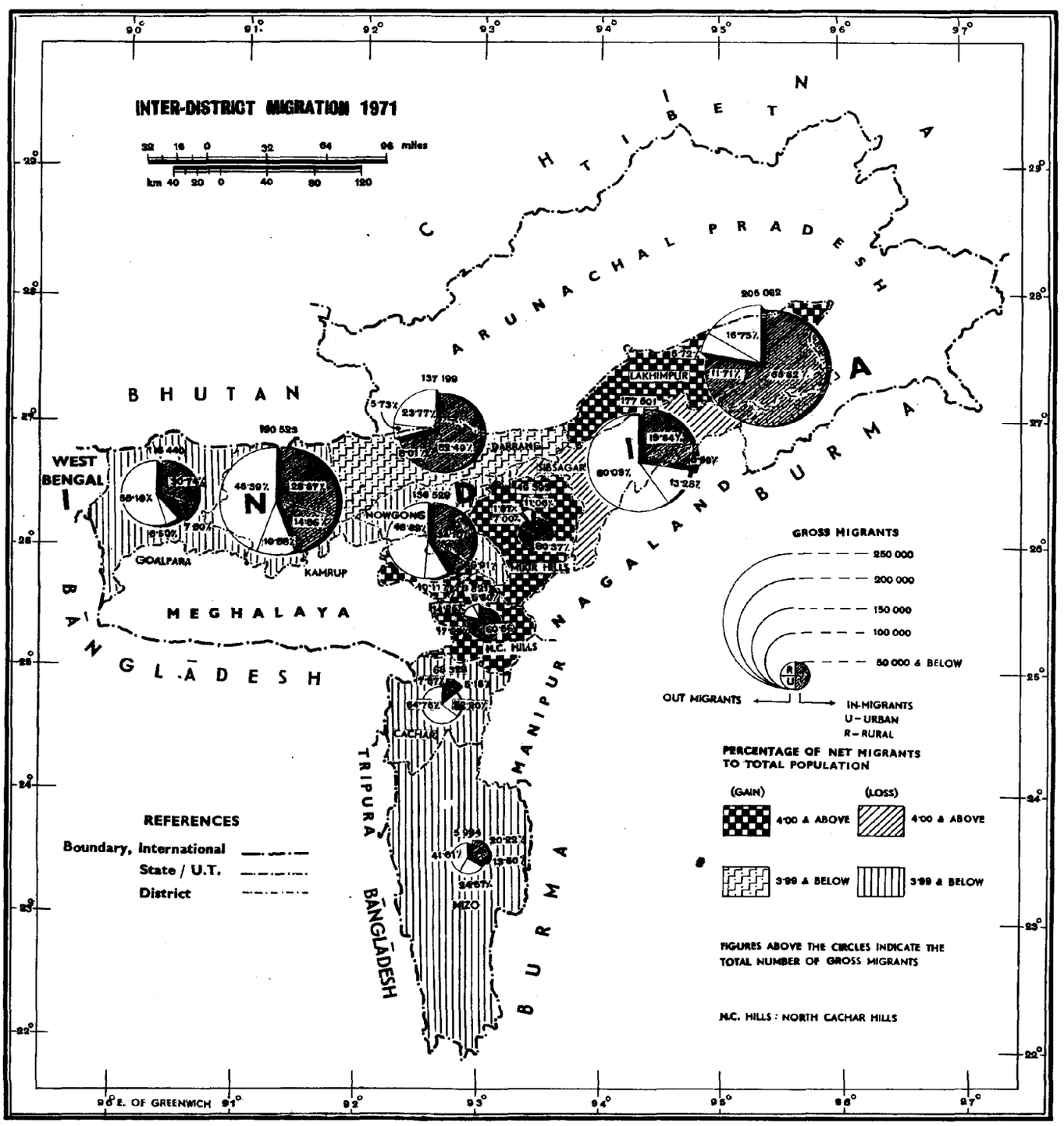
The only district with negative variation in the percentage of migrants in the range 4.00 per cent and above is Sibsagar (−4.51).

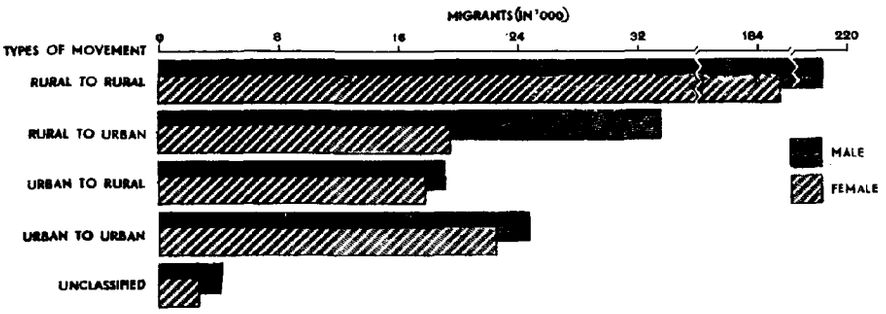
The districts incurring minor loss in the proportion of migrants and falling in the range of 3.99 per cent and below are Cachar (−2.95), Nowgong (−1.46), Goalpara (−1.22), Kamrup (−0.84) and Mizo (−0.58).

The following table shows the inter-district migration in Assam as per 1971 Census :

State/District	Total Population	In-Migrants			Out-Migrants			Gross Migrants (Col. 5 + Col. 8)	Net Migrants (Col. 5− Col. 8) Gain (+) Loss (−)	Percentage of Col. 10 to Col. 2
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ASSAM	**14,957,542**	**444,557 (40.57)**	**103,377 (9.43)**	**547,934**	**444,547 (40.57)**	**103,297 (9.43)**	**547,844**	**1,095,778**	**(+) 90**	**(+) 0.00**
Goalpara ..	2,225,103	35,790 (30.74)	8,850 (7.60)	44,640	64,230 (55.16)	7,570 (6.50)	71,800	116,440	(−) 27,160	(−) 1.22
Kamrup ..	2,854,183	55,000 (28.87)	28,320 (14.86)	83,320	86,480 (45.39)	20,723 (10.88)	107,203	190,523	(−) 23,883	(−) 0.84
Darrang ..	1,736,188	85,730 (62.49)	10,984 (8.01)	96,714	32,610 (23.77)	7,875 (5.73)	40,485	137,199	(+) 56,229	(+) 3.24
Nowgong ..	1,680,895	46,549 (34.09)	9,441 (6.92)	55,990	66,739 (48.88)	13,798 (10.11)	80,537	136,527	(−) 24,547	(−) 1.46
Sibsagar ...	1,837,389	34,870 (19.64)	12,411 (6.99)	47,281	106,658 (60.09)	23,562 (13.28)	130,220	177,501	(−) 82,939	(−) 4.51
Lakhimpur ..	2,122,719	134,978 (65.82)	23,998 (11.71)	158,976	34,330 (16.75)	11,756 (5.72)	46,086	205,062	(+) 112,890	(+) 5.32
Mikir Hills ..	379,310	39,699 (80.37)	3,459 (7.00)	43,158	5,460 (11.06)	775 (1.57)	6,235	49,393	(+) 36,923	(+) 9.73
North Cachar Hills	76,047	5,351 (60.66)	1,560 (17.69)	6,911	1,310 (14.85)	600 (6.80)	1,910	8,821	(+) 5,001	(+) 6.58
Cachar ..	1,713,318	5,380 (7.87)	3,540 (5.18)	8,920	44,240 (64.75)	15,168 (22.20)	59,408	68,328	(−) 50,488	(−) 2.95
Mizo ..	332,390	1,210 (20.22)	814 (13.60)	2,024	2,490 (41.61)	1,470 (24.57)	3,960	5,984	(−) 1,936	(−) 0.58

MAP 41


INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
BURMA
TRIPURA
MIZO
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
NOWGONG
DARRANG
SIBSAGAR
LAKHIMPUR
N.C. HILLS
CACHAR
137 199
180 523
205 062
177 601
GROSS MIGRANTS
250 000
200 000
150 000
100 000
50 000 & BELOW
OUT MIGRANTS
IN-MIGRANTS
U – URBAN
R – RURAL
PERCENTAGE OF NET MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION
(GAIN)
(LOSS)
4·00 & ABOVE
4·00 & ABOVE
3·99 & BELOW
3·99 & BELOW
FIGURES ABOVE THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF GROSS MIGRANTS
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
State / U.T.
District
E. OF GREENWICH


MIGRANTS (IN '000)
0 8 16 24 32 164 220
TYPES OF MOVEMENT
RURAL TO RURAL
RURAL TO URBAN
URBAN TO RURAL
URBAN TO URBAN
UNCLASSIFIED
MALE
FEMALE

MAP 42

MIGRANTS IN CLASS I URBAN CENTRES 1971

This map shows the percentage of immigrants in cities having population 100,000 and above in Assam in 1971. It also shows the proportion of urban migrants to total migrants in the districts.

As Gauhati is the only class I urban centre in the state, a circle has been drawn at the centre of its location. This circle is first divided into two broad sectors—(A) "resided in India" and (B) "outside India". 'A' is further divided into three sectors—AI(a) "elsewhere in the district of enumeration" and AI(b) "in other districts of the state" and A II from other states in India. These three sectors under 'A' have been hatched suitably to differentiate one sector from another. Sector 'B' has been left blank to denote migrants from outside India.

For background hatchings of the districts, the percentages of urban migrants to total migrants have been calculated and grouped into 3 ranges and the districts coming in these ranges are shaded suitably by choropleth technique as shown in the legend of the map.

Three districts fall in the highest range (14.00 per cent and above). They are Kamrup (17.72 per cent) followed by Lakhimpur (17.17 per cent) and Sibsagar (15.82 per cent).

In the middle range (11.00-13.99 per cent) fall three districts. They are Cachar (13.10 per cent), Nowgong (11.73 per cent) and Mizo (11.65 per cent). The state average (13.55 per cent) falls in this range.

Four districts fall in the lowest range (10.99 per cent and below). They are the districts of North Cachar Hills (10.84 per cent), Goalpara (10.16 per cent), Darrang (10.05 per cent) and Mikir Hills (4.90 per cent).

There are as many as 30,535 migrants (25.92 per cent) who have migrated from places other than the place of enumeration but within the district of enumeration, about 28 thousand (23.49 per cent) have migrated from other districts of the state, about 40 thousand (33.71 per cent) from other states in the country and about 20 thousand (16.88 per cent) from outside India.

The following tables show the pattern of migration in Gauhati (City) Urban Agglomeration and the proportion of urban migrants to total migrants in the state and districts :

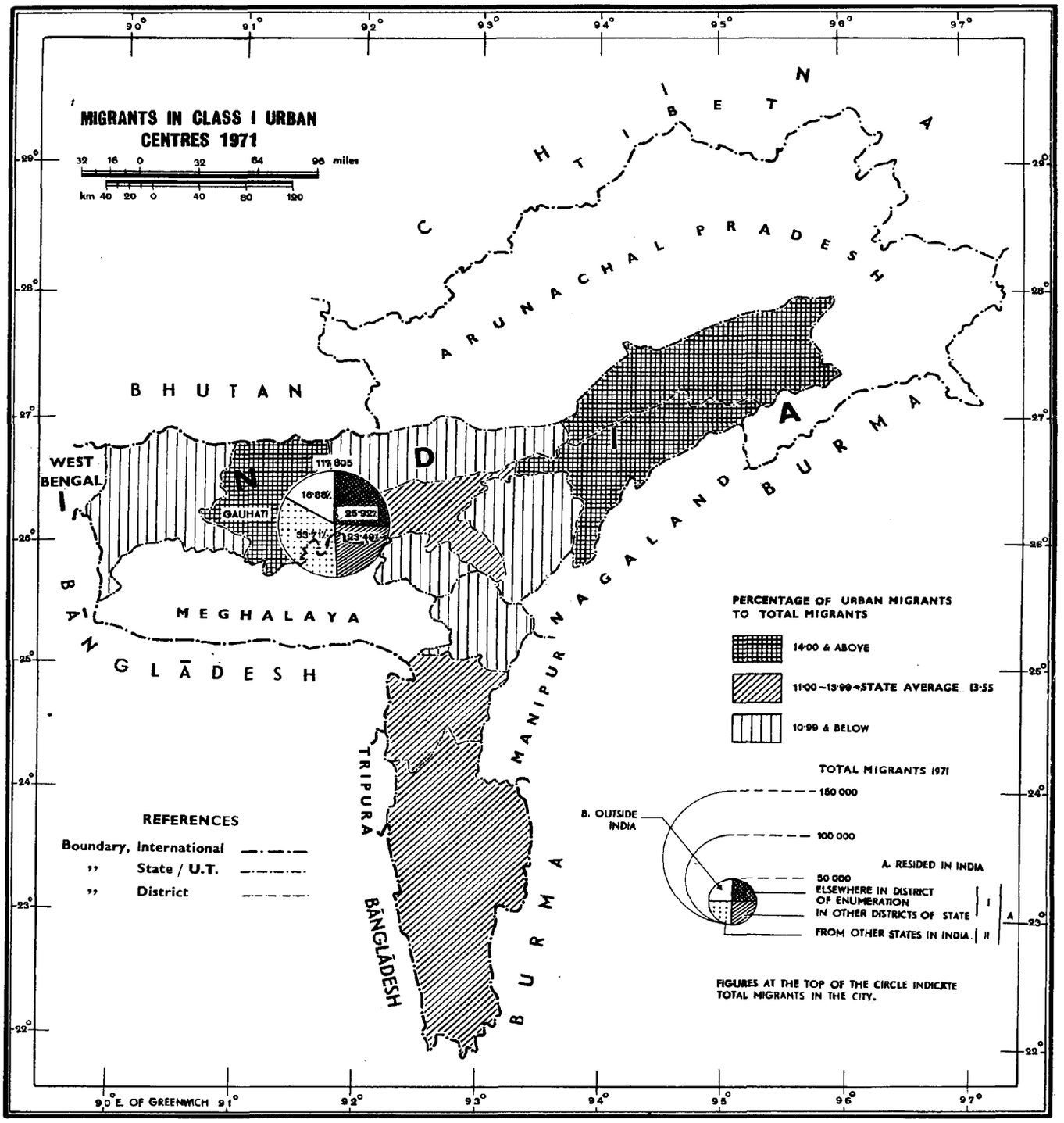
TABLE 1 : PATTERN OF MIGRATION IN GAUHATI (CITY) URBAN AGGLOMERATION

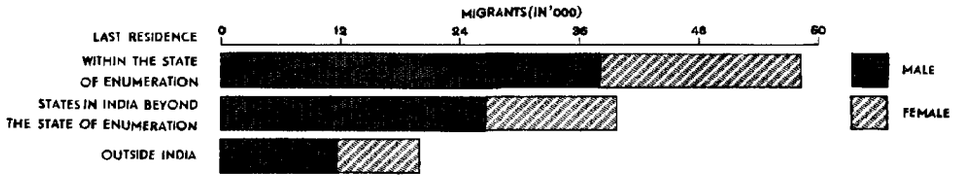
City/Urban Agglomeration	Total Migrants	Resided in India		From other states in India	From outside India
		Within the state of enumeration but outside place of enumeration			
		Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	In other districts of the state		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gauhati (city) Urban Agglomeration	117,805	30,535 (25.92)	27,680 (23.49)	39,710 (33.71)	19,880 (16.88)

TABLE 2 : PROPORTION OF URBAN MIGRANTS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS

State/District	Total Migrants	Urban Migrants	Percentage of urban migrants to total migrants
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**5,053,870**	**684,690**	**13.55**
Goalpara	814,700	82,800	10.16
Kamrup	917,690	162,640	17.72
Darrang	580,675	58,355	10.05
Nowgong	544,015	63,835	11.73
Sibsagar	485,880	76,870	15.82
Lakhimpur	797,540	136,920	17.17
Mikir Hills	156,050	7,640	4.90
North Cachar Hills	31,865	3,455	10.84
Cachar	525,965	68,925	13.10
Mizo	199,490	23,250	11.65

MAP 42


MIGRANTS IN CLASS I URBAN CENTRES 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
INDIA
WEST BENGAL
GAUHATI
11·805
16·88%
25·922
33·71%
123·481
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
TRIPURA
MANIPUR
NAGALAND
BURMA
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN MIGRANTS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS
14·00 & ABOVE
11·00–13·99 STATE AVERAGE 13·55
10·99 & BELOW
TOTAL MIGRANTS 1971
150 000
100 000
50 000
B. OUTSIDE INDIA
A. RESIDED IN INDIA
ELSEWHERE IN DISTRICT OF ENUMERATION
IN OTHER DISTRICTS OF STATE
FROM OTHER STATES IN INDIA
I
II
A
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL MIGRANTS IN THE CITY.
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


MIGRANTS (IN '000)
0 12 24 36 48 60
LAST RESIDENCE
WITHIN THE STATE OF ENUMERATION
STATES IN INDIA BEYOND THE STATE OF ENUMERATION
OUTSIDE INDIA
MALE
FEMALE

MAP 43

MIGRANTS RESIDING UP TO 4 YEARS 1971

This map depicts the percentage of migrants residing up to 4 years to total migrants (all duration) in the districts of Assam in 1971.

Circles proportionate to total migrants residing up to 4 years are drawn in each district. These are divided into rural and urban sectors with further subdivision into male and female. The percentage of migrants residing up to 4 years to total migrants (all duration) is calculated and grouped into three ranges. The districts falling in each of these ranges are then shaded with suitable hatching by choropleth method.

A glance at the map reveals that except in the three Hill districts and the districts of Darrang and Lakhimpur, in rural areas the number of female migrants is more than that of the males at both the state and district level. The number of migrants in the rural areas is much more than that in the urban areas. In urban areas, the number of male migrants is higher than the females.

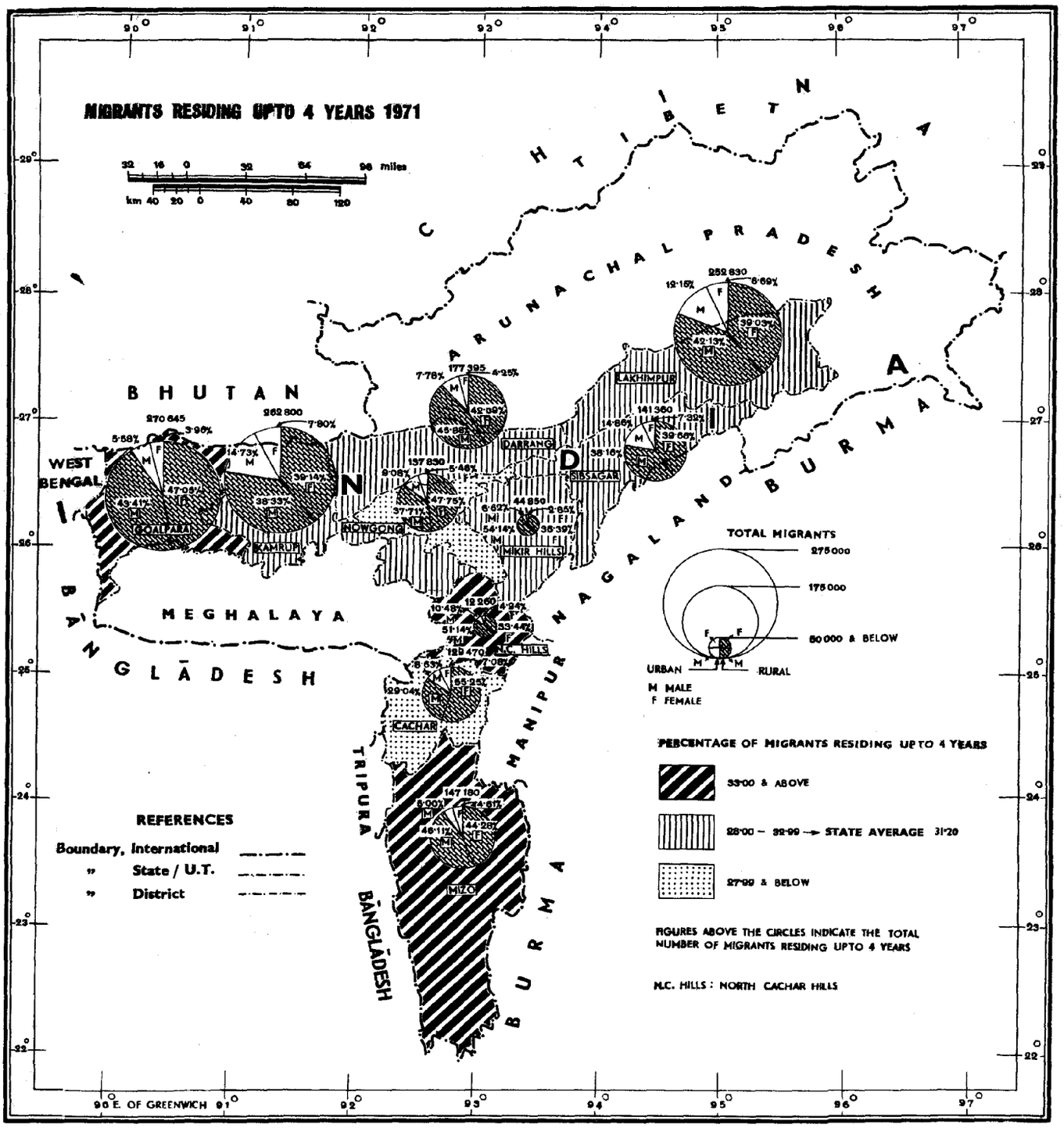
At the state level, the proportion of migrants residing up to 4 years at the place of enumeration is 31.20. At the district level, four districts have percentages above the state average and six districts below that average.

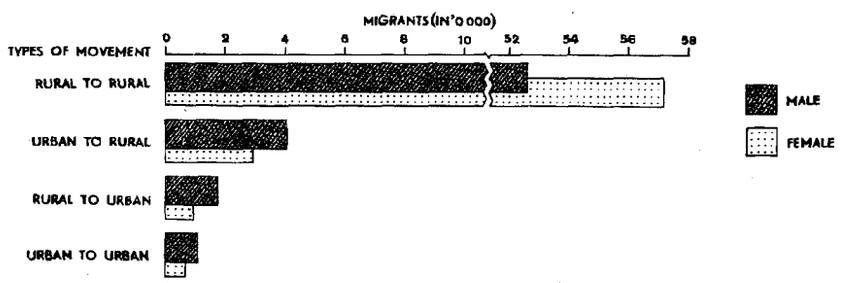
Mizo district with 73.78 per cent registers the highest percentage of migrants while the lowest percentage is seen in the district of Cachar (24.62 per cent).

Table below shows the district-wise percentage of migrants residing up to 4 years to total migrants (all duration) in Assam in 1971:

State/District	Total Migrants (Residence of all duration)	Total Migrants (Residing up to 4 years)						Total (Cols. 5+8)	Percentage of Col. 9 to 2
		Rural			Urban				
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ASSAM	**5,053,870**	**648,040 (41.10)**	**682,505 (43.29)**	**1,330,590**	**154,645 (9.81)**	**91,385 (5.80)**	**246,030**	**1,576,620 (100.00)**	**31.20**
Goalpara	814,700	117,490 (43.41)	127,350 (47.05)	244,840	15,085 (5.58)	10,720 (3.96)	25,805	270,645 (100.00)	33.20
Kamrup	917,690	100,730 (38.33)	102,850 (39.14)	203,580	38,720 (14.73)	20,500 (7.80)	59,220	262,800 (100.00)	28.64
Darrang	580,675	81,390 (45.88)	74,670 (42.09)	156,060	13,805 (7.78)	7,530 (4.25)	21,335	177,395 (100.00)	30.55
Nowgong	544,015	51,970 (37.71)	65,820 (47.75)	117,790	12,520 (9.08)	7,520 (5.46)	20,040	137,830 (100.00)	25.34
Sibsagar	485,880	53,940 (38.16)	56,060 (39.66)	110,000	21,010 (14.86)	10,350 (7.32)	31,360	141,360 (100.00)	29.09
Lakhimpur	797,540	106,510 (42.13)	98,670 (39.03)	205,180	30,725 (12.15)	16,925 (6.69)	47,650	252,830 (100.00)	31.70
Mikir Hills	156,050	24,280 (54.14)	16,320 (36.39)	40,600	2,970 (6.62)	1,280 (2.85)	4,250	44,850 (100.00)	28.74
North Cachar Hills	31,865	6,270 (51.14)	4,100 (33.44)	10,370	1,285 (10.48)	605 (4.94)	1,890	12,260 (100.00)	38.47
Cachar	525,965	37,600 (29.04)	71,530 (55.25)	109,130	11,170 (8.63)	9,170 (7.08)	20,340	129,470 (100.00)	24.62
Mizo	199,490	67,860 (46.11)	65,180 (44.28)	133,040	7,355 (5.00)	6,785 (4.61)	14,140	147,180 (100.00)	73.78

MAP 43


MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
BANGLADESH
MEGHALAYA
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
MIZO
BURMA
LAKHIMPUR
DARRANG
SIBSAGAR
NOWGONG
KAMRUP
GOALPARA
MIKIR HILLS
N.C. HILLS
CACHAR
270 645
3·96%
5·58%
262 800
7·80%
14·73%
39·14%
38·33%
49·41%
47·09%
177 395
4·25%
7·78%
42·99%
45·88%
137 850
5·48%
9·08%
47·75%
37·71%
44 859
2·85%
6·62%
54·14%
38·39%
252 830
8·69%
12·15%
39·03%
42·13%
141 360
7·32%
14·86%
39·69%
38·16%
12 260
4·24%
10·48%
51·14%
33·44%
129 470
7·08%
8·63%
65·25%
29·04%
147 180
5·00%
44·61%
46·11%
44·28%
TOTAL MIGRANTS
275 000
175 000
50 000 & BELOW
URBAN
RURAL
M MALE
F FEMALE
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS
33·00 & ABOVE
28·00 – 32·99 → STATE AVERAGE 31·20
27·99 & BELOW
FIGURES ABOVE THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


MIGRANTS (IN '0 000)
0 2 4 6 8 10 52 54 56 58
TYPES OF MOVEMENT
RURAL TO RURAL
URBAN TO RURAL
RURAL TO URBAN
URBAN TO URBAN
MALE
FEMALE

MAP 44

MIGRANTS RESIDING 5 TO 9 YEARS 1971

This map shows the proportion of migrants residing for periods ranging between 5 to 9 years to total migrants of all duration at the district level in Assam in 1971.

Circles proportionate to total migrants residing for 5 to 9 years are drawn in each district. These are divided into rural and urban sectors with male and female breakup. Thereafter, percentages of migrants residing 5 to 9 years to total migrants of all duration are calculated and grouped into three ranges. The districts falling in each of these ranges are then shaded by choropleth technique.

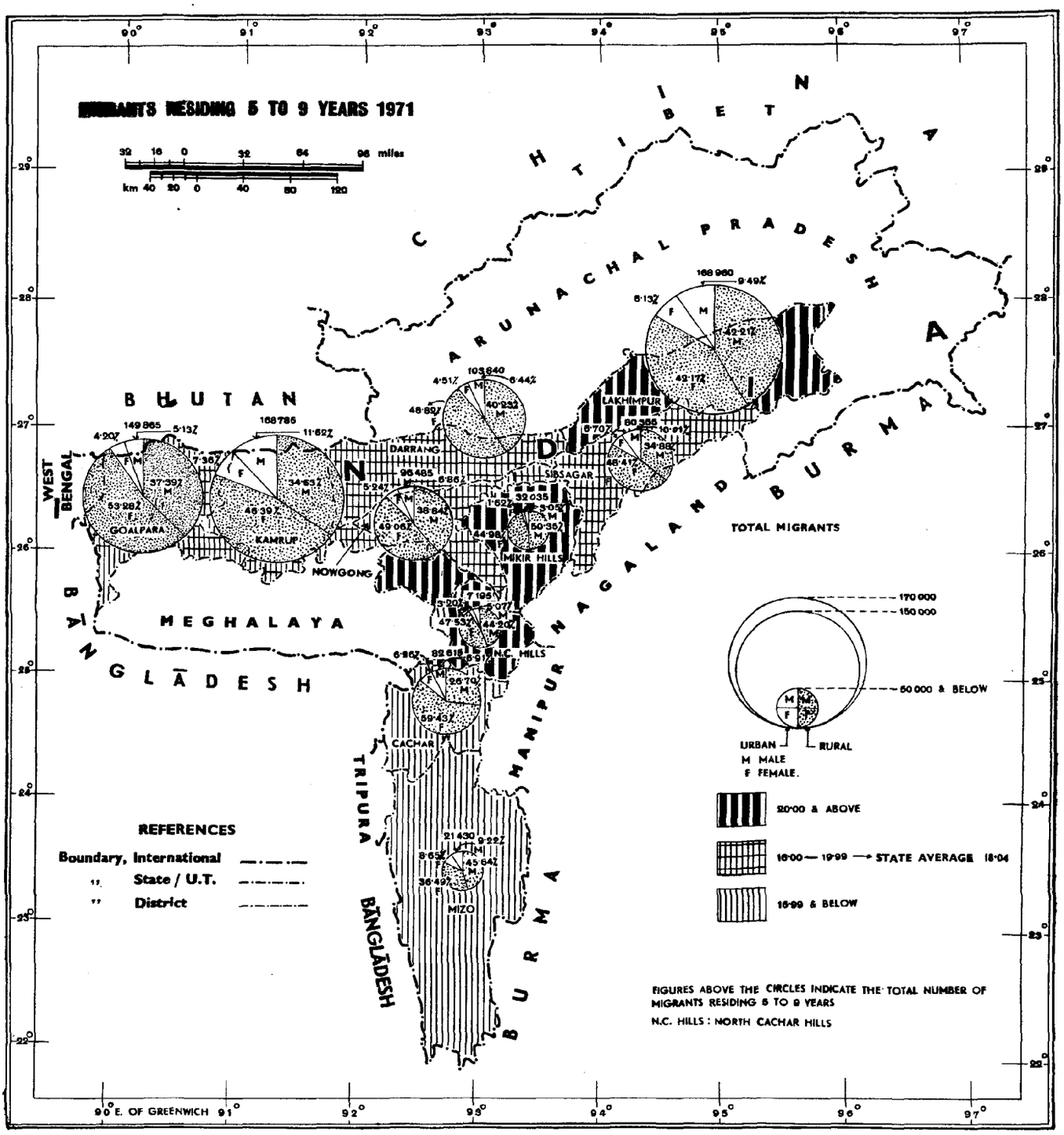
From the map it is noticed that in rural areas the number of female migrants is higher than that of the males at the state level and also in the districts excepting Lakhimpur, Mikir Hills and Mizo. The number of migrants in the rural areas is higher than that in the urban areas. In urban areas, the number of male migrants is higher than the female in all the districts excepting Cachar.

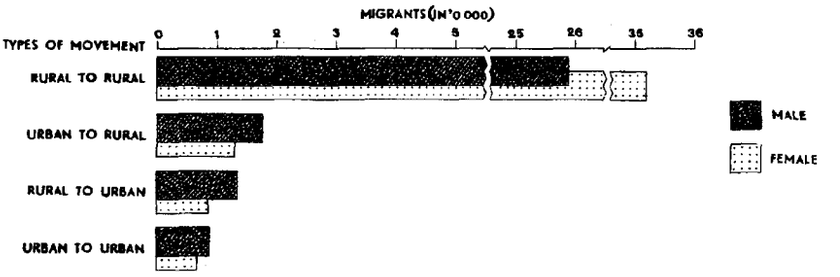
It is further noticed that out of 5,053,870 migrants of all duration in the state, 911,565 (18.04 per cent) have resided 5 to 9 years at the place of enumeration. Five districts of the state record a percentage above the state average while the remaining five show percentages below the state average. The highest percentage is noticed in the district of North Cachar Hills (22.58) and the lowest in the Mizo district (10.74).

Table below shows the proportion of migrants residing for 5 to 9 years to total migrants (all duration) in the districts of Assam in 1971 :

State/District	Total Migrants (Residence of all duration)	Total Migrants (Residing 5—9 years)						Total (Col. 5+8)	Precentage of Col. 9 to 2.
		Rural			Urban				
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ASSAM	**5,053,870**	**344,230 (37.76)**	**441,080 (48.39)**	**785,310**	**73,710 (8.09)**	**52,545 (5.76)**	**126,255**	**911,565 (100.00)**	**18.04**
Goalpara	814,700	56,030 (37.39)	79,850 (53.28)	135,880	7,685 (5.13)	6,300 (4.20)	13,985	149,865 (100.00)	18.40
Kamrup	917,690	58,450 (34.63)	78,300 (46.39)	136,750	19,620 (11.62)	12,415 (7.36)	32,035	168,785 (100.00)	18.39
Darrang	580,675	41,780 (40.23)	50,690 (48.82)	92,470	6,685 (6.44)	4,685 (4.51)	11,370	103,840 (100.00)	17.88
Nowgong	544,015	37,470 (38.84)	47,340 (49.06)	84,810	6,620 (6.86)	5,055 (5.24)	11,675	96,485 (100.00)	17.74
Sibsagar	485,880	28,030 (34.88)	38,900 (48.41)	66,930	8,040 (10.01)	5,385 (6.70)	13,425	80,355 (100.00)	16.54
Lakhimpur	797,540	71,320 (42.21)	71,250 (42.17)	142,570	16,035 (9.49)	10,355 (6.13)	26,390	168,960 (100.00)	21.19
Mikir Hills	156,050	16,130 (50.35)	14,410 (44.98)	30,540	975 (3.05)	520 (1.62)	1,495	32,035 (100.00)	20.53
North Cachar Hills	31,865	3,180 (44.20)	3,420 (47.53)	6,600	365 (5.07)	230 (3.20)	595	7,195 (100.00)	22.58
Cachar	525,965	22,060 (26.70)	49,100 (59.43)	71,160	5,710 (6.91)	5,745 (6.96)	11,455	82,615 (100.00)	15.71
Mizo	199,490	9,780 (45.64)	7,820 (36.49)	17,600	1,975 (9.22)	1,855 (8.65)	3,830	21,430 (100.00)	10.74

MAP 44


MIGRANTS RESIDING 5 TO 9 YEARS 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
DARRANG
SIBSAGAR
LAKHIMPUR
KAMRUP
GOALPARA
NOWGONG
MIKIR HILLS
MEGHALAYA
N.C. HILLS
CACHAR
TRIPURA
MIZO
MANIPUR
NAGALAND
BURMA
BANGLADESH
TOTAL MIGRANTS
170 000
150 000
50 000 & BELOW
URBAN
RURAL
M MALE
F FEMALE.
20·00 & ABOVE
16·00 — 19·99 → STATE AVERAGE 18·04
16·99 & BELOW
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
State / U.T.
District
FIGURES ABOVE THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRANTS RESIDING 5 TO 9 YEARS
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90° E. OF GREENWICH


MIGRANTS (IN '0 000)
0 1 2 3 4 5 25 26 35 36
TYPES OF MOVEMENT
RURAL TO RURAL
URBAN TO RURAL
RURAL TO URBAN
URBAN TO URBAN
MALE
FEMALE

MAP 45

MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE 1971

This map depicts the proportion of migrants residing 10 years and above to total migrants of all durations at the district level in Assam in 1971.

Circles proportionate to total migrants residing 10 years and above are drawn in each district. These are divided into rural and urban sectors with further sub-division into male and female. The percentage of total migrants residing 10 years and above to total migrants of all duration is then calculated for each district and grouped into three ranges. The districts falling under each of these ranges are shaded by choropleth method.

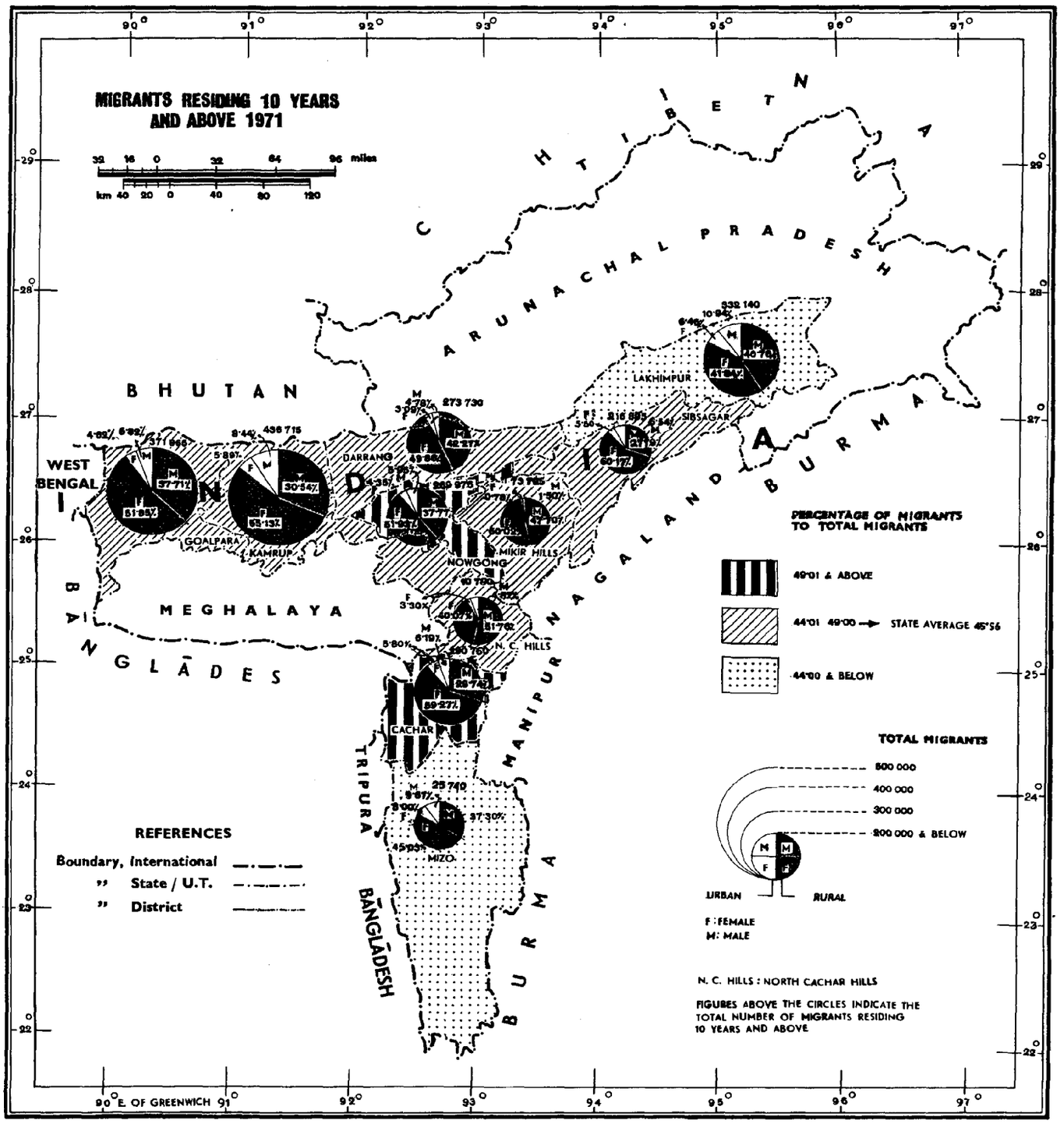
At both the state and district levels, the number of migrants residing 10 years and above is higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas. In the rural areas the number of female migrants is higher than that of the males in all the districts except the district of North Cachar Hills but in urban areas the number of the male migrants is higher than that of the female in all the districts.

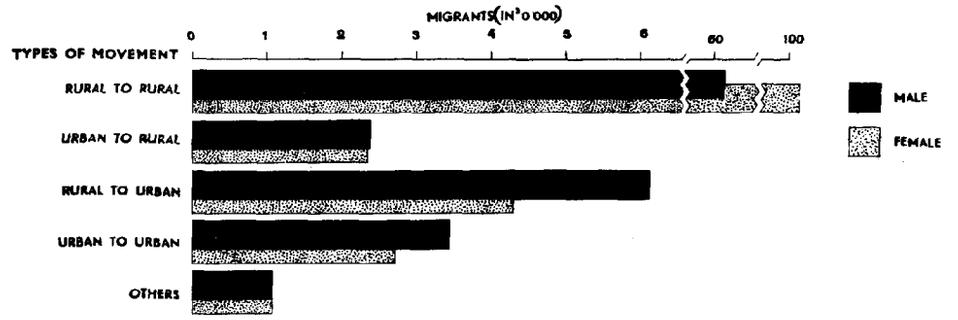
On an average 45.56 per cent of the total migrants of all durations have resided 10 years or more at the place of enumeration. At the district level, six districts have a percentage above the state average and the remaining four below the state average. The highest percentage is recorded in the district of Cachar (55.28) and the lowest in Mizo district (12.90).

Table below shows the proportion of migrants residing 10 years and above to total migrants of all duration in the districts of Assam in 1971.

State/District	Total Migrants (Residence of all duration)	Total Migrants Residing (10 years and above)						Total of (Cols.5+8)	Percentage of Col. 9 to Col. 2
		Rural			Urban				
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ASSAM	**5,053,870**	**820,900 (35.65)**	**1,204,850 (52.33)**	**2,025,750**	**160,300 (6.97)**	**116,340 (5.05)**	**276,640**	**2,302,390 (100.00)**	**45.56**
Goalpara	814,700	140,250 (37.71)	192,800 (51.85)	333,050	21,640 (5.82)	17,175 (4.62)	38,815	371,865	45.64
Kamrup	917,690	133,360 (30.54)	240,740 (55.13)	374,100	36,860 (8.44)	25,755 (5.89)	62,615	436,715	47.59
Darrang	580,675	115,700 (42.27)	136,490 (49.86)	252,190	13,095 (4.78)	8,445 (3.09)	21,540	273,730	47.14
Nowgong	544,015	101,980 (37.77)	140,200 (51.93)	242,180	16,055 (5.95)	11,735 (4.35)	27,790	269,970	49.69
Sibsagar	485,880	60,280 (27.79)	130,500 (60.17)	190,780	14,195 (6.54)	11,920 (5.50)	26,115	216,895	44.64
Lakhimpur	797,540	135,390 (40.76)	138,950 (41.84)	274,340	36,345 (10.94)	21,455 (6.46)	57,800	332,140	41.65
Mikir Hills	156,050	35,200 (47.70)	36,910 (50.02)	72,110	1,105 (1.50)	580 (0.78)	1,685	73,795	47.29
North Cachar Hills	31,865	5,580 (51.76)	4,320 (40.07)	9,900	525 (4.87)	355 (3.30)	880	10,780	33.83
Cachar	525,965	83,560 (28.74)	172,350 (59.27)	255,910	17,990 (6.19)	16,860 (5.80)	34,850	290,760	55.28
Mizo	199,490	9,600 (37.30)	11,590 (45.03)	21,190	2,490 (9.67)	2,060 (8.00)	4,550	25,740	12.90

MAP 45


MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
BANGLADESH
MEGHALAYA
MANIPUR
NAGALAND
BURMA
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
DARRANG
NOWGONG
MIKIR HILLS
N. C. HILLS
CACHAR
MIZO
LAKHIMPUR
SIBSAGAR
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS
49·01 & ABOVE
44·01 49·00 STATE AVERAGE 45·56
44·00 & BELOW
TOTAL MIGRANTS
500 000
400 000
300 000
200 000 & BELOW
URBAN
RURAL
F : FEMALE
M: MALE
N. C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
FIGURES ABOVE THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
22° 23° 24° 25° 26° 27° 28° 29°


MIGRANTS (IN '0 000)
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 60 100
TYPES OF MOVEMENT
RURAL TO RURAL
URBAN TO RURAL
RURAL TO URBAN
URBAN TO URBAN
OTHERS
MALE
FEMALE

MAP 46

WORKING AND NON-WORKING MIGRANTS IN CLASS I URBAN CENTRES WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS 1971

This map shows the proportion of working and non-working migrants in the class I urban centres with their educational levels in 1971.

Total migrants, total working migrants and non-working migrants in the class I urban centres are taken with their educational levels as follows :—

1. Primary and Middle,
2. Matriculation or Higher Secondary and Technical and Non-Technical Diploma below Degree level,
3. Graduates, Post-graduates and other Technical Degrees,
4. Literates without educational levels and
5. Illiterates.

Two semi-circles to represent the total working and non-working migrants are drawn face to face at the location point of the city. These are divided into five sectors proportionate to the number of migrants in each of the educational levels mentioned above. Sectors in both the semi-circles are then shaded suitably to differentiate them from one another.

According to 1971 census Assam has one class I urban centre, viz., Gauhati in Kamrup district which, with its urban agglomeration, has a population of more than two lakhs. Of the 1.18 lakh in-migrants in the city, fiftysix thousand are workers and sixtytwo thousand non-workers.

Major portion of the migrants in both the groups are either illiterate or literate with primary and middle level of education only. More than eighteen thousand (32.69 per cent) of the migrants in the working group and twentyfour thousand (39.37 per cent) in the non-working group are educated with primary and middle level of education. The illiterates account for a significant proportion of the migrant population. As many as sixteen thousand (28.74 per cent) in the working group and nineteen thousand (30.56 per cent) in the non-working group are illiterate.

About twelve thousand (21.30 per cent) working migrants and eleven thousand non-working migrants (17.38 per cent) are either matriculates or have passed higher secondary standard examination or are holders of diploma below the degree level.

More than seven thousand (12.60 per cent) of the working section and three thousand (4.99 per cent) of the non-working section are either graduates, post-graduates or possess other technical degrees.

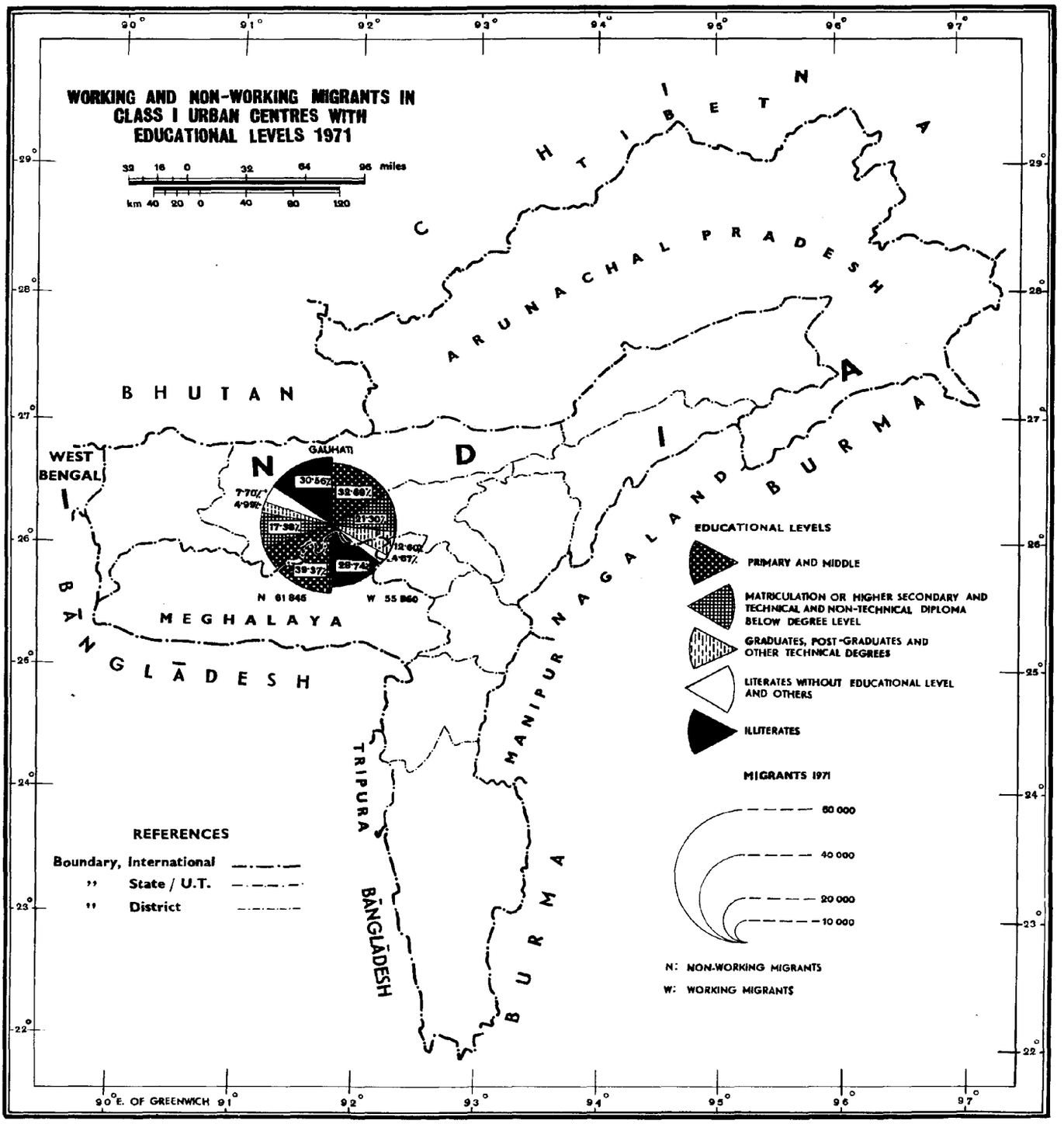
The remaining two thousand six hundred (4.67 per cent) migrants in working class and about five thousand (7.70 per cent) in the non-working class are literates without educational level.

Most of the working migrants in the city are engaged in government services, public or private enterprises or in business while the non-working migrants consist of students, unemployed and retired persons and dependents.

District	Name of the city (including Urban Agglomeration)	Total migrants	Total working migrants	Total non-working migrants	Educational Levels (Working migrants)		
					Primary & Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary & Technical and Non-Technical Diploma below Degree level	Graduates, Post-graduates & other Technical Degrees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kamrup	Gauhati	117,805	55,960 (100.00)	61,845 (100.00)	18,295 (32.69)	11,915 (21.30)	7,050 (12.60)

Educational Levels (Working migrants)		Educational Levels (Non-working migrants)				
Literates without educational levels and others	Illiterates	Primary & Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary & Technical and Non-Technical Diploma below Degree level	Graduates, Post-graduates & other Technical Degrees	Literates without educational levels and others	Illiterates
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2,615 (4.67)	16,085 (28.74)	24,350 (39.37)	10,750 (17.38)	3,085 (4.99)	4,760 (7.70)	18,900 (30.56)

MAP 46


WORKING AND NON-WORKING MIGRANTS IN CLASS I URBAN CENTRES WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
INDIA
WEST BENGAL
GAUHATI
30·56%
32·66%
11·07%
12·60%
4·67%
28·74%
39·37%
17·38%
7·70%
4·99%
N 61 845
W 55 860
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
BURMA
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
PRIMARY AND MIDDLE
MATRICULATION OR HIGHER SECONDARY AND TECHNICAL AND NON-TECHNICAL DIPLOMA BELOW DEGREE LEVEL
GRADUATES, POST-GRADUATES AND OTHER TECHNICAL DEGREES
LITERATES WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND OTHERS
ILLITERATES
MIGRANTS 1971
60 000
40 000
20 000
10 000
N: NON-WORKING MIGRANTS
W: WORKING MIGRANTS
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
90° E. OF GREENWICH
MIGRANTS (IN '0 000)
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL
0 1 2 3 4 5
PRIMARY AND MIDDLE
MATRICULATION OR HIGHER SECONDARY AND TECHNICAL AND NON-TECHNICAL DIPLOMA BELOW DEGREE LEVEL
GRADUATES, POST-GRADUATES AND OTHER TECHNICAL DEGREE
LITERATES WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND OTHERS
ILLITERATES
WORKING MIGRANTS
NON-WORKING MIGRANTS

MAP 47

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKING MIGRANTS 1971

This map depicts the classification of working migrants according to industrial categories at the district level in 1971.

Pyramids with horizontal bars proportionate to working migrants of different industrial categories separately for males and females are drawn in each district. Nine industrial categories are then grouped into three sectors, viz., Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. Three different hatchings have been used to differentiate one sector from another.

Among the working migrants engaged in different industrial categories, primary sector has attracted as many as 1.3 million (66.84 per cent) persons. They are cultivators 47.30 per cent, the agricultural labourers 9.90 per cent, those engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing etc. 9.09 per cent and mining and quarrying 0.55 per cent.

The secondary sector attracts fewer migrants than the other two sectors. Of the 1.35 lakh (7.15 per cent) working migrants under this sector including both male (6.50 per cent) and female (0.65 per cent), a little over one lakh (5.77 per cent) are found to be engaged in manufacturing, processing etc., while about 26 thousand (1.38 per cent) in construction works.

About half a million (26.01 per cent) of the total working migrants are found to be engaged in the Tertiary sectors of which 24.68 per cent are males and 1.33 per cent are females. Of them 1.7 lakh (8.68 per cent) are found to be engaged in trade and commerce, more than 75 thousand (3.99 per cent) are engaged in transport, storage and communications while over 2.5 lakh (13.34 per cent) are engaged in "other services".

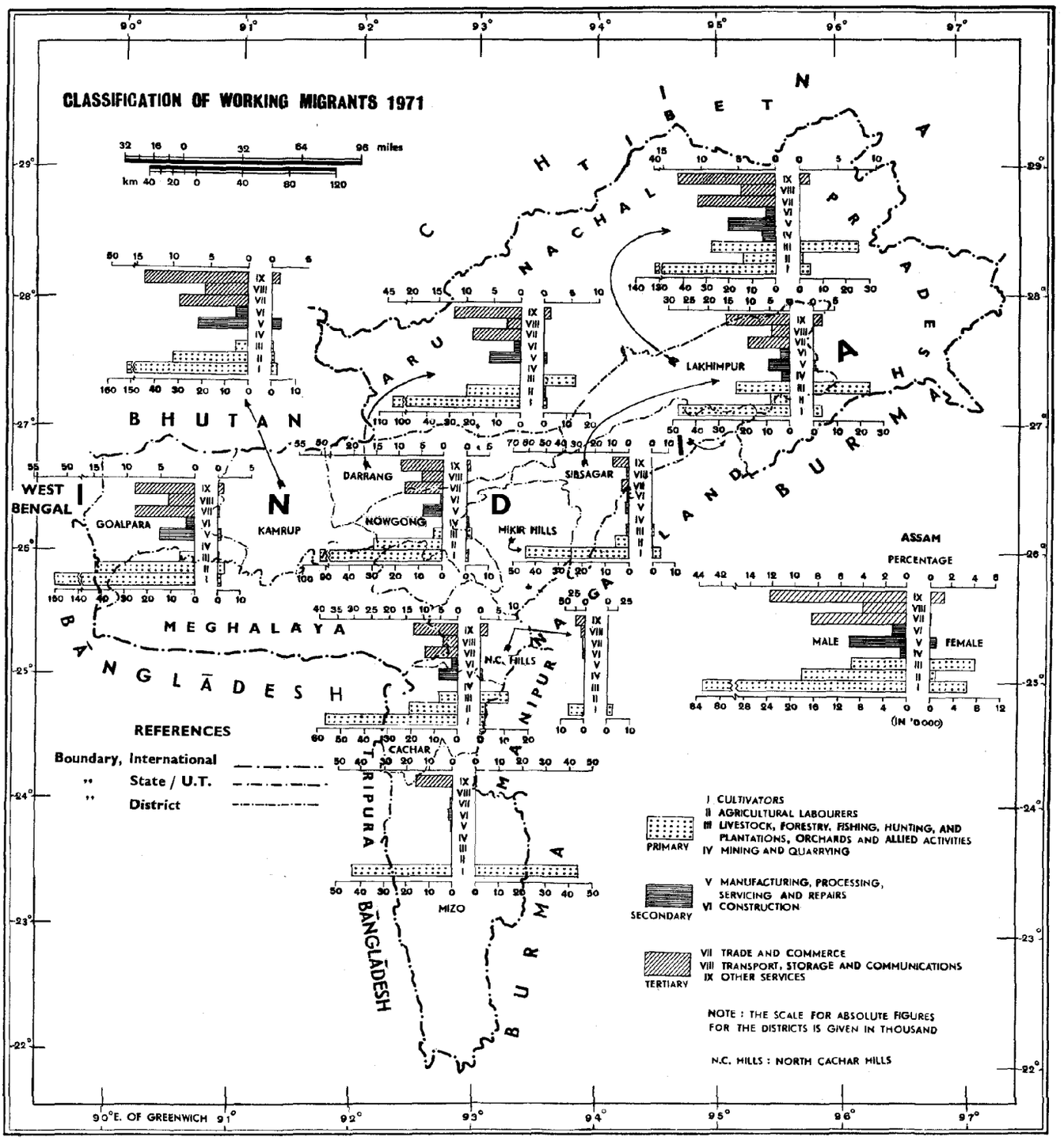
The following table shows the industrial classification of working migrants in the state and districts.

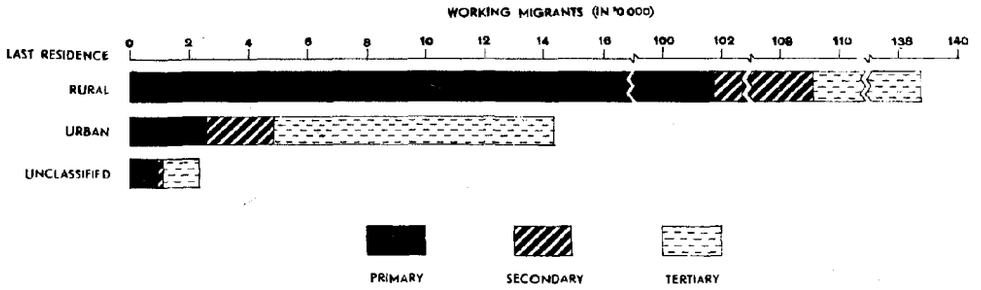
State/District	Total working migrants	Working migrants							
		Primary							
		I		II		III		IV	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ASSAM	**1,901,005**	**831,730**	**67,540**	**177,255**	**11,045**	**93,905**	**78,860**	**10,020**	**365**
		(43.75)	**(3.55)**	**(9.32)**	**(0.58)**	**(4.94)**	**(4.15)**	**(0.53)**	**(0.02)**
Goalpara ..	290,230	150,220	1,690	42,465	3,170	5,995	940	165	30
		(51.76)	(0.58)	(14.63)	(1.10)	(2.07)	(0.32)	(0.06)	(0.01)
Kamrup ..	319,285	152,045	2,600	31,940	1,080	4,365	690	380	80
		(47.62)	(0.81)	(10.00)	(0.34)	(1.37)	(0.22)	(0.12)	(0.02)
Darrang ..	237,990	104,630	1,415	23,160	935	18,615	13,860	180	..
		(43.96)	(0.59)	(9.73)	(0.40)	(7.82)	(5.82)	(0.08)	
Nowgong ..	187,160	93,200	1,090	29,355	305	3,920	2,160	145	30
		(49.80)	(0.58)	(15.68)	(0.16)	(2.09)	(1.15)	(0.08)	(0.02)
Sibsagar ..	179,650	48,420	3,825	8,520	970	22,570	23,735	2,735	75
		(26.95)	(2.13)	(4.75)	(0.54)	(12.56)	(13.21)	(1.52)	(0.04)
Lakhimpur ..	331,170	132,635	4,160	14,100	1,180	28,170	24,620	6,255	140
		(40.05)	(1.26)	(4.26)	(0.36)	(8.51)	(7.43)	(1.89)	(0.04)
Mikir Hills ..	70,065	43,820	3,440	6,180	490	1,660	755	60	..
		(62.54)	(4.91)	(8.82)	(0.70)	(2.37)	(1.08)	(0.09)	
North Cachar Hills	17,560	6,620	2,610	330	125	355	..	30	10
		(37.70)	(14.86)	(1.88)	(0.71)	(2.02)		(0.17)	(0.05)
Cachar ..	158,425	56,860	2,460	20,855	2,650	7,975	12,095	70	..
		(35.90)	(1.55)	(13.16)	(1.67)	(5.04)	(7.64)	(0.04)	
Mizo ..	109,470	43,280	44,250	350	140	280	5	..	..
		(39.54)	(40.42)	(0.32)	(0.13)	(0.25)	(N)		

State/District	Working Migrants									
	Secondary				Tertiary					
	V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ASSAM ..	**97,960**	**11,705**	**25,585**	**605**	**162,470**	**2,460**	**74,935**	**910**	**231,690**	**21,965**
	(5.15)	**(0.62)**	**(1.35)**	**(0.03)**	**(8.55)**	**(0.13)**	**(3.94)**	**(0.05)**	**(12.19)**	**(1.15)**
Goalpara ..	15,005	1,485	3,575	50	25,525	555	10,840	90	25,545	2,885
	(5.17)	(0.51)	(1.23)	(0.02)	(8.80)	(0.19)	(3.73)	(0.03)	(8.80)	(0.99)
Kamrup ..	21,210	4,880	4,915	75	29,245	435	17,825	410	43,705	3,405
	(6.64)	(1.53)	(1.54)	(0.02)	(9.16)	(0.14)	(5.58)	(0.13)	(13.69)	(1.07)
Darrang ..	13,440	1,135	2,960	75	20,275	220	5,945	5	28,595	2,545
	(5.65)	(0.48)	(1.24)	(0.03)	(8.52)	(0.09)	(2.50)	(N)	(12.02)	(1.07)
Nowgong ..	8,660	875	1,315	15	16,780	150	8,850	105	18,380	1,825
	(4.63)	(0.47)	(0.70)	(0.01)	(8.96)	(0.08)	(4.73)	(0.06)	(9.82)	(0.98)
Sibsagar ..	8,495	960	3,830	230	17,375	110	7,240	55	27,095	3,410
	(4.73)	(0.54)	(2.13)	(0.13)	(9.67)	(0.06)	(4.03)	(0.03)	(15.08)	(1.90)
Lakhimpur ..	20,640	665	3,975	40	33,695	300	14,805	135	41,830	3,825
	(6.23)	(0.20)	(1.20)	(0.01)	(10.17)	(0.09)	(4.47)	(0.04)	(12.63)	(1.16)
Mikir Hills ..	1,620	305	520	..	3,270	15	735	..	6,845	350
	(2.31)	(0.43)	(0.74)		(4.67)	(0.02)	(1.05)		(9.77)	(0.50)
North Cachar Hills	265	..	435	..	710	25	1,530	5	4,310	200
	(1.54)		(2.48)		(4.04)	(0.14)	(8.71)	(0.02)	(24.54)	(1.14)
Cachar ..	8,140	1,285	2,505	45	14,675	210	6,490	95	19,205	2,810
	(5.14)	(0.81)	(1.58)	(0.03)	(9.26)	(0.13)	(4.10)	(0.06)	(12.12)	(1.77)
Mizo ..	485	115	1,555	75	920	440	675	10	16,180	710
	(0.44)	(0.11)	(1.42)	(0.07)	(0.84)	(0.40)	(0.62)	(0.01)	(14.78)	(0.65)

Note : 'N' stands for Negligible,

MAP 47


CLASSIFICATION OF WORKING MIGRANTS 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
DARRANG
NOWGONG
SIBSAGAR
LAKHIMPUR
MIKIR HILLS
N.C. HILLS
CACHAR
MEGHALAYA
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
MIZO
BANGLADESH
BURMA
NAGALAND
ASSAM
PERCENTAGE
MALE
FEMALE
(IN '0000)
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
PRIMARY
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING, AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV MINING AND QUARRYING
SECONDARY
V MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS
VI CONSTRUCTION
TERTIARY
VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
NOTE : THE SCALE FOR ABSOLUTE FIGURES FOR THE DISTRICTS IS GIVEN IN THOUSAND
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90°E. OF GREENWICH


WORKING MIGRANTS (IN '0000)
LAST RESIDENCE
RURAL
URBAN
UNCLASSIFIED
PRIMARY
SECONDARY
TERTIARY

MAP 48

MIGRANTS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971

This map shows the number of migrants by age and marital status at the district level in Assam in 1971.

Migrants, classified into five age-groups, 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-49 and 50+ and "age not stated" are shown by six vertical bars proportionate to their age-group-wise total in each district with further divisions into Never Married, Married and Widowed and Divorced. These are then shaded with different hatchings as shown in the legend of the map.

A total of 5,053,870 migrants are recorded in Assam in 1971. At the district level, the highest number (917,690) is recorded in the district of Kamrup and the lowest (31,865), in North Cachar Hills district.

According to marital status, the "Married" are the highest in number at both the state and district levels except in the Mizo district where the "Never Married" are the highest. The "Widowed and Divorced" are the lowest in number at both the state and the district levels.

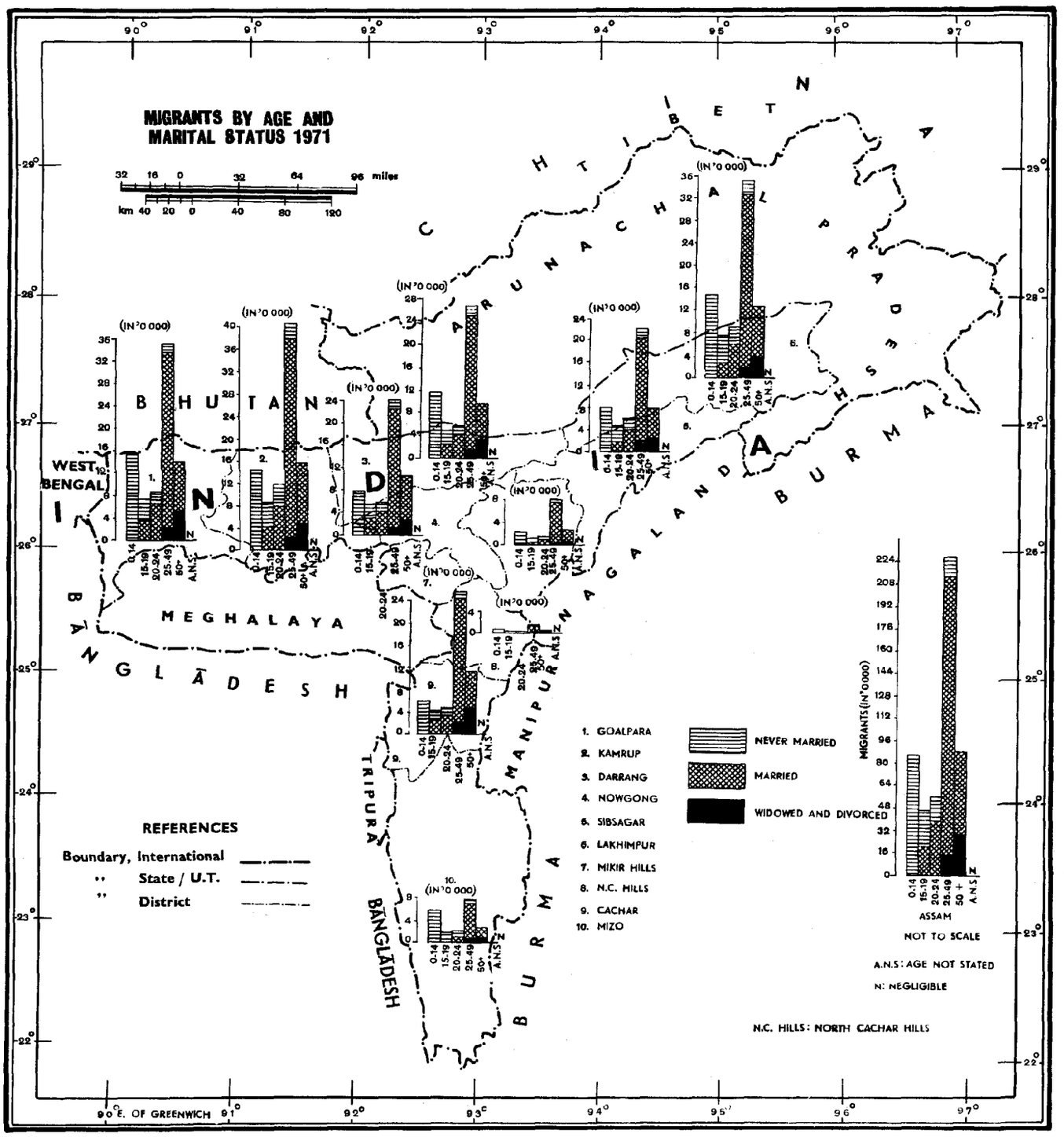
The highest number of migrants both at the state and the district levels is noticed in age-group 25-49. The "Never Married" are concentrated in the age-group 0-14, while "Married" are clustered in the age-group 25-49. The maximum number of "Widowed and Divorced" is found in the age-group 50+.

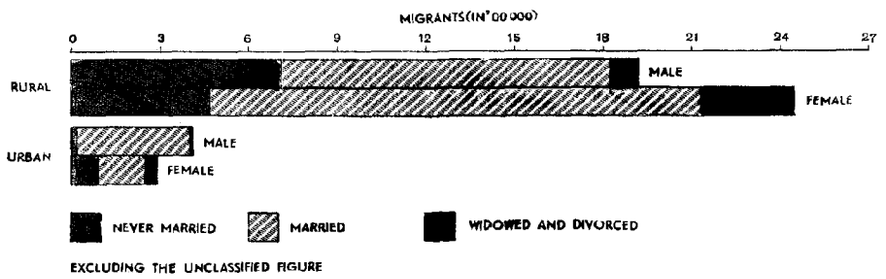
Table below shows the district-wise number of migrants by age and marital status in Assam in 1971.

State/ District	Age-group	Total migrants	Never married	Married	Widowed and Divorced
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Total	**5,053,870**	**1,432,175**	**3,167,910**	**452,815**
	0-14	**859,285**	**855,880**	**3,330**	**75**
	15-19	**463,590**	**254,275**	**205,940**	**3,355**
ASSAM	**20-24**	**562,425**	**172,575**	**381,110**	**8,570**
	25-49	**2,283,310**	**140,620**	**1,989,685**	**152,395**
	50+	**884,730**	**8,650**	**587,580**	**288,355**
	A.N.S.	**530**	**175**	**265**	**65**
	Total	814,700	230,935	505,905	77,790
	0-14	157,910	157,000	895	15
	15-19	73,935	36,310	36,745	880
Goalpara	20-24	88,150	21,240	65,830	1,075
	25-49	352,515	15,275	313,645	23,565
	50+	142,075	1,075	88,740	52,245
	A.N.S.	115	35	50	10
	Total	917,690	255,135	588,745	73,460
	0-14	144,565	144,025	540	..
	15-19	87,385	45,100	41,695	580
Kamrup	20-24	119,810	38,090	80,400	1,240
	25-49	406,835	26,940	356,280	23,405
	50+	158,895	890	109,740	48,220
	A.N.S.	200	90	90	15
	Total	580 675	156,120	374,295	49,970
	0-14	98,230	97,870	355	5
	15-19	50,990	25,260	25,430	300
Darrang	20-24	59,755	16,370	42,415	945
	25-49	273,210	16,110	241,245	15,640
	50+	98,475	505	64,845	33 075
	A.N.S.	15	5	5	5
	Total	544,015	135,370	363,645	44,920
	0-14	80,720	80,180	505	35
	15-19	54,415	24,010	30,015	390
Nowgong	20-24	59,245	16,355	41,765	1,095
	25-49	243,795	14,040	215,080	14,630
	50+	105,810	780	76,255	28,770
	A.N.S.	30	5	25	..
	Total	485,880	143,620	293,415	48,785
	0-14	80,715	80,560	155	..
	15-19	47,345	28,465	18,565	310
Sibsagar	20-24	59,010	18,475	39,300	1,220
	25-49	221,025	15,120	185,125	20,750
	50+	77,730	995	50,240	26,485
	A.N.S.	55	5	30	20
	Total	797,540	252,240	487,690	57,525
	0-14	148,080	147,745	325	10
	15-19	73,845	48,210	25,160	475
Lakhimpur	20-24	89,910	29,810	58,760	1,325
	25-49	356,135	24,865	311,370	19,845
	50+	129,510	1,575	92,060	35,860
	A.N.S.	60	35	15	10
	Total	156,050	42,940	102,635	10,475
	0-14	24,275	24,260	15	..
	15-19	11,630	7,270	4,360	..
Mikir Hills	20-24	14,000	5,305	8,605	90
	25-49	79,685	5,815	70,575	3,295
	50+	26,460	290	19,080	7,090
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..
	Total	31,865	12,720	17,230	1,915
	0-14	6,150	6,120	25	5
North	15-19	3,120	2,510	610	..
Cachar	20-24	3,445	1,940	1,495	10
Hills	25-49	14,605	2,135	11,845	625
	50+	4,545	15	3,255	1,275
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..
	Total	525,965	108,810	345,105	72,040
	0-14	60,360	59,900	455	5
	15-19	42,170	19,875	21,960	335
Cachar	20-24	49,090	14,775	33,480	835
	25-49	258,755	12,460	222,645	23,640
	50+	115,540	1,800	66,520	47,220
	A.N.S.	50	..	45	5
	Total	199,490	94,285	89,245	15,935
	0-14	58,280	58,220	60	..
	15-19	18,755	17,265	1,400	85
Mizo	20-24	20,010	10,215	9,060	735
	25-49	76,750	7,860	61,875	7,000
	50+	25,690	725	16,845	8,115
	A.N.S.	5	..	5	..

Note : A.N.S. stands for 'Age Not Stated.

MAP 48


MIGRANTS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
(IN '0 000)
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
BANGLADESH
MEGHALAYA
TRIPURA
MANIPUR
NAGALAND
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
BURMA
1. GOALPARA
2. KAMRUP
3. DARRANG
4. NOWGONG
5. SIBSAGAR
6. LAKHIMPUR
7. MIKIR HILLS
8. N.C. HILLS
9. CACHAR
10. MIZO
NEVER MARRIED
MARRIED
WIDOWED AND DIVORCED
MIGRANTS (IN '0 000)
ASSAM
NOT TO SCALE
A.N.S: AGE NOT STATED
N: NEGLIGIBLE
N.C. HILLS: NORTH CACHAR HILLS
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
90° E. OF GREENWICH


MIGRANTS (IN '00 000)
RURAL
URBAN
MALE
FEMALE
NEVER MARRIED
MARRIED
WIDOWED AND DIVORCED
EXCLUDING THE UNCLASSIFIED FIGURE

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

MAP 49

LAND UTILISATION 1970-71

This map shows the pattern of land-use in the districts of Assam during 1970-71.

Circles proportionate to the total reported area are drawn in each district. Within the circles sectors proportionate to total area under each type of land-use are demarcated and shown distinctly. Area sown more than once has been carved out of the sector showing net area sown and hatched with a different shade.

Assam has a total reported area of about 7.85 million hectares. Area not available for cultivation claims the highest proportion (32.30 per cent) of the total area. Net area sown and forest area constitute 28.48 per cent and 26.94 per cent of the total area. Thus, land under other uses comprise insignificant proportions.

The proportion of area not available for cultivation varies widely between 86.95 per cent in North Cachar Hills district and 14.66 per cent in Kamrup.

Nowgong has the highest proportion (44.97 per cent) of net area sown closely followed by Kamrup (43.62 per cent) while North Cachar Hills has the lowest proportion (2.62) of such land.

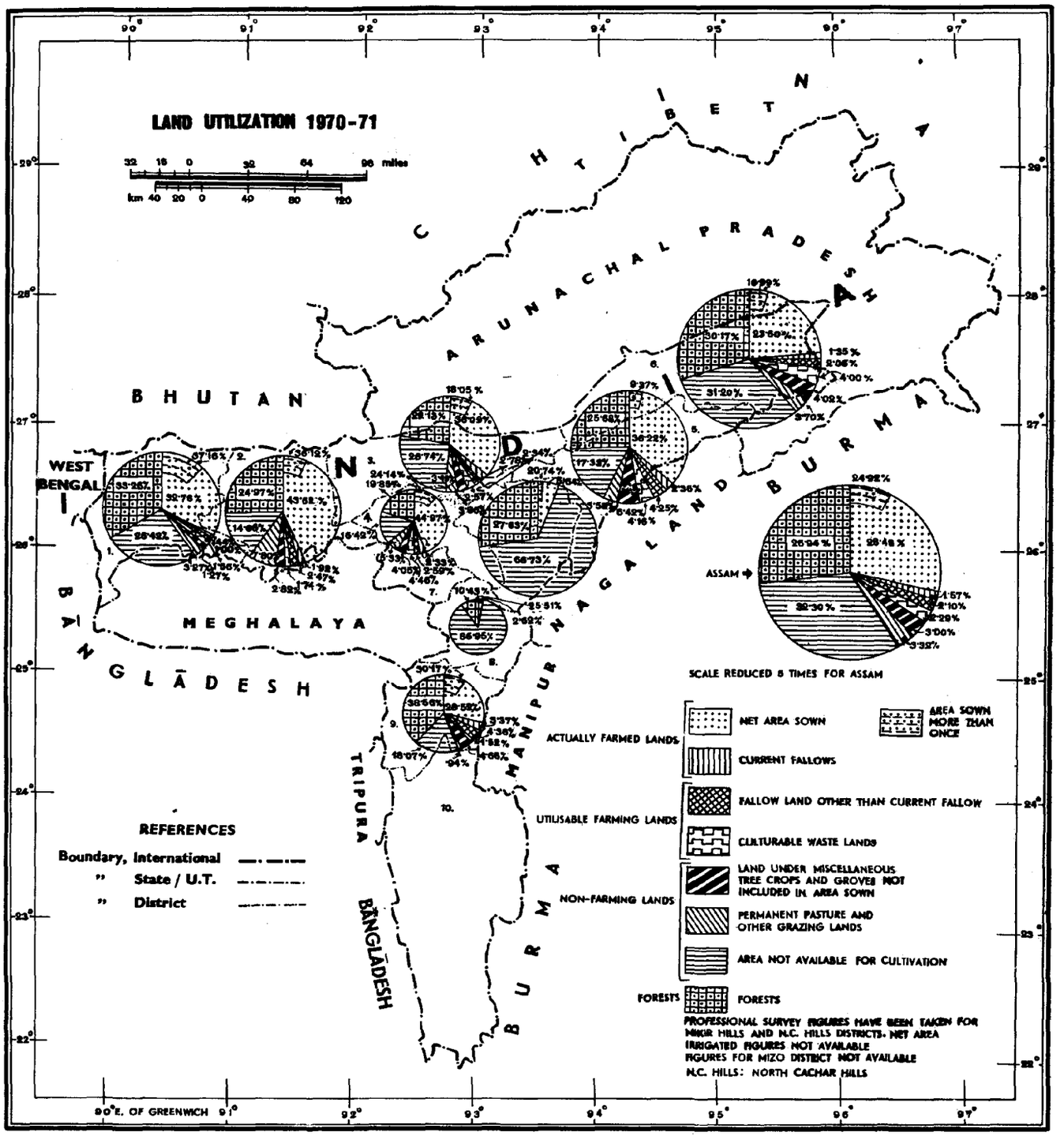
The forest area in the districts ranges between 38.56 per cent in Cachar and 10.43 in North Cachar Hills district.

The statement below indicates the details of land-use pattern in the state and districts of Assam :

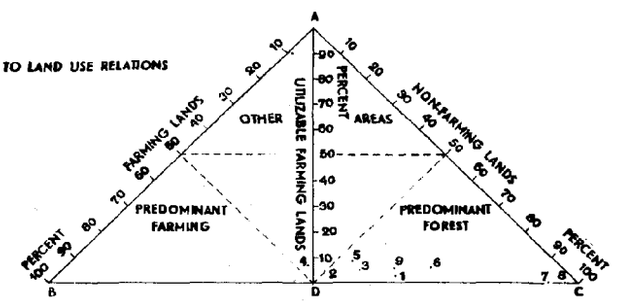
State/District	Total reported area	Forests	Area not available for cultivation	Permanent pasture & other grazing land	Land under Misc. tree crops & groves not included in net area sown	Culturable waste land	Fallow land other than current fallows	Current fallows	Net area sown	Area sown more than once
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ASSAM	**7,851,670**	**2,115,165 (26.94)**	**2,536,365 (32.30)**	**260,746 (3.32)**	**235,859 (3.00)**	**179,613 (2.29)**	**165,094 (2.10)**	**122,919 (1.57)**	**2,235,909 (28.48)**	**557,298 (24.92)**
Goalpara	1,030,580	342,816 (33.26)	272,262 (26.42)	33,620 (3.27)	13,112 (1.27)	16,100 (1.56)	10,340 (1.00)	4,500 (0.44)	337,830 (32.78)	125,536 (37.15)
Kamrup	995.600	248,594 (24.97)	145,910 (14.66)	77,667 (7.80)	28,100 (2.82)	17,280 (1.74)	24,620 (2.47)	19,141 (1.92)	434,288 (43.62)	156,862 (36.12)
Darrang	872,050	193,032 (22.13)	233,182 (26.74)	33,648 (3.86)	30,408 (3.49)	22,392 (2.57)	20,426 (2.34)	24,231 (2.78)	314,731 (36.09)	56,798 (18.05)
Nowgong	569.800	113,101 (19.85)	93,578 (16.42)	30,380 (5.33)	23,078 (4.05)	25,389 (4.46)	14,776 (2.59)	13,250 (2.33)	256,248 (44.97)	61,870 (24.14)
Sibsagar	900,290	231,239 (25.68)	156,014 (17.33)	32,200 (3.58)	57,832 (6.42)	37,420 (4.16)	38,258 (4.25)	21,266 (2.36)	326,061 (36.22)	30,560 (9.37)
Lakhimpur	1,267,030	382,194 (30.17)	395,346 (31.20)	46,731 (3.70)	50,979 (4.02)	50,508 (4.00)	26,428 (2.06)	17,141 (1.35)	297.703 (23.50)	50,580 (16.99)
Mikir Hills *	1,033.200	285,470 (27.63)	689,481 (66.73)	..	..	..	..	..	58,249 (5.64)	12,086 (20.75)
North Cachar Hills *	489,000	51,028 (10.43)	425,147 (86.95)	..	..	..	..	..	12,825 (2.62)	3,272 (25.51)
Cachar	694,120	267,691 (38.56)	125,445 (18.07)	6,500 (0.94)	32,350 (4.66)	10,524 (1.52)	30,246 (4.36)	23,390 (3.37)	197,974 (28.52)	59,734 (30.17)
Mizo	Not	Available								

Note : * Professional survey figures have been taken for these two districts.
Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Assam.

MAP 49



POSITION OF DISTRICTS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO LAND USE RELATIONS



INDEX TO NOS

1. GOALPARA
2. KAMRUP
3. DARRANG
4. NOWGONG
5. SIBSAGAR
6. LAKHIMPUR
7. MIKIR HILLS
8. N.C. HILLS
9. CACHAR
10. MIZO

MAP 50

INTENSITY OF CROPPING 1970-71

This map shows the intensity of cropping in Assam at the district level during the year 1970-71.

The intensity is calculated as

$$\text{Intensity} = \frac{\text{Gross area sown}}{\text{Net area sown}} \times 100$$

The indices thus obtained are grouped into three ranges and the districts coming under each of these ranges are hatched from high to low by choropleth technique.

Four districts, namely, Darrang, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur and Mizo fall in the range 119.99 and below. The districts of Nowgong, Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills and Cachar fall in the range 120.00-134.99. The state average (124.59) falls in this range. In the highest intensity index range of 135.00 and above come the districts of Kamrup and Goalpara only.

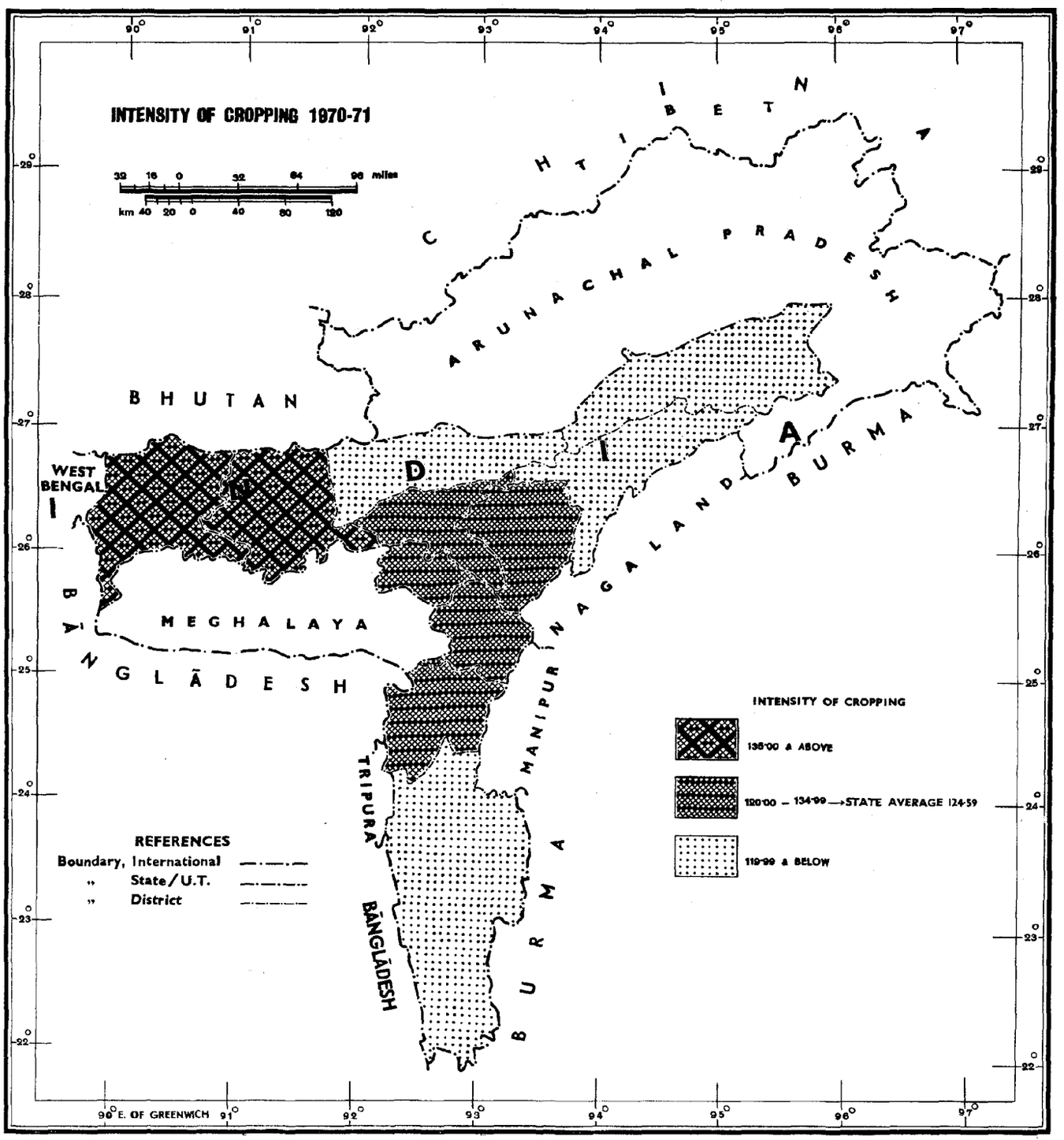
The highest and the lowest intensity index is noticed in Goalpara (137.17) and Mizo (103.98) respectively.

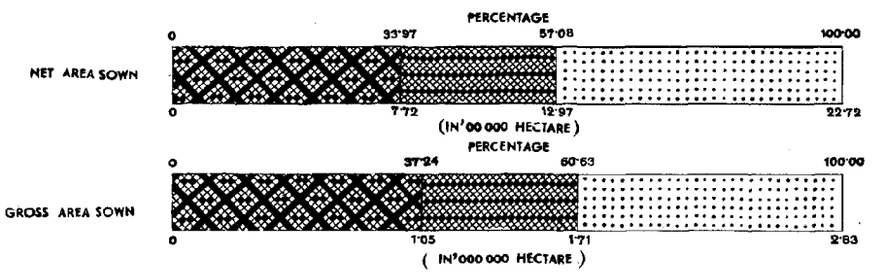
The district-wise intensity indices for the year 1970-71 are as follows :

State/District	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Gross area sown	Intensity index
1	2	3	4	5
ASSAM	**2,272,758**	**558,832**	**2,831,590**	**124.59**
Goalpara	337,690	125,536	463,226	137.17
Kamrup	434,288	156,860	591,148	136.12
Darrang	314,731	56,798	371,529	118.05
Nowgong	256,248	61,872	318,120	124.15
Sibsagar	325,061	30,560	355,621	109.40
Lakhimpur	297,002	50,574	347,576	117.03
Mikir Hills	58,249	12,086	70,335	120.75
North Cachar Hills ..	12,825	3,272	16,097	125.51
Cachar	197,974	59,734	257,708	130.17
Mizo	38,690	1,540	40,230	103.98

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Assam.

MAP 50


INTENSITY OF CROPPING 1970-71
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
BURMA
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
INTENSITY OF CROPPING
138·00 & ABOVE
120·00 – 134·99 → STATE AVERAGE 124·59
119·99 & BELOW
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State/U.T.
,, District
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
0 33·97 57·08 100·00
NET AREA SOWN
0 7·72 12·97 22·72
(IN '00 000 HECTARE)
PERCENTAGE
0 37·24 60·63 100·00
GROSS AREA SOWN
0 1·05 1·71 2·83
(IN 1000 000 HECTARE)

MAP 51

MAJOR CEREALS 1970-71

This map shows the area under major cereals, namely, rice, wheat and millets in Assam in 1970-71.

The areas under the major cereals are shown by small dots, each representing 1,000 hectares. The dots are shown in black, red and green colour for rice, wheat and millet respectively.

Assam has a total area of 2,031,031 hectares under these major cereals of which 2,006,612 hectares are under rice, 20,084 hectares are under wheat and only 4,335 hectares are under millet.

These major cereals are grown in almost all the plains districts of the state. On an average more than 95 per cent of the total area under these major cereals is covered by rice cultivation and the remaining area is under wheat and millets.

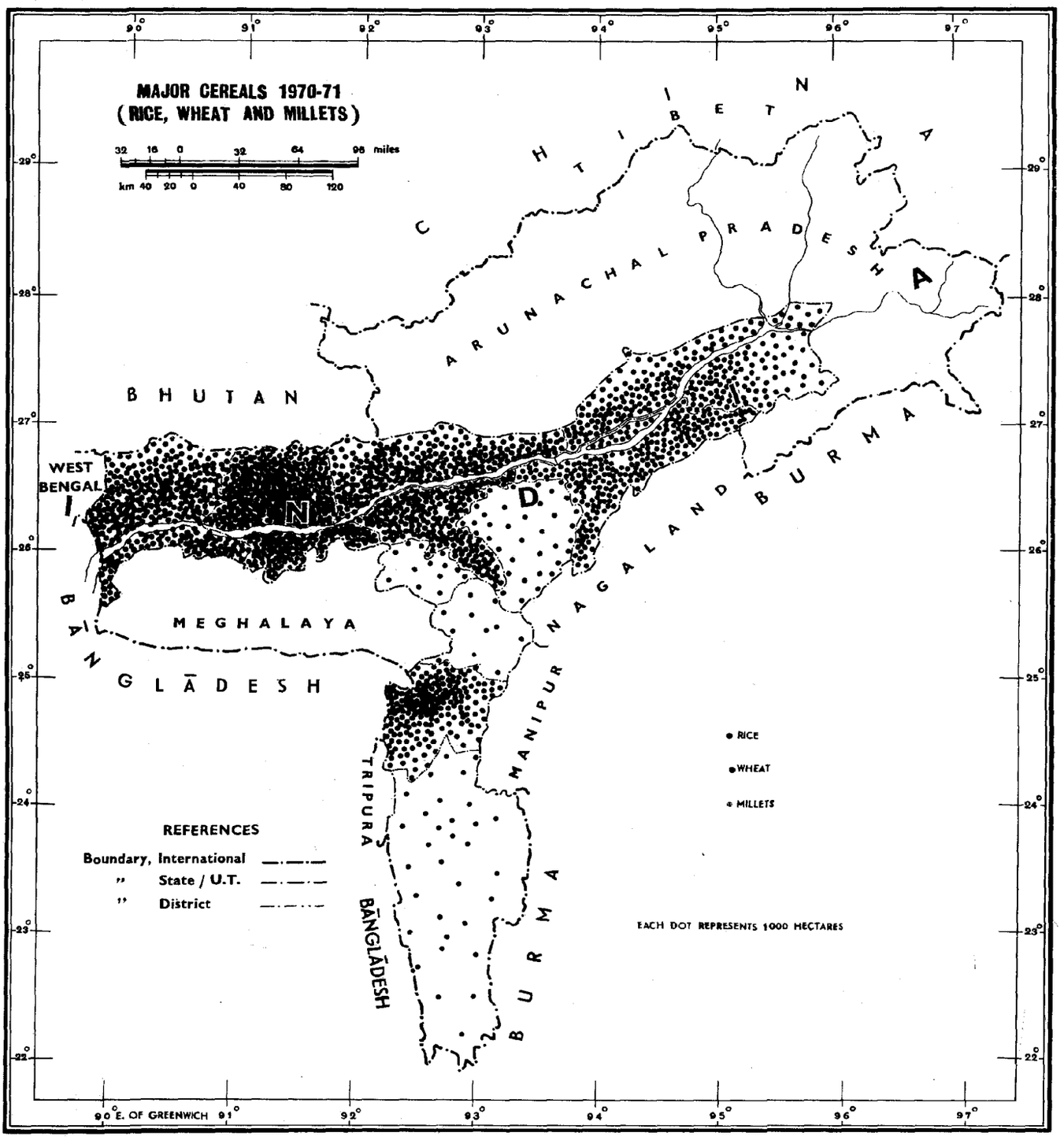
In the districts of Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mizo, these cereals are sparsely cultivated and rice accounts for almost the entire area under such cultivation as the cultivation of wheat and millet is yet to gain popularity in these districts.

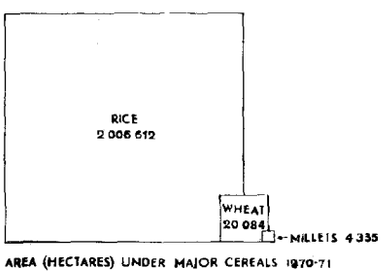
The following table shows the total area (in hectares) under cultivation of rice, wheat and millets in the state and districts:

State/District	Area under (in hectares)			Total area (Col. 2+3+4)
	Rice	Wheat	Millets (Rabi)	
1	2	3	4	5
ASSAM	**2,006,612**	**20,084**	**4,335**	**2,031,031**
Goalpara	337,297	9,772	2 019	349,088
Kamrup	433,281	4,832	940	439,053
Darrang	243,061	1,816	244	245,121
Nowgong	212,985	1,535	122	214,642
Sibsagar	252,282	1,173	50	253,505
Lakhimpur	232,463	726	820	234,009
Mikir Hills	50,150	30	60	50,240
North Cachar Hills	10,750	20	30	10,800
Cachar	201,968	180	50	202,198
Mizo	32,375	..	..	32,375

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

MAP 51





AREA (HECTARES) UNDER MAJOR CEREALS 1970-71

SQUARES FOR WHEAT & MILLETS HAVE BEEN ENLARGED BY 20 TIMES

MAP 52

PULSES AND OILSEEDS 1970-71

This map depicts the area under pulses and oilseeds in Assam during the year 1970-71.

The drawing technique adopted for this map is the same as for map 51. In this map pulses are shown in red and oilseeds in black dots.

Assam has a total area of 2.39 lakh hectares under pulses and oilseeds of which 0.85 lakh hectares are under pulses and 1.54 lakh hectares are under oilseeds.

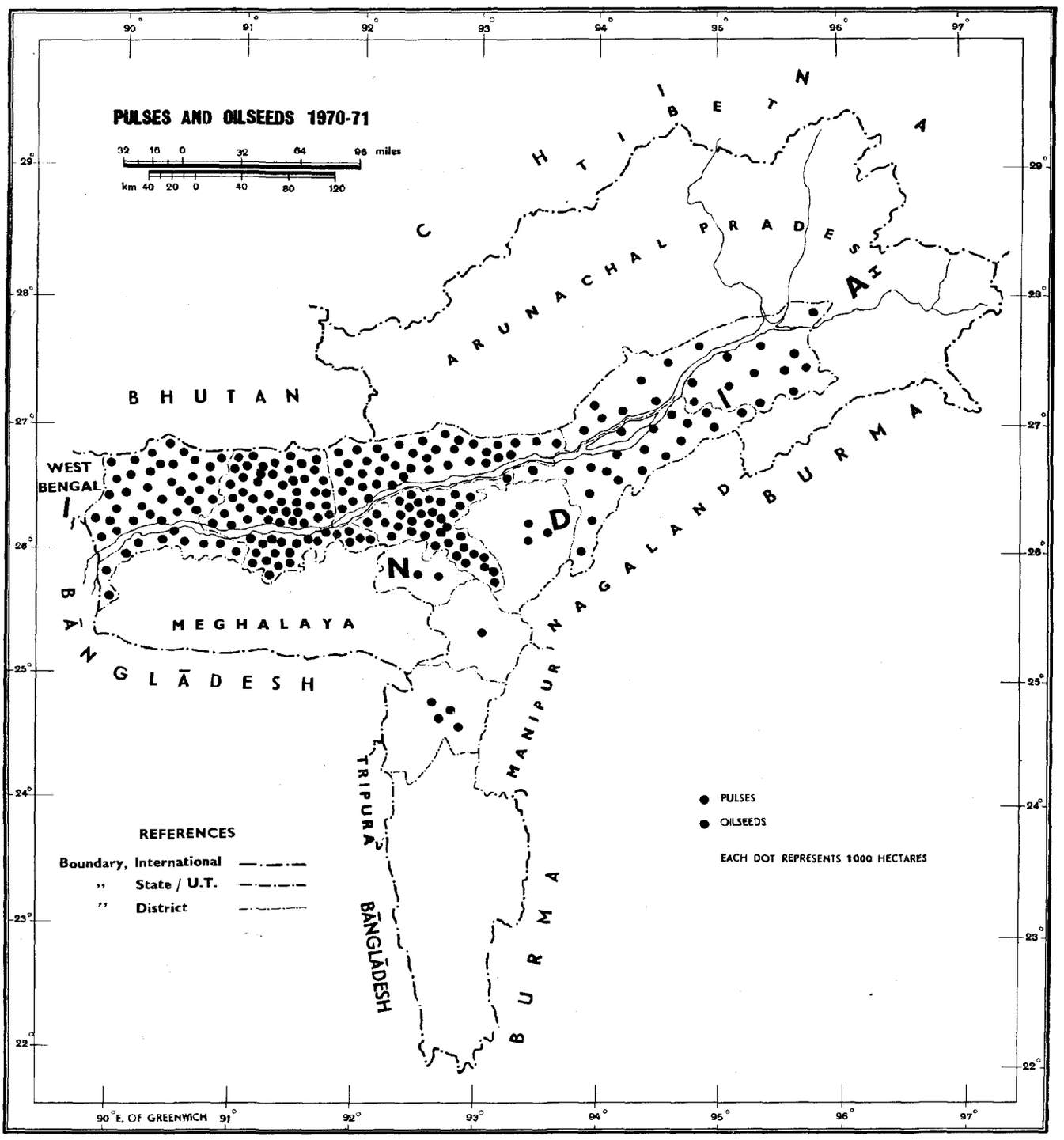
The map reveals that pulses and oilseeds are cultivated mostly in all the plains districts of the state except Cachar. Cultivation of these crops is not yet popular among the cultivators in the hills districts where these crops are sparsely cultivated.

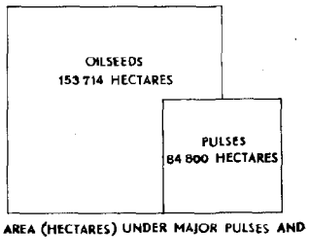
The following table shows the district-wise areas of land under cultivation of pulses and oilseeds:

State/District	Total area (in hectares) under		
	Pulses & Oilseeds	Pulses	Oilseeds
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**238,514**	**84,800**	**153,714**
Goalpara	44,934	14,787	30,147
Kamrup	66,596	30,977	35,619
Darrang	40,026	13,641	26,385
Nowgong	38,209	12,909	25,300
Sibsagar	18,372	3,774	14,598
Lakhimpur	20,330	5,591	14,739
Mikir Hills	5,395	1,175	4,220
North Cachar Hills	1,060	350	710
Cachar	3,512	1,596	1,916
Mizo	80	..	80

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

MAP 52





AREA (HECTARES) UNDER MAJOR PULSES AND OILSEEDS 1970-71

MAP 53

COMMERCIAL CROPS 1970-71

This map depicts the distribution of commercial crops in Assam in 1970-71.

The drawing method is the same as adopted in case of Map 51. In this map jute, tea, sugarcane and cotton are shown in black, red, blue and green colours respectively.

The map reveals that except coffee and cotton these crops are grown mainly in the plains districts of the state. A total area of 345,501 hectares is under these crops in the state.

Tea is the chief commercial crop of the state covering an area of 180,065 hectares. It is mainly grown in the districts of Lakhimpur (57,140 hectares), Sibsagar (50,684 hectares), Darrang (30,331 hectares) and Cachar (30,854 hectares).

Jute is the second important commercial crop cultivated in 128,011 hectares of land. It is mainly cultivated in the districts of Goalpara (34,462 hectares), Kamrup (28,787 hectares), Nowgong (36,689 hectares) and Darrang (20,014 hectares). It is yet to be cultivated in the Mizo district.

Next comes sugarcane which is another important crop of the state. The state has a total area of 32,637 hectares under this crop. Sibsagar district has the largest area (9,239 hectares) of land under sugarcane cultivation while North Cachar Hills with only 80 hectares has the smallest area under it.

Cotton is cultivated in limited areas more or less spread over all the districts. But it is mostly concentrated in Mikir Hills which accounts for an area of 2,750 hectares out of a total of 4,738 hectares under this crop in the state.

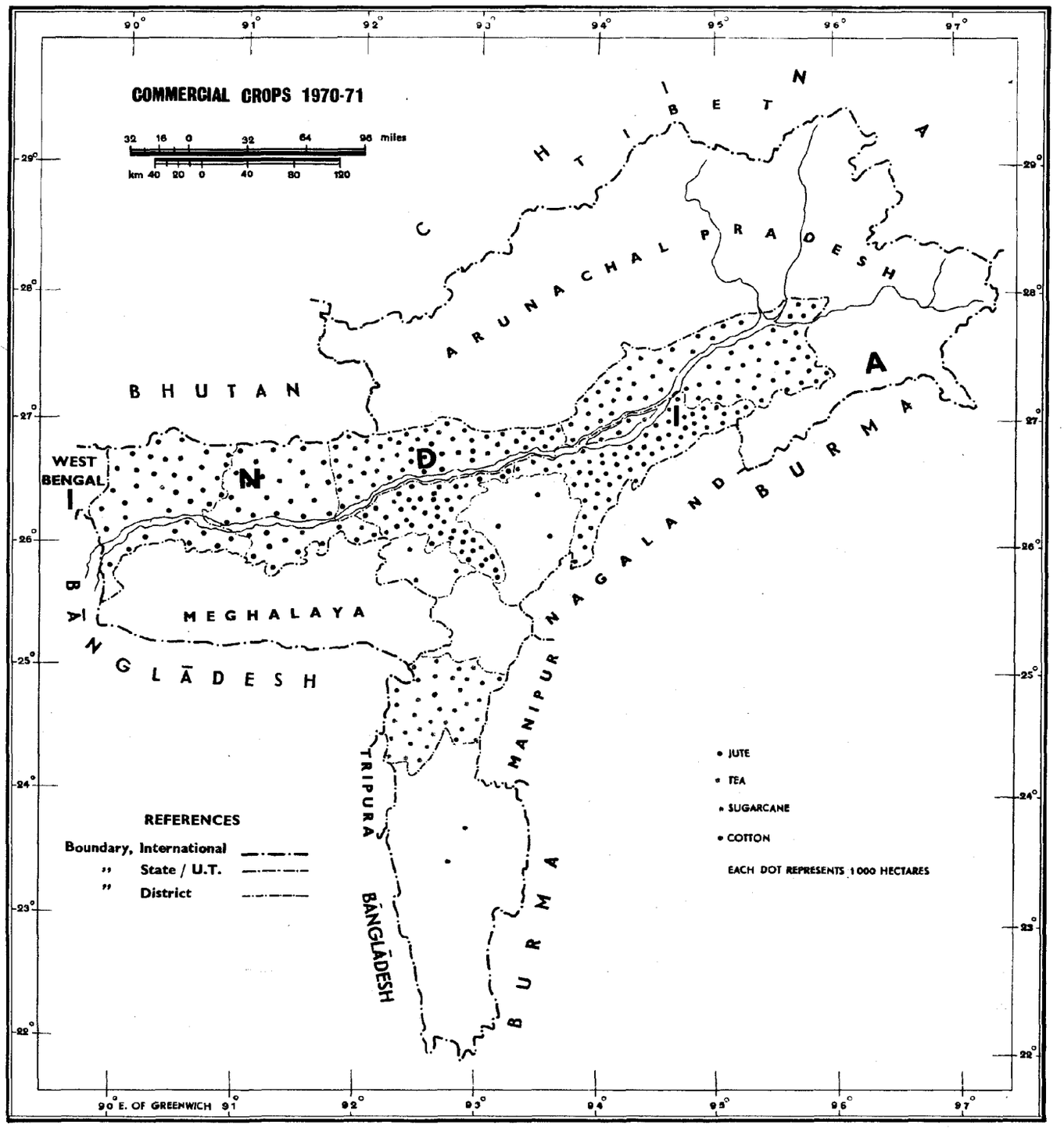
Coffee has been introduced in the state only recently. An area of 50 hectares has been brought under coffee cultivation in the Mikir Hills district.

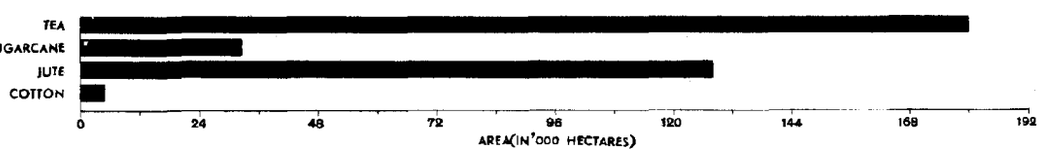
The areas under commercial crops in the state and in the districts are as follows:

State/District	Area (in hectares) under				
	Cotton	Jute	Sugarcane	Tea	Coffee
1	2	3	4	5	6
ASSAM	**4,738**	**128,011**	**32,637**	**180,065**	**50**
Goalpara	206	34,462	2,434	2,085	..
Kamrup	209	28,787	4,322	2,648	..
Darrang	141	20,014	2,651	30,331	..
Nowgong	27	36,689	3,280	6,323	..
Sibsagar	84	2,192	9,239	50,684	..
Lakhimpur	70	3,503	3,367	57,140	..
Mikir Hills	2,750	1,500	2,430	..	50
North Cachar Hills ..	420	40	80	..	..
Cachar	161	824	4,234	30,854	..
Mizo	670	..	600	..	..

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

MAP 53


COMMERCIAL CROPS 1970-71
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
INDIA
WEST BENGAL
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
BURMA
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
JUTE
TEA
SUGARCANE
COTTON
EACH DOT REPRESENTS 1000 HECTARES
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


TEA
SUGARCANE
JUTE
COTTON
0 24 48 72 96 120 144 168 192
AREA(IN '000 HECTARES)

MAP 54

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD 1971

This map depicts the agricultural holding per cultivating household for all the districts of Assam according to 1971 Census.

The average size of agricultural holding per cultivating household for all the districts are grouped into three ranges and the districts coming under these ranges are hatched by choropleth technique as per legend of the map.

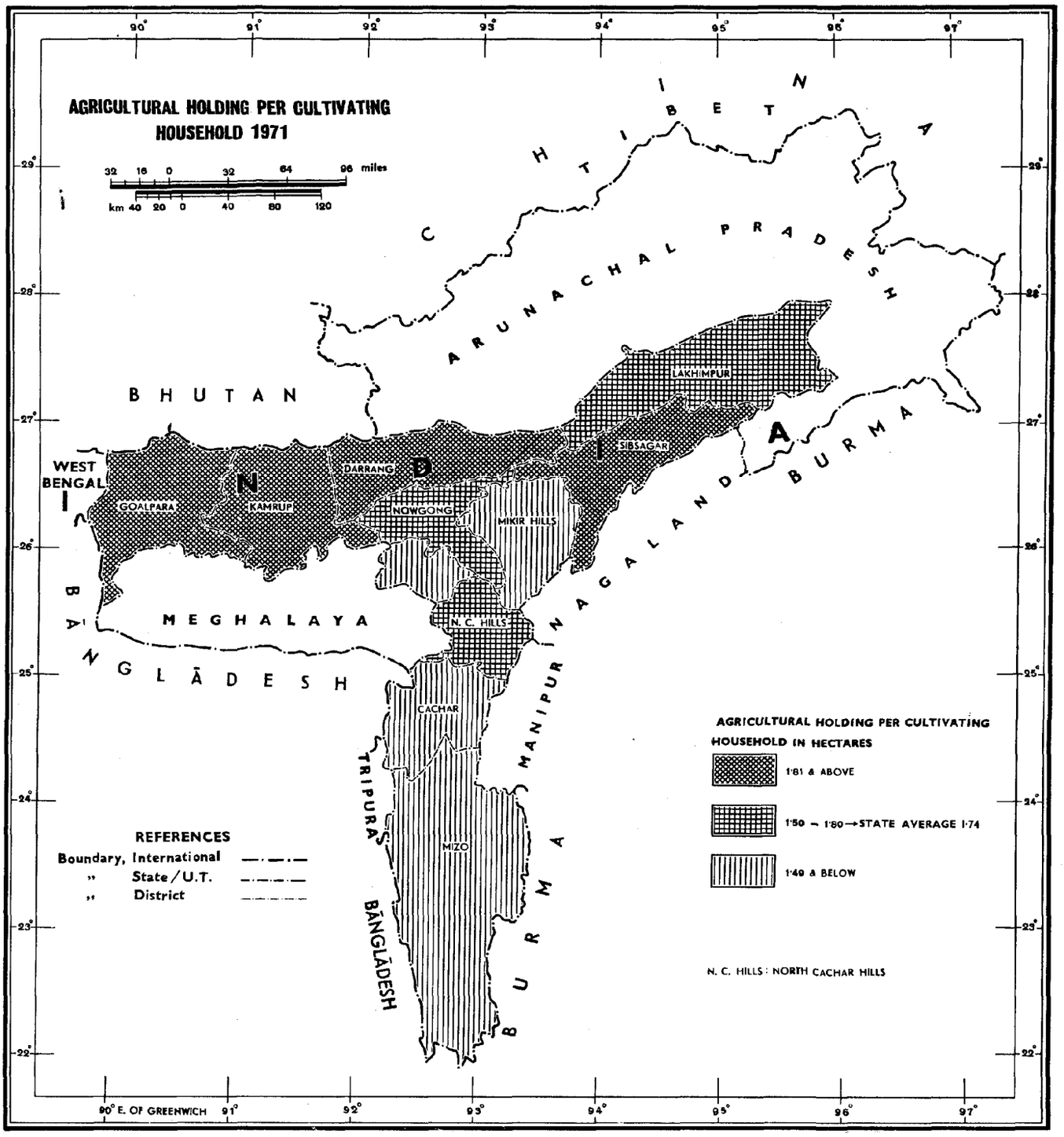
Mikir Hills, Cachar and Mizo districts fall under the lowest range of 1.49 hectares and below. Nowgong, Lakhimpur and North Cachar Hills districts fall under the medium range 1.50-1.80 hectares while the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang and Sibsagar fall under the highest range 1.81 hectares and above. The largest agricultural holding per cultivating household is observed in Kamrup district (1.98 hectares) while the smallest size is found in Mizo district (0.94 hectares).

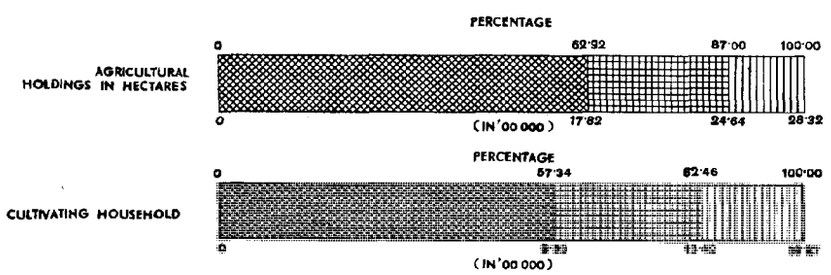
The average agricultural holding per cultivating household (in hectares) for the districts of Assam is as follows:

State/District	Agricultural land (in hectares)	No. of cultivating households	Agricultural holding per cultivating household
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**2,831,590**	**1,626,635**	**1.74**
Goalpara	463,226	255,650	1.81
Kamrup	591,148	298,400	1.98
Darrang	371,529	188,175	1.97
Nowgong	318,120	201,480	1.58
Sibsagar	355,621	190,410	1.87
Lakhimpur	347,576	197,470	1.76
Mikir Hills	70,335	53,805	1.31
North Cachar Hills	16,097	9,680	1.66
Cachar	257,708	188,565	1.37
Mizo	40,230	43,000	0.94

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

MAP 54


AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
DARRANG
NOWGONG
LAKHIMPUR
SIBSAGAR
MIKIR HILLS
N. C. HILLS
MEGHALAYA
NAGALAND
BURMA
BANGLADESH
CACHAR
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
MIZO
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State/U.T.
,, District
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD IN HECTARES
1·81 & ABOVE
1·50 – 1·80 → STATE AVERAGE 1·74
1·49 & BELOW
N. C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS IN HECTARES
0
62·92
87·00
100·00
(IN '00 000)
17·82
24·64
28·32
PERCENTAGE
CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD
0
57·34
82·46
100·00
(IN '00 000)

MAP 55

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CAPITA IN RURAL AREAS 1971

This map depicts the per capita agricultural holding in rural areas at district level during 1971.

The per capita holding in hectares for the districts are calculated and grouped into three ranges and the districts falling under each range are hatched with shades deep to light according to the values from high to low order by choropleth method.

In the range 0.18 hectares and below fall the districts of Cachar and Mizo. The districts of Nowgong, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur and Mikir Hills fall in the range 0.19-0.22 hectares. In the highest range of 0.23 hectares and above fall the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang and North Cachar Hills. The average size of the per capita agricultural holding for the state is 0.21 hectares.

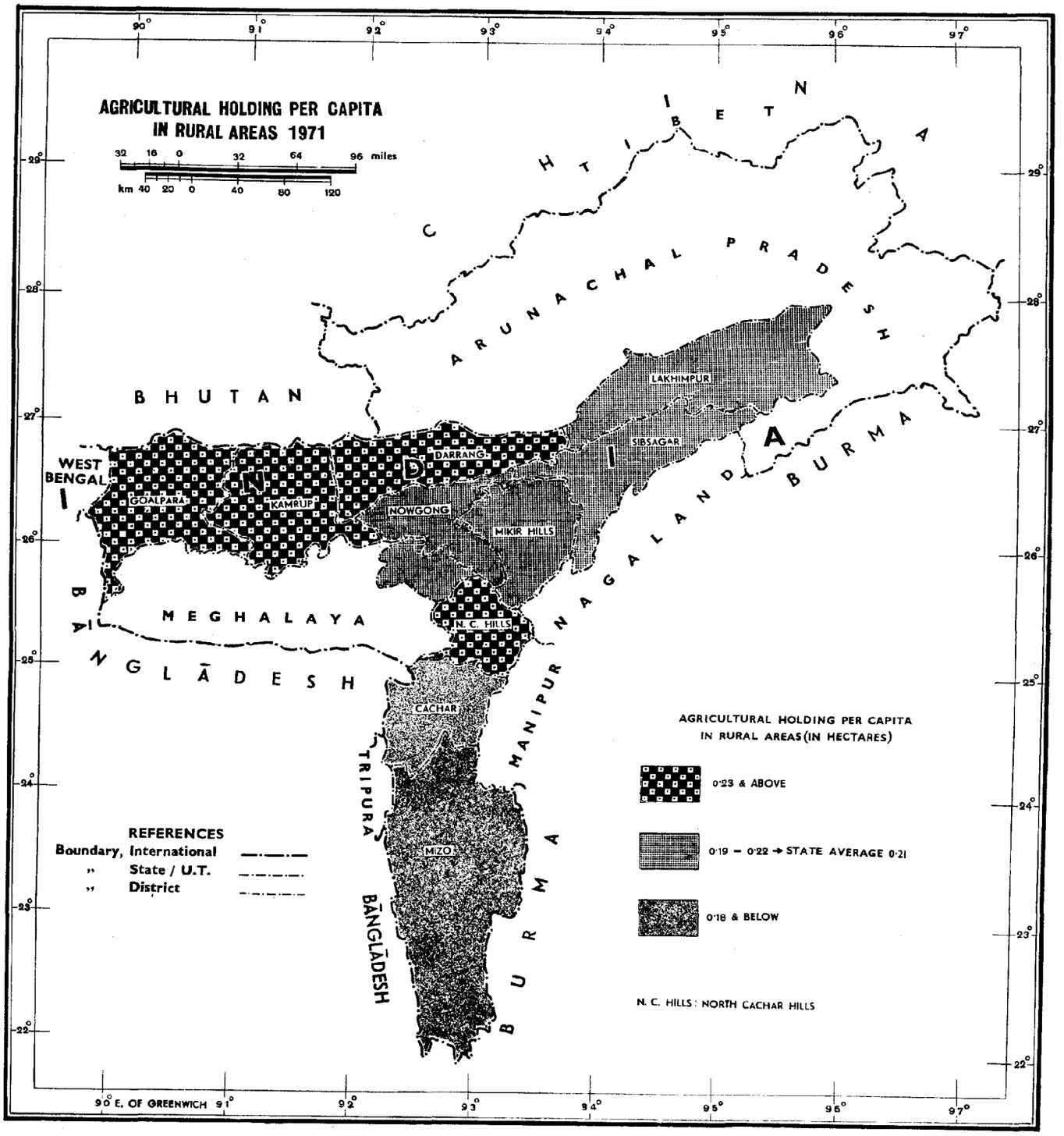
The following table shows the per capita agricultural holding in rural areas of the districts of Assam, 1971 :

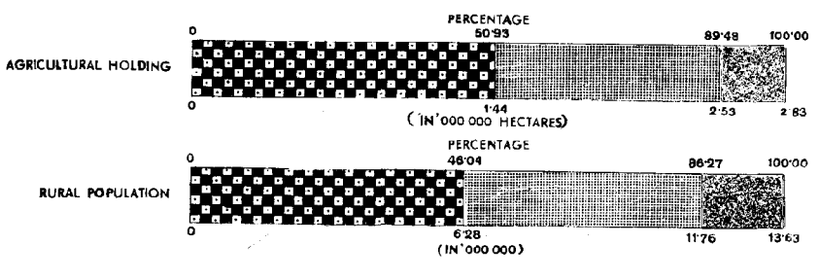
State/District	Total agricultural land in rural areas (in hectares)	Total rural population	Per capita agricultural holding (in hectares)
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**2,831,590**	**13,630,561**	**0.21**
Goalpara	463,226	2,052,809	0.23
Kamrup	591,148	2,519,028	0.23
Darrang	371,529	1,632,445	0.23
Nowgong	318,120	1,561,558	0.20
Sibsagar	355,621	1,682,665	0.21
Lakhimpur	347,576	1,869,839	0.19
Mikir Hills	70,335	369,110	0.19
North Cachar Hills	16,097	70,850	0.23
Cachar	257,708	1,577,626	0.16
Mizo	40,230	294,631	0.14

Source : Figures in Col. 2 : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

Agricultural land is mostly found in rural areas. As separate figures of agricultural land for rural areas are not available, the total agricultural land has been used for this map.

MAP 55


AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CAPITA
IN RURAL AREAS 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
LAKHIMPUR
SIBSAGAR
DARRANG
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
NOWGONG
MIKIR HILLS
N. C. HILLS
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
CACHAR
TRIPURA
MIZO
MANIPUR
NAGALAND
BURMA
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State / U.T.
,, District
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CAPITA
IN RURAL AREAS (IN HECTARES)
0·23 & ABOVE
0·19 – 0·22 → STATE AVERAGE 0·21
0·18 & BELOW
N. C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING
0
50·93
89·48
100·00
0
1·44
2·53
2·83
(IN '000 000 HECTARES)
PERCENTAGE
RURAL POPULATION
0
46·04
86·27
100·00
0
6·28
11·76
13·63
(IN '000 000)

MAP 56

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER MALE CULTIVATOR 1971

This map shows the average size of agricultural holding per male cultivator in the districts of Assam in 1971.

The average size of agricultural holding per male cultivator in different districts are calculated and grouped into three ranges. The districts falling under each range are hatched by suitable shades according to values from high to low order by choropleth technique.

From the map it is seen that the average size of agricultural holding per male cultivator is low in Nowgong, Mikir Hills and Mizo. These districts come under the lowest range of 1.10 hectares and below.

Four districts, namely Goalpara, Kamrup, North Cachar Hills and Cachar come under the medium range of 1.11-1.30 hectares.

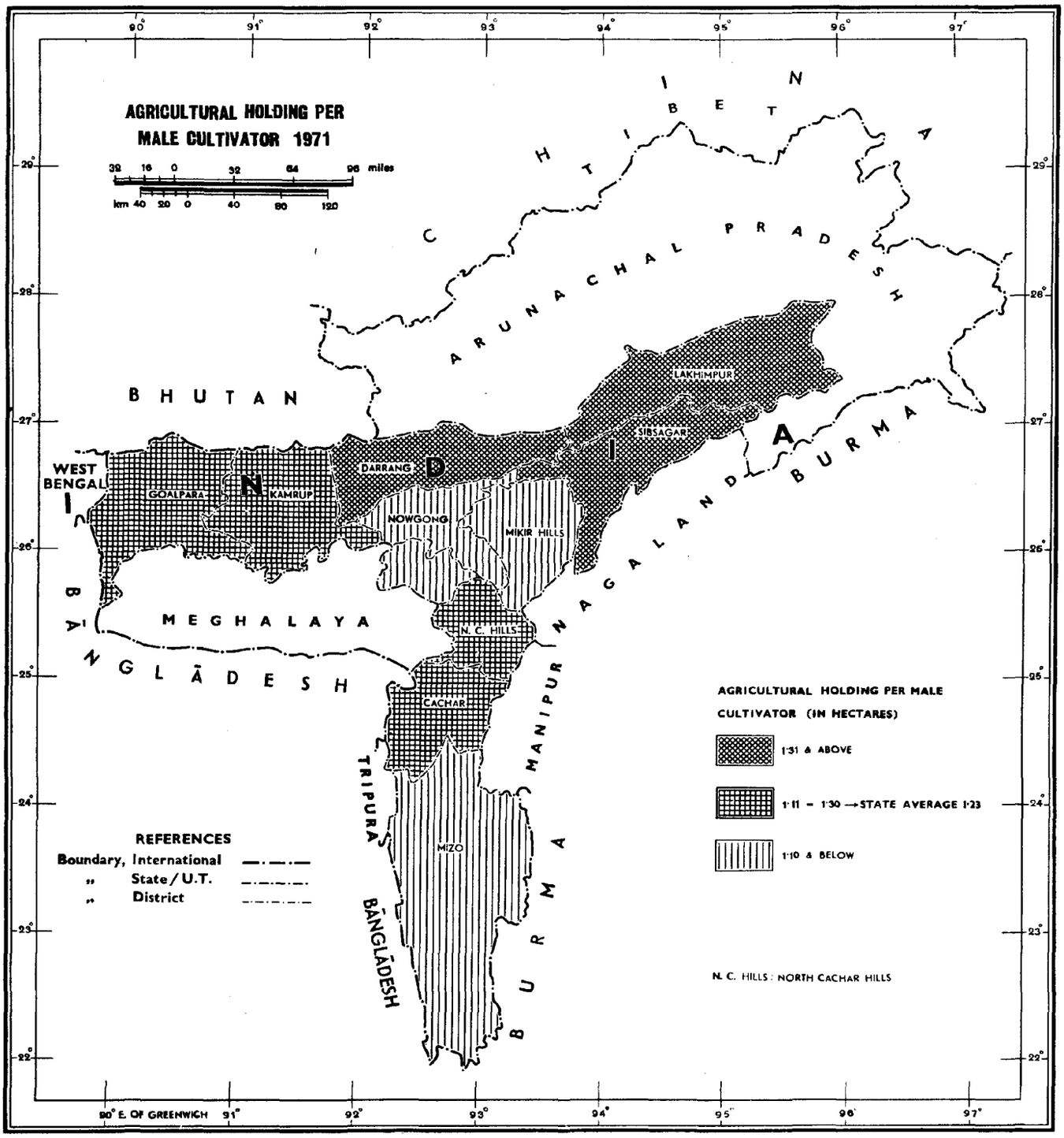
The remaining three districts of Darrang, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur have higher size of holdings and fall under the highest range of 1.31 hectares and above.

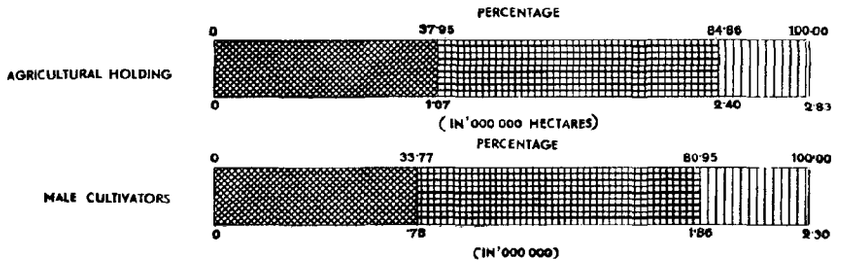
The following table shows the district-wise agricultural holding per male cultivator in Assam :

State/District	Total agricultural land (in hectares)	Total male cultivator	Agricultural holding per male cultivator
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**2,831,590**	**2,299,503**	**1.23**
Goalpara	463,226	387,990	1.19
Kamrup	591,148	456,179	1.30
Darrang	371,529	281,137	1.32
Nowgong	318,120	289,332	1.10
Sibsagar	355,621	229,019	1.55
Lakhimpur	347,576	266,307	1.31
Mikir Hills	70,335	83,622	0.84
North Cachar Hills	16,097	14,284	1.13
Cachar	257,708	226,462	1.14
Mizo	40,230	65,171	0.62

Source . Figures in column 2 supplied by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

MAP 56


AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER MALE CULTIVATOR 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
INDIA
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
DARRANG
LAKHIMPUR
SIBSAGAR
NOWGONG
MIKIR HILLS
MEGHALAYA
N. C. HILLS
CACHAR
MANIPUR
NAGALAND
BURMA
TRIPURA
MIZO
BANGLADESH
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State/U.T.
,, District
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER MALE CULTIVATOR (IN HECTARES)
1·31 & ABOVE
1·11 – 1·30 → STATE AVERAGE 1·23
1·10 & BELOW
N. C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING
0 37·95 84·86 100·00
0 1·07 2·40 2·83
(IN'000 000 HECTARES)
PERCENTAGE
MALE CULTIVATORS
0 33·77 80·95 100·00
0 ·78 1·86 2·30
(IN'000 000)

MAP 57

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971

This map represents the percentage of workers and non-workers to total population in 1971.

Circles proportionate to the total population are inserted in each district. These are divided into two sectors-workers and non-workers. 'Workers' sector is shaded with suitable hatchings while the 'non-workers' sector is left blank. Each sector is further sub-divided into males and females. The total population of the district is written on the top of the circle. The percentage of workers to the total population of each district is calculated and grouped into three ranges and the area of the districts outside the circle is hatched with suitable shades indicating different ranges by choropleth technique.

Out of about 15 million people of the state in 1971, only about 4 million (28.35 per cent) are workers while about 11 million (71.65 per cent) are non-workers. The percentage of male workers to the total population is 25.77 and that of female workers is 2.58. The percentage of male non-workers to total population is 26.95 and that of female is 44.70. It is observed that female participation in work is much less than that of the males.

The highest percentage of workers (30.00 per cent and above) is observed in the districts of Mikir Hills (31.16), North Cachar Hills (41.91) and Mizo (45.61). The percentages of female workers are also higher in North Cachar Hills (11.01) and Mizo (19.18) districts.

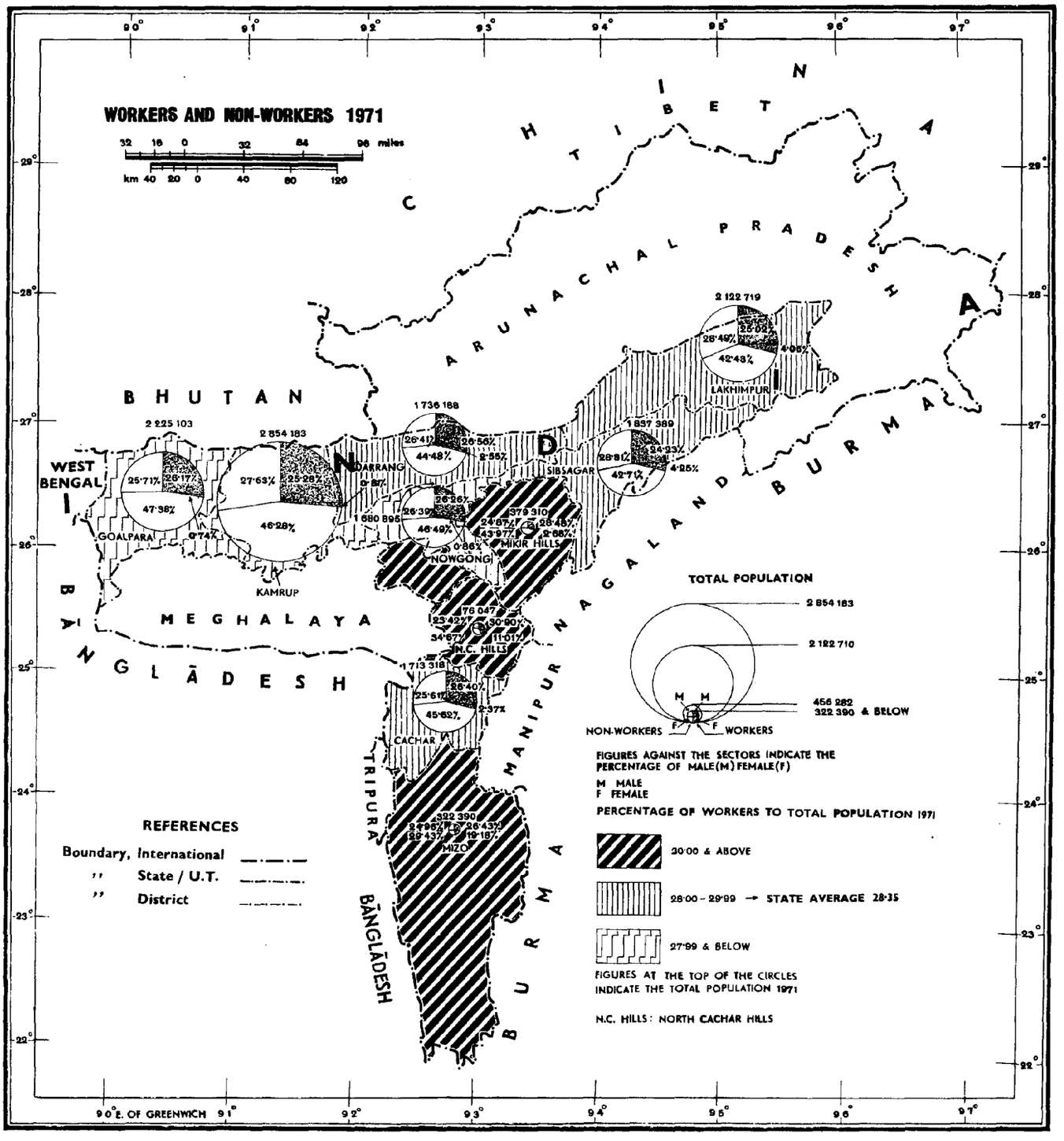
In the next range of 28.00-29.99 per cent come the districts of Darrang (29.11), Sibsagar (28.48), Lakhimpur (29.08) and Cachar (28.77). The state average (28.35 per cent) also falls in this range. Among them Sibsagar with 4.25 per cent of the female workers registers the highest percentage, followed by Lakhimpur (4.06 per cent), Darrang (2.55 per cent) and Cachar (2.37 per cent). This higher percentage of female workers in these districts may be mainly due to the number of female workers engaged as labourers in the tea gardens of the districts.

The lowest percentages of workers (27.99 per cent and below) is found in the densely populated districts of Goalpara (26.91), Kamrup (26.09) and Nowgong (27.12) where female workers are also the lowest in the state.

The table below shows the proportion of workers and non-workers to total population in the state and districts in 1971 :

State/District	Total population 1971	Workers			Non-workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
**ASSAM .. .. ..

MAP 57


WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
BANGLADESH
MEGHALAYA
MANIPUR
NAGALAND
BURMA
2 225 103
2 854 183
1 736 188
1 857 389
2 122 719
1 680 895
379 310
1 713 318
322 390
456 282
322 390 & BELOW
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
DARRANG
SIBSAGAR
LAKHIMPUR
NOWGONG
MIKIR HILLS
N.C. HILLS
CACHAR
TRIPURA
MIZO
TOTAL POPULATION
2 854 183
2 122 710
NON-WORKERS
WORKERS
FIGURES AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE THE PERCENTAGE OF MALE(M) FEMALE(F)
M MALE
F FEMALE
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION 1971
30·00 & ABOVE
28·00 - 29·99 → STATE AVERAGE 28·35
27·99 & BELOW
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL POPULATION 1971
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State / U.T.
,, District
90° E. OF GREENWICH
PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
0 36·45 74·12 100·00
0 3·63 7·38 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
WORKERS
0 7·11 57·56 100·00
0 ·30 2·44 4·24
(IN '000 000)

MAP 58

RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971

This map depicts the proportion of rural workers and non-workers to total rural population in the districts of Assam in 1971.

The method of drawing this map is the same as for Map 57.

The map reveals that all the hills districts of the state have higher percentage of rural workers than the plains districts and among the plains districts, the Upper Assam districts have a higher percentage than the Lower Assam districts. In the highest range of 30.00 per cent and above come the districts of Mizo (47.41), North Cachar Hills (42.29) and Mikir Hills (30.99).

Four districts come under the next range 28.01--29.99 per cent. They are Lakhimpur (28.72), Sibsagar (28.21), Darrang (28.95) and Cachar (28.93). The state average (28.15 per cent) falls in this range.

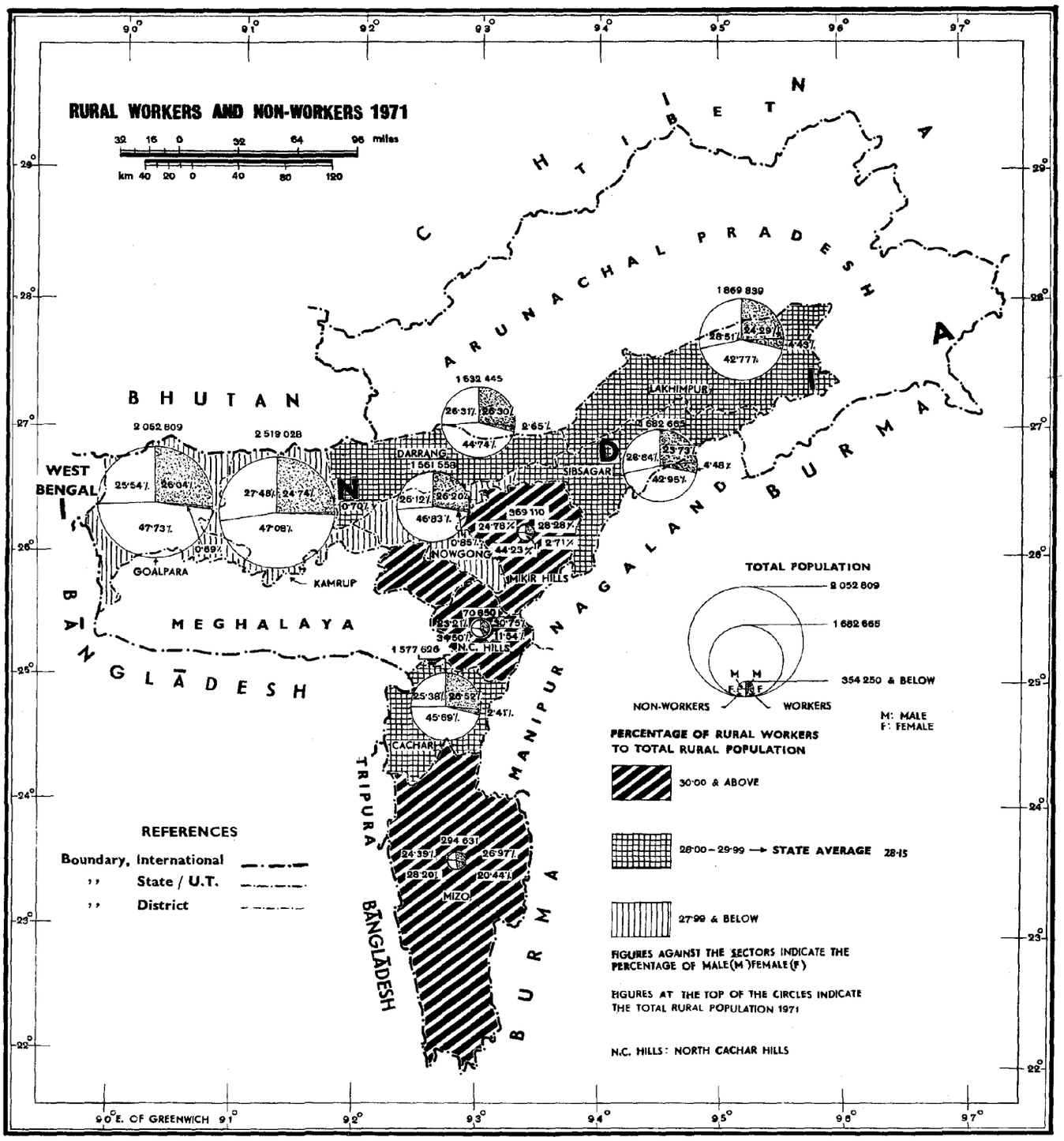
The districts having the lowest percentage of rural workers (28.00 per cent and below) are Goalpara (26.73), Kamrup (25.44) and Nowgong (27.05).

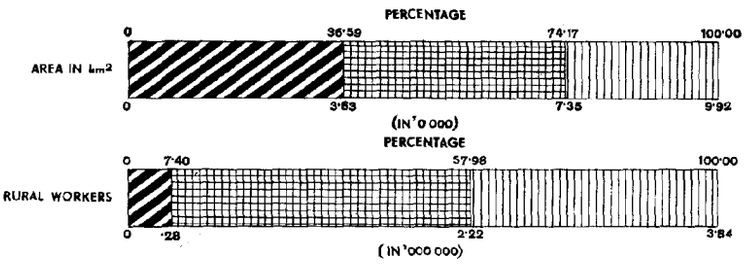
The following table shows the proportion of rural workers and non-workers in the state and districts in 1971 :

State/District	Total rural population	Workers			Non-workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ASSAM	**13,630,561 (100.00)**	**3,836,809 (28.15)**	**3,473,828 (25.49)**	**362,981 (2.66)**	**9,793,752 (71.85)**	**3,652,625 (26.80)**	**6,141,127 (45.05)**
Goalpara	2,052,809 (100.00)	548,793 (26.73)	534,485 (26.04)	14,308 (0.69)	1,504,016 (73.27)	524,300 (25.54)	979,716 (47.73)
Kamrup	2,519,028 (100.00)	640,962 (25.44)	623,362 (24.74)	17,600 (0.70)	1,878,066 (74.56)	692,266 (27.48)	1,185,800 (47.08)
Darrang	1,632,445 (100.00)	472,567 (28.95)	429,394 (26.30)	43,173 (2.65)	1,159,878 (71.05)	429,533 (26.31)	730,345 (44.74)
Nowgong	1,561,558 (100.00)	422,390 (27.05)	409,169 (26.20)	13,221 (0.85)	1,139,168 (72.95)	407,935 (26.12)	731,233 (46.83)
Sibsagar	1,682,665 (100.00)	474,703 (28.21)	399,335 (23.73)	75,368 (4.48)	1,207,962 (71.79)	485,342 (28.84)	722,620 (42.95)
Lakhimpur	1,869,839 (100.00)	536,984 (28.72)	454,177 (24.29)	82,807 (4.43)	1,332,855 (71.28)	533,075 (28.51)	799,780 (42.77)
Mikir Hills ..	369,110 (100.00)	114,385 (30.99)	104,367 (28.28)	10,018 (2.71)	254,725 (69.01)	91,454 (24.78)	163,271 (44.23)
North Cachar Hills ..	70,850 (100.00)	29,961 (42.29)	21,784 (30.75)	8,177 (11.54)	40,889 (57.71)	16,442 (23.21)	24,447 (34.50)
Cachar	1,577,626 (100.00)	456,373 (28.93)	418,302 (26.52)	38,071 (2.41)	1,121,253 (71.07)	400,409 (25.38)	720,844 (45.69)
Mizo	294,631 (100.00)	139,691 (47.41)	79,453 (26.97)	60,238 (20.44)	154,940 (52.59)	71,869 (24.39)	83,071 (28.20)

Note : The percentages of workers and non-workers are shown within bracket.

MAP 58


RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
TIBET
CHINA
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
BANGLADESH
MEGHALAYA
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
1 869 839
24·29%
28·51%
4·43%
42·77%
1 632 445
26·31%
26·30%
2·65%
44·74%
LAKHIMPUR
1 682 665
25·73%
4·48%
42·95%
2 052 809
25·54%
26·04%
0·70%
47·73%
0·59%
2 519 028
27·48%
24·74%
47·08%
DARRANG
1 561 559
26·12%
26·20%
46·83%
SIBSAGAR
369 110
24·78%
26·28%
0·85%
2·71%
44·23%
NOWGONG
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
MIKIR HILLS
470 850
29·21%
30·75%
39·50%
1·54%
N.C. HILLS
1 577 626
25·38%
26·52%
2·47%
45·69%
CACHAR
294 631
24·39%
26·97%
28·20%
20·44%
MIZO
TOTAL POPULATION
2 052 809
1 682 665
354 250 & BELOW
M M
F F
NON-WORKERS
WORKERS
M: MALE
F: FEMALE
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL WORKERS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
30·00 & ABOVE
28·00 – 29·99 → STATE AVERAGE 28·15
27·99 & BELOW
FIGURES AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE THE PERCENTAGE OF MALE(M) FEMALE(F)
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL RURAL POPULATION 1971
N.C. HILLS: NORTH CACHAR HILLS
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State / U.T.
,, District
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
0 36·59 74·17 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 3·63 7·35 9·92
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 7·40 57·98 100·00
RURAL WORKERS
0 ·28 2·22 3·84
(IN '000 000)

MAP 59

URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971

This map depicts the proportion of urban workers and non-workers to total urban population of the state at district level in 1971.

The drawing technique adopted for this map is the same as for Map 57.

Two districts, viz., Mikir Hills (37.25 per cent) and North Cachar Hills (36.69 per cent) have the highest percentage of urban workers and come under the highest range of 35.00 per cent and above.

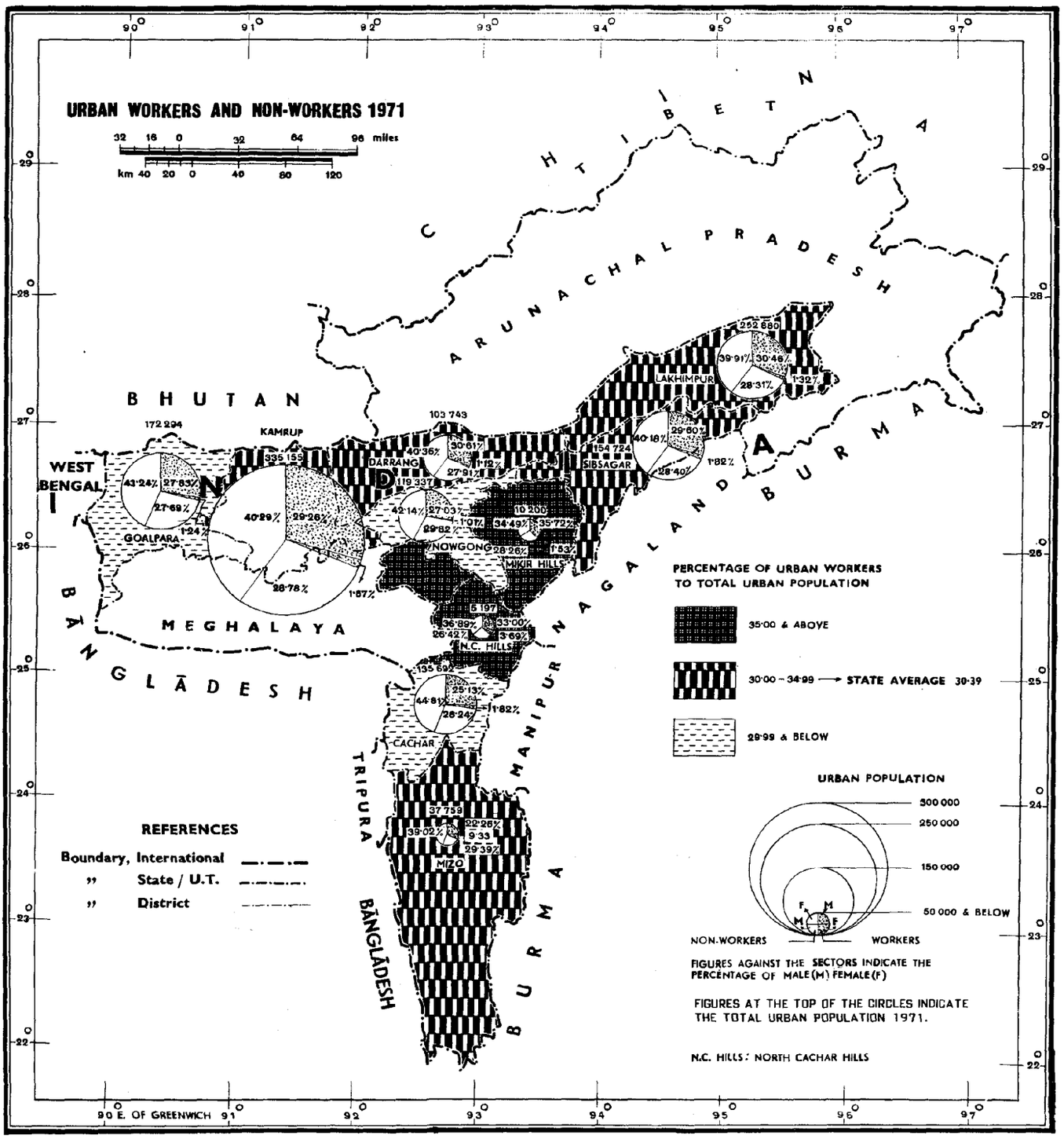
The medium range of 30.00—34.99 per cent, which also includes the state average (30.39 per cent), covers as many as five districts of the state. They are Kamrup (30.93 per cent), Darrang (31.73 per cent), Sibsagar (31.42 per cent), Lakhimpur (31.78 per cent) and Mizo (31.59 per cent).

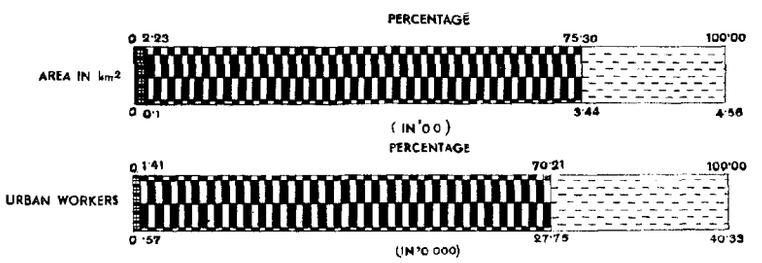
Three districts come under the lowest range of 29.99 per cent and below. They are Goalpara (29.07 per cent), Nowgong (28.04 per cent) and Cachar (26.95 per cent).

The following table gives the percentage of urban workers and non-workers in the state as well as in the districts by sex in 1971 :

State/District	Total urban population	Workers			Non-workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ASSAM	**1,326,981** (100.00)	**403,303** (30.39)	**380,715** (28.69)	**22,588** (1.70)	**923,678** (69.61)	**377,896** (28.48)	**545,782** (41.13)
Goalpara	172,294 (100.00)	50,093 (29.07)	47,957 (27.83)	2,136 (1.24)	122,201 (70.93)	47,707 (27.69)	74,494 (43.24)
Kamrup	335,155 (100.00)	103,648 (30.93)	98,070 (29.26)	5,578 (1.67)	231,507 (69.07)	96,451 (28.78)	135,056 (40.29)
Darrang	103,743 (100.00)	32,918 (31.73)	31,758 (30.61)	1,160 (1.12)	70,825 (68.27)	28,950 (27.91)	41,875 (40.36)
Nowgong	119,337 (100.00)	33,459 (28.04)	32,252 (27.03)	1,207 (1.01)	85,878 (71.96)	35,582 (29.82)	50,296 (42.14)
Sibsagar	154,724 (100.00)	48,618 (31.42)	45,798 (29.60)	2,820 (1.82)	106,106 (68.58)	43,944 (28.40)	62,162 (40.18)
Lakhimpur ..	252,880 (100.00)	80,360 (31.78)	77,022 (30.46)	3,338 (1.32)	172,520 (68.22)	71,589 (28.31)	100,931 (39.91)
Mikir Hills ..	10,200 (100.00)	3,799 (37.25)	3,643 (35.72)	156 (1.53)	6,401 (62.75)	2,883 (28.26)	3,518 (34.49)
North Cachar Hills ..	5,197 (100.00)	1,907 (36.69)	1,715 (33.00)	192 (3.69)	3,290 (63.31)	1,373 (26.42)	1,917 (36.89)
Cachar	135,692 (100.00)	36,573 (26.95)	34,095 (25.13)	2,478 (1.82)	99,109 (73.05)	38,320 (28.24)	60,799 (44.81)
Mizo	37,759 (100.00)	11,928 (31.59)	8,405 (22.26)	3,523 (9.33)	25,831 (68.41)	11,097 (29.39)	14,734 (39.02)

Note :— The percentages of workers and non-workers are shown within brackets.


URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
NAGALAND
BURMA
MANIPUR
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
BANGLADESH
MEGHALAYA
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
KAMRUP
DARRANG
SIBSAGAR
LAKHIMPUR
NOWGONG
MIKIR HILLS
N.C. HILLS
CACHAR
MIZO
GOALPARA
172 294
335 153
119 337
103 743
154 724
252 680
10 200
5 197
135 692
37 753
39·91%
30·46%
28·31%
1·32%
40·18%
29·60%
28·40%
1·82%
40·36%
30·61%
27·91%
1·12%
42·14%
27·03%
29·82%
1·07%
34·49%
35·72%
28·26%
1·53%
43·24%
27·83%
27·69%
1·24%
40·29%
29·26%
28·78%
1·67%
36·82%
33·00%
26·42%
3·69%
44·81%
25·13%
26·24%
1·82%
39·02%
22·26%
9·33%
29·39%
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN WORKERS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION
35·00 & ABOVE
30·00 – 34·99 → STATE AVERAGE 30·39
29·99 & BELOW
URBAN POPULATION
500 000
250 000
150 000
50 000 & BELOW
F M
M F
NON-WORKERS
WORKERS
FIGURES AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE THE PERCENTAGE OF MALE (M) FEMALE (F)
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL URBAN POPULATION 1971.
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State / U.T.
,, District
90 E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
0 2·23
75·30
100·00
0 0·1
3·44
4·56
(IN '00)
PERCENTAGE
URBAN WORKERS
0 1·41
70·21
100·00
0 ·57
27·79
40·33
(IN '0 000)

MAP 60

RURAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1971

This map shows the proportion of male workers to total male population in working age-group 15-59 in the rural areas of all the police stations in Assam according to the 1971 Census.

The percentages of male workers to total male population in age-group 15-59 are worked out and grouped into four ranges. The police stations coming under these ranges are hatched with suitable shades from deep to light corresponding to high and low values by choropleth method.

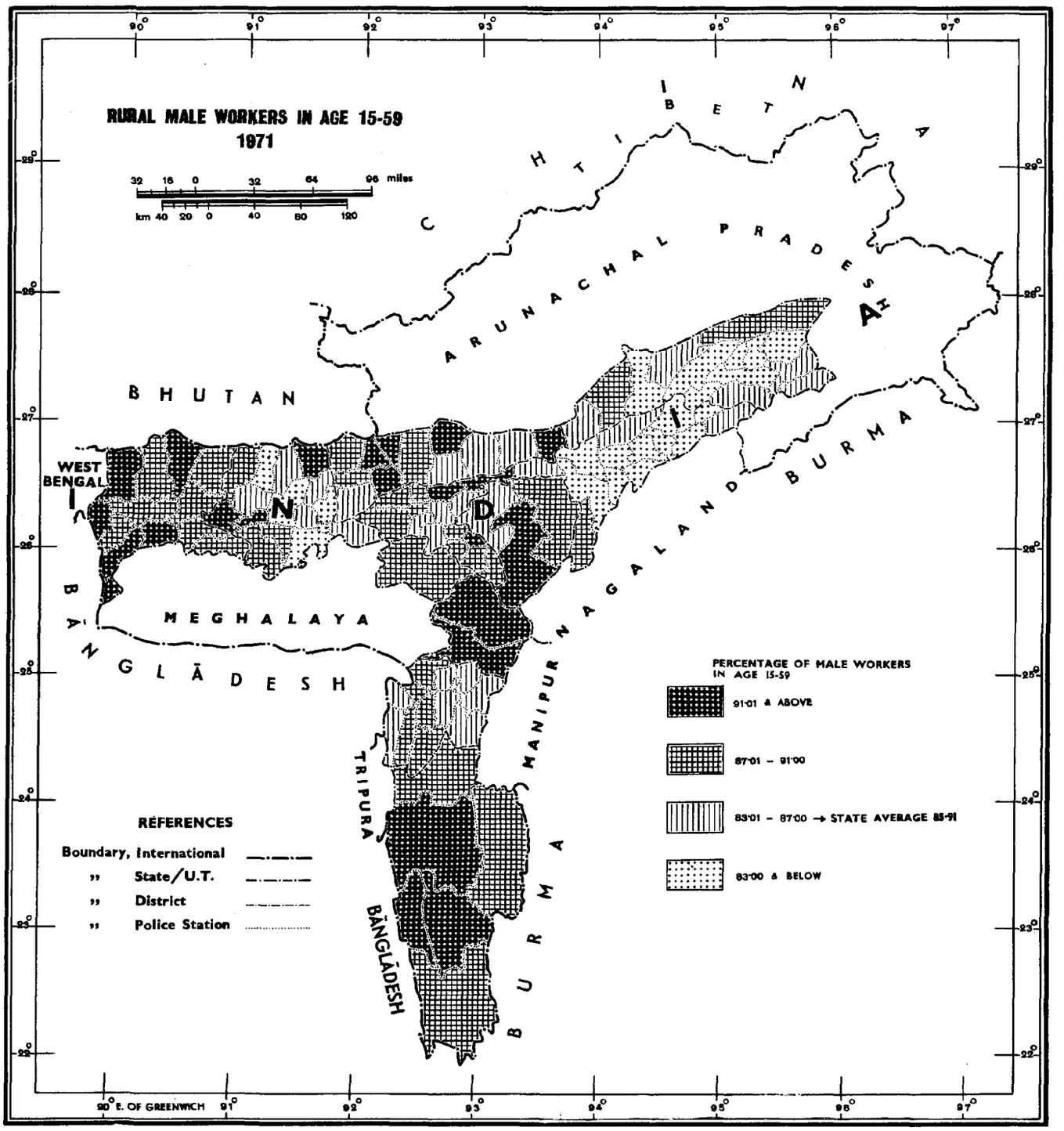
There are 108 police stations in the state of Assam. Of these, 22 police stations come under the range 83.00 per cent and below. Out of these, five are found in Kamrup district, ten in Sibsagar and the rest in the district of Lakhimpur. The next range of 83.01—87.00 per cent comprises twentynine police stations of which seven are in the district of Cachar, five each in Kamrup and Lakhimpur, four each in Darrang and Nowgong, three in Sibsagar and one in Mikir Hills districts. The state average (85.91) falls in this range. The range of 87.01—91.00 per cent accommodates the highest number of police stations, i.e. thirtyfour. Of them, eight are in the district of Nowgong, seven in Goalpara, five in Cachar, three each in Kamrup, Darrang and Mizo, two each in Lakhimpur and Mikir Hills districts and one in Sibsagar district. The highest range of 91.01 per cent and above includes twentythree police stations. Of these, six are in Goalpara, five in Darrang, three each in Kamrup, Nowgong and Mizo districts, two in North Cachar Hills and one in Mikir Hills district.

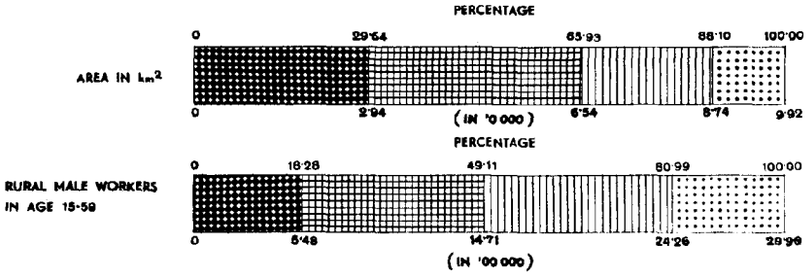
The highest percentage of male workers is, however, found in Tarabari police station (98.87) of Kamrup district and the lowest in Chabua police station (71.36) of Lakhimpur district.

The following statement shows the percentage of male workers to total male population in age-group 15-59 in rural areas for all the districts as also the state according to the 1971 Census:

State/District	Rural male population in age-group 15-59	Rural male workers in age-group 15-59	Percentage of rural male workers to total rural male population in age-group 15-59
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**3,486,827**	**2,995,427**	**85.91**
Goalpara	488,132	443,012	90.76
Kamrup	623,021	531,532	85.32
Darrang	424,403	373,606	88.03
Nowgong	389,179	344,346	88.48
Sibsagar	449,916	359,557	79.92
Lakhimpur	501,386	406,054	80.99
Mikir Hills	100,809	88,603	87.89
North Cachar Hills	20,700	19,160	92.56
Cachar	410,195	357,748	87.21
Mizo	79,086	71,809	90.80

MAP 60


RURAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
ASSAM
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
BURMA
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
PERCENTAGE OF MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
91·01 & ABOVE
87·01 – 91·00
83·01 – 87·00 → STATE AVERAGE 85·91
83·00 & BELOW
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State/U.T.
,, District
,, Police Station
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
0 29·54 65·93 88·10 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 2·94 6·54 8·74 9·92
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 18·28 49·11 80·99 100·00
RURAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
0 5·48 14·71 24·26 29·99
(IN '00 000)

MAP 61

URBAN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1971

This map shows the proportion of male workers to total male population in age-group 15-59 in the urban areas at the police station level in Assam according to the 1971 Census.

The percentage of male workers for all the police stations are grouped into four ranges and the police stations coming under these ranges are suitably hatched by choropleth method as shown in the legend. The police stations having no urban population are left blank and specified as 'entirely rural'.

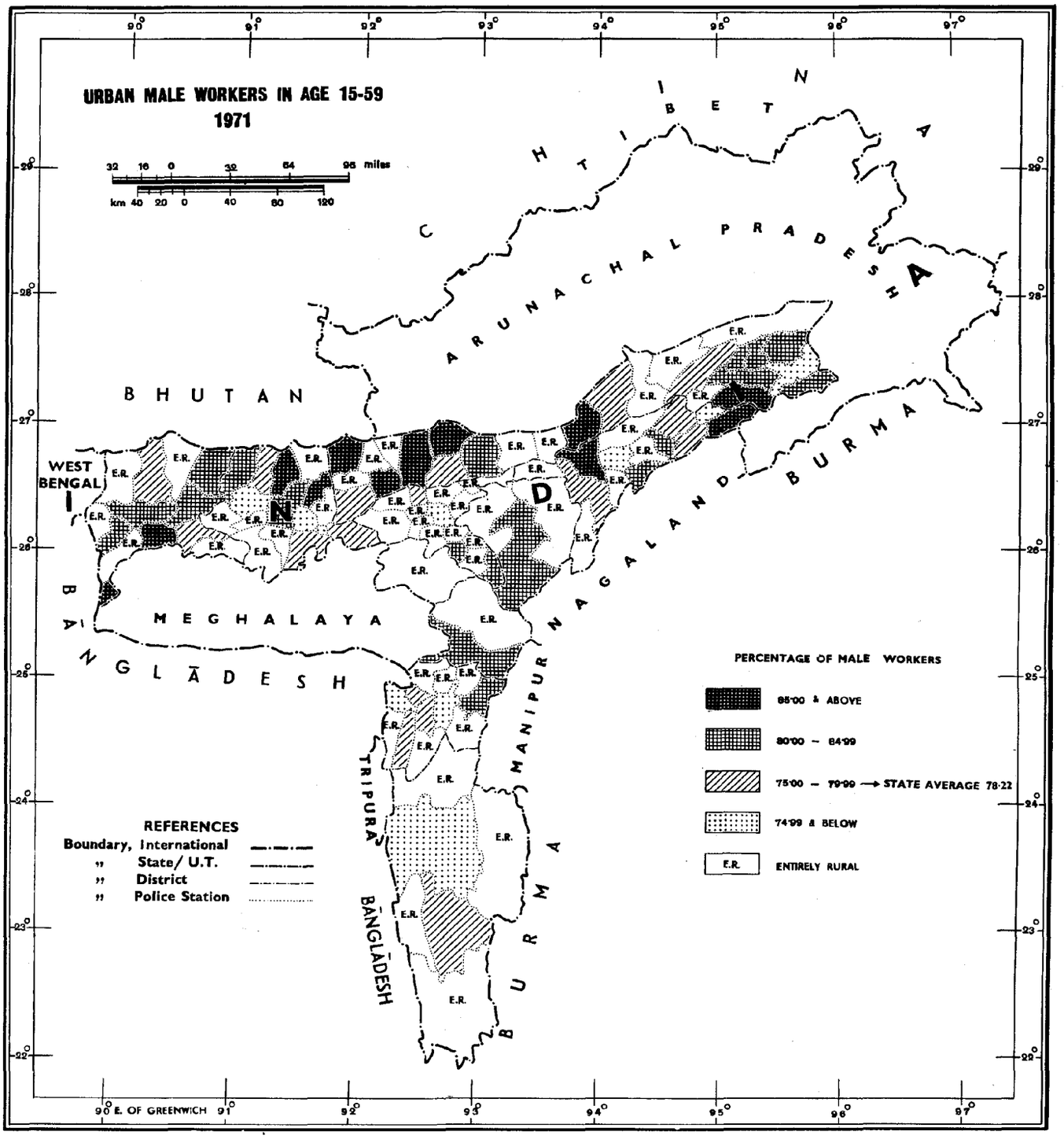
Out of 108 police stations in the state, only 58 police stations have urban population. The range 74.99 per cent and below covers ten police stations of which three are in Kamrup, two each in Sibsagar and Cachar and one each in Nowgong, Lakhimpur and Mizo districts. Seventeen police stations come within the range 75.00—79.99 per cent. Of them, three police stations each are in Kamrup, Sibsagar and Cachar, two each in Goalpara, Darrang and Lakhimpur and one each in Nowgong and Mizo districts. The state average of 78.22 per cent also falls in this range. Nineteen police stations come within the range 80.00—84.99 per cent. Of these, five are in Lakhimpur, four in Goalpara, two each in Kamrup, Nowgong and Sibsagar and one each in Darrang, Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills and Cachar districts. The highest range of 85.00 per cent and above covers 12 police stations. Of these, four are in Darrang and two each are in Goalpara, Kamrup, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur districts.

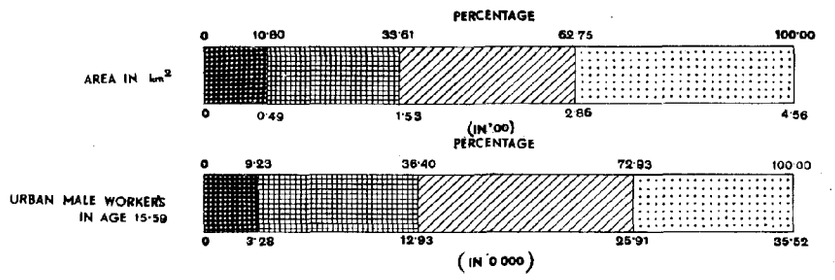
The highest proportion of male workers is observed in Rangapara (90.83) police station of Darrang district followed by Barama (88.34) police station of Kamrup district. The lowest proportion is noticed in Jhalukbari (72.02) police station of Kamrup district.

The percentage of male workers to total male population in the age-group 15-59 in the urban areas of the state and the districts are as follows:

State/District	Urban male population in age-group 15-59	Urban male workers in age-group 15-59	Percentage of urban male workers to total urban male population in age-group 15-59
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**454,107**	**355,220**	**78.22**
Goalpara	53,828	43,955	81.66
Kamrup	119,692	91,994	76.86
Darrang	36,383	29,567	81.27
Nowgong	39,209	29,949	76.38
Sibsagar	55,530	42,964	77.37
Lakhimpur	90,956	72,581	79.80
Mikir Hills	4,203	3,497	83.20
North Cachar Hills	1,936	1,641	84 76
Cachar	41,583	31,127	74 86
Mizo	10,787	7,945	73.65

MAP 61


URBAN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
BURMA
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
E.R.
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State/ U.T.
" District
" Police Station
PERCENTAGE OF MALE WORKERS
85·00 & ABOVE
80·00 – 84·99
75·00 – 79·99 → STATE AVERAGE 78·22
74·99 & BELOW
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
0 10·80 33·61 62·75 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 0·49 1·53 2·86 4·56
(IN '00)
PERCENTAGE
0 9·23 36·40 72·93 100·00
URBAN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
0 3·28 12·93 25·91 35·52
(IN '0 000)

MAP 62

RURAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1971

This map shows the proportion of female workers to total female population in the age-group 15-59 in the rural areas at the police station level in Assam according to the 1971 Census.

The percentage of female workers to total female population for all the police stations has been calculated and grouped into four ranges and the police stations coming under each range are hatched with suitable shades from high to low order by choropleth technique as shown in the legend of the map.

There are thirtythree police stations in the range 3.00 per cent and below. Of them, ten are in Kamrup, nine each are in Goalpara and Nowgong, two each in Darrang and Cachar and one in Mikir Hills.

In the range 3.01—11.00 per cent falls twentyeight police stations out of which six each are in Kamrup and Cachar, four each in Goalpara and Nowgong, three each in Darrang and Sibsagar districts and two in Lakhimpur district.

Nineteen police stations fall in the range 11.01—19.00 per cent. Of them, five are in Darrang, four in Sibsagar, three each in Lakhimpur and Cachar and two each in Nowgong and Mikir Hills districts.

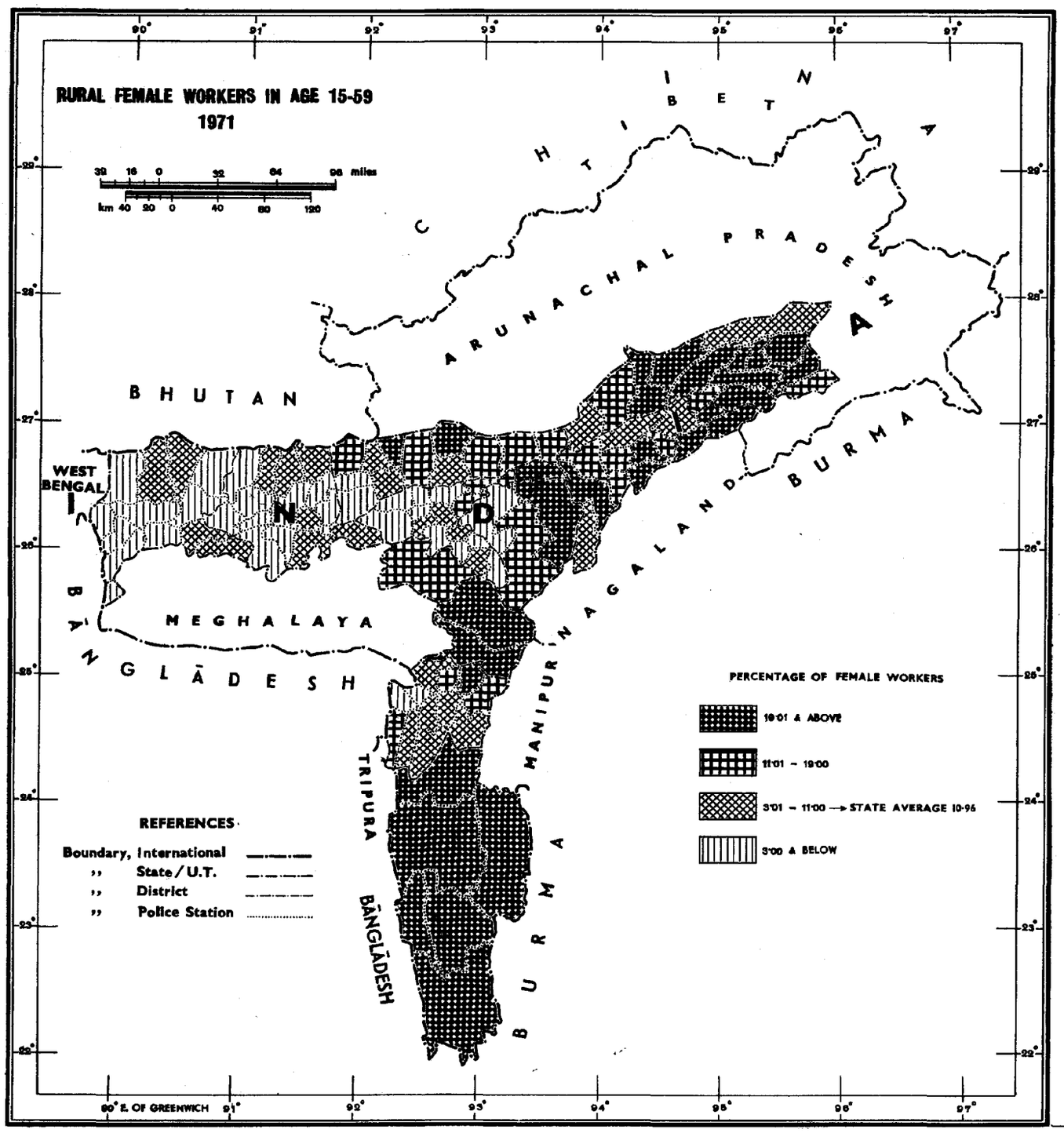
The highest range of 19.01 per cent and above accounts for twentyeight police stations of which nine are in Lakhimpur, seven in Sibsagar, six in Mizo, two each in Darrang and North Cachar Hills and one each in Mikir Hills and Cachar districts.

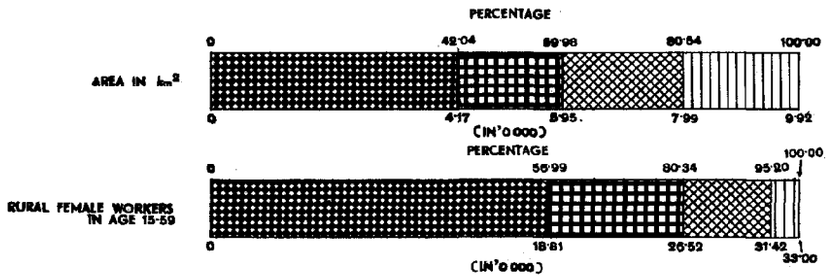
The highest percentage of rural female workers is observed in Champhai (83.69) police station of Mizo district while the lowest percentage (0.02) is registered in Baghbor police station of Kamrup district. The average percentage of workers for the state is 10.96 per cent. There are fortyseven police stations which have percentages of workers higher than the state average while the remaining sixtyone police stations have percentages lower than the state average.

The following table shows the percentages of female workers in the age-group 15-59 to total female population of that age-group in the rural areas of the state and districts of Assam in 1971:

State/District	Rural female population in age-group 15-59	Rural female workers in age-group 15-59	Percentage of rural female workers to total rural female population in age-group 15-59
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**3,010,812**	**330,063**	**10.96**
Goalpara	440,943	11,334	2.57
Kamrup	538,248	15,672	2.91
Darrang	356,113	39,958	11.22
Nowgong	339,165	11,850	3.49
Sibsagar	384,525	69,447	18.06
Lakhimpur	410,549	76,928	18.74
Mikir Hills	80,672	8,655	10.73
North Cachar Hills	16,857	6,831	40.52
Cachar	371,314	34,584	9.31
Mizo	72,426	54,804	75.67

MAP 62


RURAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
1971
30 15 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BANGLADESH
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE WORKERS
19·01 & ABOVE
11·01 – 19·00
3·01 – 11·00 → STATE AVERAGE 10·96
3·00 & BELOW
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State / U.T.
,, District
,, Police Station
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
0 42·04 69·98 80·84 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 4·17 5·95 7·99 9·92
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 56·99 80·34 95·20 100·00
RURAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
0 18·81 26·52 31·42 33·00
(IN '0 000)

MAP 63

URBAN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1971

This map shows the proportion of female workers to total female population in age-group 15-59 in the urban areas at the police station level according to 1971 Census.

The percentage of female workers to total female population in different police stations is grouped into four ranges. The police stations falling under each range are then hatched by choropleth technique. The police stations having no urban population have been shown as 'entirely rural'.

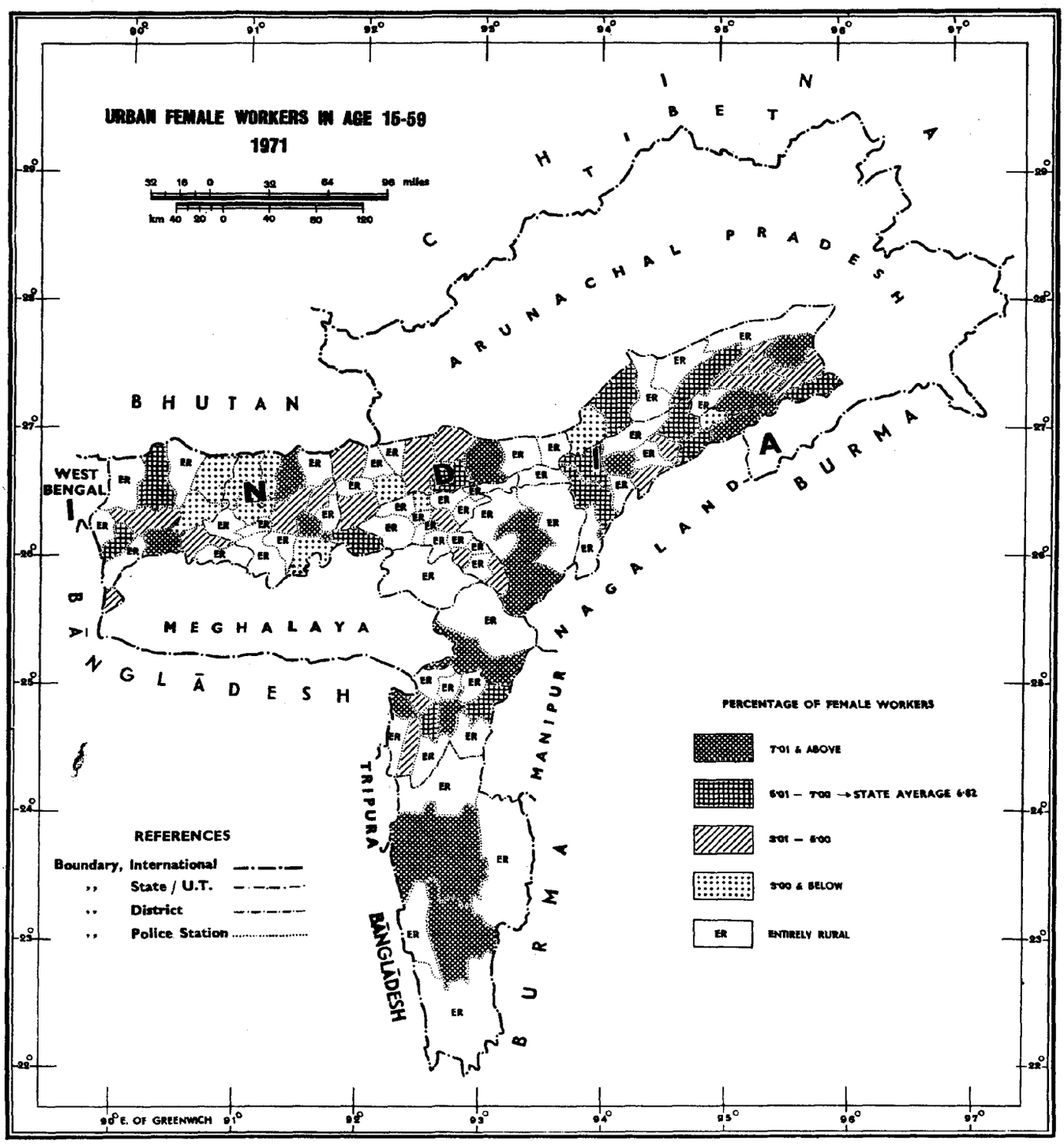
There are ten police stations which come under the range 3.00 per cent and below. Among these, four are in Kamrup district, two in Goalpara and one each in Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur districts. The next range of 3.01—5.00 per cent includes twenty police stations of which four each are in Darrang and Lakhimpur districts, three each in Goalpara and Nowgong, two each in Kamrup, Sibsagar and Cachar districts. Thirteen police stations fall in the next higher range of 5.01—7.00 per cent. Of these, four are in Sibsagar district, three in Lakhimpur district, two each in Goalpara and Cachar and one each in Kamrup and Darrang districts. The highest range of 7.01 per cent and above covers fifteen police stations of which three are in Kamrup district, two each in Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Cachar and Mizo and one each in Goalpara, Darrang, Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills districts.

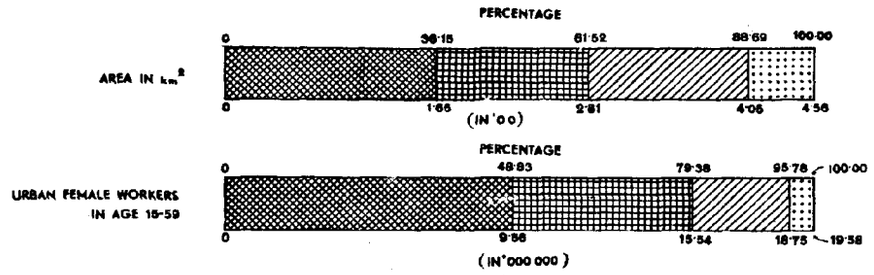
The highest percentage is found in the Lunglei (48.65) police station of Mizo district and the lowest percentage in Dhing (1.85) police station of Nowgong district. The state average is 6.82 per cent.

The following table gives the district-wise figures of the proportion of female workers to total female population in age-group 15-59 in urban areas, 1971:

State/District	Urban female population in age-group 15-59	Urban female workers in age-group 15-59	Percentage of urban female workers to total urban female population in age-group 15-59
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**287,382**	**19,587**	**6.82**
Goalpara	37,455	1,824	4.87
Kamrup	72,995	4,755	6.51
Darrang	20,548	961	4.68
Nowgong	25,000	989	3.96
Sibsagar	33,552	2,290	6.83
Lakhimpur	52,451	2,833	5.40
Mikir Hills	1,725	142	8.23
North Cachar Hills	977	181	18.53
Cachar	33,537	2,281	6.80
Mizo	9,142	3,331	36.44

MAP 63


URBAN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BANGLADESH
ER
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State / U.T.
,, District
,, Police Station
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE WORKERS
7·01 & ABOVE
6·01 – 7·00 → STATE AVERAGE 6·62
3·01 – 6·00
3·00 & BELOW
ENTIRELY RURAL
E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
0 36·15 61·52 88·69 100·00
0 1·65 2·81 4·05 4·56
(IN '00)
PERCENTAGE
URBAN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
0 48·83 79·38 95·78 100·00
0 9·56 15·54 18·75 19·58
(IN '000 000)

MAP 64

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

This map shows district-wise proportion of workers and non-workers to the total employable population in the age-group 15-59 in Assam in 1971.

Circles proportionate to the total employable population in the age-group 15-59 are inserted in each district. These circles are divided into sectors proportionate to the workers and non-workers. Workers sector is further subdivided into males and females. Non-workers sector is shaded and shown outside the circle by enlarged proportionate square with male and female break-up. Absolute figures at the top of the circle indicate the total employable population while absolute figures at the top of the square indicate total non-workers.

The map shows that at state level, out of a total of 3,820,556 employable persons in the age-group 15-59, 3,700,297 (96.85 per cent) are workers and 120,259 (3.15 per cent) are non-workers. Of the working population, 3,350,647 are males and 349,650 are females. Their respective percentage to the total employable population comes to 87.70 and 9.15. Of the total non-workers of this age-group 89.85 per cent are males and 10.15 per cent are females.

At district level, the highest percentage of working population is found both in the North Cachar Hills (99.45) and Mizo (99.45) districts followed by the districts of Goalpara (98.66), Mikir Hills (98.34), Cachar (97.67), Nowgong (97.36), Darrang (97.05) and Kamrup (96.90) all of which have percentages above the state average (96.85). Only the districts of Sibsagar (95.04) and Lakhimpur (94.68) have percentages below the state average.

The percentage of male workers to the total employable population is the highest in the district of Goalpara (96.06) followed by the districts of Nowgong (94.13), Kamrup (93.83), Mikir Hills (89.76), Cachar (89.21) and Darrang (88.11). All these districts have percentages above the state average (87.70). The districts of Lakhimpur (81.16), Sibsagar (80.67), North Cachar Hills (74.38) and Mizo (57.52) have percentages of male workers below the state average. The highest percentage of female workers is found in the Mizo district (41.93) followed by North Cachar Hills (25.07), Sibsagar (14.37) and Lakhimpur (13.52) districts and the percentages of all these districts are above the state average (9.15). The percentages in the remaining six districts range from 2.60 in Goalpara to 8.94 in Darrang both far below the state average.

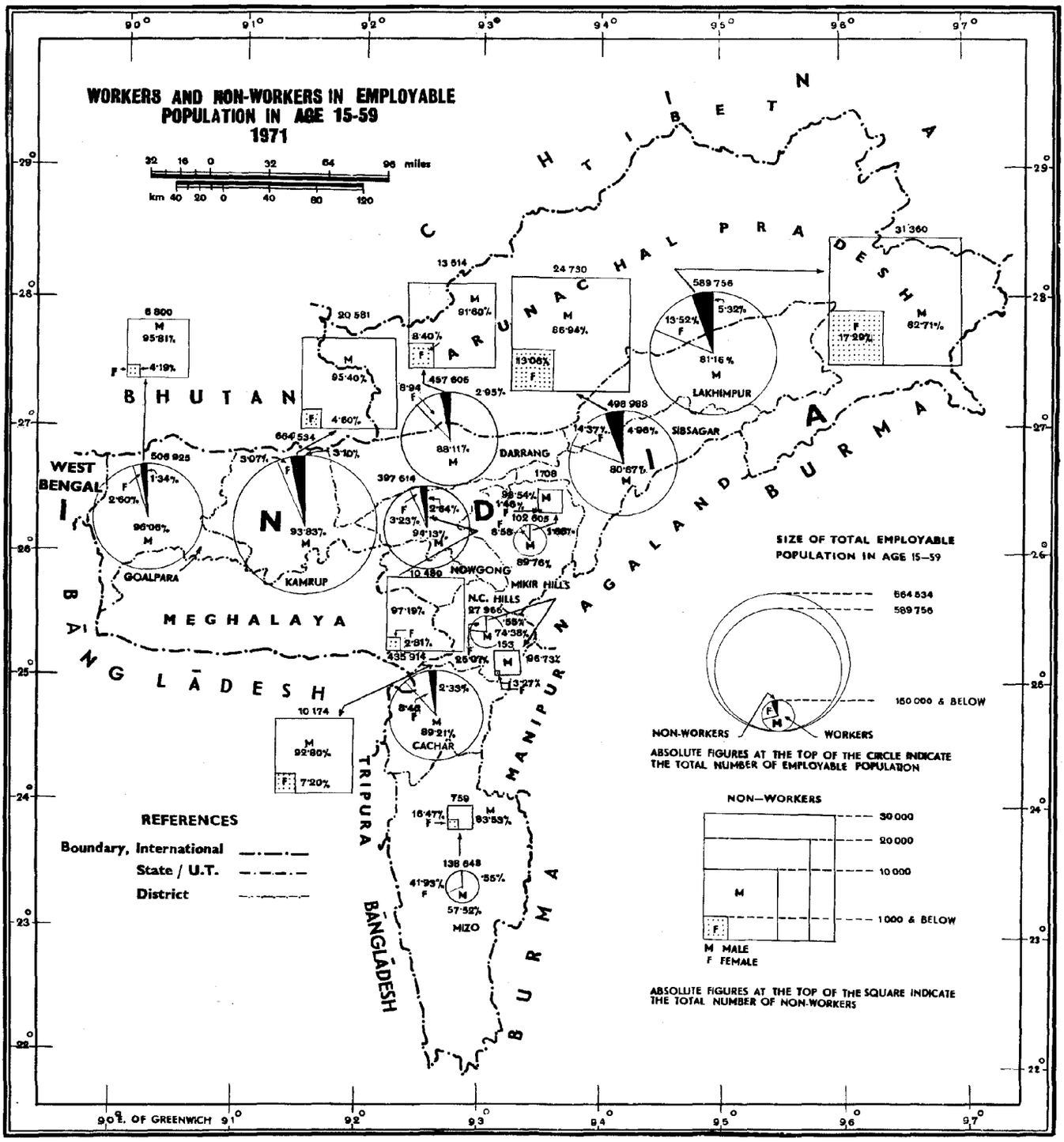
At state level, the percentage of non-workers stands at 3.15. At district level only the districts of Lakhimpur (5.32) and Sibsagar (4.96) have percentages of non-workers above the state average. In the other districts the percentages ranging from 0.55 in North Cachar Hills and Mizo districts to 3.10 per cent in Kamrup district are all below the state average.

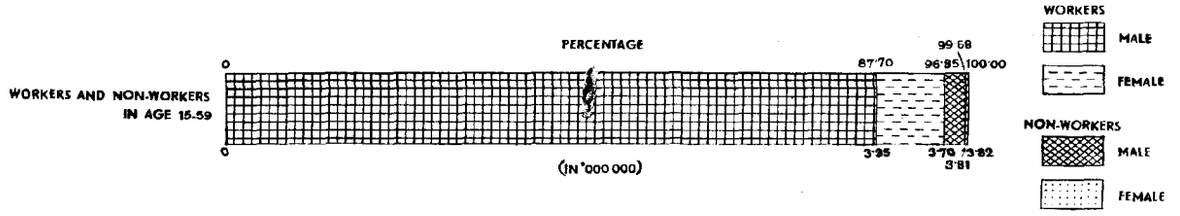
The state average of male and female non-workers to total non-workers stands at 89.85 per cent and 10.15 per cent respectively. At the district level, the districts of Mikir Hills (98.54 per cent), Nowgong (97.19 per cent), North Cachar Hills (96.73 per cent), Kamrup (95.40 per cent), Goalpara (95.81 per cent), Cachar (92.80 per cent) and Darrang (91.60 per cent) have a proportion of male non-workers to total non-workers above the state average and the districts of Sibsagar (86.94 per cent), Mizo (83.53 per cent) and Lakhimpur (82.71 per cent) below state average. The percentage of female non-workers to the total non-workers in the districts of Lakhimpur (17.29), Mizo (16.47) and Sibsagar (13.06) are above the state average and that in the rest of the districts which ranges from 1.46 per cent in Mikir Hills to 7.20 per cent in Cachar are all below the state average.

The table below gives the proportion of workers and non-workers to total employable population in age-group 15-59 and also the proportion of male and female non-workers to total non-workers in the state and districts as per 1971 Census :

State/District	Total employable population in age-group 15-59	Workers in age-group 15-59			Non-workers in age-group 15-59		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ASSAM	**3,820,556**	**3,700,297**	**3,350,647**	**349,650**	**120,259**	**108,058**	**12,201**
	(100.00)	**(96.85)**	**(87.70)**	**(9.15)**	**(3.15)**	**(89.85)**	**(10.15)**
Goalpara	506,925	500,125	486,967	13,158	6,800	6,515	285
	(100.00)	(98.66)	(96.06)	(2.60)	(1.34)	(95.81)	(4.19)
Kamrup	664,534	643,953	623,526	20.427	20,581	19,635	946
	(100.00)	(96.90)	(93.83)	(3.07)	(3.10)	(95.40)	(4.60)
Darrang	457,606	444,092	403,173	40,919	13,514	12,379	1,135
	(100.00)	(97.05)	(88.11)	(8.94)	(2.95)	(91.60)	(8.40)
Nowgong	397,614	387,134	374,295	12,839	10,480	10,185	295
	(100.00)	(97.36)	(94.13)	(3.23)	(2.64)	(97.19)	(2.81)
Sibsagar	498,988	474,258	402,521	71,737	24,730	21,501	3,229
	(100.00)	(95.04)	(80.67)	(14.37)	(4.96)	(86.94)	(13.06)
Lakhimpur	589,756	558,396	478,635	79,761	31,360	25,937	5,423
	(100.00)	(94.68)	(81.16)	(13.52)	(5.32)	(82.71)	(17.29)
Mikir Hills	102,605	100,897	92,100	8,797	1,708	1,683	25
	(100.00)	(98.34)	(89.76)	(8.58)	(1.66)	(98.54)	(1.46)
North Cachar Hills ..	27,966	27,813	20,801	7,012	153	148	5
	(100.00)	(99.45)	(74.38)	(25.07)	(0.55)	(96.73)	(3.27)
Cachar	435,914	425,740	388,875	36,865	10,174	9,441	733
	(100.00)	(97.67)	(89.21)	(8.46)	(2.33)	(92.80)	(7.20)
Mizo	138,648	137,889	79,754	58,135	759	634	125
	(100.00)	(99.45)	(57.52)	(41.93)	(0.55)	(83.53)	(16.47)

MAP 64


WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN EMPLOYABLE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
DARRANG
SIBSAGAR
LAKHIMPUR
NOWGONG
MIKIR HILLS
N.C. HILLS
MEGHALAYA
CACHAR
TRIPURA
MIZO
BANGLADESH
BURMA
MANIPUR
NAGALAND
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
State / U.T.
District
SIZE OF TOTAL EMPLOYABLE POPULATION IN AGE 15–59
664 534
589 756
150 000 & BELOW
NON-WORKERS
WORKERS
ABSOLUTE FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLE INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYABLE POPULATION
NON—WORKERS
30 000
20 000
10 000
1 000 & BELOW
M MALE
F FEMALE
ABSOLUTE FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE SQUARE INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF NON-WORKERS
90° E. OF GREENWICH


WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
PERCENTAGE
99·68
87·70
96·85
100·00
3·95
3·79
3·82
3·81
(IN '000 000)
WORKERS
MALE
FEMALE
NON-WORKERS
MALE
FEMALE

MAP 65

CLASSIFICATION OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971

This map displays district-wise distribution of male and female workers in each industrial category in Assam in 1971.

Industrial structure of the workers of both sexes are shown by pyramids in each district. Two vertical lines are drawn in each district keeping space in between for writing the industrial categories. Thereafter, horizontal bars proportionate to total workers engaged in each industrial category for both males and females are drawn from the central axes. Nine industrial categories are then grouped into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary activities and three different hatchings used to differentiate one group from the other.

In Assam, total number of workers recorded in 1971 Census is more than 42 lakhs of which about 29 lakh (69.69 per cent) males and 3 lakh (7.61 per cent) females are engaged in Primary activities, about 1.88 lakh (4.45 per cent) males and 0.23 lakh (0.53 per cent) females in Secondary activities and about 7 lakh (16.77 per cent) males and 0.40 lakh (0.95 per cent) females in Tertiary activities.

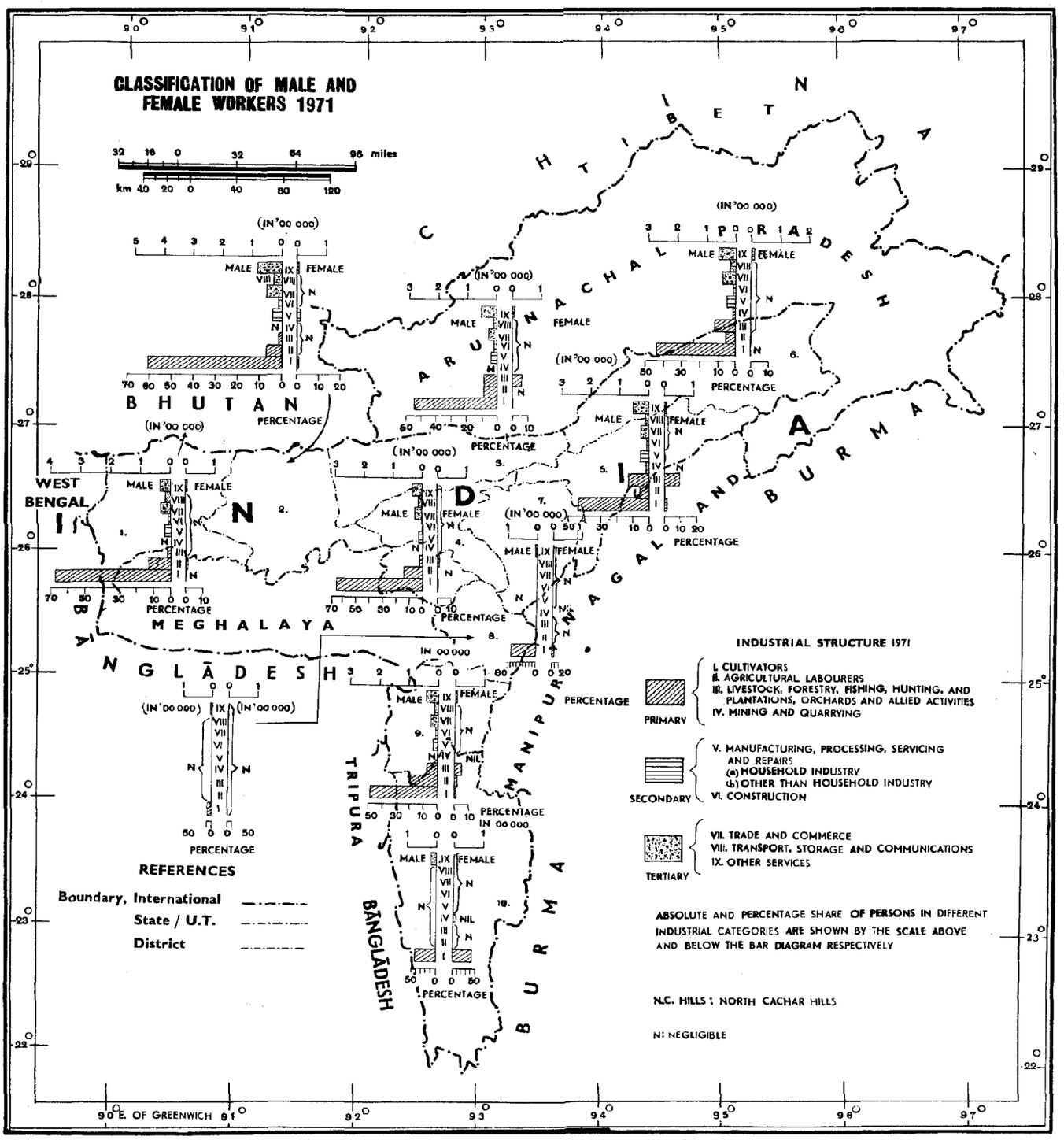
In the Primary activities the majority of males (54.23 per cent) are cultivators but the females (4.49 per cent) are mostly engaged in plantation, livestock, forestry, fishing, etc. At the district level the proportion of males engaged in Primary activities varies from 43.50 per cent in Mizo district to 78.96 per cent in Mikir Hills and that of females from 1.03 per cent in Kamrup to 40.68 per cent in Mizo district. In respect of males, the Mikir Hills district has the highest proportion (78.96 per cent) and the Mizo district (43.50 per cent) the lowest. In respect of females the Mizo district (40.68 per cent) has the highest proportion and the Kamrup district (1.03 per cent) the lowest. In all the districts the majority of the males are cultivators. Their proportion ranges from 42.98 per cent in Mizo district to 70.76 per cent in Mikir Hills district. The proportion of female cultivators are found highest in Mizo district (40.55 per cent) followed by North Cachar Hills (24.18 per cent) district.

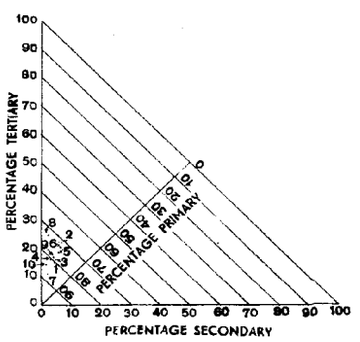
In the Secondary activities, the maximum proportion of males and females are engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs etc. as "household industry" and as "other than household industry" (category v) at the state level. At the district level the proportion of males engaged in secondary activities varies from 1.59 per cent in Mizo district to 5.72 per cent in Kamrup district and that of females from 0.04 per cent in North Cachar Hills district to 1.24 per cent in Kamrup district. The highest proportion of males engaged in Category V (Manufacturing etc.) is found in Kamrup district (4.60 per cent) and that in Catergory VI (Construction) in North Cachar Hills district (1.39 per cent) and the highest proportion of females engaged in Category V is found in Kamrup distirct (1.22 per cent) and that in Category VI in Mizo district (0.07 per cent.).

In the Tertiary activities at the state level, the highest proportion of males (8.95 per cent) and females (0.83 per cent) are engaged in services, i.e. Category IX. At the district level, the proportion of males engaged in Tertiary activities varies from 10.44 per cent in Mikir Hills district to 23.39 per cent in North Cachar Hills district while that of females varies from 0.51 per cent in Mikir Hills district to 1.21 per cent in North Cachar Hills as also in Mizo district.

The following table shows the distribution of workers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary activities in the state and districts as per 1971 Census :

State/District	Total workers	Primary Activities (Category I to IV)		Secondary Activities (Category V & VI)		Tertiary Activities (Category VII to IX)	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ASSAM	**4,240,112** (100.00)	**2,954,947** (69.69)	**322,565** (7.61)	**188,593** (4.45)	**22,682** (0.53)	**711,003** (16.77)	**40,322** (0.95)
Goalpara	598,886 (100.00)	469,882 (78.46)	9,166 (1.53)	26,414 (4.41)	2,345 (0.39)	86,146 (14.39)	4,933 (0.82)
Kamrup	744,610 (100.00)	522,857 (70.22)	7,716 (1.03)	42,578 (5.72)	9,205 (1.24)	155,997 (20.95)	6,257 (0.84)
Darrang	505,485 (100.00)	362,490 (71.71)	36,905 (7.30)	22,922 (4.54)	2,628 (0.52)	75,740 (14.98)	4,800 (0.95)
Nowgong	455,849 (100.00)	357,515 (78.43)	9,711 (2.13)	14,468 (3.17)	1,397 (0.31)	69,438 (15.23)	3,320 (0.73)
Sibsagar	523,321 (100.00)	331,942 (63.43)	69,612 (13.30)	22,939 (4.38)	2,612 (0.50)	90,252 (17.25)	5,964 (1.14)
Lakhimpur	617,344 (100.00)	379,849 (61.53)	77,212 (12.50)	32,617 (5.29)	1,612 (0.26)	118,733 (19.23)	7,321 (1.19)
Mikir Hills	118,184 (100.00)	93,308 (78.96)	9,207 (7.79)	2,364 (2.00)	357 (0.30)	12,338 (10.44)	610 (0.51)
North Cachar Hills ..	31,868 (100.00)	15,325 (48.09)	7,972 (25.01)	721 (2.26)	12 (0.04)	7,453 (23.39)	385 (1.21)
Cachar	492,946 (100.00)	355,823 (72.18)	33,389 (6.78)	21,158 (4.29)	2,263 (0.46)	75,416 (15.30)	4,897 (0.99)
Mizo	151,619 (100.00)	65,956 (43.50)	61,675 (40.68)	2,412 (1.59)	251 (0.17)	19,490 (12.85)	1,835 (1.21)





1. GOALPARA
2. KAMRUP
3. DARRANG
4. NOWGONG
5. SIBSAGAR
6. LAKHIMPUR
7. MIKIR HILLS
8. N.C. HILLS
9. CACHAR
10. MIZO

MAP 66

CLASSIFICATION OF RURAL MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971

This map shows the district-wise distribution of rural male and female workers in each industrial category in Assam in 1971. The drawing technique for this map is the same as followed for Map 65.

Out of a total of about 38.4 lakh rural workers in Assam in 1971, about 29.2 lakh (76.04 per cent) male and about 3.2 lakh (8.31 per cent) female workers are engaged in Primary activities, about 1.1 lakh (2.89 per cent) male and about 0.2 lakh (0.50 per cent) female workers in Secondary activities and about 4.5 lakh (11.61 per cent) male and about 0.3 lakh (0.65 percent) female workers are engaged in Tertiary activities.

In the Primary activities at the state level the highest proportion of male workers (59.42 per cent) is found in category I (Cultivation) and that of female (4.95 per cent) in category III (Livestock, forestry, fishing etc). At the district level the proportion of male workers in category I ranges from 44.40 per cent in Mizo district to 72.92 per cent in Mikir Hills district. The districts of Mizo (42.28 per cent) and North Cachar Hills (25.68 per cent) account for the highest proportion of rural female workers in category I. The district of Cachar (20.01 per cent) has the highest proportion of rural male workers in category II (Agricultural Labourer) followed by Nowgong (13.94 per cent) and Goalpara (12.95 per cent). Mizo district has the lowest percentage of rural male workers in category II. The proportion of rural female workers in category II ranges from 0.07 per cent in Mizo district to 1.23 per cent in Cachar district.

Sibsagar district has the highest proportion (14.52 per cent) of rural male workers in category III followed by Lakhimpur (14.42 per cent), Darrang (8.43 per cent) and Cachar (7.93 per cent). The lowest proportion of rural male workers in category III is found in Mizo district (0.18 per cent). The proportion of both rural male and female workers in category IV (Mining and quarrying) is negligible.

In the Secondary activities at the state level the majority of the rural male and female workers is found in category V. At the district level, in both category V and category VI, no district has the proportion of male or female workers above 3.00 per cent.

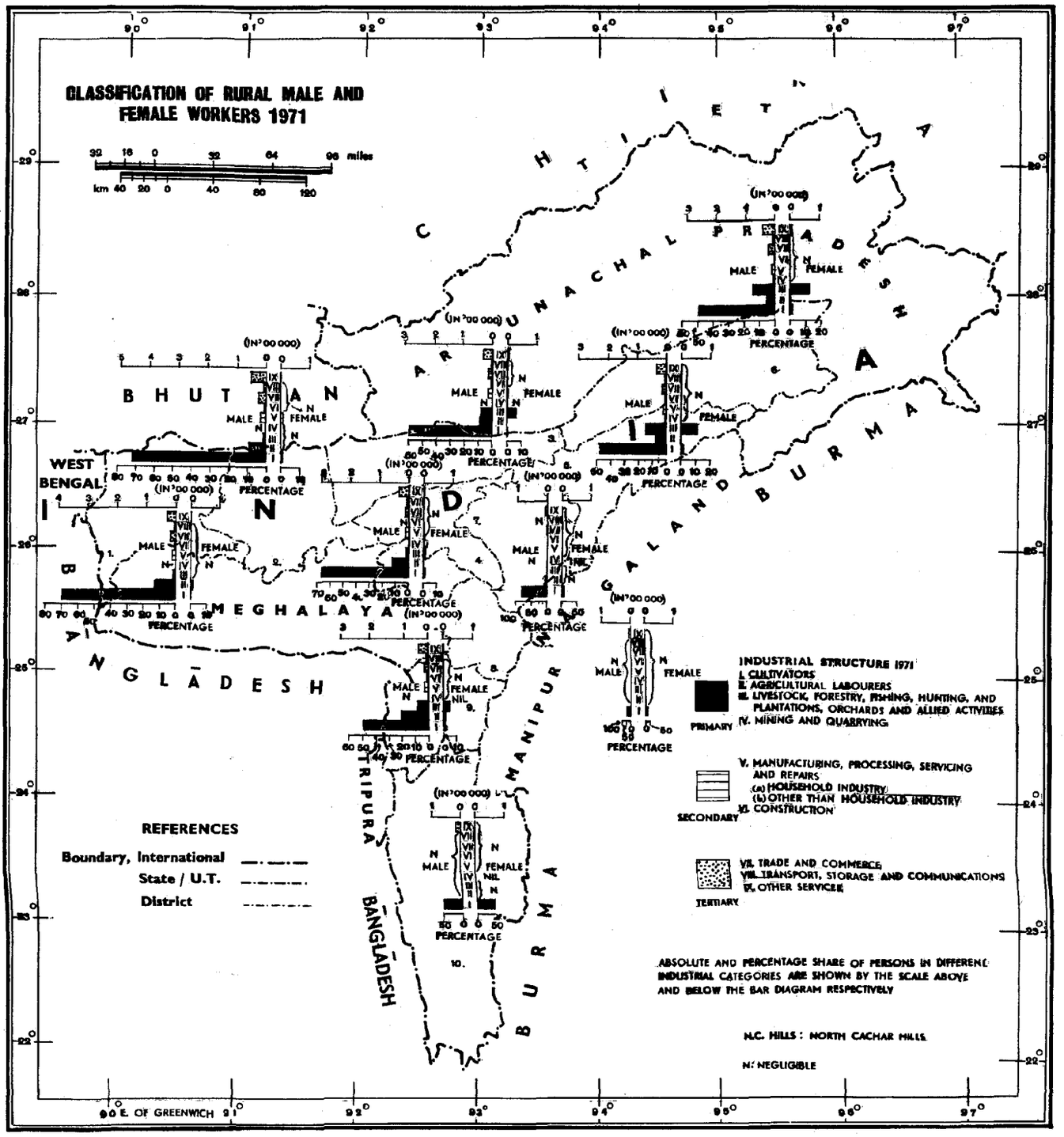
In the Tertiary activities, category IX (Other services) accounts for the highest proportion of rural male (7.32 per cent) and female (0.58 per cent) workers. At the district level, the proportion of male workers in category VII (Trade and Commerce) ranges from 0.32 per cent in Mizo district to 4.00 per cent in Lakhimpur district and female workers from 0.02 per cent in Nowgong district to 0.18 per cent in Mizo district.

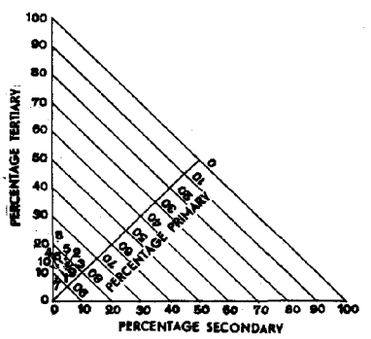
In category IX the highest proportion of male workers is found in North Cachar Hills district (13.69 per cent) and the lowest in Goalpara district (5.10 per cent). The proportion of female workers in this category is the highest in Lakhimpur district (0.83 per cent) and the lowest in Kamrup district (0.31 per cent).

The following table shows the proportion of rural workers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors of the economy in the state and districts :

State/District	Total workers (Rural)	Rural Workers in					
		Primary sector		Secondary sector		Tertiary sector	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ASSAM	**3,836,809 (100.00)**	**2,917,464 (76.04)**	**318,661 (8.31)**	**111,014 (2.89)**	**19,208 (0.50)**	**445,350 (11.61)**	**25,112 (0.65)**
Goalpara	548,793 (100.00)	465,012 (84.73)	9,059 (1.65)	15,052 (2.74)	1,843 (0.34)	54,421 (9.92)	3,406 (0.62)
Kamrup	640,962 (100.00)	516,625 (80.60)	7,649 (1.19)	22,633 (3.53)	7,463 (1.17)	84,104 (13.12)	2,488 (0.39)
Darrang	472,567 (100.00)	359,857 (76.15)	36,809 (7.79)	16,489 (3.49)	2,542 (0.54)	53,048 (11.22)	3,822 (0.81)
Nowgong	422,390 (100.00)	355,246 (84.10)	9,683 (2.29)	9,168 (2.17)	1,324 (0.31)	44,755 (10.60)	2,214 (0.53)
Sibsagar	474,703 (100.00)	326,020 (68.68)	69,057 (14.55)	14,421 (3.04)	2,342 (0.49)	58,894 (12.41)	3,969 (0.83)
Lakhimpur	536,984 (100.00)	372,496 (69.37)	76,756 (14.29)	14,195 (2.64)	1,241 (0.23)	67,486 (12.57)	4,810 (0.90)
Mikir Hills	114,385 (100.00)	92,888 (81.21)	9,192 (8.03)	1,805 (1.58)	351 (0.31)	9,674 (8.46)	475 (0.41)
North Cachar Hills ..	29,961 (100.00)	15,266 (50.95)	7,954 (26.55)	395 (1.32)	6 (0.02)	6,123 (20.44)	217 (0.72)
Cachar	456,373 (100.00)	351,547 (77.03)	33,333 (7.30)	15,367 (3.37)	1,980 (0.43)	51,388 (11.26)	2,758 (0.61)
Mizo	139,691 (100.00)	62,507 (44.75)	59,169 (42.36)	1,489 (1.07)	116 (0.08)	15,457 (11.06)	953 (0.68)

MAP 66





1. GOALPARA
2. KAMRUP
3. DARRANG
4. NOWGONG
5. SIBSAGAR
6. LAKHIMPUR
7. MIKIR HILLS
8. N.C. HILLS
9. CACHAR
10. MIZO

MAP 67

CLASSIFICATION OF URBAN MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971

This map shows the district-wise distribution of urban male and female workers in each industrial category in Assam in 1971.

The method of drawing this map is the same as for Map 65.

In 1971, the population of urban workers in Assam stands at about 4.03 lakh of which about 0.37 lakh (9.29 per cent) males and about 0.04 lakh females (0.97 per cent) are engaged in Primary activities, about 0.78 lakh (19.24 per cent) males and about 0.03 lakh (0.86 per cent) females in Secondary activities and about 2.65 lakh (65.87 per cent) males and about 0.15 lakh (3.77 per cent) females are engaged in Teritiary activities.

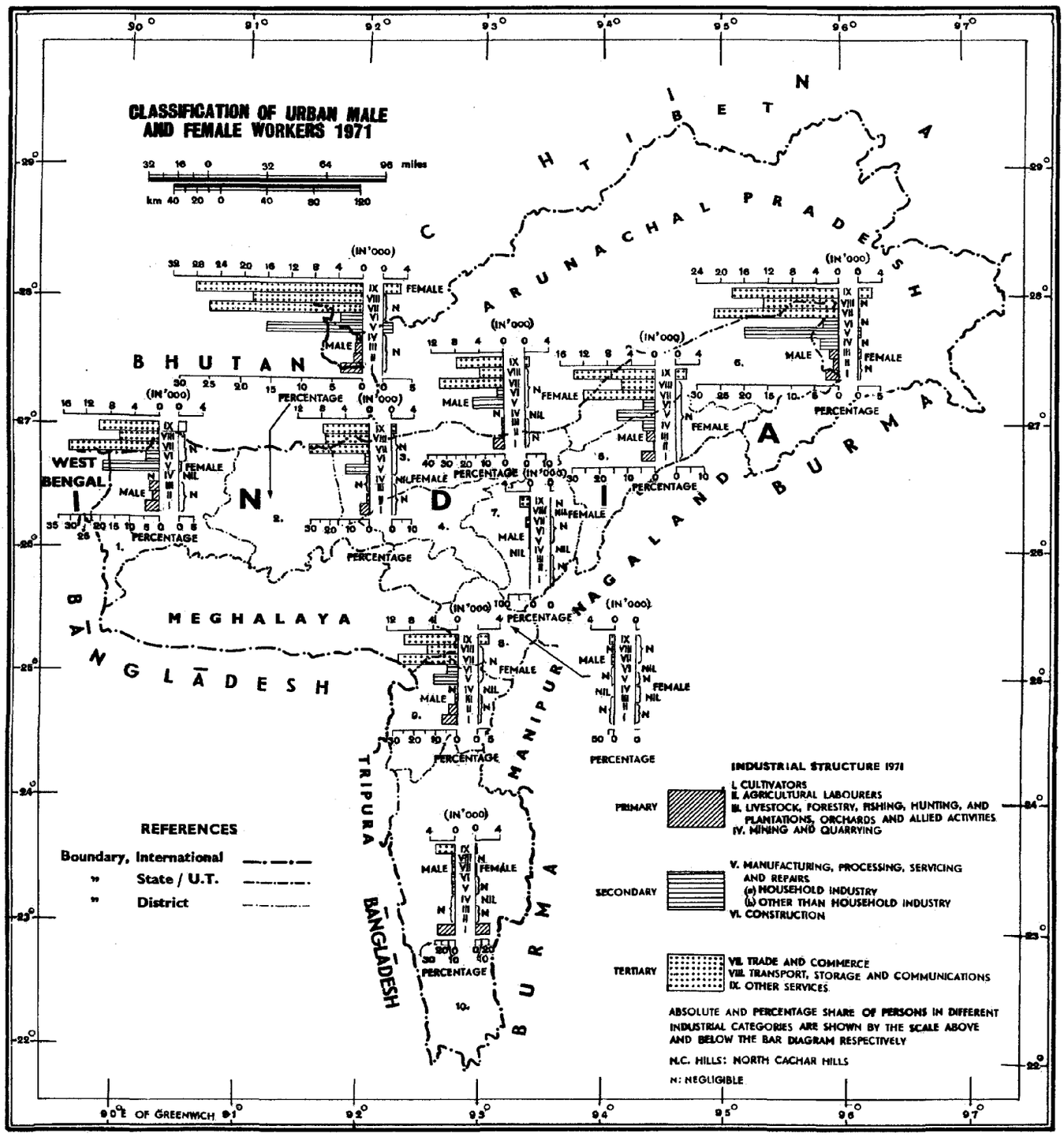
The majority of the urban male workers (65.87 per cent) and that of urban female workers (3.77 per cent) is engaged in the Tertiary activities. Category VII (trade and commerce) accounts for the highest proportion of urban male workers (26.43 per cent) and category IX (other services) accounts for the highest proportion of female workers (3.16 per cent) in the Tertiary activities. At the district level, Mizo district (33.81 per cent) has the lowest proportion of urban male workers in the Tertiary activities and Nowgong district (73.77 per cent) the highest. With regard to female workers, Darrang district (2.97 per cent) has the lowest proportion of urban female workers in the Tertiary activities and North Cachar Hills district (8.81 per cent) the highest.

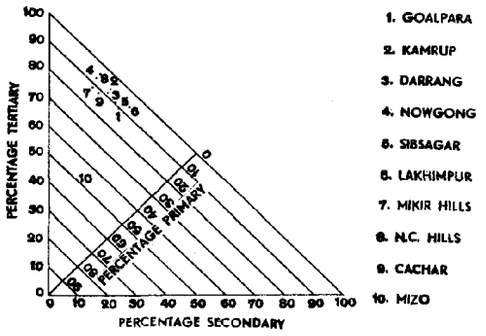
In the Secondary activities the highest percentage of urban male and female workers is found in category V. At the district level proportion of male workers engaged in category V is the highest in Lakhimpur district (19.44 per cent) and the lowest in Mizo district (3.18 per cent.). The proportion of female workers in this category is the highest in Kamrup district (1.62 per cent) and the lowest in Mikir Hills district (0.11 per cent).

In the Primary activities the majority of urban male workers (4.91 per cent) and female workers (0.67 per cent) is engaged in category I. At district level, Mizo district has the highest proportion of male (26.38 per cent) and female (20.31 per cent) workers in category I. Cachar district accounts for the highest proportion of male workers (3.48 per cent) in category II while Mikir Hills (4.97) has the highest percentage in category III. With regard to urban female workers, Mizo district (0.58 per cent) and Sibsagar (0.90 per cent) have the highest proportion in category II and category III respectively.

The table below shows the distribution of urban workers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors in the state and districts of Assam:

State/District	Urban workers	Urban Workers in					
		Primary sector		Secondary sector		Tertiary sector	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ASSAM	**403,303** (100.00)	**37,483** (9.29)	**3,904** (0.97)	**77,579** (19.24)	**3,474** (0.86)	**265,653** (65.87)	**15,210** (3.77)
Goalpara	50,093 (100.00)	4,870 (9.72)	107 (0.22)	11,362 (22.68)	502 (1.00)	31,725 (63.33)	1,527 (3.05)
Kamrup	103,648 (100.00)	6,232 (6.01)	67 (0.07)	19,945 (19.24)	1,742 (1.68)	71,893 (69.36)	3,769 (3.64)
Darrang	32,918 (100.00)	2,633 (8.00)	96 (0.29)	6,433 (19.54)	86 (0.26)	22,692 (68.94)	978 (2.97)
Nowgong	33,459 (100.00)	2,269 (6.78)	28 (0.08)	5,300 (15.84)	73 (0.22)	24,683 (73.77)	1,106 (3.31)
Sibsagar	48,618 (100.00)	5,922 (12.18)	555 (1.14)	8,518 (17.52)	270 (0.56)	31,358 (64.50)	1,995 (4.10)
Lakhimpur	80,360 (100.00)	7,353 (9.15)	456 (0.57)	18,422 (22.92)	371 (0.46)	51,247 (63.77)	2,511 (3.13)
Mikir Hills	3,799 (100.00)	420 (11.06)	15 (0.40)	559 (14.71)	6 (0.16)	2,664 (70.12)	135 (3.55)
North Cachar Hills ..	1,907 (100.00)	59 (3.10)	18 (0.94)	326 (17.10)	6 (0.31)	1,330 (69.74)	168 (8.81)
Cachar	36,573 (100.00)	4,276 (11.69)	56 (0.15)	5,791 (15.84)	283 (0.77)	24,028 (65.70)	2,139 (5.85)
Mizo	11,928 (100.00)	3,449 (28.92)	2,506 (21.01)	923 (7.74)	135 (1.13)	4,033 (33.81)	882 (7.39)


CLASSIFICATION OF URBAN MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
TIBET
CHINA
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
NAGALAND
BURMA
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
(IN'000)
PERCENTAGE
MALE
FEMALE
NIL
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE 1971
PRIMARY
I. CULTIVATORS
II. AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III. LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING, AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV. MINING AND QUARRYING
SECONDARY
V. MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS
(a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI. CONSTRUCTION
TERTIARY
VII. TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII. TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX. OTHER SERVICES
ABSOLUTE AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF PERSONS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES ARE SHOWN BY THE SCALE ABOVE AND BELOW THE BAR DIAGRAM RESPECTIVELY
N.C. HILLS: NORTH CACHAR HILLS
N: NEGLIGIBLE
90° E OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE TERTIARY
PERCENTAGE SECONDARY
PERCENTAGE PRIMARY
1. GOALPARA
2. KAMRUP
3. DARRANG
4. NOWGONG
5. SIBSAGAR
6. LAKHIMPUR
7. MIKIR HILLS
8. N.C. HILLS
9. CACHAR
10. MIZO

MAP 68

CULTIVATORS IN TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1971

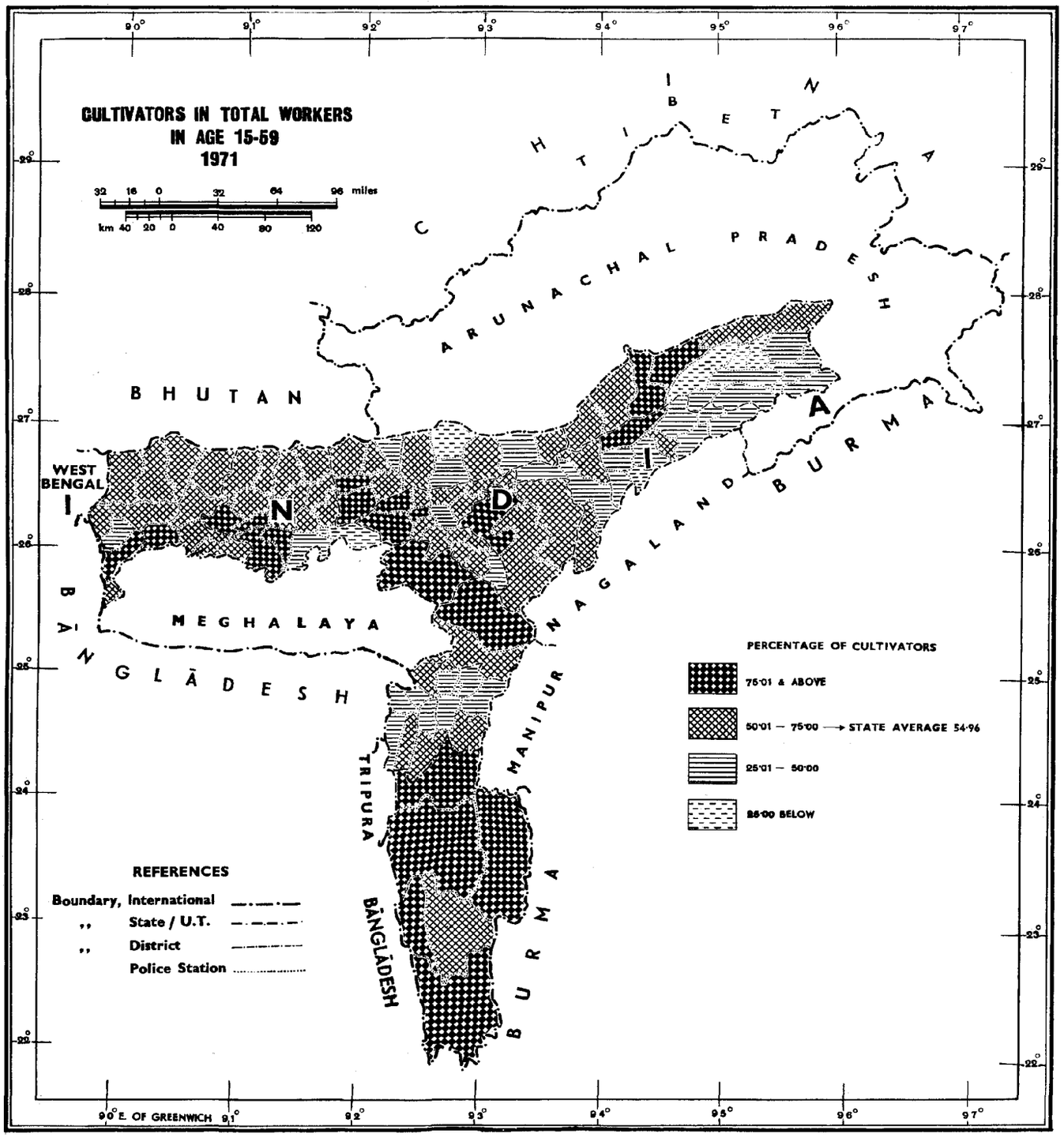
This map shows the proportion of cultivators to total workers in age-group 15-59 for all the police stations of Assam according to 1971 Census.

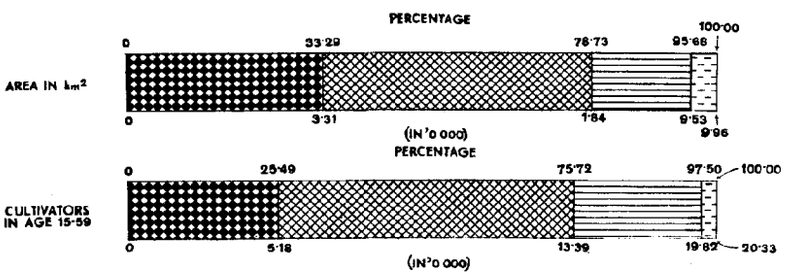
The percentage of cultivators to total workers for each police station is calculated and grouped into four ranges. Police stations falling under each of the ranges have been hatched by choropleth method as per legend shown in the map.

The range 25.00 per cent and below covers only seven police stations out of which three are in Lakhimpur district, two in Kamrup and one each in Darrang and Sibsagar districts. Thirty police stations fall in the range 25.01-50.00 per cent. Of these, nine are in Sibsagar district, eight in Cachar district, six in Lakhimpur, three in Darrang, two in Nowgong and one each in Goalpara and Kamrup districts. The largest number of police stations (49) come under the range 50.01 to 75.00 per cent. Out of these police stations, ten each are in Goalpara and Nowgong, nine in Kamrup, six in Darrang, four in Cachar, three each in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, two in Mikir Hills and one each in North Cachar Hills and Mizo districts. The remaining twentytwo police stations fall in the range 75.01 per cent and above. Five police stations of Mizo district, four police stations of Kamrup, three police stations of Nowgong, two police stations each of Goalpara, Darrang, Lakhimpur and Mikir Hills and one police station each of Sibsagar and North Cachar Hills districts fall in this range.

The percentage of cultivators to total workers in age-group 15-59 for the districts of Assam according to 1971 Census is shown below:

State/District	Total workers in age-group 15-59	Cultivators in age-group 15-59	Percentage of cultivators to total workers in age 15-59
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**3,700,296**	**2,033,749**	**54.96**
Goalpara	500,125	318,961	63.78
Kamrup	643,953	384,877	59.77
Darrang	444,092	242,291	54.56
Nowgong	387,134	241,608	62.41
Sibsagar	474,258	208,274	43.92
Lakhimpur	558,396	238,536	42.72
Mikir Hills	100,896	76,118	75.44
North Cachar Hills	27,813	18,317	65.86
Cachar ..	425,740	191,392	44.96
Mizo	137,889	113,375	82.22


CULTIVATORS IN TOTAL WORKERS
IN AGE 15-59
1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS
75·01 & ABOVE
50·01 — 75·00 → STATE AVERAGE 54·96
25·01 — 50·00
25·00 BELOW
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State / U.T.
,, District
Police Station
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
0 33·29 78·73 95·66 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 3·31 1·84 9·53 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 25·49 75·72 97·50 100·00
CULTIVATORS IN AGE 15-59
0 5·18 13·39 19·82 20·33
(IN '0 000)

MAP 69

CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION 1971

This map shows the proportion of cultivators to total population in rural areas at the police station level according to 1971 Census. The drawing method is the same as adopted in the preceding map.

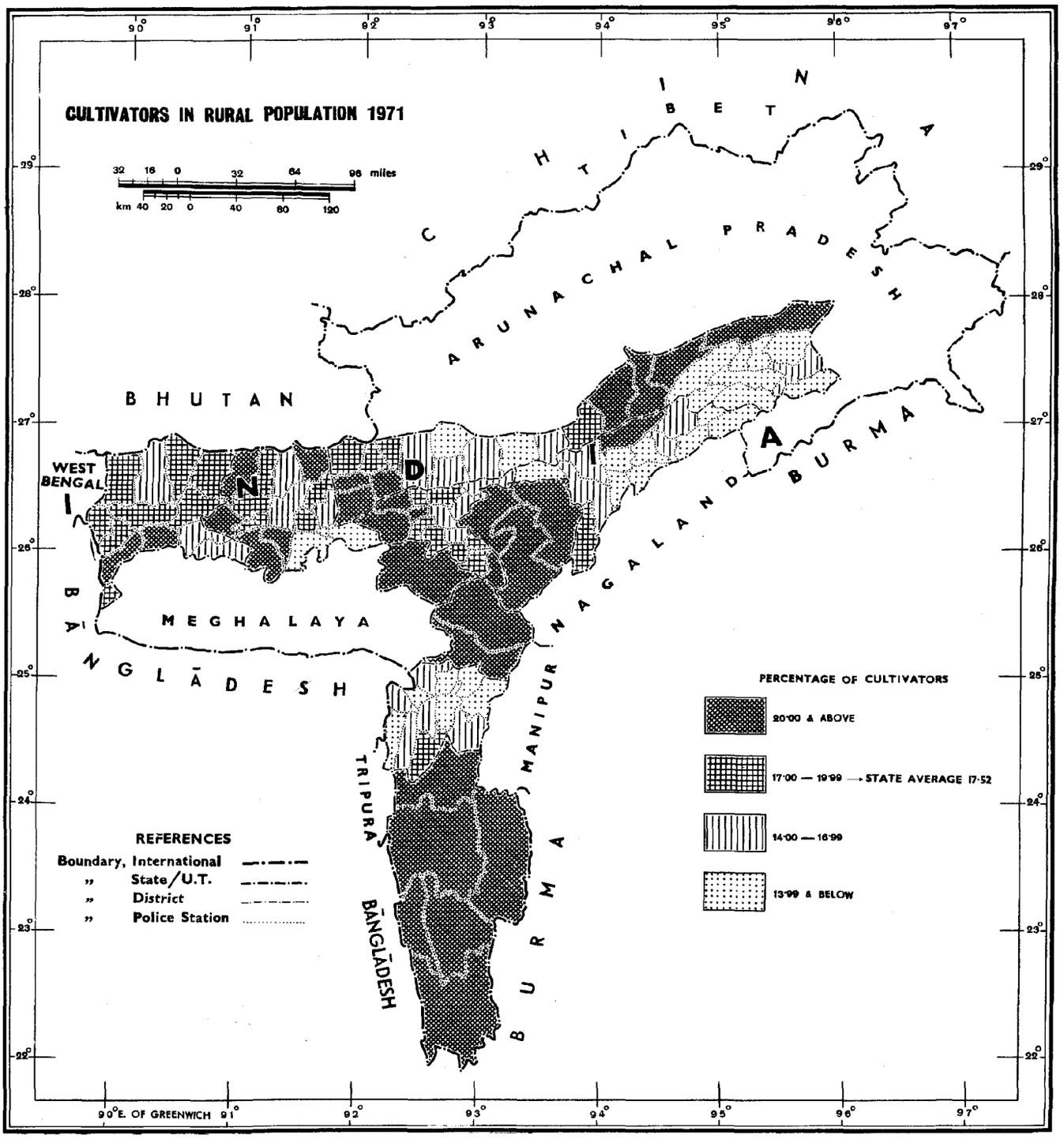
Twentyseven police stations fall in the range of 13.99 per cent and below. Of these, eight police stations each are in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur districts, six in Cachar, three in Kamrup and two in Darrang district. The range 14.00-16.99 per cent comprises twentyfour police stations of which five are in Cachar, four each are in Darrang, Nowgong and Sibsagar districts, three each in Goalpara and Kamrup districts and one in Lakhimpur district. There are twentysix police stations in the range 17.00-19.99 per cent. Of these, eight are in Goalpara district, seven in Nowgong, five in Kamrup, three in Darrang and one each in Sibsagar, Lakhimpur and Cachar districts. The highest range of 20.00 per cent and above includes the highest number (31) of police stations. All the police stations of the three districts of Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mizo fall in this range. Of the remaining, five are in Kamrup district, four each in Nowgong and Lakhimpur, three in Darrang, two in Goalpara and one in Sibsagar district.

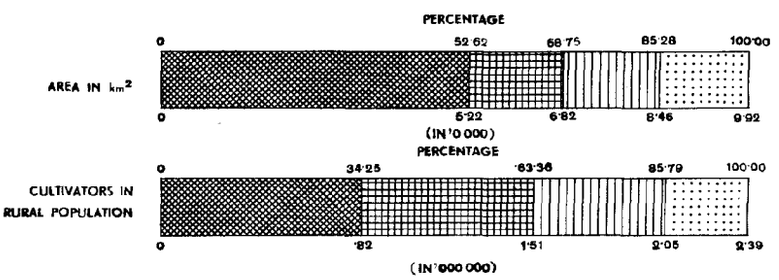
The highest percentage of cultivators is observed in Demagiri (46.36) police station of Mizo district and the lowest in Chabua (5.90) police station of Lakhimpur district. The average percentage for the state is 17.52.

The percentages of cultivators to total rural population for the districts of Assam according to 1971 Census are as follows:

State/District	Total rural population	Total rural cultivators	Percentage of cultivators to total rural population
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**13,630,561**	**2,387,853**	**17.52**
Goalpara	2,052,809	388,457	18.92
Kamrup	2,519,028	457,024	18.14
Darrang	1,632,445	282,032	17.28
Nowgong	1,561,558	290,789	18.62
Sibsagar	1,682,665	235,469	13.99
Lakhimpur	1,869,839	272,358	14.57
Mikir Hills	369,110	90,812	24.60
North Cachar Hills	70,850	21,949	30.98
Cachar	1,577,626	227,881	14.44
Mizo	294,631	121,082	41.10

MAP 69


CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BANGLADESH
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS
20·00 & ABOVE
17·00 — 19·99 → STATE AVERAGE 17·52
14·00 — 16·99
13·99 & BELOW
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State/U.T.
" District
" Police Station
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
0 52·62 66·75 85·28 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 5·22 6·82 8·46 9·92
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 34·25 63·36 85·79 100·00
CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION
0 ·82 1·51 2·05 2·39
(IN '000 000)

MAP 70

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

This map shows the police station-wise proportion of male cultivators to total male workers in age-group 15-59 in Assam according to 1971 Census.

The percentage of male cultivators to total male workers in age-group 15-59 is calculated for all the police stations and grouped into five ranges, two above and two below the state average. The police stations are then hatched with different shades by choropleth technique.

Twentythree police stations come under the range 44.99 per cent and below. Among them, eight are in Lakhimpur, four each in Sibsagar and Cachar, two each in Kamrup, Darrang and Nowgong districts and one in Goalpara district. The lowest percentage falling under this range is in Jhalukbari (5.05) police station of Kamrup district and the highest in Borkhola police station (44.73) of Cachar district.

Eighteen police stations fall in the range 45.00-54.99 per cent. Of them, five each are in Sibsagar and Cachar, two in Nowgong and one each in Goalpara, Darrang, Kamrup, Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mizo districts.

There are twentytwo police stations in the range 55.00-64.99 per cent. Of these, six are in Goalpara, four in Darrang, three each in Nowgong, Sibsagar and Cachar districts and one each in Kamrup, Lakhimpur and Mizo districts.

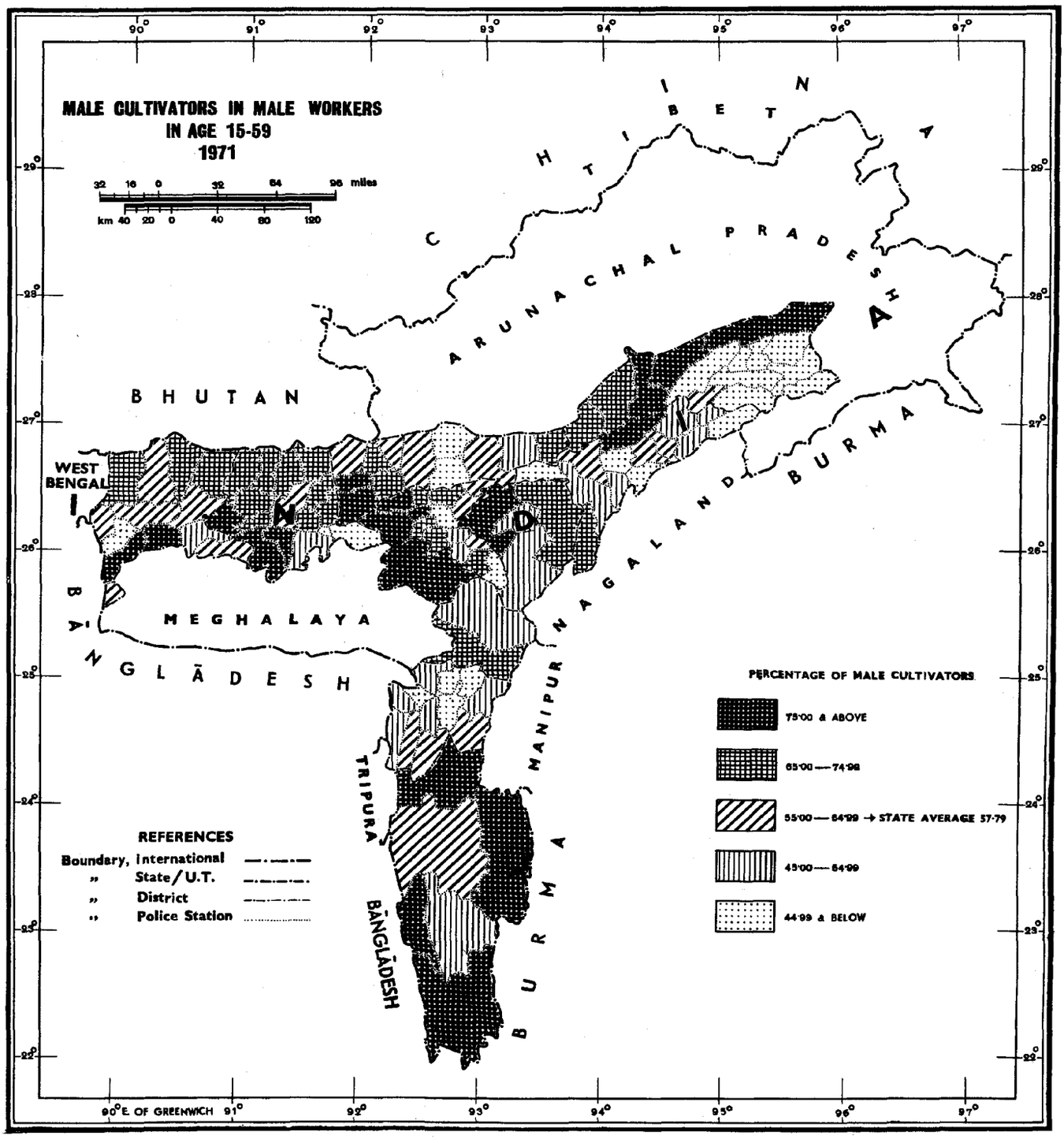
Twentyfive police stations come under the range 65.00-74.99 per cent. Of them, nine are in Kamrup, five in Nowgong, three each in Goalpara and Darrang, two in Lakhimpur and one each in Sibsagar, Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills districts. Tamulpur police station records the highest percentage (74.83) and Hajo the lowest (65.11) in this range. Both the police stations are in Kamrup district.

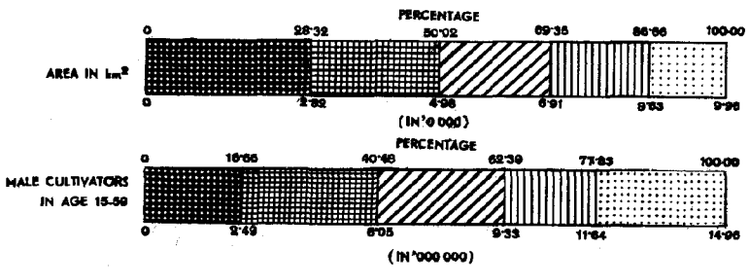
Twenty police stations fall in the highest range of 75.00 per cent and above. Of these, four are in Mizo, three each are in Kamrup, Nowgong and Lakhimpur, two each in Goalpara, Darrang and Mikir Hills and one in Sibsagar district. The highest percentage in this range is found in Champhai (92.23) police station of Mizo district and the lowest in Sadiya (75.97) police station of Lakhimpur district.

The following statement is prepared to show the proportion of male cultivators to total male workers in age-group 15-59 at the state and district level as per 1971 Census :

State/District	Total male workers in age-group 15-59	Total male cultivators in age-group 15-59	Percentage of male cultivators to total male workers in age-group 15-59
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**3,350,647**	**1,936,225**	**57.79**
Goalpara	486,967	316,657	65.03
Kamrup	623,526	380,848	61.08
Darrang	403,173	239,985	59.52
Nowgong	374,295	238,997	63.85
Sibsagar	402,521	200,791	49.88
Lakhimpur	478,635	231,599	48.39
Mikir Hills	92,100	69,723	75.70
North Cachar Hills	20,801	11,906	57.24
Cachar	388,875	188,271	48.41
Mizo	79,754	57,448	72.03

MAP 70


MALE CULTIVATORS IN MALE WORKERS
IN AGE 15-59
1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State/U.T.
" District
" Police Station
PERCENTAGE OF MALE CULTIVATORS
75·00 & ABOVE
65·00 — 74·99
55·00 — 64·99 → STATE AVERAGE 57·79
45·00 — 54·99
44·99 & BELOW
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
0 28·32 50·02 69·35 86·66 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 2·82 4·98 6·91 9·53 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 16·66 40·48 62·39 73·83 100·00
MALE CULTIVATORS IN AGE 15-59
0 2·49 6·05 9·33 11·64 14·96
(IN '000 000)

MAP 71

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

This map shows the percentage of female cultivators to total female workers in age-group 15-59 at the police station level according to the 1971 Census. The method of drawing this map is the same as adopted for the Map 70.

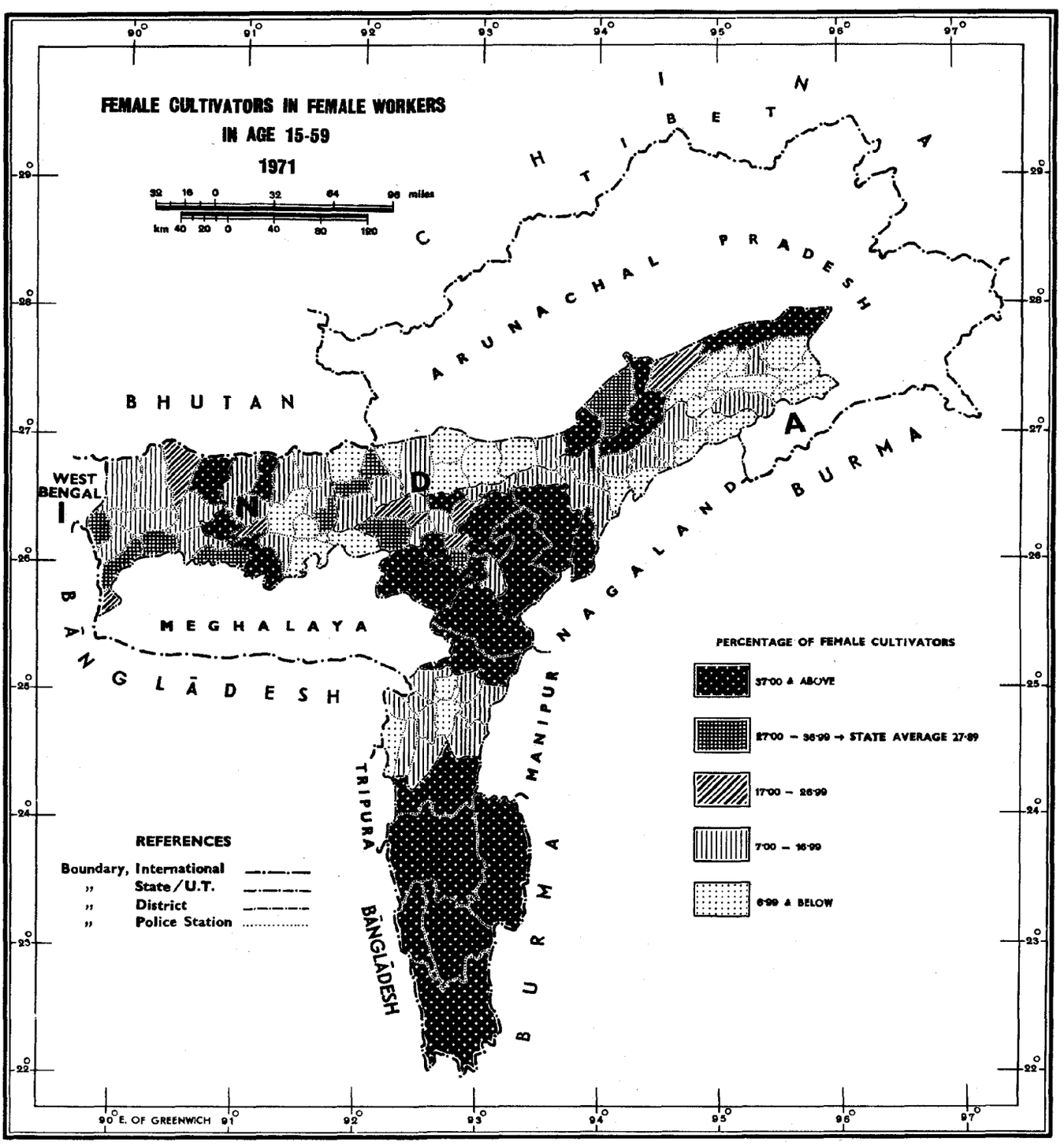
Twentysix police stations come under the range 6.99 per cent and below. Of these, seven are in Lakhimpur district, six in Darrang, five each in Kamrup and Sibsagar districts and three in Cachar district. The next range 7.00-16.99 per cent has in its fold 39 police stations out of which nine are in Cachar, seven in Sibsagar, six each in Goalpara and Kamrup, five in Nowgong, four in Darrang and two in Lakhimpur districts. There are eight police stations under the range 17.00-26.99 per cent. Of these four are in Nowgong, two in Goalpara and one each in Kamrup and Lakhimpur districts. The range 27.00-36.99 per cent includes ten police stations out of which four are in Goalpara district, two each in Darrang and Nowgong and one each in Kamrup and Lakhimpur districts. Police stations numbering 25 come in the highest range 37.00 per cent and above. Of these, six are in Mizo district, four each in Nowgong and Mikir Hills, three each in Kamrup and Lakhimpur, two each in Sibsagar and North Cachar Hills and one in Goalpara district. It is also observed that in this range fall all the police stations of Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mizo districts.

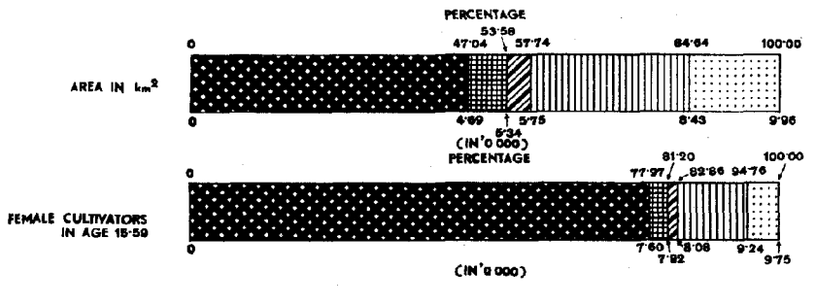
The highest percentage of female cultivators is observed in Demagiri (99.42) police station closely followed by Champhai (99.13) police station of Mizo district. The lowest percentage is observed in Jhalukbari (0.30) police station of Kamrup district. The state average is, however, 27.89 per cent.

The percentage of female cultivators to total female workers in age-group 15-59 for the state and the districts of Assam are as follows :

State/District	Female workers in age-group 15-59	Female cultivators in age-group 15-59	Percentage of female cultivators to total female workers in age-group 15-59
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**349,650**	**97,524**	**27.89**
Goalpara	13,158	2,304	17.51
Kamrup	20,427	4,029	19.72
Darrang	40,919	2,306	5.64
Nowgong	12,839	2,611	20.33
Sibsagar	71,737	7,483	10.43
Lakhimpur	79,761	6,937	8.70
Mikir Hills	8,797	6,395	72.70
North Cachar Hills	7,012	6,411	91.43
Cachar	36,865	3,121	8.47
Mizo	58,135	55,927	96.20

MAP 71


FEMALE CULTIVATORS IN FEMALE WORKERS
IN AGE 15-59
1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE CULTIVATORS
37·00 & ABOVE
27·00 – 36·99 → STATE AVERAGE 27·89
17·00 – 26·99
7·00 – 16·99
6·99 & BELOW
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State/U.T.
,, District
,, Police Station
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
0
53·56
47·04
57·74
64·64
100·00
AREA IN km²
0
4·69
5·75
8·43
9·96
5·34
(IN'0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0
81·20
77·97
82·86
94·76
100·00
FEMALE CULTIVATORS IN AGE 15-59
0
7·60
8·08
9·24
7·92
9·75
(IN'0 000)

MAP 72

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

This map presents the proportion of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers (Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers) in the age-group 15-59 for all the police stations of the state according to 1971 Census.

The percentage of agricultural labourers for all the police stations have been grouped into five ranges and the police stations falling under each range have been hatched by choropleth technique as per the legend of the map.

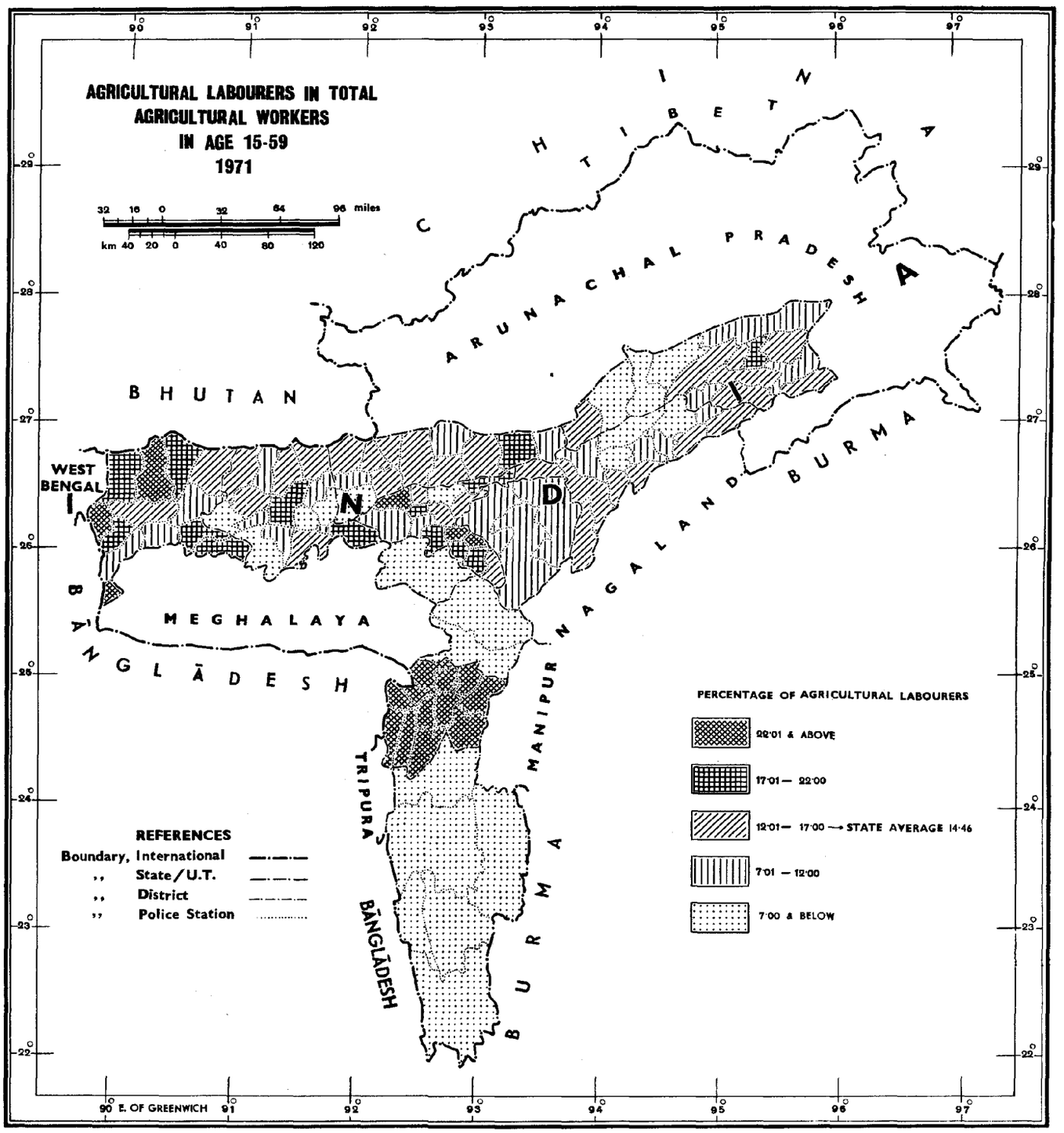
There are 22 police stations in the range 7.00 per cent and below. Of these, four are in Kamrup district, three each in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, two each in Nowgong and North Cachar Hills and one each in Darrang and Mikir Hills districts. All the six police stations of Mizo district also come under this range. The range 7.01-12.00 per cent comprises 23 police stations of which five are in Kamrup district, four in Sibsagar, three each in Goalpara, Darrang, Lakhimpur and Mikir Hills districts and two in Nowgong district. 32 police stations fall under the range 12.01-17.00 per cent. Of these, seven each are in Darrang, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur districts, five in Kamrup, four in Nowgong and two in Goalpara district. There are only 13 police stations under the range 17.01-22.00 per cent. Out of these, five are in Goalpara district, four in Nowgong, two in Kamrup and one each in Darrang and Lakhimpur districts. The highest range 22.01 per cent and above includes 18 police stations of which three each are in Goalpara and Nowgong districts and all the twelve police stations of Cachar district.

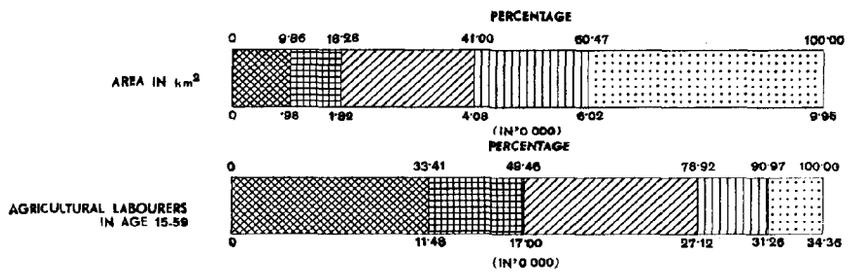
The proportion of agricultural labourers is the highest in Cachar and the lowest in Mizo district. In case of police stations, the highest percentage of agricultural labourers is in Udarbond (38.57) and the lowest percentage is in Lunglei (0.01)

The percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in age 15-59 for the state and the districts of Assam are presented below:

State/District	Agricultural workers in age-group 15-59	Agricultural labourers in age-group 15-59	Percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in age-group 15-59
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**2,377,413**	**343,664**	**14.46**
Goalpara	381,910	62,949	16.48
Kamrup	435,339	50,462	11.59
Darrang	278,496	36,205	13.00
Nowgong	291,703	50,095	17.17
Sibsagar	234,176	25,902	11.06
Lakhimpur	264,670	26,134	9.87
Mikir Hills	83,167	7,049	8.48
North Cachar Hills	18,997	680	3.58
Cachar	275,082	83,690	30.42
Mizo	113,873	498	4.37

MAP 72


AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BANGLADESH
PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
22·01 & ABOVE
17·01 — 22·00
12·01 — 17·00 → STATE AVERAGE 14·46
7·01 — 12·00
7·00 & BELOW
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State/U.T.
,, District
,, Police Station
90 E. OF GREENWICH
90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29


PERCENTAGE
0 9·86 18·26 41·00 60·47 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 ·98 1·82 4·08 6·02 9·95
(IN'0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 33·41 49·46 78·92 90·97 100·00
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN AGE 15-59
0 11·48 17·00 27·12 31·26 34·36
(IN'0 000)

MAP 73

NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1971

The district-wise proportion of non-agricultural workers to total workers in the Primary Sector in Assam in 1971 has been depicted in this map.

The percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers in the Primary Sector is calculated and grouped into 3 ranges. The districts are then hatched with different shades by choropleth technique as shown in the legend of the map. Circles proportionate to number of non-agricultural workers in the Primary Sector are drawn in each district. Each circle is further divided into five sectors, viz., (i) livestock and hunting, (ii) fishing, (iii) forestry, (iv) plantation, orchards and allied activities and (v) mining and quarrying and hatched with different shades as shown in the legend of the map.

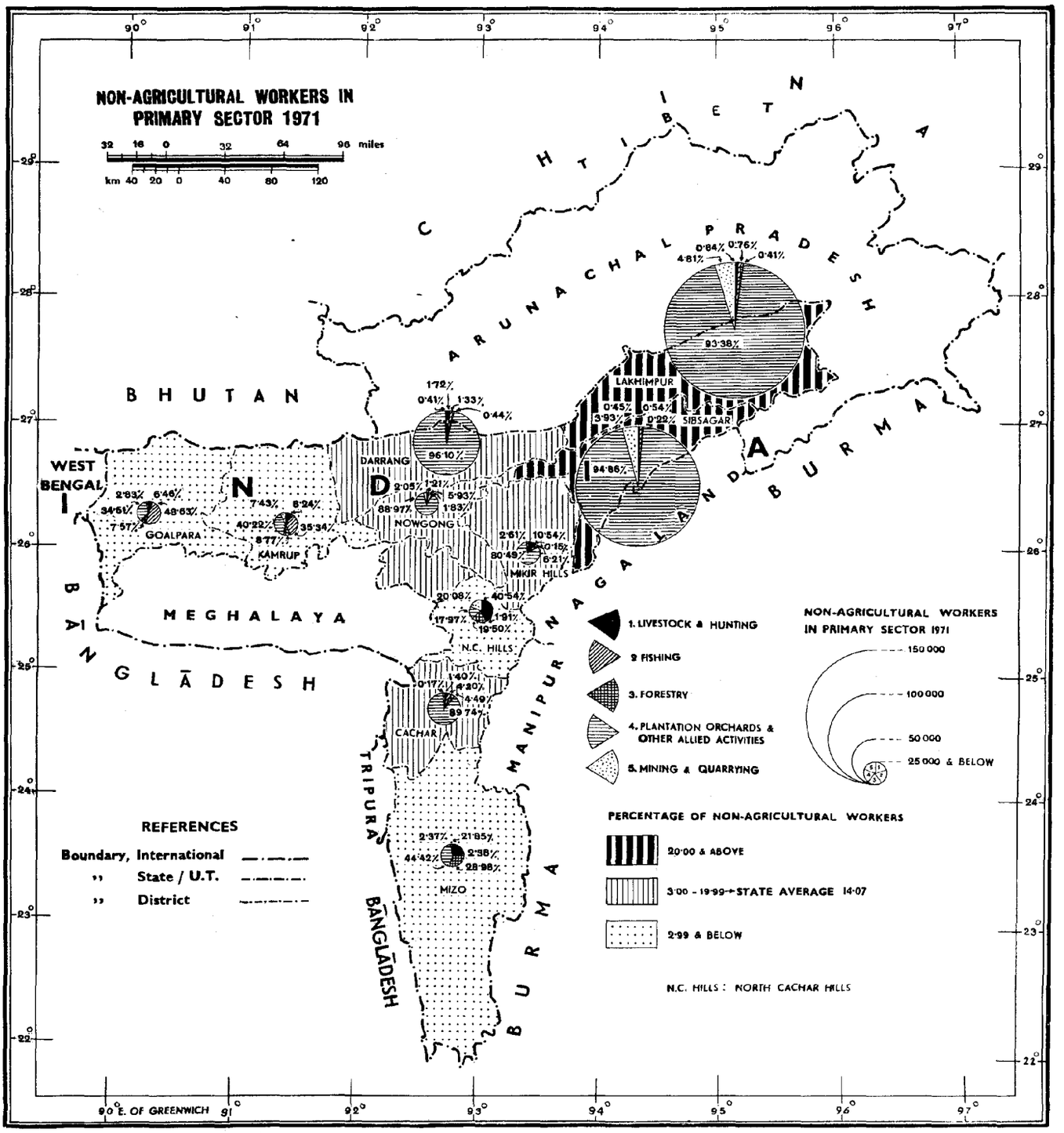
Two districts fall in the highest range (20.00 per cent and above). They are Sibsagar (33.42 per cent) and Lakhimpur (33.37 per cent).

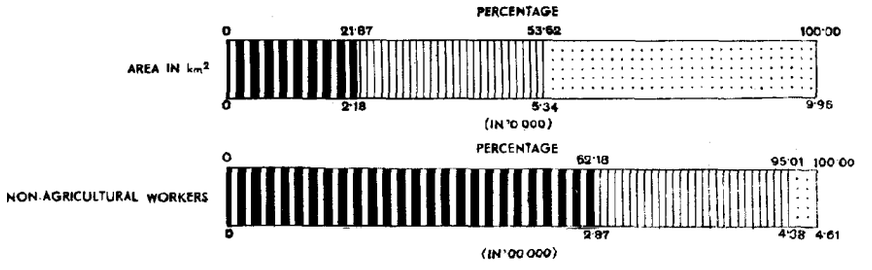
Four districts fall in the medium range (3.00-19.99 per cent) in which the state average (14.07 per cent) also falls. They are Darrang (18.25 per cent), Cachar (15.58 per cent), Nowgong (3.95 per cent) and Mikir Hills (3.29 per cent). In the lowest range 2.99 per cent and below fall the rest of the districts of the state. They are Goalpara (2.42 per cent), North Cachar Hills (2.24 per cent), Kamrup (1.98 per cent) and Mizo (0.33 per cent).

The following table shows the percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers in the Primary Sector in the state and the districts :

State/District	Total workers in the Primary Sector	Non-agricultural workers in the Primary Sector	Percentage of col. 3 to col. 2	Livestock and hunting	Fishing	Forestry	Plantation, orchards & other allied activities	Mining and quarrying
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ASSAM ..	**3,277,512**	**461,164**	**14.07**	**6,129** (1.33)	**15,634** (3.39)	**6,456** (1.40)	**418,314** (90.71)	**14,631** (3.17)
Goalpara ..	479,048	11,584	2.42	748 (6.46)	5,633 (48.63)	877 (7.57)	3,998 (34.51)	328 (2.83)
Kamrup ..	530,573	10,504	1.98	866 (8.24)	3,712 (35.34)	921 (8.77)	4,225 (40.22)	780 (7.43)
Darrang ..	399,395	72,894	18.25	1,251 (1.72)	970 (1.33)	320 (0.44)	70,051 (96.10)	302 (0.41)
Nowgong ..	367,226	14,503	3.95	176 (1.21)	860 (5.93)	266 (1.83)	12,904 (88.98)	297 (2.05)
Sibsagar ..	401,554	134,205	33.42	600 (0.45)	720 (0.54)	300 (0.22)	127,304 (94.86)	5,281 (3.93)
Lakhimpur ..	457,061	152,536	33.37	984 (0.64)	1,166 (0.76)	619 (0.41)	142,432 (93.38)	7,335 (4.81)
Mikir Hills ..	102,515	3,368	3.29	355 (10.54)	5 (0.15)	209 (6.21)	2,711 (80.49)	88 (2.61)
North Cachar Hills	23,297	523	2.24	212 (40.54)	10 (1.91)	102 (19.50)	94 (17.97)	105 (20.08)
Cachar ..	389,212	60,626	15.58	845 (1.40)	2,548 (4.20)	2,720 (4.49)	54,408 (89.74)	105 (0.17)
Mizo ..	127,631	421	0.33	92 (21.85)	10 (2.38)	122 (28.98)	187 (44.42)	10 (2.37)

MAP 73


NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
DARRANG
NOWGONG
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
MIKIR HILLS
LAKHIMPUR
SIBSAGAR
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
N.C. HILLS
MANIPUR
CACHAR
TRIPURA
MIZO
BANGLADESH
1. LIVESTOCK & HUNTING
2 FISHING
3. FORESTRY
4. PLANTATION ORCHARDS & OTHER ALLIED ACTIVITIES
5. MINING & QUARRYING
NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1971
150 000
100 000
50 000
25 000 & BELOW
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State / U.T.
,, District
PERCENTAGE OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
20·00 & ABOVE
3·00 - 19·99 → STATE AVERAGE 14·07
2·99 & BELOW
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
0
21·87
53·62
100·00
AREA IN km²
0
2·18
5·34
9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0
62·18
95·01
100·00
NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
0
2·87
4·38
4·61
(IN '00 000)

MAP 74

WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS 1971

This map shows the proportion of industrial workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to total workers in the police stations of the state as per 1971 Census.

The percentages of workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to total workers are calculated for all the police stations of the state and grouped into five ranges. The police stations coming under these ranges are hatched with different shades by choropleth technique. The percentages of workers engaged in various factories to total workers, for all the police stations, have also been calculated and police stations having 5% or more factory workers have been shaded in red colour.

The largest number of police stations (71) come under the lowest range 1.99 per cent and below. Of these, eleven are in the district of Sibsagar, ten each in Kamrup and Nowgong, nine each in Lakhimpur and Cachar, seven in Goalpara, six in Mizo, four in Darrang, three in Mikir Hills and two in North Cachar Hills.

The next higher range 2.00-2.99 per cent includes thirteen police stations of which four are in Darrang, three each in Goalpara and Nowgong and one each in Kamrup, Sibsagar and Cachar districts. The state average (2.66 per cent) also falls in this range.

Only seven police stations fall within the range 3.00-3.99 per cent of which two are in Kamrup district and one each in the districts of Goalpara, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar and Cachar.

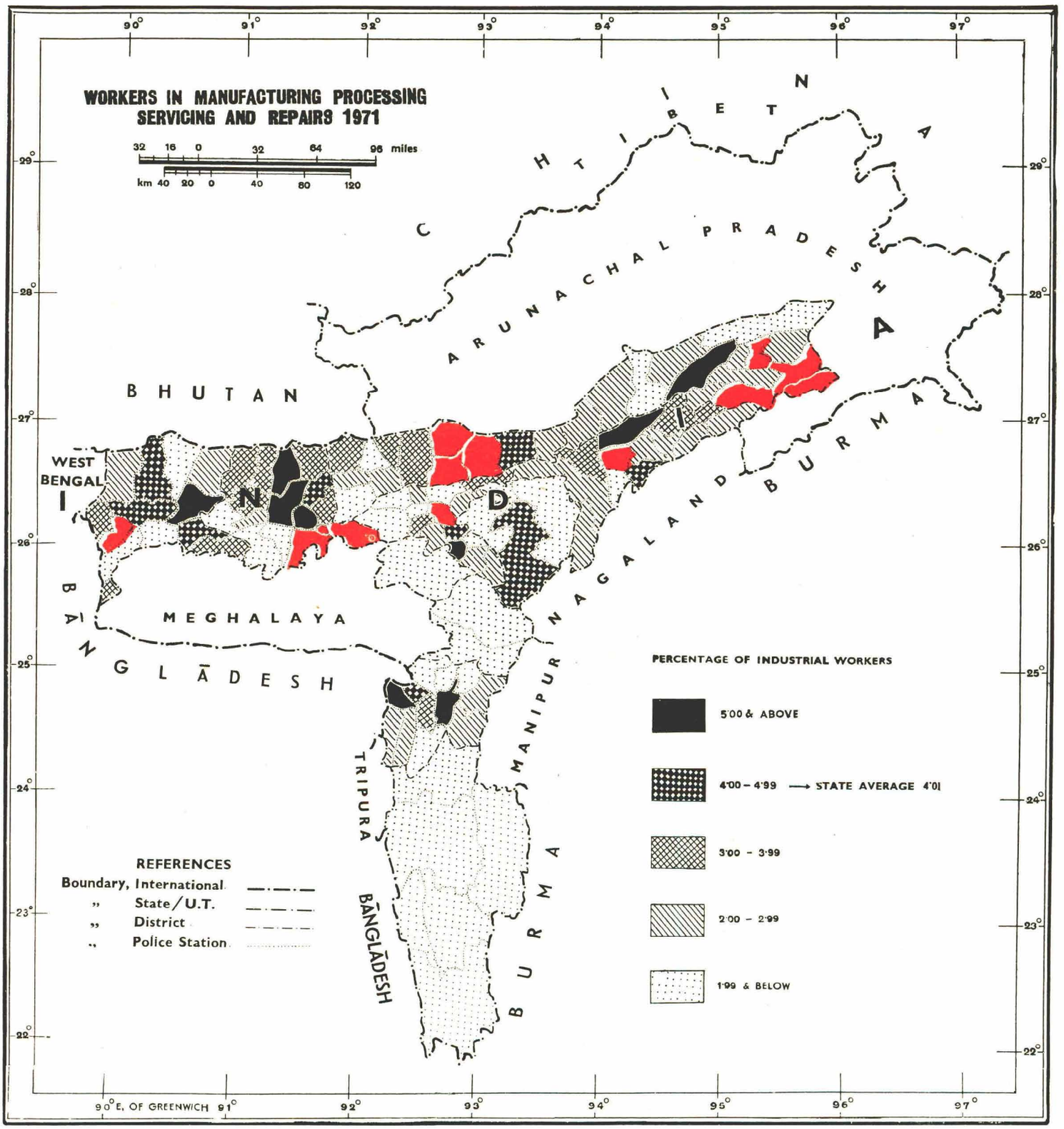
Four police stations, one each from Goalpara, Lakhimpur, Mikir Hills and Cachar districts, constitute the next higher range 4.00-4.99 per cent.

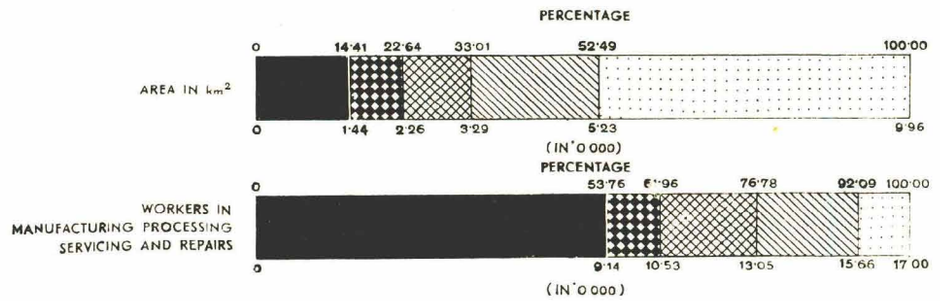
In the highest range 5.00 per cent and above come thirteen police stations of which four are in Lakhimpur, three each in Kamrup and Darrang and one each in Goalpara, Nowgong and Sibsagar districts.

The table below shows the percentage of workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to total workers in the state and districts:

State/District	Total workers	Workers in category V (a)+V(b)	Workers in category V (b)	Percentage of column 3 to col. 2	Percentage of column 4 to col. 2
1	2	3	4	5	6
ASSAM	**4,240,112**	**170,043**	**112,870**	**4.01**	**2.66**
Goalpara	598,886	23,154	14,637	3.87	2.44
Kamrup	744,610	43,330	27,381	5.82	3.68
Darrang	505,485	21,008	16,772	4.16	3.32
Nowgong	455,849	13,789	8,088	3.02	1.77
Sibsagar	523,321	18,812	11,217	3.59	2.14
Lakhimpur	617,344	28,862	22,970	4.68	3.72
Mikir Hills	118,184	2,194	1,407	1.86	1.19
North Cachar Hills	31,868	286	195	0.90	0.61
Cachar	492,946	17,848	9,931	3.62	2.01
Mizo	151,619	760	272	0.50	0.18

Note : Category V(a) denotes workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs as Household Industry. Category V(b) denotes workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than as Household Industry.


WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING PROCESSING SERVICING AND REPAIRS 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BĀNGLĀDESH
INDIA
PERCENTAGE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
5·00 & ABOVE
4·00 – 4·99 ⟶ STATE AVERAGE 4·01
3·00 – 3·99
2·00 – 2·99
1·99 & BELOW
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State/U.T.
,, District
,, Police Station
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
0 14·41 22·64 33·01 52·49 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 1·44 2·26 3·29 5·23 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 53·76 61·96 76·78 92·09 100·00
WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING PROCESSING SERVICING AND REPAIRS
0 9·14 10·53 13·05 15·66 17·00
(IN '0 000)

MAP 75

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971

This map shows district-wise distribution of household industries by types and size of employment in Assam in 1971.

Household industries are classified into the following types :—

I. Agro-based
II. Forest-based
III. Livestock and Fish-based
IV. Textile
V. Mineral-based
VI. Engineering
VII. Chemical
VIII. Miscellaneous

Vertical bars proportionate to the number of workers employed in each type are drawn in each district. These bars are then hatched with different shades. The roman numeral below each bar indicates the type of household industry. The scales for absolute and percentage figures are drawn on the left and right sides of the bars respectively.

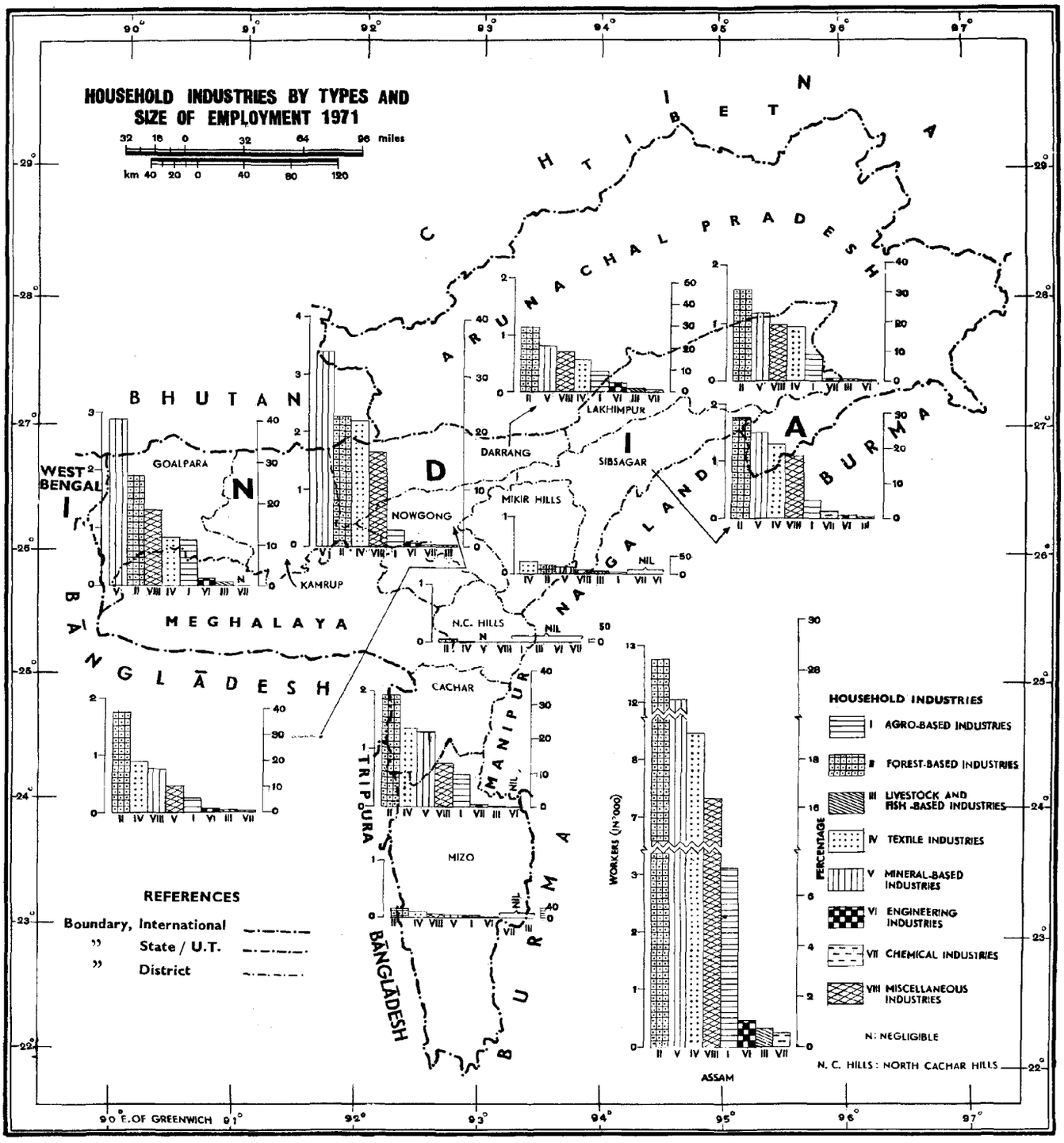
Assam has a total of 44,801 workers engaged in Household industries of different types. Out of these, Agro-based industries account for 3,122 workers, Forest-based 12,776 workers, Livestock and Fish-based 310 workers, Textile 8,481 workers, Mineral-based 12,047 workers, Engineering 480 workers, Chemical 265 workers and Miscellaneous industries 7,320 workers.

At the district level, Goalpara district accounts for the highest number of workers engaged in Agro-based (779), and in Livestock and Fish-based (70) industries, Kamrup district in Forest-based (2,298), Textile (2,207), Mineral-based (3,402) and Miscellaneous (1,868), industries, Darrang district in Engineering (155) and Sibsagar district in Chemical industries (125).

Table below shows the district-wise distribution of Household industries by types and size of employment :

State/District	All types (workers)	Distribution of workers in various types of Household Industries							
		Agro-based	Forest-based	Livestock and fish-based	Textile	Mineral-based	Engineering	Chemical	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ASSAM ..	**44,801 (100.00)**	**3,122 (6.97)**	**12,776 (28.52)**	**310 (0.69)**	**8,481 (18.93)**	**12,047 (26.89)**	**480 (1.07)**	**265 (0.59)**	**7,320 (16.34)**
Goalpara ..	7,961 (100.00)	779 (9.79)	1,930 (24.24)	70 (0.88)	832 (10.45)	2,913 (36.59)	130 (1.63)	5 (0.06)	1,302 (16.36)
Kamrup ..	10,210 (100.00)	300 (2.94)	2,298 (22.51)	30 (0.29)	2,207 (21.62)	3,402 (33.32)	75 (0.73)	30 (0.29)	1,868 (18.30)
Darrang ..	3,806 (100.00)	362 (9.51)	1,133 (29.77)	65 (1.71)	567 (14.90)	804 (21.12)	155 (4.07)	20 (0.53)	700 (18.39)
Nowgong ..	4,180 (100.00)	231 (5.53)	1,745 (41.75)	40 (0.96)	893 (21.36)	741 (17.73)	60 (1.43)	15 (0.36)	455 (10.88)
Sibsagar ..	6,183 (100.00)	336 (5.43)	1,759 (28.45)	25 (0.40)	1,296 (20.96)	1,506 (24.36)	40 (0.65)	125 (2.02)	1,096 (17.73)
Lakhimpur ..	5,254 (100.00)	455 (8.66)	1,590 (30.26)	30 (0.57)	970 (18.46)	1,179 (22.44)	10 (0.19)	35 (0.67)	985 (18.75)
Mikir Hills ..	612 (100.00)	10 (1.63)	150 (24.51)	30 (4.90)	223 (36.44)	129 (21.08)	Nil (—)	Nil (—)	70 (11.44)
North Cachar Hills	91 (100.00)	Nil (—)	51 (56.04)	Nil (—)	18 (19.78)	8 (8.79)	Nil (—)	Nil (—)	14 (15.39)
Cachar ..	6,045 (100.00)	589 (9.74)	1,973 (32.64)	20 (0.33)	1,370 (22.66)	1,299 (21.49)	Nil (—)	35 (0.58)	759 (12.56)
Mizo ..	459 (100.00)	60 (13.07)	147 (32.03)	Nil (—)	105 (22.87)	66 (14.38)	10 (2.18)	Nil (—)	71 (15.47)

MAP 75


HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
TIBET
CHINA
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
INDIA
WEST BENGAL
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
DARRANG
LAKHIMPUR
SIBSAGAR
NOWGONG
MIKIR HILLS
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
N.C. HILLS
CACHAR
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
MIZO
BANGLADESH
BURMA
ASSAM
WORKERS (IN '000)
PERCENTAGE
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES
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
N: NEGLIGIBLE
N. C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
90° E.OF GREENWICH

MAP 76

FACTORIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971

This map shows district-wise distribution of factories by types and size of employment in Assam in 1971.

For the purpose of this map, the factories are classified into the following types

(I) Agro-based
(II) Forest-based
(III) Livestock and fish-based
(IV) Textile
(V) Mineral-based
(VI) Engineering
(VII) Chemical
(VIII) Miscellaneous

The drawing technique for this map is the same as adopted for Map 75.

At state level, the forest-based industry with 25,395 (22.50 per cent) factory workers out of a total of 112,870 is the largest by size of employment followed by miscellaneous industry with 23,239 (20.59 per cent) workers and agro-based industry with 22,825 (20.22 per cent) workers. The smallest is the livestock and fish-based industry with only 465 (0.41 per cent) workers.

At the district level, the highest number of workers engaged in agro-based industry (7,615), forest-based industry (5,905) and livestock and fish-based industry (115) are found in Darrang, Lakhimpur and Goalpara districts respectively. While Kamrup district has the highest number of factory workers in textile industry (3,819), mineral-based industry (4,595), engineering industry (585) and miscellaneous industry (6,395), Lakhimpur district records the highest number (4,724) of workers in chemical industry.

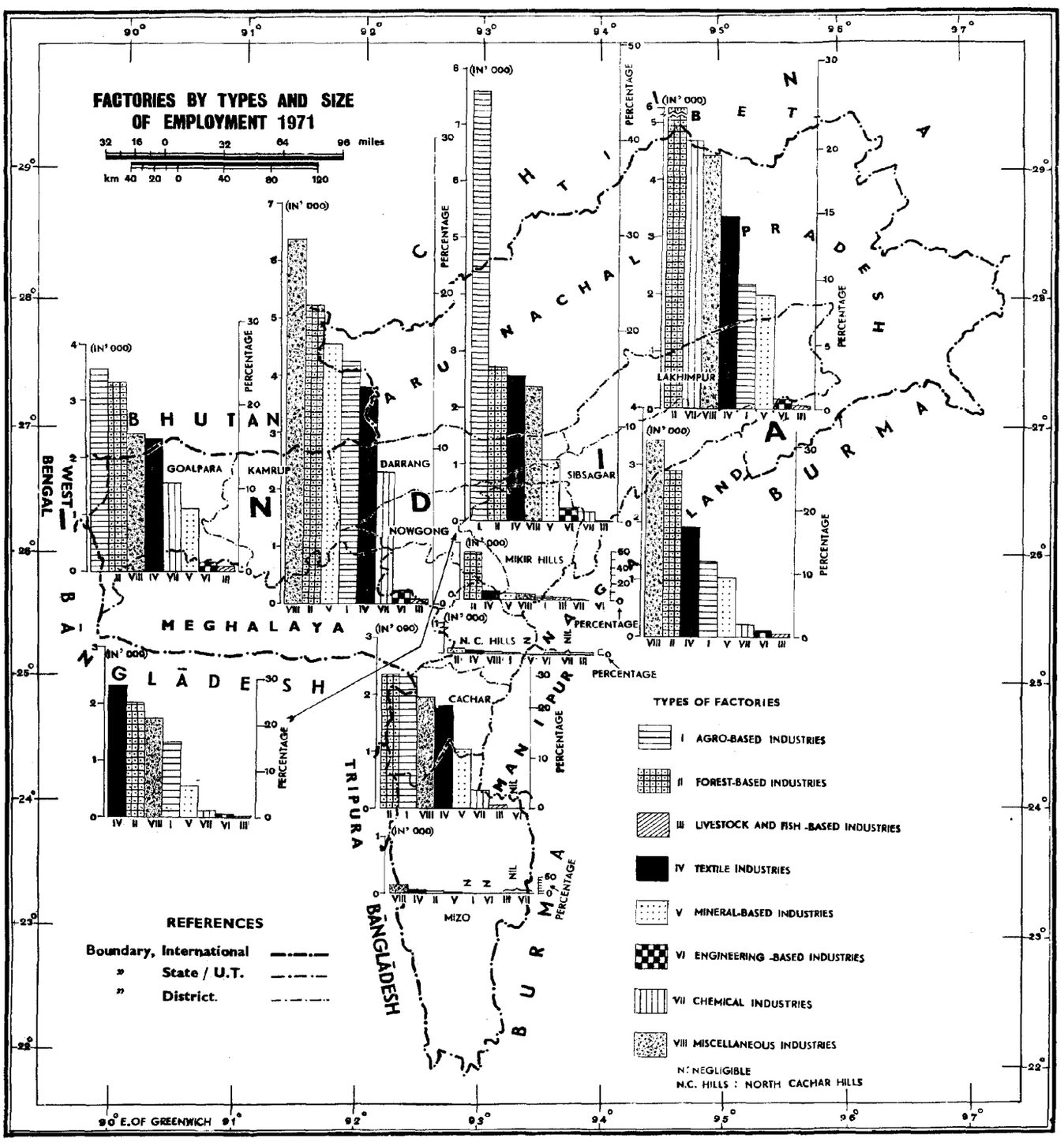
The lowest number of factory workers is seen in North Cachar Hills and Mizo districts the former has no workers engaged in livestock and fish-based, engineering and chemical industries and the latter has no workers engaged in chemical, livestock and fish-based industries :

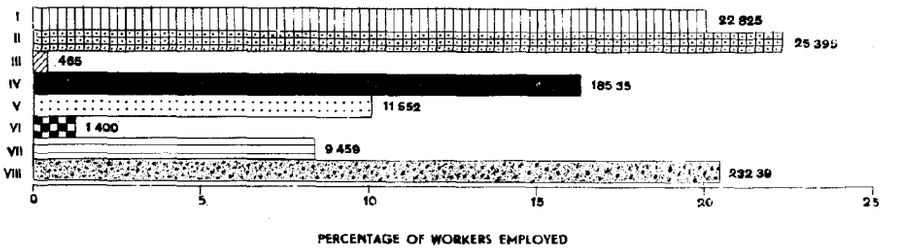
Table below shows the district-wise distribution of factories by type and size of employment in Assam in 1971 :

State/District	Number of workers (All Types)	Workers in various types of Industries							
		Agro-based	Forest-based	Livestock & Fish-based	Textile	Mineral-based	Engineering	Chemical	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ASSAM ..	**112,870** **(100.00)**	**22,825** **(20.22)**	**25,395** **(22.50)**	**465** **(0.41)**	**18,535** **(16.42)**	**11,552** **(10.24)**	**1,400** **(1.24)**	**9,459** **(8.38)**	**23,239** **(20.59)**
Goalpara ..	14,637 (100.00)	3,582 (24.47)	3,343 (22.84)	115 (0.79)	2,342 (16.00)	1,104 (7.54)	180 (1.23)	1,553 (10.61)	2,418 (16.52)
Kamrup ..	27,381 (100.00)	4,293 (15.68)	5,269 (19.24)	90 (0.33)	3,819 (13.95)	4,595 (16.78)	585 (2.14)	2,335 (8.53)	6,395 (23.35)
Darrang ..	16,772 (100.00)	7,615 (45.40)	2,725 (16.25)	15 (0.09)	2,588 (15.43)	1,074 (6.40)	225 (1.34)	160 (0.96)	2,370 (14.13)
Nowgong ..	8,088 (100.00)	1,336 (16.52)	1,883 (23.28)	40 (0.49)	2,352 (29.08)	520 (6.43)	60 (0.74)	121 (1.50)	1,776 (21.96)
Sibsagar ..	11,217 (100.00)	1,352 (12.05)	2,944 (26.25)	65 (0.58)	1,962 (17.49)	1,042 (9.29)	125 (1.11)	230 (2.05)	3,497 (31.18)
Lakhimpur ..	22,970 (100.00)	2,196 (9.56)	5,905 (25.71)	60 (0.26)	3,372 (14.68)	2,037 (8.87)	190 (0.83)	4,724 (20.56)	4,486 (19.53)
Mikir Hills ..	1,407 (100.00)	70 (4.98)	833 (59.20)	35 (2.49)	187 (13.29)	137 (9.74)	— (—)	10 (0.71)	135 (9.59)
North Cachar Hills	195 (100.00)	20 (10.26)	79 (40.51)	— (—)	52 (26.67)	5 (2.56)	— (—)	— (—)	39 (20.00)
Cachar ..	9,931 (100.00)	2,356 (23.72)	2,364 (23.81)	45 (0.45)	1,801 (18.14)	1,027 (10.34)	30 (0.30)	326 (3.28)	1,982 (19.96)
Mizo ..	272 (100.00)	5 (1.84)	50 (18.38)	— (—)	60 (22.06)	11 (4.04)	5 (1.84)	— (—)	141 (51.84)

Source : Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Assam

MAP 76


FACTORIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
BANGLADESH
MEGHALAYA
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
MIZORAM
BURMA
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
DARRANG
NOWGONG
SIBSAGAR
LAKHIMPUR
MIKIR HILLS
N. C. HILLS
CACHAR
MIZO
(IN' 000)
PERCENTAGE
NIL
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
» State / U.T.
» District.
TYPES OF FACTORIES
I AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES
II FOREST-BASED INDUSTRIES
III LIVESTOCK AND FISH -BASED INDUSTRIES
IV TEXTILE INDUSTRIES
V MINERAL-BASED INDUSTRIES
VI ENGINEERING -BASED INDUSTRIES
VII CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
VIII MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES
N: NEGLIGIBLE
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90° E.OF GREENWICH


I 22 825
II 25 395
III 465
IV 185 35
V 11 552
VI 1 400
VII 9 459
VIII 232 39
0 5 10 15 20 25
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS EMPLOYED

MAP 77

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971

This map shows the distribution of factories and workshops by size of employment at the district level in Assam in 1971.

On the basis of employment size all the factories and workshops have been grouped into five categories viz., factories and workshops employing 1-4 persons, 5-19 persons, 20-49 persons, 50-99 persons and 100 and above persons.

Vertical bars proportionate to the number of factories and workshops are then drawn in each district. These are then shaded suitably with different hatchings. Absolute and percentage scales are then drawn on the left and right sides respectively of the bar diagrams.

The state has a total of 22,383 factories and workshops where 1.66 lakh persons are employed, with employment size varying from 1 to more than 100 persons.

The factories and workshops employing 1-4 persons are the highest in the state. A total of thirtyfour thousand persons are employed in as many as eighteen thousand six hundred and seventytwo factories and workshops of this size.

There are about three thousand factories and workshops employing 5-19 persons. A total of about twentytwo thousand persons are employed in the factories and workshops of this size. There are four hundred and fiftynine factories and workshops in the state employing 20-49 persons. A little over thirteen thousand five hundred persons are employed in these factories.

The number of factories and workshops employing 50-99 persons is the lowest in the state. There are 252 such factories employing about seventeen thousand persons.

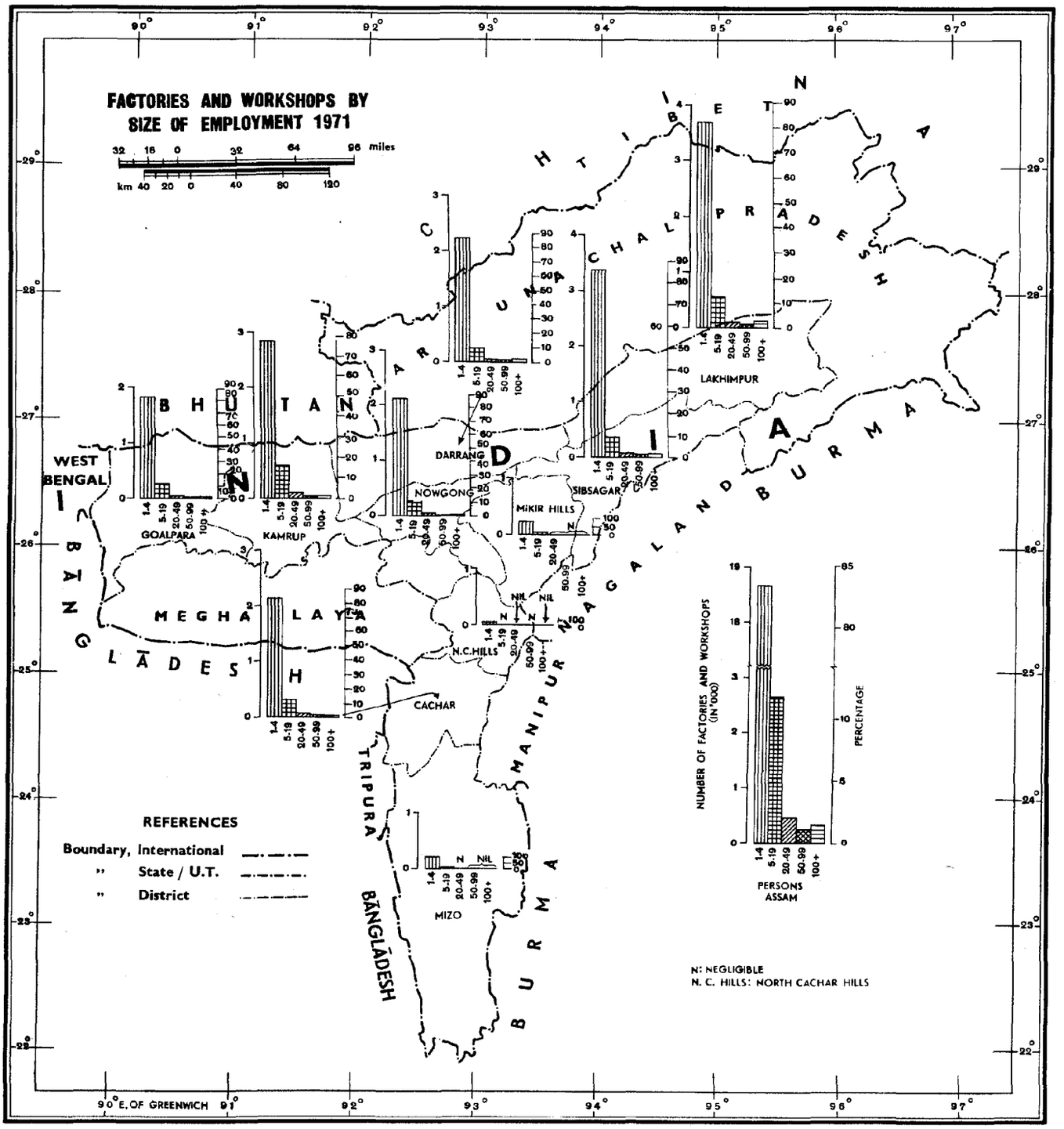
The large-size factories and workshops employing 100 persons and above are 329 in number. About half of the total workers employed in factories and workshops of all sizes are employed in these factories.

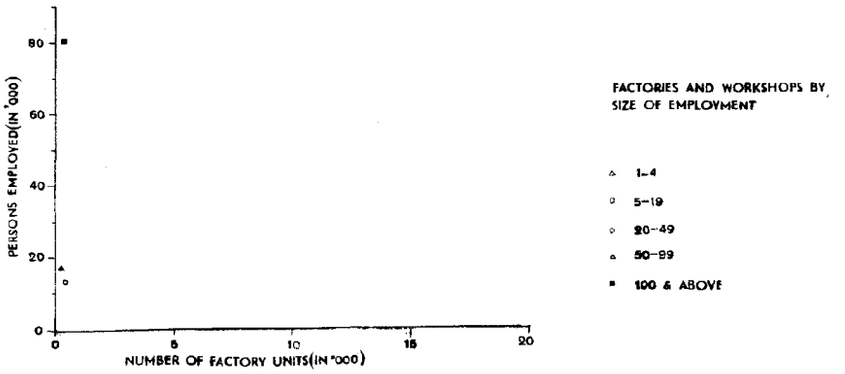
While Lakhimpur district has the highest number (4,521) of factories and workshops, North Cachar Hills has the lowest (43) number of factories and workshops.

The table below shows the number of factories and workshops by size of employment in the state and districts in the year 1971 :

State/District	Number of factories & workshops employing					
	All Sizes	1-4 persons	5-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 and above persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ASSAM	**22,383**	**18,672**	**2,671**	**459**	**252**	**329**
Goalpara	2,156	1,822	265	37	15	17
Kamrup	3,594	2,827	603	98	30	36
Darrang	2,602	2,222	254	46	28	52
Nowgong	2,451	2,110	272	39	12	18
Sibsagar	3,931	3,382	363	69	53	64
Lakhimpur.. ..	4,521	3,689	556	95	67	114
Mikir Hills ..	282	244	23	7	7	1
North Cachar Hills ..	43	35	6	Nil	2	Nil
Cachar	2,571	2,129	311	66	38	27
Mizo	232	212	18	2	Nil	Nil

MAP 77


FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
BANGLADESH
MEGHALAYA
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
MIZORAM
BURMA
INDIA
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
DARRANG
NOWGONG
MIKIR HILLS
SIBSAGAR
LAKHIMPUR
N.C.HILLS
CACHAR
MIZO
NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (IN '000)
PERCENTAGE
PERSONS ASSAM
N: NEGLIGIBLE
N. C. HILLS: NORTH CACHAR HILLS
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERSONS EMPLOYED(IN '000)
NUMBER OF FACTORY UNITS(IN '000)
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT
1-4
5-19
20-49
50-99
100 & ABOVE

MAP 78

FOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRIES 1971

The district-wise distribution of food-processing industries in 1971 has been shown in this map.

All the food-processing industries in Assam are grouped into seven categories, viz., (1) Tea-processing, (2) Rice & Flour Mills, (3) Oil Mills, (4) Bakeries and Confectioneries, (5) Dal Mills, (6) Fruit Preservation factories and (7) Sugar and Gur Mills.

Circles proportionate to number of workers engaged in each industry (for all the units) are drawn for each centre where the industry is located. Location of the industry is shown by a small hollow circle. When different types of industries are found in a centre, circles are drawn for each type separately nearer to the centre. Number of factories is written within the circles. Circles representing different industries are then shaded with different hatchings. Important roads and railways connecting these centres are also shown in the map.

Assam is predominantly an agro-oriented state. About one third of the total food-processing industries comprise of rice and flour mills employing more then two thousand four hundred workers. While rice mills are distributed more or less evenly in all the districts, particularly in the urban areas, flour mills are confined to the urban centres only.

Tea, the chief cash crop of the state, occupies a prominent position as a food-processing industry. It offers employment to more than 48,000 workers, skilled and unskilled, in its 554 factories spread over the state. Tea factories are located in almost all the districts of the Brahmaputra valley and in Cachar district. More than half of these are located in the two upper Assam districts of Lakhimpur and Sibsagar alone. Lakhimpur district with 171 factories employing about 18,000 workers tops the list followed successively by Sibsagar, Darrang, Cachar, Nowgong, Kamrup, Mikir Hills and Goalpara. North Cachar Hills and Mizo districts do not have any tea plantation or processing industry.

Oil mills, which are found in most of the districts of the state, employ 566 persons in 38 mills. The largest number of oil mills is located in the district of Kamrup followed by Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Goalpara and Lakhimpur.

Bakeries and confectioneries are mainly located in and around the urban centres of the districts where the consumers market is readily available. Kamrup with 5 factories employing in all 137 persons leads the districts in this industry.

Dal mills are rare in the state. Only two mills employing 14 persons are located in the Goalpara district.

Fruit preservation is a new type of industry introduced in the state. The districts of Kamrup and Lakhimpur have one industry each with a total employment capacity of 67 workers (50 in Kamrup and 17 in Lakhimpur) only.

Though sugarcane is extensively cultivated in the state, there is only one sugar mill located in the Sibsagar district employing 335 workers, botn skilled and unskilled.

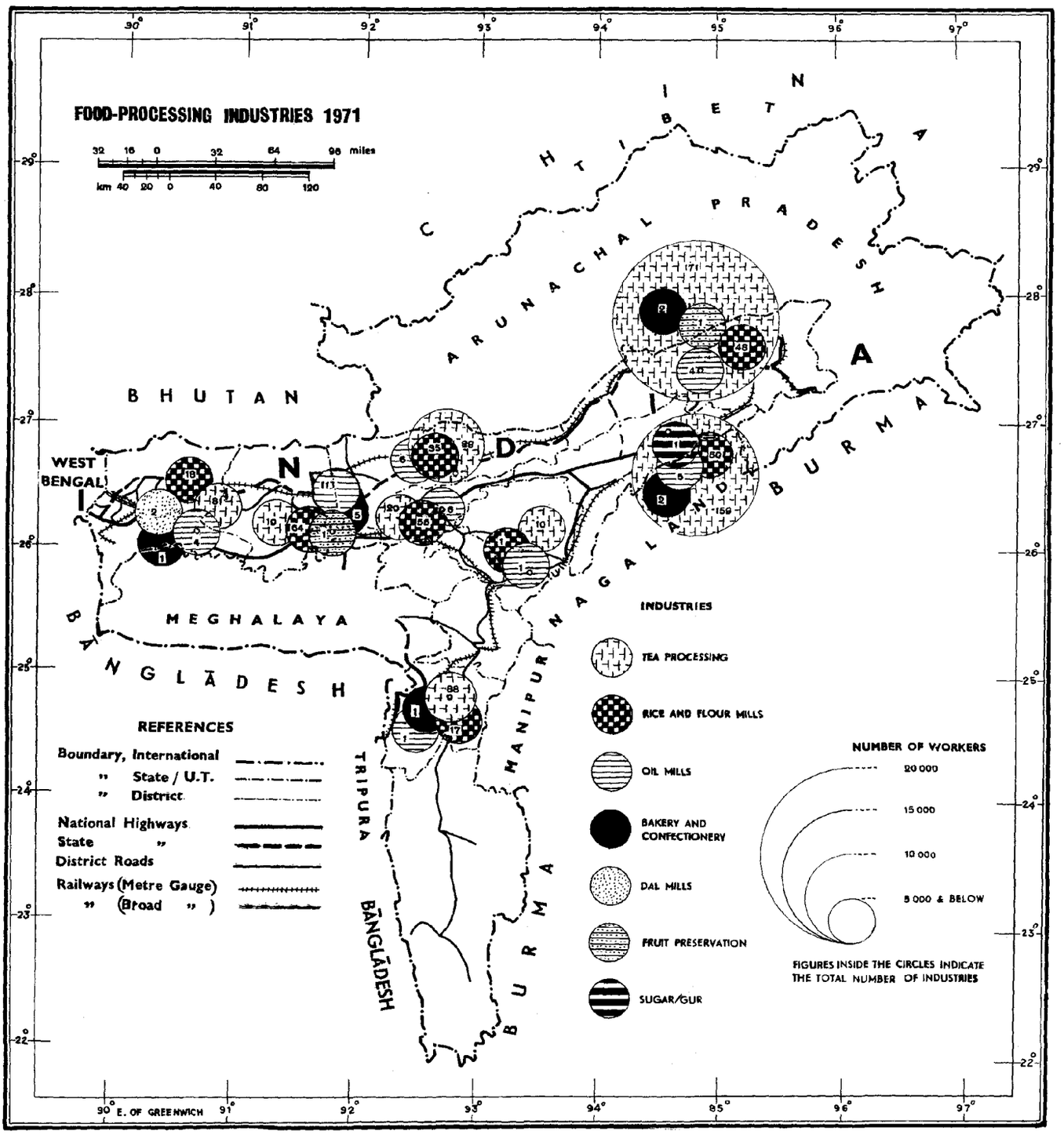
The following statement shows the number of factories and workers in the state and its districts, in the year 1971 :

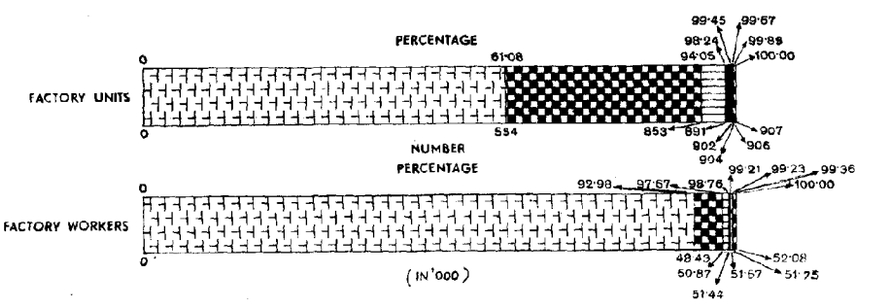
State/District	Tea-Processing *Factories*		Rice & Flour *Mills*		Oil Mills		Bakeries & Confectioneries		Dal Mills		Fruit Preservation Factories		Sugar & *Gur Mills*	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ASSAM ..	**554**	**48,175**	**299**	**2,441**	**38**	**566**	**11**	**233**	**2**	**14**	**2**	**67**	**1**	**335**
Goalpara ..	8	582	18	297	4	120	1	11	2	14	..	..	..	..
Kamrup ..	10	412	64	574	11	226	5	137	..	..	1	50	..	..
Darrang ..	88	8,311	35	318	6	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nowgong ..	20	1,631	56	358	6	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sibsagar ..	159	13,744	60	382	5	47	2	24	..	..	..	..	1	335
Lakhimpur ..	171	17,990	48	373	4	40	2	53	..	..	1	17	..	..
Mikir Hills ..	10	28	1	6	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Cachar Hills ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cachar ..	88	5,477	17	133	1	4	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mizo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note:— F — Number of Factories
P — Number of Persons employed

Source : Data for this map relate to Large Scale (Registered Factories) Establishments in Assam supplied by the Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Assam and Directorate of Industries, Assam.

MAP 78


FOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRIES 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
National Highways
State "
District Roads
Railways (Metre Gauge)
" (Broad ")
INDUSTRIES
TEA PROCESSING
RICE AND FLOUR MILLS
OIL MILLS
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY
DAL MILLS
FRUIT PRESERVATION
SUGAR/GUR
NUMBER OF WORKERS
20 000
15 000
10 000
5 000 & BELOW
FIGURES INSIDE THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INDUSTRIES
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
FACTORY UNITS
61·08
554
853
891
907
902
906
904
99·45
99·67
98·24
99·89
94·05
100·00
NUMBER
PERCENTAGE
FACTORY WORKERS
92·98
97·67
98·76
99·21
99·23
99·36
100·00
48·43
50·87
51·67
51·75
52·08
51·44
(IN '000)

MAP 79

BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES 1971

This map represents the distribution of beverages and tobacco industries in Assam in the year 1971.

For the purpose of this map the beverages industries have been grouped into two categories, namely, soft drinks and carbonated water industry and others (distilled spirits, liquor, aerated and mineral water). There is no tobacco industry in Assam. The drawing method applied for this map is the same as adopted for Map 78.

There are only three industries producing soft drinks and carbonated water located at Gauhati in Kamrup district employing a total of 414 workers.

The only distillery in the state is located at Baruabamungaon in the Dergaon police station of Sibsagar district. It offers employment to 45 persons only, both skilled and unskilled.

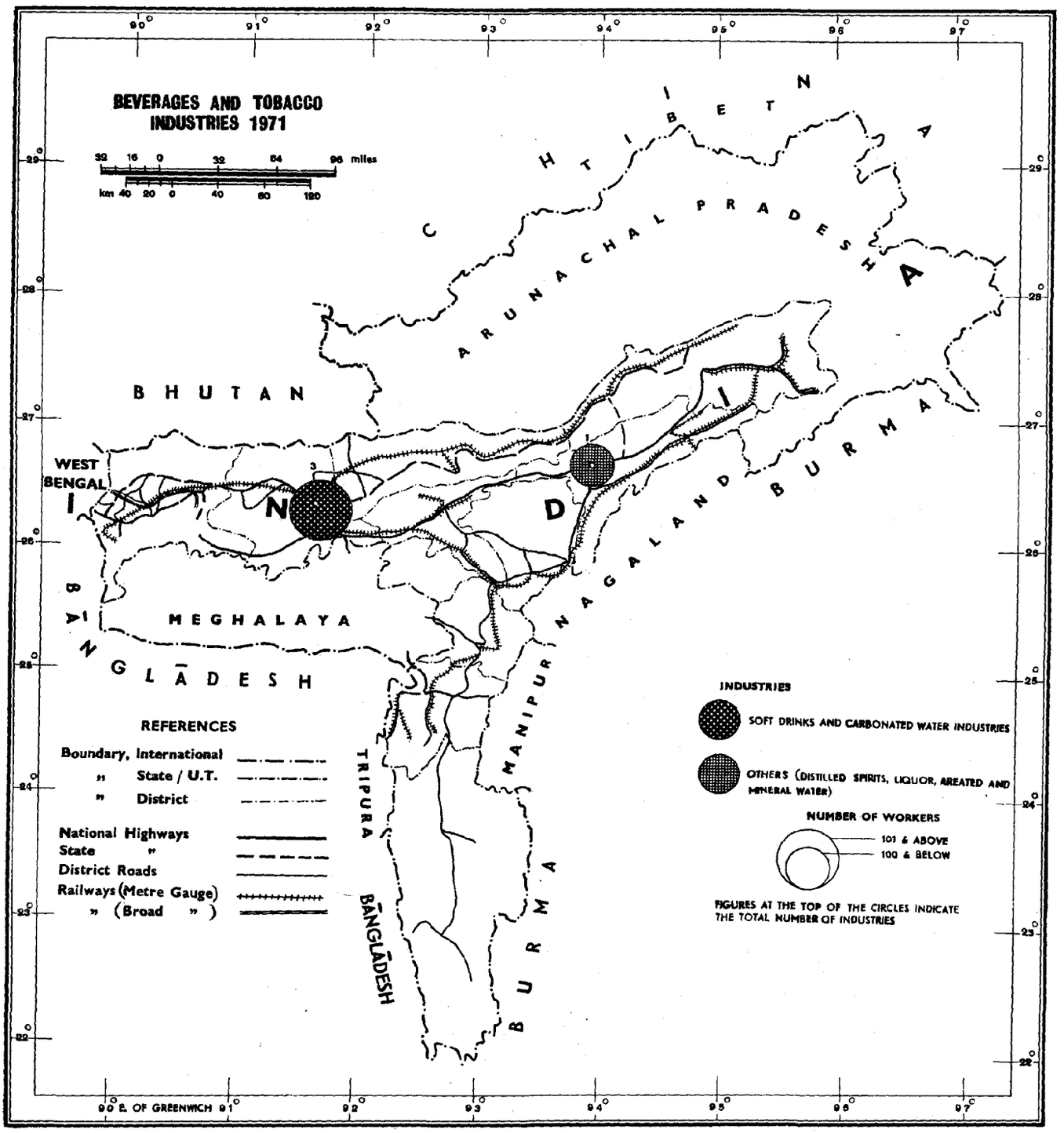
The table below shows the number of beverages industries in the state and districts in 1971 :

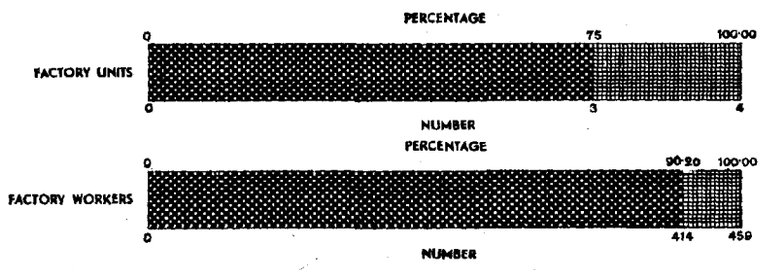
State/District	Soft drinks and carbonated water industries		Others (distilled spirits, liquor, aerated and mineral water)	
	F	P	F	P
1	2	3	4	5
ASSAM	**3**	**414**	**1**	45
Goalpara	..	..	..	..
Kamrup	3	414	..	..
Darrang	..	..	..	..
Nowgong	..	..	..	..
Sibsagar	..	..	**1**	**45**
Lakhimpur	..	..	..	..
Mikir Hills ..	..	..	..	..
North Cachar Hills	..	..	..	..
Cachar	..	..	..	..
Mizo	..	..	..	..

Note :— F — Number of Factories
P — Number of Persons employed

Source : Data for this map relate to Large Scale (Registered Factories) Establishments only supplied by the Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Directorate of Industries, Assam.

MAP 79


BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
National Highways
State "
District Roads
Railways (Metre Gauge)
" (Broad ")
INDUSTRIES
SOFT DRINKS AND CARBONATED WATER INDUSTRIES
OTHERS (DISTILLED SPIRITS, LIQUOR, AREATED AND MINERAL WATER)
NUMBER OF WORKERS
101 & ABOVE
100 & BELOW
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INDUSTRIES
90° E. OF GREENWICH
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°
90°
91°
92°
93°
94°
95°
96°
97°


PERCENTAGE
0
75
100·00
FACTORY UNITS
0
3
4
NUMBER
PERCENTAGE
0
90·20
100·00
FACTORY WORKERS
0
414
459
NUMBER

MAP 80

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES 1971

This map depicts the distribution of textile industries in Assam in the year 1971.

The drawing method adopted for this map is the same as for Map 78.

Textile industries of the state are restricted to Cotton, Silk, Jute and 'Others'.

There are in all 12 Cotton Spinning mills employing a total of 1,190 workers. The biggest one is located within Rangapara police station of Darrang district. The remaining Cotton industries located are 5 each in Goalpara and Cachar districts and one in Nowgong district.

There are two mills engaged in the manufacture of silk products in the state, one within Gauhati police station in Kamrup district and the other within Marigaon police station in Nowgong district. Total number of employees engaged in silk industries is 234.

Three Jute mills are located in the state employing a total of 418 workers. The biggest one is located in Kaliabor police station of Nowgong district. The second industry is located within Gauhati police station of Kamrup district and the third one is in Dhubri police station of Goalpara district.

The industries classified as 'Others' are two in mumber. Both are located under Gauhati police station and only 61 persons work there.

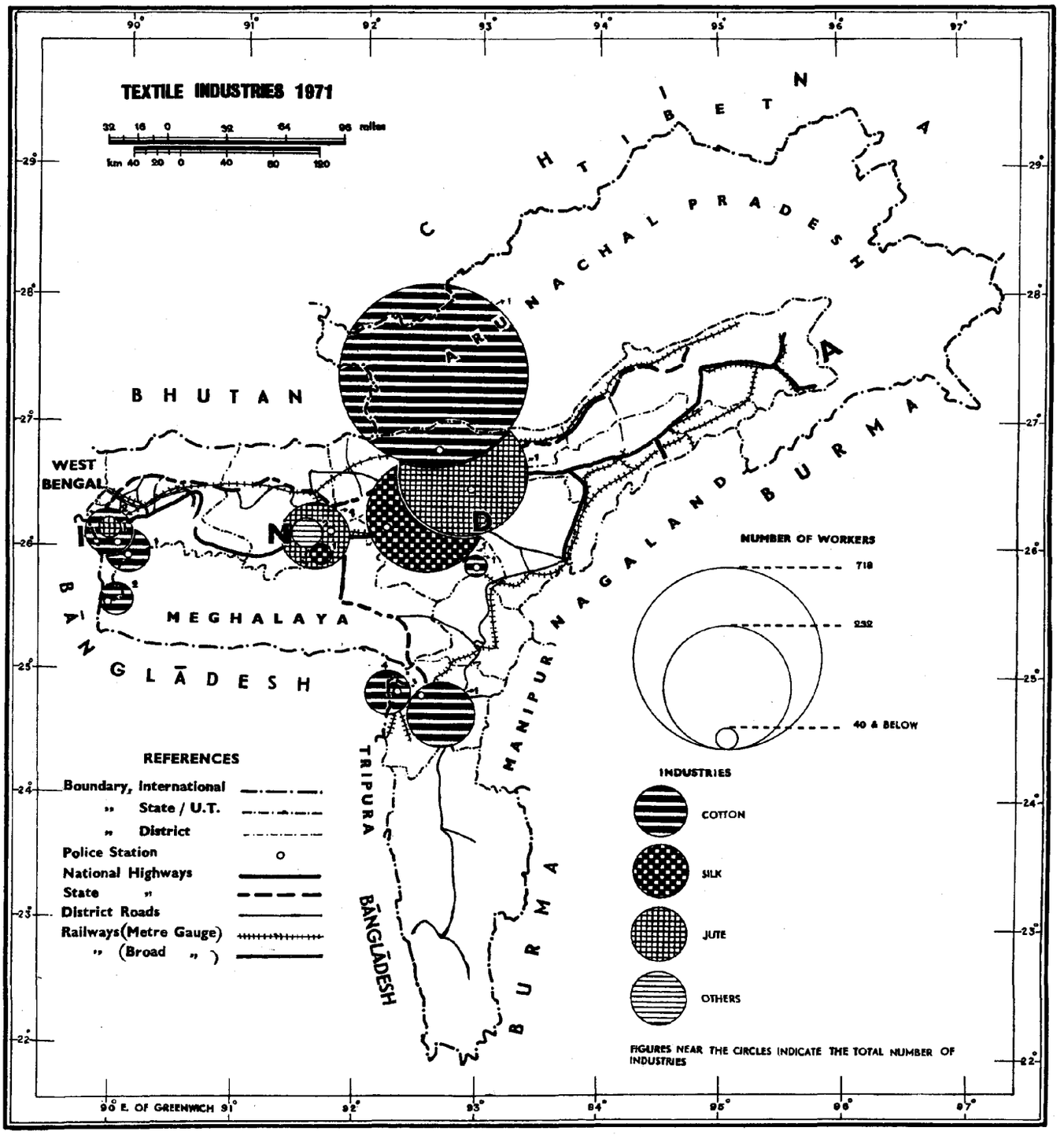
The following table shows the number of textile industries with their workers in the state and in the districts in the year 1971 :

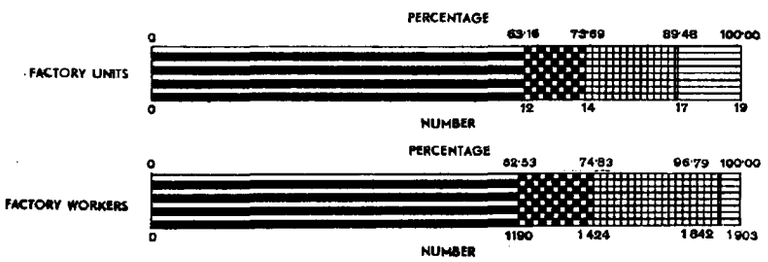
State/District	Cotton		Silk		Jute		Others	
	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ASSAM	**12**	**1,190**	**2**	**234**	**3**	**418**	**2**	**61**
Goalpara	5	235	..	..	1	9	..	..
Kamrup	..	..	1	17	1	177	2	61
Darrang	1	718	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nowgong	1	40	1	217	1	232	..	..
Sibsagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakhimpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mikir Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Cachar Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cachar	5	197	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mizo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note:— N — Number of Industries
P — Number of Persons employed

Source : Data for this map relate to Large Scale (Registered Factories) Establishments only supplied by the Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Assam and the Directorate of Industries, Assam.

MAP 80


TEXTILE INDUSTRIES 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
TRIPURA
MANIPUR
NAGALAND
BURMA
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
NUMBER OF WORKERS
718
232
40 & BELOW
INDUSTRIES
COTTON
SILK
JUTE
OTHERS
FIGURES NEAR THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INDUSTRIES
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
Police Station
National Highways
State "
District Roads
Railways(Metre Gauge)
" (Broad ")
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
0 63·16 73·69 89·48 100·00
FACTORY UNITS
0 12 14 17 19
NUMBER
PERCENTAGE
0 62·53 74·83 96·79 100·00
FACTORY WORKERS
0 1190 1424 1842 1903
NUMBER

MAP 81

LEATHER AND WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES 1971

This map displays the district-wise distribution of leather and wood-based industries in Assam in 1971.

Leather-based industries are grouped into the following categories :—

1. Tanneries and Leather furnishing
2. Shoe factories
3. Manufacture of leather products except footwear and other wearing apparels
4. Other leather products

Wood-based industries are grouped into the following categories :—

1. Saw mill
2. Plywood mill
3. Manufacture of furniture and fixtures
4. Wood products and others
5. Paper and pulp products

The method of drawing this map is the same as adopted for Map 78. The map reveals that leather-based industries are confined to shoe factories, the wood-based industries are restricted to saw mills, plywood mills and manufacture of furniture and fixtures in the state.

From the map it is seen that leather-based industries have not attracted the entrepreneurs in Assam. The only shoe factory of the state employing 25 persons is located in the Kamrup district.

Among the wood-based industries, saw mills are found in all the districts of the state except North Cachar Hills and Mizo district. Out of 186 saw mills in the state employing a total of 2,709 workers, Lakhimpur district accounts for the highest number (46) with a total of 1,110 workers. The lowest number of saw mills (8) is seen in Mikir Hills district with a total of 162 workers.

There are only 28 plywood mills in the state engaging a total of 3,684 workers. Lakhimpur district with 24 mills employing a total of 3,015 workers accounts for the highest number both in terms of the number of mills and the number of workers. Sibsagar district has two such mills with a total strength of 413 workers and the districts of Kamrup and Mikir Hills have one each with 188 and 68 workers respectively.

In the state there are only 3 industries engaged in the manufacture of furniture and fixtures employing a total of 48 workers. Out of these, two industries employing a total of 43 workers are found in Kamrup district and one employing a total of 5 workers in Lakhimpur district.

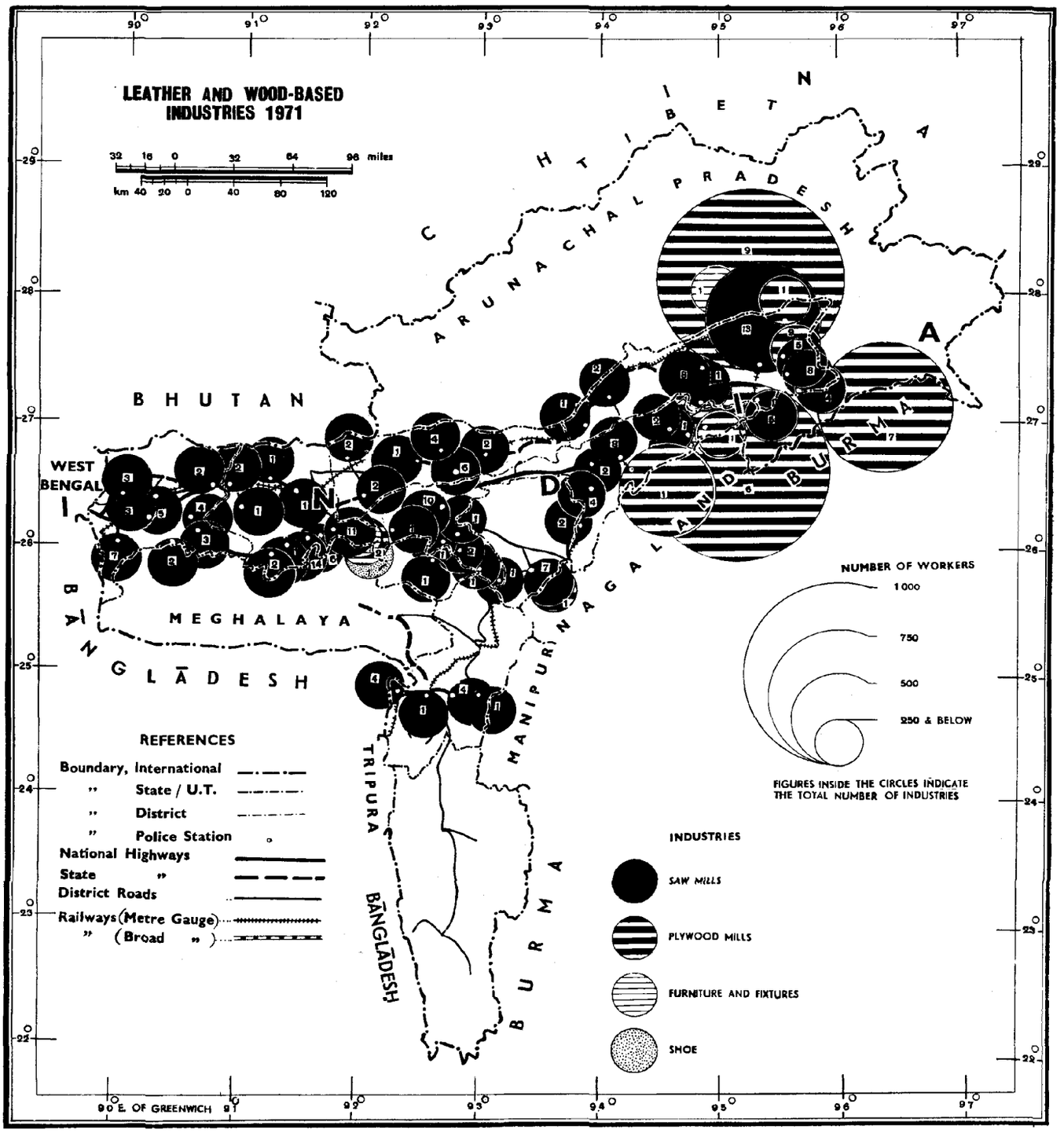
The table below shows the district-wise distribution of leather and wood-based industries in Assam in 1971 :

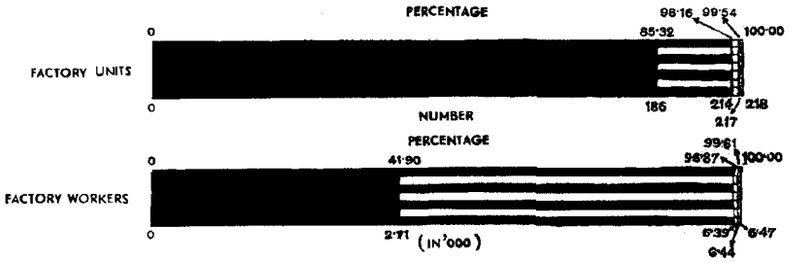
State/District	Leather-based industries		Wood-based industries					
	Shoe fectories		Saw mills		Ply-wood mills		Manufacture of furniture & fixtures	
	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ASSAM	**1**	**25**	**186**	**2,709**	**28**	**3,684**	**3**	**48**
Goalpara	..	..	30	302	..	..	..	..
Kamrup	1	25	39	440	1	188	2	43
Darrang	..	..	17	180	..	..	..	..
Nowgong	..	..	17	122	..	..	..	..
Sibsagar	..	..	19	128	2	413	..	..
Lakhimpur	..	..	46	1,110	24	3,015	1	5
Mikir Hills	..	..	8	162	1	68	..	..
North Cachar Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cachar	..	..	10	265	..	..	..	..
Mizo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note :— N — Number of industries.
P — Number of Persons employed.

Source : Data for this map relate to Large Scale (Registered Factories) Establishments only supplied by the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and the Directorate of Industries, Assam.

MAP 81


LEATHER AND WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
ASSAM
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
MEGHALAYA
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
BAY OF BENGAL
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
" Police Station
National Highways
State "
District Roads
Railways (Metre Gauge)
" (Broad ")
NUMBER OF WORKERS
1 000
750
500
250 & BELOW
FIGURES INSIDE THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INDUSTRIES
INDUSTRIES
SAW MILLS
PLYWOOD MILLS
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES
SHOE
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
98·16
99·54
85·32
100·00
FACTORY UNITS
186
214
218
217
NUMBER
PERCENTAGE
99·61
41·90
98·87
100·00
FACTORY WORKERS
2·71
(IN '000)
6·39
6·47
6·44

MAP 82

METAL-BASED INDUSTRIES 1971

This map illustrates the distribution of metal-based industries in Assam in 1971.

The drawing technique used for the preparation of this map is same as adopted for map 78.

The map reveals that metal-based industries have not much developed in the state. There are only 15 industries engaged in the manufacturing of metal products (except machinery and transport equipments). Of these industries, eight are located in Kamrup, three in Lakhimpur, two in Goalpara and one each in Nowgong and Cachar districts, with a total employment capacity of 446 workers.

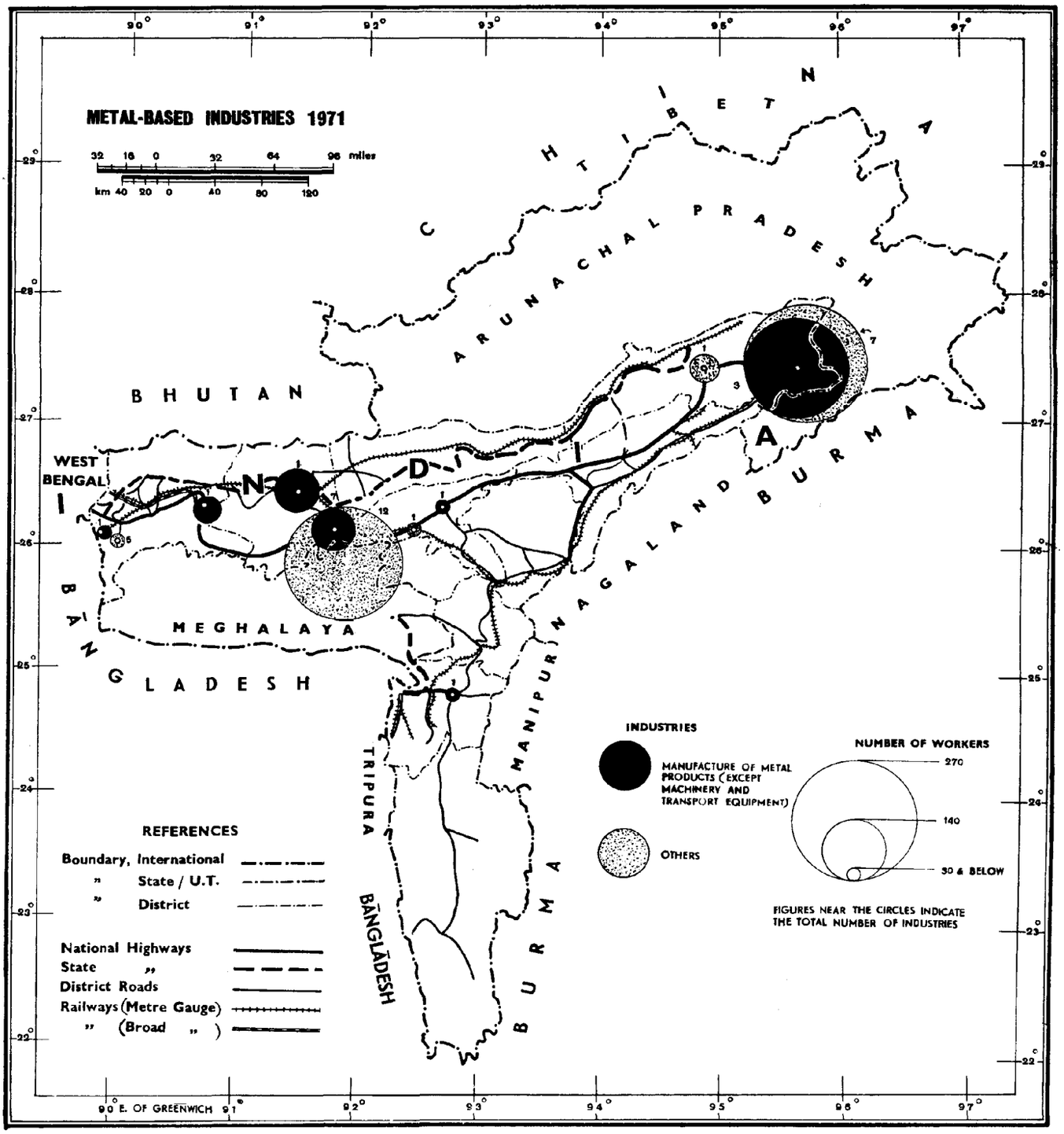
Industries classified as 'Others' are also very few in the state. Tinsukia in upper Assam and Gauhati in lower Assam are the main centres where these industries are located. Kamrup has 12, Lakhimpur 8, Goalpara 5 and Nowgong 1 such industries which together employ 602 workers.

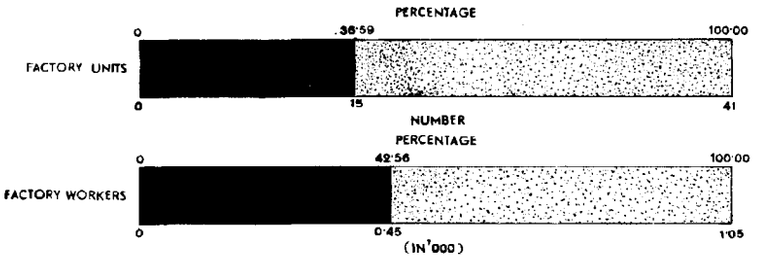
The following statement shows the distribution of metal -based industries in the state and in the districts :

State/District	Metal-based industries			
	Manufacture of metal products (except machinery & transport equipments)		Others	
	No. of industries	Persons employed	No. of industries	Persons employed
1	2	3	4	5
ASSAM	**15**	**446**	**26**	**602**
Goalpara	2	78	5	10
Kamrup	8	116	12	255
Darrang	..	..	..	..
Nowgong	1	17	1	6
Sibsagar	..	..	..	..
Lakhimpur	3	225	8	331
Mikir Hills	..	..	..	..
North Cachar Hills	..	..	..	.
Cachar	1	10	..	..
Mizo	..	..	..	..

Source : Data for this map relate to Large Scale (Registered Factories) Establishments only supplied by the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and the Directorate of Industries, Assam.

MAP 82


METAL-BASED INDUSTRIES 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
TRIPURA
INDUSTRIES
MANUFACTURE OF METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT)
OTHERS
NUMBER OF WORKERS
270
140
30 & BELOW
FIGURES NEAR THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INDUSTRIES
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
National Highways
State "
District Roads
Railways (Metre Gauge)
" (Broad ")
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
0
36·59
100·00
FACTORY UNITS
0
15
41
NUMBER
PERCENTAGE
0
42·56
100·00
FACTORY WORKERS
0
0·45
1·05
(IN '000)

MAP 83

NON-METALLIC MINERAL-BASED INDUSTRIES 1971

This map shows the distribution of Non-metallic Mineral-based Industries in Assam in 1971.

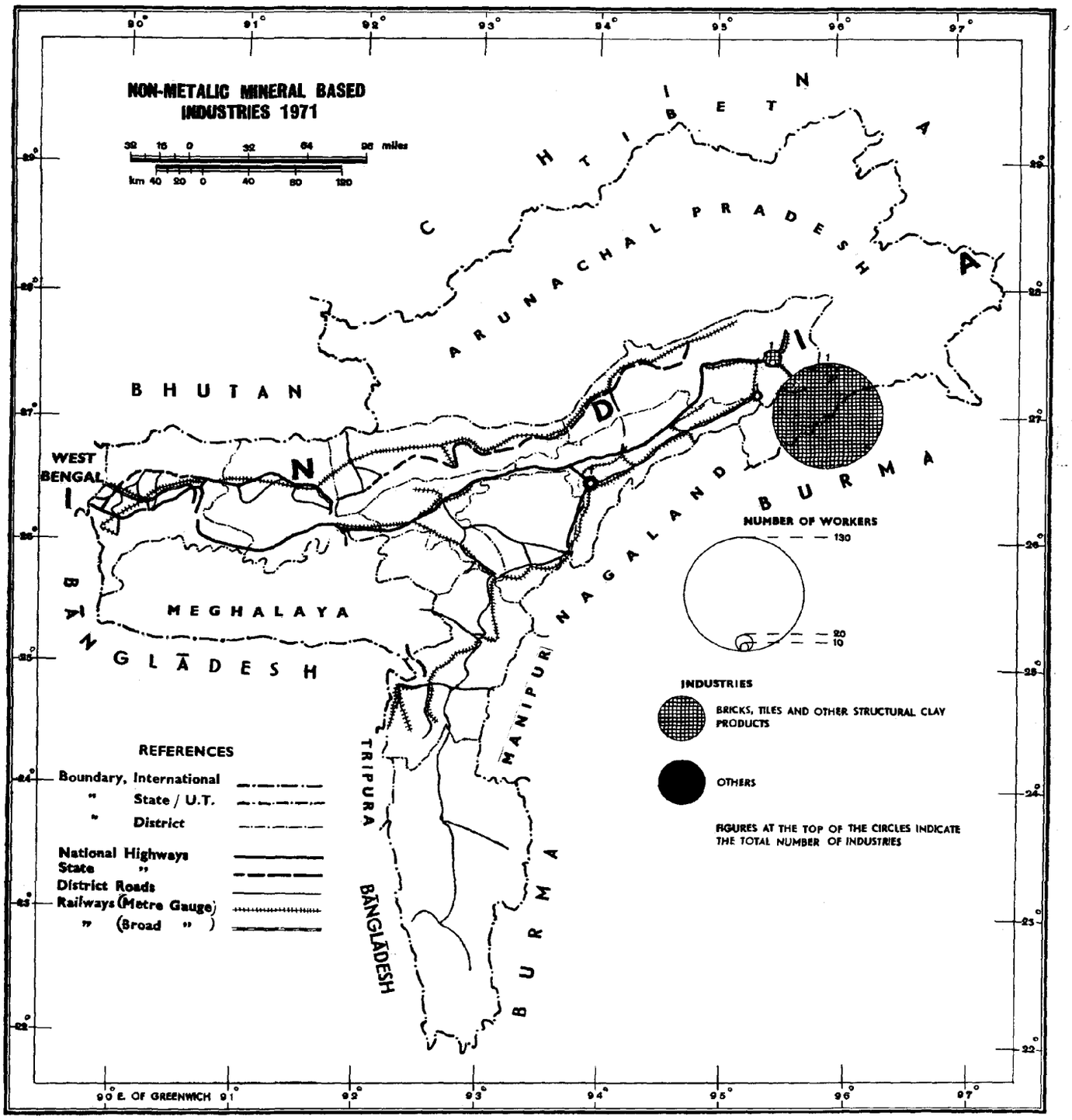
The same technique is used for the preparation of this map as used for map 78.

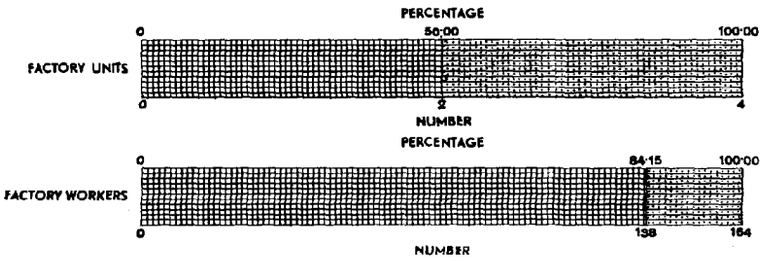
Assam has only 4 Non-metallic Mineral-based Industries and all of them are located in the districts of Lakhimpur (3) and Sibsagar (1). There are only 2 industries engaged in the manufacturing of Bricks, Tiles and other Structural Clay products. One is located at Margherita employing 120 persons and the other at Tinsukia employing 18 persons, both in the Lakhimpur district.

The industries classified as 'Others' (Asbestos products, Mica factories, Stone Dressing and Crushing etc.) are two in number. One is located at Golaghat in Sibsagar district employing 15 persons and the other at Jaipur in Lakhimpur district employing 11 persons.

Source : Data for this map relate to Large Scale (Registered Factories) Establishments only supplied by the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and the Directorate of Industries, Assam.

MAP 83


NON-METALIC MINERAL BASED INDUSTRIES 1971
miles
km
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
NUMBER OF WORKERS
130
20
10
INDUSTRIES
BRICKS, TILES AND OTHER STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS
OTHERS
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INDUSTRIES
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
National Highways
State "
District Roads
Railways (Metre Gauge)
" (Broad ")
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
50·00
100·00
FACTORY UNITS
NUMBER
PERCENTAGE
84·15
100·00
FACTORY WORKERS
138
164
NUMBER

MAP 84

ENGINEERING AND SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRIES 1971

This map shows the distribution of engineering and scientific industries in Assam in 1971.

The engineering industries are grouped into two categories, viz. (i) Electrical goods and (ii) General & Jobbing engineering goods as there is no scientific industries in the state.

The drawing technique adopted for this map is the same as adopted for map 78.

Assam lacks in any kind of heavy engineering or scientific industries. There is only one factory in Gauhati which produces electrical goods, engaging 40 workers.

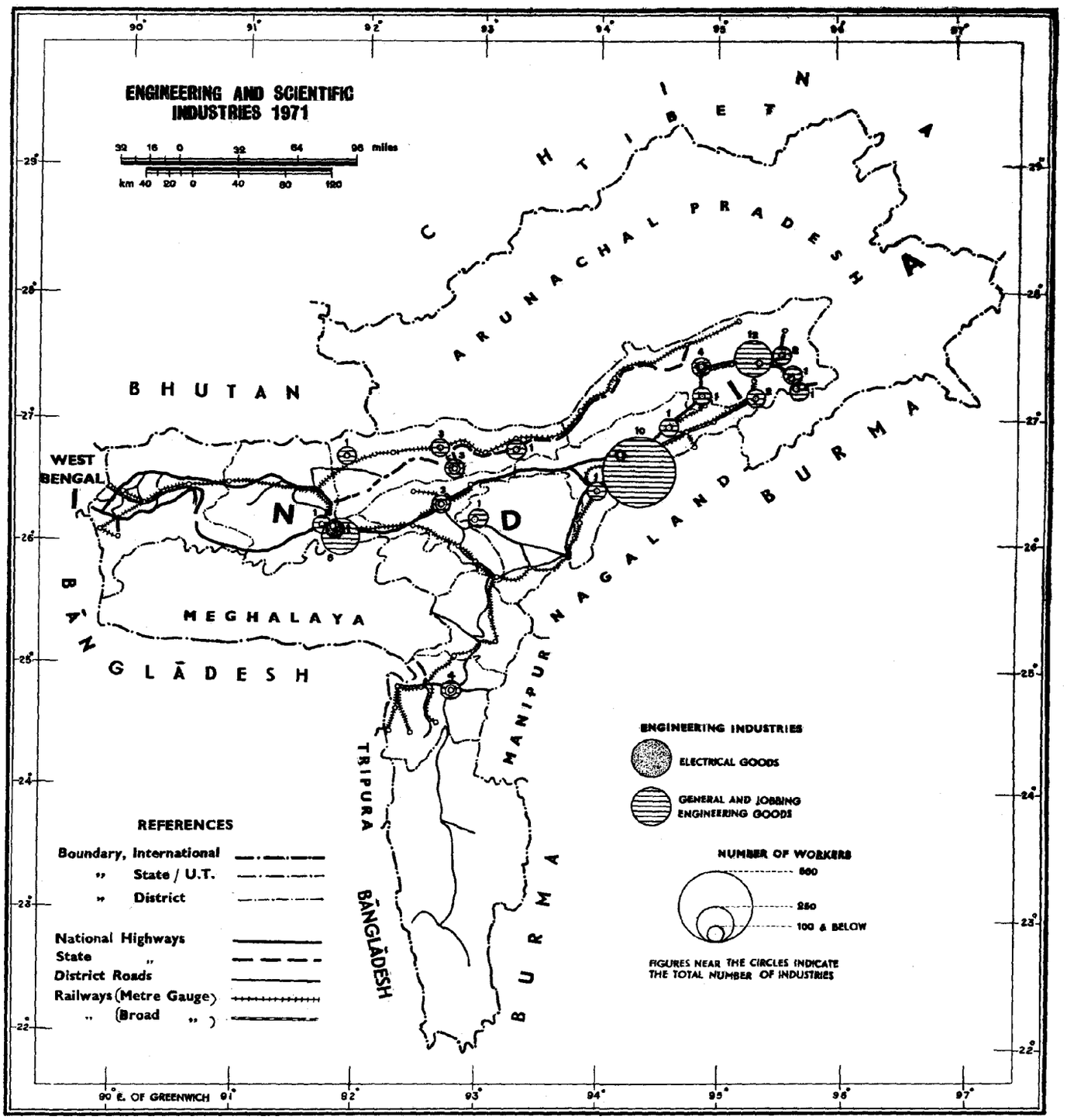
Factories producing general and jobbing engineering goods are sixty in number. All the factories except one in the Mikir Hills are located in the plains districts. Lakhimpur district has the highest number of such factories (23), followed by Sibsagar (12), Kamrup (9), Darrang (8), Cachar (4), Nowgong (3) and Mikir Hills (1). In all more than 2,500 employees are engaged in these factories.

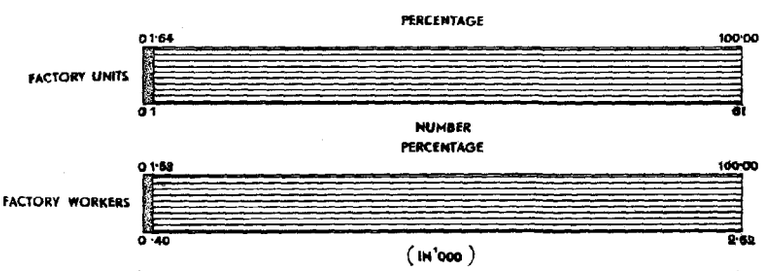
The table below shows the distribution of the engineering industries amongst the districts of Assam:

State/District	Electrical goods (Lamps, Fans, Insulator, Wires, Cable, Battery etc.)		General & jobbing engineering goods	
	Number of industries	Persons engaged	Number of industries	Persons engaged
1	2	3	4	5
ASSAM	**1**	**40**	**60**	**2,557**
Goalpara	..	..	..	..
Kamrup	1	40	9	484
Darrang	..	..	8	138
Nowgong	..	..	3	60
Sibsagar	..	..	12	910
Lakhimpur	..	..	23	891
Mikir Hills	..	..	1	28
North Cachar Hills	..	..	..	..
Cachar	..	..	4	46
Mizo	..	..	..	..

Source : Data for this map relate to Large Scale (Registered Factories) Establishments only supplied by the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Assam.

MAP 84


ENGINEERING AND SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRIES 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES
ELECTRICAL GOODS
GENERAL AND JOBBING ENGINEERING GOODS
NUMBER OF WORKERS
500
250
100 & BELOW
FIGURES NEAR THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INDUSTRIES
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
National Highways
State "
District Roads
Railways (Metre Gauge)
" (Broad ")
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
0 1·64
100·00
FACTORY UNITS
0 1
61
NUMBER
PERCENTAGE
0 1·58
100·00
FACTORY WORKERS
0 ·40
2·52
(IN '000)

MAP 85

TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES 1971

This map illustrates district-wise distribution of transport equipment industries in Assam in 1971.

All the transport industries in the state are grouped into the following six categories-(1) manufacturing, assembling and repairing of locomotives; (2) manufacturing of coaches, wagons, tramways and other rail equipment; (3) bicycle manufacturing; (4) building and repairing of ships, steamers, boats and marine engines; (5) aircraft industry and (6) manufacturing of transport equipment not elsewhere classified. The drawing technique used for this map is the same as adopted for Map 78.

A notable feature is that almost all the industries are located in and around the district or subdivisional headquarters where consumers' markets are available. Two nerve-centres of such industries are located at Gauhati and Dibrugarh. Twelve out of 41 establishments engaged in the manufacure of transport equipments not elsewhere classified, employing as many as 458 workers, are located at Gauhati and the rest are distributed in the other district and subdivisional headquarters.

While there is no plant for manufacturing or assembling locomotives in the state, repairing of locomotives are mostly done in the unit at Dibrugarh employing 1,411 workers and in smaller units located at Lumding and Gauhati employing 260 and 258 workers respectively.

Two industries engaged in the building and repairing of ships, steamers, boats and marine engines employing 116 workers are located in Gauhati.

The state has one bicycle manufacturing industry located at Gauhati where 353 persons, both skilled and unskilled, are engaged.

An industry for repairing aircrafts is located at Dibrugarh where only 45 persons are employed.

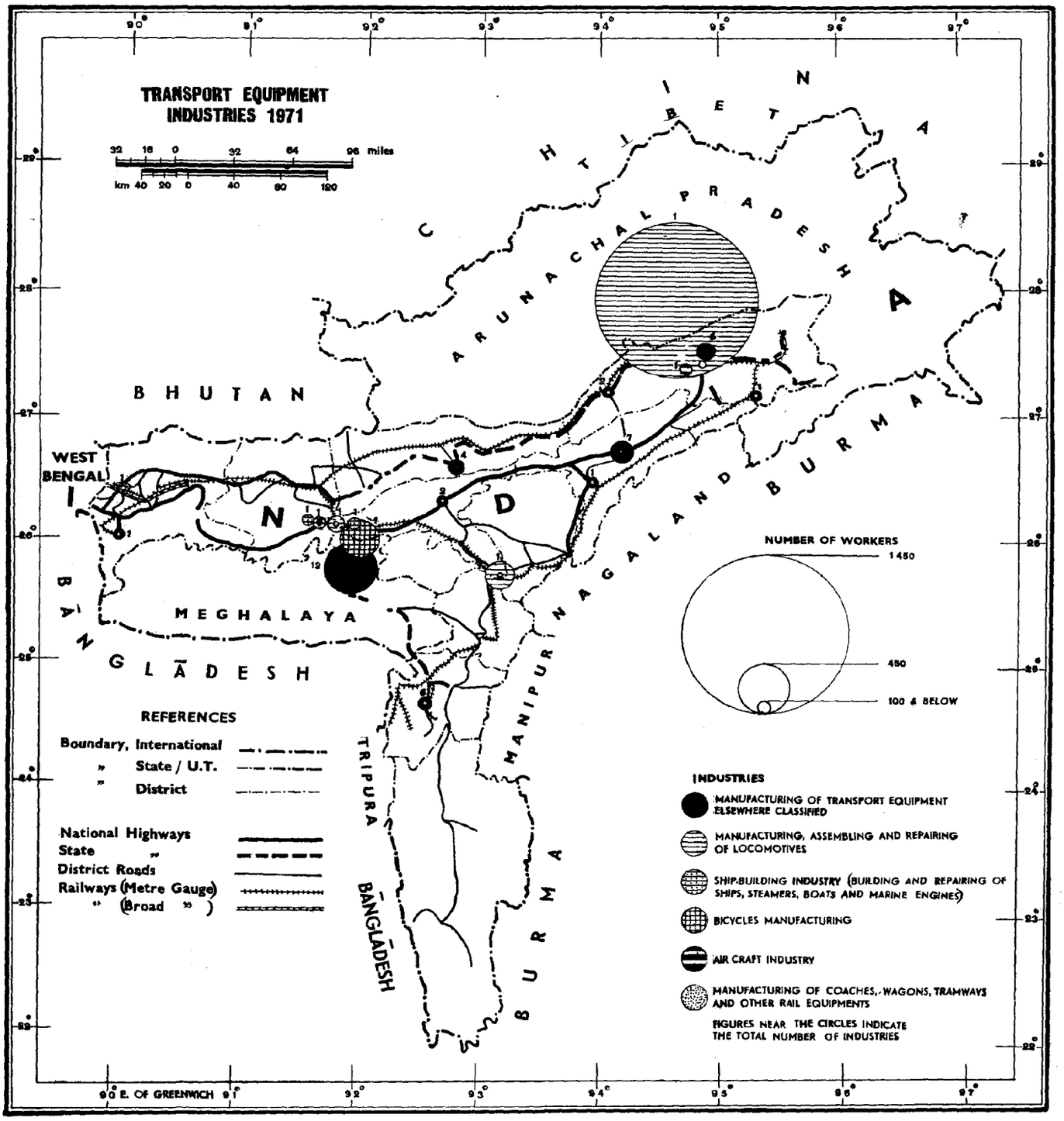
One industry located at Gossaingaon in Goalpara district is engaged in the manufacture of coaches, wagons and other rail equipments offering employment to about 20 persons.

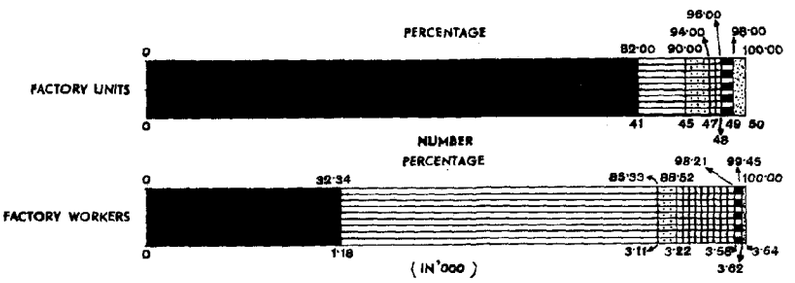
The table below shows the distribution of transport equipment industries in the districts of the state in the year 1971:

State/District	Transport Equipment Industries, 1971											
	Manufacturing, assembling and repairing of locomotives		Manufacturing of coaches, wagons, tramways and other rail equipments		Bicycle manufacturing		Ship-building industry (Building and repairing of ships, steamers, boats, and marine engines)		Aircraft industry		Manufacturing of transport equipment not elsewhere classified	
	No. of industry	Persons engaged	No. of industry	Persons engaged	No. of industry	Persons engaged	No. of industry	Persons engaged	No. of industry	Persons engaged	No. of industry	Persons engaged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ASSAM	**4**	**1,929**	**1**	**20**	**1**	**353**	**2**	**116**	**1**	**45**	**41**	**1,177**
Goalpara	..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8
Kamrup	2	258	..	..	1	353	2	116	..	..	12	458
Darrang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	143
Nowgong	1	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	51
Sibsagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	210
Lakhimpur	1	1,411	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	45	8	190
Mikir Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Cachar Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cachar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	117
Mizo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source : Data for this map relate to Large Scale (Registered Factories) Establishments only supplied by the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and the Directorate of Industries, Assam.

MAP 85


TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
TRIPURA
MANIPUR
NAGALAND
BURMA
NUMBER OF WORKERS
1450
450
100 & BELOW
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
National Highways
State "
District Roads
Railways (Metre Gauge)
" (Broad ")
INDUSTRIES
MANUFACTURING OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED
MANUFACTURING, ASSEMBLING AND REPAIRING OF LOCOMOTIVES
SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRY (BUILDING AND REPAIRING OF SHIPS, STEAMERS, BOATS AND MARINE ENGINES)
BICYCLES MANUFACTURING
AIR CRAFT INDUSTRY
MANUFACTURING OF COACHES, WAGONS, TRAMWAYS AND OTHER RAIL EQUIPMENTS
FIGURES NEAR THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INDUSTRIES
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
FACTORY UNITS
0
82·00
90·00
94·00
96·00
98·00
100·00
41
45
47
48
49
50
NUMBER
PERCENTAGE
FACTORY WORKERS
0
32·34
85·33
88·52
98·21
99·45
100·00
1·18
3·11
3·22
3·58
3·62
3·64
(IN '000)

MAP 86

RUBBER AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES 1971

This map shows the distribution of rubber and chemical industries in Assam in 1971.

All chemical industries are grouped into five categories which are shown in the legend of the map. The drawing technique for this map is the same as adopted for Map 78.

There are 3 industries producing basic chemicals such as acids, alkalies and their salts not elsewhere classified. Two of them are located at Gauhati in Kamrup district and the third at Dibrugarh in Lakhimpur district. A total of 30 workers are engaged in these industries.

Two fertilizer factories are located in the state. The bigger one is located at Namrup in Lakhimpur district with 1,398 workers on the roll and the other at Gauhati with 98 workers.

There are 3 match factories in the state which together employ 1,115 workers. The biggest one is located at Dhubri in Goalpara district employing 1,091 workers and the other two are located at Silchar in Cachar district with a total of 24 workers.

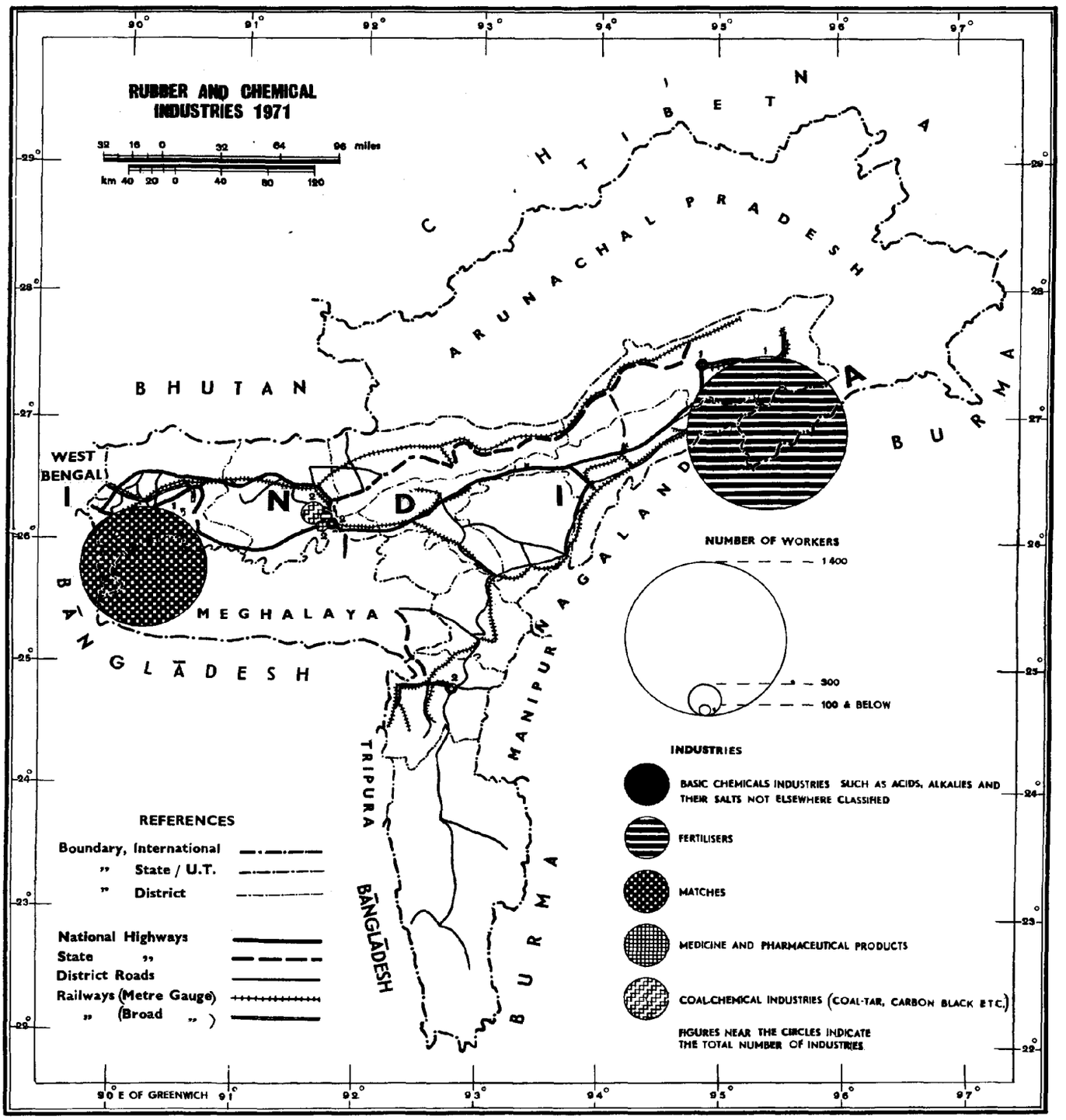
Two industries engaged in the manufacture of medicines and pharmaceutical products employing 43 persons are located at Gauhati:

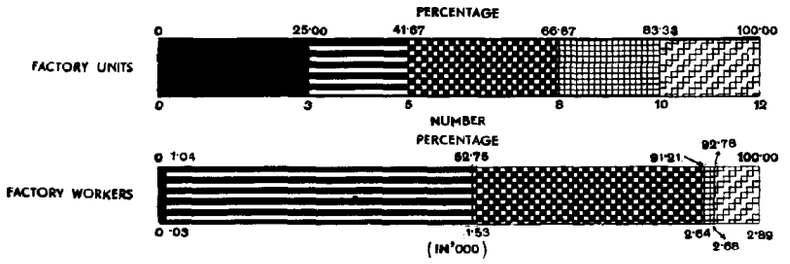
Industries manufacturing coal-chemical products, such as coaltar, carbon etc. are two in number. Both of them are located at Gauhati offering employment to 209 persons.

The table below shows the distribution of chemical industries in the state and the districts in 1971:

State/District	Chemical Industry									
	Basic chemical industries such as acids, alkalies & their salts not elsewhere classified		Fertilisers		Matches		Medicine and Pharmaceutical products		Coal-chemical industries (coaltar, carbon black etc.)	
	Number of Industries	Persons engaged	Number of Industries	Persons engaged	Number of Industries	Persons engaged	Number of Industries	Persons engaged	Number of Industries	Persons engaged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ASSAM	**3**	**30**	**2**	**1,496**	**3**	**1,115**	**2**	**43**	**2**	**209**
Goalpara	..	..	..	..	1	1,091	..	..	..	..
Kamrup	2	25	1	98	..	..	2	43	2	209
Darrang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nowgong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sibsagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakhimpur	1	5	1	1,398	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mikir Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Cachar Hills		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cachar	..	..	..	..	2	24	..	..	..	..
Mizo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source : Data for this map relate to Large Scale (Registered Factories) Establishments only supplied by the Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and the Directorate of Industries, Assam


RUBBER AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
NUMBER OF WORKERS
1400
300
100 & BELOW
INDUSTRIES
BASIC CHEMICALS INDUSTRIES SUCH AS ACIDS, ALKALIES AND THEIR SALTS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED
FERTILISERS
MATCHES
MEDICINE AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS
COAL-CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (COAL-TAR, CARBON BLACK ETC.)
FIGURES NEAR THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INDUSTRIES
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
National Highways
State "
District Roads
Railways (Metre Gauge)
" (Broad ")
90° E OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
0 25·00 41·67 66·67 83·33 100·00
FACTORY UNITS
0 3 5 8 10 12
NUMBER
PERCENTAGE
0 1·04 62·75 91·21 92·78 100·00
FACTORY WORKERS
0 ·03 1·53 2·64 2·68 2·89
(IN '000)

MAP 87

URBAN POPULATION IN ELECTRIFIED TOWNS 1971

This map shows the proportion of urban population living in electrified towns in Assam in 1971.

The proportion of population living in electrified towns to total urban population is calculated for each police station and grouped into three ranges. The police stations are then hatched by choropleth technique. The police stations with urban population living in non-electrified towns and those with no urban population are left blank and marked as Nil and ER respectively.

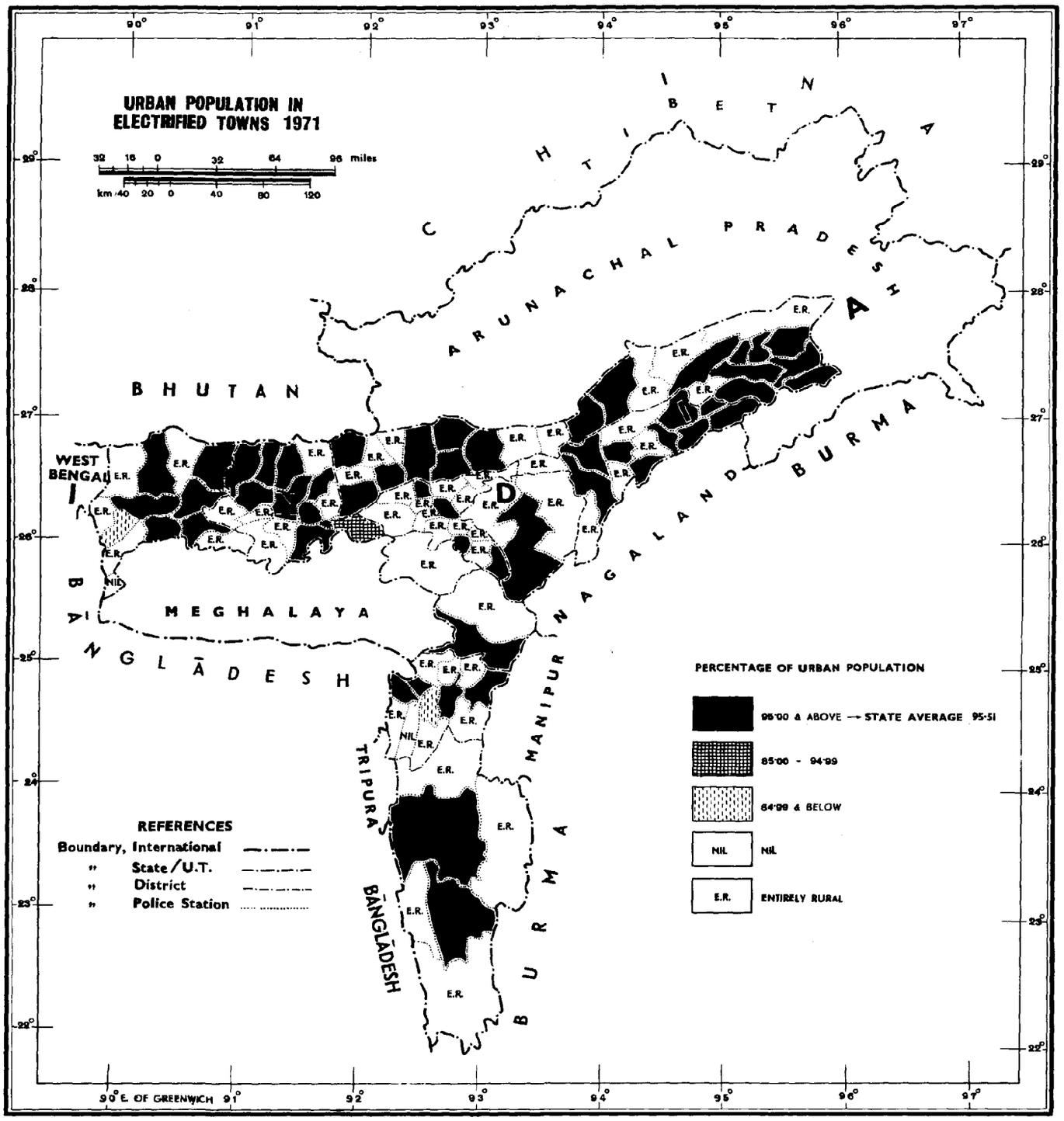
In Assam 95.51 per cent of the total urban population live in electrified towns. At police station level, out of a total of 108 police stations, 53 police stations have more than 95.00 per cent of their urban population living in electrified towns. Of these, 6 police stations are in Goalpara district, 9 in Kamrup, 7 in Darrang, 4 in Nowgong, 9 in Sibsagar, 10 in Lakhimpur, 4 in Cachar, 1 each in Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills and 2 in Mizo district.

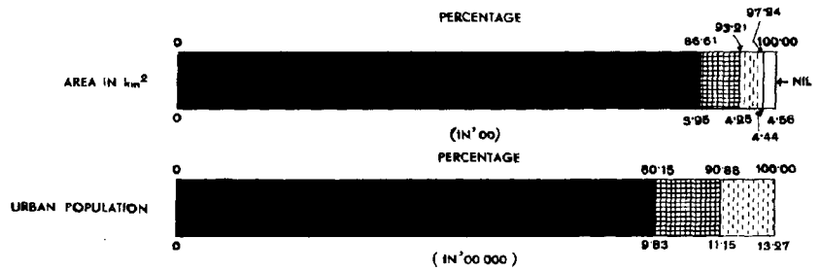
There is only one police station namely Gauhati in Kamrup district falling within the range of 85.00-94.99 per cent. The police stations with a percentage of 84.99 and below are 2 in number. They are the Dhubri police station (78.01) in Goalpara district and the Hailakandi police station (75.04) in Cachar district.

The following statement shows the percentage of urban population in the state and the districts living in electrified towns :

State/District	Total urban population	Urban population in electrified cities/towns	Percentage of Column 3 to column 2
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**1,326,981**	**1,267,346**	**95.51**
Goalpara	172,294	147,095	85.37
Kamrup	335,155	312,912	93.36
Darrang	103,743	103,743	100.00
Nowgong	119,337	119,337	100.00
Sibsagar	154,724	154,724	100.00
Lakhimpur	252,880	252,880	100.00
Mikir Hills	10,200	10,200	100.00
North Cachar Hills	5,197	5,197	100.00
Cachar	135,692	123,499	91.01
Mizo	37,759	37,759	100.00

MAP 87


URBAN POPULATION IN ELECTRIFIED TOWNS 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
ASSAM
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION
95·00 & ABOVE — STATE AVERAGE 95·51
85·00 - 94·99
84·99 & BELOW
NIL NIL
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State/U.T.
" District
" Police Station
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
0
86·61
93·21
97·24
100·00
NIL
3·95
4·25
4·56
4·44
(IN'00)
PERCENTAGE
URBAN POPULATION
0
80·15
90·88
100·00
9·83
11·15
13·27
(IN '00 000)

MAP 88

RURAL POPULATION IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES 1971

This map shows the percentage of rural population living in the electrified villages in the police stations of the state as per 1971 Census.

The percentage of rural population living in electrified villages to the total rural population is calculated for the concerned police stations and the same then grouped into four ranges. The police stations falling in each of these ranges are then hatched with different shades as shown in the legend of the map. The police stations having no electrified villages are left blank.

In Assam, 949,503 persons or 6.97 per cent out of a total rural population of 13,630,561 live in electrified villages. Among the districts, Lakhimpur has the highest percentage (13.65) of rural population who live in electrified villages closely followed by Sibsagar (12.94). Mikir Hills district, on the other hand, shows the lowest percentage (0.83) of such population.

It is seen that the electrified villages are spread over 82 out of 108 police stations in the state. The remaining 26 police stations have no electrified villages.

Twentythree out of the eightytwo police stations in the state with electrified villages fall under the highest range 15.01 per cent and above. Among them, eight are in Lakhimpur, five in Sibsagar, four in Darrang, three in Nowgong, two in Kamrup and one in Mizo district.

The next range of 10.01-15.00 per cent includes only eight police stations out of which three are in Sibsagar, two each in Darrang and Cachar and one in Nowgong district.

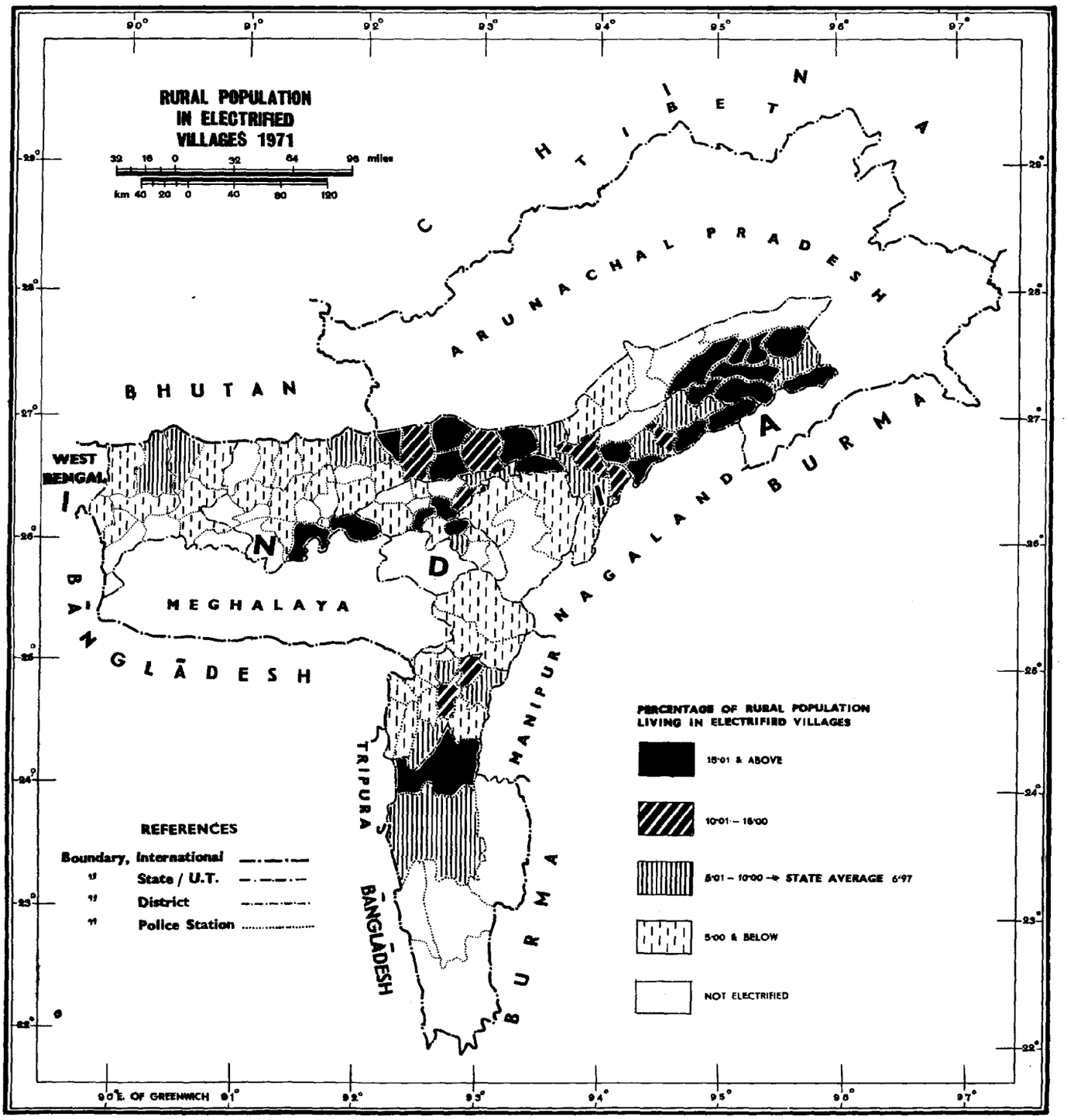
Sixteen police stations come under the range 5.01-10.00 per cent. Of them, four are in Sibsagar, three each in Darrang and Cachar, two each in Goalpara and Nowgong and one each in Lakhimpur and Mizo district.

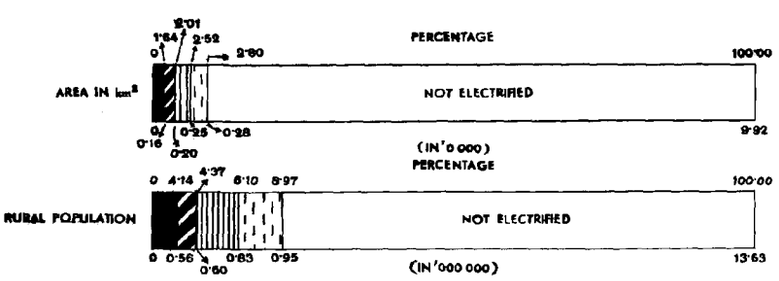
The lowest range 5.00 and below brings into its fold as many as 35 police stations out of which eight are in Kamrup, seven each in Goalpara and Cachar, four in Nowgong, two each in Darrang, Lakhimpur, Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills and one in Sibsagar district.

The following table shows the percentage of rural population living in electrified villages to total rural population in the state and the districts of Assam as per 1971 Census:

State/District	Total Rural population	Rural population in electrified villages	Percentage of col. 3 to col.2.
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**13,630,561**	**949,503**	**6.97**
Goalpara	2,052,809	42,862	2.09
Kamrup	2,519,028	95,498	3.79
Darrang	1,632,445	168,958	10.35
Nowgong	1,561,558	78,566	5.03
Sibsagar	1,682,665	217,704	12.94
Lakhimpur	1,869,839	255,141	13.65
Mikir Hills	369,110	3,082	0.83
North Cachar Hills	70,850	2,860	4.04
Cachar	1,577,626	71,776	4.55
Mizo	294,631	13,056	4.43

MAP 88


RURAL POPULATION
IN ELECTRIFIED
VILLAGES 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
State / U.T.
District
Police Station
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION
LIVING IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES
15·01 & ABOVE
10·01 – 15·00
5·01 – 10·00 → STATE AVERAGE 6·97
5·00 & BELOW
NOT ELECTRIFIED
90° E. OF GREENWICH
91°
92°
93°
94°
95°
96°
97°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°


PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
NOT ELECTRIFIED
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
RURAL POPULATION
NOT ELECTRIFIED
(IN '000 000)

MAP 89

RURAL WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 1971

This map shows the proportion of rural workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications to total rural workers at the police station level in 1971.

The percentage of workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications to total workers is calculated for each police station and grouped into four ranges. The police stations coming under each range are hatched with different shades by choropleth method.

In the range 1.00 per cent and below fall 34 police stations of which eight are in Nowgong, five in Mizo, four each in Goalpara and Kamrup, three each in Darrang, Lakhimpur and Cachar and two each in Sibsagar and Mikir Hills districts.

Thirtynine police stations fall under the range 1.01—2.00 per cent. Of these, seven are in Darrang, six each in Goalpara, Kamrup, Lakhimpur, and Sibsagar, four in Cachar, three in Nowgong and one in Mikir Hills district.

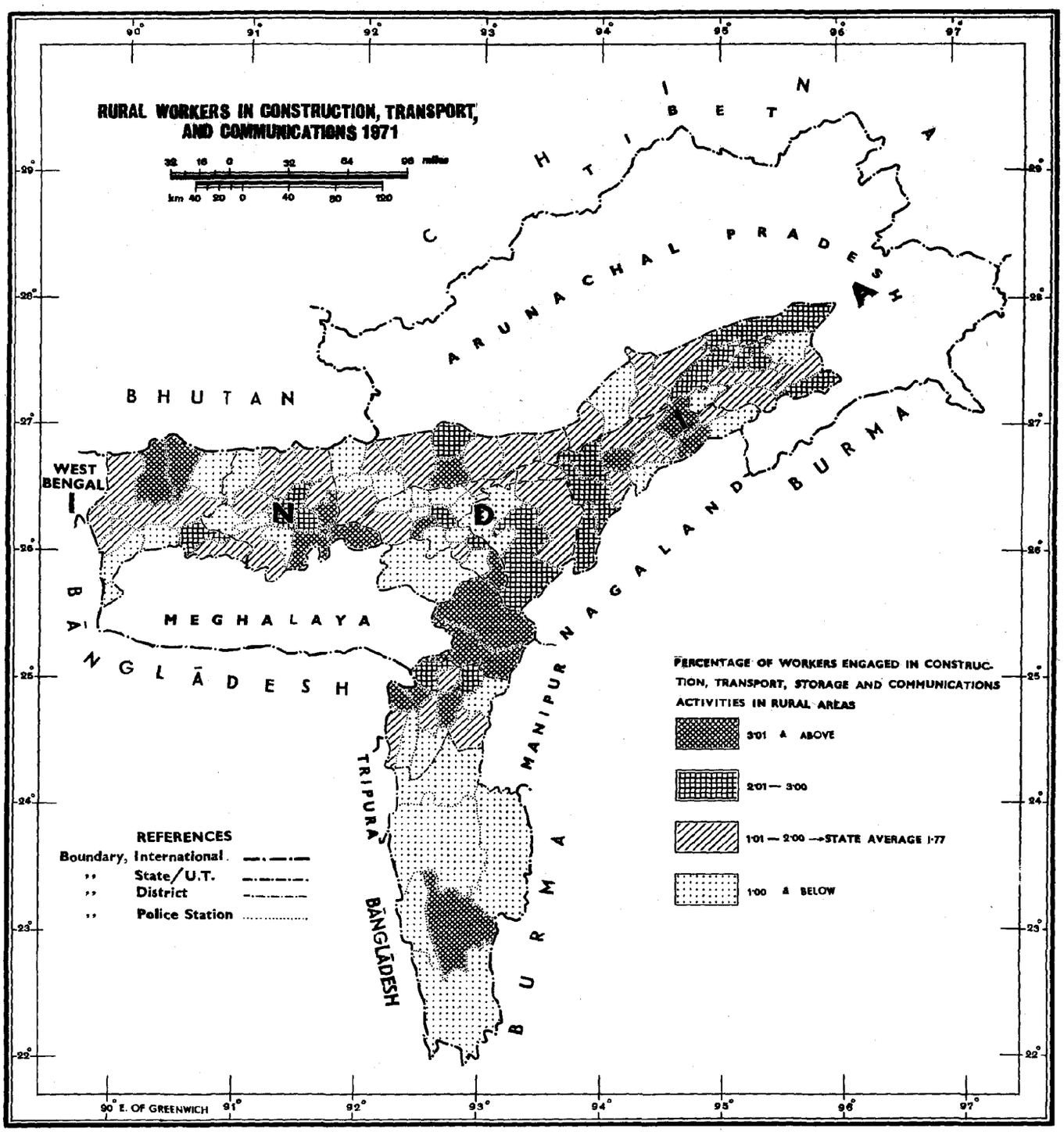
Seventeen police stations fall in the next higher range of 2.01—3.00 per cent. Of these, five police stations are in Lakhimpur, three in Sibsagar, two each in Kamrup, Nowgong and Cachar and one each in Goalpara, Darrang and Mikir Hills.

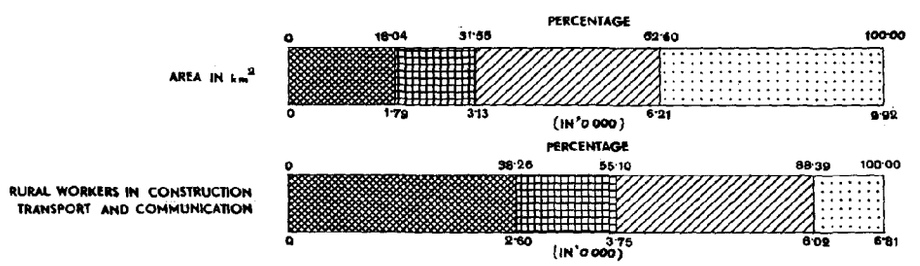
In the highest range of 3.01 per cent and above fall eighteen police stations of which four are in Kamrup, three each in Sibsagar and Cachar, two each in Goalpara, Nowgong and North Cachar Hills and one each in Darrang and Mizo districts.

The percentage of workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications to total workers in the rural areas of the state and all the districts of Assam is given below:

State/District	Total workers (Rural)	Workers in Construction, Transport, Storage & Communications (Rural)	Percentage of workers in Construction, Transport, Storage & Communications to total workers in rural areas
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**3,836,809**	**68,052**	**1.77**
Goalpara	548,793	10,480	1.91
Kamrup	640,962	12,052	1.88
Darrang	472,567	6,498	1.38
Nowgong	422,390	5,300	1.25
Sibsagar	474,703	11,076	2.33
Lakhimpur	536,984	7,954	1.48
Mikir Hills	114,385	900	0.79
North Cachar Hills	29,961	1,747	5.83
Cachar	456,373	10,474	2.30
Mizo	139,691	1,571	1.12

MAP 89


RURAL WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, AND COMMUNICATIONS 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BANGLADESH
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State/U.T.
,, District
,, Police Station
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES IN RURAL AREAS
3·01 & ABOVE
2·01 — 3·00
1·01 — 2·00 →STATE AVERAGE 1·77
1·00 & BELOW
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
0 16·04 31·55 62·40 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 1·79 3·13 6·21 9·92
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 38·26 55·10 88·39 100·00
RURAL WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
0 2·50 3·75 6·02 6·81
(IN '0 000)

MAP 90

URBAN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 1971

This map shows the percentage of urban workers in construction, transport, storage and communications to total urban workers at the police station level in Assam as per 1971 Census.

The percentage of workers for each police station is calculated and grouped into four ranges. The police stations falling under each of these ranges are then shaded with suitable hatchings by choropleth technique as per legend shown in the map. The police stations having no urban population are left blank and specified as 'entirely rural'.

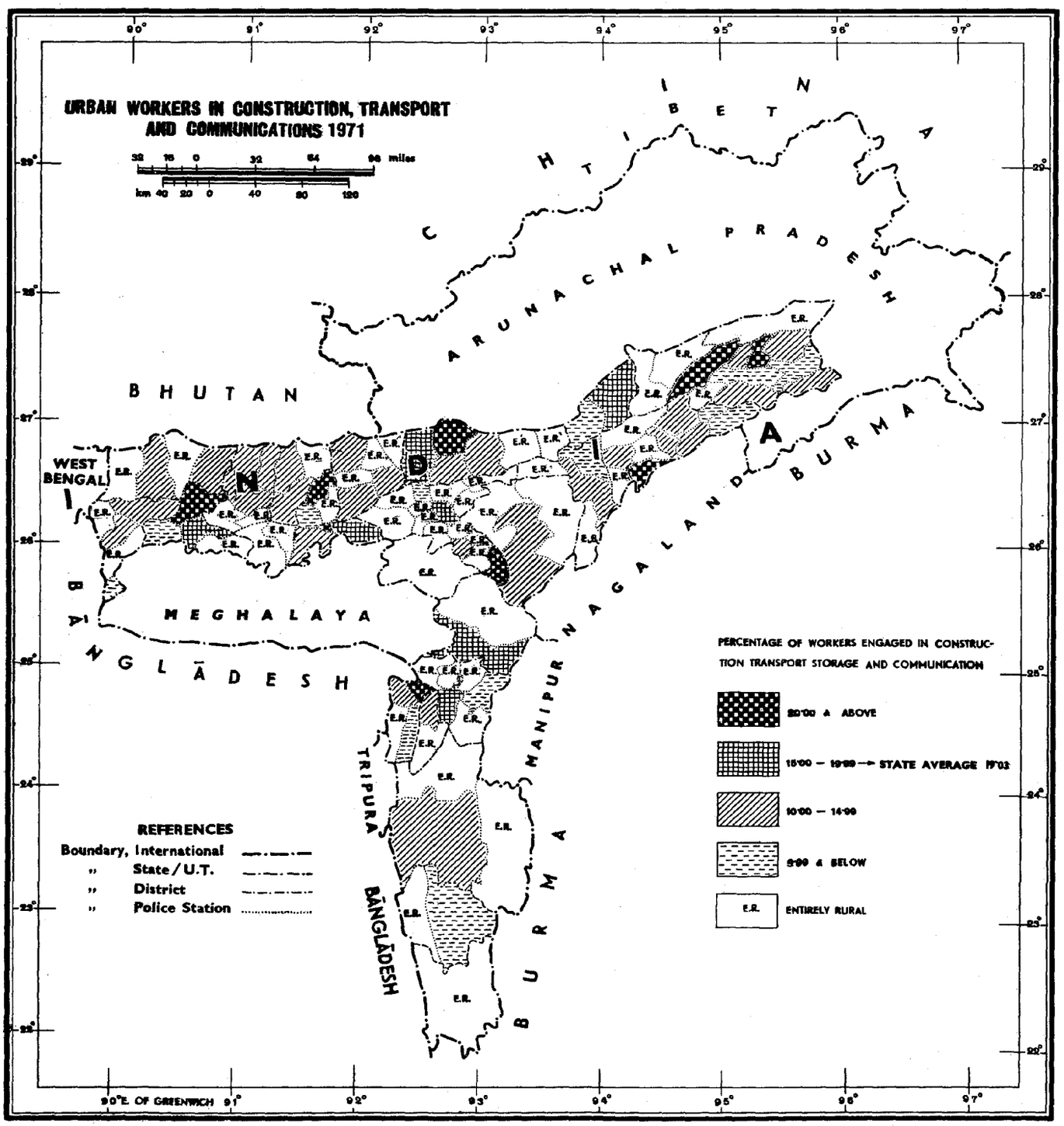
Out of 58 police stations with urban population in the state, thirteen come under the range 9.99 per cent and below. Of these, three each are in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, two each in Goalpara and Cachar and one each in Kamrup, Nowgong and Mizo district. Twentynine police stations fall in the range 10.00—14.99 per cent. Of them, six are in Kamrup, five each in Darrang and Sibsagar, four each in Goalpara and Lakhimpur, two in Cachar and one each in Nowgong, Mikir Hills and Mizo district. In the next range of 15.00—19.99 per cent fall seven police stations of which one each is found in the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Lakhimpur, North Cachar Hills and Cachar. In the highest range of 20.00 per cent and above fall nine police stations. Among them, two each are in the districts of Kamrup and Lakhimpur and one each in the districts of Goalpara, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar and Cachar.

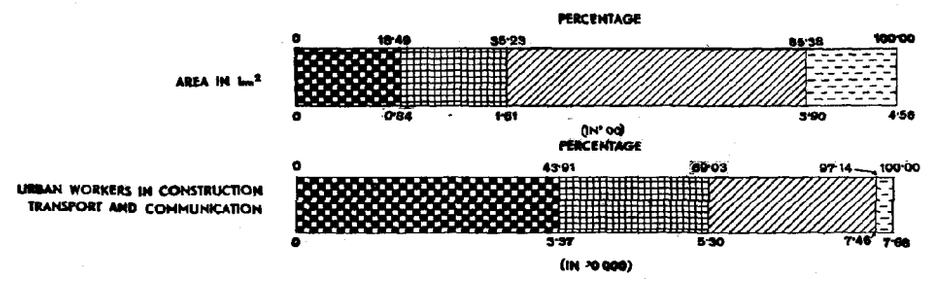
The highest percentage of urban workers (62.58) is found in the Lumding police station of Nowgong district while the lowest percentage (2.01) is in Bardubi police station of Lakhimpur district. The average percentage of urban workers in construction, transport etc. for the state is 19.03.

The following table shows the percentage of workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications to total workers in the urban areas for the state and districts according to 1971 Census:

State/District	Total workers (Urban)	Workers in Construction, Transport, Storage & Communications (Urban)	Percentage of workers in Construction, Transport, Storage & Communications to total workers in urban areas
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**403,303**	**76,746**	**19.03**
Goalpara	50,093	8,626	17.22
Kamrup	103,648	22,582	21.79
Darrang	32,918	5,091	15.47
Nowgong	33,459	8,164	24.40
Sibsagar	48,618	7,762	15.97
Lakhimpur	80,360	15,544	19.34
Mikir Hills	3,799	465	12.24
North Cachar Hills	1,907	364	19.09
Cachar	36,573	6,984	19.10
Mizo	11,928	1,164	9.76

MAP 90


URBAN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 1971
miles
km
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
BURMA
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
E.R.
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION TRANSPORT STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION
20·00 & ABOVE
15·00 – 19·99 → STATE AVERAGE 19·03
10·00 – 14·99
5·00 & BELOW
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State / U.T.
,, District
,, Police Station
90°E. OF GREENWICH
91°
92°
93°
94°
95°
96°
97°


PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
0
10·49
35·23
88·38
100·00
0·84
1·81
3·90
4·56
(IN '00)
PERCENTAGE
URBAN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
43·91
89·03
97·14
100·00
3·37
5·30
7·46
7·66
(IN '0 000)

MAP 91

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED 1971

This map depicts the number of motor vehicles registered per 10,000 population in Assam at the district level in 1971.

The number of registered motor vehicles (taxis, cars, buses, trucks etc.) per 10,000 population in different districts is calculated. The ratio is then grouped into three ranges and the districts falling under these ranges are hatched by choropleth technique.

The districts of Lakhimpur (83), Kamrup (65) and Sibsagar (61) fall under the highest range 60 and above.

Three districts fall under the medium range 21—59. They are Darrang (36), Cachar (23) and Nowgong (22). The state average (43) also falls under this range.

There are three districts where the ratio is low. i.e. 20 and below per 10,000 population. They are Mikir Hills (16), Goalpara (9) and North Cachar Hills (1) district.

Lakhimpur district with 83 vehicles per 10,000 population and North Cachar Hills with 1 vehicle per 10,000 population register the highest and the lowest ratio among the districts.

Data for Mizo district are not available.

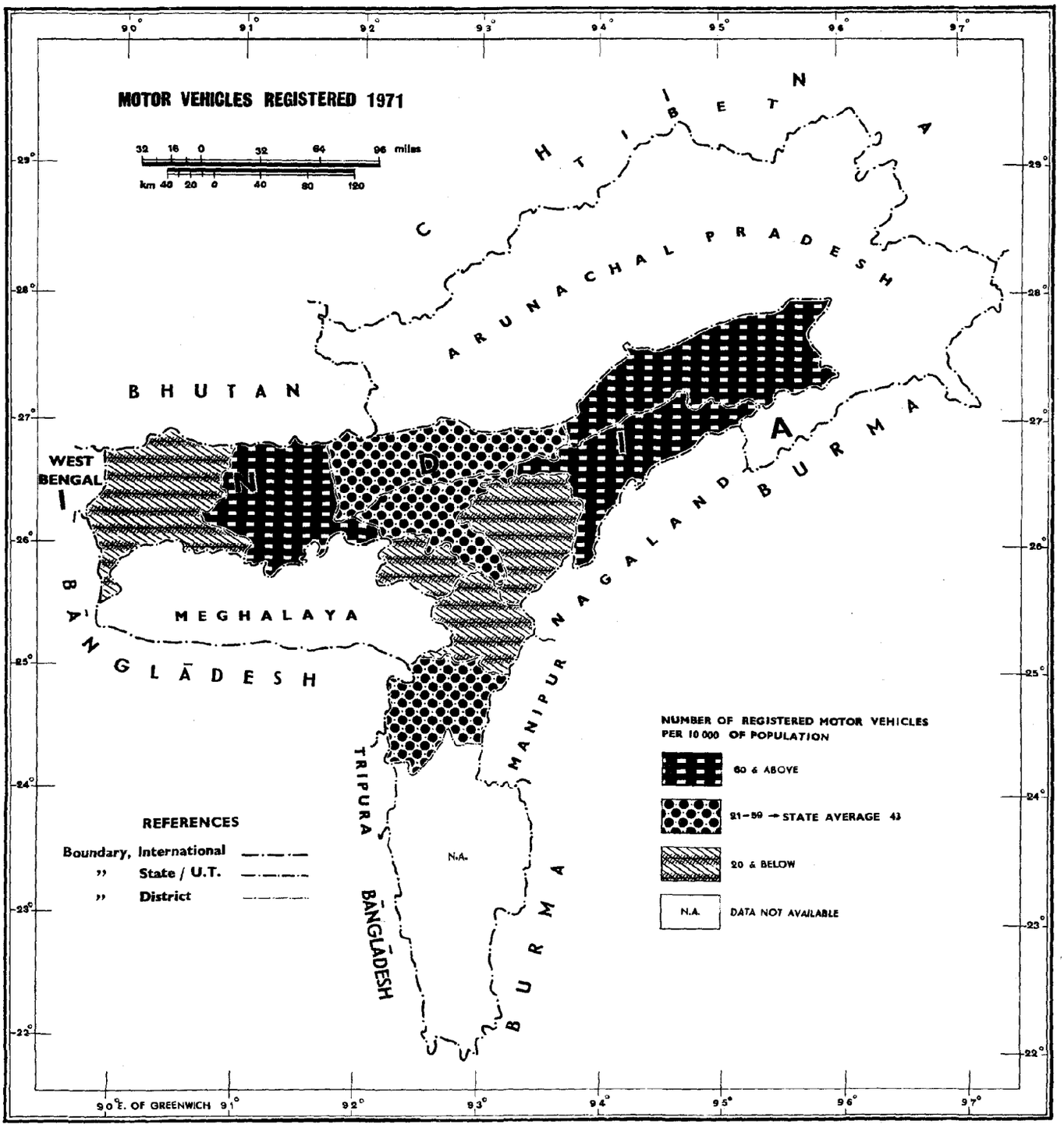
The table below shows the number of motor vehicles registered per 10,000 population in the state and districts in the year 1971:

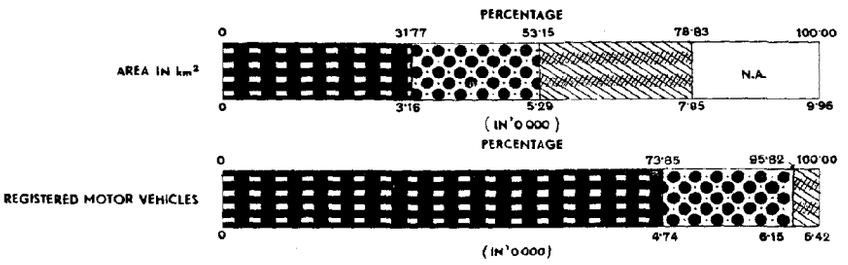
State/District	Total Population	No. of registered motor vehicles (including cars, taxis, buses, trucks etc.)	Number of registered motor vehicles per 10,000 population
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**14,957,542**	**64,176**	**43**
Goalpara	2,225,103	2,075	9
Kamrup	2,854,183	18,565	65
Darrang	1,736,188	6,318	36
Nowgong	1,680,895	3,781	22
Sibsagar	1,837,389	11,250	61
Lakhimpur	2,122,719	17,579	83
Mikir Hills	379,310	604	16
North Cachar Hills	76,047	5	1
Cachar	1,713,318	3,999	23
Mizo	332,390	NA	NA

Note : NA stands for 'Not available'.

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Transport, Assam.

MAP 91


MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
ASSAM
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BANGLADESH
N.A.
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
NUMBER OF REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES PER 10 000 OF POPULATION
60 & ABOVE
21–59 → STATE AVERAGE 43
20 & BELOW
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
0 31·77 53·15 78·83 100·00
AREA IN km²
N.A.
0 3·16 5·29 7·95 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 73·85 95·82 100·00
REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES
0 4·74 6·15 6·42
(IN '0 000)

MAP 92

WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE 1971

This map gives the police station-wise percentage of workers engaged in trade and commerce to total workers as per 1971 Census.

The percentage of workers to total workers is calculated for each police station and grouped into four ranges. Police stations falling in each of these ranges are hatched with suitable shades by choropleth technique.

In the lowest range of 2.99 per cent and below fall twentyeight police stations of which seven are in Cachar, six in Mizo, five in Nowgong, three in Kamrup, two each in Goalpara and Sibsagar and one each in Darrang, Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills Districts.

In the next range of 3.00—4.99 per cent fall thirtyeight police stations. Of them, eight are in Sibsagar, seven in Darrang, five each in Kamrup and Nowgong, four each in Goalpara and Lakhimpur, two each in Mikir Hills and Cachar and one in North Cachar Hills district.

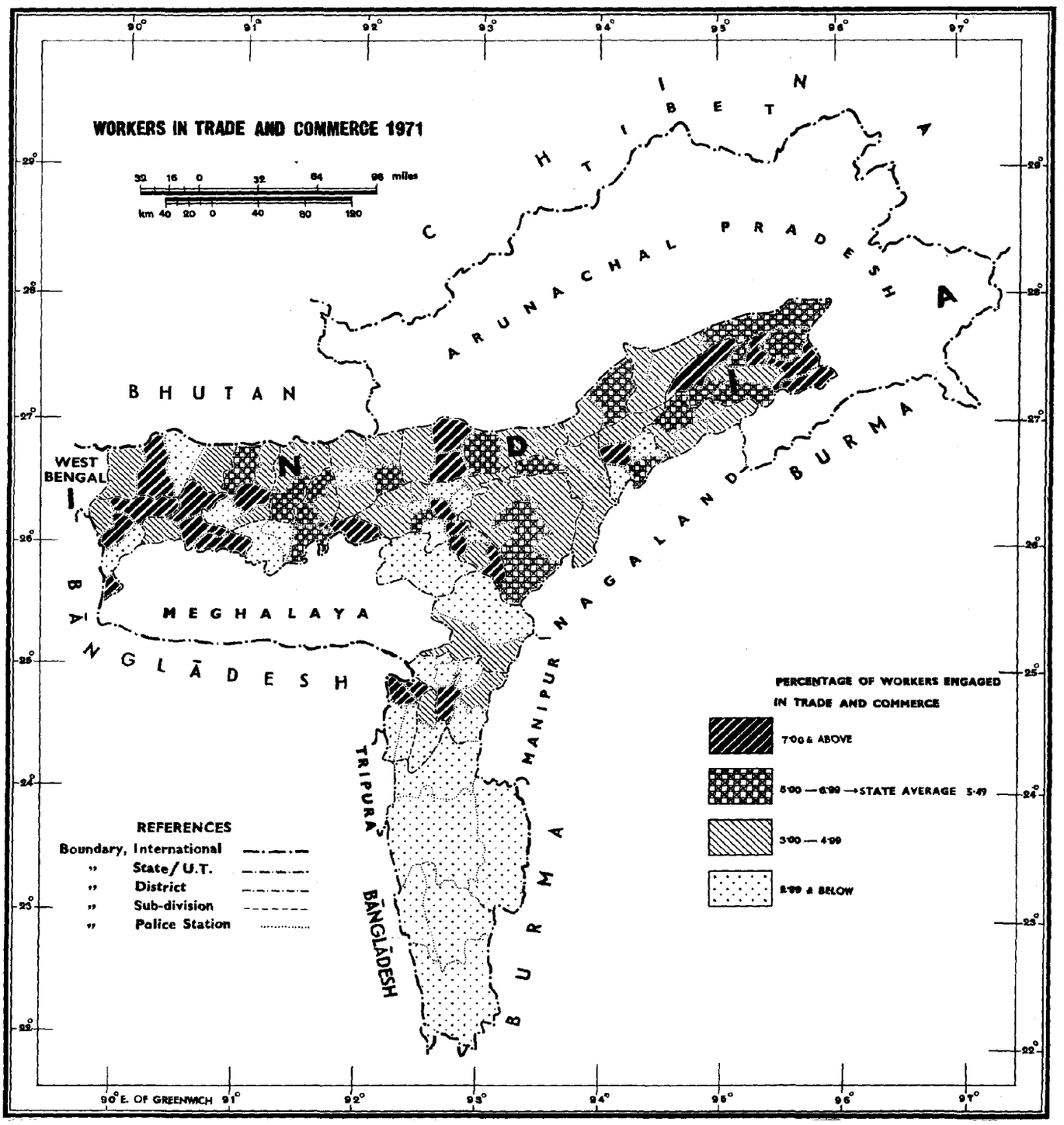
Eighteen police stations come under the next higher range of 5.00—6.99 per cent. Of these, six are in Lakhimpur, five in Kamrup, three in Sibsagar, two in Darrang and one each in Nowgong and Mikir Hills districts.

In the highest range of 7.00 per cent and above fall 24 police stations of which seven are in Goalpara, four each in Nowgong and Lakhimpur, three each in Kamrup and Cachar, two in Darrang and one in Sibsagar. The highest percentage is found in Gauhati police station (17.60) of Kamrup district.

The table below shows the percentage of workers engaged in trade and commerce to total workers in the state and districts as per 1971 Census :

State/District	Total workers	Workers in trade and commerce	Percentage of workers in trade and commerce to total workers
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**4,240,112**	**232,856**	**5.49**
Goalpara	598,886	35,522	5.93
Kamrup	744,610	50,249	6.75
Darrang	505,485	25,016	4.95
Nowgong	455,849	23,308	5.11
Sibsagar	523,321	25,825	4.93
Lakhimpur	617,344	42,826	6.94
Mikir Hills	118,184	3,679	3.11
North Cachar Hills	31,868	915	2.87
Cachar	492,946	23,885	4.85
Mizo	151,619	1,631	1.08

MAP 92


WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BANGLADESH
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
7·00 & ABOVE
5·00 — 6·99 → STATE AVERAGE 5·49
3·00 — 4·99
2·99 & BELOW
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State/U.T.
" District
" Sub-division
" Police Station
90° E. OF GREENWICH
PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
0 14·38 30·33 63·13 100·00
0 1·43 3·02 6·29 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
0 48·46 67·04 92·06 100·00
0 1·13 1·56 2·14 2·33
(IN '00 000)

MAP 93

WORKERS IN SERVICES 1971

This map shows the police station-wise percentage of workers in services to total population in Assam in 1971.

The percentage of workers in services to total population in the police stations is calculated and then grouped into four ranges. The police stations falling under each of these ranges are hatched with different shades by choropleth method.

Of the thirtytwo police stations falling in the range 5.99 per cent and below, seven are in Goalpara, five each in Kamrup and Nowgong, four each in Darrang, Cachar and Mizo, two in Mikir Hills and one in Lakhimpur district.

Twentyseven police stations come under the range 6.00—7.99 per cent. Of these, seven are in Sibsagar, five in Nowgong, four each in Lakhimpur and Cachar, three in Goalpara, two in Kamrup and one each in Darrang and Mikir Hills districts.

In the range 8.00-9.99 per cent fall nineteen police stations of which six are in Darrang, three each in Kamrup, Nowgong and Sibsagar, two in Lakhimpur and one each in Goalpara and Cachar districts.

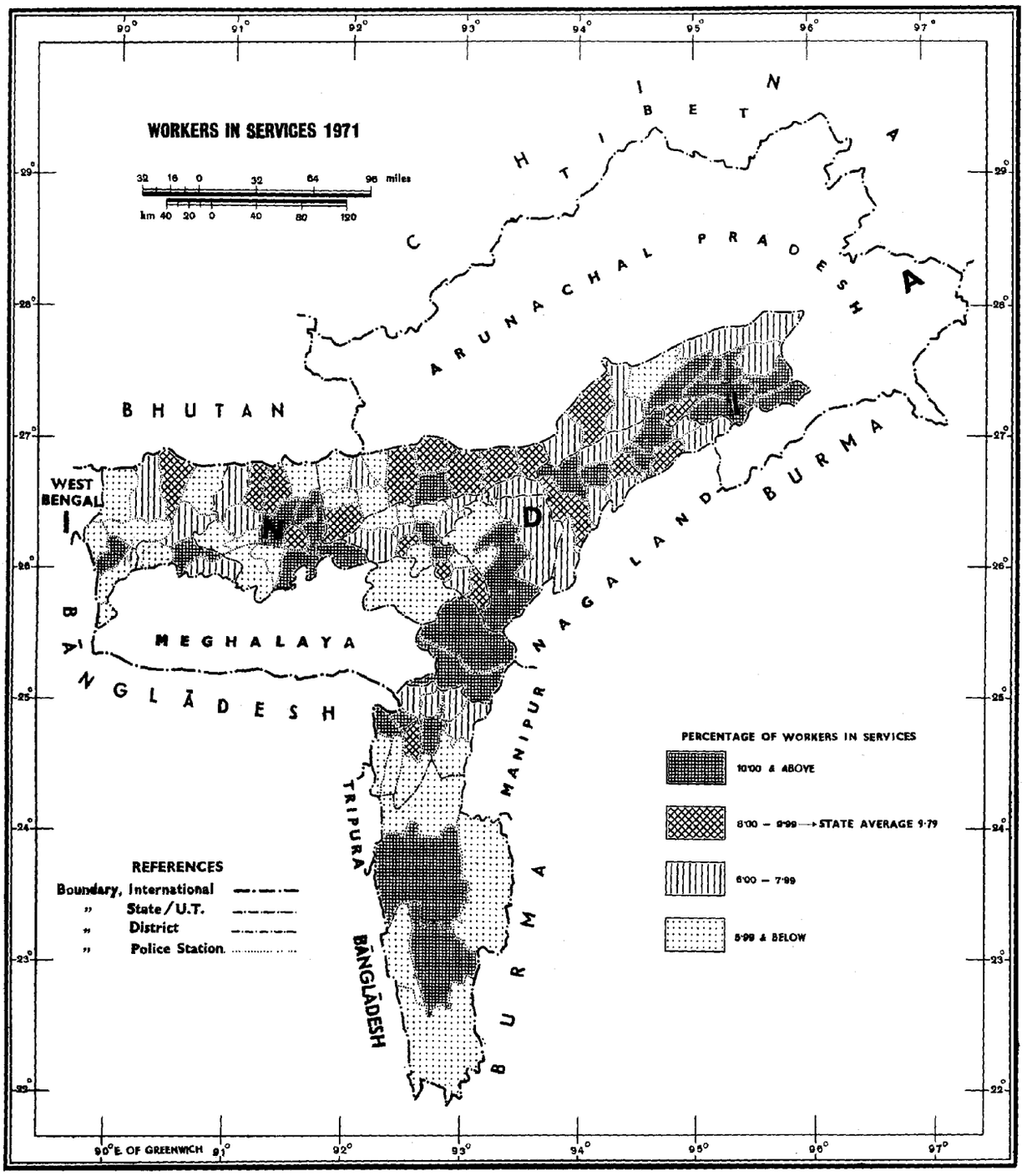
A total of thirty police stations fall in the range 10.00 per cent and above. Of them, seven are in Lakhimpur, six in Kamrup, four in Sibsagar, three in Cachar, two each in Goalpara, Nowgong, North Cachar Hills and Mizo and one each in Darrang and Mikir Hills districts.

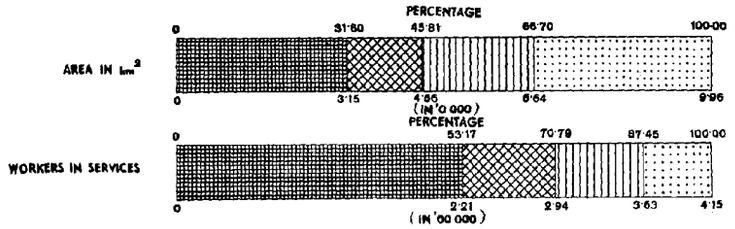
The percentage of workers in services for the state is 9.79. There are 74 police stations in the state having percentage lower than the state average and 34 police stations have either equal or higher percentage than the state average. The highest percentage of workers is found in Gauhati police station (32.20) followed by Lunglei (27.93) police station while the lowest percentage is noticed in Baghbor (1.24) police station of Kamrup district.

The table below shows the percentage of workers engaged in services to total workers in the state and districts:

State/District	Total workers	Workers in services	Percentage of workers in services to total workers
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**4,240,112**	**414,903**	**9.79**
Goalpara	598,886	42,056	7.02
Kamrup	744,610	85,824	11.53
Darrang	505,485	48,477	9.59
Nowgong	455,849	38,062	8.35
Sibsagar	523,321	58,292	11.14
Lakhimpur	617,344	65,097	10.54
Mikir Hills	118,184	8,431	7.13
North Cachar Hills	31,868	5,259	16.50
Cachar	492,946	44,543	9.04
Mizo	151,619	18,862	12.44

MAP 93


WORKERS IN SERVICES 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BANGLADESH
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State/U.T.
" District
" Police Station
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN SERVICES
10·00 & ABOVE
8·00 – 9·99 → STATE AVERAGE 9·79
6·00 – 7·99
5·99 & BELOW
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
0 31·60 45·81 66·70 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 3·15 4·56 6·64 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 53·17 70·78 87·45 100·00
WORKERS IN SERVICES
0 2·21 2·94 3·63 4·15
(IN '00 000)

MAP 94

WORKERS IN VARIOUS SERVICES 1971

These four maps show the percentage of workers in various services in Assam in 1971 at the district level.

The percentage of workers in public services, educational and scientific services, medical and health services and personal and other miscellaneous services to total workers in services is calculated separately and grouped into suitable ranges and the districts coming under these ranges are hatched by choropleth technique as shown in the legend of the map.

Workers in public services

A little over 1.2 lakh workers in the state are engaged in public services. Two districts have 50.00 per cent and above of their total workers in various services engaged in public services alone. They are Mizo (56.67) and North Cachar Hills (52.37) districts.

Five districts come under the medium range of 25.00—49.99 per cent in which the state average (29.57) also falls. They are Kamrup (28.57), Darrang (34.29), Sibsagar (32.36), Mikir Hills (33.31) and Cachar (31.93).

The districts of Goalpara (19.56), Nowgong (24.55) and Lakhimpur (22.49) come under the lowest range of 24.99 per cent and below.

Workers in educational & scientific services

About 96,000 workers are engaged in educational and scientific services in the state. Their percentage is the highest in the district of Nowgong (29.20) followed by Sibsagar (26.35), both falling in the range of 26.00 per cent and above.

In the next range of 20.00—25.99 per cent come as many as six districts of the state. They are Goalpara (25.39), North Cachar Hills (25.19), Cachar (25.18), Kamrup (22.95), Mikir Hills (20.70) and Lakhimpur (20.68) districts. The remaining two districts of Darrang (16.21) and Mizo (17.90) fall in the lowest range of 19.99 per cent and below.

Workers in medical and health services

About 21,000 workers are found to be engaged in medical and health services in the state. The districts of Cachar (7.01), Lakhimpur (5.73) and Mikir Hills (5.81) fall in the highest range of 5.50 per cent and above.

In the next lower range of 4.00—5.49 per cent come four districts. They are the districts of Goalpara (5.44), Kamrup (5.02), Nowgong (4.91) and Mizo (4.39). The state average (5.04 per cent) also comes under this range.

The districts of Sibsagar (3.92), Darrang (3.83) and North Cachar Hills (2.57) fall in the range 3.99 per cent and below.

Workers in personal and other miscellaneous services

About 1.5 lakh workers are engaged in personal and other miscellaneous services in the state. The districts of Lakhimpur (44.94), Goalpara (42.65) and Darrang (40.38) fall in the highest range of 40.00 per cent and above.

In the medium range of 30.00—39.99 per cent fall the districts of Mikir Hills (36.33), Nowgong (34.26), Kamrup (33.58) and Sibsagar (33.05). The state average (35.52 per cent) falls in this range.

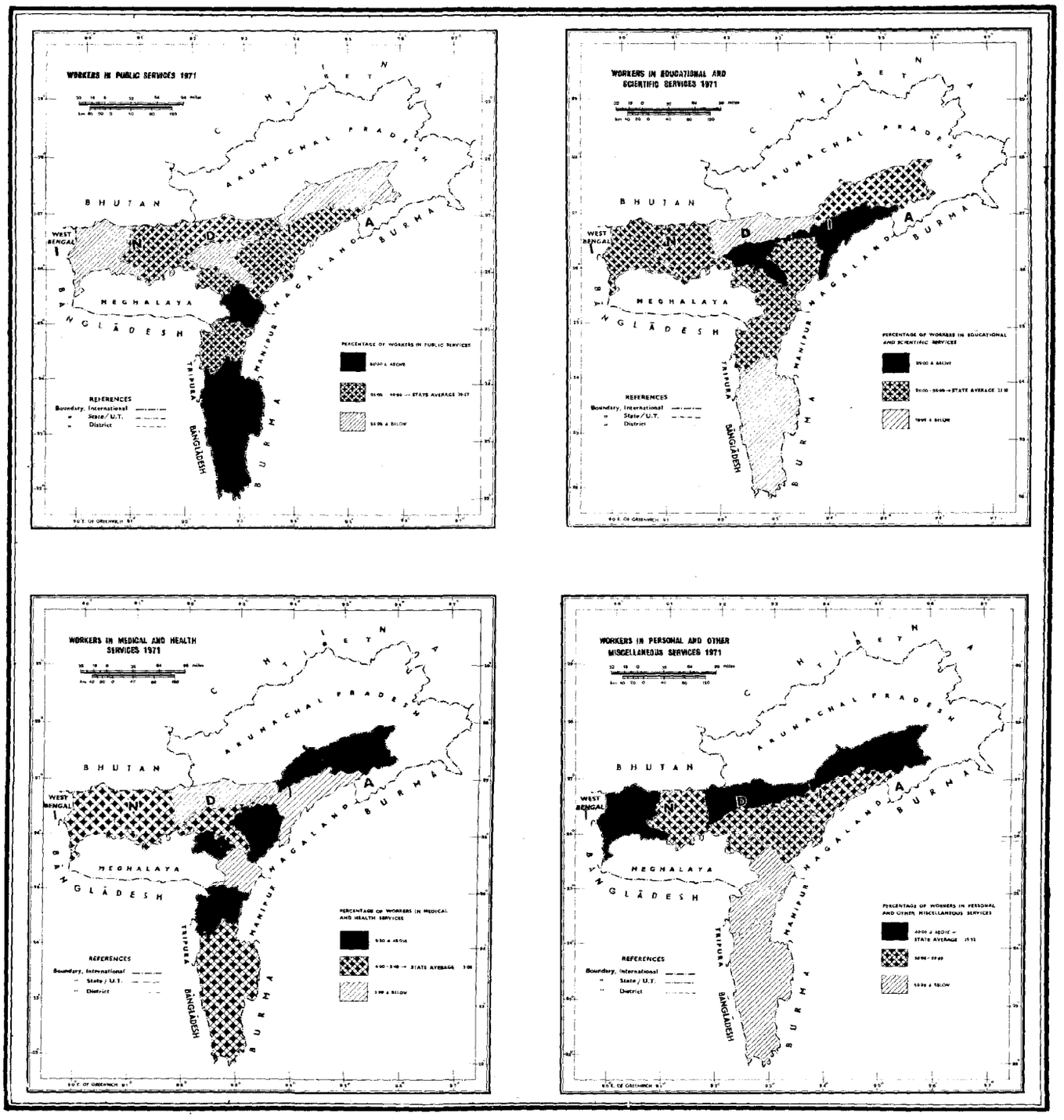
The districts that come under the lowest range of 29.99 per cent and below are Cachar (26.89), Mizo (18.97) and North Cachar Hills (16.16).

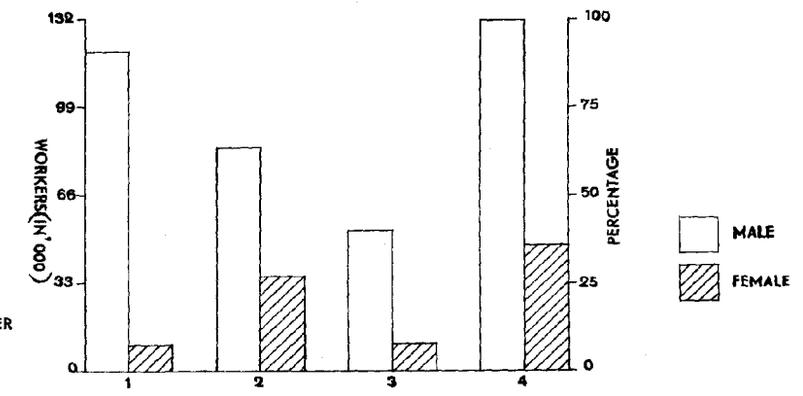
The table below shows the workers in various services in the state and districts:

State/District	Workers in services	Workers in public services	Workers in educational & scientific services	Workers in medical & health services	Workers in personal & other miscellaneous services
1	2	3	4	5	6
ASSAM	**414,903**	**122,685 (29.57)**	**95,833 (23.10)**	**20,917 (5.04)**	**147,365 (35.52)**
Goalpara	42,056	8,225 (19.56)	10,679 (25.39)	2,287 (5.44)	17,938 (42.65)
Kamrup	85,824	24,518 (28.57)	19,700 (22.95)	4,310 (5.02)	28,821 (33.58)
Darrang	48,477	16,623 (34.29)	7,856 (16.21)	1,855 (3.83)	19,573 (40.38)
Nowgong	38,062	9,346 (24.55)	11,115 (29.20)	1,870 (4.91)	13,041 (34.26)
Sibsagar	58,292	18,861 (32.36)	15,360 (26.35)	2,285 (3.92)	19,266 (33.05)
Lakhimpur	65,097	14,638 (22.49)	13,459 (20.68)	3,733 (5.73)	29,256 (44.94)
Mikir Hills	8,431	2,808 (33.31)	1,745 (20.70)	490 (5.81)	3,063 (36.33)
North Cachar Hills ..	5,259	2,754 (52.37)	1,325 (25.19)	135 (2.57)	850 (16.16)
Cachar	44,543	14,223 (31.93)	11,218 (25.18)	3,124 (7.01)	11,979 (26.89)
Mizo	18,862	10,689 (56.67)	3,376 (17.90)	828 (4.39)	3,578 (18.97)

MAP 94

WORKERS IN VARIOUS SERVICES 1971





INDEX TO THE NUMBERS

1. PUBLIC SERVICES
2. EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES
3. MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
4. PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

MAP 95

SCHEDULED CASTES 1971

This map shows the percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population in all the police stations of Assam according to 1971 Census.

Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population for each police station is calculated and grouped into three ranges. The police stations are then shaded by choropleth method as per the legend shown in the map. The police stations having no Scheduled Caste population have been left blank with an indication 'NIL'.

According to 1971 Census 6.10 per cent of the total population of Assam belong to Scheduled Castes. It is seen that there are thirtyone police stations with Scheduled Caste population in the range 2.99 per cent and below. Of these, nine are in Lakhimpur district, five in Sibsagar, four each in Goalpara and Darrang, three in Mikir Hills, two each in North Cachar Hills and Mizo and one each in Kamrup and Cachar districts.

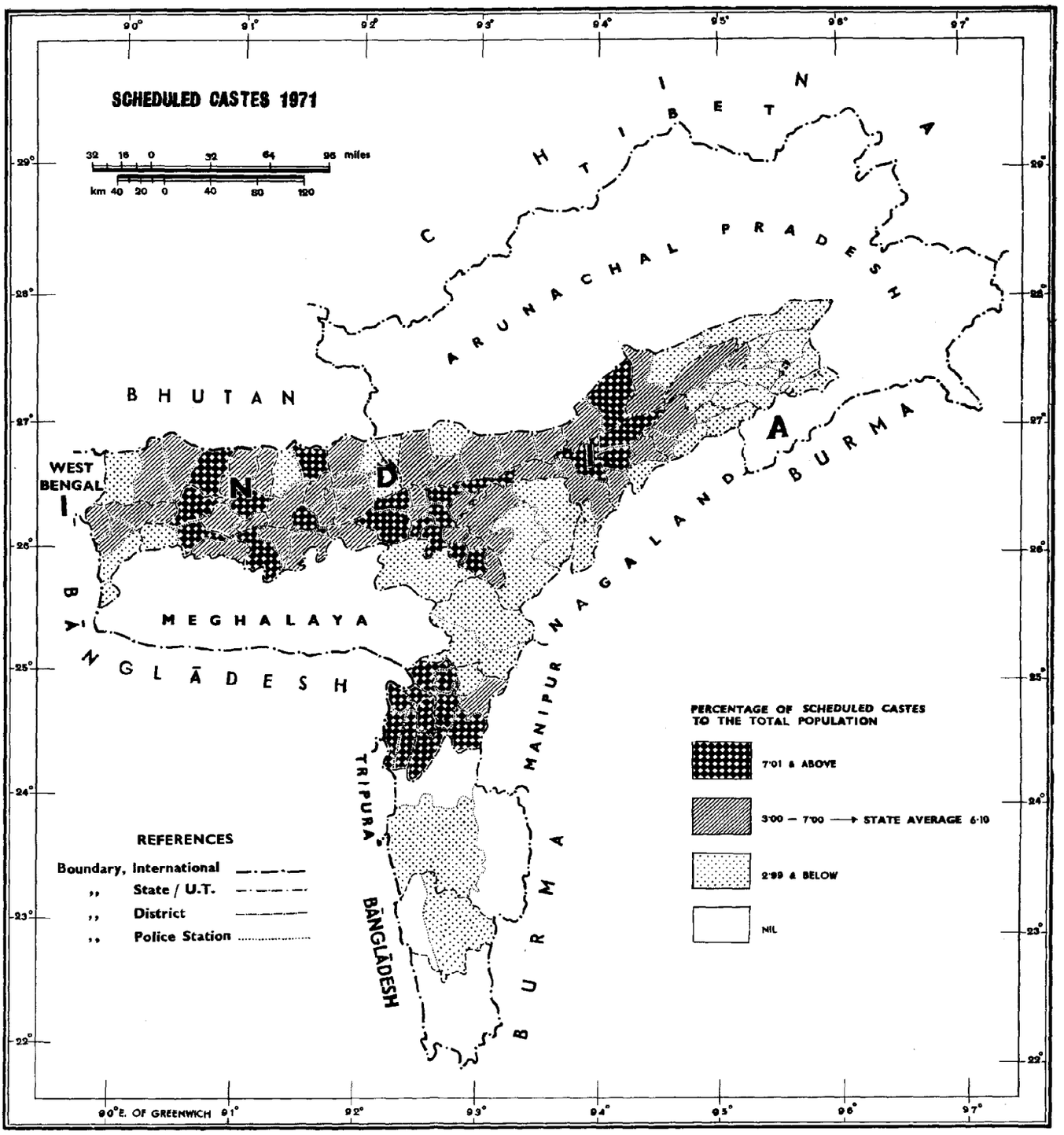
Fortytwo police stations fall in the range of 3.00--7.00 per cent. Among them, ten are in Kamrup district, eight in Darrang, six each in Goalpara, Nowgong and Sibsagar, four in Lakhimpur and one each in the districts of Mikir Hills and Cachar.

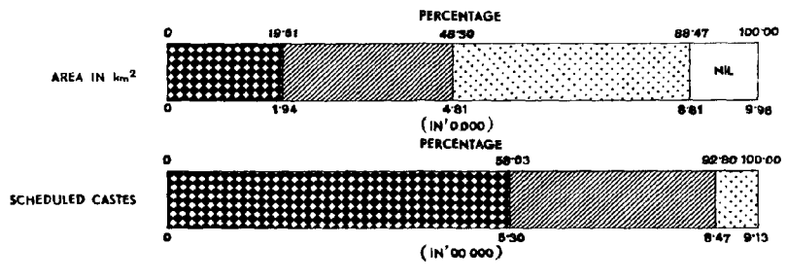
Thirtyone police stations are in the range 7.01 per cent and above. Of these, ten are in Cachar, nine in Nowgong, five in Kamrup, three each in Goalpara and Sibsagar and one in Lakhimpur district. The highest percentage of Scheduled Caste population is found in Ratabari (21.61) police station of Cachar district and the lowest in Aizawl (0.02) police station of Mizo district.

The following table shows the percentage of Scheduled castes to total population in the state and the districts according to 1971 Census:

State/District	Total population	Total Scheduled Caste population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**14,957,542**	**912,639**	**6.10**
Goalpara	2,225,103	120,006	5.39
Kamrup	2,854,183	164,762	5.77
Darrang	1,736,188	77,104	4.44
Nowgong	1,680,895	167,263	9.95
Sibsagar	1,837,389	86,120	4.69
Lakhimpur	2,122,719	77,789	3.66
Mikir Hills	379,310	9,820	2.59
North Cachar Hills	76,047	826	1.09
Cachar	1,713,318	208,867	12.19
Mizo	332,390	82	0.02

MAP 95


SCHEDULED CASTES 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BANGLADESH
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State / U.T.
,, District
,, Police Station
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION
7·01 & ABOVE
3·00 — 7·00 → STATE AVERAGE 6·10
2·99 & BELOW
NIL
90°E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
0 19·81 48·30 88·47 100·00
AREA IN km²
NIL
0 1·94 4·81 8·81 9·98
(IN'0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 56·03 92·80 100·00
SCHEDULED CASTES
0 5·30 8·47 9·13
(IN'00 000)

MAP 96

SCHEDULED TRIBES 1971

This map shows the percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population in all the police stations of Assam according to 1971 Census.

The percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population for each police station is calculated and grouped into three ranges. The police stations coming under each of these ranges are hatched with suitable shades by choropleth technique.

The percentage of Scheduled Tribes is higher in the Hills districts than in the Plains districts. The percentage is the lowest in Cachar district. Thirtythree police stations of the state fall in the range 2.99 per cent and below. Of these, eleven are in Cachar, six each in Nowgong and Sibsagar, four each in Goalpara and Kamrup and two in Lakhimpur district.

In the range 3.00--20.00 per cent fall fortyfour police stations. Of them, ten are in Darrang, eight each in Kamrup and Lakhimpur, seven in Sibsagar, six in Nowgong, four in Goalpara and one in Cachar district.

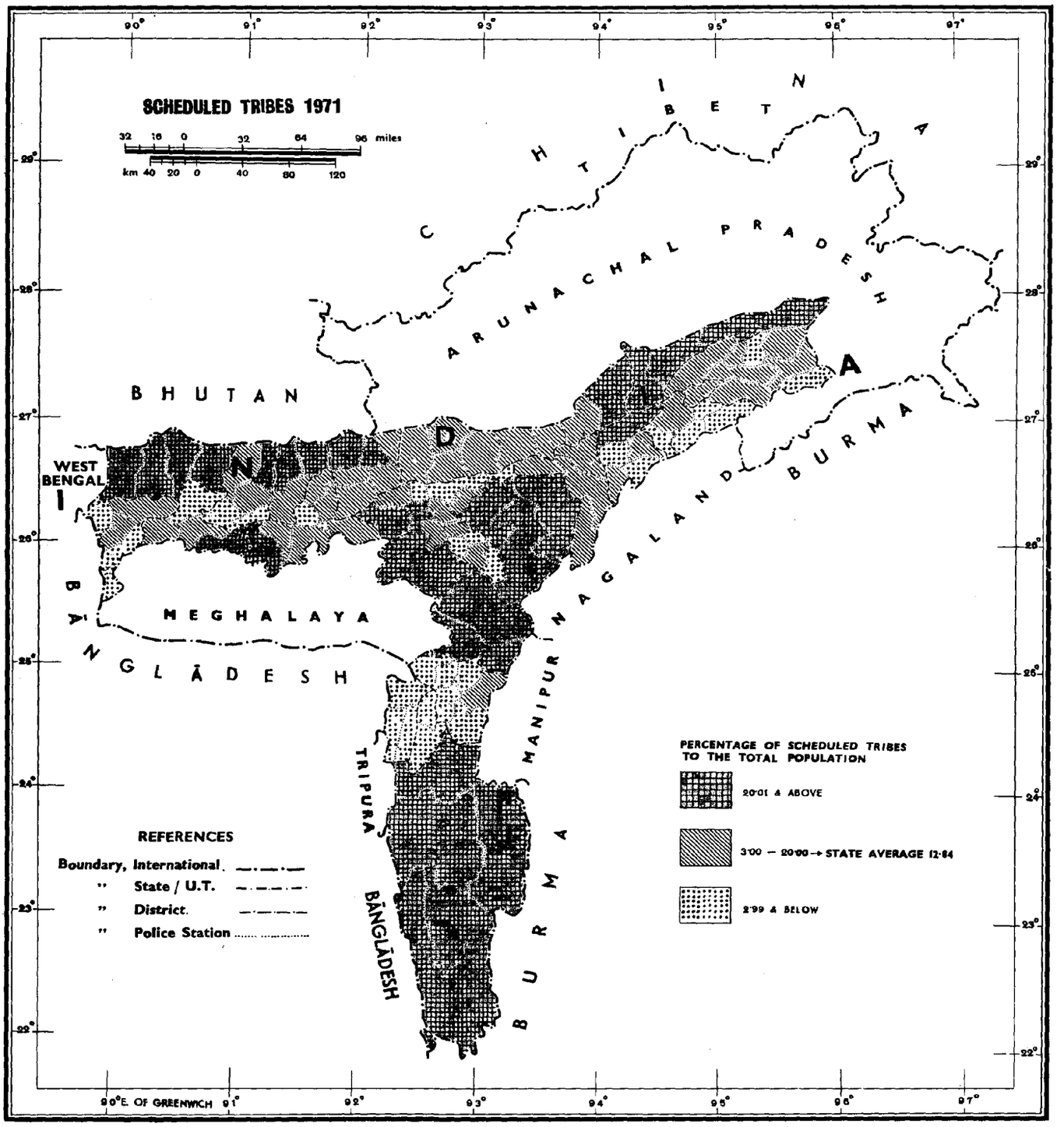
The remaining thirtyone police stations fall in the range 20.01 per cent and above. All the police stations of Mikir Hills (4), North Cachar Hills (2) and Mizo district (6) and five police stations of Goalpara, four police stations each of Kamrup and Lakhimpur, three police stations of Nowgong, two of Darrang and one of Sibsagar district fall under this range.

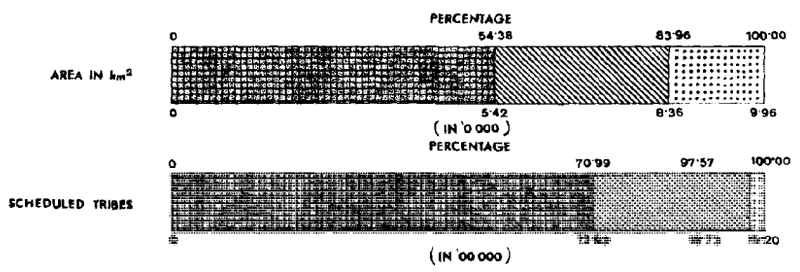
The highest percentage of Scheduled Tribes is found in Champhai (99.78) police station closely followed by Saiha (98.71) police station, both in Mizo district. The lowest and most negligible percentage of Scheduled Tribes is noticed in Badarpur police station of Cachar district followed by South Salmara (0.01) police station of Goalpara district. The state average stands at 12.84 per cent. While the percentages of Scheduled Tribes in sixtynine police stations of the state are less than the state average, thirtynine have percentages above the state average.

The percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population for the state and districts are as follows:

State/District	Total population	Total Scheduled Tribe population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**14,957,542**	**1,919,947**	**12.84**
Goalpara	2,225,103	308,287	13.85
Kamrup	2,854,183	298,090	10.44
Darrang	1,736,188	185,640	10.69
Nowgong	1,680,895	125,115	7.44
Sibsagar	1,837,389	125,311	6.82
Lakhimpur	2,122,719	286,300	13.49
Mikir Hills	379,310	210,039	55.37
North Cachar Hills	76,047	52,583	69.15
Cachar	1,713,318	15,283	0.89
Mizo	332,390	313,299	94.26

MAP 96


SCHEDULED TRIBES 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
ASSAM
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BANGLADESH
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
" Police Station
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION
20·01 & ABOVE
3·00 — 20·00 → STATE AVERAGE 12·84
2·99 & BELOW
90°E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
0 54·38 83·96 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 5·42 8·36 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 70·99 97·57 100·00
SCHEDULED TRIBES
(IN '00 000)

MAP 97

TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES, 1971

This map shows the distribution of ten numerically major Scheduled Castes in the police stations of the state according to 1971 Census.

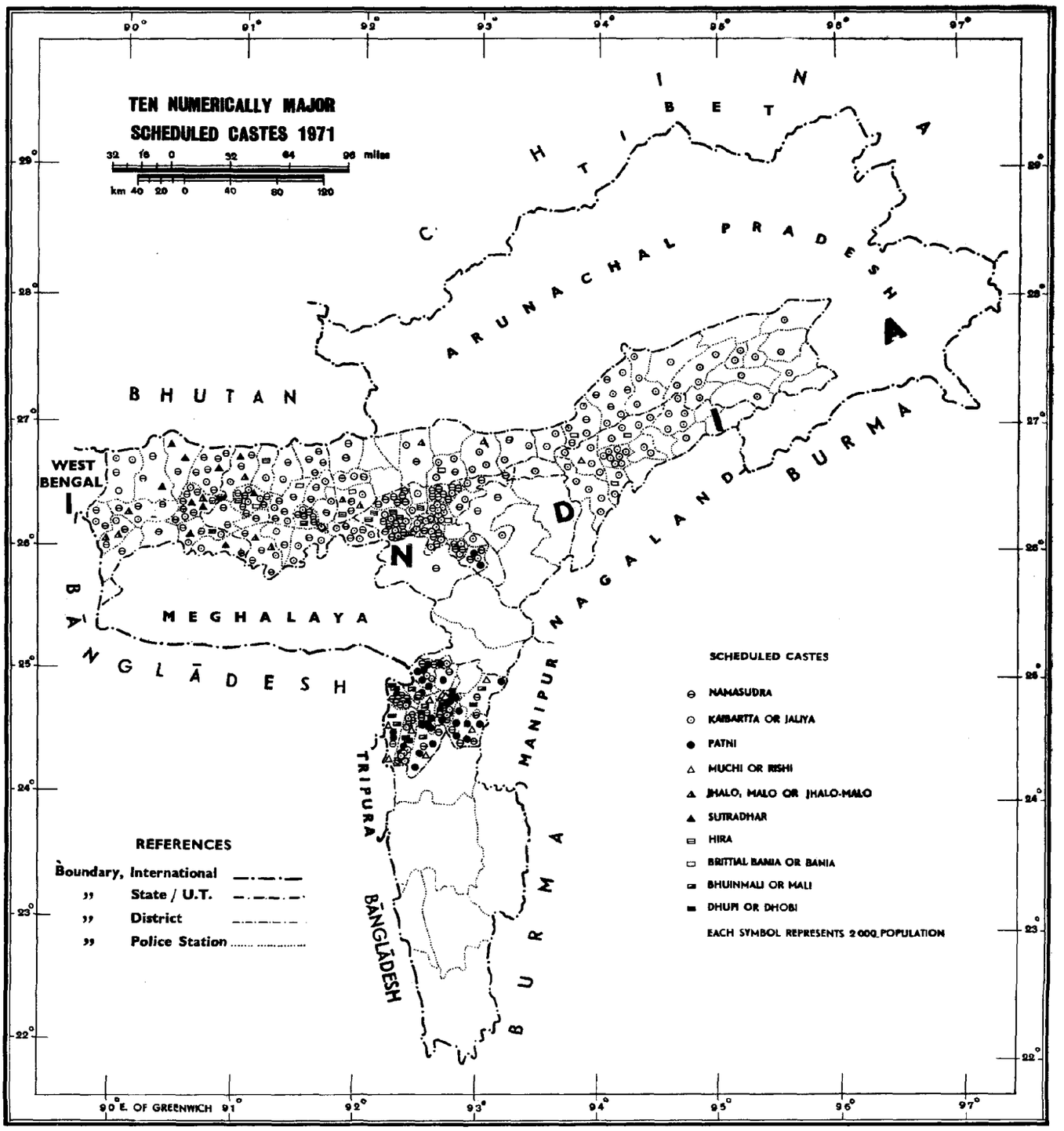
Major Scheduled Castes are determined on the basis of their numerical strength being 20,000 and above. Diffe rent symbols are used to denote ten different castes. Each symbol represents 2,000 persons.

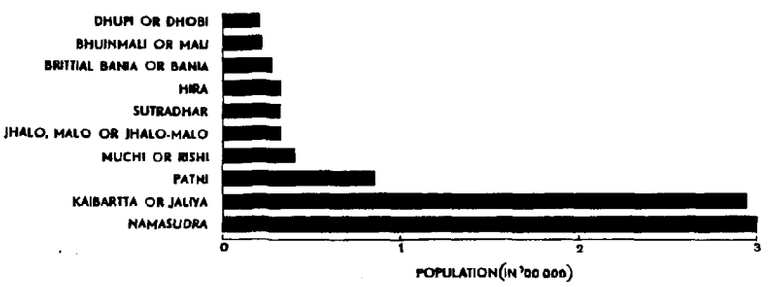
The major Scheduled Castes are distributed mainly among the plains districts of Assam. The first ten major Scheduled Castes of the state are—Namasudra, Kaibartta or Jaliya, Patni, Muchi or Rishi, Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo, Sutradhar, Hira, Brittial Bania or Bania, Bhuinmali or Mali and Dhupi or Dhobi. The Namasudras rank first among all the major Scheduled Castes of the state and they are concentrated in the districts of Kamrup (76,312), Nowgong (70,688), Cachar (57,244), Goalpara (52,926) and Darrang (22,000). They are also found in sizable number in Lakhimpur and Mikir Hills districts. The second largest Scheduled Caste of Assam is the Kaibarttas or Jaliyas. They are mostly found in Sibsagar (69,488), Nowgong (60,208) Lakhimpur (47,845), Kamrup (42,347), Darrang (30,122) and Cachar (23,620). The third numerically predominant Scheduled Caste is the Patnis who are concentrated in Cachar district. The fourth position is occupied by the Muchis or Rishis. They are found evenly spread over all the districts of Assam except Cachar where their concentration is the highest (17,704). The next important caste is the Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo. They are mainly found in the district of Goalpara (10,868), Darrang (8,574), Kamrup (7,252) and Nowgong (2,305). They are also found in some pockets in Lakhimpur, Cachar and Sibsagar districts. Next to the Jhalo-Malos come the Sutradhars. The Sutradhars are mainly found in the districts of Goalpara (18,367) and Kamrup (7,793). Some of them are also found in Cachar, Nowgong and Darrang districts. The Mizo district does not have any of these castes. The seventh position is occupied by the Hiras. They are mainly distributed in the districts of Nowgong (14,237), Kamrup (9,398), Goalpara (4,776) and Darrang (3,159). Their number in other districts is negligible. The next predominant caste is Brittial Bania or Bania. They are mostly found in Kamrup (7,238), Darrang (5,619), Sibsagar (5,171) and Nowgong (4,525). Banias are not found in Mizo district. The ninth and tenth major Scheduled Castes are the Bhuinmalis or Malis and the Dhupis or Dhobis respectively. The population of both these castes are mainly concentrated in the Cachar district although they are found in other plains districts of Brahmaputra valley. The Bhuinmalis or Malis are not found in Mizo district.

The following table shows the distribution of ten numerically major Scheduled Castes of Assam and its districts according to 1971 Census:

State/District	Name of Scheduled Caste with population									
	Namasudra	Kaibartta or Jaliya	Patni	Muhci or Rishi	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo	Sutradhar	Hira	Brittial Bania or Bania	Bhuinmali or Mali	Dhupi or Dhobi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ASSAM	**300,843**	**294,819**	**85,910**	**40,786**	**32,988**	**32,713**	**32,624**	**28,097**	**22,175**	**20,801**
Goalpara ..	52,926	19,592	1,251	4 134	10,868	18,367	4,776	1,783	2,309	912
Kamrup	76,312	42,347	455	4,473	7,252	7,793	9,398	7,238	3,468	1,411
Darrang	22,000	30,122	51	3,182	8,574	1,506	3,159	5,619	514	1,153
Nowgong ..	70,688	60,208	4,469	3,375	2,305	2,004	14,237	4,525	1,267	2,257
Sibsagar	927	69,488	112	4,743	716	82	345	5,171	1,014	1,212
Lakhimpur ..	14,952	47,845	112	2,611	1,863	673	639	3,318	912	1,820
Mikir Hills ..	5,680	1,490	906	428	112	34	57	65	148	623
North Cachar Hills	113	107	121	128	3	77	2	27	48	114
Cachar	57,244	23,620	78,433	17,704	1,295	2,177	9	351	12,495	11,233
Mizo	1	..	..	8	..	..	2	..	..	66

MAP 97


TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR
SCHEDULED CASTES 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
BURMA
NAGALAND
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BANGLADESH
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State / U.T.
,, District
,, Police Station
SCHEDULED CASTES
NAMASUDRA
KAIBARTTA OR JALIYA
PATNI
MUCHI OR RISHI
JHALO, MALO OR JHALO-MALO
SUTRADHAR
HIRA
BRITTIAL BANIA OR BANIA
BHUINMALI OR MALI
DHUPI OR DHOBI
EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 2 000 POPULATION
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


DHUPI OR DHOBI
BHUINMALI OR MALI
BRITTIAL BANIA OR BANIA
HIRA
SUTRADHAR
JHALO, MALO OR JHALO-MALO
MUCHI OR RISHI
PATNI
KAIBARTTA OR JALIYA
NAMASUDRA
0 1 2 3
POPULATION (IN '00 000)

MAP 98

TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES 1971

This map shows the police station-wise distribution of ten numerically major Scheduled Tribes of the state according to 1971 Census.

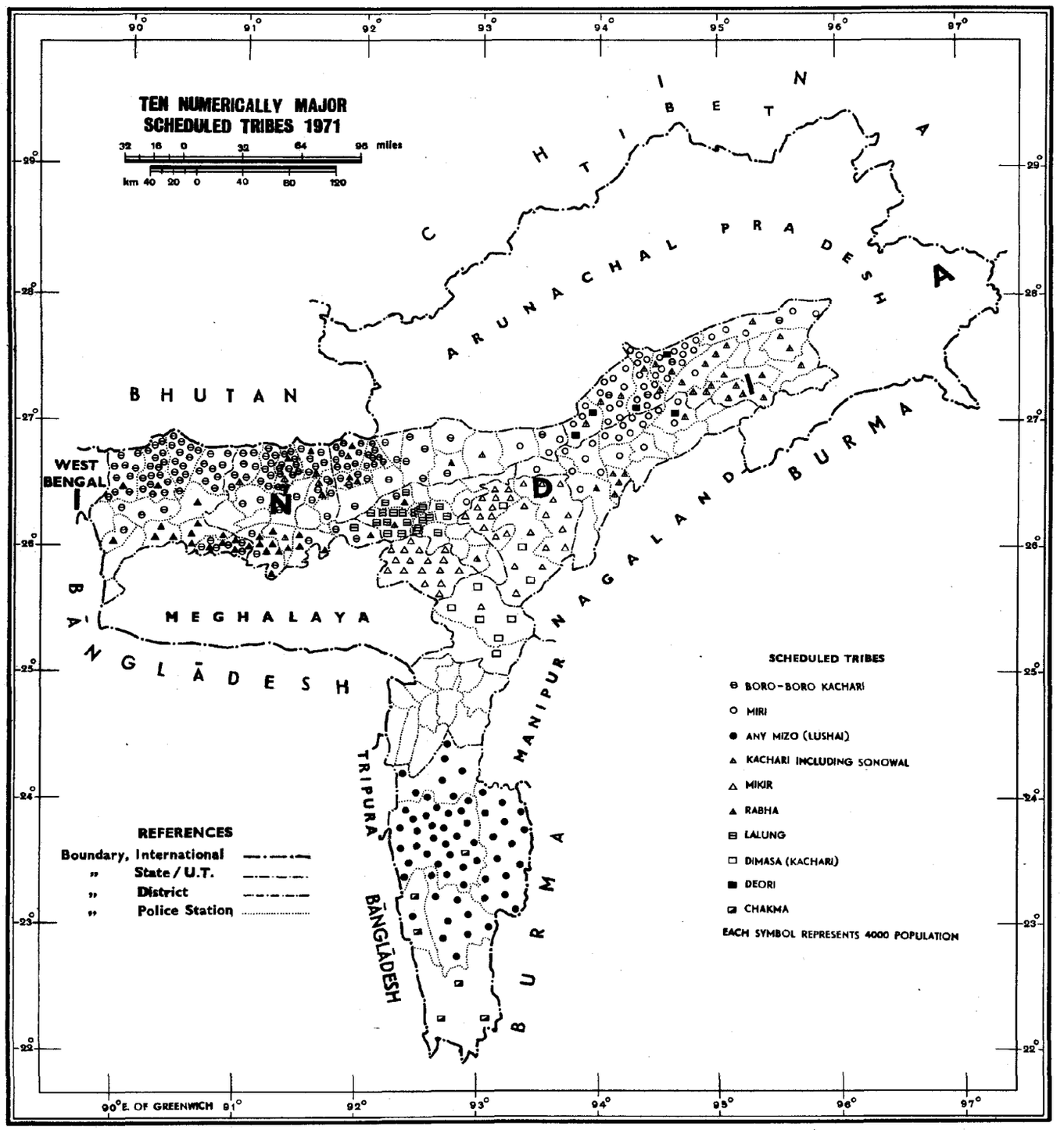
The drawing technique for this map is the same as adopted for Map 97. In this map each symbol represents 4,000 population.

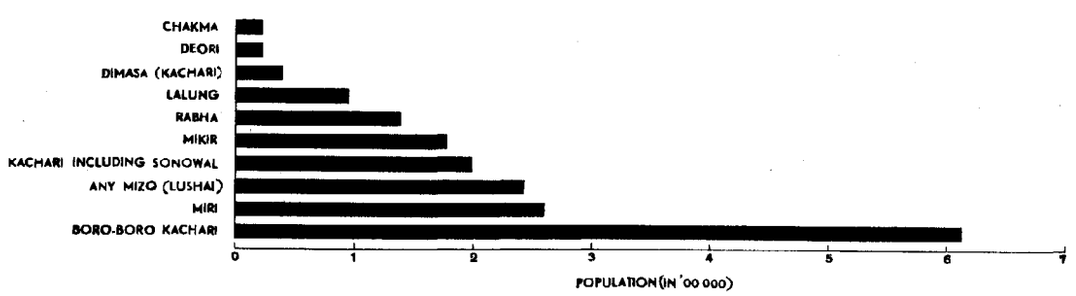
Among the Scheduled Tribes, Boro - Boro Kacharis rank first with a total of 610,459 persons in the state. They are mostly found in the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup and Darrang. Next in numerical strength come Miris who are mainly found in the districts of Lakhimpur and Sibsagar. They are also noticed in some pockets in Darrang district. The third predominant group of Scheduled Tribes is the Any Mizo (Lushai). More than 99 per cent of them are found in the Mizo district. The Kacharis (including Sonowal) occupy fourth position and are found mostly in Lakhimpur, Kamrup, Sibsagar, Darrang, and Nowgong districts. The next important Scheduled Tribe is the Mikirs. Out of a total of 177,195 Mikirs as many as 172,845 are found in Mikir Hills, 4,349 in North Cachar Hills and only 1 in Mizo district. The Rabhas are distributed in the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup and Darrang. In numerical strength the Lalung, Dimasa (Kachari), Deori and Chakma tribes rank seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth respectively amongst the major Scheduled Tribes of the state. Of these tribes, Lalung is mostly found in Nowgong, Deoris in Lakhimpur, Chakmas in Mizo and Dimasas in North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills.

The statement below shows the ten major Scheduled Tribes of the state and their distribution in the districts as per 1971 Census:

State/District	Name of Scheduled Tribe with population									
	Boro-Boro Kachari	Miri	Any Mizo (Lushai)	Kachari including Sonowal	Mikir	Rabha	Lalung	Dimasa (Kachari)	Deori	Chakma
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ASSAM	**610,459**	**259,551**	**242,689**	**198,619**	**177,195**	**138,630**	**95,609**	**39,344**	**23,080**	**22,789**
Goalpara ..	238,260	9	..	1,740	..	68,219	8	..	1	..
Kamrup	207,276	75	..	32,623	..	55,057	3,037	..	17	..
Darrang	132,727	14,948	..	23,560	..	13,711	1	..	179	..
Nowgong ..	11,213	4,724	..	16,906	..	781	90,180	..	194	..
Sibsagar	5,411	84,752	..	27,670	..	117	336	..	6,599	..
Lakhimpur ..	15,476	155,038	..	94,241	..	675	2,027	..	16,089	..
Mikir Hills ..	..	..	347	..	172,845	..	..	14,797	..	246
North Cachar Hills	..	..	364	..	4,349	..	..	24,545	..	150
Cachar	96	5	..	1,879	..	70	20	..	1	..
Mizo	..	..	241,978	..	1	..	..	2	..	22,393

MAP 98


TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
NAGALAND
BURMA
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State / U.T.
,, District
,, Police Station
SCHEDULED TRIBES
BORO-BORO KACHARI
MIRI
ANY MIZO (LUSHAI)
KACHARI INCLUDING SONOWAL
MIKIR
RABHA
LALUNG
DIMASA (KACHARI)
DEORI
CHAKMA
EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 4000 POPULATION
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


CHAKMA
DEORI
DIMASA (KACHARI)
LALUNG
RABHA
MIKIR
KACHARI INCLUDING SONOWAL
ANY MIZO (LUSHAI)
MIRI
BORO-BORO KACHARI
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
POPULATION (IN '00 000)

MAP 99

MAJOR RELIGIONS 1971

The distribution of major religions in the districts of Assam according to 1971 Census is represented in this map.

Six major religious groups of the state are Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Buddhists Jains, and Sikhs. The other religions are classified as 'Other religions'. Square proportionate to total population in each district is drawn. Squares are divided into 100 small squares each representing one per cent of the total population. Thereafter, percentage of each religion to total population is calculated. Small squares equal to the percentage share of each religion is then shaded by suitable colours.

Hinduism is the predominant religion (71.04 per cent) of the state. The Hindus preponderate in all the districts except Mizo. The district of Sibsagar has the highest percentage (92.22) of Hindus closely followed by Lakhimpur (91.45) and Mikir Hills (90.27).

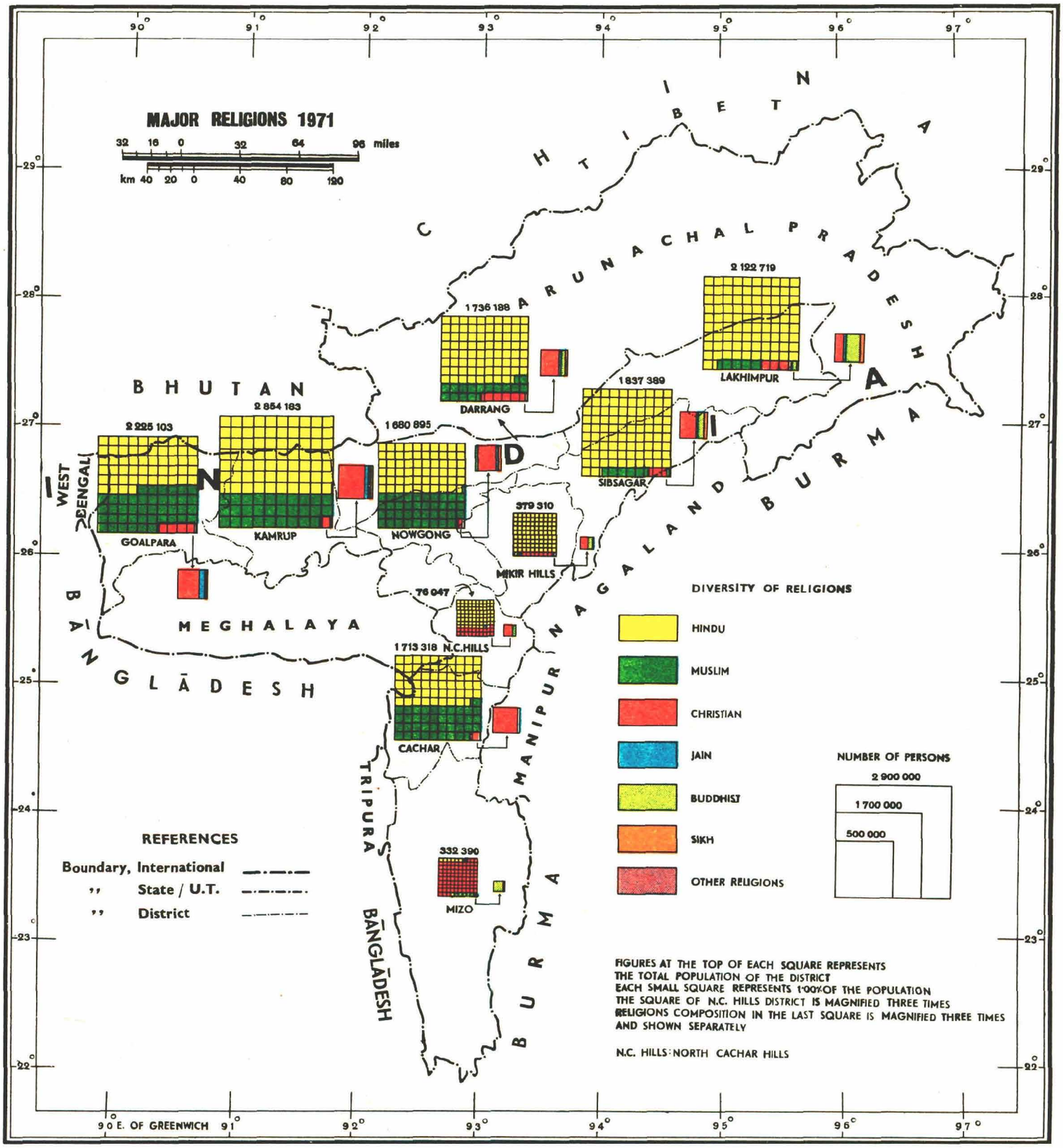
Muslims (24.03 per cent) constitute the second important religious community in the state. The districts of Goalpara (42.25 per cent), Cachar (39.89 per cent), Nowgong (39.39) per cent) and Kamrup (28.93 per cent) have a comparatively high percentage of Muslim population among the districts of the state.

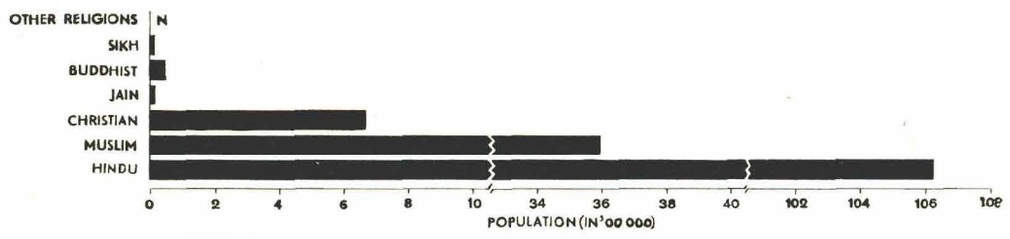
Christianity ranks third among the major religions in Assam. Mizo district registers the highest percentage of Christians (86.09) followed by North Cachar Hills (21.87). Their percentage in other districts of the state range between 7.99 per cent in Mikir Hills to 0.71 per cent in Nowgong district.

Persons who profess Buddhism (0.30 per cent), Jainism (0.09 per cent) and Sikhism (0.08 per cent) are few in number. While Mizo district has the highest percentage (6.81) of Buddhists, Goalpara (0.18) and Lakhimpur (0.14) have the highest number of Jains and Sikhs respectively.

The following table shows the distribution of six major religious groups of the state as per 1971 Census:

State/District	Total population	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Buddhists	Jains	Sikhs	Other religitions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ASSAM	**14,957,542 (100.00)**	**10,625,847 (71.04)**	**3,594,006 (24.03)**	**667,151 (4.46)**	**45,212 (0.30)**	**12,917 (0.09)**	**12,347 ((0.08)**	62 (N)
Goalpara ..	2,225,103 (100.00)	1,199,739 (53.92)	940,090 (42.25)	79,876 (3.59)	581 (0.02)	3,942 (0.18)	875 (0.04)	..
Kamrup	2,854,183 (100.00)	1,996,640 (69.96)	825,657 (28.93)	25,125 (0.88)	1,234 (0.04)	2,957 (0.10)	2,570 (0.09)	..
Darrang	1,736,188 (100.00)	1,361,974 (78.45)	281,095 (16.19)	87,946 (5.06)	2,886 (0.17)	1,264 (0.07)	1,023 (0.06)	..
Nowgong ..	1,680,895 (100.00)	1,003,506 (59.70)	662,181 (39.39)	11,879 (0.71)	222 (0.01)	1,344 (0.08)	1,763 (0.11)	..
Sibsagar	1,837,389 (100.00)	1,694,489 (92.22)	96,801 (5.27)	38,465 (2.09)	4,400 (0.24)	1,041 (0.06)	2,193 (0.12)	..
Lakhimpur ..	2,122,719 (100.00)	1,941,276 (91.45)	97,329 (4.59)	68,103 (3.21)	11,451 (0.54)	1,525 (0.07)	3,035 (0.14)	..
Mikir Hills ..	379,310 (100.00)	342,418 (90.27)	4,929 (1.30)	30,298 (7.99)	1,332 (0.35)	41 (0.01)	292 (0.08)	..
North Cachar Hills	76,047 (100.00)	58,581 (77.03)	655 (0.86)	16,632 (21.87)	151 (0.20)	..	28 (0.04)	..
Cachar	1,713,318 (100.00)	1,005,995 (58.71)	683,387 (39.89)	22,686 (1.32)	308 (0.02)	800 (0.05)	141 (0.01)	1 (N)
Mizo	332,390 (100.00)	21,229 (6.39)	1,882 (0.57)	286,141 (86.09)	22,647 (6.81)	3 (N)	427 (0.13)	61 (0.01)


MAJOR RELIGIONS 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
2 225 103
GOALPARA
2 854 183
KAMRUP
1 680 895
NOWGONG
1 736 188
DARRANG
1 837 389
SIBSAGAR
2 122 719
LAKHIMPUR
379 310
MIKIR HILLS
76 047
1 713 318 N.C.HILLS
CACHAR
332 390
MIZO
DIVERSITY OF RELIGIONS
HINDU
MUSLIM
CHRISTIAN
JAIN
BUDDHIST
SIKH
OTHER RELIGIONS
NUMBER OF PERSONS
2 900 000
1 700 000
500 000
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State / U.T.
,, District
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH SQUARE REPRESENTS THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT
EACH SMALL SQUARE REPRESENTS 1·00% OF THE POPULATION
THE SQUARE OF N.C. HILLS DISTRICT IS MAGNIFIED THREE TIMES
RELIGIONS COMPOSITION IN THE LAST SQUARE IS MAGNIFIED THREE TIMES AND SHOWN SEPARATELY
N.C. HILLS: NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90 E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


OTHER RELIGIONS
SIKH
BUDDHIST
JAIN
CHRISTIAN
MUSLIM
HINDU
N
0 2 4 6 8 10 34 36 38 40 102 104 106 108
POPULATION (IN 100 000)
N: NEGLIGIBLE

MAP 100

LITERACY 1971

This map depicts percentage of literates to total population at district level.

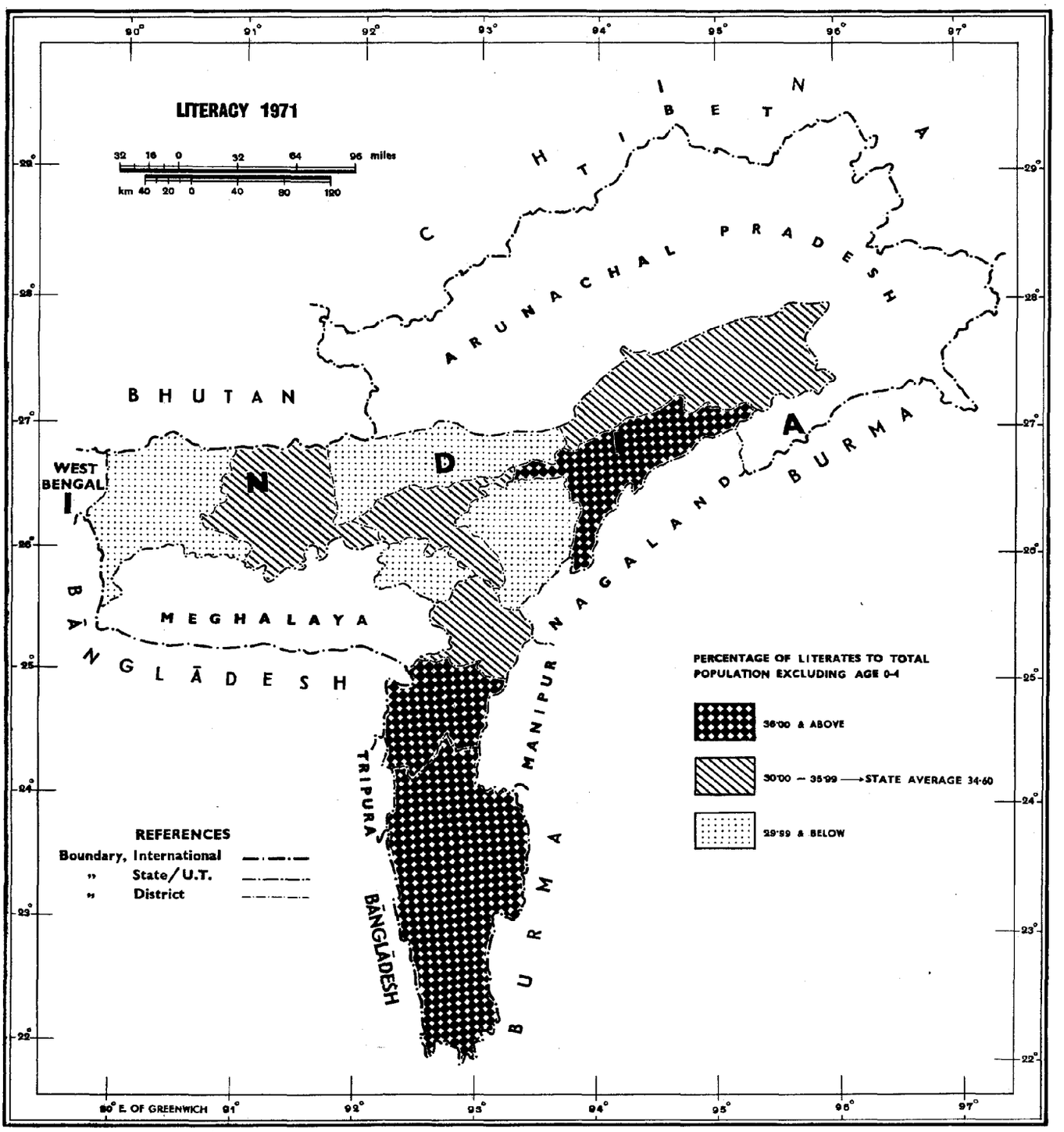
The percentage of total literates to total population excluding age-group 0-4 is calculated and grouped into three ranges. Districts coming under these ranges are hatched suitably by choropleth technique.

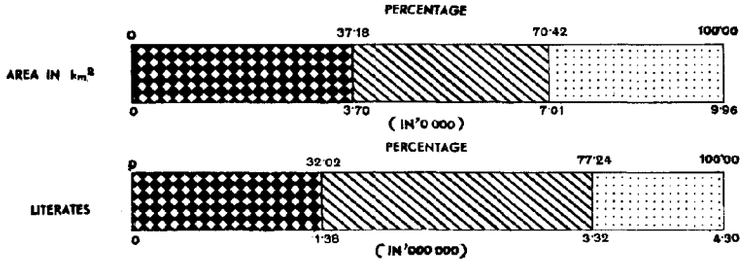
The percentage of literates to total population in the state is 34.60 according to 1971 Census. Three districts namely Goalpara, Darrang and Mikir Hills come under the range 29.99 per cent and below. Four districts namely Kamrup, Nowgong, Lakhimpur and North Cachar Hills come under the range 30.00—35.99 per cent. The remaining three districts namely, Sibsagar, Cachar and Mizo fall under the range 36.00 per cent and above. The highest percentage of literates is found in Mizo (62.71) followed by Sibsagar (43.62). The lowest percentage of literates is in the district of Mikir Hills (23.29).

The table below shows the district-wise percentage of literates to total population, 1971:

State/District	Total population (excluding age-group 0—4)	Literates	Percentage of literates to total population
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**12,413,545**	**4,295,564**	**34.60**
Goalpara	1,819,332	488,989	26.88
Kamrup	2,357,271	821,030	34.83
Darrang	1,437,051	395,078	27.49
Nowgong	1,389,849	486,041	34.97
Sibsagar	1,542,193	672,766	43.62
Lakhimpur	1,768,672	635,627	35.94
Mikir Hills	312,072	72,697	23.29
North Cachar Hills	64,582	20,724	32.09
Cachar	1,437,395	523,819	36.44
Mizo	285,128	178,793	62.71

MAP 100


LITERACY 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
BURMA
NAGALAND
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BĀNGLĀDESH
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE 0-4
36·00 & ABOVE
30·00 – 35·99 → STATE AVERAGE 34·60
29·99 & BELOW
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State/U.T.
" District
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90°
91°
92°
93°
94°
95°
96°
97°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°


PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
0
37·18
70·42
100·00
0
3·70
7·01
9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
LITERATES
0
32·02
77·24
100·00
0
1·38
3·32
4·30
(IN '000 000)

MAP 101

CHANGE IN LITERACY 1961-71

This map shows the inter-censal change in literacy rate in the districts of the state during 1961-71.

The percentage of literates to total population excluding age-group 0-4 for all the districts are calculated separately for 1971 and 1961. Inter-censal change in literacy rate is found out by subtracting the percentage of 1961 from that of 1971. The rates thus obtained are grouped into four ranges—three showing gain and one loss. Districts are then shaded with suitable hatchings by choropleth method as per legend shown in the map.

The literacy rate for the state according to 1961 Census was 33.05 per cent which rose marginally to 34.60 per cent in the 1971 Census thereby showing a net gain of 1.55 per cent during the decade.

All the districts of the state except Darrang show gains in literacy rates. Four districts viz., Nowgong (1.89 per cent), Kamrup (1.73 per cent), Lakhimpur (1.12 per cent) and Goalpara (1.00 per cent), out of nine showing gains in literacy rates, come under the lowest range of 2.00 per cent and below.

In the medium range of 2.01-3.99 per cent fall the districts of Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills (together 3.82 per cent), Sibsagar (2.86 per cent) and Cachar (2.40 per cent)

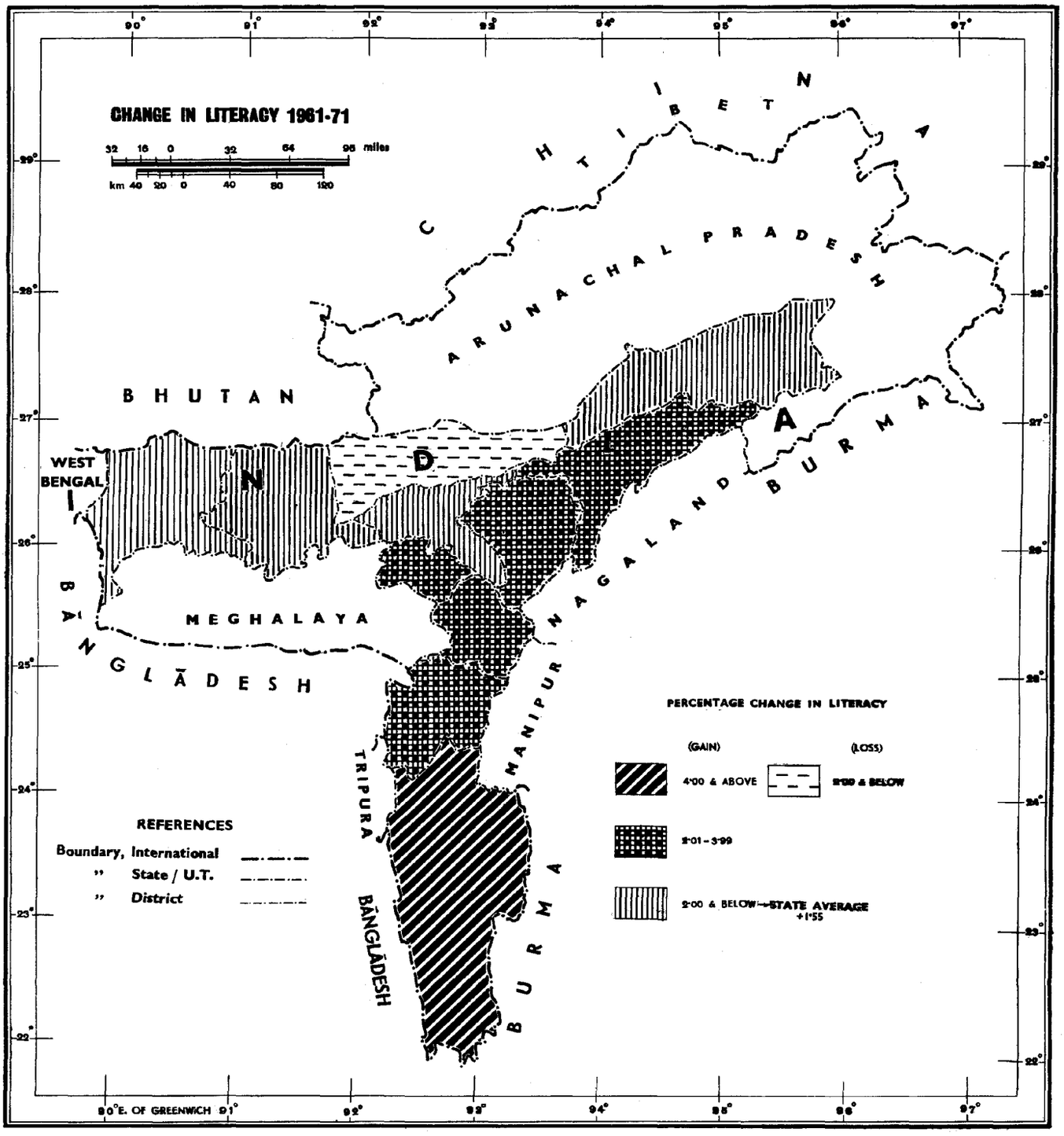
Mizo district with a gain of 11.47 per cent comes under the highest range of 4.00 per cent and above.

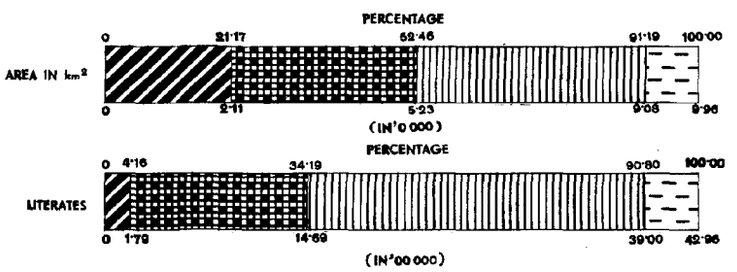
Darrang is the only district which shows a loss of 0.23 per cent in its literacy rate in 1971 compared to that of 1961.

The following table shows the percentage change, in terms of gain and loss, in literacy rates in the state and districts according to 1971 Census:

State/District	1971			1961			Inter-censal change in literacy during 1961-1971 (col. 4—col. 7) Gain(+), Loss(—)
	Total population (excluding age-group 0-4)	Total literates	Percentage of col. 3 to col. 2	Total population (excluding age-group 0-4)	Total literates	Percentage of col. 6 to col. 5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ASSAM	**12,413,545**	**4,295,564**	**34.60**	**9,201,566**	**3,040,958**	**33.05**	**+ 1.55**
Goalpara ..	1,819,332	488,989	26.88	1,256,538	325,172	25.88	+ 1.00
Kamrup	2,357,271	821,030	34.83	1,704,899	564,307	33.10	+ 1.73
Darrang	1,437,051	395,078	27.49	1,065,838	295,463	27.72	— 0.23
Nowgong ..	1,389,849	486,041	34.97	997,617	330,025	33.08	+ 1.89
Sibsagar	1,542,193	672,766	43.62	1,269,828	517,622	40.76	+ 2.86
Lakhimpur ..	1,768,672	635,627	35.94	1,287,264	448,182	34.82	+ 1.12
Mikir Hills North Cachar Hills	376,654	93,421	24.80	232,559	48,782	20.98	+ 3.82
Cachar	1,437,395	523,819	36.44	1,158,477	394,308	34.04	+ 2.40
Mizo	285,128	178,793	62.71	228,546	117,097	51.24	+ 11.47

MAP 101


CHANGE IN LITERACY 1961-71
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BÄNGLÄDESH
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN LITERACY
(GAIN)
(LOSS)
4·00 & ABOVE
2·00 & BELOW
2·01 - 3·99
2·00 & BELOW — STATE AVERAGE +1·55
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°
90°E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
0 21·17 52·46 91·19 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 2·11 5·23 9·08 9·96
(IN'0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 4·16 34·19 90·80 100·00
LITERATES
0 1·79 14·69 39·00 42·96
(IN'00 000)

MAP 102

MALE LITERACY 1971

This map shows the percentage of male literates to total male population excluding age-group 0-4 separately for rural and urban areas for each district of Assam according to the 1971 Census.

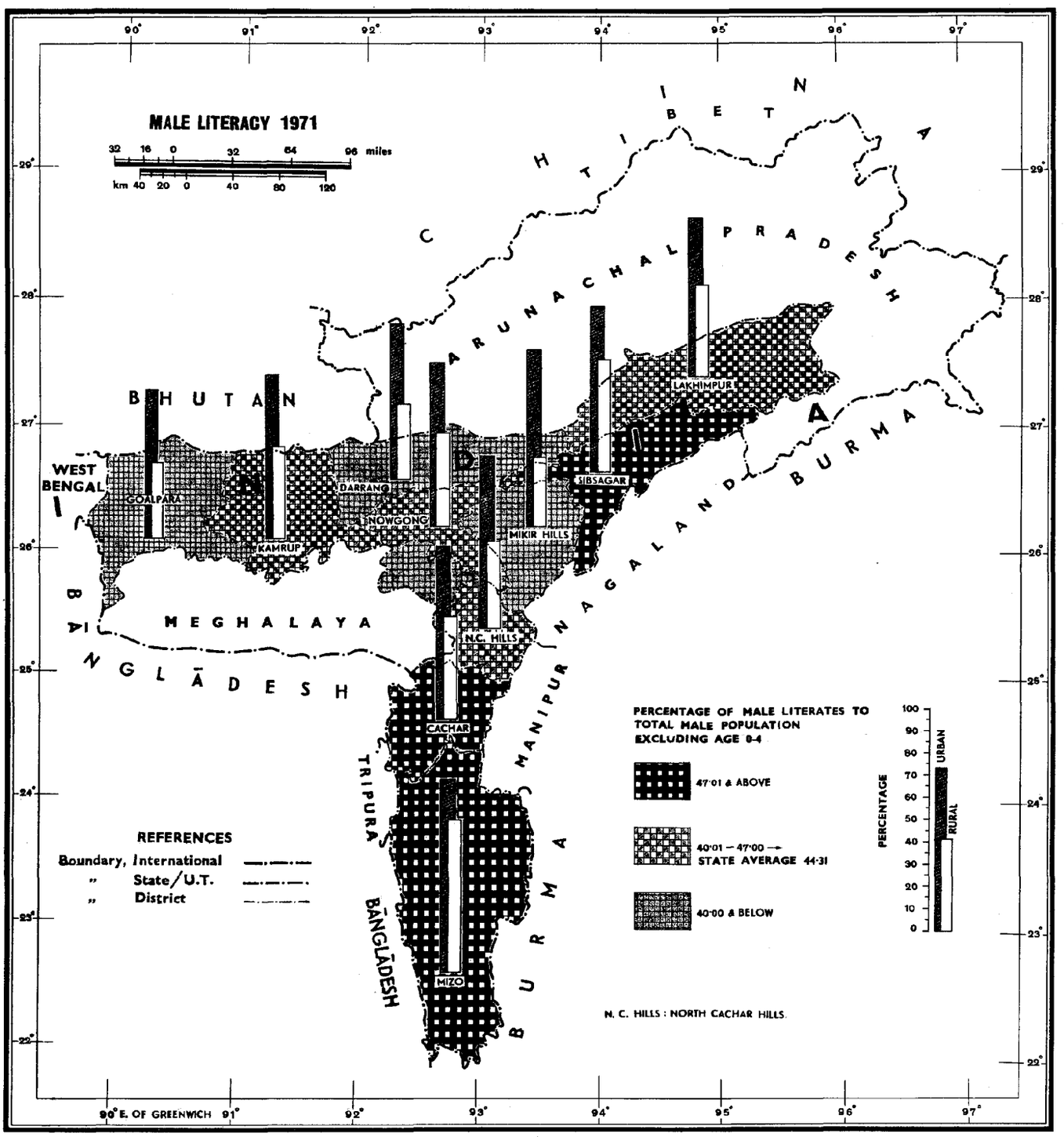
The percentage of male literates to total male population excluding age-group 0-4 is calculated separately for total, rural and urban areas in respect of each district. Two side-lapping bars are drawn in each district proportionate to the percentage of male literates for rural and urban areas. Urban bars are hatched suitably while the rural bars are left blank. The percentage figures for the total male literates are grouped into three ranges. Areas of the districts outside the bar diagrams are then hatched with suitable shades by choropleth technique as per legend in the map.

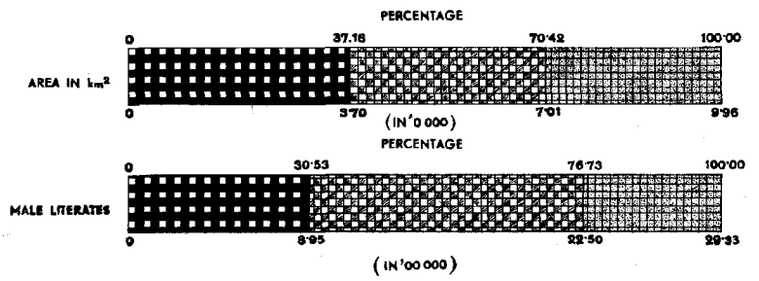
In the range 40.00 per cent and below fall the districts of Goalpara, Darrang and Mikir Hills. Four districts, viz., Kamrup, Nowgong, Lakhimpur and North Cachar Hills fall in the range 40.01-47.00 per cent. The average percentage for the state (44.31) comes under this range. In the highest range of 47.01 per cent and above fall the districts of Mizo, Sibsagar and Cachar. The highest percentage of male literates is found in Mizo (70.15) district and the lowest in Mikir Hills (32.21) district.

The following table shows the district-wise percentage of male literates to total male population excluding age-group 0-4 for total, rural and urban areas of Assam and its districts according to the 1971 Census:

State/District	Male population excluding age-group 0-4			Male literates			Percentage of male literates to total male population excluding age-group 0-4		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ASSAM	**6,619,005**	**5,944,342**	**674,663**	**2,932,566**	**2,442,990**	**489,576**	**44.31**	**41.10**	**72.57**
Goalpara	951,489	867,774	83,715	349,468	294,276	55,192	36.73	33.91	65.93
Kamrup	1,265,490	1,091,930	173,560	576,752	449,638	127,114	45.58	41.18	73.24
Darrang	772,328	717,977	54,351	278,310	240,693	37,617	36.04	33.52	69.21
Nowgong	738,178	678,094	60,084	327,195	283,091	44,104	44.32	41.75	73.40
Sibsagar	828,565	748,414	80,151	431,843	372,574	59,269	52.12	49.78	73.95
Lakhimpur ..	958,455	826,112	132,343	436,348	341,708	94,640	45.53	41.36	71.51
Mikir Hills ..	169,138	163,382	5,756	54,484	49,963	4,521	32.21	30.58	78.54
North Cachar Hills ..	35,167	32,409	2,758	14,648	12,518	2,130	41.65	38.63	77.23
Cachar	752,913	688,500	64,413	360,194	310,328	49,866	47.84	45.07	77.42
Mizo	147,282	129,750	17,532	103,324	88,201	15,123	70.15	67.98	86.26

MAP 102


MALE LITERACY 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
GOALPARA
DARRANG
NOWGONG
KAMRUP
MIKIR HILLS
LAKHIMPUR
SIBSAGAR
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
N.C. HILLS
CACHAR
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
MIZO
PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE 0-4
47·01 & ABOVE
40·01 – 47·00 → STATE AVERAGE 44·31
40·00 & BELOW
PERCENTAGE
URBAN
RURAL
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State/U.T.
" District
N. C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS.
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
0 37·16 70·42 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 3·70 7·01 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 30·53 76·73 100·00
MALE LITERATES
0 8·95 22·50 29·33
(IN '00 000)

MAP 103

CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY 1961-71

This map shows the inter-censal change in male literacy in the districts of Assam during the decade 1961-71.

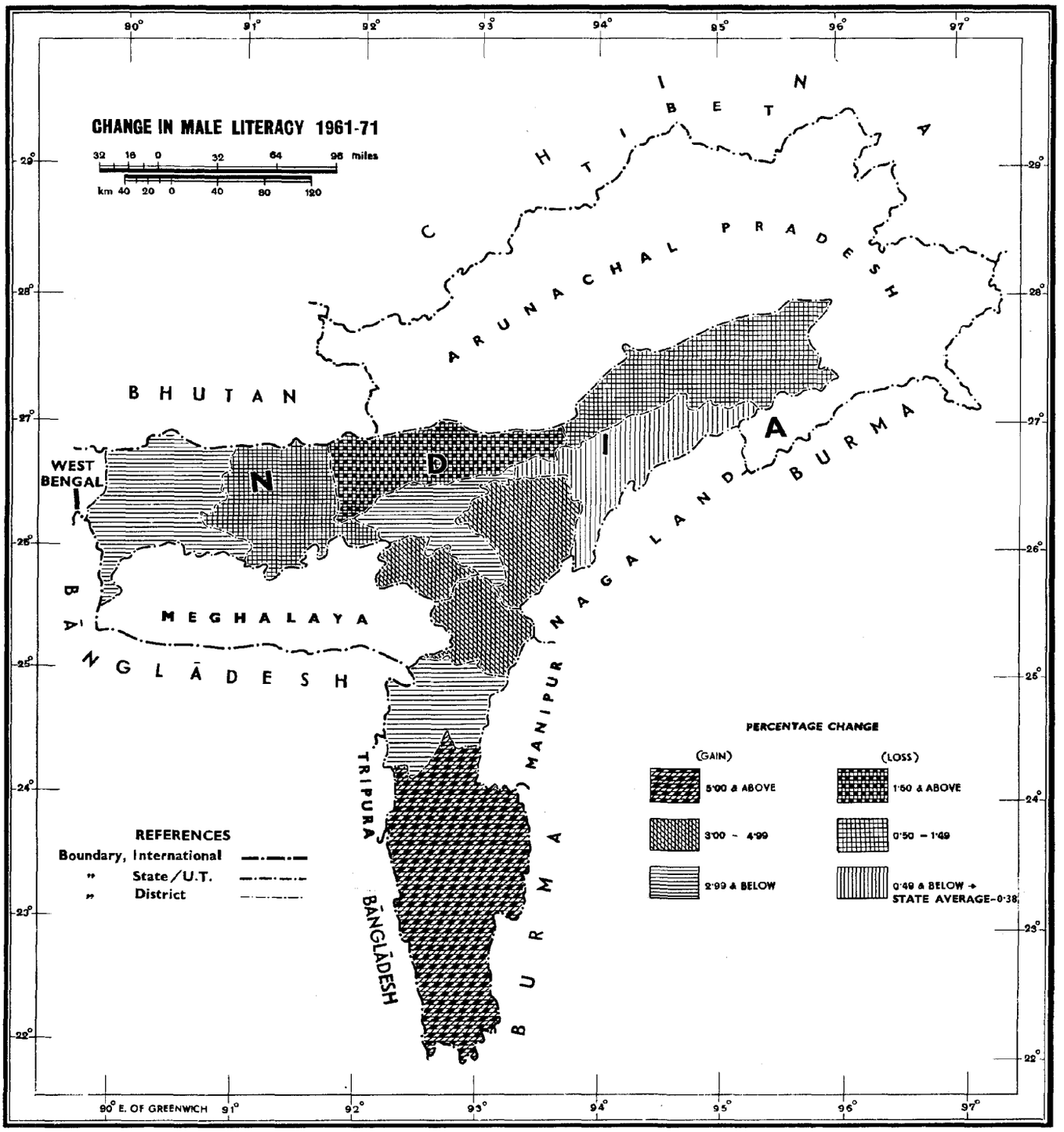
The percentage of total male literates to total male population excluding age-group 0-4 is calculated separately for 1961 and 1971. The inter-censal variations are obtained by subtracting the values of 1961 from those of 1971. The variations are then grouped into six ranges—three for 'gain' and three for 'loss'. Districts under these ranges are then hatched with suitable shades by choropleth method.

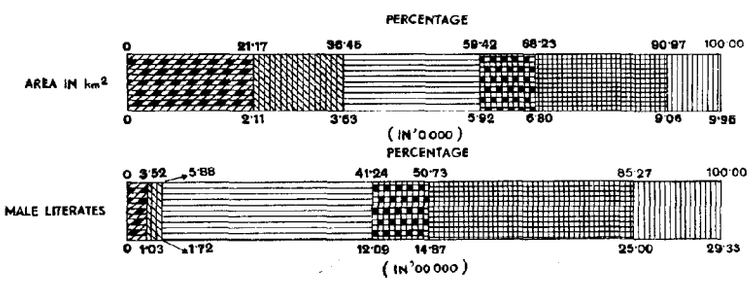
There are six districts in the state which have registered a gain in male literacy rate in 1971 over 1961. These districts are Goalpara, Nowgong, Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills, Cachar and Mizo. The districts of Kamrup, Darrang, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur suffer a loss in their male literacy rates in 1971 compared to 1961. The highest gain of 7.90 per cent is observed in Mizo district while the lowest gain of 0.06 per cent is seen in Goalpara district. The highest loss is observed in Darrang district (—1.65 per cent) and the lowest in Sibsagar (—0.20 per cent). The average charge for the state in male literacy rate is —0.38 per cent.

The inter-censal change in male literacy rates for the districts of Assam is presented below:

State/District	Total male population excluding age-group 0-4		Total male literates		Percentage of male literates to total male population		Inter-censal change in male literacy rates gain(+) loss(—) during 1961-71
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ASSAM	**4,997,350**	**6,619,005**	**2,233,335**	**2,932,566**	**44.69**	**44.31**	**— 0.38**
Goalpara	672,212	951,489	246,495	349,468	36.67	36.73	+ 0.06
Kamrup	931,783	1,265,490	435,171	576,752	46.70	45.58	— 1.12
Darrang	584,187	772,328	220,195	278,310	37.69	36.04	— 1.65
Nowgong	542,424	738,178	235,128	327,195	43.35	44.32	+ 0.97
Sibsagar	696,350	828,565	364,315	431,843	52.32	52.12	— 0.20
Lakhimpur ..	715,440	958,455	331,860	436,348	46.39	45.53	— 0.86
Mikir Hills North Cachar Hills ..	126,304	204,305	38,799	69,132	30.72	33.84	+ 3.12
Cachar	615,013	752,913	290,629	360,194	47.26	47.84	+ 0.58
Mizo	113,637	147,282	70,743	103,324	62.25	70.15	+ 7.90

MAP 103


CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY 1961-71
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BANGLADESH
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
(GAIN)
5·00 & ABOVE
3·00 - 4·99
2·99 & BELOW
(LOSS)
1·50 & ABOVE
0·50 - 1·49
0·49 & BELOW → STATE AVERAGE-0·38
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
0 21·17 36·45 58·42 68·23 90·97 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 2·11 3·63 5·92 6·80 9·06 9·95
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 3·52 5·88 41·24 50·73 85·27 100·00
MALE LITERATES
0 1·03 1·72 12·09 14·87 25·00 29·33
(IN '00 000)

MAP 104

FEMALE LITERACY 1971

This map indicates the percentage of female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0-4 in the districts of the state according to 1971 Census.

The drawing technique for this map is the same as adopted for Map 102.

According to 1971 Census, out of a total of about 5.8 million female population excluding age-group 0-4 about 1.4 million or 23.52 per cent of the female population are literate.

The highest percentage of female literates in the state is found in Mizo district (54.75) followed by Sibsagar (33.76). Both the districts fall under the highest range of 25.00 per cent and above.

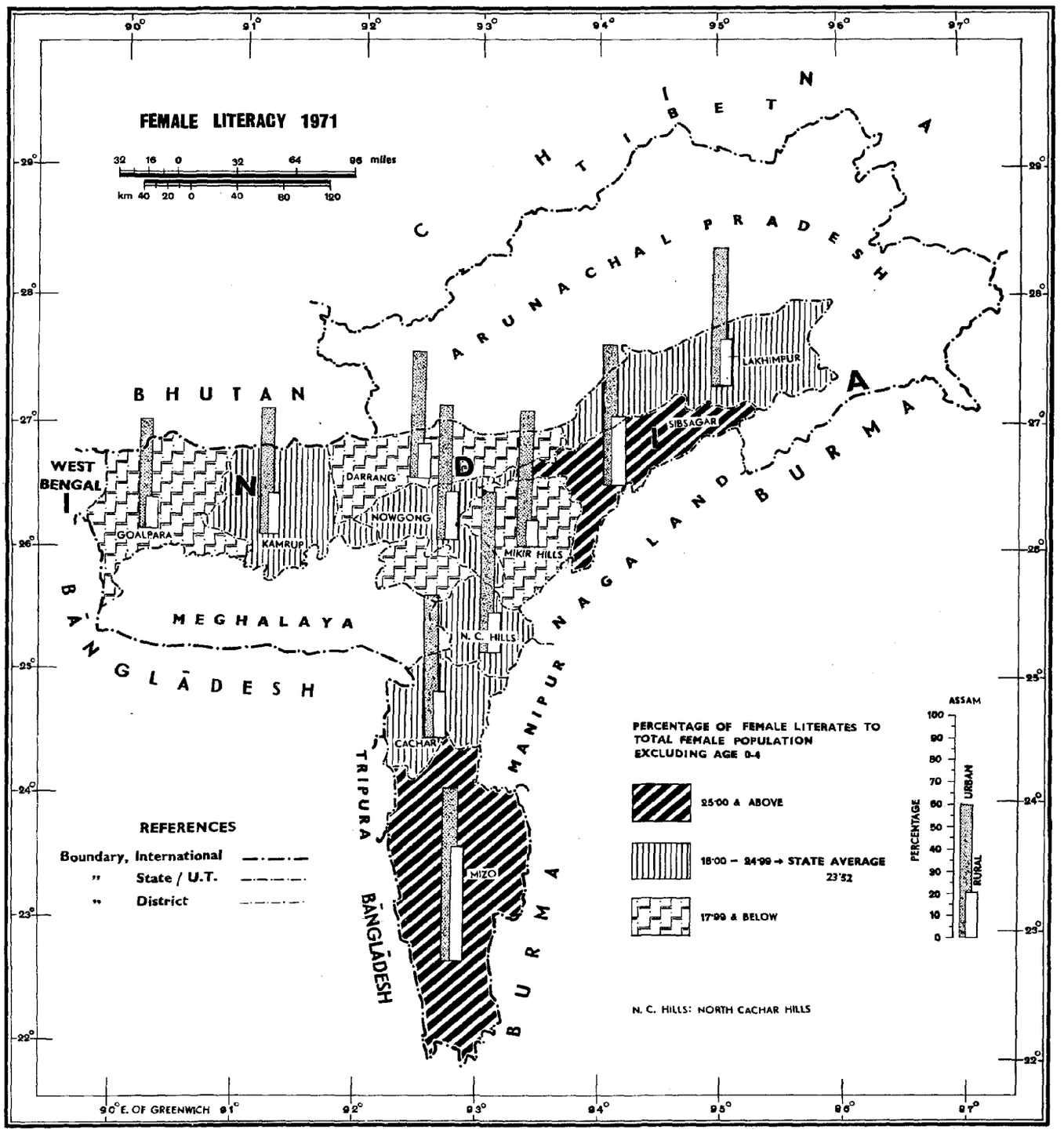
The districts with percentages of female literates falling under the medium range of 18.00—24.99 per cent are Kamrup (22.37), Lakhimpur (24.60), Nowgong (24.38), Cachar (23.90) and North Cachar Hills (20.66).

Three districts with lowest percentages of female literates come under the range of 17.99 per cent and below. They are Darrang (17.57), Goalpara (16.08) and the Mikir Hills (12.74) districts.

The district-wise female literacy rates are shown below:

State/District	Female population excluding age-group 0-4			Female literates			Percentage of female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0—4		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ASSAM	**5,794,540**	**5,307,146**	**487,394**	**1,362,998**	**1,073,739**	**289,259**	**23.52**	**20.23**	**59.35**
Goalpara	867,843	802,031	65,812	139,521	107,146	32,375	16.08	13.36	49.19
Kamrup	1,091,781	970,927	120,854	244,278	175,279	68,999	22.37	18.05	57.09
Darrang	664,723	628,095	36,628	116,768	95,789	20,979	17.57	15.25	57.28
Nowgong	651,671	607,819	43,852	158,846	132,408	26,438	24.38	21.78	60.29
Sibsagar	713,628	658,072	55,556	240,923	205,914	35,009	33.76	31.29	63.02
Lakhimpur ..	810,217	721,594	88,623	199,279	144,650	54,629	24.60	20.05	61.64
Mikir Hills ..	142,934	139,979	2,955	18,213	16,387	1,826	12.74	11.71	61.79
North Cachar Hills ..	29,415	27,637	1,778	6,076	4,811	1,265	20.66	17.41	71.15
Cachar	684,482	629,169	55,313	163,625	128,151	35,474	23.90	20.37	64.13
Mizo	137.846	121,823	16,023	75,469	63,204	12,265	54.75	51.88	76.55

MAP 104


FEMALE LITERACY 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
DARRANG
SIBSAGAR
LAKHIMPUR
NOWGONG
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
MIKIR HILLS
MEGHALAYA
N. C. HILLS
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
BURMA
BANGLADESH
CACHAR
TRIPURA
MIZO
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE 0-4
25·00 & ABOVE
18·00 – 24·99 → STATE AVERAGE 23·52
17·99 & BELOW
ASSAM
PERCENTAGE
URBAN
RURAL
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
N. C. HILLS: NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90° E. OF GREENWICH
PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
0 30·19 70·42 100·00
0 3·01 7·01 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
FEMALE LITERATES
0 23·21 79·86 100·00
0 3·16 10·88 13·63
(IN '00 000)

MAP 105

CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY 1961-71

This map depicts the inter-censal change in female literacy in the districts of Assam during 1961-71.

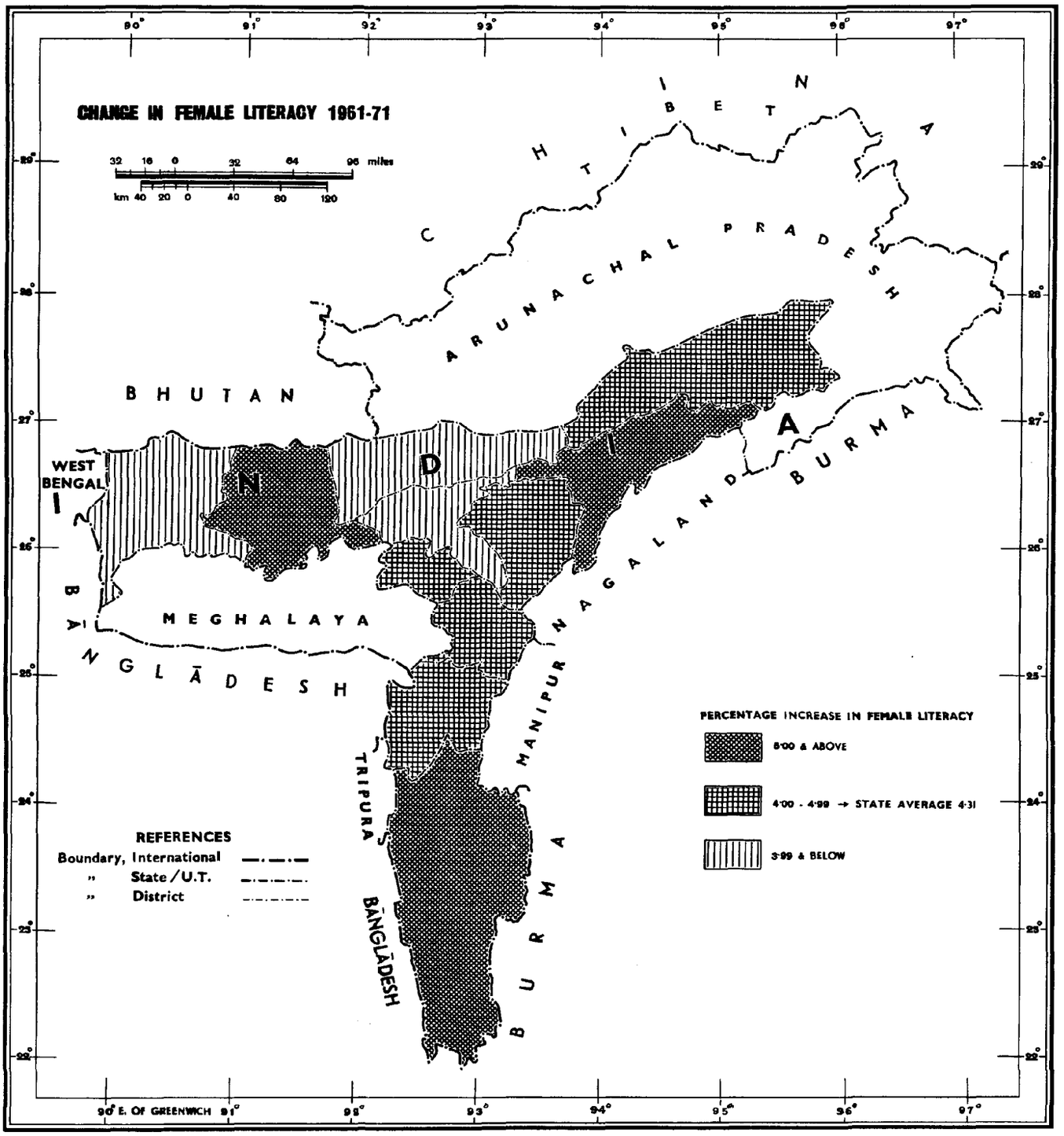
The method of drawing this map is the same as adopted for Map 103 All the districts of Assam register a gain in female literacy rate in 1971 over that in 1961. The districts of Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills are treated as one district for the purpose of this map as the female population in age-group 0-4 is not available separately for the two districts for the year 1961.

The inter-censal change in female literacy varies from 1.94 to 14.41 per cent in the districts of Assam. The average change for the state is 4.31 per cent. The percentages of changes are low in the districts of Goalpara, Darrang and Nowgong and all of them fall in the lowest range of 3.99 per cent and below. The districts of Lakhimpur, Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills (combined) and Cachar fall in the range 4.00—4.99 per cent. The remaining three districts of Kamrup, Sibsagar and Mizo come under the highest range of 5.00 per cent and above.

The following statement shows the decadal change in female literacy figures during 1961-71 in the districts of Assam:

State/District	Total female population excluding age-group 0-4		Total female literates		Percentage of female literates to total female population		Inter-censal gain in literacy rate during 1961-71
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ASSAM	**4,204,216**	**5,794,540**	**807,623**	**1,362,998**	**19.21**	**23.52**	**+ 4.31**
Goalpara	584,326	867,843	78,677	139,521	13.46	16.08	+ 2.62
Kamrup	773,116	1,091,781	129,136	244,278	16.70	22.37	+ 5.67
Darrang	481,651	664,723	75,268	116,768	15.63	17.57	+ 1.94
Nowgong	455,193	651,671	94,897	158,846	20.85	24.38	+ 3.53
Sibsagar	573,478	713,628	153,307	240,923	26.73	33.76	+ 7.03
Lakhimpur	571,824	810,217	116,322	199,279	20.34	24.60	+ 4.26
Mikir Hills / North Cachar Hills ..	106,255	172,349	9,983	24,289	9.40	14.09	+ 4.69
Cachar	543,464	684,482	103,679	163,625	19.08	23.90	+ 4.82
Mizo	114,909	137,846	46,354	75,469	40.34	54.75	+ 14.41

MAP 105


CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY 1961-71
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
INDIA
WEST BENGAL
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
NAGALAND
BURMA
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State/U.T.
" District
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN FEMALE LITERACY
8·00 & ABOVE
4·00 - 4·99 → STATE AVERAGE 4·31
3·99 & BELOW
90° E. Of GREENWICH
PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
0 40·10 75·21 100·00
0 3·99 7·49 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
FEMALE LITERATES
0 41·13 69·54 100·00
0 5·61 9·48 13·63
(IN '00 000)

MAP 106

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 excess or deficit of literates per 1,000 of population in age 5-14 over literates per 1,000 of population in age 15-34 in rural areas of Assam in 1971.

The values are calculated for all the districts and grouped into three ranges. The districts are then hatched with suitable shades by choropleth method.

It is to be noted that all the districts of Assam are deficient in rural literates in age 5-14 according to 1971 Census. In the highest range of deficit, viz., 130 and above come three districts of Goalpara (133), North Cachar Hills (143) and Mizo (310). Mizo district registers the highest deficit in the state.

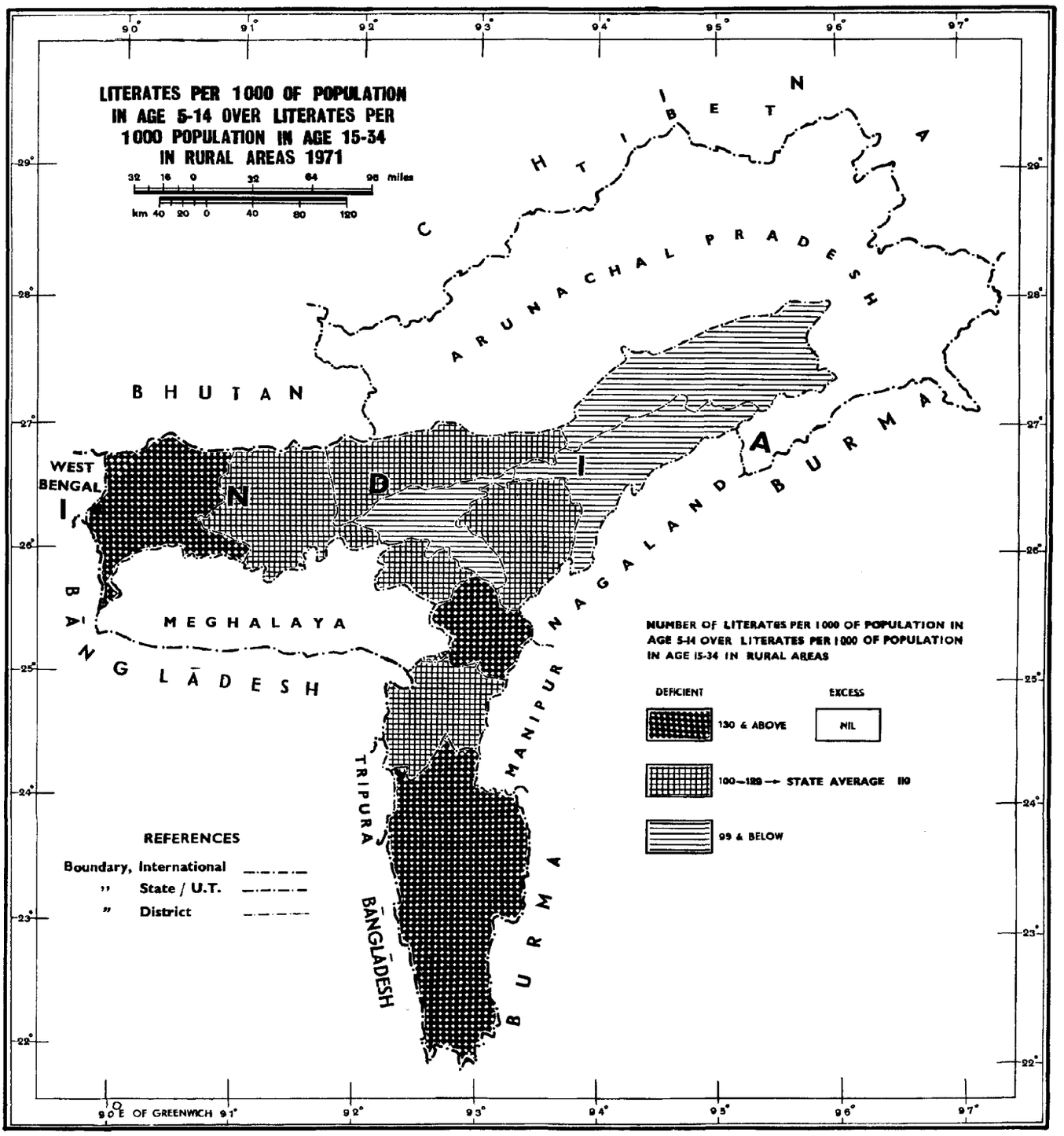
Four districts come under the medium range of deficit, i.e. 100 to 129. They are Kamrup (128), Darrang (108), Mikir Hills (101) and Cachar (103). The state average (110) also falls under this range.

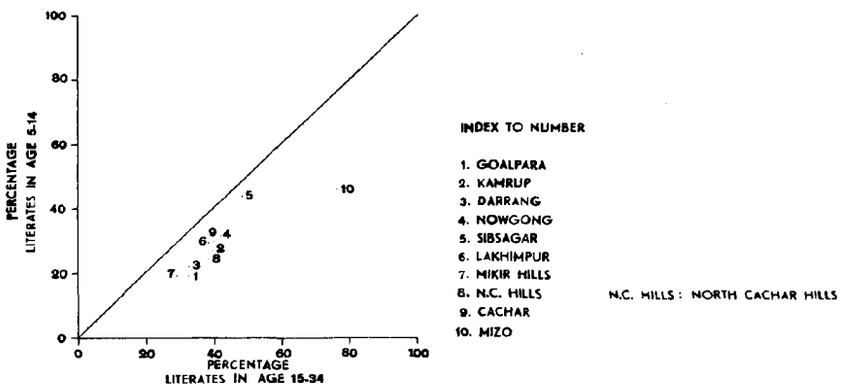
The districts having lower deficiency in literacy rate in age 5-14 over 15-34 are Lakhimpur (95), Sibsagar (46) and Nowgong (83). They fall in the range 99 and below.

The table below shows the excess/deficit of literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 5-14 over literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 15-34 in the rural areas of the state and districts:

State/District	Total rural population in age-group		Total literates in age-group		Excess (+)/deficit (—) of literates per 1,000 population in age-group 5-14 over that of 15-34 in rural areas
	5—14	15—34	5—14	15—34	
1	2	3	4	5	6
ASSAM	**4,100,112**	**3,972,897**	**1,163,375**	**1,563,416**	**(—)110**
Goalpara	637,135	565,866	120,713	182,117	(—)133
Kamrup	780,072	703,146	210,016	279,184	(—)128
Darrang	494,584	474,337	108,262	154 970	(—)108
Nowgong	475,140	444,235	148,195	175,466	(—) 83
Sibsagar	503,116	520,507	219,338	251,027	(—) 46
Lakhimpur.. ..	558,798	572,282	162,124	220,537	(—) 95
Mikir Hills ..	103,944	111,649	19,765	32,452	(—)101
North Cachar Hills ..	19,127	24,271	4,655	9,379	(—)143
Cachar	443,523	458,998	131,690	183,478	(—)103
Mizo	84,673	97,606	38,617	74,806	(—310)

MAP 106


LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 IN RURAL AREAS 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BANGLADESH
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
NUMBER OF LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 IN RURAL AREAS
DEFICIENT
EXCESS
130 & ABOVE
NIL
100—129 → STATE AVERAGE 119
99 & BELOW
90° E OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE LITERATES IN AGE 5-14
PERCENTAGE LITERATES IN AGE 15-34
0 20 40 60 80 100
INDEX TO NUMBER
1. GOALPARA
2. KAMRUP
3. DARRANG
4. NOWGONG
5. SIBSAGAR
6. LAKHIMPUR
7. NIKIR HILLS
8. N.C. HILLS
9. CACHAR
10. MIZO
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS

MAP 107

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 illustrates variations (excess or deficit) of literates per 1,000 population in the age-group 5-14 over literates per 1,000 population in age-group 15-34 in urban areas in 1971.

The values are calculated for all the districts and grouped into four ranges, one showing excess in literates and three showing deficit. The deficits are then shaded suitably from high to low while the excess is left blank.

Assam has only one district namely, North Cachar Hills with an excess (+13) in literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 5-14 over that of 15-34.

The districts which are in the highest range of deficit 121-171 are Goalpara (155), Kamrup (121) and Mikir Hills (133).

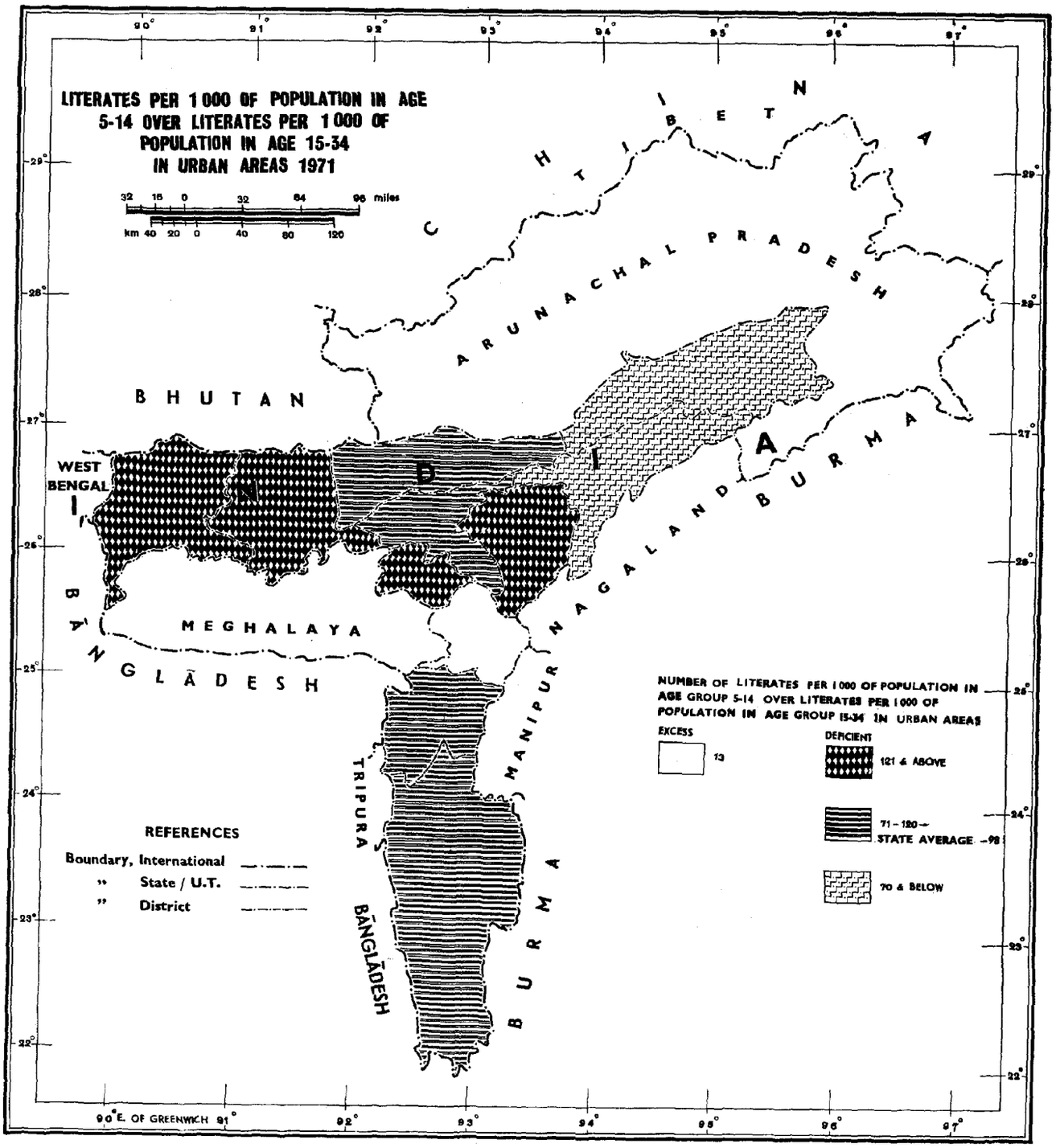
Four districts come under the medium range (71-120) of deficit. They are the three plains districts of Darrang (76), Nowgong (78) and Cachar (117) and the district of Mizo (102).

Only two districts come under the lowest range of 70 and below. They are the upper Brahmaputra valley districts of Lakhimpur (54) and Sibsagar (63).

Among the districts Goalpara (155) and Lakhimpur (54) show the highest and the lowest deficiency in literates.

The following table shows the excess or deficit of literates per 1,000 population in age-group 5-14 over literates per 1,000 population in age-group 15-34 in urban areas of the state and districts in 1971:

State/District	Total urban population in age-group		Literates in age-group		Excess (+)/deficit (—) of literates per 1,000 population in age-group 5-14 over that of 15-34 in urban areas
	5—14	15—34	5—14	15—34	
1	2	3	4	5	6
ASSAM	**366,107**	**481,869**	**236,761**	**358,888**	(—) 98
Goalpara	50,306	57,286	26,588	39,165	(—)155
Kamrup	88,679	127,397	55,697	95,450	(—)121
Darrang	30,084	37,179	19,083	26,388	(—) 76
Nowgong	34,751	40,404	23,261	30,184	(—) 78
Sibsagar	41,034	60,017	28,420	45,351	(—) 63
Lakhimpur.. ..	68,856	93,405	46,934	68,742	(—) 54
Mikir Hills ..	2,591	4,309	1,747	3,479	(—)133
North Cachar Hills ..	1,489	2,073	1,174	1,606	(+) 13
Cachar	36,482	46,787	24,581	36,995	(—)117
Mizo	11,835	13,012	9,276	11,528	(—)102


LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 IN URBAN AREAS 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BANGLADESH
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
NUMBER OF LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15-34 IN URBAN AREAS
EXCESS
13
DEFICIENT
121 & ABOVE
71 - 120
STATE AVERAGE -98
70 & BELOW
90° E. OF GREENWICH
PERCENTAGE LITERATES IN AGE 5-14
PERCENTAGE LITERATES IN AGE 15-34
INDEX TO NUMBERS
1. GOALPARA
2. KAMRUP
3. DARRANG
4. NOWGONG
5. SIBSAGAR
6. LAKHIMPUR
7. MIKIR HILLS
8. N.C. HILLS
9. CACHAR
10. MIZO
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS

MAP 108

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS 1971

This map indicates the district-wise percentage of boys in the age-group 5-14 enrolled at primary level of education to total number of boys in age-group 5-14 in the districts of the state during the academic year 1971.

Percentage for each district is calculated and grouped into three ranges and the districts coming under these ranges are hatched suitably by choropleth method. Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills districts have been treated as one district for the purpose of this map as separate enrolment figures for the two districts are not available.

Assam, according to 1971 Census, had about 2.3 million boys in the age-group 5-14 of which only about 0.9 million or 38.69 per cent enrolled themselves for the primary level of education.

The districts having higher percentages of enrolment of boys in the age-group 5-14 and coming under the range 42.00 per cent and above are Nowgong (42.36), Sibsagar (42.53) and Mizo (62.33).

In the medium range of 35.00--41.99 per cent fall the districts of Kamrup (41.37), Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills (combined 40.26) and Cachar (37.81). Goalpara (33.57), Darrang (34.39) and Lakhimpur (34.51) fall under the lowest range of 34.99 per cent and below.

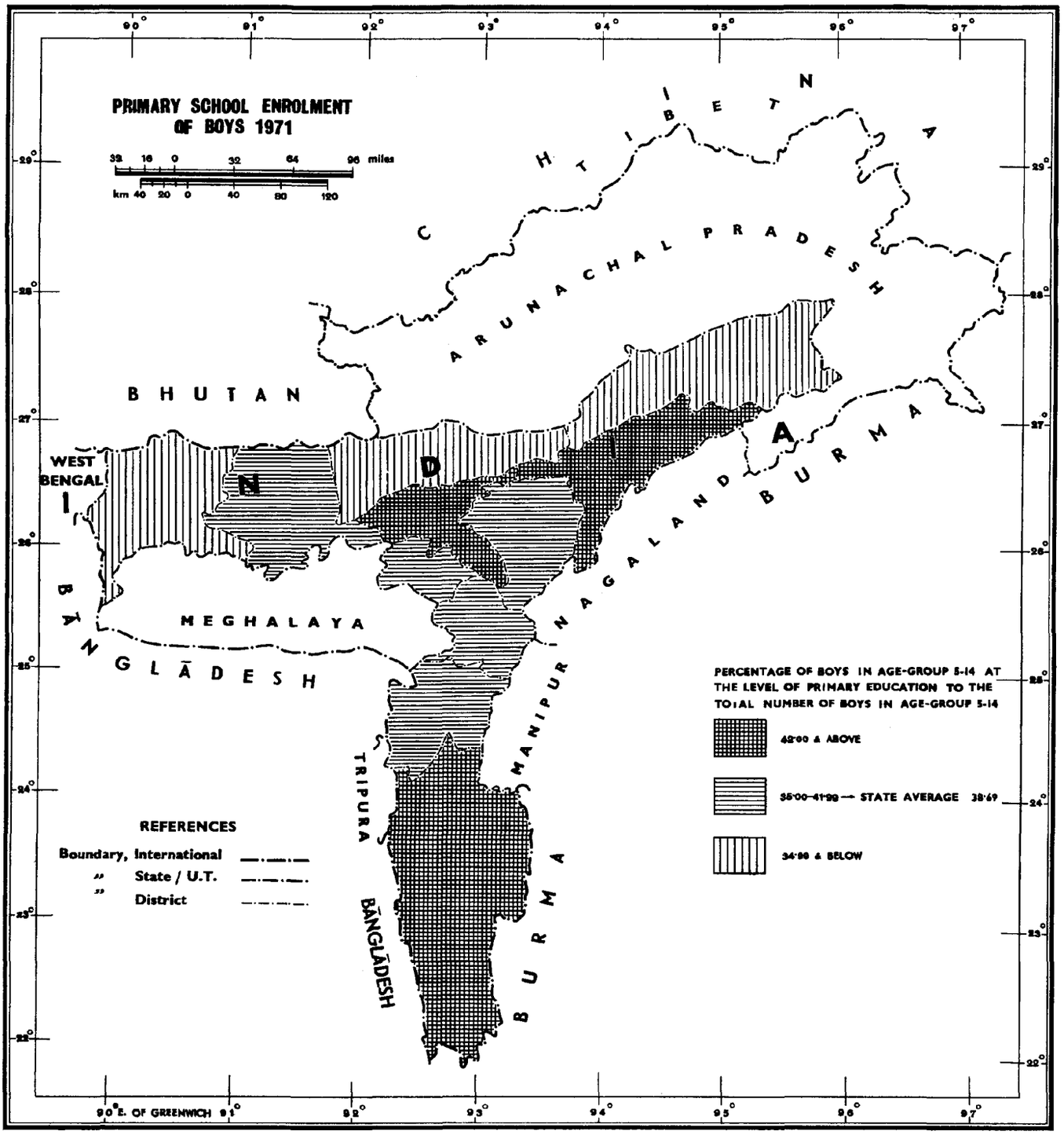
Mizo district (62.33) has the highest percentage and Goalpara district (33.57) the lowest.

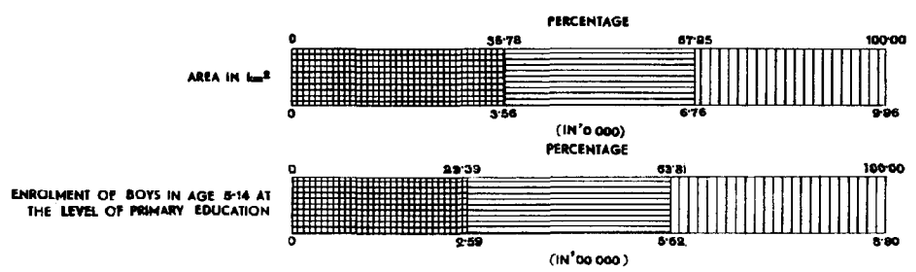
The statement below shows the percentage of boys in age-group 5-14 enrolled at the primary level of education to total number of boys in age-group 5-14 in the state and districts in the year 1971:

State/District	Total population of boys in age-group 5-14	No. of boys of agegroup 5-14 enrolled at the primary level of education	Percentage of column 3 to column 2
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**2,273,354**	**879,621**	**38.69**
Goalpara	348,513	117,010	33.57
Kamrup	447,504	185,136	41.37
Darrang	267,706	92,072	34.39
Nowgong	258,471	109,480	42.36
Sibsagar	278,853	118,592	42.53
Lakhimpur	316,505	109,241	34.51
Mikir Hills North Cachar Hills ..	63,958	25,747	40.26
Cachar	242,934	91,855	37.81
Mizo	48,910	30,488	62.33

Source : Figures under col. 3 have been collected from the Directorate of Public Instruction, Assam.

MAP 108


PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
TIBET
CHINA
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
BURMA
TRIPURA
BĀNGLĀDESH
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
PERCENTAGE OF BOYS IN AGE-GROUP 5-14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BOYS IN AGE-GROUP 5-14
42·00 & ABOVE
35·00-41·99 — STATE AVERAGE 38·69
34·99 & BELOW
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
0 35·78 67·25 100·00
0 3·56 6·76 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
ENROLMENT OF BOYS IN AGE 5-14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION
0 23·39 63·81 100·00
0 2·59 5·62 8·90
(IN '00 000)

MAP 109

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS 1971

This map shows the percentage of girls in age-group 5-14 attending primary schools to total number of girls in age-group 5-14 at district level during the academic year 1971.

The percentages for all the districts are calculated and grouped into three ranges and the districts coming under these ranges are hatched suitably as per the legend on the map. Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills districts have been treated as one unit for the purpose of this map as the district-wise enrolment figures of girls of age-group 5-14 are not available separately for the two districts.

The districts of Goalpara, Lakhimpur and Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills combined come under the lowest range of 22.99 per cent and below. The range 23.00—27.00 per cent covers the districts of Kamrup, Darrang and Cachar. The districts of Nowgong, Sibsagar and Mizo are in the highest range of 27.01 per cent and above.

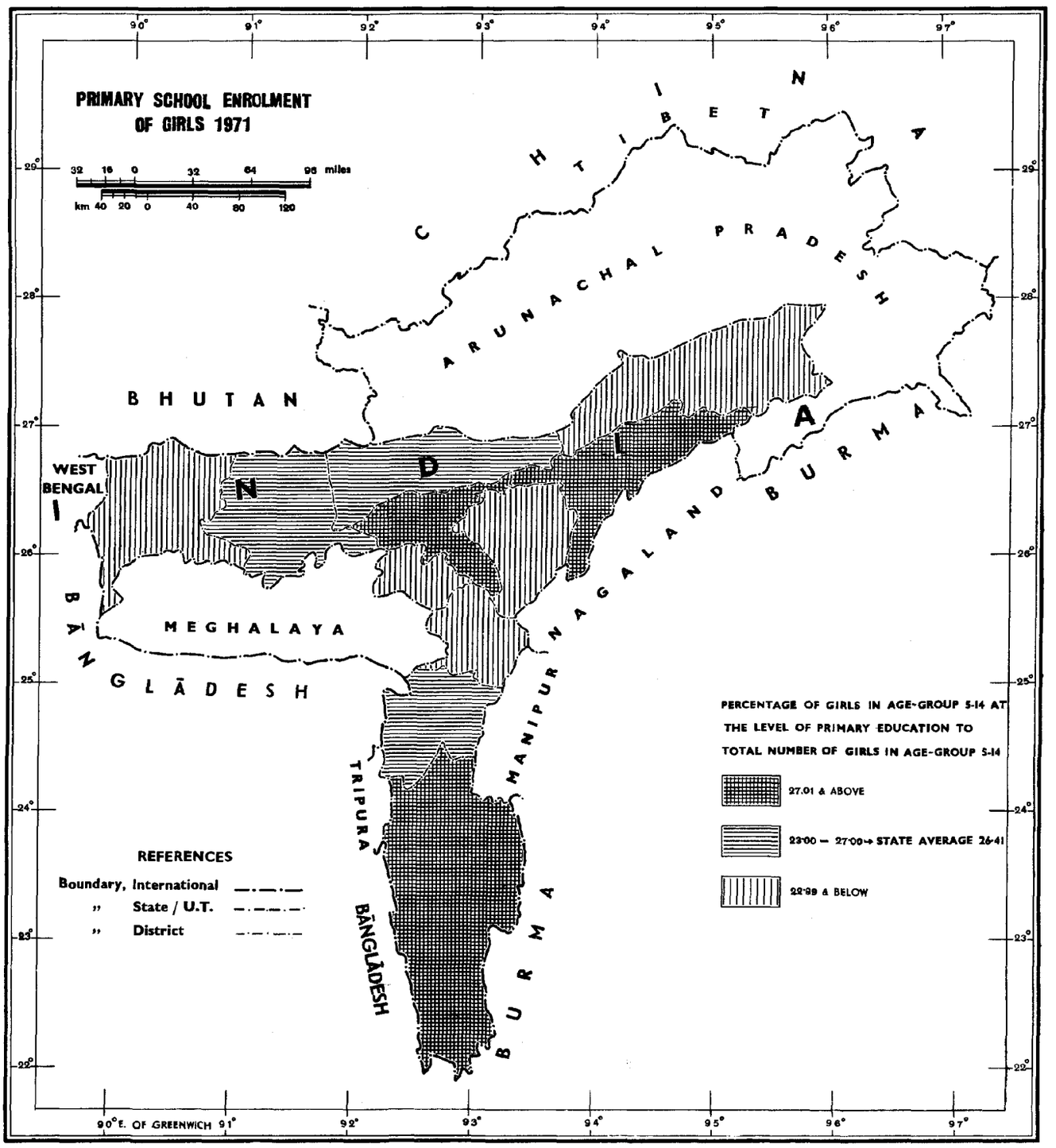
The highest percentage of primary school enrolment of girls is in Mizo district (61.33) and the lowest in Goalpara district (21.01). The state average for primary school enrolment of girls comes to 26.41 per cent.

The district-wise percentage of girls of age-group 5-14 enrolled at the primary level of education to total number of girls of age-group 5-14 in the year 1971 is shown below:

State/District	Total population of girls in age-group 5-14	No. of girls of age-group 5-14 at the primary level of education	Percentage of Column 3 to Column 2
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**2,192,865**	**579,062**	**26.41**
Goalpara	338,928	71,199	21.01
Kamrup	421,247	113,697	26.99
Darrang	256,962	59,625	23.20
Nowgong	251,420	73,843	29.37
Sibsagar	265,297	90,500	34.11
Lakhimpur	311,149	71,262	22.90
Mikir Hills North Cachar Hills ..	63,193	14,264	22.57
Cachar	237,071	55,482	23.40
Mizo	47,598	29,190	61.33

Source : Figures in column 3 are supplied by the Directorate of Public Instruction, Assam.

MAP 109



AREA IN km^2

PERCENTAGE
0 35·78 61·48 100·00
0 3·56 6·12 9·96
(IN '0 000)

ENROLMENT OF GIRLS IN AGE 5-14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

PERCENTAGE
0 33·42 72·93 100·00
0 1·94 4·22 5·79
(IN '00 000)

MAP 110

SCHOOL-GOING CHILDREN PER 1,000 CHILDREN IN AGE 5-14, 1971

This map shows the district-wise number of school-going children in age-group 5-14 per 1,000 children in the same age-group in the year 1971.

The number of school-going children per 1,000 children in age-group 5-14 for all the districts are calculated and grouped into three ranges. Districts are suitably hatched by choropleth method according to the range under which each fall. As data for the districts of Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills are not available separately, they have been combined for the purpose of this map.

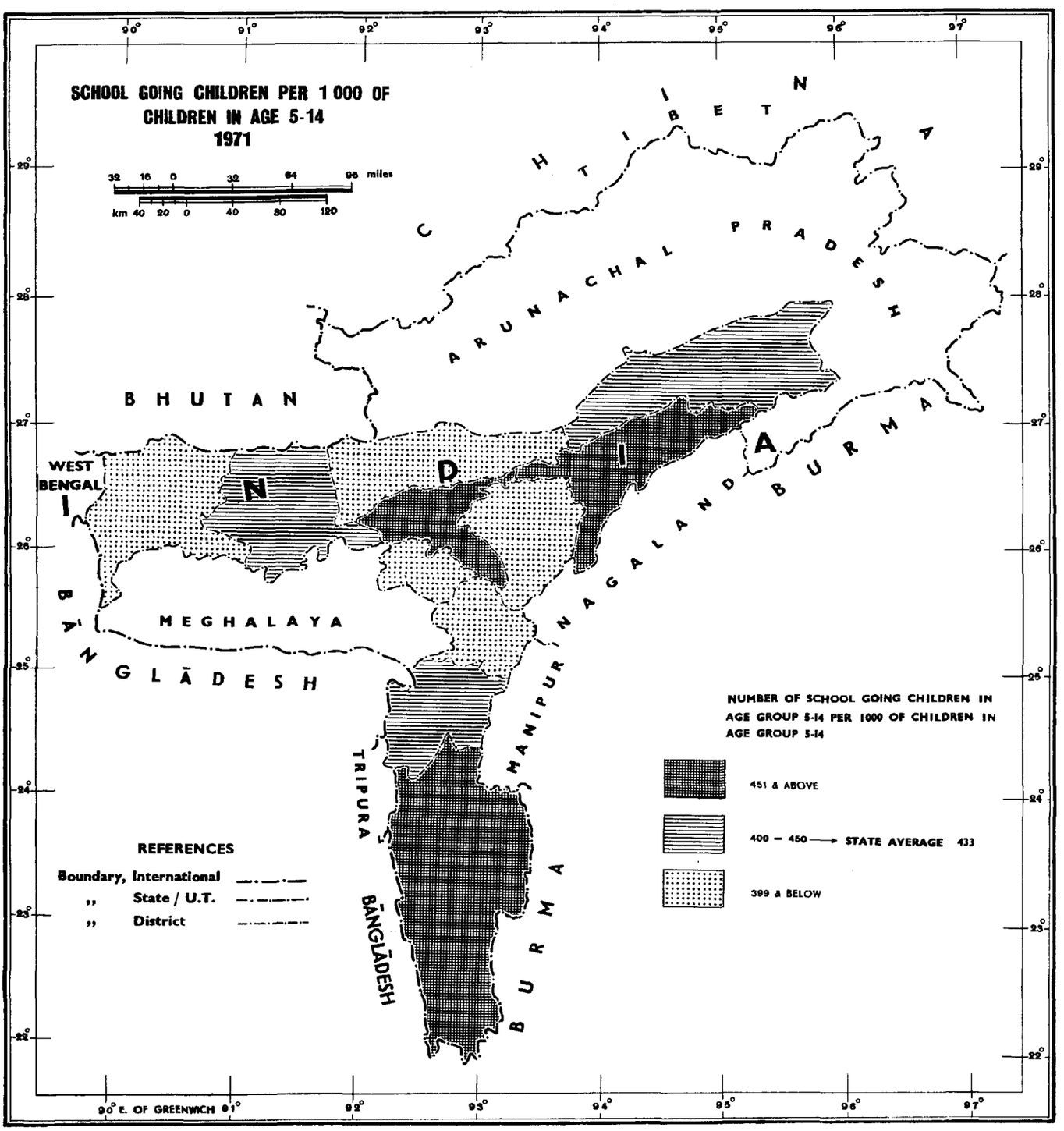
The districts of Goalpara, Darrang, Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills combined fall in the range 399 and below. Kamrup, Lakhimpur and Cachar districts fall within the medium range of 400—450 children. The highest range of 451 children and above covers the districts of Nowgong, Sibsagar and Mizo.

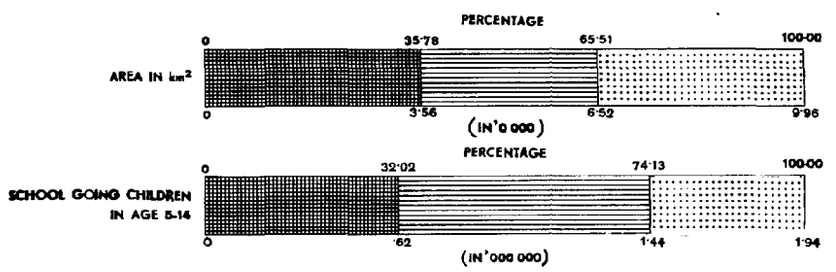
The highest number of school-going children per 1,000 children in age-group 5-14 is found in Mizo district (796) while the lowest number is noticed in Goalpara district (366). The state average for the number of school-going children in age-group 5-14 to total children in age-group 5-14 is 433.

The following table gives the district-wise number of school-going children per 1,000 children in age-group 5-14 in the year 1971:

State/District	Total number of children in age-group 5-14	Total no. of school-going children in age-group 5-14	No. of school-going children per 1,000 children in age-group 5-14
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**4,466,219**	**1,935,776**	**433**
Goalpara	687,441	251,614	366
Kamrup	868,751	353,278	407
Darrang	524,668	200,661	382
Nowgong	509,891	233,241	457
Sibsagar	544,150	309,871	569
Lakhimpur	627,654	254,919	406
Mikir Hills North Cachar Hills ..	127,151	48,481	381
Cachar	480,005	206,883	431
Mizo	96,508	76,828	796

Source : The figures in column 3 are supplied by the Directorate of Public Instruction, Assam.


SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN PER 1 000 OF CHILDREN IN AGE 5-14 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
NAGALAND
BURMA
TRIPURA
BĀNGLĀDESH
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State / U.T.
,, District
NUMBER OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN IN AGE GROUP 5-14 PER 1000 OF CHILDREN IN AGE GROUP 5-14
451 & ABOVE
400 — 450 → STATE AVERAGE 433
399 & BELOW
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
0 35·78 65·51 100·00
0 3·56 6·52 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN IN AGE 5-14
0 32·02 74·13 100·00
0 ·62 1·44 1·94
(IN '000 000)

MAP 111

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF POPULATION AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1971

This map shows the proportion of educational enrolment of population in age-group 15-24 to total population of that age at the district level in Assam in 1971.

The percentage of population in age-group 15-24 enrolled at the Higher Secondary and Higher Levels to the total population of that age-group is calculated for all the districts and grouped into three ranges. The districts falling in each of these ranges are then shaded with different grades of hatchings by choropleth method. The districts of Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills are treated as one district for the purpose of this map as the enrolment of population at Higher Secondary and Higher Levels are not available separately for the two districts.

In Assam, out of a total population of 2,407,643 in the age-group 15-24 in 1971, only 92,194 (3.83 per cent) are enrolled at the Higher Secondary and Higher Levels of education.

While the districts of Sibsagar (5.75), Kamrup (4.85), and Nowgong (4.71) fall in the range 4.00 per cent and above, Lakhimpur (3.97), Mizo (3.35) and Cachar (3.03) districts are in the range 3.00-3.99 per cent. The state average (3.83) also falls in this range.

In the range 2.99 per cent and below fall the districts of Darrang (2.54), Goalpara (1.99) and Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills (1.53).

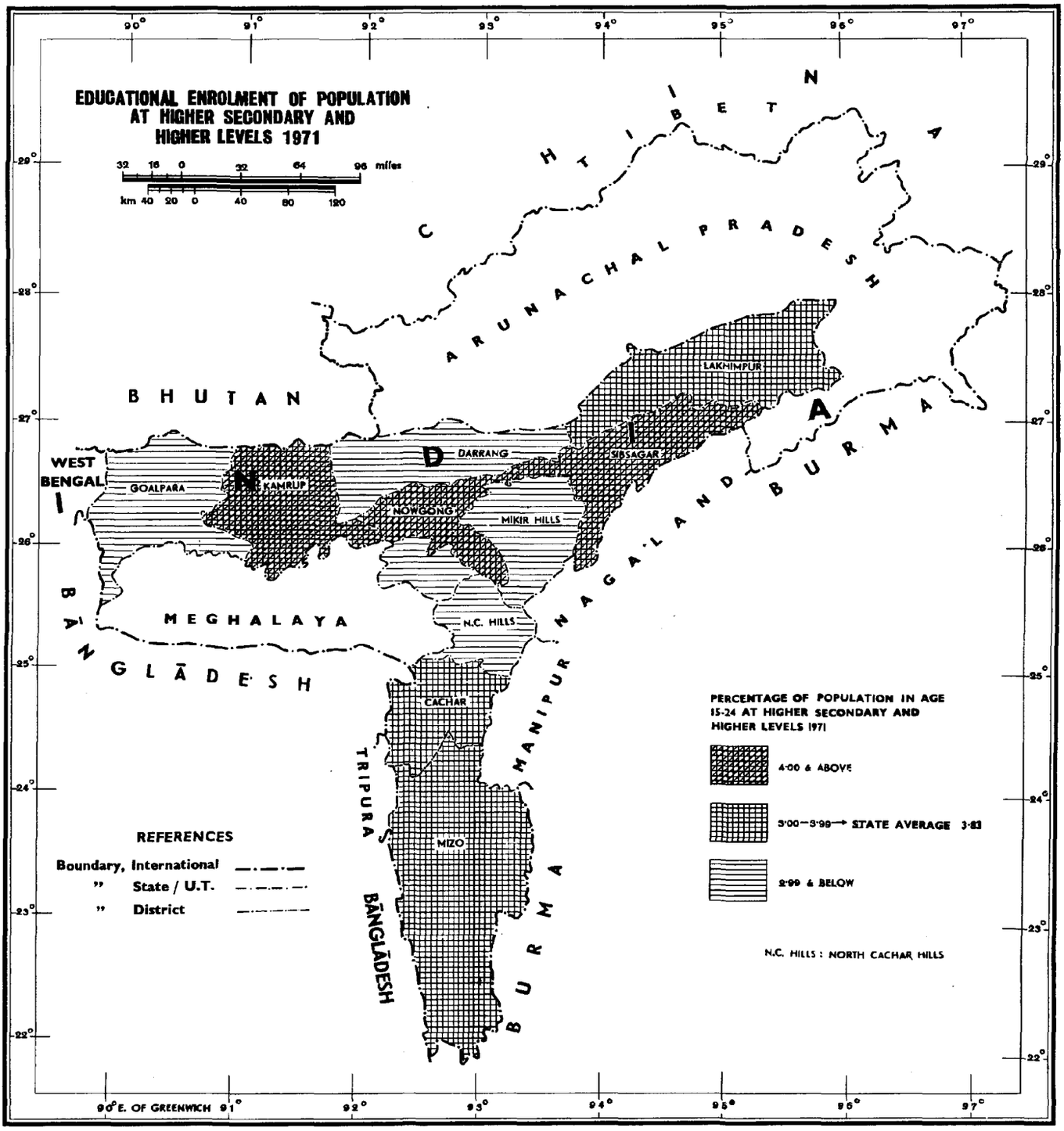
At the district level the highest proportion is noticed in Sibsagar district (5.75 per cent) and the lowest in Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills districts (1.53 per cent).

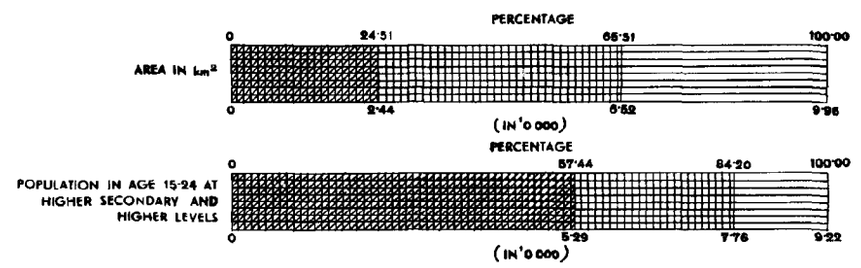
Table below shows the district-wise percentage of educational enrolment of population in the age-group 15-24 to total population in that age-group at Higher Secondary and Higher Levels in Assam in 1971 :

State/District	Total population in age-group 15-24	Population in age-group 15-24 enrolled at the level of Higher Secondary and Higher education	Percentage of column 3 to column 2
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**2,407,643**	**92,194**	**3.83**
Goalpara	329,439	6,549	1.99
Kamrup	451,693	21,929	4.85
Darrang	273,389	6,937	2.54
Nowgong	261,655	12,324	4.71
Sibsagar	325,438	18,703	5.75
Lakhimpur	360,412	14,314	3.97
Mikir Hills North Cachar Hills } ..	70,462	1,077	1.53
Cachar	270,552	8,198	3.03
Mizo	64,603	2,163	3.35

Source : The figures in column 3 have been supplied by the Directorate of Public Instruction, Assam.

MAP 111


EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF POPULATION AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
DARRANG
LAKHIMPUR
SIBSAGAR
NOWGONG
MIKIR HILLS
MEGHALAYA
N.C. HILLS
BANGLADESH
CACHAR
TRIPURA
MIZO
MANIPUR
NAGALAND
BURMA
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-24 AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1971
4·00 & ABOVE
3·00–3·99 STATE AVERAGE 3·83
2·99 & BELOW
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90° E. OF GREENWICH
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°


PERCENTAGE
0 24·51 65·51 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 2·44 6·52 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0 57·44 84·20 100·00
POPULATION IN AGE 15-24 AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS
0 5·29 7·76 9·22
(IN '0 000)

MAP 112

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1971

This map depicts the percentage of males in age-group 15-24 enrolled at Higher Secondary and Higher Levels of education to total male population of that age-group in the districts of Assam in 1971.

The percentage of male population of age-group 15-24 at Higher Secondary and Higher Levels of education to total male population of that age-group is calculated for each district and grouped into three ranges and the districts falling in each range are shaded with different hatchings by choropleth method as per legend shown in the map. The districts of Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills have been treated as one district as the enrolment data for the two districts are not available separately.

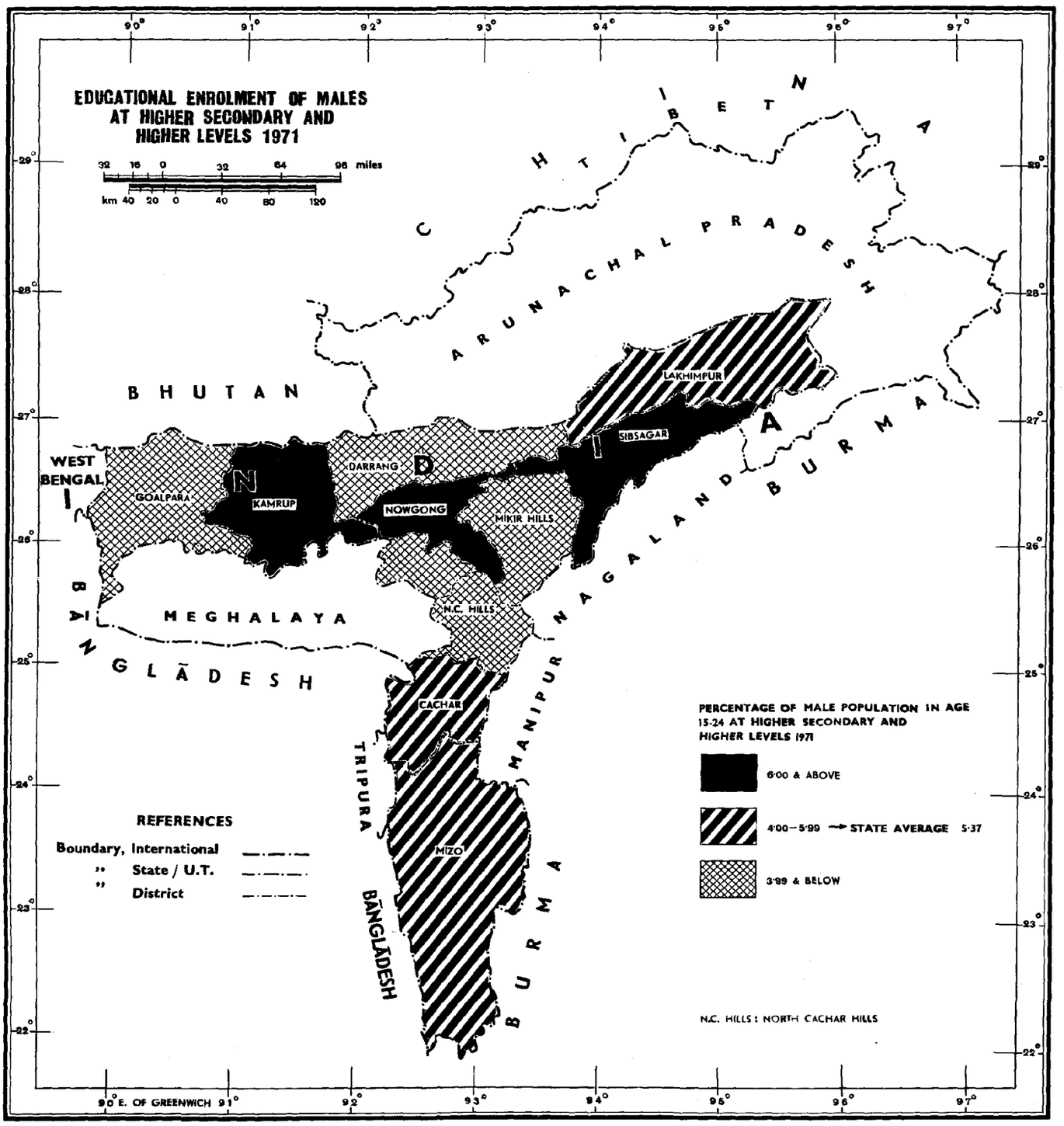
The districts of Goalpara, Darrang, Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills fall in the range 3.99 per cent and below. Three districts, namely, Lakhimpur, Cachar and Mizo fall in the range 4.00-5.99 per cent. The remaining three districts viz., Kamrup, Nowgong and Sibsagar fall in the highest range of 6.00 per cent and above. The average percentage for the state is 5.37.

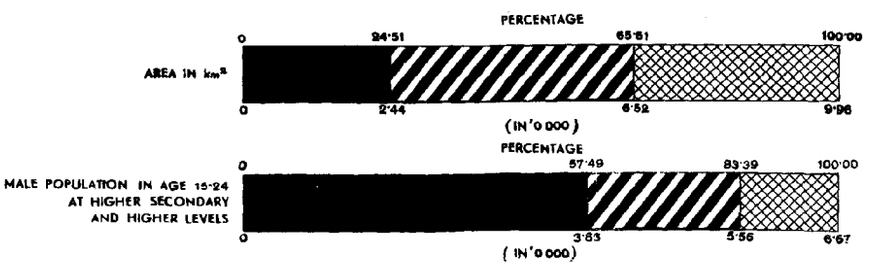
The statement below shows the percentage of male population of age-group 15-24 enrolled at the Higher Secondary and Higher Levels of education to total male population of that age-group in the districts of Assam in the year 1971:

State/District	Total male population in age-group 15-24	Male population in age-group 15-24 enrolled at the level of Higher Secondary and Higher education	Percentage of column 3 to column 2
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**1,242,651**	**66,726**	**5.37**
Goalpara	164,900	5,145	3.12
Kamrup	240,607	17,070	7.09
Darrang	139,190	5,080	3.65
Nowgong	133,140	9,132	6.86
Sibsagar	165,549	12,157	7.34
Lakhimpur	189,593	9,862	5.20
Mikir Hills North Cachar Hills ..	35,966	858	2.39
Cachar	140,890	5,977	4.24
Mizo	32,816	1,445	4.40

Source : Figures in Col. 3 have been supplied by the Directorate of Public Instruction, Assam.

MAP 112


EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
LAKHIMPUR
SIBSAGAR
WEST BENGAL
DARRANG
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
NOWGONG
MIKIR HILLS
MEGHALAYA
N.C. HILLS
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
BURMA
BANGLADESH
CACHAR
TRIPURA
MIZO
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-24 AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1971
6·00 & ABOVE
4·00–5·99 STATE AVERAGE 5·37
3·99 & BELOW
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
0 24·51 65·61 100·00
0 2·44 6·52 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
MALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-24 AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS
0 57·49 83·39 100·00
0 3·83 5·56 6·67
(IN '0 000)

MAP 113

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1971

This map depicts the district-wise percentage of educational enrolment of females in age-group 15-24 to total female population in the same age-group at Higher Secondary and Higher Levels of education in 1971.

The percentage of female population in the age-group 15-24 enrolled at Higher Secondary and Higher Levels of education to the total female population in the same age-group is calculated for all the districts and grouped into three ranges. The districts falling in each of these ranges are then shaded by choropleth technique as per legend shown in the map. For the purpose of this map Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills have been treated as one district.

In Assam, out of a total of 1,164,992 females in the age-group 15-24, only 25,468 (2.19 per cent) are found enrolled at the Higher Secondary and Higher Levels of education in 1971.

At the district level, the highest percentage (4.09) is noticed in Sibsagar district and the lowest (0.63) in Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills districts (combined). In the range 2.40 per cent and above fall the districts of Sibsagar (4.09), Lakhimpur (2.61) and Nowgong (2.48).

The districts which fall in the range 1.41 to 2.39 per cent, in which the state average (2.19) also falls, are three in number. They are Kamrup (2.30), Mizo (2.26) and Cachar (1.71).

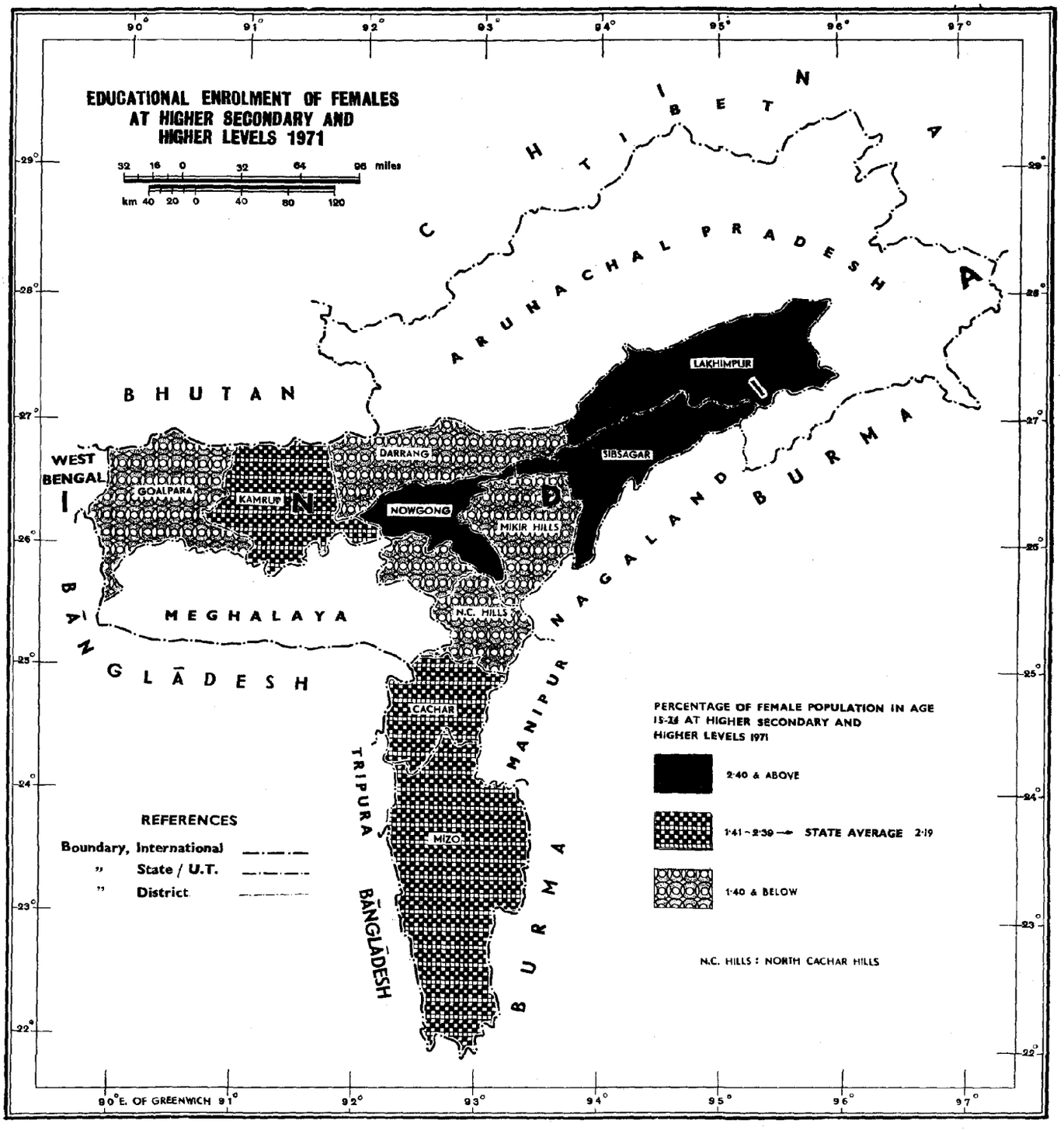
In the lowest range of 1.40 per cent and below fall the districts of Darrang (1.38), Goalpara (0.85) and Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills (combined) (0.63).

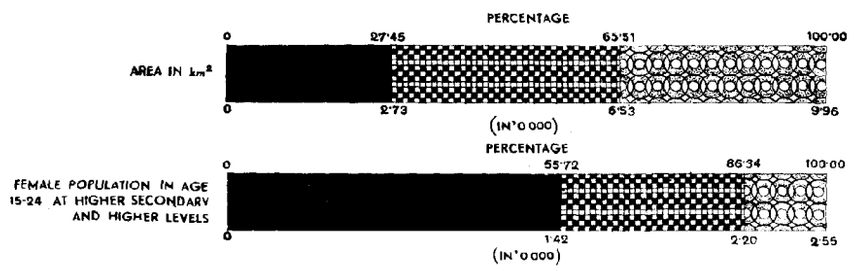
Table below shows the district-wise percentage of educational enrolment of females in the age-group 15-24 to total female population in the same age-group at the Higher Secondary and Higher Levels of education in Assam in 1971 :

State/District	Total female population in age-group 15-24	Female population in age-group 15-24 enrolled at the level of Higher Secondary and Higher education	Percentage of column 3 to column 2
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**1,164,992**	**25,468**	**2.19**
Goalpara	164,539	1,404	0.85
Kamrup	211,086	4,859	2.30
Darrang	134,199	1,857	1.38
Nowgong	128,515	3,192	2.48
Sibsagar	159,889	6,546	4.09
Lakhimpur	170,819	4,452	2.61
Mikir Hills North Cachar Hills } ..	34,496	219	0.63
Cachar	129,662	2,221	1.71
Mizo	31,787	718	2.26

Source : Figures in column 3 have been supplied by the Directorate of Public Instruction, Assam.

MAP 113


EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
LAKHIMPUR
SIBSAGAR
DARRANG
WEST BENGAL
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
NOWGONG
MIKIR HILLS
N.C. HILLS
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
CACHAR
TRIPURA
MIZO
MANIPUR
NAGALAND
BURMA
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-24 AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1971
2·40 & ABOVE
1·41 - 2·39 STATE AVERAGE 2·19
1·40 & BELOW
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90° E. OF GREENWICH
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°


PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
0 27·45 63·51 100·00
0 2·73 6·53 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-24 AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS
0 55·72 86·34 100·00
0 1·42 2·20 2·55
(IN '0 000)

MAP 114

TEACHERS PER 1,000 POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS 1971

This map depicts the district-wise ratio of teachers per 1,000 population in the rural areas of the state in 1971.

The ratio is calculated for each district and grouped into two ranges and the districts falling in each of these ranges are hatched by choropleth technique as shown in the legend of the map.

The number of teachers per 1,000 population in the rural areas is low in the state. On an average there are 4 teachers per 1,000 population in rural areas of the state.

Only two districts have 6 or more teachers per 1,000 rural population. They are Mizo (7) and Sibsagar (6) districts.

Eight out of ten districts have only 4 teachers per 1,000 rural population. They are Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Lakhimpur, Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills (combined) and Cachar districts.

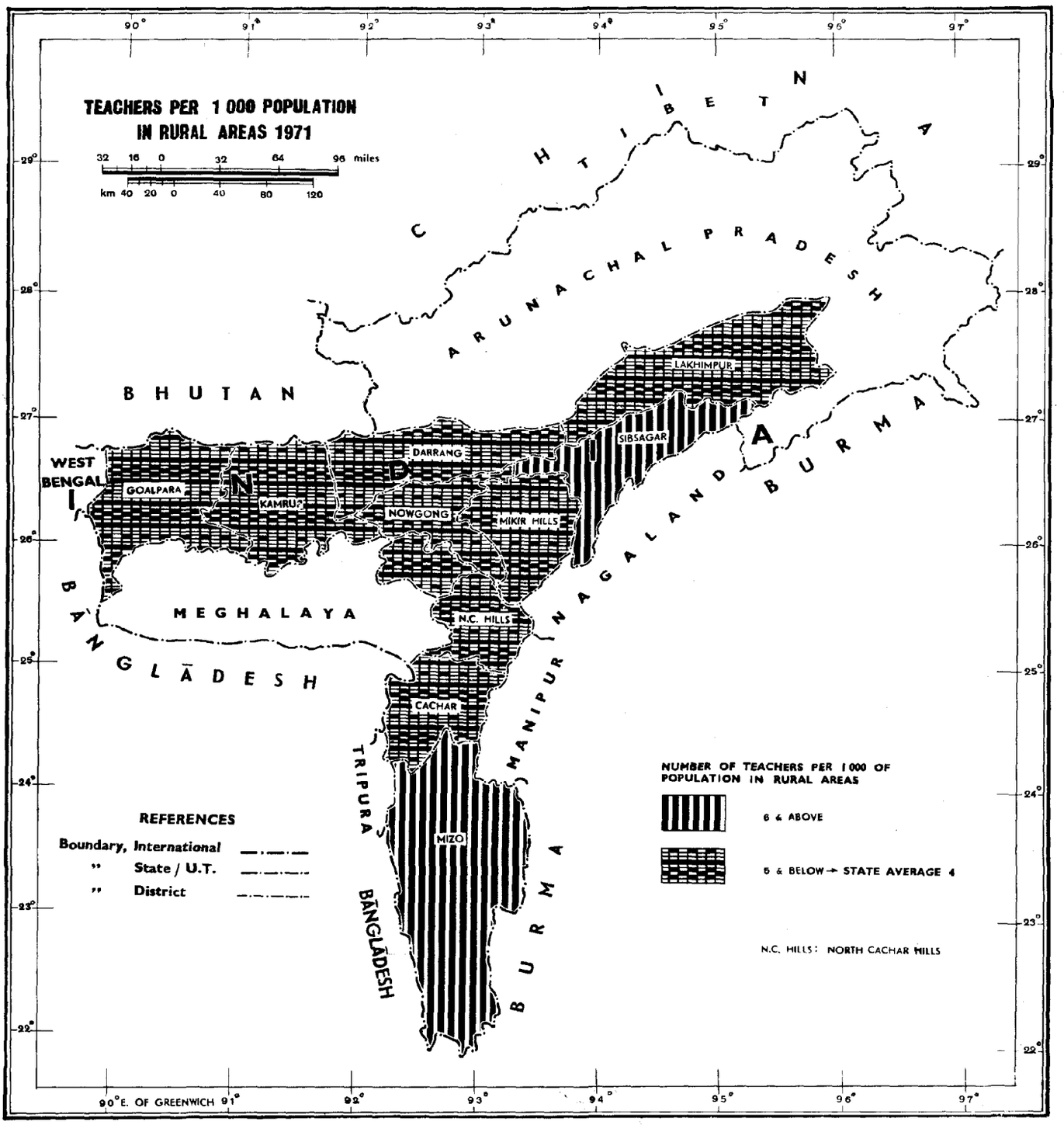
Following table shows the number of teachers per 1,000 population in rural areas of the state and districts in the year 1971

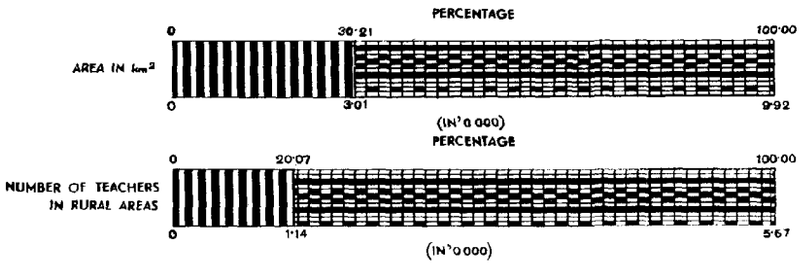
State/District	Total rural population	No. of teachers in rural areas	No. of teachers per 1,000 rural population
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**13,630,561**	**56,724**	**4 (4.16)**
Goalpara	2,052,809	7,228	4 (3.52)
Kamrup	2,519,028	11,160	4 (4.43)
Darrang	1,632,445	5,850	4 (3.58)
Nowgong	1,561,558	6,206	4 (3.97)
Sibsagar	1,682,665	9,406	6 (5.59)
Lakhimpur	1,869,839	7,127	4 (3.81)
Mikir Hills North Cachar Hills } ..	439,960	1,845	4 (4.19)
Cachar	1,577,626	5,923	4 (3.75)
Mizo	294,631	1,979	7 (6.72)

Source : The figures for Col. 3 have been supplied by the Directorate of Public Instruction, Assam.

The ratios of teachers per 1,000 population in Col. 4 are given upto two decimal point in brackets.

MAP 114


TEACHERS PER 1 000 POPULATION
IN RURAL AREAS 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
DARRANG
LAKHIMPUR
SIBSAGAR
NOWGONG
MIKIR HILLS
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
N.C. HILLS
BANGLADESH
CACHAR
TRIPURA
MANIPUR
MIZO
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1 000 OF POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS
6 & ABOVE
5 & BELOW → STATE AVERAGE 4
N.C. HILLS: NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
0
30·21
100·00
3·01
9·92
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN RURAL AREAS
0
20·07
100·00
1·14
5·67
(IN '0 000)

MAP 115

LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMAS OR CERTIFICATES 1971

This map depicts district-wise number of literates holding non-technical and technical diplomas or certificates not equal to degree and their ratio per 10,000 of total literates.

Circles proportionate to total number of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders not equal to degree are drawn in each district. These are divided into two sectors proportionate to the number of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders not equal to degree. The sectors are then shaded with different hatchings. Further, the district-wise ratio of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders not equal to degree per 10,000 of total literates is calculated and grouped into three ranges. The districts falling in each of these ranges are hatched by choropleth method as per legend shown in the map.

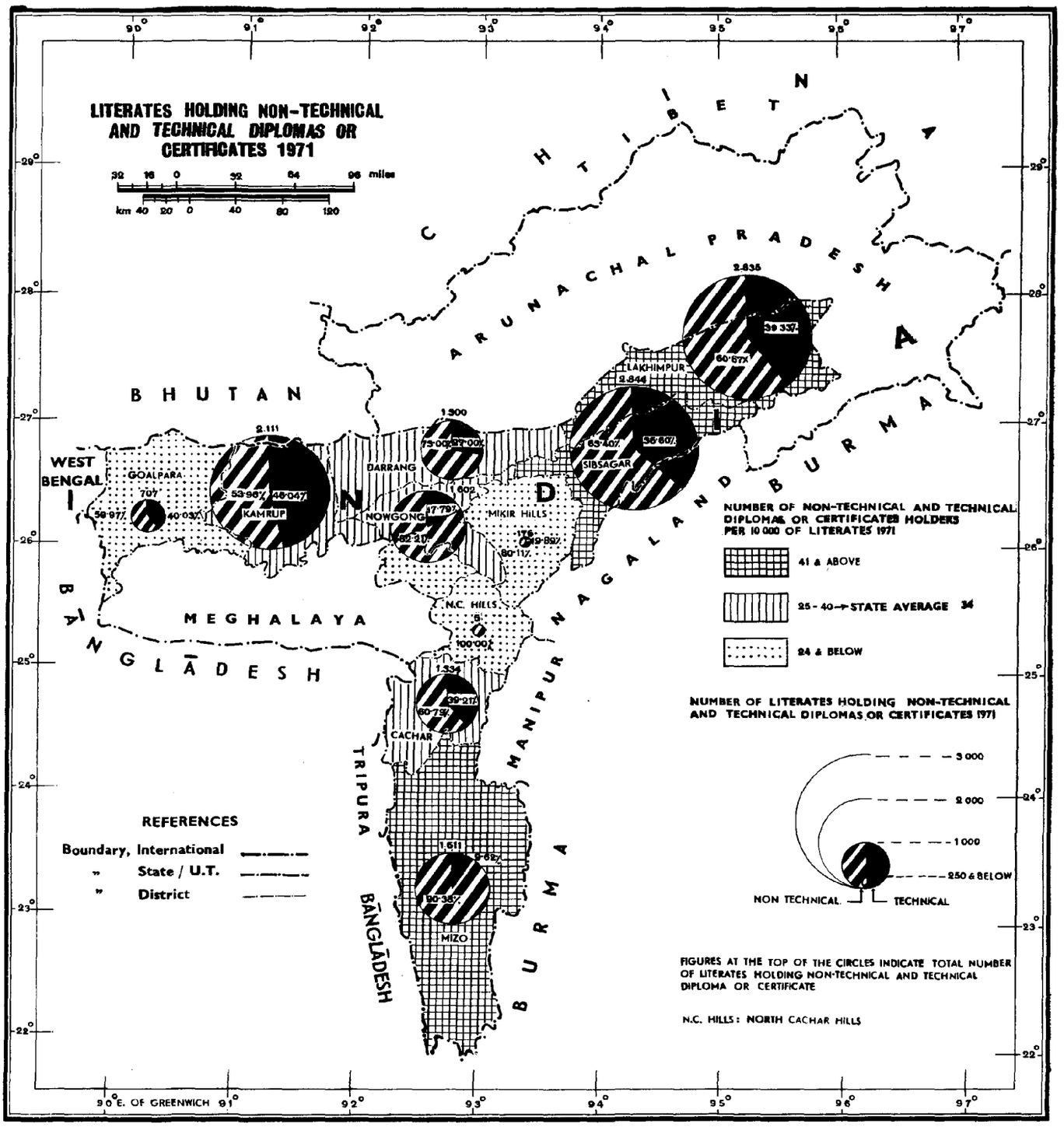
From the map it is seen that out of a total 14,525 non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders not equal to degree in the state in 1971, 9,760 or 67.19 per cent are non-technical and 4,765 or 32.81 per cent are technical.

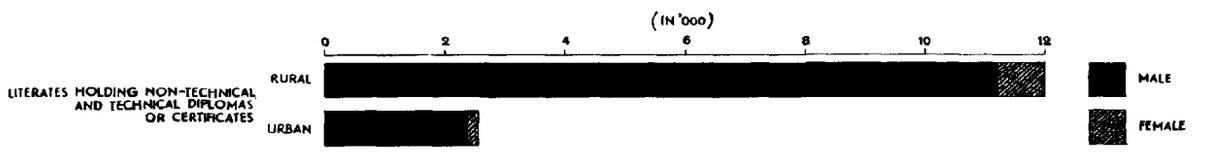
At the district level the highest number of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders not equal to degree is found in Sibsagar district (2,844) and the lowest in North Cachar Hills district (5). In terms of percentage, the district of Mizo (90.38) registers the highest proportion in respect of non-technical diploma or certificate holders not equal to degree and the district of North Cachar Hills (100.00) in respect of technical diploma or certificate holders not equal to degree.

In regard to the ratio of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders not equal to degree per 10,000 literates, it is seen that the districts of Mizo (90), Lakhimpur (45) and Sibsagar (42) have a ratio aove the state average (34) and fall in the range 41 and above. The districts falling in the range 25-40 are Darrang (33), Nowgong (33), Kamrup (26) and Cachar (25) and those in the range 24 and below are Mikir Hills (24), Goalpara (14) and North Cachar Hills (2).

Table below shows the district-wise number of literates holding non-technical and technical diplomas or certificates not equal to degree in 1971:

State/District	Total Literates	Total number of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders not equal to degree	Ratio of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders not equal to degree per 10,000 of literates	Total number of non-technical diploma or certificate holders not equal to degree	Total number of technical diploma or certificate holders not equal to degree
1	2	3	4	5	6
ASSAM	**4,295,564**	**14,525 (100.00)**	**34**	**9,760 (67.19)**	**4,765 (32.81)**
Goalpara ..	488,989	707 (100.00)	14	424 (59.97)	283 (40.03)
Kamrup	821,030	2,111 (100.00)	26	1,139 (53.96)	972 (46.04)
Darrang	395,078	1,300 (100.00)	33	949 (73.00)	351 (27.00)
Nowgong ..	486,041	1,602 (100.00)	33	1,317 (82.21)	285 (17.79)
Sibsagar	672,766	2,844 (100.00)	42	1,803 (63.40)	1,041 (36.60)
Lakhimpur ..	635,627	2,835 (100.00)	45	1,720 (60.67)	1,115 (39.33)
Mikir Hills ..	72,697	176 (100.00)	24	141 (80.11)	35 (19.89)
North Cachar Hills ..	20,724	5 (100.00)	2	Nil	5 (100.00)
Cachar	523,819	1,334 (100.00)	25	811 (60.79)	523 (39.21)
Mizo	178,793	1,611 (100.00)	90	1,456 (90.38)	155 (9.62)


LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMAS OR CERTIFICATES 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
GOALPARA
707
58·97%
40·03%
2,111
53·96%
46·04%
KAMRUP
DARRANG
1,300
73·00%
27·00%
NOWGONG
47·79%
52·21%
602
MIKIR HILLS
176
19·89%
80·11%
N.C. HILLS
100·00%
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
1,334
39·21%
60·79%
CACHAR
TRIPURA
MANIPUR
NAGALAND
BURMA
1,611
9·68%
90·32%
MIZO
2,835
39·33%
60·67%
LAKHIMPUR
2,844
65·40%
34·60%
SIBSAGAR
NUMBER OF NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMAS OR CERTIFICATES HOLDERS PER 10 000 OF LITERATES 1971
41 & ABOVE
25 - 40 → STATE AVERAGE 34
24 & BELOW
NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMAS OR CERTIFICATES 1971
3 000
2 000
1 000
250 & BELOW
NON TECHNICAL
TECHNICAL
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


(IN '000)
0 2 4 6 8 10 12
LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMAS OR CERTIFICATES
RURAL
URBAN
MALE
FEMALE

MAP 116

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREES/DIPLOMAS OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE 1971

This map shows the number of literates holding university degrees/diplomas of the graduate level and above per 10,000 literates at the district level in Assam in 1971.

Circles proportionate to the total number of literates holding university degrees/diplomas of the graduate level and above are drawn in each district. These are then divided into rural and urban sectors. Further, the number of literates holding university degrees/diplomas of the graduate level and above per 10,000 literates is calculated and grouped into three ranges. The districts falling under these ranges are then shaded by choropleth method.

The map reveals that for every 10,000 literates there are only 141 literates holding university degrees/diplomas of the graduate level and above.

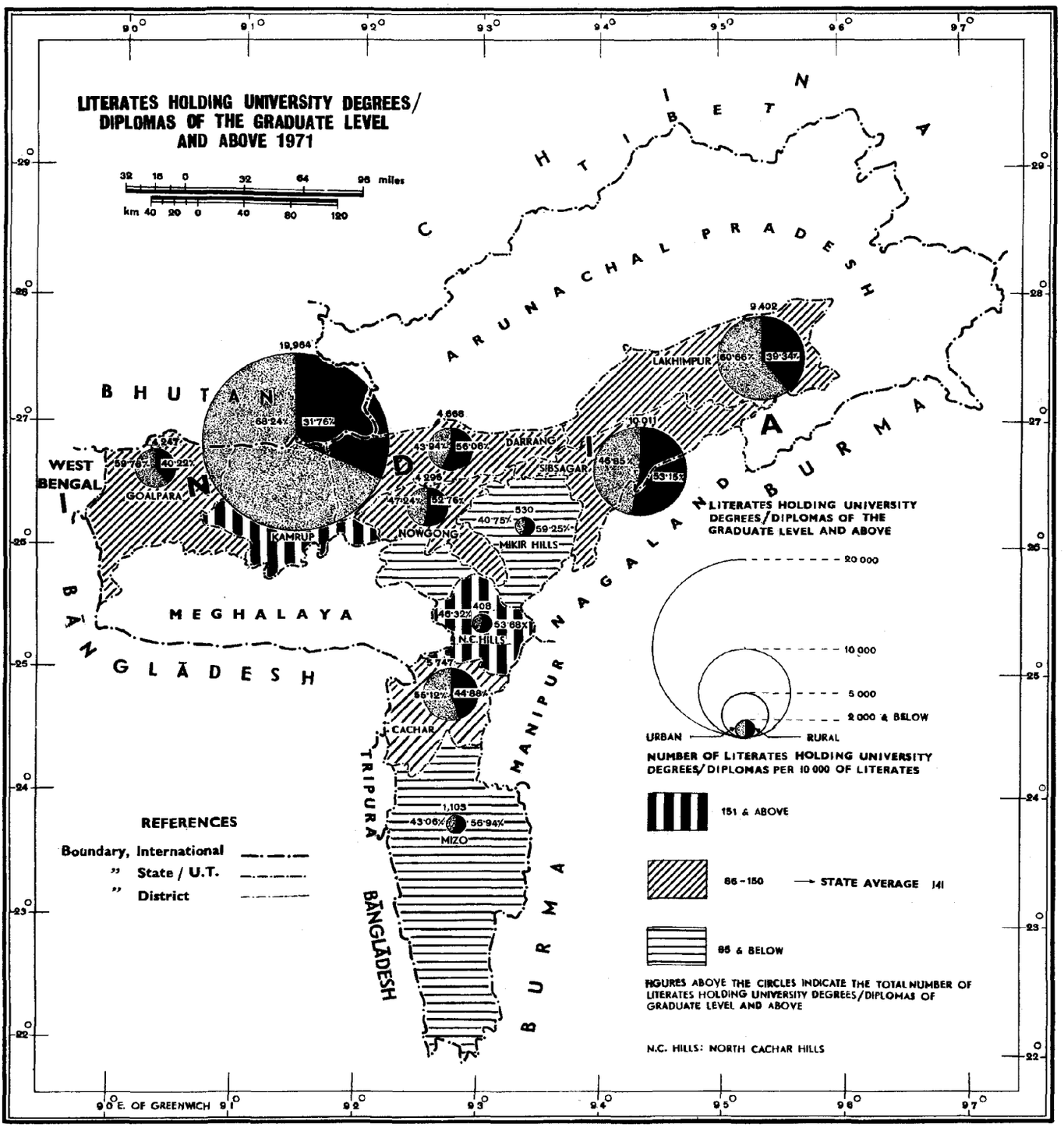
The ratio of literates holding university degrees/diplomas of graduate level and above per 10,000 literates is the highest in Kamrup district (243) followed by North Cachar Hills (197). Both the districts come under the highest range of 151 and above. In the medium range of 86—150 fall the districts of Sibsagar (149), Lakhimpur (148), Darrang (118), Cachar (110), Nowgong (88) and Goalpara (87). The districts of Mikir Hills (73) and Mizo (62) fall in the lowest range of 85 and below.

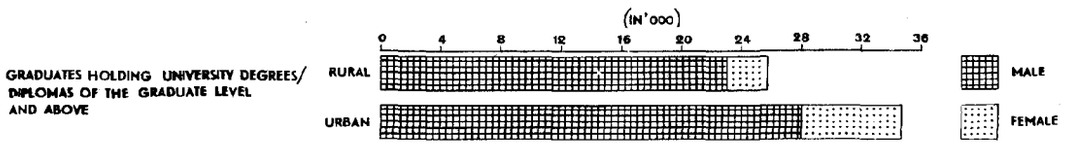
In rural areas the highest number of literates holding university degrees/diplomas of the graduate level and above is seen in the district of Kamrup (6,341) and the lowest in the district of North Cachar Hills (219). In urban areas also Kamrup district (13,623) accounts for the highest number and North Cachar Hills district (189) the lowest.

The table below shows the district-wise number of literates holding university degrees/diplomas of the graduate level and above per 10,000 literates in 1971:

State/District	Total literates	Literates holding university digrees/diplomas of the graduate level and above			Number of literates holding university degrees/diplomas of graduate level and above per 10,000 literates
		Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6
ASSAM	**4,295,564**	**60,375 (100.00)**	**25,692 (42.55)**	**34,683 (57.45)**	**141**
Goalpara	488,989	4,247 (100.00)	1,708 (40.22)	2,539 (59.78)	87
Kamrup	821,030	19,964 (100.00)	6,341 (31.76)	13,623 (68.24)	243
Darrang	395,078	4,668 (100.00)	2,617 (56.06)	2,051 (43.94)	118
Nowgong	486,041	4,295 (100.00)	2,266 (52.76)	2,029 (47.24)	88
Sibsagar	672,766	10,011 (100.00)	5,321 (53.15)	4,690 (46.85)	149
Lakhimpur.. ..	635,627	9,402 (100.00)	3,699 (39.34)	5,703 (60.66)	148
Mikir Hills ..	72,697	530 (100.00)	314 (59.25)	216 (40.75)	73
North Cachar Hills ..	20,724	408 (100.00)	219 (53.68)	189 (46.32)	197
Cachar	523,819	5,747 (100.00)	2,579 (44.88)	3,168 (55.12)	110
Mizo	178,793	1,103 (100.00)	628 (56.94)	475 (43.06)	62

MAP 116


LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREES/ DIPLOMAS OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
TIBET
CHINA
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
DARRANG
SIBSAGAR
LAKHIMPUR
NOWGONG
MIKIR HILLS
MEGHALAYA
N.C. HILLS
CACHAR
TRIPURA
MIZO
MANIPUR
NAGALAND
BURMA
BANGLADESH
19,964
68·24%
31·76%
4,247
59·78%
40·22%
4,666
43·94%
56·06%
4,296
47·24%
52·76%
530
40·75%
59·25%
10,911
46·85%
53·15%
9,402
60·66%
39·34%
408
46·32%
53·68%
5,747
55·12%
44·88%
1,103
43·06%
56·94%
LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREES/DIPLOMAS OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE
20 000
10 000
5 000
2 000 & BELOW
URBAN
RURAL
NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREES/DIPLOMAS PER 10 000 OF LITERATES
151 & ABOVE
86 - 150
STATE AVERAGE 141
85 & BELOW
FIGURES ABOVE THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREES/DIPLOMAS OF GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE
N.C. HILLS: NORTH CACHAR HILLS
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


GRADUATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREES/ DIPLOMAS OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE
(IN'000)
0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36
RURAL
URBAN
MALE
FEMALE

MAP 117

RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN VILLAGES CONTAINING 25 AND BELOW 26-50, 51-100 AND ABOVE 100 HOUSES 1971

This map depicts the percentage of rural population living in villages containing 25 and below, 26-50, 51-100 and above 100 houses in the districts of Assam in 1971.

Vertical bars proportionate to the total number of rural population living in each category of villages are drawn in each district and are shaded with different hatchings. The absolute and percentage scales are given on the left and right sides of the bar diagram.

About 10 million rural population (71.89 per cent) live in the villages containing more than 100 houses. This category is dominant in all the districts except North Cachar Hills where only 9,828 people live in this category of villages. The district of Kamrup has the highest number of population (above 2 million) living in such villages while North Cachar Hills has the lowest (9,828).

The villages with 51-100 houses include 2.6 million (19.12 per cent) of the rural population of the state. The district of Goalpara has the highest number (5.70 lakh) followed by Lakhimpur (5.14 lakh) and the North Cachar Hills district has the lowest (14,751) number of population living in this category of villages.

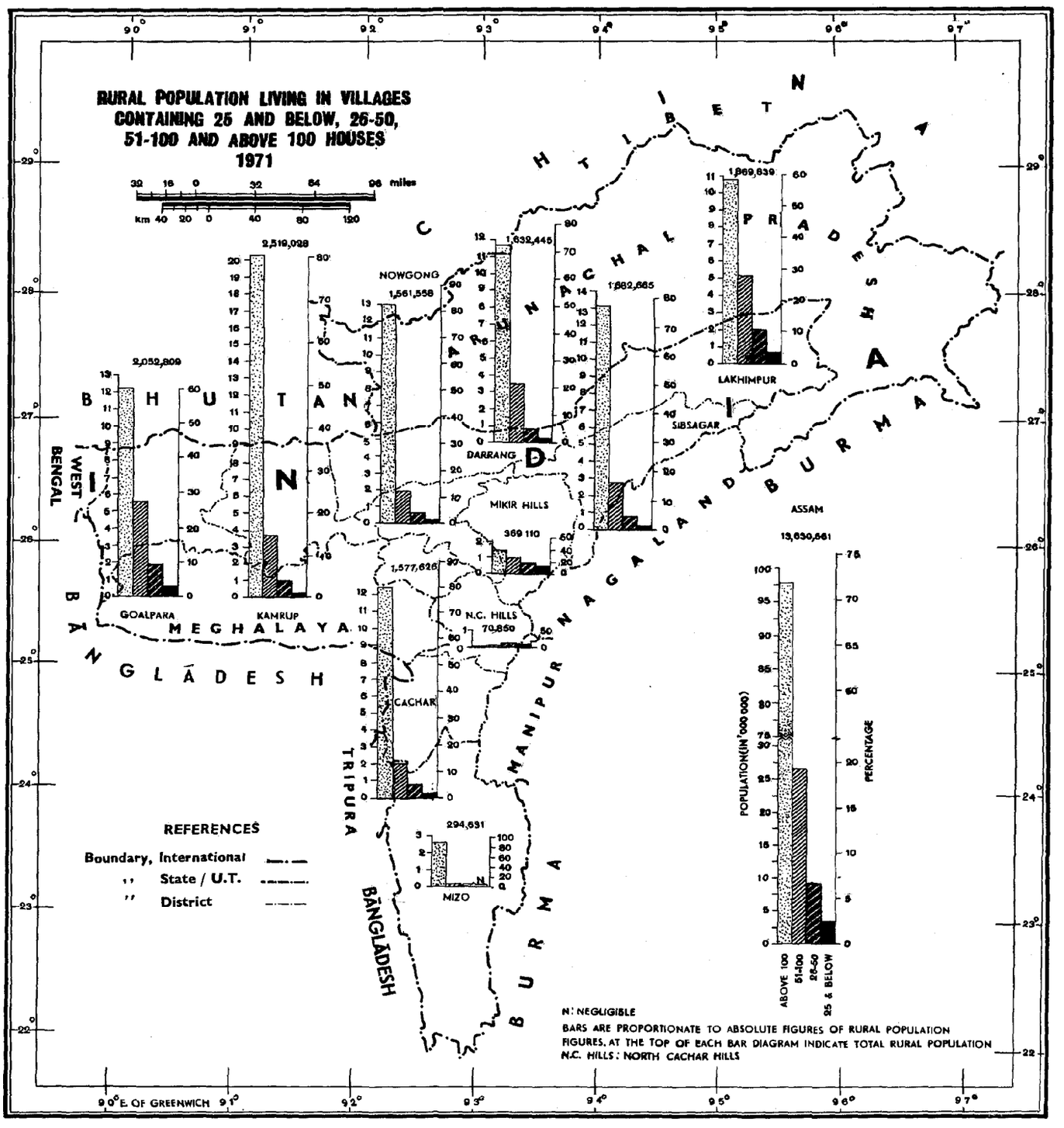
A total of 8.9 lakh (6.52 per cent) rural population live in villages having 26-50 houses. The district of Lakhimpur (2.1 lakh) has the highest number and Mizo district has the lowest (4,897) number of population in the villages of this category.

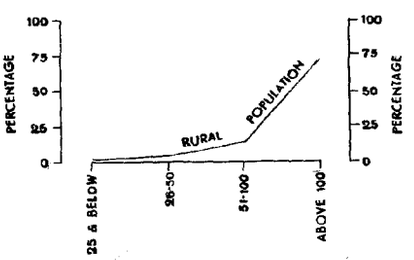
The number of villages with 25 houses and below are the lowest in the state. They house only 3.36 lakh (2.47 per cent) of the rural population. Among the districts, Lakhimpur (67,387) has the highest number of people living in this category of villages and Mizo has the lowest (2,521).

The table below shows the distribution of rural population living in villages with different numbers of census houses in the state and districts as per 1971 Census:

State/District	Total rural population	Rural population living in villages containing census houses			
		25 and below	26—50	51—100	Above 100
1	2	3	4	5	6
ASSAM	**13,630,561 (100.00)**	**336,389 (2.47)**	**888,580 (6.52)**	**2,606,312 (19.12)**	**9,799,280 (71.89)**
Goalpara	2,052,809 (100.00)	57,677 (2.81)	190,732 (9.29)	569,675 (27.75)	1,234,725 (60.15)
Kamrup	2,519,028 (100.00)	31,441 (1.25)	91,387 (3.63)	369,863 (14.68)	2,026,337 (80.44)
Darrang	1,632,445 (100.00)	26,258 (1.61)	82,917 (5.08)	351,121 (21.51)	1,172,149 (71.80)
Nowgong	1,561,558 (100.00)	22,372 (1.43)	54,589 (3.50)	189,628 (12.14)	1,294,969 (82.93)
Sibsagar	1,682,665 (100.00)	20,993 (1.25)	77,707 (4.62)	275,414 (16.37)	1,308,551 (77.76)
Lakhimpur	1,869,839 (100.00)	67,387 (3.60)	210,528 (11.26)	513,700 (27.47)	1,078,224 (57.67)
Mikir Hills	369,110 (100.00)	55,400 (15.01)	69,168 (18.74)	100,575 (27.25)	143,967 (39.00)
North Cachar Hills	70,850 (100.00)	19,938 (28.14)	26,333 (37.17)	14,751 (20.82)	9,828 (13.87)
Cachar	1,577,626 (100.00)	32,402 (2.05)	80,322 (5.09)	203,170 (12.88)	1,261,732 (79.98)
Mizo	294,631 (100.00)	2,521 (0.86)	4,897 (1.66)	18 415 (6.25)	268,798 (91.23)

MAP 117





RANGES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES IN VILLAGES

MAP 118

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1971

This map shows the district-wise percentage of rural households occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms to the total rural households in Assam in 1971.

The percentages of households occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms to total rural households are worked out separately for all the districts of the state. Rhombuses are then drawn proportionate to total rural households in all the districts. Each rhombus is again divided into 25 equal pockets, each representing 4 per cent of households. The pockets or parts thereof are shaded according to the value of percentage of households occupying one, two, three or more than three rooms with different colours as per legend shown in the map.

The percentage of households occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms for the state is 48.70, 33.71, 11.54 and 6.05 respectively. At district level the percentage of households occupying one room is above 70.00 per cent in the districts of Cachar, Mizo and North Cachar Hills while it is above 50.00 per cent but below 70.00 per cent in Goalpara and Kamrup districts. It varies from 25.74 to 49.08 per cent in the remaining districts of the state.

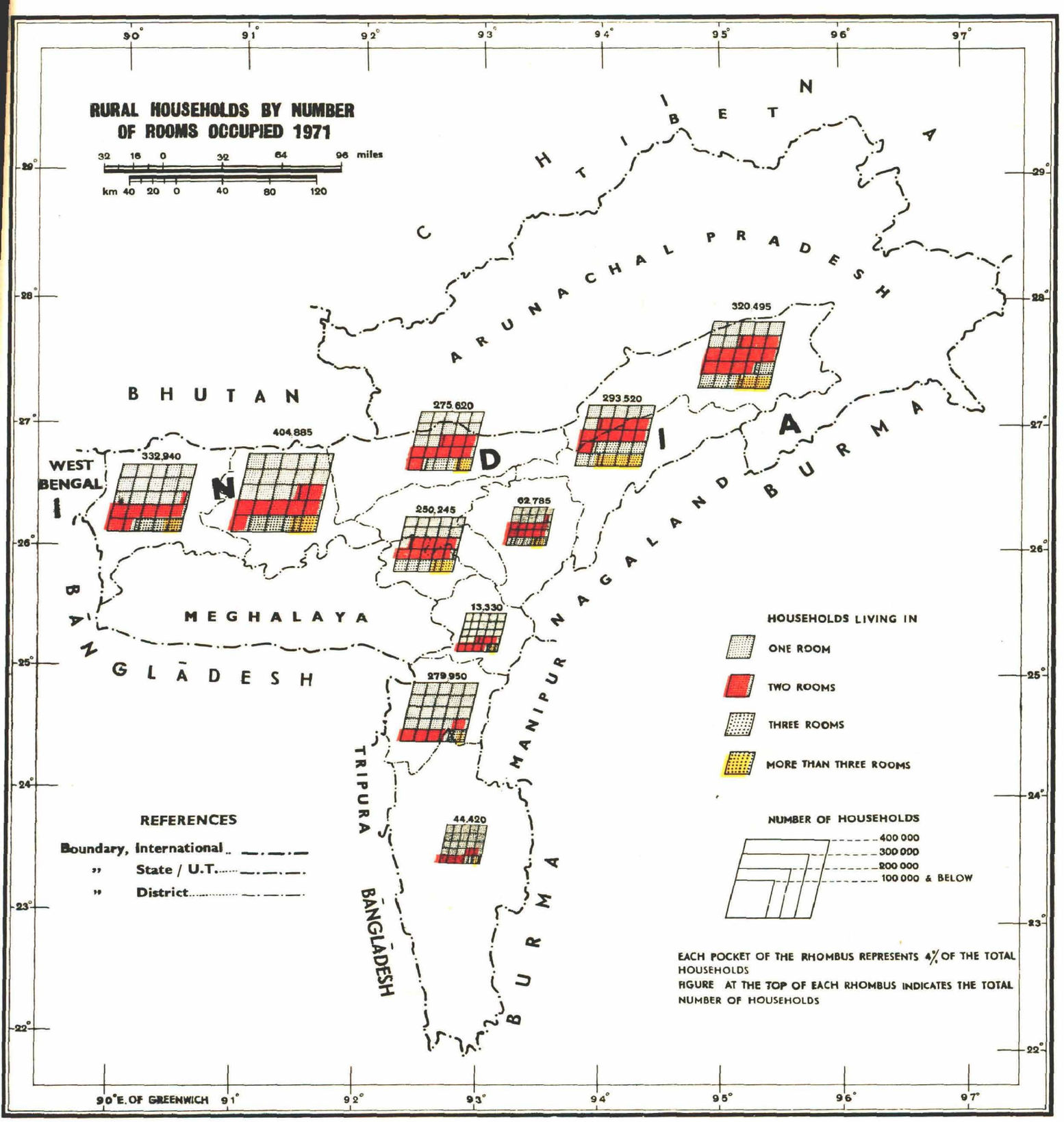
The percentage of households occupying two rooms is comparatively less than those occupying one room in all the districts of the state excepting Sibsagar, Lakhimpur and Mikir Hills. The percentages of such household in these three districts are above 40.00. The percentage in other districts varies from 19.30 to 36.55. The percentage of households occupying three rooms is less than 10.00 in the districts of Goalpara, North Cachar Hills, Cachar and Mizo and it is above 10.00 in the remaining districts of the state.

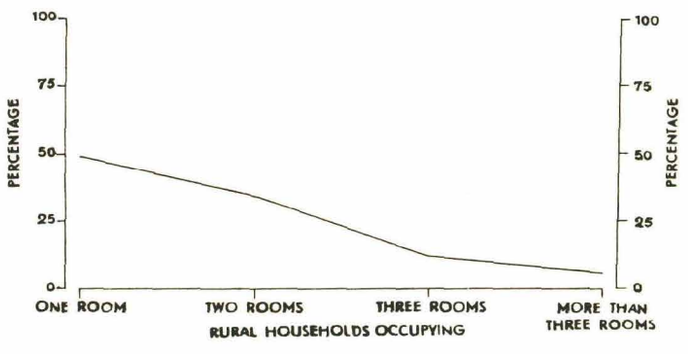
The percentage of households occupying more than three rooms varies from 1.02 to 13.01. It is above 5.00 per cent in the districts of Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Nowgong, Mikir Hills and Kamrup but below 5.00 per cent in the remaining districts of the state.

The following table shows the percentages of households living in one, two, three and more than three rooms in the rural areas of the districts of Assam in 1971:

State/District	Total Rural Households	Percentage of Households occupying				
		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	More than three rooms	Unspecified no. of rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ASSAM	**2,278,190** (100.00)	**1,109,380** (48.70)	**767,960** (33.71)	**262,845** (11.54)	**137,930** (6.05)	**75** (N)
Goalpara	332,940 (100.00)	198,380 (59.59)	91,120 (27.37)	29,745 (8.93)	13,665 (4.10)	30 (0.01)
Kamrup	404,885 (100.00)	219,455 (54.20)	121,360 (29.98)	43,255 (10.68)	20,805 (5.14)	10 (N)
Darrang	275,620 (100.00)	135,280 (49.08)	100,745 (36.55)	27,805 (10.09)	11,785 (4.28)	5 (N)
Nowgong	250,245 (100.00)	109,560 (43.78)	88,705 (35.45)	34,200 (13.67)	17,765 (7.10)	15 (N)
Sibsagar	293,520 (100.00)	75,565 (25.74)	122,470 (41.72)	57,310 (19.53)	38,175 (13.01)	..
Lakhimpur	320,495 (100.00)	93,195 (29.08)	149,605 (46.68)	49,305 (15.38)	28,380 (8.86)	10 (N)
Mikir Hills	62,785 (100.00)	23,710 (37.76)	27,540 (43.86)	7,695 (12.26)	3,840 (6.12)	..
North Cachar Hills ..	13,330 (100.00)	9,405 (70.56)	3,345 (25.09)	435 (3.26)	145 (1.09)	..
Cachar	279,950 (100.00)	212,230 (75.81)	54,035 (19.30)	10,840 (3.87)	2,840 (1.02)	5 (N)
Mizo	44,420 (100.00)	32,600 (73.39)	9,035 (20.34)	2,255 (5.08)	530 (1.19)	..

Note : 'N' indicates Negligible.


RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
BURMA
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
MEGHALAYA
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BANGLADESH
320.495
293.520
275.620
404.885
332.940
250.245
62.785
13.330
279.950
44.420
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
400 000
300 000
200 000
100 000 & BELOW
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4% OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS
FIGURE AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATES THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
90°E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


100
75
50
25
0
PERCENTAGE
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
RURAL HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING

MAP 119

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1971

This map shows the district-wise percentage of urban households occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms to total number of households in urban areas of Assam in 1971.

Percentages of households by number of rooms occupied to total urban households are calculated for each district. Rhombuses proportionate to total urban households in each district are drawn. These are divided into 25 equal pockets each representing 4 per cent. The pockets or parts thereof are shaded according to the percentage of urban households by the number of rooms occupied and shaded by different colours as shown in the legend of the map.

Assam has a little over 2.22 lakh urban households. A glance at the map reveals that almost half (48.94 per cent) of the total urban households occupy a single room, 29.89 per cent two rooms, 11.86 per cent three rooms and only 9.30 per cent occupy more than three rooms. The unspecified number of rooms accounts for only 0.01 per cent of the total urban households.

Among the districts, Kamrup has the highest number (55,440) of urban households followed by Lakhimpur (46,445). North Cachar Hills (1,030) has the lowest number urban households.

More than 56 per cent of the urban households in the districts of Goalpara and Cachar occupy one room. In Darrang, Nowgong, Mikir Hills and Mizo districts the percentages vary between 50.63 and 53.22. It is less than 50.00 per cent in Kamrup, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur and North Cachar Hills districts.

The percentage of the urban households occupying three rooms varies from 8.45 per cent in Mizo district to 16.17 per cent in Sibsagar district.

The percentage of urban households occupying more than three rooms ranges from 4.27 per cent in Mizo district to 13.64 per cent in Sibsagar district.

The following table shows the percentages of households occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms including unspecified number of rooms in the state and districts as per 1971 Census:

State/District	Total urban households	Percentage of households occupying				
		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	More than three rooms	Unspecified no. of rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ASSAM	**222,325 (100.00)**	**108,795 (48.94)**	**66,450 (29.89)**	**26,365 (11.86)**	**20,675 (9.30)**	**40 (0.01)**
Goalpara	28,730 (100.00)	16,795 (58.46)	7,320 (25.48)	2,590 (9.01)	2,010 (7.00)	15 (0.05)
Kamrup	55,440 (100.00)	26,335 (47.50)	16,935 (30.55)	6,455 (11.64)	5,715 (10.31)	..
Darrang	17,520 (100.00)	9,325 (53.22)	4,695 (26.80)	1,915 (10.93)	1,565 (8.93)	20 (0.12)
Nowgong	20,990 (100.00)	10,650 (50.74)	6,500 (30.97)	2,110 (10.05)	1,730 (8.24)	..
Sibsagar	21,340 (100.00)	8,580 (40.20)	6,400 (29.99)	3,450 (16.17)	2,910 (13.64)	..
Lakhimpur	46,445 (100.00)	19,565 (42.13)	15,960 (34.36)	6,450 (13.89)	4,470 (9.62)	..
Mikir Hills	2,170 (100.00)	1,155 (53.22)	560 (25.81)	335 (15.44)	120 (5.53)	..
North Cachar Hills	1,030 (100.00)	490 (47.57)	290 (28.16)	140 (13.59)	110 (10.68)	..
Cachar	22,330 (100.00)	12,695 (56.85)	5,475 (24.52)	2,385 (10.68)	1,775 (7.95)	..
Mizo	6,330 (10.00)	3,205 (50.63)	2,315 (36.57)	535 (8.45)	270 (4.27)	5 (0.08)

MAP 119

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1971

This map shows the district-wise percentage of urban households occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms to total number of households in urban areas of Assam in 1971.

Percentages of households by number of rooms occupied to total urban households are calculated for each district. Rhombuses proportionate to total urban households in each district are drawn. These are divided into 25 equal pockets each representing 4 per cent. The pockets or parts thereof are shaded according to the percentage of urban households by the number of rooms occupied and shaded by different colours as shown in the legend of the map.

Assam has a little over 2.22 lakh urban households. A glance at the map reveals that almost half (48.94 per cent) of the total urban households occupy a single room, 29.89 per cent two rooms, 11.86 per cent three rooms and only 9.30 per cent occupy more than three rooms. The unspecified number of rooms accounts for only 0.01 per cent of the total urban households.

Among the districts, Kamrup has the highest number (55,440) of urban households followed by Lakhimpur (46,445). North Cachar Hills (1,030) has the lowest number urban households.

More than 56 per cent of the urban households in the districts of Goalpara and Cachar occupy one room. In Darrang, Nowgong, Mikir Hills and Mizo districts the percentages vary between 50.63 and 53.22. It is less than 50.00 per cent in Kamrup, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur and North Cachar Hills districts.

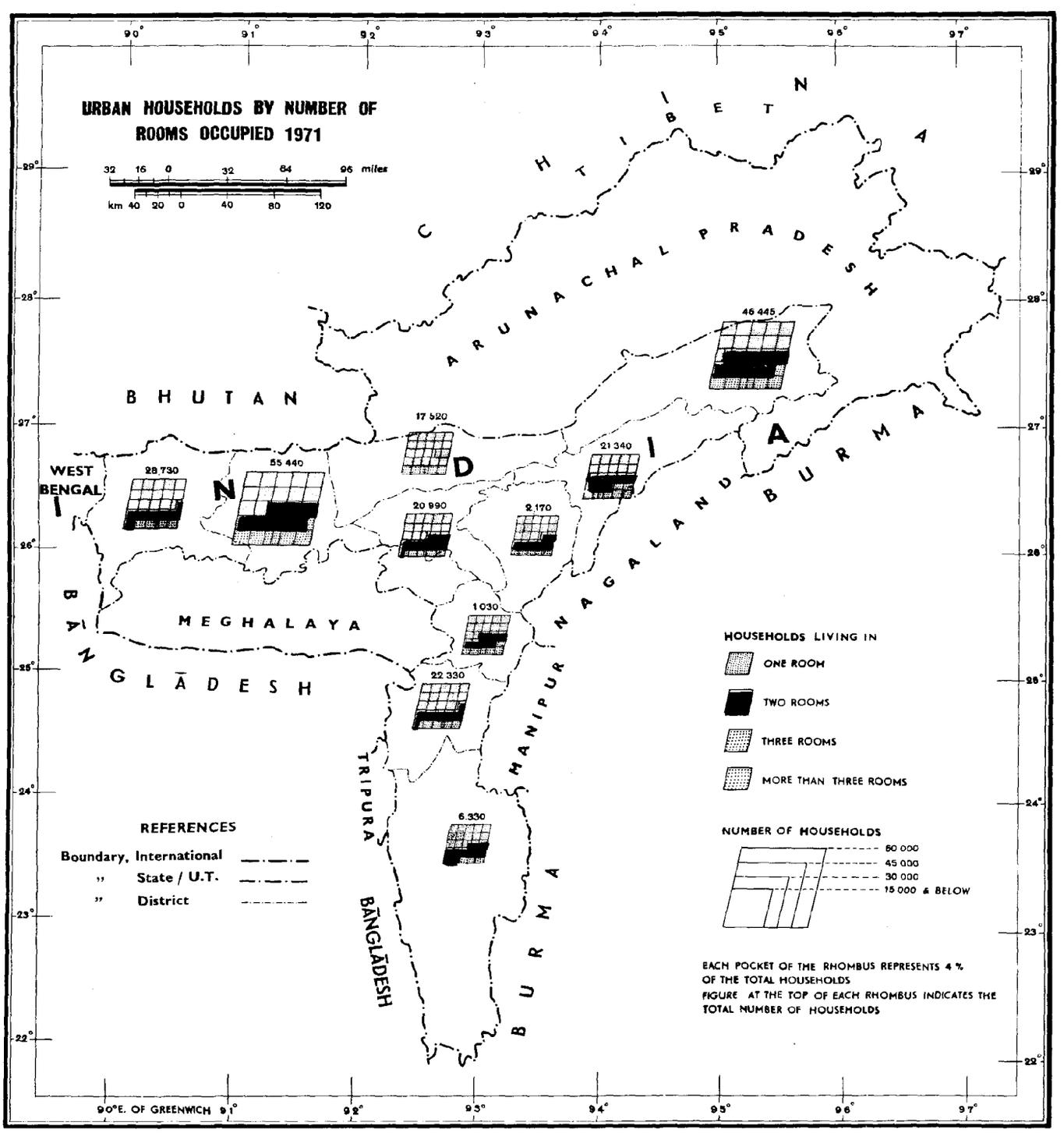
The percentage of the urban households occupying three rooms varies from 8.45 per cent in Mizo district to 16.17 per cent in Sibsagar district.

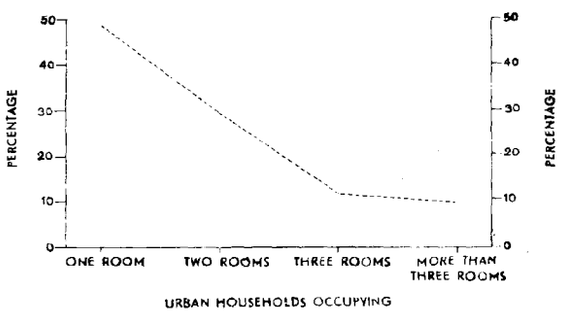
The percentage of urban households occupying more than three rooms ranges from 4.27 per cent in Mizo district to 13.64 per cent in Sibsagar district.

The following table shows the percentages of households occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms including unspecified number of rooms in the state and districts as per 1971 Census:

State/District	Total urban households	Percentage of households occupying				
		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	More than three rooms	Unspecified no. of rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ASSAM	**222,325 (100.00)**	**108,795 (48.94)**	**66,450 (29.89)**	**26,365 (11.86)**	**20,675 (9.30)**	**40 (0.01)**
Goalpara	28,730 (100.00)	16,795 (58.46)	7,320 (25.48)	2,590 (9.01)	2,010 (7.00)	15 (0.05)
Kamrup	55,440 (100.00)	26,335 (47.50)	16,935 (30.55)	6,455 (11.64)	5,715 (10.31)	..
Darrang	17,520 (100.00)	9,325 (53.22)	4,695 (26.80)	1,915 (10.93)	1,565 (8.93)	20 (0.12)
Nowgong	20,990 (100.00)	10,650 (50.74)	6,500 (30.97)	2,110 (10.05)	1,730 (8.24)	..
Sibsagar	21,340 (100.00)	8,580 (40.20)	6,400 (29.99)	3,450 (16.17)	2,910 (13.64)	..
Lakhimpur	46,445 (100.00)	19,565 (42.13)	15,960 (34.36)	6,450 (13.89)	4,470 (9.62)	..
Mikir Hills	2,170 (100.00)	1,155 (53.22)	560 (25.81)	335 (15.44)	120 (5.53)	..
North Cachar Hills ..	1,030 (100.00)	490 (47.57)	290 (28.16)	140 (13.59)	110 (10.68)	..
Cachar	22,330 (100.00)	12,695 (56.85)	5,475 (24.52)	2,385 (10.68)	1,775 (7.95)	..
Mizo	6,330 (10.00)	3,205 (50.63)	2,315 (36.57)	535 (8.45)	270 (4.27)	5 (0.08)

MAP 119





URBAN HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING

MAP 120

CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO THEIR USES 1971

This map shows the number of census houses and the uses to which they are put at district level in 1971.

The census houses are classified into 6 categories according to the uses to which they are put, namely,

1. Residence
2. Shop-*cum*-residence, workshop-*cum*-residence including houschold industry
3. Hotels, sarais, dharamsalas, tourist homes and inspection houses, restaurants, sweetmeat shops, eating places, places of entertainments and community gathering (panchayatghar) and places of worship
4. Shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices
5. Factories, workshops and worksheds
6. Others

Vertical bars proportionate to the number of houses are drawn in each district. These are then hatched with different shades indicating the different uses of census houses as shown in the legend of the map.

According to 1971 Census Assam has a total of 2.67 million occupied census houses out of which 2.44 million (91.26 per cent) houses are used for residential purpose. Kamrup district has the highest number (4.50 lakh) of residential houses followed by Lakhimpur (3.55 lakh), Goalpara (3.53 lakh) and Sibsagar (3.06 lakh). North Cachar Hills has the lowest number (13,970) of residential houses.

Fortyeight thousand five hundred and fifty (1.82 per cent) houses in the state are used as shop-*cum*-residence and workshop-*cum*-residence. The district of Lakhimpur has the highest number (10,210) of such houses followed by Kamrup district (7,860) and Sibsagar district (7,715). North Cachar Hills has only 215 such houses which is the lowest amongst all the districts of the state.

The number of houses used as hotels, sarais and dharamsalas etc. is 52,760 (1.97 per cent) in the state. Kamrup district registers the highest number (11,150) and North Cachar Hills district the lowest (560) number of such houses.

About 60,000 houses are used as shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices in the state of Assam. Kamrup district registers the highest number (12,220) followed by Lakhimpur (10,460), Sibsagar (8,905), Cachar (7,715) and Nowgong (7,295). North Cachar Hills with only 250 houses shows the lowest number.

Houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds are 19,900 (0.74 per cent) in number. The highest number is found in Lakhimpur (3,950) district followed by Sibsagar (3,485) and Kamrup (3,255). North Cachar Hills district (60) has the lowest number of such houses.

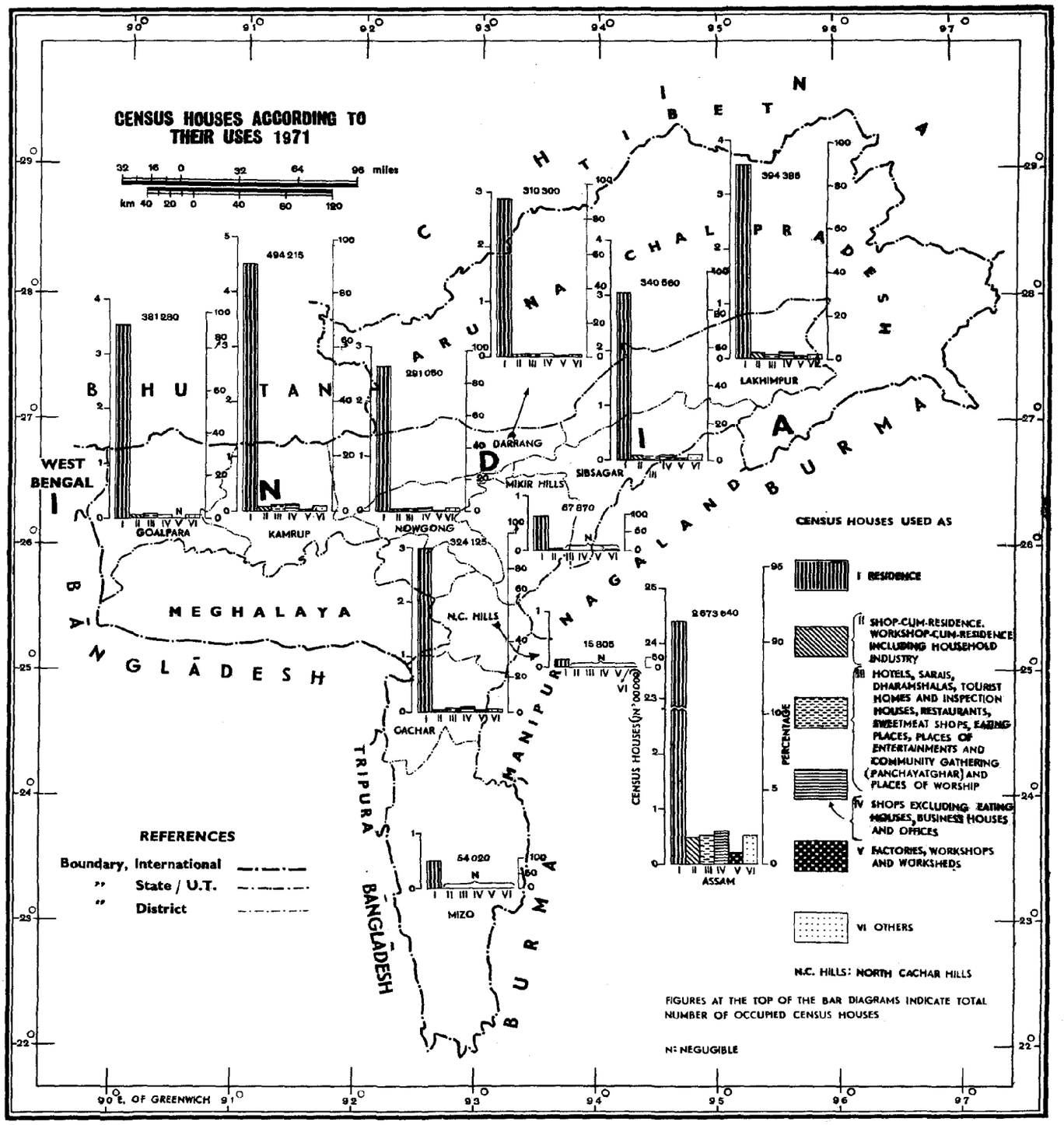
Over 52,000 (1.97 per cent) houses in the state are put to other uses. Of them 9,815 are found in Kamrup district, 7,875 in Lakhimpur and 7,370 in Sibsagar district. North Cachar Hills district with only 750 houses shows the lowest number in this category.

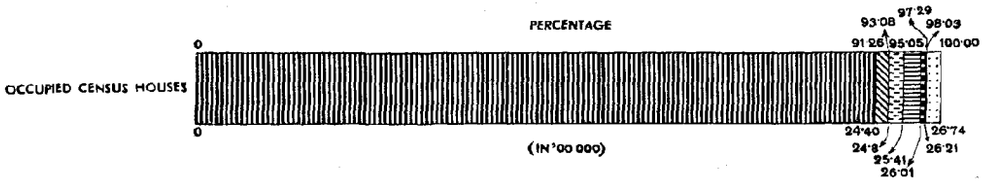
The following statement shows the number of occupied census houses according to the uses to which they are put in the state and districts as per 1971 Census:

State/District	Total number of occupied census houses	No. of census houses used as					
		Residence	Shop-cum-residence, work-shop-cum-residence including household industry	Hotels, sarais, dharamsalas, tourist houses and inspection houses, restaurants, sweetmeat shops, eating places, places of entertainments and community gathering (panchayatghar) and places of worship	Shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ASSAM ..	**2,673,640 (100.00)**	**2,440,070 (91.26)**	**48,550 (1.82)**	**52,760 (1.97)**	**59,805 (2.24)**	**19,900 (0.74)**	**52,555 (1.97)**
Goalpara ..	381,280 (100.00)	353,445 (92.70)	6,470 (1.70)	6,995 (1.83)	5,720 (1.50)	1,840 (0.48)	6,810 (1.79)
Kamrup ..	494,215 (100.00)	449,915 (91.04)	7,860 (1.59)	11,150 (2.26)	12,220 (2.47)	3,255 (0.66)	9,815 (1.98)
Darrang ..	310,300 (100.00)	286,555 (92.35)	5,215 (1.68)	5,560 (1.79)	5,660 (1.82)	2,045 (0.66)	5,265 (1.70)
Nowgong ..	291,080 (100.00)	265,760 (91.30)	4,350 (1.49)	5,485 (1.88)	7,295 (2.51)	2,285 (0.79)	5,905 (2.03)
Sibsagar ..	340,560 (100.00)	305,650 (89.75)	7,715 (2.27)	7,435 (2.18)	8,905 (2.62)	3,485 (1.02)	7,370 (2.16)
Lakhimpur ..	394,385 (100.00)	354,885 (89.98)	10,210 (2.59)	7,005 (1.78)	10,460 (2.65)	3,950 (1.00)	7,875 (2.00)
Mikir Hills ..	67,870 (100.00)	63,080 (92.94)	1,400 (2.06)	935 (1.38)	625 (0.92)	150 (0.22)	1,680 (2.48)
North Cachar Hills	15,805 (100.00)	13,970 (88.39)	215 (1.36)	560 (3.54)	250 (1.58)	60 (0.38)	750 (4.75)
Cachar ..	324,125 (100.00)	296,965 (91.62)	4,475 (1.38)	6,555 (2.02)	7,715 (2.38)	2,595 (0.80)	5,820 (1.80)
Mizo ..	54,020 (100.00)	49,845 (92.27)	640 (1.18)	1,080 (2.00)	955 (1.77)	235 (0.44)	1,265 (2.34)

Note: The figures in bracket indicate the percentage.

MAP 120


CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO THEIR USES 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
ASSAM
NAGALAND
BURMA
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
381 280
494 215
291 050
310 300
340 560
394 388
324 125
67 870
15 805
54 020
2 673 640
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
NOWGONG
DARRANG
MIKIR HILLS
SIBSAGAR
LAKHIMPUR
N.C. HILLS
GACHAR
MIZO
ASSAM
CENSUS HOUSES (IN '00 000)
PERCENTAGE
CENSUS HOUSES USED AS
I RESIDENCE
II SHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE, WORKSHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE INCLUDING HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
III HOTELS, SARAIS, DHARAMSHALAS, TOURIST HOMES AND INSPECTION HOUSES, RESTAURANTS, SWEETMEAT SHOPS, 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
VI OTHERS
N.C. HILLS: NORTH CACHAR HILLS
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE BAR DIAGRAMS INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES
N: NEGLIGIBLE
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES
(IN '00 000)
93·08
97·29
98·03
91·26
95·05
100·00
24·40
26·74
24·8
26·21
25·41
26·01

MAP 121

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTED HOUSES 1971

This map shows the district-wise percentage of households living in rented houses in the urban areas of Assam as per 1971 Census.

The percentage of households living in rented houses to total number of census households is calculated for all the districts and grouped into three ranges. Districts falling under these ranges are hatched by choropleth method.

Out of 222,325 urban households in Assam in 1971 as many as 118,325 (53.22 per cent) households live in rented houses.

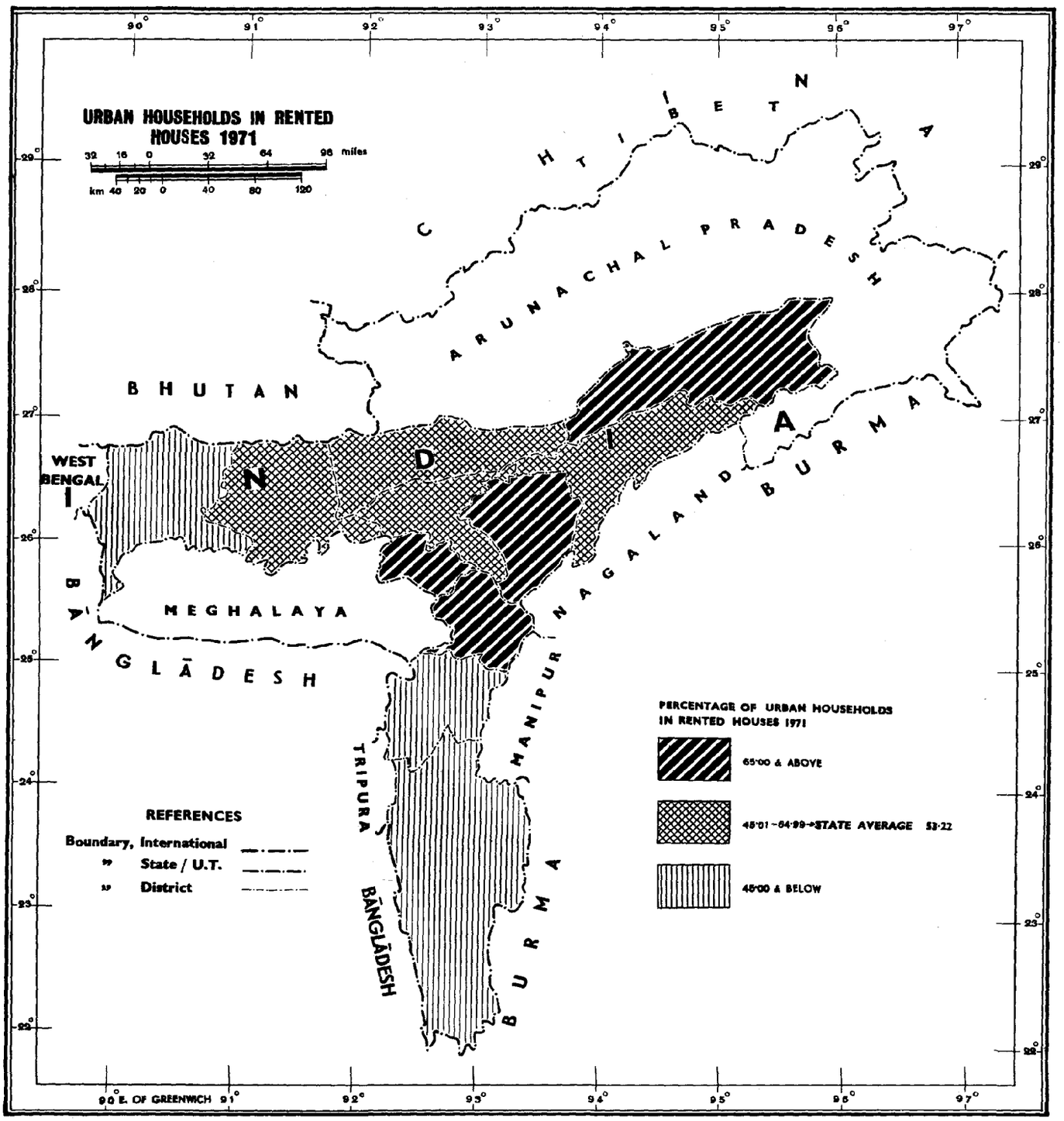
At the district level, the highest percentage of households living in rented houses is seen in North Cachar Hills (73.79) and the lowest in Goalpara (38.01).

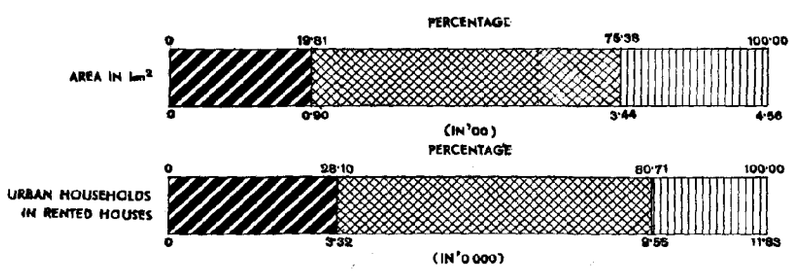
Range-wise, the districts of North Cachar Hills (73.79) and Mikir Hills (68.66) fall in the highest range of 65.00 per cent and above. Kamrup(52.65), Darrang (48.54), Sibsagar (60.92) and Nowgong (55.07) in the medium range of 45.00 —64.99 per cent and Goalpara (38.01), Cachar (42.34) and Mizo (38.70) in the lowest range 44.99 per cent and below.

The table below shows the district-wise proportion of urban households living in rented houses in Assam in 1971:

State/District	Total number of census households	Households living in rented houses	Percentage of census households living in rented houses
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**222,325**	**118,325**	**53.22**
Goalpara	28,730	10,920	38.01
Kamrup	55,440	29,190	52.65
Darrang	17,520	8,505	48.54
Nowgong	20,990	11,560	55.07
Sibsagar	21,340	13,000	60.92
Lakhimpur	46,445	30,995	66.73
Mikir Hills	2,170	1,490	68.66
North Cachar Hills	1,030	760	73.79
Cachar	22,330	9,455	42.34
Mizo	6,330	2,450	38.70

MAP 121


URBAN HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTED HOUSES 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
INDIA
WEST BENGAL
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
BURMA
TRIPURA
BĀNGLĀDESH
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTED HOUSES 1971
65·00 & ABOVE
45·01 - 64·99 → STATE AVERAGE 53·22
45·00 & BELOW
90° E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
0 19·81 75·38 100·00
AREA IN km²
0 0·90 3·44 4·56
(IN '00)
PERCENTAGE
0 28·10 80·71 100·00
URBAN HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTED HOUSES
0 3·32 9·55 11·83
(IN '0 000)

MAP 122

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10,000 CENSUS HOUSES 1971

This map shows the district-wise number of medical institutions per 10,000 census houses in Assam in 1971.

The number of medical institutions per 10,000 census houses is calculated and grouped into three ranges. The districts coming under each of these ranges are hatched with suitable shades from high to low by choropleth method.

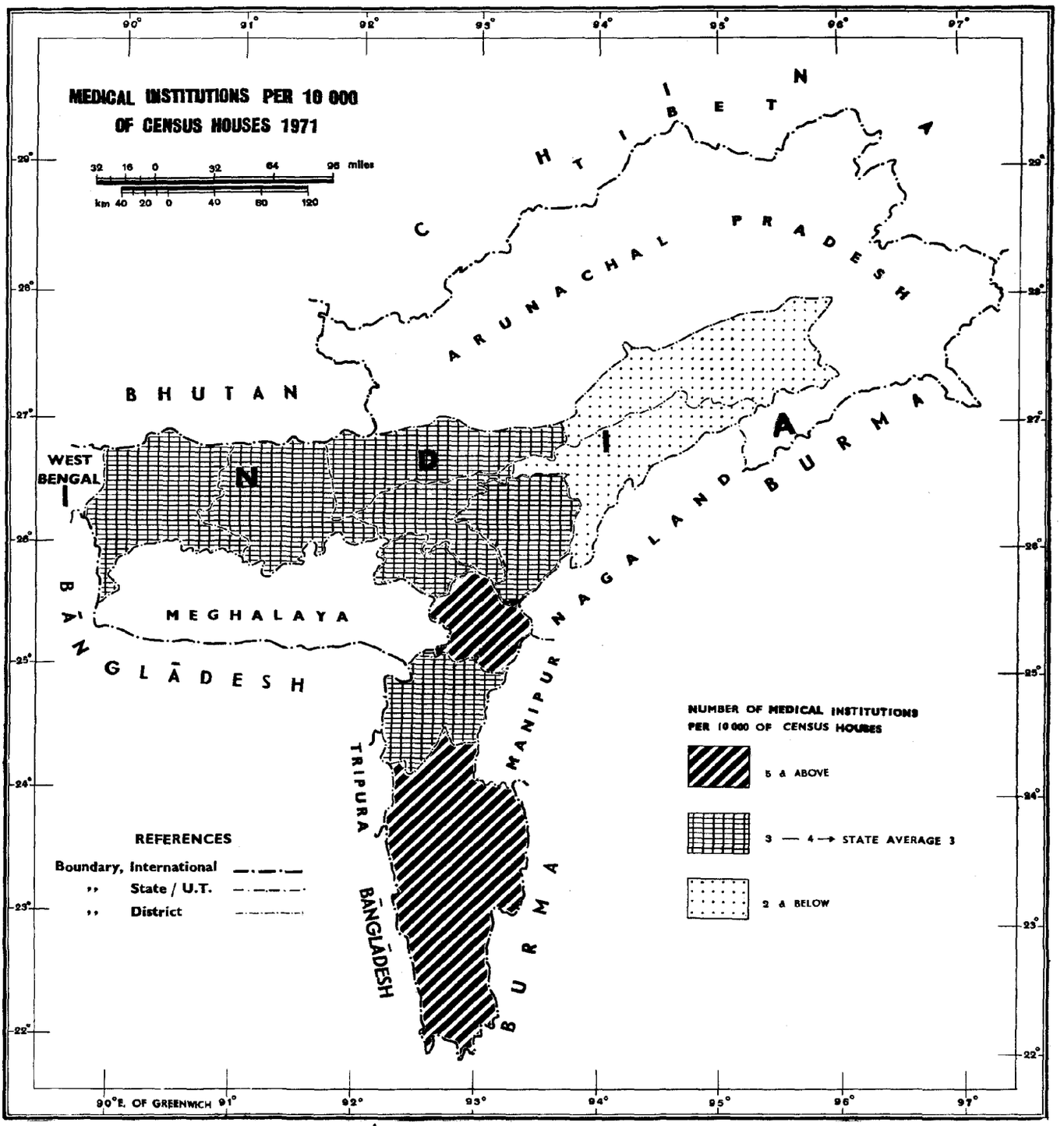
There are only three medical institutions per 10,000 census houses in Assam in 1971. Range-wise, the districts of Sibsagar and Lakhimpur come under the lowest range of 2 and below. In the next range of 3—4 fall the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Mikir Hills and Cachar. In the highest range of 5 and above fall the districts of North Cachar Hills and Mizo. The highest number of medical institutions per 10,000 census houses is seen in North Cachar Hills (9) district and the lowest number is found in Sibsagar (2) and Lakhimpur (2) districts.

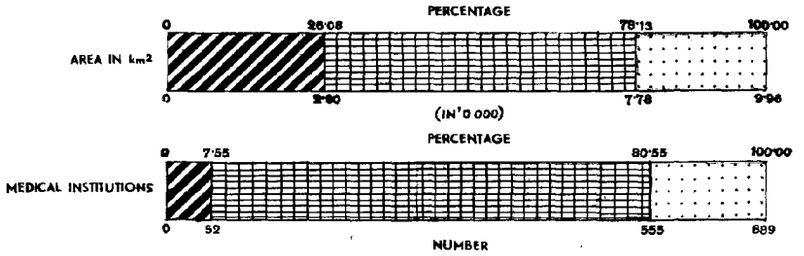
The table below shows the number of medical institutions per 10,000 census houses at the district level in Assam in 1971 :

State/District	Total no. of medical institutions (including Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries, etc.)	Total no. of census houses	No. of medical institutions per 10,000 census houses
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**689**	**2,499,658**	3
Goalpara	102	361,436	3
Kamrup	129	458,279	3
Darrang	76	292,487	3
Nowgong	89	268,773	3
Sibsagar	67	317,395	2
Lakhimpur	67	369,467	2
Mikir Hills	25	65,309	4
North Cachar Hills	14	14,954	9
Cachar	82	300,631	3
Mizo	38	50,927	7

Source : The figures in column 2 have been supplied by the Chief Medical and Health Officers of the respetive districts.

MAP 122


MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10 000
OF CENSUS HOUSES 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
INDIA
WEST BENGAL
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
BURMA
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS
PER 10 000 OF CENSUS HOUSES
5 & ABOVE
3 — 4 → STATE AVERAGE 3
2 & BELOW
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State / U.T.
,, District
90°E. OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96° 97°
29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
0 26·08 78·13 100·00
0 2·80 7·78 9·96
(IN '0 000)
PERCENTAGE
MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS
0 7·55 80·55 100·00
0 52 555 689
NUMBER

MAP 123

HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION 1971

This map shows the district-wise ratio of hospital beds per 100,000 population in Assam in 1971.

The ratios are calculated for each district. These are then grouped into three ranges and the districts are hatched accordingly by choropleth technique.

While the district of Mizo (75) registers the highest number of hospital beds per 100,000 population among the districts of the state, the lowest number is found in Nowgong (10) district. The state average stands at 33 only.

In the highest range (60 and above) come the districts of Mizo (75), Darrang (71) and North Cachar Hills (68).

In the next range (20—59) come the districts of Lakhimpur (52), Kamrup (36), Sibsagar (21) and Cachar (20).

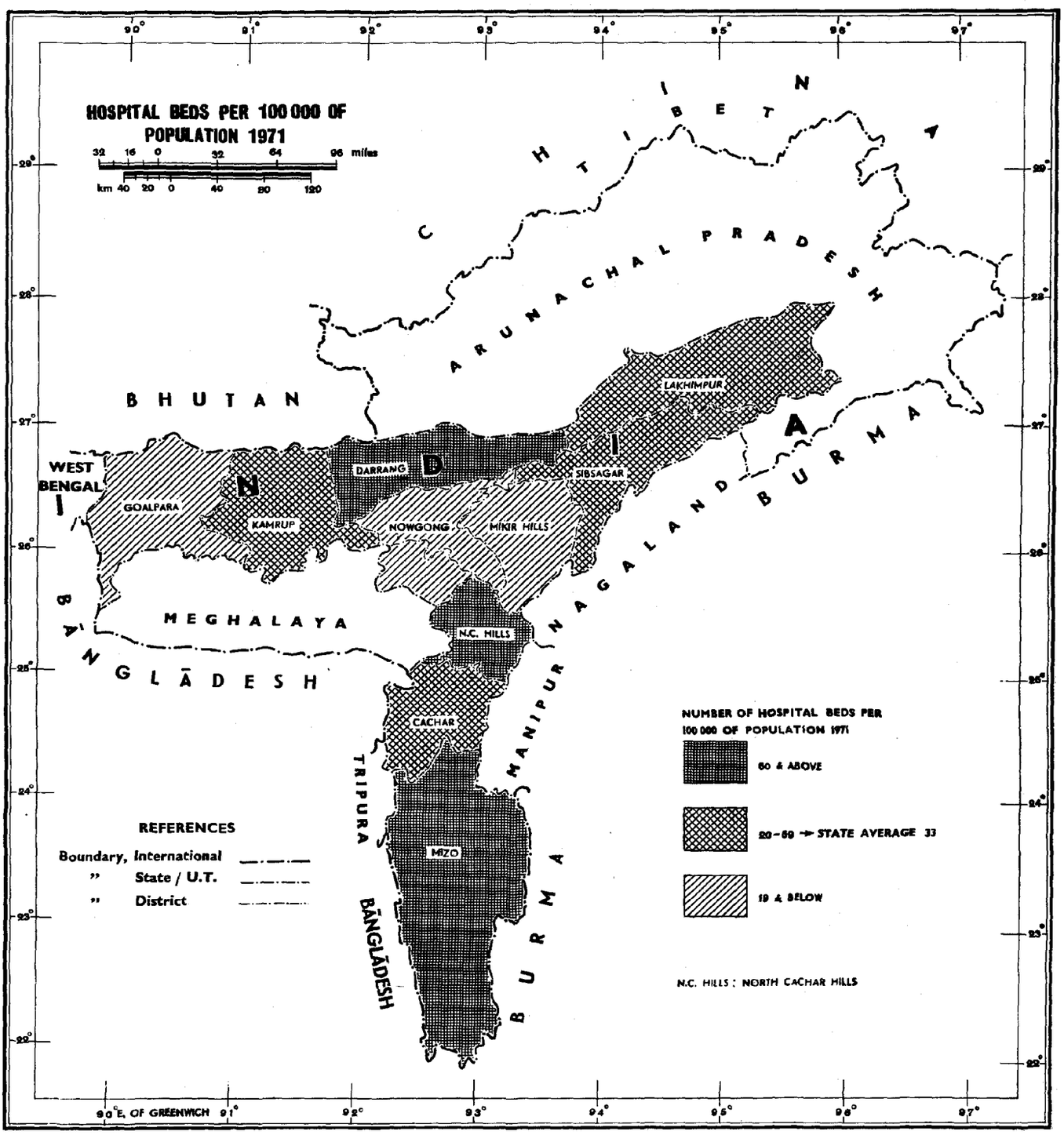
Mikir Hills (19), Goalpara (13) and Nowgong (10) come under the lowest range of 19 and below.

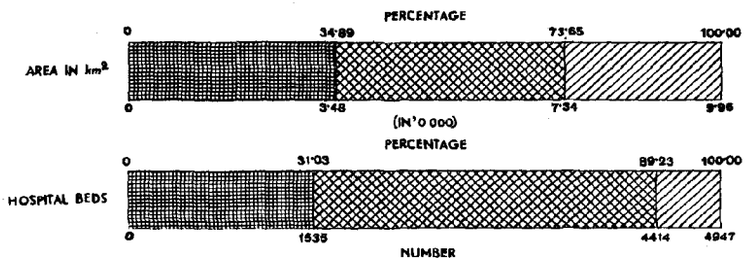
The following table shows the number of hospital beds per 100,000 population in the state and districts in 1971.

State/District	No. of hospital beds	Total population	No. of hospital beds per 100,000 population
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**4,947**	**14,957,542**	**33**
Goalpara	289	2,225,103	13
Kamrup	1,025	2,854,183	36
Darrang	1,233	1,736,188	71
Nowgong	170	1,680,895	10
Sibsagar	388	1,837,389	21
Lakhimpur	1,115	2,122,719	52
Mikir Hills	74	379,310	19
North Cachar Hills	52	76,047	68
Cachar	351	1,713,318	20
Mizo	250	332,390	75

Source : Figures in column 2 are as supplied by the Chief Medical and Health Officers of the respective districts.

MAP 123


HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
DARRANG
LAKHIMPUR
SIBSAGAR
NOWGONG
MIKIR HILLS
N.C. HILLS
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
CACHAR
TRIPURA
MIZO
MANIPUR
NAGALAND
BURMA
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
" State / U.T.
" District
NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1971
60 & ABOVE
20-59 → STATE AVERAGE 33
19 & BELOW
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90° E. OF GREENWICH
91°
92°
93°
94°
95°
96°
97°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°


PERCENTAGE
0
34·89
73·65
100·00
AREA IN km²
0
3·48
7·34
9·96
(IN'0 000)
PERCENTAGE
0
31·03
89·23
100·00
HOSPITAL BEDS
0
1535
4414
4947
NUMBER

MAP 124

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100,000 POPULATION 1971

This map depicts the ratio of Primary Health Centres per 100,000 population at the district level in Assam in 1971.

The ratio of Primary Health Centres per 100,000 population is calculated for all the districts and grouped into two ranges and the districts falling under each range are shaded accordingly by choropleth technique.

The map shows that on an average there is not even 1 Primary Health Centre per 100,000 population in the state.

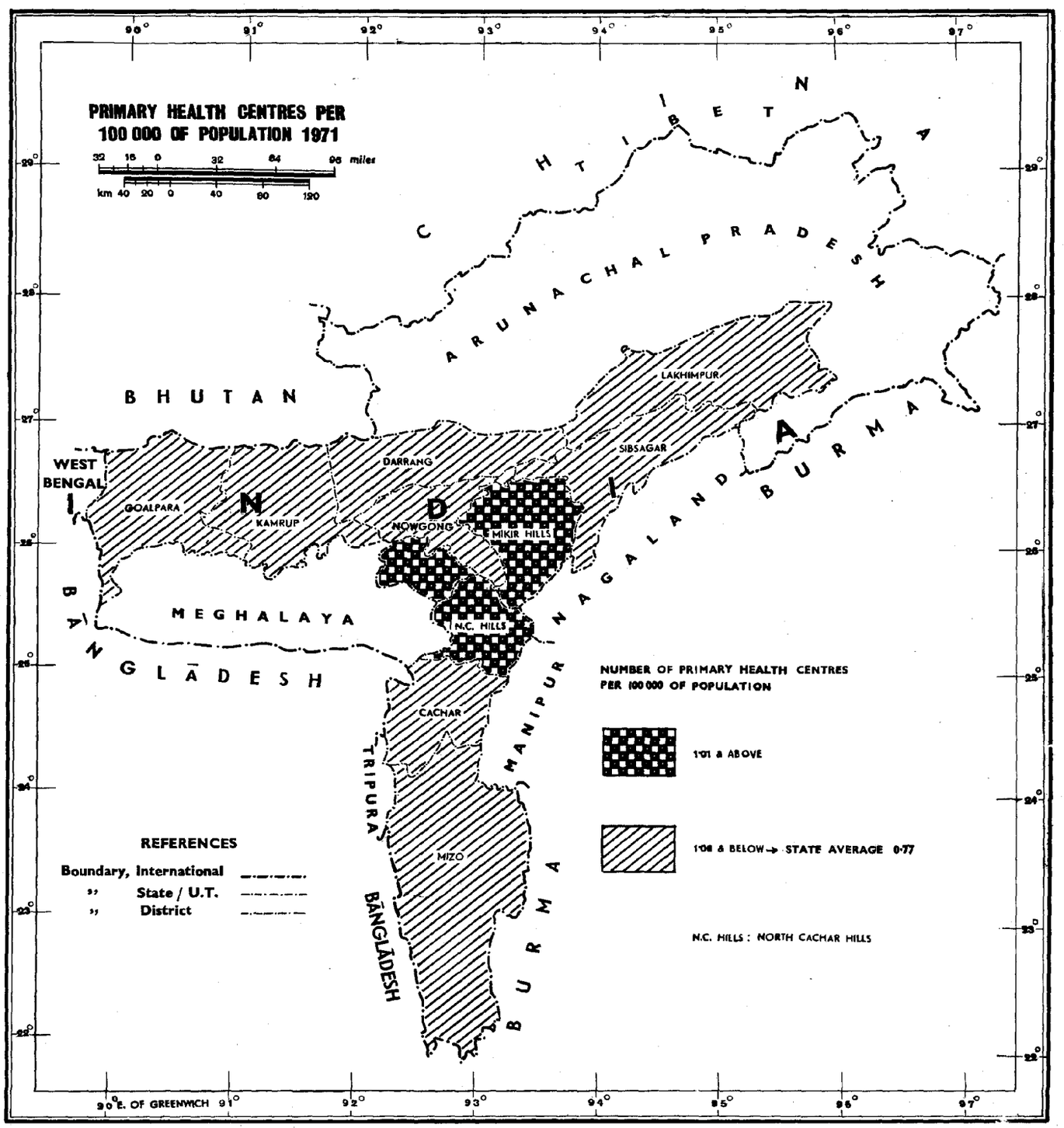
In the range 1.01 and above come the districts of North Cachar Hills (3.94) and Mikir Hills (1.32). The remaining 8 districts fall in the range 1.00 and below.

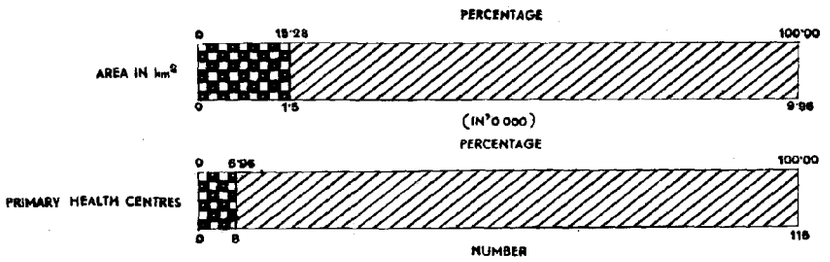
The table below shows the district-wise ratio of Primary Health Centres per 100,000 population in Assam in 1971:

State/District	Total No. of Primary Health Centres	Total population	No. of Primary Health Centres per 100,000 population
1	2	3	4
ASSAM	**115**	**14,957,542**	0.77
Goalpara	16	2,225,103	0.72
Kamrup	19	2,854,183	0.67
Darrang	12	1,736,188	0.69
Nowgong	11	1,680,895	0.65
Sibsagar	18	1,837,389	0.98
Lakhimpur	15	2,122,719	0.71
Mikir Hills	5	379,310	1.32
North Cachar Hills	3	76,047	3.94
Cachar	13	1,713,318	0.76
Mizo	3	332,390	0.90

Source : Data in column 2 are as supplied by the Chief Medical and Health Officers of the respective districts.

MAP 124


PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1971
32 16 0 32 64 96 miles
km 40 20 0 40 80 120
CHINA
TIBET
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
LAKHIMPUR
SIBSAGAR
NAGALAND
BURMA
WEST BENGAL
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
DARRANG
NOWGONG
MIKIR HILLS
N.C. HILLS
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
CACHAR
TRIPURA
MANIPUR
MIZO
BURMA
BANGLADESH
REFERENCES
Boundary, International
,, State / U.T.
,, District
NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100 000 OF POPULATION
1·01 & ABOVE
1·00 & BELOW → STATE AVERAGE 0·77
N.C. HILLS : NORTH CACHAR HILLS
90° E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
AREA IN km²
0 15·28 100·00
0 1·5 9·96
(IN'0 000)
PERCENTAGE
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES
0 6·96 100·00
0 8 118
NUMBER

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, 340, 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	Lyall 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, Scth 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.)

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. 3308, 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, Egmercgore.	(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 Delhi
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

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 Operati s, 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.11.*
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.