सत्यमेव जयते

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

Series—22

WEST BENGAL

Part—IX

CENSUS ATLAS

Direct Supervision and Analytical Notes—First Draft :
D. P. CHATTERJEE, M.Sc.,
ASST. DIRECTOR (Technical)

Over-all Supervision and Analytical Notes :
M. C. DATTA,
of the West Bengal Civil Service
Dy. DIRECTOR

General Direction :
B. GHOSE
of the Indian Administrative Service
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
WEST BENGAL

Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R. B. CHARI
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA.
EX-OFFICIO CENSUS COMMISSIONER, INDIA.

NEW DELHI;
Gandhi Jayanti
2 October, 1977.

PREFACE

A Census of India Atlas series was brought out for the first time in 1961 on various census themes as also non-census data for India and a number of states. For various reasons the Atlas of West Bengal could not be published at the time. The Census Atlas of West Bengal is now being published for the time as a part of the 1971 series.

The Atlas series of 1971 was planned in such a way that a complete demographic picture of each state was available in the volumes. We had, however, to make some deviations from the original plan for West Bengal and reduce the number of maps. The basic features of the Atlas have, nevertheless, been preserved as originally planned. Analytical notes, which are by no means exhaustive and are in the nature of introductions, have also been added for each map. I hope that the volume will be of use to scholars, administrators and planners.

I must place on record my deep appreciation of the tireless and dedicated work put in by the officers and members of the staff of my office to prepare and bring out the Atlas. My thanks are also due to the Registrar General, India and Asstt. Registrar General (Map) and other officers and staff of the Map Division of the Registrar General's Office for the advice and help extended to us.

BHASKAR GHOSE
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
WEST BENGAL.

1-1-78,
CALCUTTA.

PLANNING AND EXECUTION

Over-all Supervision—Tabulation, Cartography and Publication and Final Analytical notes

SRI M. C. DATTA, Deputy Director

First draft of analytical notes

Sri D. P. Chatterjee	Asstt. Director (Tech)
Sri A. K. Ghosh	Tabulation Officer

Tabulation & Cartography

Sri D. P. Chatterjee	Asstt. Director (Tech)
Sri A. K. Ghosh	Tabulation Officer
Sri A. K. Bhattacherjee	Tabulation Officer

Tabulation

Sm. Gita Chatterjee	Computor
Sri Samaresh Banerjee	Computor
Sri Kartic Ch. De	Computor
Sm. Anjali Das	Asstt. Compiler
Sm. Renukana Bhattacherjee	,,
Sm. Prabhati Munshi	,,

Cartography

Sri Bimalesh Das	Sr. Draftsman
Sri Jaladhibhusan Dasgupta	,,
Sri Atiar Rahman Halder	Draftsman
Sri Chapal Kr. Ghosh	,,
Sri Hariday Ranjan Banerjee	,,
Sri Bijan Kr. Majumdar	,,
Sri Asim Kumar Pul	,,
Sri Subir Kumar Chatterjee	,,
Sri Ram Ch. Kaibartha Das	,,

Printing & Publication

Sri G. S. Chatterjee	Proof-Reader
Sm. S. Chatterjee	,,
Sri D. Sen	Investigator
Sri Nalini Kanta De	Hand-Press Machine Operator

© Government of India
Copyright, 1978.

NOTE

(i) The external boundaries of all maps in this volume are "Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General, India".

(ii) The territorial waters-of India extend into the Sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

CONTENTS

Map No.	*Title of the map*	*Page No.*
	A ORIENTATION	
1	Position of West Bengal in India	1
2	Administrative Divisions 1971	2
3	Changes in Administrative Boundaries 1961—71	3
	B PHYSIOGRAPHY	
4	Relief and Drainage	4
5	Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall 1961—70	5
6	Soils	6
7	Forests	7
	C. DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS	
	Distribution, Density and Growth Character	
8	Distribution of Population 1971	8
9	Density of Population 1971	9
10	Change in Population 1961—71	10
11	Growth of Population 1961—71	11
12	Fertility 1971	12
	Sex and Age Structure	
13	Sex Ratio 1971	13
14	Rural Sex Ratio 1971	14
15	Urban Sex Ratio 1971	15
16	Sex, Age Structure and Marital Status 1971	16
17	Youthfulness of Population 1971	17
18	Change in Youthfulness of Population 1961—71	18
19	Males in Working age 15—59 1971	19
20	Females in Working Age 15—59 1971	20
21	Urban in Working Age 15—59 1971	21
22	Rural Males in Working Age 15—59 1971	22
23	Urban Females in Working Age 15—59 1971	23
24	Rural Females in Working Age 15—59 1971	24
	Urbanisation	
25	Urban Population 1971	25
26	Change in Urban Population 1961—71	26
27	Rural Population 1971	27
28	Urban Concentration 1971	28
29	Growth of Urban Population 1961—71	29
30	Degree of Urbanisation 1971	30
31	Functions of Class I and II Urban Centres 1971	31
32	Functions of Class III and IV Urban Centres 1971	32

Map No.	*Title of the map*	*Page No.*
	D MIGRATION	
33	In-Migrants 1971	33
34	Inter District Migration 1971	34
35	Migrants in Class I Urban Centre 1971	35
36	Migrants Residing Up To 4 Years 1971	36
37	Migrants Residing 5 to 9 Years 1971	37
38	Migrants Residing 10 Years and Above 1971	38
39	Working and Non-Working Migrants in Class I Urban Centres Educational Levels 1971	39
40	Classification of Working Migrants 1971	40
	E ECONOMIC ASPECTS	
	The 1971 Census Industrial Categories	
41	Workers and Non-Workers 1971	41
42	Rural Workers and Non-Workers 1971	42
43	Urban Workers and Non Workers 1971	43
44	Rural Male Workers in Age 15—59 1971	44
45	Urban Male Workers in Age 15—59 1971	45
46	Rural Female Workers in Age 15—59 1971	46
47	Urban Female Workers in Age 15—59 1971	47
48	Workers and Non-Workers in Employable Population in Age 15—59 1971	48
49	Classification of Male and Female Workers 1971	49
50	Classification of Rural Male and Female Workers 1971	50
51	Classification of Urban Male and Female Workers 1971	51
	Population Employed in Cultivation, Agricultural Labour, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and Allied Activities	
52	Cultivators in Total Workers in Age 15—59 1971	52
53	Cultivators in Rural Population 1971	53
54	Male Cultivators in Male Workers in Age 15—59 1971	54
55	Female Cultivators in Female Workers in Age 15—59 1971	55
56	Agricultural Labourers in Total Agricultural Workers in Age 15—59 1971	56
57	Non-Agricultural Workers in Primary Sector 1971	57
	Population Employed in Mining and Quarrying, Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs	
58	Workers in Manufacturing Processing Servicing and Repairs 1971	58
59	Household Industries by Types and Size of Employment 1971	59
60	Factories by Types and Size of Employment 1971	60
61	Factories and Work-shops by Size of Employment 1971	61
	F SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS	
	Castes and Tribes	
62	Scheduled Castes 1971	62
63	Scheduled Tribes 1971	63
64	Ten Numerically Major Scheduled Castes 1971	64
65	Ten Numerically Major Scheduled Tribes 1971	65
	Religions	
66	Major Religions 1971	66

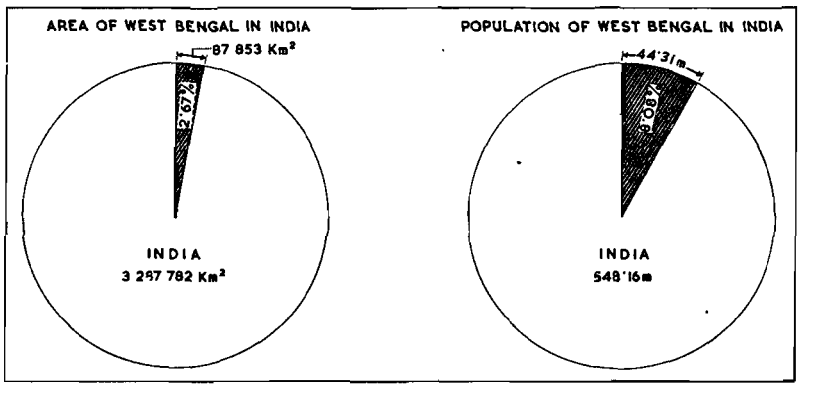
Map No.	*Title of the map*	*Page No.*
	Education	
67	Literacy 1971	67
68	Change in Literacy 1961—71	68
69	Male Literacy 1971	69
70	Female Literacy 1971	70
71	Primary School Enrolment of Boys 1971	71
72	Primary School Enrolment of Girls 1971	72

1

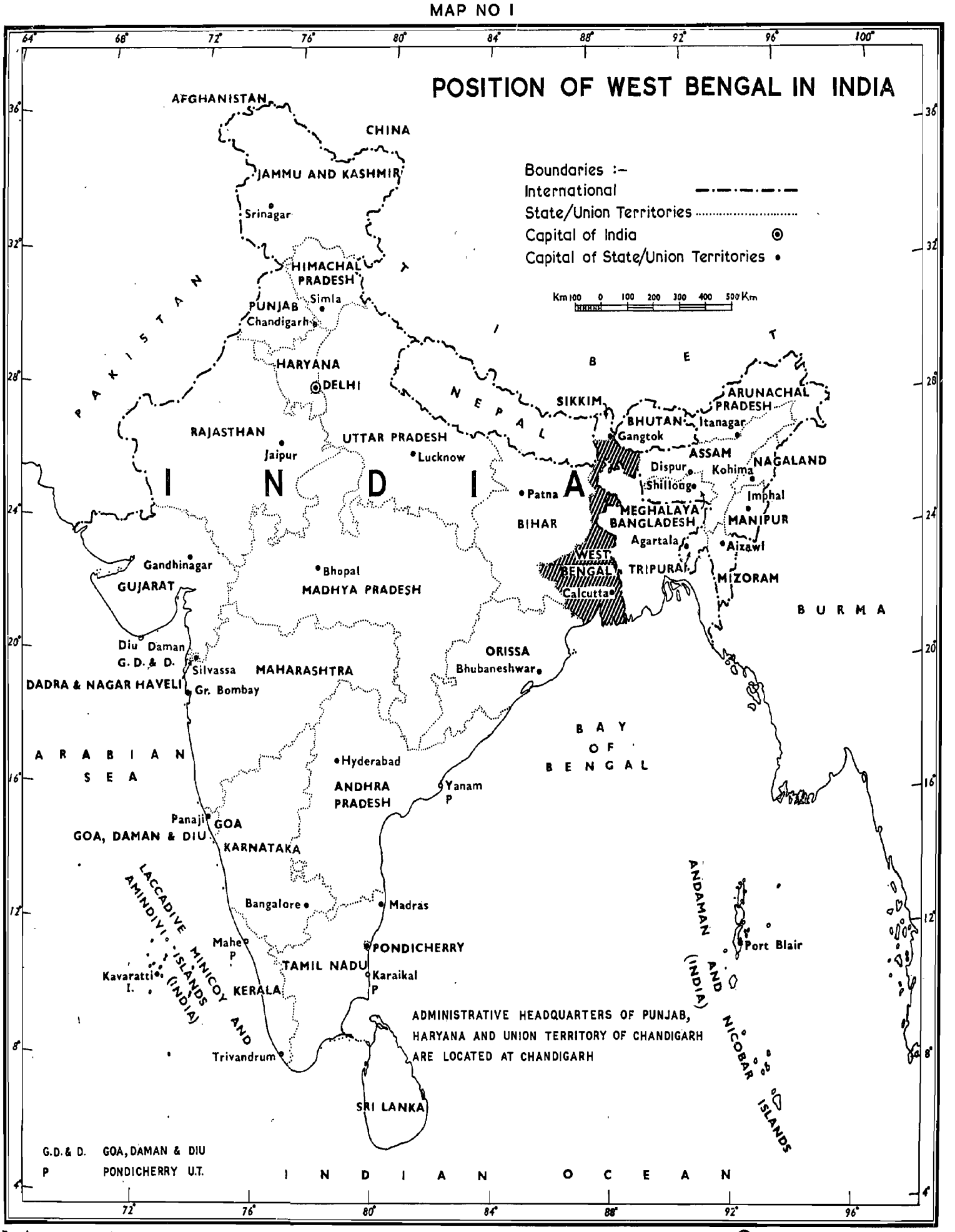
The state of West Bengal was carved out of the province of Bengal and came into existence on 15 August, 1947. The state was then just about two-fifths of the undivided province in area. It has grown into its present size with the accession of territories on three occasions, namely, merger of the former princely state of Cooch Behar in 1950 and of the former French settlement of Chandernagore in 1954 and transfer of parts of Manbhum and Purnea districts of Bihar in 1956. The state covers an area of 87,853 Km^2 at present.

West Bengal is situated between latitudes 27° 13′ 15″ and 21° 25′ 2″ north and longitude 85° 49′ 20″ and 89° 53′ 04″ east. It is bounded on the north by the state of Sikkim and the kingdom of Bhutan; on the east by district Goalpara of Assam and Bangladesh; on the south by the Bay of Bengal and on the west by Singhbhum, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Santhal Parganas and Purnea districts of Bihar and the kingdom of Nepal.

The state occupies only 2.67% of the total area of India but supports a population of 44.3 million which constitutes 8.08% of the population of the country. The density of population in the state is as high as 504 per Km^2. Kerala (549 per Km^2) is the only state which has a higher density than West Bengal.



MAP NO I



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

© Government of India copyright, 1971.

The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

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

2

In 1971 West Bengal had three administrative divisions headed by Commissioners namely, Jalpaiguri, Presidency and Burdwan and 16 districts including the city district of Calcutta.

Jalpaiguri division was constituted with the five North Bengal districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur and Malda, all to the north of the *Ganga*. Presidency Division comprised the districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, 24-Parganas, Howrah and Calcutta. Burdwan division consisted of Hooghly, Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Purulia and Midnapore, all to the west of the Bhagirathi. The headquarters of the Jalpaiguri, Presidency and Burdwan divisions were at Jalpaiguri, Calcutta and Chinsurah respectively.

The state had two divisions in 1961, namely, Presidency and Burdwan. The new division of Jalpaiguri was created in March 1963 with the five districts of northern West Bengal; the Presidency and Burdwan divisions were reconstituted at that time.

The districts (excluding Calcutta) are divided into 48 subdivisions, each comprising a number of police stations. There were 290 police stations excluding the police stations in the cities of Calcutta and Howrah. Durgapur is the only subdivision which was newly created between 1961 and 1971. There were some changes in the jurisdictions of the police stations and eight new police stations were formed during the period. These are :—

(i) Birpara in Jalpaiguri, (ii) Chakalia in West Dinajpur, (iii) Kalyani in Nadia, (iv) Belgharia in Twentyfour Parganas, (v) Liluah in Howrah, (vi) Dadpur in Hooghly, (vii) Bud Bud in Burdwan, and (viii) Digha in Midnapore.

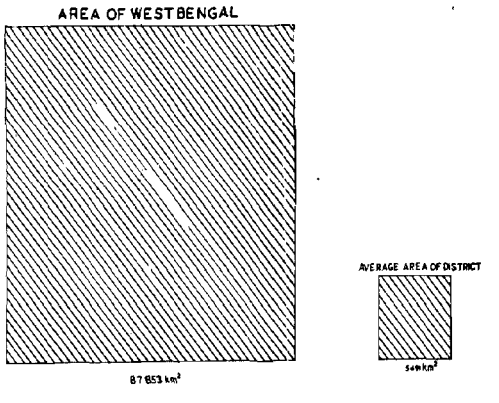
The largest district in terms of area is 24-Parganas (13,796 Km^2) which is also the most populous of the districts (8,449,482). Midnapur (area 13,724 Km^2; population 5,509,247) occupies the second place, both in terms of area and size of population. Besides the city district of Calcutta which is only 104 Km^2 in area, the smallest district is Howrah (1,474 Km^2). Darjeeling (781,777) is the least populous of the districts and happens to be the only one with less than a million people.

The statement below will show some demographic data at various levels.

STATEMENT

State/Division	District	Total area (in Km^2)	Population	Number of sub-divisions	Number of police stations	Number of inhabited villages	Number of uninhabited villages	Number of towns
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
WEST BENGAL STATE		87,853.0	44,312,011	48	290 (a)	38,074	3,318	223
JALPAIGURI DIVISION		21,625.0	7,418,663	15	60	7,179	491	28
	Darjeeling	3,075.0	781,777	4	13	507	83	4
	Jalpaiguri	6,245.0	1,750,159	2	13	744	10	8
	Cooch Behar	3,386.0	1,414,183	5	8	1,144	23	7
	West Dinajpur	5,206.0	1,859,887	3	16	3,173	192	7
	Malda	3,713.0	1,612,657	1	10	1,611	183	2
PRESIDENCY DIVISION		24,641.0	19,185,988	14	98	7,761	503	122
	Murshidabad	5,441.0	2,940,204	4	21	1,923	303	11
	Nadia	3,926.0	2,230,270	2	14	1,275	108	13
	Twenty Four Parganas	13,796.0	8,449,482	6	51	3,792	83	70
	Howrah	1,474.0	2,417,286	2	12	771	9	27
	Calcutta	104.0	3,148,746	..	..	..	..	1
BURDWAN DIVISION		41,587.0	17,707,360	19	132	23,134	2,324	73
	Hooghly	3,145.0	2,872,116	4	20	1,903	33	17
	Burdwan	7,028.0	3,916,174	5	27	2,609	119	22
	Birbhum	4,550.0	1,775,909	2	14	2,235	237	6
	Bankura	6,881.0	2,031,039	2	19	3,548	278	5
	Midnapore	13,724.0	5,509,247	5	35	10,380	1,429	16
	Purulia	6,259.0	1,602,875	1	17	2,459	228	7

(a) Excluding Howrah and Calcutta Cities



MAP NO 2

WEST BENGAL

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

1971



CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

km 10 5 0 10 km

KEY TO POLICE STATIONS

DARJEELING

1 Sukhiapokri

WEST DINAJPUR

2 Hemtabad

MALDA

3 Bamangola

MURSHIDABAD

4 Shamsherganj

NADIA

5 Krishnaganj

6 Hanskhali

TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS

7 BARRACKPORE

8 Baranagar

9 Garden Reach

10 Metiabruz

11 Swarupnagar

12 Hasnabad

13 Hingalganj

HOWRAH

14 Udaynarayanpur

BURDWAN

15 Chittaranjan

WHERE DISTRICT NAME DIFFERS FROM ITS HEADQUARTERS TOWN NAME THE FORMER HAS BEEN WRITTEN IN BRACKET

JALPAIGURI DIVISION

BURDWAN DIVISION

PRESIDENCY DIVISION

Reg. No. 7181HE'79-530'80.

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

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

Printed at the 101 (H.L.O.) Printing Group of Survey of India.

© Government of India copyright, 1979.

3

In 1961 there were only two administrative divisions in the state, namely, Presidency and Burdwan. The northern districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur and Malda which formed part of Presidency Division were constituted into the new division of Jalpaiguri with headquarters at Jalpaiguri in 1963. The Presidency and Burdwan divisions were also reconstituted simultaneously. Presidency division now comprises the districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, 24 Parganas, Howrah and Calcutta while Burdwan division covers Hooghly. Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore and Purulia. The headquarters of these two divisions remained unchanged.

No new district was formed during the period 1961-71 and the state boundary has not also undergone any change.

A new subdivision, namely, Durgapur was created during the decade with parts of the Sadar and Asansol subdivisions of Burdwan.

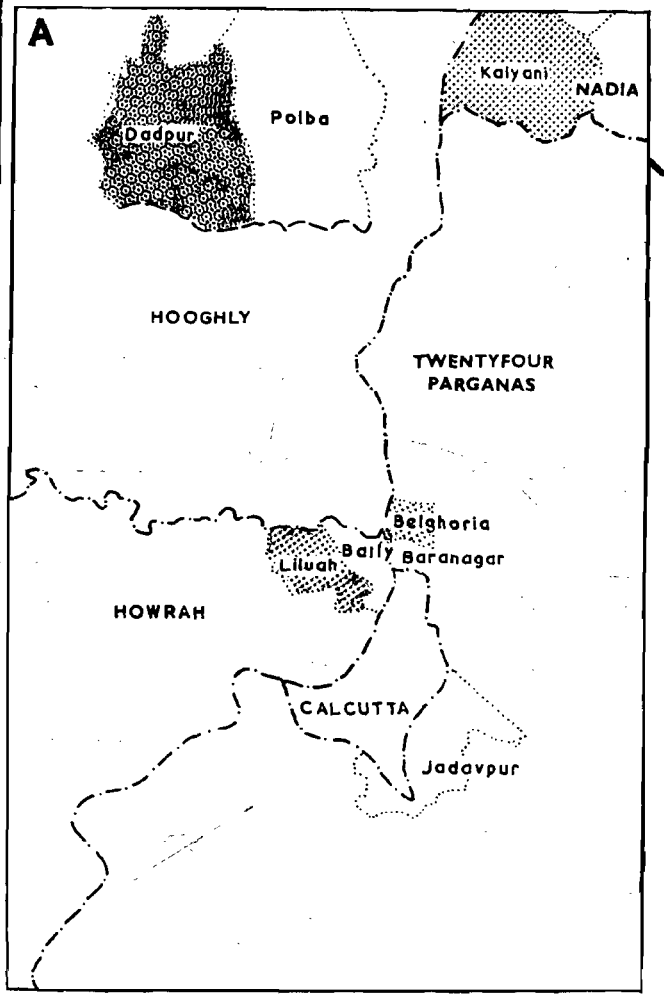
There were a number of changes at the police station level as 8 new police stations were formed during the period. These are :

(i) Birpara taken out from P.S. Madarihat in Jalpaiguri, (ii) Chakalia from P.S. Goalpokhar in West Dinajpur, (iii) Kalyani from P.S. Chakdaha in Nadia, (iv) Belghoria from P.S. Baranagar in Twentyfour Parganas, (v) Liluah from P.S. Bally in Howrah, (vi) Dadpur from Polba in Hooghly, (vii) Bud Bud from police stations Ausgram and Galsi in Burdwan, and (viii) Digha from P.S. Ramnagar in Midnapore.

There were slight changes in the boundaries of a number of police stations due to transfer of a few mauzas either entirely or partly from or to the adjoining police stations. The effected police stations are Santipur, Ranaghat and Chakdah in Nadia, Arambagh, Mogra and Balagarh in Hooghly, Raina in Burdwan and Puncha and Manbazar in Purulia. These changes have not, however, been shown in the map.

MAP NO 3

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1961-71



CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

km 10 5 0 10 km

SIKKIM

BHUTAN

NEPAL

DARJEELING

Birpara

Madarihat

JALPAIGURI

ASSAM

MEGHALAYA

COOCH BEHAR

BD

C

Goalpokhar

Chakalia

BANGLADESH

WEST DINAJPUR

MALDA

MURSHIDABAD

BIRBHUM

NADIA

DURGAPUR

Ausgram

Bud Bud

Galsi

BURDWAN

PURULIA

BANKURA

INDIA

Chakdah

HOOGHLY

HOWRAH

MIDNAPORE

TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS

Ramnagar

Digha

BAY OF BENGAL

NEW POLICE STATIONS ALIGNMENT OUT IN

1963

1964

1965

1967

OLD POLICE STATIONS IN

1961

NEW SUBDIVISION ALIGNMENT OUT IN

1968

POLICE STATION TOLLYGUNGE IS RE-NAMED AS POLICE STATION JADAVPUR SINCE 1963

BOUNDARIES :—

International

State

District

Subdivision

Police station

B Pocket of Birbhum district

C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district

BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

Reg. No. 7181HE'79-530'80.

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

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

PRINTED AT THE 101 (H.L.O.) PRINTING GROUP OF SURVEY OF INDIA.

© Government of India copyright, 1979.

The state may be divided into two distinct natural divisions, the Himalayan and Sub Himalayan North consisting of the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar and the Bhagirathi delta in the south.

The greater part of Darjeeling comprising the subdivisions of Darjeeling, Kurseong and Kalimpong is in the lap of the Himalayas. The district records a maximum elevation of about 4,000 metres. Darjeeling, the headquarters of the district and the "queen" of hill stations is at an altitude of about 2,500 metres. Siliguri subdivision of Darjeeling and the districts of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar are below the foothills and consist mainly of low-lying plains. A number of streams and rivers originating in the Himalayas like the Tista, Torsha, Jaldhaka and Raidak etc. traverse the region.

The plains to the south of the *Ganga* are mainly formed by the Bhagirathi and its tributaries like the Mayurakshi, the Damodar, the Ajay, the Kasai and the Rupnarayan. Of these rivers Bhagirathi is the only one which does not depend on rains. It branches off the *Ganga* just as the latter enters west Bengal and flows in a south-easterly direction through Murshidabad, Nadia, Howrah and 24 Parganas. In its lower reaches it is known as the Hooghly. Between the *Ganga* and the Himalayan-sub-Himalayan North are the two districts of West Dinajpur and Malda which are also traversed by a number of rivers, namely, Atrayi, Punarbhaba, Mahananda etc.

The districts of Birbhum, Bankura, Purulia and a portion of Burdwan which lie to the west of the Bhagirathi form a part of the foreland of the Deccan peninsula. The Damodar and its tributaries flow across the foreland and join the river Bhagirathi in the south. To the north of the Damodar basin a number of streams like the Dwarka, the Brahmani and the Bakkeswar flow from the west to the east till they join together to form the river Dwarka which falls into the Bhagirathi. The Ajoy flows in between the Damodar and the Dwarka and also falls into the Bhagirathi further south. The Rupnarayan, the Haldi and their tributaries *viz.*, Dwarakeswar, the Silai and the Kasai form another river system to the south of the Damodar system and falls into the estuary of the Hooghly.

MAP NO.

RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

ALTITUDE SCALE
IN METRES

1800
1200
900
600
300
150
75
0

CONTOURS ARE APPROXIMATE

SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
INDIA
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL

BOUNDARIES :—
International ....
State ....

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

Reg. No. 718 HE'79-530'80

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

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

Printed at the 101 (H.L.O.) Printing Group of Survey of India.

© Government of India copyright, 1979.

5

West Bengal is one of the few states where rainfall is heavy and fairly wide-spread and more or less evenly distributed over space. Agriculture in the state depends almost wholly on rainfall. The south-west monsoon currents from the Bay of Bengal and from the Arabian Sea converge over the state and cause heavy rains in the summer months of June to September. Occasional heavy rain-fall also occurs due to tropical cyclones originating in the Bay of Bengal. The average rain-fall in the state is about 1,800 mm, the maximum precipitation being in the monsoon months of June to September.

The state may be divided into two broad rainfall region : (1) The Himalayan and sub-Himalayan North comprising the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar and also the northern half of West Dinajpur ; and (2) the remaining parts of the state comprising the central Gangetic plains and the western districts which form the eastern foreland of the Deccan peninsula. In the first region rainfall is very heavy (above 3,000 mm) in the foot-hills extending from Kurseong in the west to Kumargram in the east. To the north and south of this wettest belt rainfall decreases almost in parallel lines. The second region may again be divided into three sub-regions. In the districts of 24 Parganas, Howrah, Calcutta and coastal areas of Midnapur annual rainfall is between 1,500 mm and 2,000 mm. Rainfall is low and less than 1,250 mm in the region comprising eastern Purulia, almost the entire districts of Bankura, Burdwan and Murshidabad, south-eastern part of Birbhum and north-western part of Murshidabad. The average rainfall varies between 1,250 mm and 1,500 mm in Malda, south-western part of West Dinajpur, the northern areas of Murshidabad, Birbhum and Burdwan, the eastern part of Purulia and most of the areas in Nadia, Hooghly and Midnapore.

MAP NO 5

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

(AVERAGE 1961 - 70)

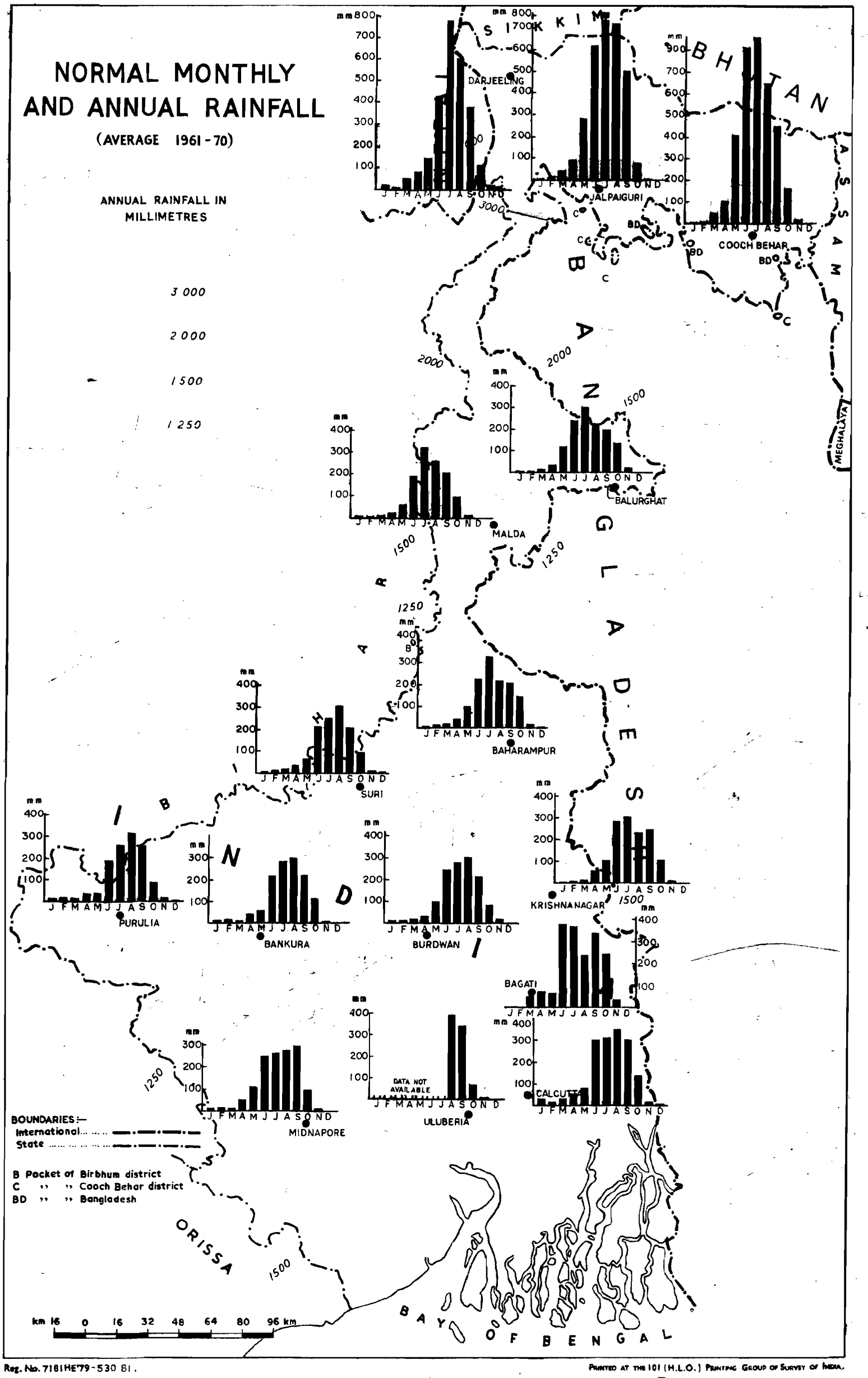
ANNUAL RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES

3 000

2 000

1 500

1 250



Reg. No. 7181HE'79-530 81.

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

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

PRINTED AT THE 101 (H.L.O.) PRINTING GROUP OF SURVEY OF INDIA.

© Government of India copyright, 1979.

Soils of the state have been classified under ten major groups, *viz.*, (i) red loamy, (ii) red sandy, (iii) laterite, (iv) red & yellow, (v) mixed red and black, (vi) deltaic alluvium, (vii) alluvial — recent, (viii) terai, (ix) brown hill (on sandstones & stales), (x) saline & alkaline.

Alluvial and red soils cover about 28.77% and 22.97% respectively of the total area of the state (87853 km^2). Mixed red and black soils are found in a small area only which make for a mere 1.12% of the total area.

The greater parts of Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Nadia, Howrah and some portions of the districts of Malda and Twenty Four Parganas consist mostly of alluvial soils. The entire district of Hooghly is alluvial. Deltaic alluvial soil is found only in two districts *viz.*, in Midnapore and Twenty Four Parganas along the northern coast of the Bay of Bengal. It covers 17.07% of the total area of the state including the areas under the forest divisions of Twenty Four Parganas.

Red soil (Red Loamy and Red Sandy) is found extensively in the districts of Malda, Bankura, Birbhum and Purulia. The type of soil is also found in the western end of Burdwan and southern part of West Dinajpur.

As already stated, the area covered by the mixed red and black soils is almost insignificant being found in 3 police stations only, *viz.*, Banduan and Manbazar of district Purulia and Binpur of district Midnapore. Laterite soil is found in large tracts of Midnapore and in some parts of Burdwan and Birbhum.

The whole of Darjeeling district except a part of Kalimpong police station and the northern fringes of the police stations of Mal, Mitiali, Maynaguri, Nagrakata, Dhubguri and Madarihat in Jalpaiguri district consist of brown hill soils. Saline & alkaline soils together cover 7.40% of the total area of the state.

MAP NO 6

SOILS

- RED LOAMY
- RED SANDY
- LATERITE
- RED AND YELLOW
- MIXED RED AND BLACK
- DELTAIC ALLUVIUM
- ALLUVIAL SOILS-RECENT
- TERAI
- BROWN HILL (ON SANDSTONES AND SHALES)
- S S SALINE AND ALKALI

BOUNDARIES :—
International ....
State ....
District ....
B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
INDIA
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL

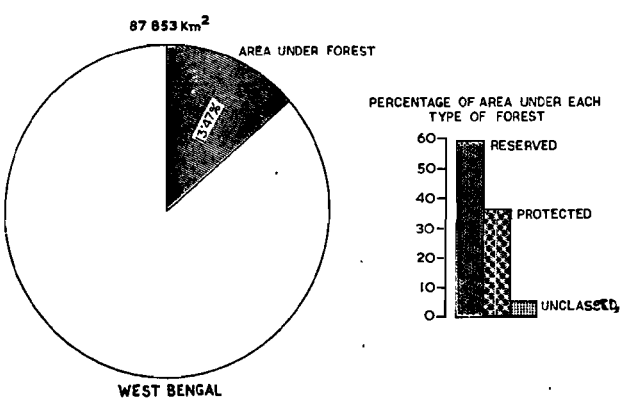
7

The total area under forests in West Bengal is about 11,837 Km^2 which constitutes about 13.5 per cent of the state's geographical area. The three principal forest zones are, (i) forests in the Himalayas and Duars covering the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar; (ii) forests in the laterite zone of the west comprising the districts of Birbhum, Burdwan, Purulia, Bankura and Midnapore; and (iii) forests at the Bay mouth. Besides the above, there are scattered natural and man-made forests also in the districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, Malda and West Dinajpur. According to experts, a country should have a minimum of 33 per cent forest cover in order that the population may fully derive the direct and indirect benefits of forests. In West Bengal the coverage is not only too small but the distribution of the areas under forests is also irregular.

In the Himalayan region vegetation changes with altitude. From the plain upto 300 metres grow figs, dates, wallichis, caryotides, marlea, sisu, sessiul, mimosa etc. From 300 to 1,500 metres are found gordonia, pandnus, *sal,* toon, teak, peach, pine etc. They are succeeded at 1,500 to 2,000 metres by alder, oak maple, birch, cryptomina, bucklandia, walnut etc. From 2,000 to 2,500 metres are found oak, chestnut, magnolia, olive, michelia, raspberry etc. At a height from 2,500 to 3,000 metres are found magnelia, maple, rhododendron, laurel, lime, hydrangia etc. From 3,000 to 3,500 metres are found oak, chestnut, magnelia, rhododendron, champa, fir hemlock, barberry, celastrus etc. Dwarf rhododendron, juniper, holly, cherry, pear, geranium, veronica etc. are found beyond 3,500 metres.

In the western forest belt in the districts of Birbhum, Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapore and Purulia tropical dry deciduous forests (including *sal* and teak) occur. The importance of this forest belt consists more in its extensiveness and proximity to the industrial area rather than in the value of the forest produce. Large scale plantations are now being raised with eucalyptus acacia etc. Besides, gamar, peasal, *semul, sal,* teak, bamboos etc. are also being raised. Casuarina is being tried in the coastal belts.

In the third forest belt, viz., Sunderbans in the Hooghly estuary of the 24 Parganas grow poor quality of mangrove forests of goran, gewa, sundri, bean etc. Forests in the other districts, such as in Nadia, Murshidabad, Malda and West Dinajpur belong to the tropical moist deciduous, consisting of *sal, teak, sessu, babul* and *semul. Kadam* and eucalyptus etc. are being raised in the low-lying areas which are subjected to annual inundation.



MAP NO 7

FORESTS

TYPE OF FORESTS

- TROPICAL WET EVERGREEN
- TROPICAL SEMI EVERGREEN
- LITTORAL AND SWAMP (Including Mangroves)
- TROPICAL MOIST DECIDUOUS
- TROPICAL DRY DECIDUOUS (Including Sal and Teak)
- SUB-TROPICAL BROAD-LEAVED HILL
- MONTANE WET TEMPERATE
- HIMALAYAN MOIST TEMPERATE
- MOIST ALPINE

SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
INDIA
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B
C
BD

BOUNDARIES :—
International
State
District

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C " " Cooch Behar district
BD " " Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

Reg. No. 7181 HE'79 - 530'80.

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

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

Printed at the 101 (H.L.O.) Printing Group of Survey of India.

© Government of India copyright, 1979.

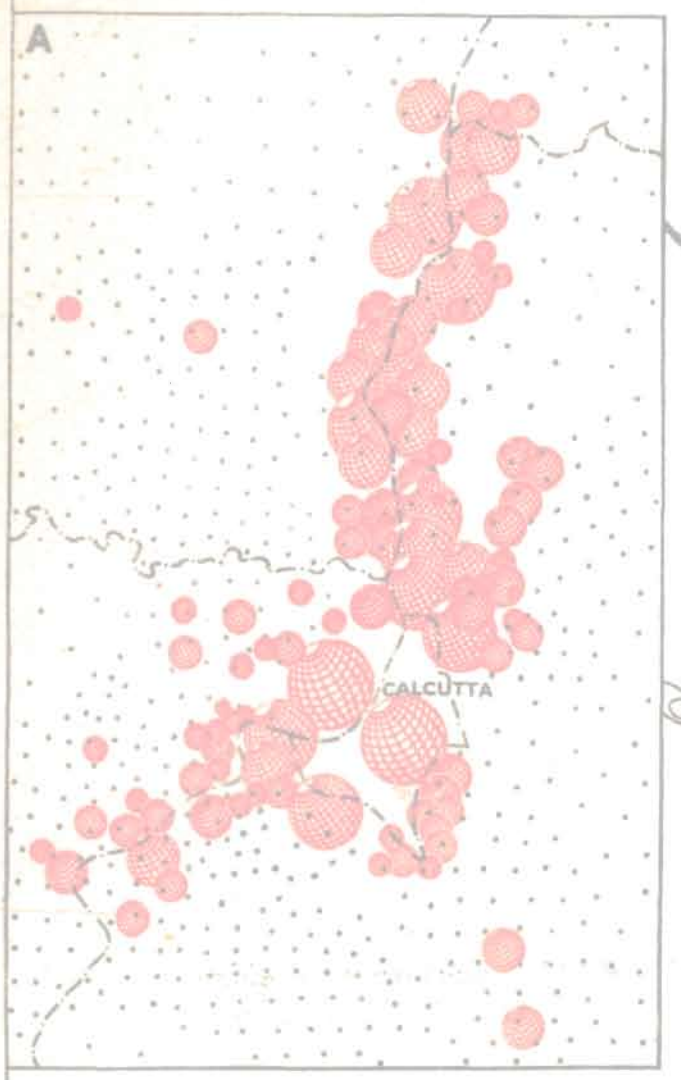
West Bengal had a total population of 44.3 million in 1971 of which 10.96 million or 24.75% lived in the cities and towns. This is quite a high degree of urbanisation for a state. For the country as a whole, the proportion of the urban to the total population was 19.91%. The states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu had larger proportions of urban population than West Bengal.

The distribution of the urban population in the state is extremely uneven. The largest concentration of the urban population is in Calcutta and the surrounding areas along the banks of the Hooghly. Calcutta urban agglomeration comprises 74 urban units and had a total population of 7.03 million which constitute 64.11% of the total urban population of the state. The other such concentration of the urban population is in the Asansol-Durgapur region in Burdwan. In the districts of North Bengal urbanisation has made little headway. The situation is the same in the western districts of Bankura, Purulia and Midnapur.

The distribution of the rural population of the state is also uneven, though not to the extent the urban population is. There is a heavy concentration of the rural population all along the Bhagirathi-Hooghly which comprises the districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, 24 Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly. Rural settlements are thick also along the North Bengal rivers Tista, Tersha, Jaldhaka and Mahananda in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and Malda. The fringes of the towns of the Calcutta and Asansol-Durgapur industrial belts are also thickly populated. The laterite soil zone of the westernmost districts and the regions of high altitudes in Darjeeling have relatively sparse population.

MAP NO. 8

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1971



CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

km 10 5 0 10 km

SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
COOCH BEHAR
BDO
C
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDA
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BIRBHUM
PURULIA
BANKURA
BURDWAN
NADIA
HOOGHLY
HOWRAH
MIDNAPORE
TWENTY-FOUR PARGANAS
A
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL

URBAN CENTRES POPULATION SIZE

CLASS I 500 000 & ABOVE
CLASS I 100 000—499 999
CLASS II 50 000 — 99 999
CLASS III 20 000 — 49 999
CLASS IV 10 000 — 19 999
CLASS V 5 000 — 9 999
CLASS VI BELOW 5 000

EACH DOT REPRESENTS 5000 RURAL POPULATION

BOUNDARIES :—
International
State
District
B Pocket of Birbhum district
C " " Cooch Behar district
BD " " Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

Reg. No. 7181HE'79-530'80.

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

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

Printed at the 101 (H.L.O.) Printing Group of Survey of India.

© Government of India copyright, 1979.

9

West Bengal had in 1971 an average density of 504 persons per Km^2 which is second only to that of Kerala (549). The state is in fact more thickly populated than most parts of the country and the world.

Density of population varies appreciably from region to region within the state and also from police station to police station within the regions. In all the five districts of northern Bengal (Darjeeling, Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur, and Malda) and also the four western districts of Purulia, Bankura, Birbhum and Midnapur the density is below the state average. The remaining seven districts which are all in the Central Gangetic plains and belong mostly to the Calcutta and Asansol-Durgapur industrial belts have heavy densities of above the state average. The city district of Calcutta has a enormous density of 30276 persons per Km^2. In the Himalayan district of Darjeeling, on the other hand, the density is below 150 per Km^2. These are Sukhiapokri (122) and Garubathan Purulia which has a low density of 256.

The map has grouped the 290 police stations of the state into seven ranges as shown below:

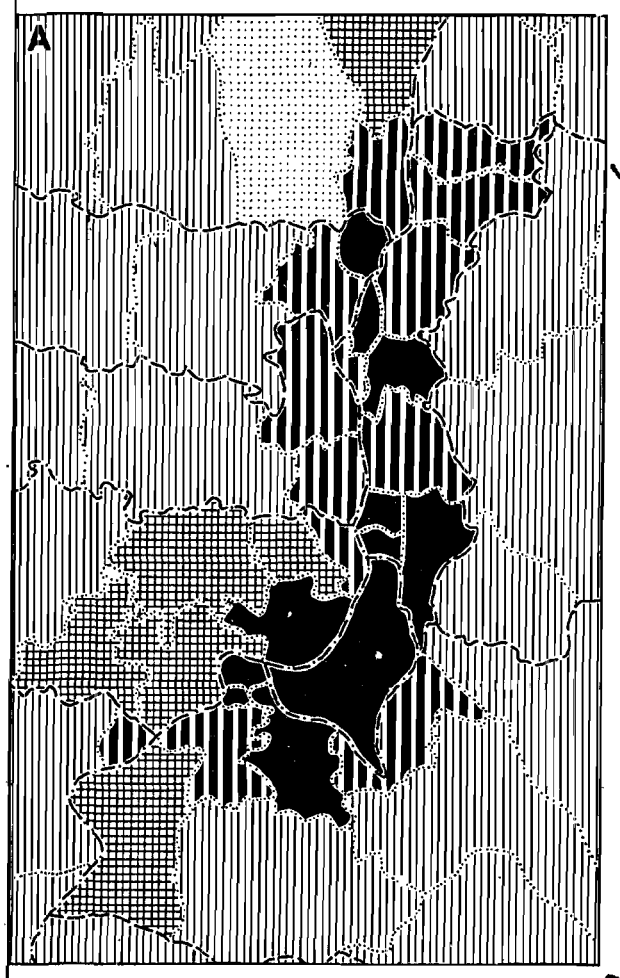
Density/Km^2	Number of police stations
5000+	9
3000—4999	15
1500—2999	11
500—1499	88
350— 499	71
150— 349	94
Below 150	2

Outside the cities of Calcutta and Howrah the highest densities of population are to be found in Baranagar (15657), Belghoria (15457) and Garden Reach (11962) police stations, all belonging to the district of 24 Parganas and comprised within Calcutta industrial belt. Beyond the Calcutta metropolitan area and the Asansol-Durgapur industrial belt the highest density for any police station is to be found in Nabadwip (1542) in district Nadia. There are 2 police stations in which the density is below 150 per Km^2. These are Sukhiapokri (122) and Garubathan (72), both in district Darjeeling.

Within a district again the variation of densities in the police stations is the widest in 24-Parganas. In the industrialized areas of the district density shoots up to 15657 per Km^2 in Baranagar PS while in the newly settled deltaic south it plunges to 157 only in the police station of Sagore. The range of variation is narrower in all the northern and western districts.

MAP NO 9

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1971



CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

km 10 5 0 10 km

SIKKIM

BHUTAN

NEPAL

DARJEELING

JALPAIGURI

COOCH BEHAR

ASSAM

MEGHALAYA

BANGLADESH

WEST DINAJPUR

MALDA

MURSHIDABAD

NADIA

BIRBHUM

PURULIA

BANKURA

BURDWAN

HOOGHLY

HOWRAH

MIDNAPORE

TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS

ORISSA

BAY OF BENGAL

DENSITY OF POPULATION PER km

- ABOVE 5000
- 3000—4999
- 1500—2999
- 500—1499
- 350—499
- 150—349
- LESS THAN 150

BOUNDARIES :—

- International
- State
- District
- Subdivision
- Police station

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C " " Cooch Behar district
BD " " Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

10

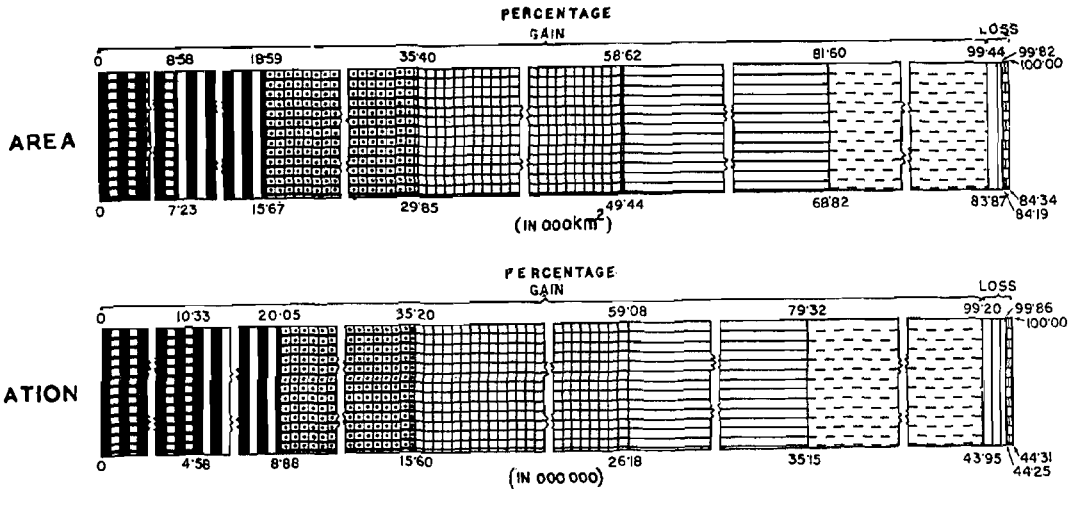
West Bengal had a population of 4.43 million in 1971 as against 3.49 million in 1961. The decadal growth works out to 26.87 per cent.

The growth rate varied widely from district to district. In West Dinajpur the population grew fastest (40.50%) while in Calcutta the growth was a meagre 7.87%. At the police station level again the variations have been quite marked. The highest growth recorded was in Metiabruz police station (134.85%) in 24-Parganas. Durgapur in district Burdwan recorded the second highest growth of 130.65%. Three police stations, namely, Kulti, Barabani and Jamuria, all in Burdwan district registered a net decline in population, the rate of decrease being 0.36, 1.67 and 0.57 per cent respectively.

Three distinct regions may be demarcated in which the growth of population was very rapid (above 35%):

(1) Siliguri and surrounding region in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri below the foot hills through northern West Dinajpur, (2) entire district of Cooch Behar, and (3) vertical-strip through 24-Parganas in the neighbourhood of Calcutta.

The growth rate has been slow in the entire western region comprising the districts of Purulia, Bankura, Birbhum and Midnapore. 51 police stations in the state are in the low growth range of below 20%. 64 more are in the range of 20-25 per cent. Most of these police stations belong to the western region.



MAP NO 10

CHANGE IN POPULATION 1961-71

SIKKIM

BHUTAN

NEPAL

ASSAM

MEGHALAYA

A

B

C

BD

PERCENTAGE CHANGE

GAIN

ABOVE 39·99

35·00–39·99

30·00–34·99

S.A. 26·87
25·00–29·99

20·00–24·99

BELOW 20·00

LOSS

ABOVE 1·00

1·00 AND BELOW

CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

km 10 5 0 10 km

BOUNDARIES :—

International

State

District

Subdivision

Police station

B Pocket of Birbhum district

C ,, ,, Coach Behar district

BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km.

BAY OF BENGAL

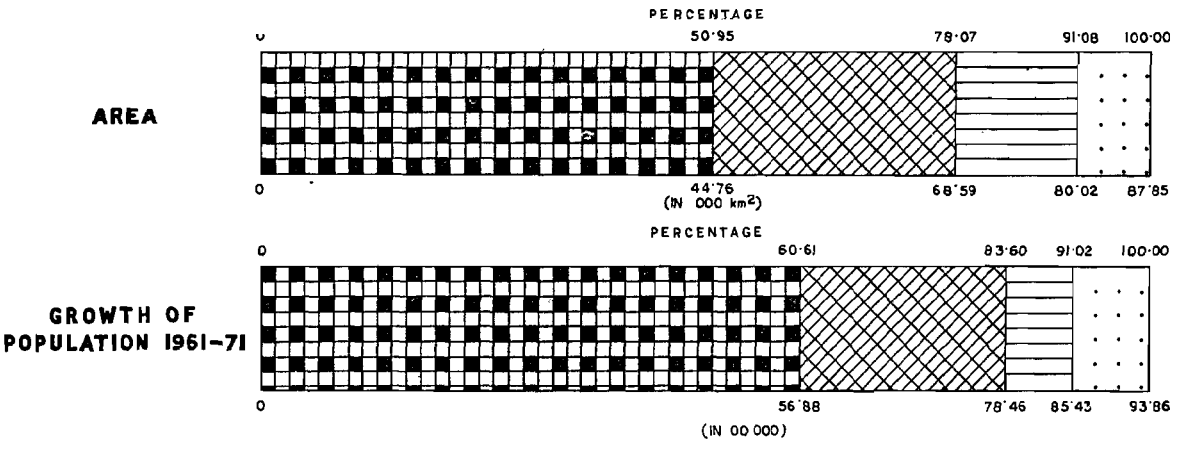
II

The average decadal percentage increase of population of the state, as already observed, was 26.87 during 1961-71. In 10 out of 16 districts the percentage increase was higher than the state average. West Dinajpur recorded the highest growth of +40.50% followed closely by Cooch Behar (+38.67%). The city district of Calcutta registered a small increase of +7.57% only.

The map shows the districts shaded in different grades according to their percentage growth. It also presents an additional feature of the growth—the net percentage addition to the population with reference to the population of 1971. These latter percentages are depicted by the pie-diagrams super imposed on each district. The size of each circle is proportionate to the size of population of the district as in 1971. The shaded portions of the circles represent the decadal accretions of population (1961-71) expressed as percentage of the 1971 population of the districts.

The figures of percentage increase and net addition are shown below:

State/District	Percentage increase	Percentage addition
1	2	3
WEST BENGAL	26.87	21.18
West Dinajpur	40.50	28.82
Cooch Behar	38.67	27.89
24 Parganas	34.53	25.67
Malda	31.98	24.23
Nadia	30.14	23.18
Jalpaiguri	28.76	22.23
Hooghly	28.72	22.21
Murshidabad	28.39	22.11
Burdwan	27.04	21.28
Midnapur	26.89	21.19
Darjeeling	25.16	20.10
Birbhum	22.80	18.57
Bankura	22.02	18.05
Howrah	18.58	15.67
Purulia	17.86	15.15
Calcutta	7.57	7.03



MAP NO II

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1961-71

PERCENTAGE INCREASE

- 20·00 & BELOW
- 20·01 — 24·00
- 24·01 — 28·00 S A : 26·87
- 28·01 & ABOVE

TOTAL POPULATION 1971

- 5 000 000 & ABOVE
- 3 000 000
- 2 000 000
- 1 500 000 & BELOW
- PERCENTAGE ADDITION OF TOTAL POPULATION 1961-71

SIKKIM

BHUTAN

NEPAL

781 777 DARJEELING 20·10%

1 750 159 22·33%

JALPAIGURI

COOCH BEHAR 1 414 183 27·89%

ASSAM

MEGHALAYA

1 859 887 28·82%

WEST DINAJPUR

1 612 657 24·23%

MALDA

BANGLADESH

WEST BENGAL

44 312 011

ADDITION DURING 1961-71 21·18%

NOT TO SCALE

1 775 909 18·57%

MURSHIDABAD 2 940 204 22·11%

BIRBHUM 3 916 174 21·28%

1 602 875 15·15%

PURULIA

2 031 039 18·05%

BANKURA

BURDWAN 2 230 270 23·18%

2 872 116 22·31%

HOOGHLY 3 148 746 7·03%

15·67%

HOWRAH

CALCUTTA

5 509 247 21·19%

MIDNAPORE

TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS 8 449 482 25·67%

BOUNDARIES :—
- International
- State
- District

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

INDIA

ORISSA

BAY OF BENGAL

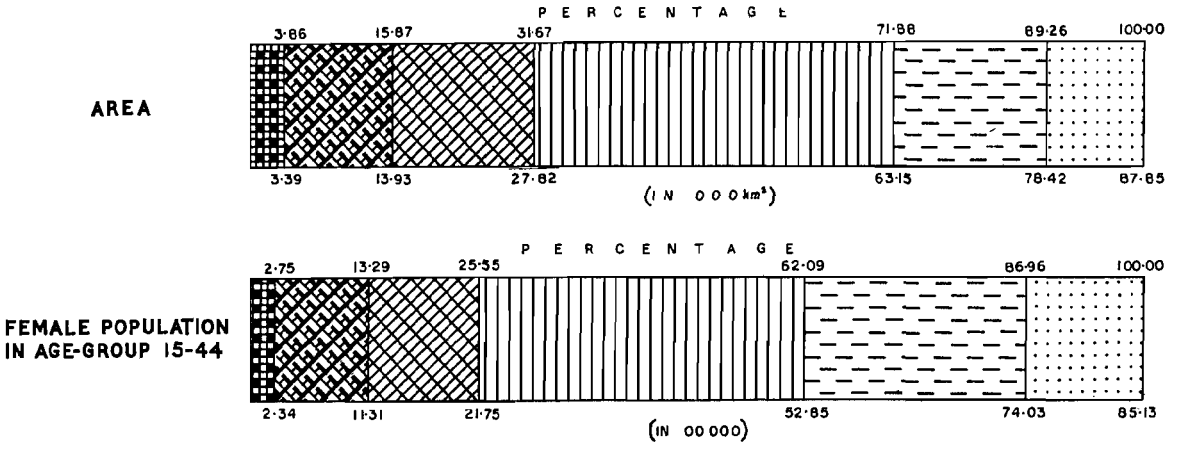
12

Fertility differential expressed as the ratio of the number of children in the age-group 0-4 to the number of women in the reproductive age-group 15-44 gives a measure of the general rate of fertility which is the main factor influencing the growth of population. The data for the districts of the state have been clubbed together into six ranges as shown in the legend of the map. Hatching has been done in the map using cloropleth technique.

The fertility differential for the state was 75.84. The figures for ten of the sixteen districts are above the state average. Fertility differential seems to be generally higher in the northern region of the state. Except in Darjeeling it is higher than the state average in all the North Bengal districts as also in the districts just to the south of the *Ganga,* namely, Murshidabad, Nadia and Birbhum. In Cooch Behar (in northern Bengal) the child-woman ratio exceeds 100. On the other hand, in and around the Calcutta industrial belt the differential is low. For obvious reasons, it is the lowest in Calcutta city (41.30). The low figures for the districts of 24-Parganas (70.66) and Howrah (72.83) are also due to the high degree of urbanisation. The districts of Darjeeling and Purulia also have very low fertility differentials.

The districts of the state are shown below in the descending order of the fertility differentials.

State/District	Percentage	District	Percentage
1	2	1	2
WEST BENGAL .	75.84		
Cooch Behar . . .	104.23	Burdwan . .	77.99
West Dinajpur . . .	96.19	Hooghly . .	77.32
Murshidabad . . .	91.10	Midnapore . .	75.21
Jalpaiguri	85.57	Howrah . . .	72.83
Malda	84.42	Twentyfour Parganas	70.66
Nadia	82.57	Purulia . . .	68.02
Birbhum . . .	79.99	Darjeeling . .	65.79
Bankura	79.01	Calcutta . . .	41.30



MAP NO 12

FERTILITY 1971

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN (0-4)
PER HUNDRED WOMEN (15-44)

- 100·01 & ABOVE
- 90·01 — 100·00
- 80·01 — 90·00
- 75·01 — 80·00
  S A : 75·84
- 70·01 — 75·00
- 70·00 & BELOW

SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
DARJEELING 65·79
JALPAIGURI 85·57
COOCH BEHAR 104·23
C
BD
WEST DINAJPUR 96·19
MALDA 84·42
MURSHIDABAD 91·10
BIRBHUM 79·99
NADIA 82·57
BURDWAN 77·99
PURULIA 68·02
BANKURA 79·01
HOOGHLY 77·32
HOWRAH 72·83
CALCUTTA 41·30
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS 70·66
MIDNAPORE 75·21
B
INDIA
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL

BOUNDARIES :—
International
State
District

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

13

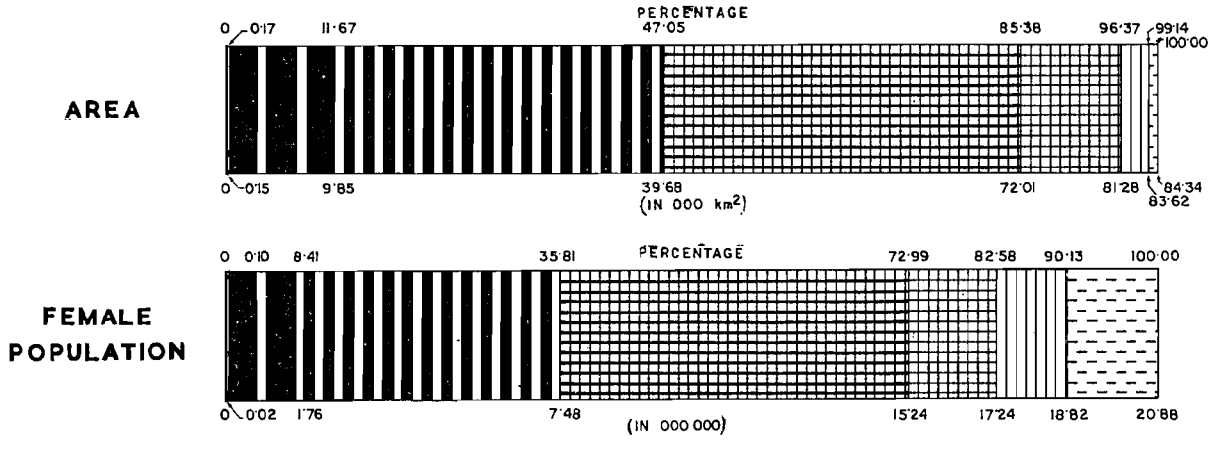
Of the total population of 44.31 million of the state 23.43 million are males and 20.88 are females. The males outnumber the females by 2.55 million. The sex ratio for the state or the number of females per 1,000 males comes to 891 which is one of the lowest among the states and is considerably below the all-India ratio of 930.

The map shows the sex ratio for the total population of each police station. The ratio at the police station level has been grouped into seven ranges which have been hatched into different shades. The area where the sex ratio exceeds 1,000 has been hatched red.

The sex ratio is the highest in police station Jore Bungalow (1010) of Darjeeling district. This is the only place where the ratio exceeds unity. The ratio is the lowest in Calcutta city (636); in Howrah city it is just a little higher at 679. Besides the two cities, ten of the police stations, namely Siliguri, Jagatdal, Barrackpore, Titagarh, Khardah, Garden Reach, Matiabruz, Bawria, Bally and Bhadreswar belong to the lowest range of sex ratio (below 750). All of them except Siliguri are within the Calcutta metropolitan area. Sex-selective migration to the industrial-commercial belts has distorted the sex ratio in these areas.

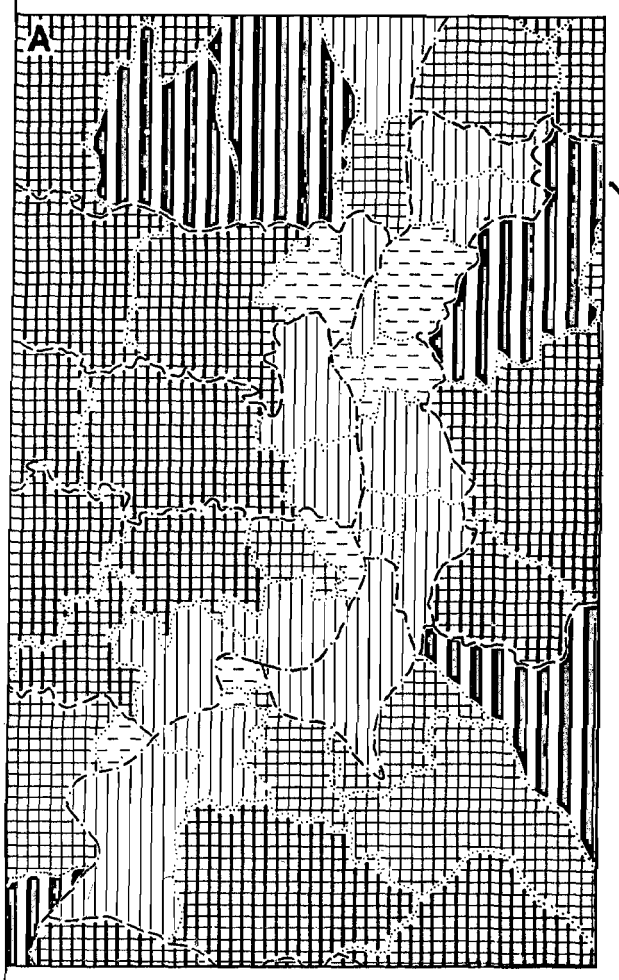
The distribution of the police stations in the seven ranges of sex ratio is shown below:

Sex Ratio (Females per 1,000 males)	Number of Police Stations
1000 and above	1
975—999	30
950—974	87
900—949	108
850—899	31
750—849	21
Below 750	12



MAP NO 13

SEX RATIO 1971



CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

km 10 5 0 10 km

SIKKIM

BHUTAN

NEPAL

ASSAM

MEGHALAYA

BANGLADESH

BIHAR

ORISSA

BAY OF BENGAL

B

C

BD

FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

	1000 AND ABOVE
	975 — 999
	950 — 974
	900 — 949
	S A : 891 850 — 899
	750 — 849
	BELOW 750

BOUNDARIES :—

International

State

District

Subdivision

Police station

B Pocket of Birbhum district

C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district

BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

14

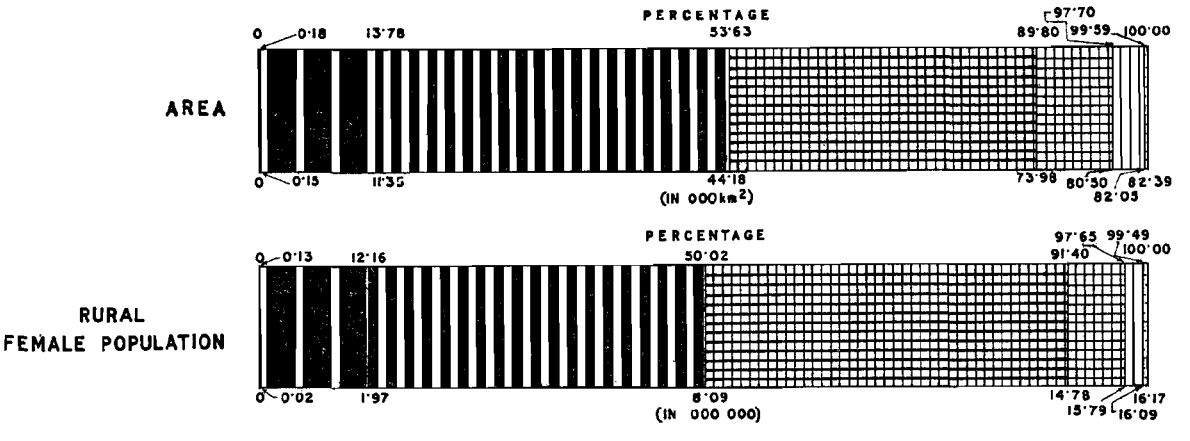
The sex ratio among the rural population of the state in 1971 was 942. The map shows the sex ratio in the rural population of each police station.

The sex ratios for all the police stations except those which are entirely urban have been grouped in seven ranges as shown in the legend of the map. The all-urban police stations have been left without any hatching and the word "E.U" is written on them. There are ten such in the state—6 in 24 Parganas and 1 each in Howrah, Hooghly, Midnapore and Purulia.

For rural areas, the sex ratio exceeds 1,000 in only one police station, namely, Jore Bungalow in Darjeeling, the figure being 1,010. There are 3 police stations where the rural sex ratios are below 750. These are Siliguri in Darjeeling and Raniganj and Ondal in Burdwan. It is also seen that only 40 of the police stations have low sex ratios of below 900 in their rural areas, in all the remaining 240 police stations the ratio is 900 and above.

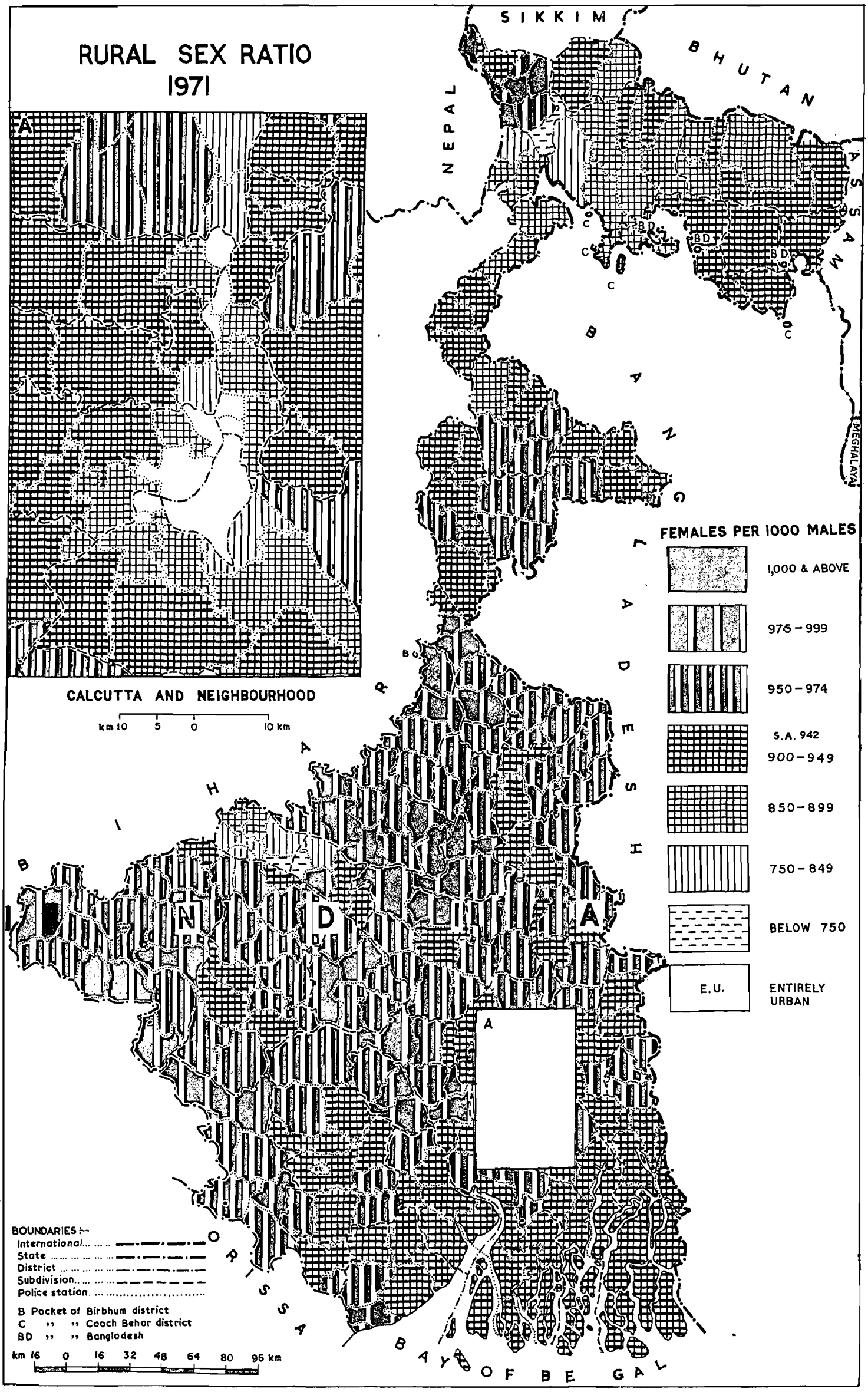
The distribution of the police stations in the different ranges of sex ratios for their rural components is as under:

1000 and above	1
975—999	35
950—974	101
900—949	103
850—899	27
750—849	10
Below 750	3



MAP NO 14

RURAL SEX RATIO 1971



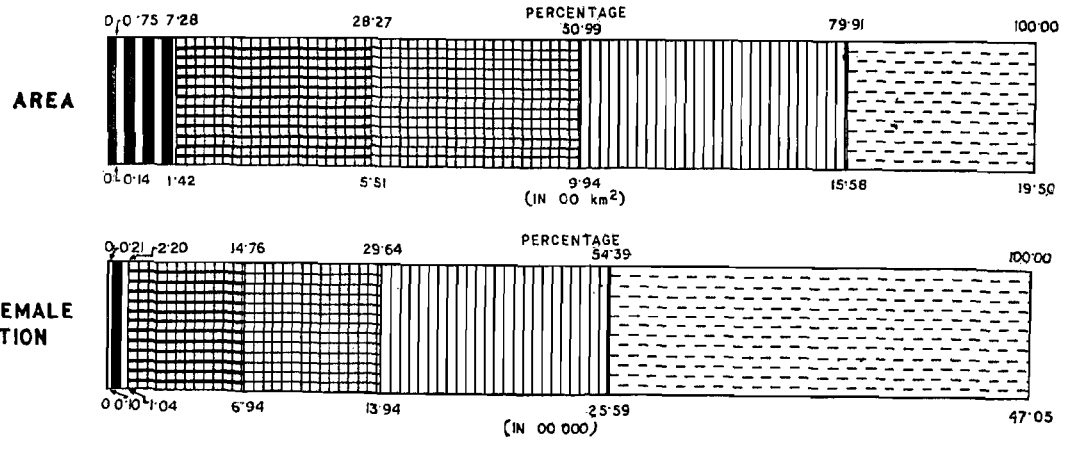
The sex ratio in the urban population of the state is considerably lower than among the rural people due, mainly, to distortions caused by sex-selective migration to most urban areas. The urban sex ratio was 751 as against the rural ratio of 942.

The map shows the sex ratio in the urban population of the state at police station level. The police stations which are entirely urban or have been components have been grouped into six ranges according to the sex ratios in their urban population. There are 134 such police stations. The police stations which are entirely rural have been left without any hatching.

Besides the cities of Calcutta and Howrah which have very low sex ratios of 636 and 679 respectively, 16 of the police stations belong to the lowest sex ratio range of below 750. The ratio is low in the industrial belts of Calcutta and Asansol-Durgapur. In the northern and western regions of the state where the degree of urbanisation is low and industrialisation is insignificant the sex ratio is quite high in most urban areas. Siliguri in District Darjeeling is an exception in the northern region. So is Sutahata (Dt. Midnapore) in the western region. The sex ratio in Sutahata was 653 only, the emergence of the port town of Haldia being responsible for the depression in the ratio.

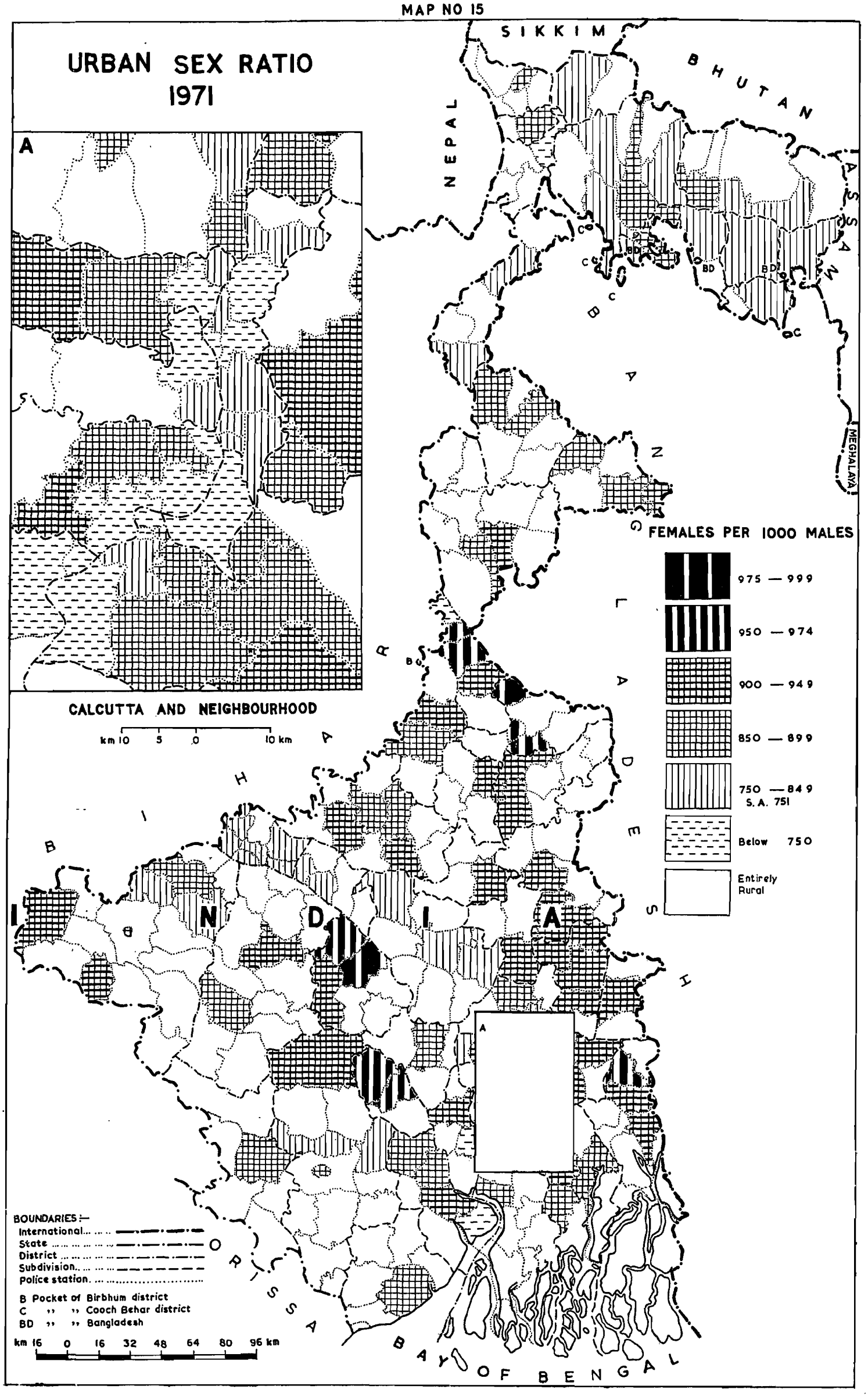
The distribution of the 134 urban or partly urban police stations of the state according to the ranges of their sex ratios is given below:

975—999	2
950—974	8
900—949	34
850—899	36
750—849	38
Below 750	16



MAP NO 15

URBAN SEX RATIO 1971



The map shows the composition of the population by sex, age and marital status for each district of the state.

The population has been divided into nine broad age-groups for both the sexes. The age period 0-34 is divided into seven quinquennial age-groups starting with 0-4. The remaining period is divided into two unequal groups of 35-59 and 60 +. Each age-group has been shown in the map by a horizontal bar. The bars again are sub-divided into three parts each to show the marital status (i) never married, (ii) married, and (iii) widowed, divorced or separated and unspecified.

The population is also classified according to the age-group as infants (0-4), boys and girls (5-14), young men and women (15-34), aged men and women (35-59) and the old men and women (60 +). They are shown in the map by light red colour with various grades of hatching.

The bars should normally follow a diminishing trend and form a pyramid of the shape of an isoceles triangle. But because of various distortions in the age returns and the influence of migration smoothness is disturbed and the expected isoceles triangle is not available for many of the districts. In the present map, however, the pyramid could not form at all because of unequal grouping of age.

As already observed, the proportions of the population (of both sexes) in each quinquennial age-group declines in all the districts till the age-group 30-34. A continuous and steady high birth rate coupled with a steady decline in rates of mortality has made for a high proportion of infants and children (age group 0-14) in the total population for the state as a whole and most of the districts. Most districts have, of course, more of children (5-9) than of infants (0-4) for both sexes. On the other hand the pouplation in the working age-group 15-59 especially among males has reached a high level in some district like Calcutta and Howrah.

A very remarkable feature of the age composition of almost all districts is that the infants (0-4) constitute a high proportion of the total population. While the state average was 14.56% the disrict of West Dinajpur had the highest proportion of infants (18.20%) in its population. The proportion was the lowest in Calcutta (7.91%).

The boys and girls of age group 5-14 constitutes 28.33% of the total population of the state. The highest proportion for them was 31.17% in Malda and the lowest was 21.39% in Calcutta.

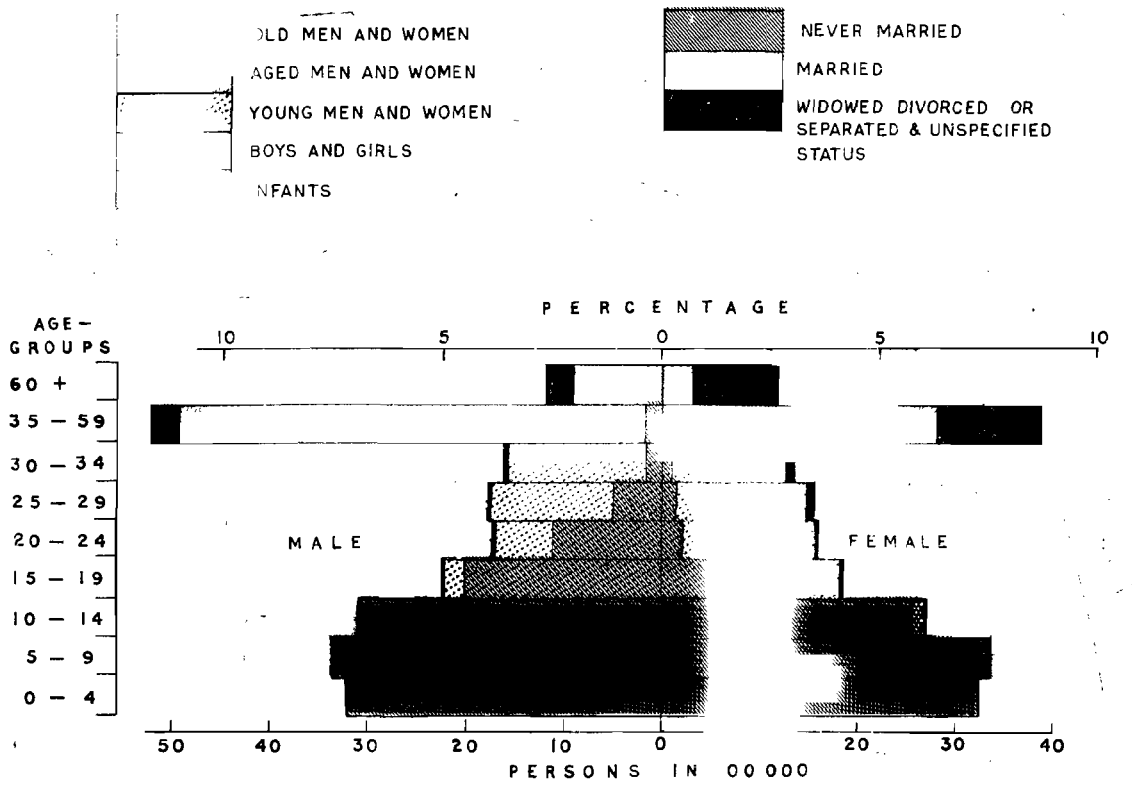
The young working age-group 15-34 contributed 31.15% of the total population for West Bengal as a whole. Calcutta, naturally, has the highest proportion in this age-group (38.86%). Cooch Behar came at the end of the list with a figure of 27.94% only.

The population in the age-group 35-59 which is considered as the matured part of the productive people constituted 20.51% of the total population of the state. As expected, Calcutta leads the other districts with the percentage of 26.60. Malda (08.43) comes at the end.

The old people of 60 and above are found in the largest proportion in Nadia (5.31%). In Darjeeling the proportion is the lowest (4.33%).

As in the country as a whole, marriage is almost universal and the age of marriage low in the state of West Bengal. There is not much of a difference between the two sexes in this regard. While the percentage of the married among the males of age group 30-34 reaches the highest (94.77) in Malda it is a relatively low figure of 75.75 only in Calcutta. For the state as a whole the proportion for the age group is 87.60%.

For the fair sex the proportion of the married in the age-group 20-24 for the state was 85.03%. In Cooch Behar it exceeded 92% while in Calcutta it stood at 62.94%. The next higher age-group the proportion was still higher—89.45% for the state. It rose to 95.47% in Cooch Behar and also in Malda. For both the age-groups the hill district of Darjeeling showed relatively smaller proportion of the married among the females—63.72% and 79.27% respectively which is indicative of a slightly different socio-cultural situation.


)LD MEN AND WOMEN
AGED MEN AND WOMEN
YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
BOYS AND GIRLS
NFANTS
NEVER MARRIED
MARRIED
WIDOWED DIVORCED OR SEPARATED & UNSPECIFIED STATUS
AGE-GROUPS
60 +
35 – 59
30 – 34
25 – 29
20 – 24
15 – 19
10 – 14
5 – 9
0 – 4
PERCENTAGE
10
5
0
5
10
MALE
FEMALE
50
40
30
20
10
0
20
30
40
PERSONS IN 00 000

MAP NO 16

SEX AGE STRUCTURE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971

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

OLD MEN AND WOMEN
AGED MEN & WOMEN
YOUNG MEN & WOMEN
BOYS AND GIRLS
INFANTS

MARITAL STATUS

NEVER MARRIED
MARRIED
WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED & UNSPECIFIED STATUS

BOUNDARIES :—
International
State
District
B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL

DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
COOCH BEHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDA
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BURDWAN
PURULIA
BANKURA
HOOGHLY
HOWRAH
NADIA
CALCUTTA
MIDNAPORE
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS

PERCENTAGE
PERSONS IN 00 000
PERSONS IN 00000
MALE
FEMALE

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

Reg. No. 7181HE'79-530'81.

Printed at the 101 (H.L.O.) Printing Group of Survey of India.

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

© Government of India copyright, 1979.

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

17

Youthfulness of population expressed as the percentage of population in the young age group 5-14 to total population is an important index of the demographic situation obtaining in a country. The map represents the proportions at the district level for all areas and both sexes in West Bengal. Various grades of hatching from lower shades to deeper according to low to higher percentages have been used in the map as shown in the legend.

Calcutta, the nerve-centre of all economic activity of the state, has a high proportion of people in the working age-group 15-59 and consequently has the lowest percentage (21.39) of the young to total population. Howrah, the adjacent district which located in the case of the Calcutta metropolitan area, comes second with a somewhat higher percentage of 26.30. In Malda the proportion reaches the highest at 31.18%. Murshidabad (31.02), Nadia (30.63) and Cooch Behar (30.34) are other districts with high proportions of the young population. The high percentages (for youthfulness) in the districts are indicative of high fertility and rapid growth of population as against the "aged" type of population in the advanced countries of the West.

The districts of the state are arranged below in the descending order of the percentage figures.

State/District	Percentage of population in the young age group (5—14) to total Population	State/District	Percentage of population in the young age group (5—14) to total Population
WEST BENGAL. .	28.33		
Malda	31.18	Bankura	28.33
Murshidabad. . . .	31.02	Burdwan	28.17
Nadia	30.63	West Dinajpur	28.14
Cooch Behar . . .	30.34	Jalpaiguri	27.29
Midnapore	29.76	Darjeeling	26.86
Birbhum	29.45	Purulia	26.55
Twentyfour Parganas . .	28.70	Howrah	26.30
Hooghly	28.33	Calcutta	21.39

MAP NO17

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1971

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF AGE GROUP 5-14 TO TOTAL POPULATION

- 31·01 & ABOVE
- 30·01 — 31·00
- 29·01 — 30·00
- 28·01 — 29·00
  S A : 28·33
- 26·01 — 28·00
- 26·00 & BELOW

SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
INDIA
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL

DARJEELING 26·86
JALPAIGURI 27·29
COOCH BEHAR 30·34
WEST DINAJPUR 28·14
MALDA 31·18
MURSHIDABAD 31·02
BIRBHUM 29·45
NADIA 30·63
BURDWAN 28·17
PURULIA 26·55
BANKURA 28·33
HOOGHLY 28·33
HOWRAH 26·30
CALCUTTA 21·39
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS 28·70
MIDNAPORE 29·76

BOUNDARIES :—
International
State
District

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

18

The two maps which show the proportions of young boys and girls of age-group 5-14 to total population of each district as observed in 1961 and in 1971 will indicate a growing youthfulness of the population in all areas of the state.

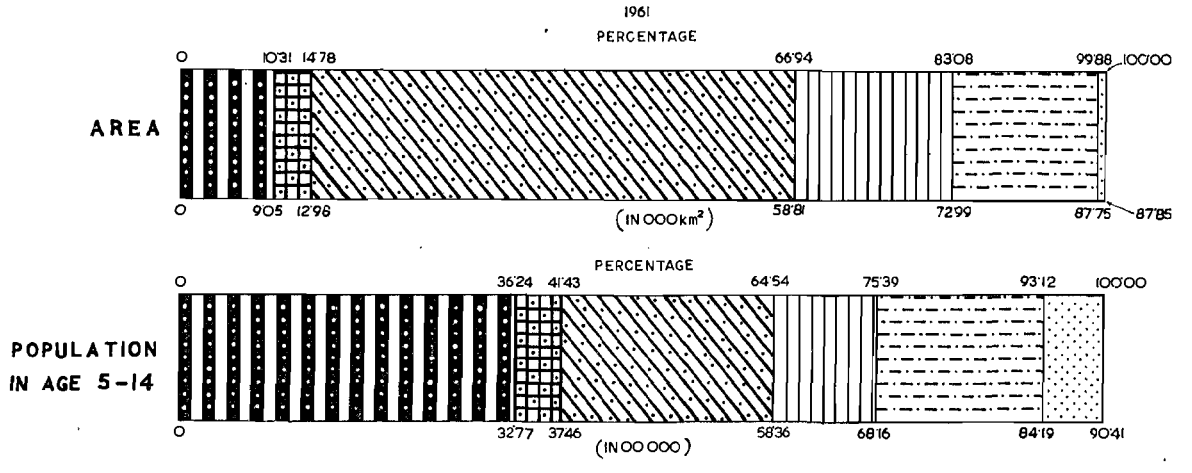
The proportions of young persons have been calculated for the two census years. The percentage values have then been grouped into six suitable intervals in the descending order of percentages. The districts have been shaded with various grades of hatching. Two maps, one for 1961 and the other for 1971 have been placed side by side to emphasize the changing pattern of youthfulness.

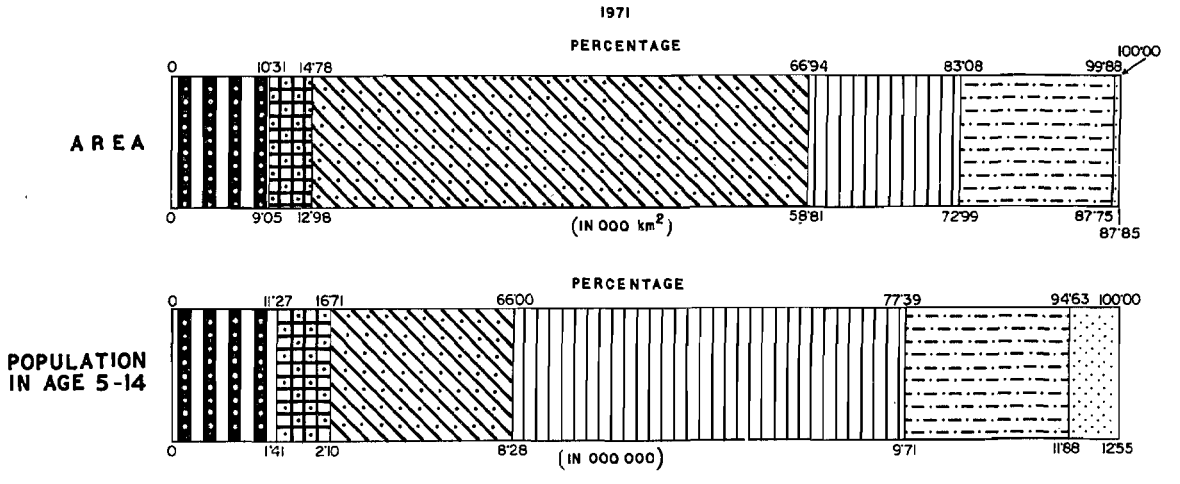
The average for the state has gone up from 25.89% in 1961 to 28.33% in 1971 which indicates a higher growth rate either by way of a higher natural increase or due to migration factors during the decade. This will also forewarn about the growing numbers that will join the working force in the coming years —an alarming prospect for the future.

The upward trend in the ratio is observed in all parts of the state. The movement is most pronounced in Cooch Behar, the district which recorded the highest growth of population. The fact emphasizes the content of the growth which, as is well known, was mostly due to exodus of whole families from across the borders. The district of Birbhum has also recorded a significant upward trend but for reasons which are yet to be probed. Calcutta has remained at the same level of youthfulness as in 1961.

The percentage figures for the two census years for each district is shown below arranged in the descending order.

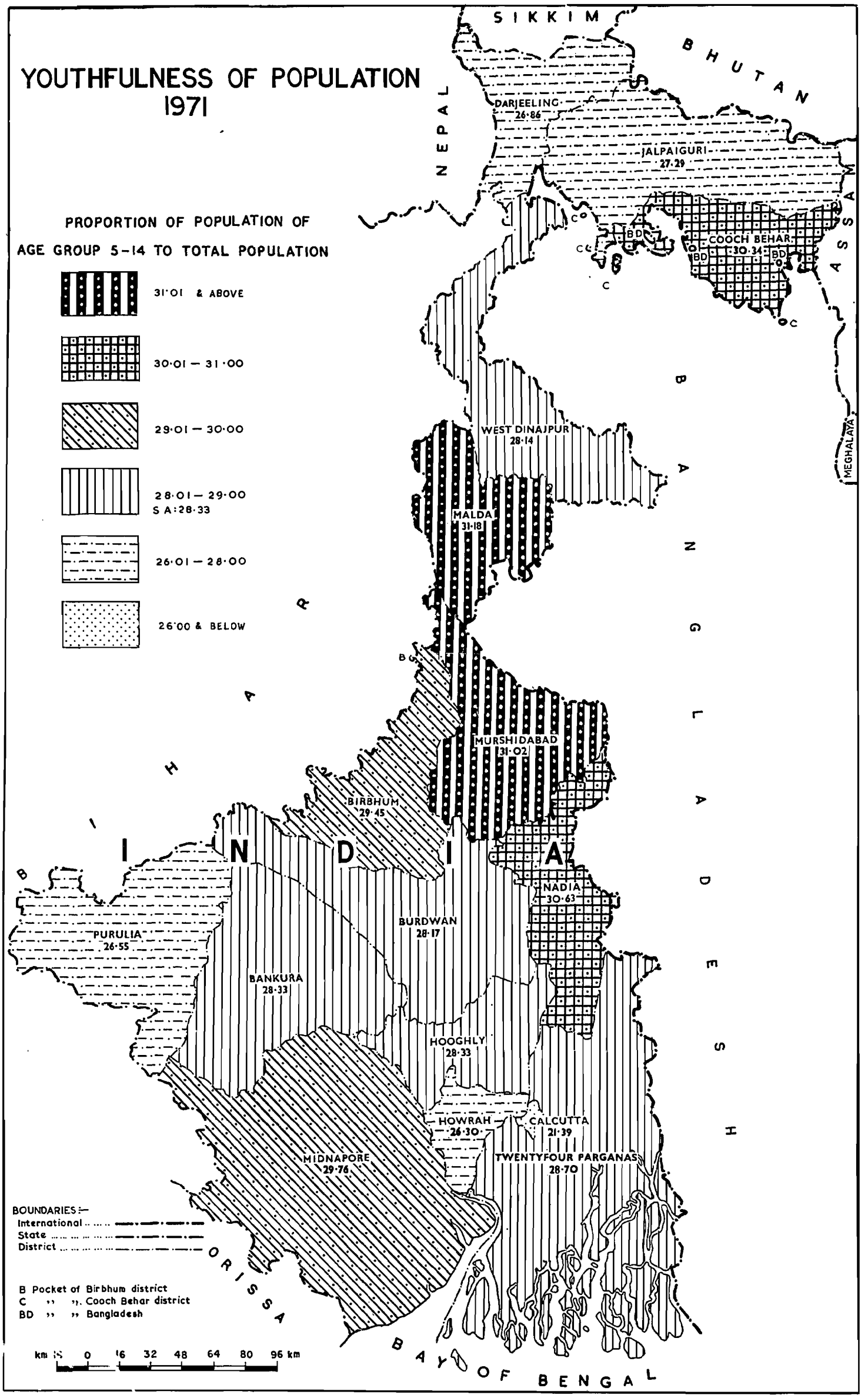
1971		1961	
District	Percentage	District	Percentage
WEST BENGAL	28.33	WEST BENGAL	25.89
Malda	31.18	Murshidabad	28.83
Murshidabad	31.02	Malda	28.61
Nadia	30.63	Nadia	27.38
Cooch Behar	30.34	Twentyfour Parganas	26.76
Midnapore	29.76	Darjeeling	26.65
Birbhum	29.45	Midnapore	26.33
Twentyfour Parganas	28.70	Hooghly	26.27
Hooghly	28.33	West Dinajpur	26.15
Bankura	28.33	Bankura	26.07
Burdwan	28.17	Birbhum	25.80
West Dinajpur	28.14	Jalpaiguri	25.54
Jalpaiguri	27.29	Cooch Behar	25.54
Darjeeling	26.86	Burdwan	24.81
Purulia	26.55	Howrah	24.80
Howrah	26.30	Purulia	25.44
Calcutta	21.39	Calcutta	21.25


1961
PERCENTAGE
AREA
0
10·31
14·78
66·94
83·08
99·88
100·00
0
9·05
12·98
(IN 000 km²)
58·81
72·99
87·75
87·85
PERCENTAGE
POPULATION IN AGE 5-14
0
36·24
41·43
64·54
75·39
93·12
100·00
0
32·77
37·46
(IN 000 000)
58·36
68·16
84·19
90·41


1971
PERCENTAGE
AREA
0
10·31
14·78
66·94
83·08
99·88
100·00
0
9·05
12·98
(IN 000 km²)
58·81
72·99
87·75
87·85
PERCENTAGE
POPULATION IN AGE 5-14
0
11·27
16·71
66·00
77·39
94·63
100·00
0
1·41
2·10
8·28
(IN 000 000)
9·71
11·88
12·55

CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS

MAP NO17



OF POPULATION 1961-1971

MAP NO 18

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1961

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF AGE GROUP 5-14 TO TOTAL POPULATION

- 28·01 & ABOVE
- 27·01–28·00
- 26·01–27·00
- 25·01–26·00 S A 25·89
- 24·01–25·00
- 24·00 & BELOW

SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
BIHAR
ORISSA
INDIA
BAY OF BENGAL

DRJEELING 26·65
JALPAIGURI 25·54
COOCH BEHAR 25·54
WEST DINAJPUR 26·15
MALDA 28·61
MURSHIDABAD 28·83
BIRBHUM 25·80
NADIA 27·38
BURDWAN 24·81
PURULIA 24·44
BANKURA 26·07
HOOGHLY 26·27
HOWRAH 24·80
CALCUTTA 21·25
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS 26·76
MIDNAPORE 26·33

B
C
BD

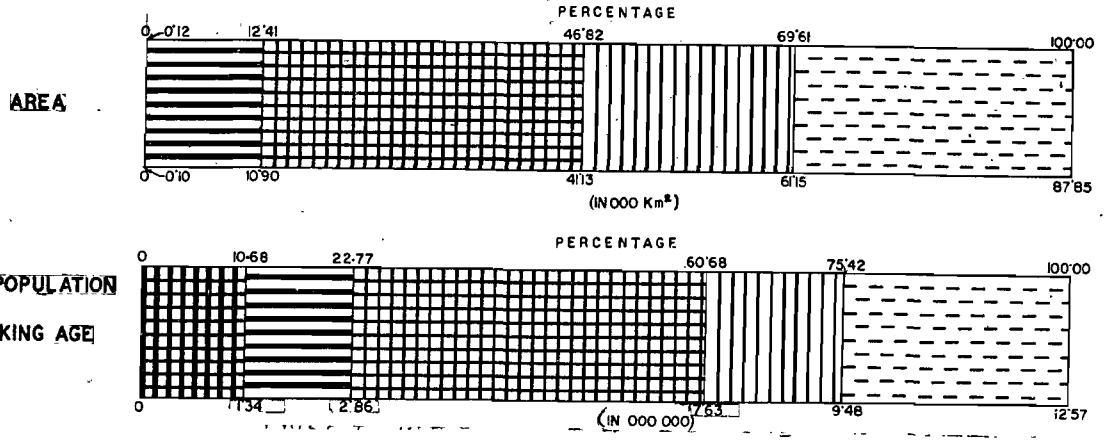
BOUNDARIES :—
International
State
District
B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

As in case of the country as a whole, the age-structure in West Bengal has been characterised by a predominance of the young through the decades. On the other hand, the proportion of the working age-group 15-59 in the total population has declined steadily since 1941. The proportion has come down to the all-time low of 51.8% in 1971. It was 54.1% in 1961. The decline is a natural corollary of the steady rise in the birth rate from decade to decade. Migration is also an important factor bearing upon the phenomenon in case of West Bengal.

Among males, too, the same downward trend is observed as in the total population. In 1961 the proportion of males in the working age-group was 56.13; it has slided down to 53.66% in 1971 for the state as a whole. Variations in the districts have also been quite sharp. Areas which have attracted in-migration of the working males have higher proportions. In Calcutta, the only metropolis in eastern India and the largest single employer among the districts, the percentage is the highest (67.77), Howrah (58.03), Jalpaiguri (56.31) and Darjeeling (56.03), all of which have sizeable number of in-migrants among the labour force in their industries and plantations have also recorded high percentages. So have Burdwan (54.03), 24 Parganas (53.47) and Hooghly (53.21). Purulia is another district with a high proportion of 53.47% of males in the working age. Purulia is not known to have attracted in-migration but the proportion is high in the district. A persistent low growth rate and the consequent reduction in the proportion of the child population may have brought about the situation.

The map shows the proportions of the working males by districts. The circles on each district in the map is proportionate to the size of the male population. The shaded portion of each circle represents the percentage of the males in the age group 15-59. In addition the districts have also been hatched according to the percentages.



MAP NO 19

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971

PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION

- 59·01 & ABOVE
- 56·01 – 59·00
- 53·01 – 56·00
- S A : 53·66
- 50·01 – 53·00
- 50·00 & BELOW

SIKKIM

BHUTAN

NEPAL

ASSAM

MEGHALAYA

BANGLADESH

ORISSA

BAY OF BENGAL

DARJEELING 415 442 56·07%

JALPAIGURI 927 707 56·31%

COOCH BEHAR 737 93 50·76%

MALDA 967 937 50·08%

WEST DINAJPUR 827 706 48·74%

BIRBHUM 1 503 427 47·90%

MURSHIDABAD 902 441 50·02%

BURDWAN 2 076 210 54·03%

NADIA 1 144 977 49·48%

PURULIA 816 544 53·76%

BANKURA 1 037 267 52·30%

HOOGHLY 1 514 874 53·21%

CALCUTTA 1 318 715

HOWRAH 2 831 863 49·49%

TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS 4 488 441 58·03%

MIDNAPORE 53·47%

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

BOUNDARIES
International
State
District

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

TOTAL MALE POPULATION 1971

4 500 000
4 000 000
3 000 000
2 000 000
1 000 000
500 000

Others — Male Population in Working Age-group 15-59 1971

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

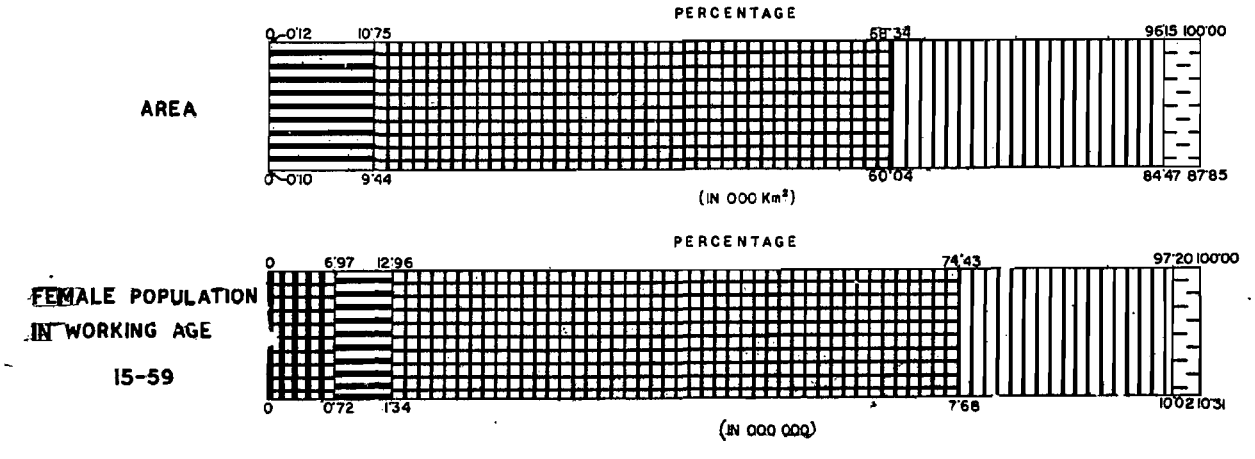
1 924 505 69·77%

CALCUTTA

The proportion of females in the working age-group 15-59 to the total female population was 49.41% for West Bengal as a whole in 1971. The figure is appreciably lower than among males. Higher incidence of mortality among women of the young reproductive age is the main reason for the lower proportion. The fact that the biological superiority and natural resilience of females to mortality is observed only in the advanced ages makes for a higher proportion of females in the age group 60+ which consequently pulls down the proportion in the working age group.

The percentage of females in the age group 15-59 varies widely from district to district. In Calcutta it is 58.68 due mainly, to the opportunities for employment and higher education etc. provided by the metropolis. It is high also in Purulia (53.73), Darjeeling (53.21), Howrah (50.19), 24 Parganas (50.11) and Burdwan (49.76). The proportion is low in the districts of North Bengal and also in western Bengal which are almost entirely agricultural and the least urbanised. The lowest proportion is to be found in Cooch Behar (42.76%).

As in the preceding map, the districts have been hatched in this map also according to the percentages of the females in the working age. Circles have been placed on the districts, drawn proportionate to total female population of the districts and areas covered by female population of the working age have been shaded in each circle. The absolute female population figures are also written at the top of the circles.



MAP NO 20

FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION

- 54·01 & ABOVE
- 51·01 – 54·00
- S A : 49·41
  48·01 – 51·00
- 45·01 – 48·00
- 45·00 & BELOW

SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA

DARJEELING 366 335 53·21%
JALPAIGURI 822 452 47·24%
COOCH BEHAR 676 252 42·76%
MALDA 784 951 46·39%
WEST DINAJPUR 891 950 47·63%
BIRBHUM 873 468 49·48%
MURSHIDABAD 1 436 777 46·19%
PURULIA 786 331 53·73%
BANKURA 993 772 48·89%
BURDWAN 1 839 964 49·76%
NADIA 1 085 923 46·78%
HOOGHLY 1 357 242 49·47%
HOWRAH 1 098 571 50·19%
CALCUTTA 1 224 241 58·68%
MIDNAPORE 2 677 384 48·50%
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS 3 961 041 50·11%

TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION 1971
— — 3 500 000
— — 2 500 000
— — 1 500 000
— — 1 000 000
— — 500 000
— — 250 000
OTHERS
FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 1971

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

BOUNDARIES :–
International
State
District

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

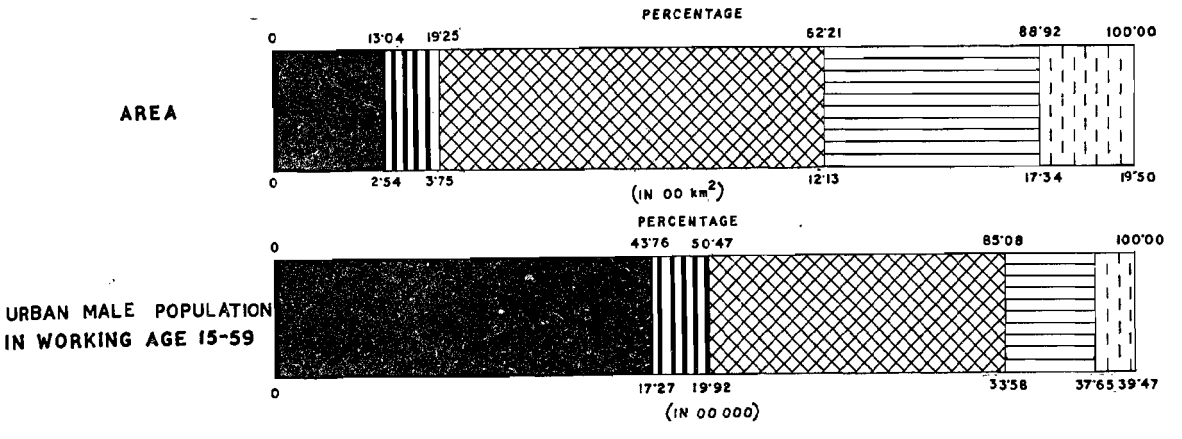
The map depicts the percentages of urban male population in working age 15-59 to total male population in urban areas in the state at the district level.

The proportion of males of the working age to the total male population in the state as a whole was, as already observed, 53.66%. The proportion in the urban areas is much higher due mainly to the job opportunities offered by the towns and cities and the fact that it is the males who come there in larger numbers. The percentage for the state as a whole is 63.03; but it varies widely from district to district. The variation obviously is dependent on the degree of urbanisation and the functional characteristics of the urban areas in the districts. The districts in the Calcutta industrial belt have natuarlly the highest percentages of working age males in the total male population. Calcutta tops the list with an impressive figure of 69.77% and is followed by Howrah (64.57%), Hooghly (62.77%) and 24 Parganas (60.67%). In Darjeeling (60.29%) and Burdwan (60.06%) also the proportions are fairly high. In case of Burdwan it is the mining-industrial belt which has pushed up the percentage. In Darjeeling the high proportion is largely due to the predominance which the newly emerging urban centre of Siliguri commands in the urban scene in the district.

In the remaining districts of the state which are all in the predominantly agricultural regions of northern and Western Bengal the proportions vary between 57.81% (Jalpaiguri) and 53.89% (West Dinajpur). In all these districts the urban centres are mostly of the residential type with only some commercial activity in some of them. Industrialisation is yet to make any headway anywhere precluding any possibility of a large scale rural-to-urban sex-selective migration. It is, therefore, natural that the percentages of males of the working age group in the total male population in the urban areas in these districts should be low.

The proportions for the 16 districts are shown below:

State/District	Percentage of urban male population of the working age (15.59) in total Urban males
WEST BENGAL	63.03
Calcutta	69.77
Howrah	64.54
Hooghly	62.17
Twentyfour Parganas	60.67
Darjeeling	60.29
Burdwan	60.06
Jalpaiguri	57.81
Cooch Behar	57.27
Midnapore	56.38
Purulia	55.88
Birbhum	55.77
Nadia	55.46
Malda.	55.00
Bankura	54.61
Murshidabad	53.92
West Dinajpur	53.89



MAP NO 21

URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971

PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 IN URBAN AREAS

- 64·01 & ABOVE
- S A: 63·03
- 61·01 — 64·00
- 58·01 — 61·00
- 55·01 — 58·00
- 55·00 & BELOW

SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
INDIA
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL

DARJEELING 100 508 60·29%
JALPAIGURI 91 905 57·81%
COOCH BEHAR 52 628 57·27%
WEST DINAJPUR 93 250 53·89%
MALDA 35 876 55·00%
MURSHIDABAD 128 550 53·92%
BIRBHUM 65 898 55·77%
PURULIA 70 018 55·88%
BANKURA 79 011 54·61%
BURDWAN 499 785 60·06%
NADIA 216 699 55·46%
HOOGHLY 426 255 62·17%
HOWRAH 595 481 64·57%
CALCUTTA A 1924 505 69·77%
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS 1 656 813 60·67%
MIDNAPORE 225 253 56·38%

TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION
2 000 000
1 000 000
500 000
200 000
25 000
OTHERS
MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59

BOUNDARIES :—
International
State
District
Subdivision
Police station

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

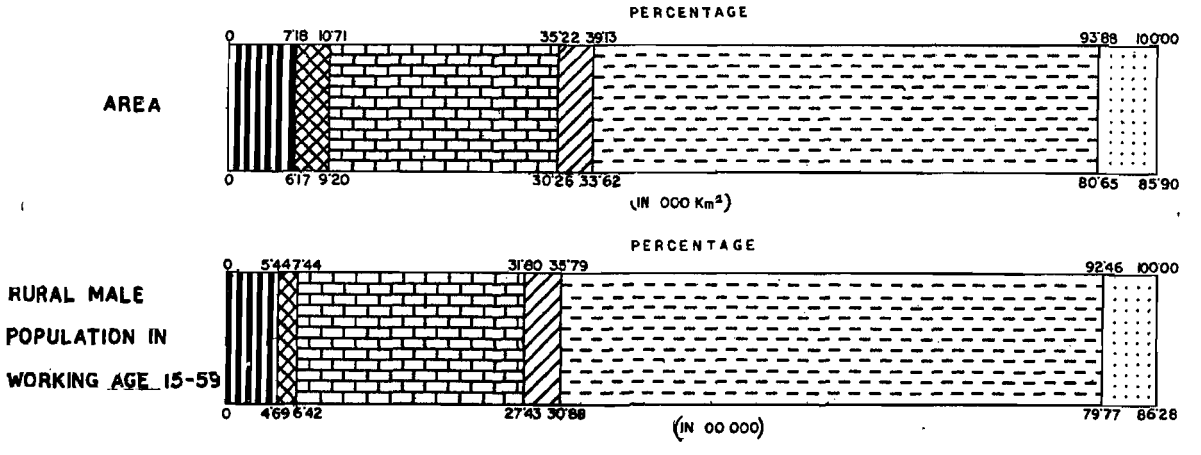
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION

The map shows the percentages of rural male population in the working age-group 15-59 to the total male population in the rural areas by districts.

The percentage for the state as a whole is found to be 50.24 against the high urban figure of 63.03. Unlike in urban areas the variation of the proportions among the districts is not very pronounced in the rural areas. The highest proportion is found in the district of Jalpaiguri (56.15%). Next comes Darjeeling with 54.72%. In both the districts the immigrant male labour in the plantation (which are all located in rural areas) seem to have pushed up the figures. The lowest percentage is observed in Murshidabad (47.33), which is known to be a district sending out male labour to other parts of the state.

The districts of the state (excluding the city district of Calcutta) are arranged below according to the descending order of the percentages.

State/District	Percentage of rural male population of the working age (15—59) in total rural males	State/District	Percentage of rural male population of the working age (15—59) in total rural males
WEST BENGAL	50.24		
Jalpaiguri	56.11	West Dinajpur	49.68
Darjeeling	54.72	Birbhum	49.57
Purulia	53.56	Twentyfour Parganas	49.26
Howrah	52.64	Midnapore	48.89
Burdwan	52.12	Malda	48.45
Bankura	52.11	Nadia	48.08
Cooch Behar	50.26	Murshidabad	47.33
Hooghly	49.70		



MAP NO22

RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971

PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 IN RURAL AREAS 1971

- 56·01 & ABOVE
- 54·01–56·00
- 52·01–54·00
- 50·01–52·00
- S A : 50·24
- 48·01–50·00
- 48·00 & BELOW
- ENTIRELY URBAN

SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL

314 934 54·72 % TISTA JEELPAIGURI
235 802 56·15 % JALPAIGURI
685 303 50·26 % COOCH BEHAR
874 687 49·68 % WEST DINAJPUR
797 033 48·45 % MALDA
1 374 877 47·33 % MURSHIDABAD
836 513 49·57 % BIRBHUM
1 576 425 52·12 %
928 278 48·08 % NADIA
746 526 53·56 % PURULIA
958 256 52·11 % BANKURA
1 088 619 49·70 % BURDWAN
2 606 610 48·89 % MIDNAPORE
723 234 52·64 % HOOGHLY
HOWRAH
CALCUTTA 2 831 628
49·26 % TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS

TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION 1971

- 3 000 000
- 2 500 000
- 2 000 000
- 1 500 000
- 1 000 000
- 500 000
- OTHERS

MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 1971

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

BOUNDARIES :—
- International
- State
- District
- Subdivision
- Police station

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

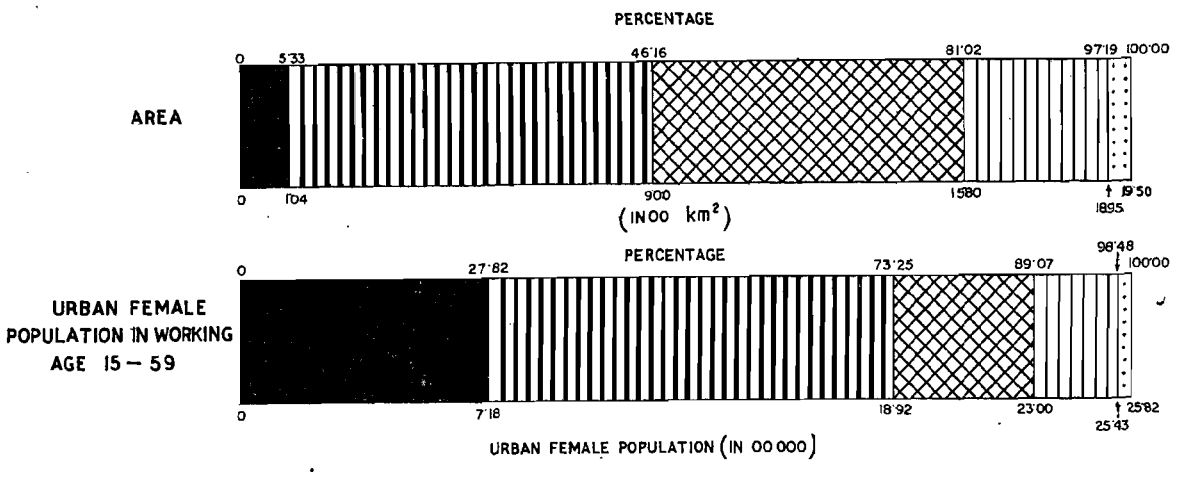
km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

23

The percentages of urban females of age group 15-59 to total urban female population by district is shown in the map. The manner of presentation is the same as in the earlier maps 19 to 22.

The average percentage of female population in the urban areas (54.89) is much below the percentage among the males (63.03). The dominance of the males in the socio-economic structure of the state is too obvious a factor to be emphasized in this connection. The percentages among females again vary from district to district; but the variation is not as marked as in case of males.

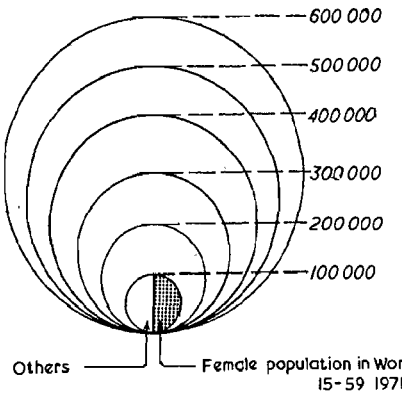
With its opportunities for employment, higher education etc., the metropolitan city district of Calcutta naturally claims the highest percentage of females of the working age-group. The figure for the city district (58.68%) does not, however, rise far above the state average. As in case of the urban males the proportions for the females, too, are fairly high in the districts of the Calcutta metropolitan area, namely, Hooghly (55.41), Howrah (54.86) and 24 Parganas (54.46). For Darjeeling also the proportion is high (54.54) due mainly to the relatively higher proportion of female workers in the urban areas of the district, especially in the hill subdivisions. The lowest percentage is observed in West Dinajpur (48.71). It is low also in the other agricultural and predominantly rural districts like Malda (50.99), Murshidabad (51.02), Jalpaiguri (50.64) and Cooch Behar (51.55).

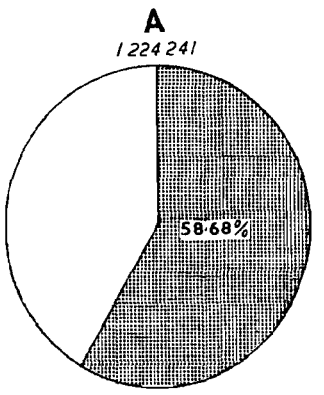


MAP NO23

URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971

TOTAL URBAN FEMALE POPULATION 1971





[REDUCED ½ FOR CALCUTTA & TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS

The map shows the percentage of rural females in the age group 15—59 to total rural female population by district.

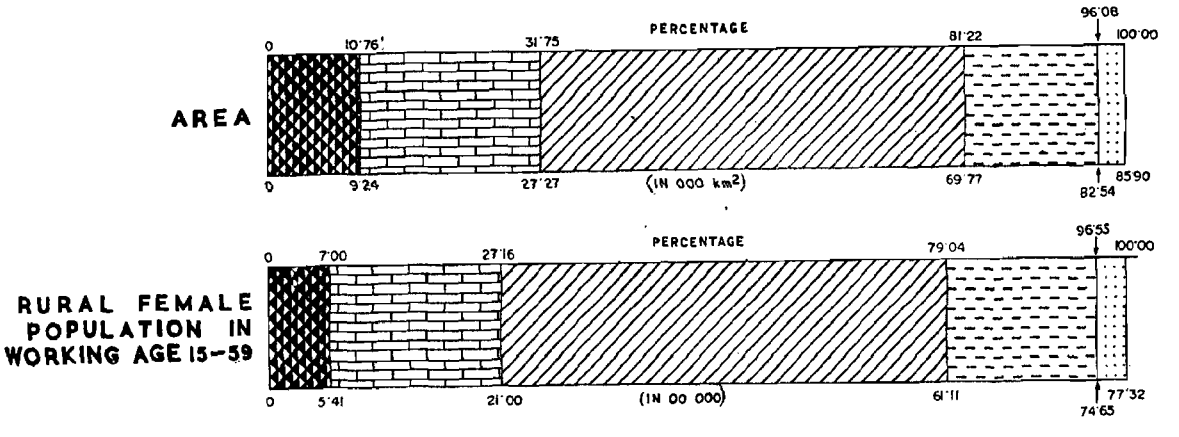
The state average for the rural females is a low figure of 47.81% as against the urban proportion of 54.89%. The highest percentage (53.73) is observed in Purulia. The figure is unusually high. There is no information that there has been any immigration of women of the working age-group into the district and there is no reason why there should be any. The high percentage of the working age females in rural areas may be due to the peculiar age-structure of the district which has apparently been brought about by a long period of low growth of population.

In Darjeeling, too, the proportion (52.84) is appreciably higher than in all other districts. Employment of sizeable numbers of females in the tea plantations may be one of the factors behind the phenomenon.

The lowest percentage is observed in Cooch Behar (42.13) which, again, is an abnormally low figure. This may be ascribed to a distortion of the age structure which has perhaps been caused by very rapid growth of population in recent years.

The districts are shown below in the descending order of the percentage figures.

State/District	Percentage of rural female population of the working age (15—59) in total rural females	State/District	Percentage of rural female population of the working age(15—59) in total rural females
WEST BENGAL	47.81		
Purulia	53.73	West Dinajpur	47.53
Darjeeling	52.84	Howrah	47.33
Birbhum	49.19	Jalpaiguri	46.90
Burdwan	49.11	Malda	46.19
Bankura	48.58	Murshidabad	45.75
Midnapore	48.23	Nadia	45.66
Twentyfour Parganas	47.53	Cooch Behar	42.13



MAP NO24

RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971

SIKKIM

BHUTAN

NEPAL

ASSAM

MEGHALAYA

BANGLADESH

INDIA

BAY OF BENGAL

ORISSA

DARJEELING 286 631 52·84%

JALPAIGURI 746 277 46·90%

COOCH BEHAR 632 228 42·13%

WEST DINAJPUR 811 510 49·53%

MALDA 752 801 46·19%

MURSHIDABAD 1 316 902 45·75%

BIRBHUM 814 594 49·19%

BURDWAN 1 447 759 49·11%

NADIA 883 933 45·66%

HOOGHLY 1 023 227 47·53%

HOWRAH 680 519 47·33%

CALCUTTA 2 647 534

TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS 47·96%

MIDNAPORE 2 482 481 48·23%

BANKURA 921 048 48·58%

PURULIA 723 982 53·73%

TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULATION 1971

3 000 000
2 500 000
2 000 000
1 500 000
1 000 000
500 000

OTHERS — FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 1971

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULATION 1971

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 IN RURAL AREAS 1971

- 50·51 & ABOVE
- 48·51 — 50·50
- 46·51 — 48·50 S A : 47·81
- 44·51 — 46·50
- 44·50 & BELOW
- ENTIRELY URBAN

BOUNDARIES :—
International ....
State ....
District ....

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

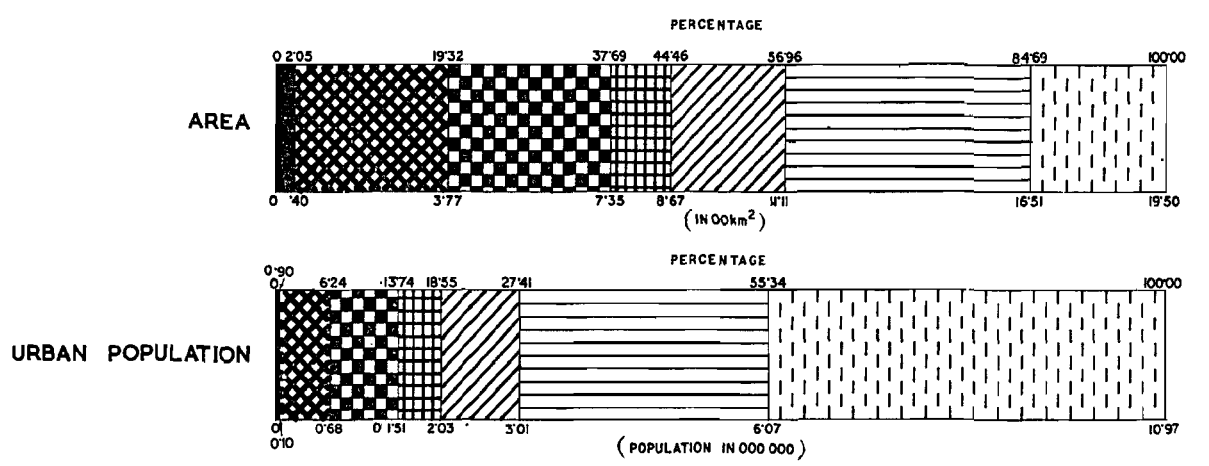
25

24.75% of the population of the state live in the urban areas. The proportions of the urban to total population vary sharply from district to district. Apart from Calcutta, which is entirely urban. Howrah has the highest percentage of the urban population (41.93) among the districts. The degree of urbanisation is high also in the two other districts of the Calcutta metropolitan area, namely, 24 Parganas (35.15) and Hooghly (26.47). In fact, Calcutta and the three neighbouring districts together account for as much as 71.97% of the total urban population of the state. Burdwan is another district with a high proportion (22.78%) of urban population.

Malda in northern Bengal is the least urbanised of all districts with only 3.22% of the population in the urban areas. In Jalpaiguri (9.60), Cooch Behar (6.83), West Dinajpur (9.34), Murshidabad (8.45), Birbhum (7.03), Bankura (7.47), Midnapur (7.63) and Purulia (8.26) the percentages of the urban population are below 10.

If urbanisation is uneven in the districts there is wide variation in the proportions of urban population from police station to police station within the districts. Out of 290 police stations (excluding those of Calcutta and Howrah cities) in the state 10 are entirely urban, 124 are partly urban and 156 entirely rural. In 12 of the police stations (4 in Cooch Behar and 1 each in West Dinajpur, Murshidabad, Nadia, 24 Parganas and Howrah and 3 in Midnapur) the proportions of urban population are below 5% each. Besides Purulia town and Kharagpur town most of the police stations which are entirely or nearly entirely urban are located in the Calcutta and Asansol-Durgapur industrial belts. In the other districts the police stations in which the district and subdivisional towns are located usually have high proportion of the urban in the total population, for the centres of district or subdivisional administration are often large urban centres too.

The map presents the proportions of the urban to total population in the state at the police station level. The entirely urban police stations have been hatched complete dark, the rural police stations are left blank without any hatching and those which are partly urban have been classified into six ranges according to the proportion of the urban population and hatched in different patterns.



MAP NO25

URBAN POPULATION 1971

SIKKIM

BHUTAN

NEPAL

ASSAM

MEGHALAYA

A

CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

km 10 5 0 10 km

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

- ENTIRELY URBAN
- 50·00 – 99·99
- 35·00 – 49·99
- 25·00 – 34·99
- 15·00 – 24·99 SA 24·75
- 5·00 – 14·99
- BELOW 5·00
- ENTIRELY RURAL

BOUNDARIES :–
- International
- State
- District
- Subdivision
- Police station

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

BAY OF BENGAL

26

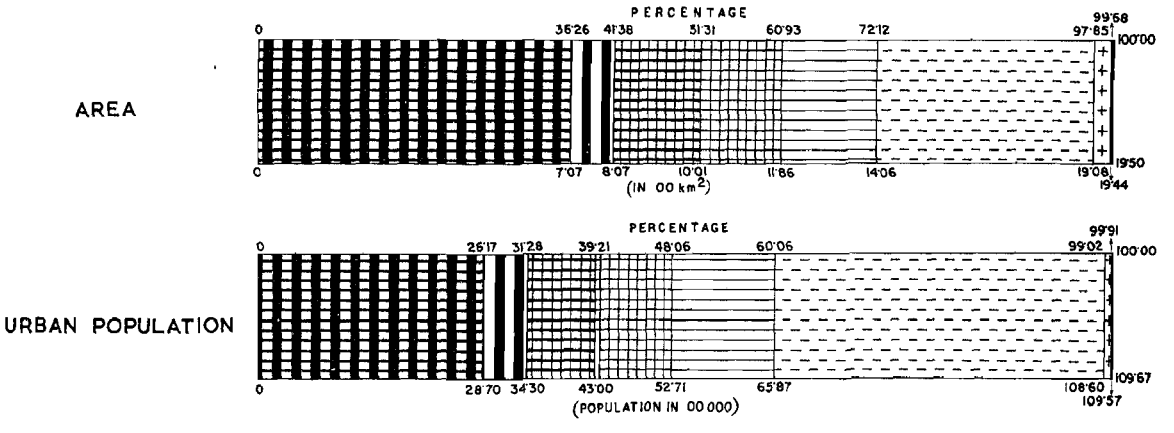
During the inter-censal decade 1961-71 the urban population in the state went up by 28.41%. The decadal growth of the urban population has varied widely from district to district. West Dinajpur, a district in northern Bengal, registered the steepest increase in the urban population (75.50%). Urban growth has been remarkably high also in 24-Parganas (48.67%), Purulia (45.13%) and Burdwan (38.05%). It is interesting that three more North Bengal districts, namely, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and Malda have also recorded substantial growth in their urban population although the degree of urbanisation in them has been very low. Calcutta city on the other hand had a growth of 7.86% only during the decade.

At the police station level the variations in the rates of growth are even sharper. In certain cases the growth is negative. The police stations are Kalimpong (−6.67%) in Darjeeling, Panchla (−19.61%) in Howrah, Kulti (−4.92%) and Jamuria (−44.05%) in Burdwan.

Police stations Karandighi, Farrakka, Nakasipara, Rajarhat, Bishnupur, Liluah, Haripal, Salanpur, Panaskura and Sutahata were entirely rural in 1961 but have become partly urban in 1971.

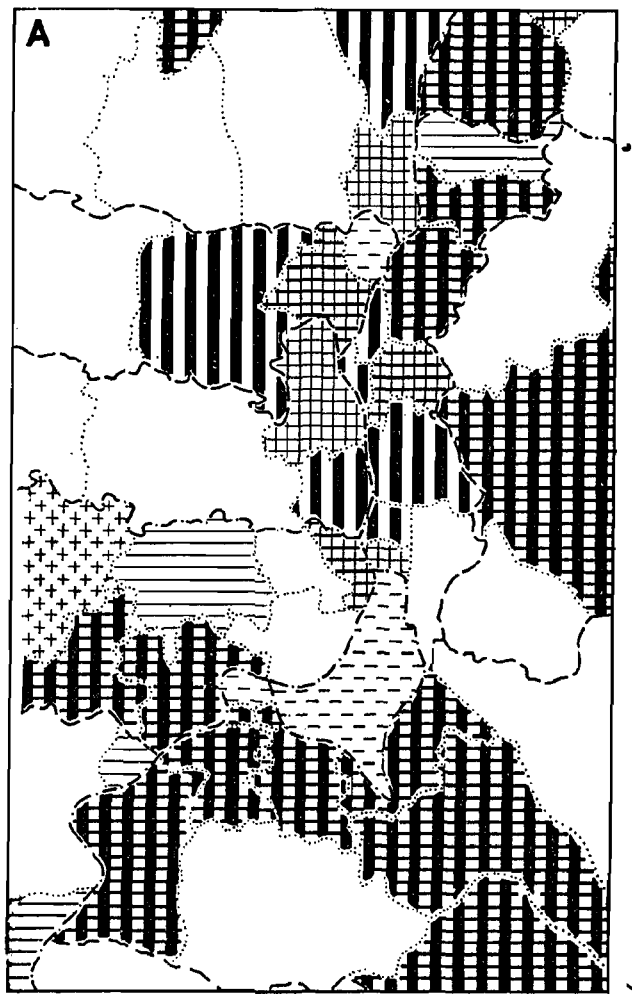
The map has shown the change in urban population at the police station level.

The percentage increase or decrease in population for the police stations which had urban population both in 1961 and 1971 has been worked out and represented in the map. The police stations which had no urban area either in 1961 or in 1971 have been kept blank.



MAP NO26

CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1961-71



CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

km 10 5 0 10 km

SIKKIM

BHUTAN

NEPAL

ASSAM

MEGHALAYA

BIHAR

WEST BENGAL

ORISSA

INDIA

BAY OF BENGAL

PERCENTAGE CHANGE

GAIN

ABOVE 39·99

35·00—39·99

30·00—34·99

25·00—29·99

20·00—24·99

BELOW 20·00

LOSS

20·00 AND ABOVE

BELOW 20·00

ENTIRELY RURAL

BOUNDARIES :—

International

State

District

Subdivision

Police station

B Pocket of Birbhum district

C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district

BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

27

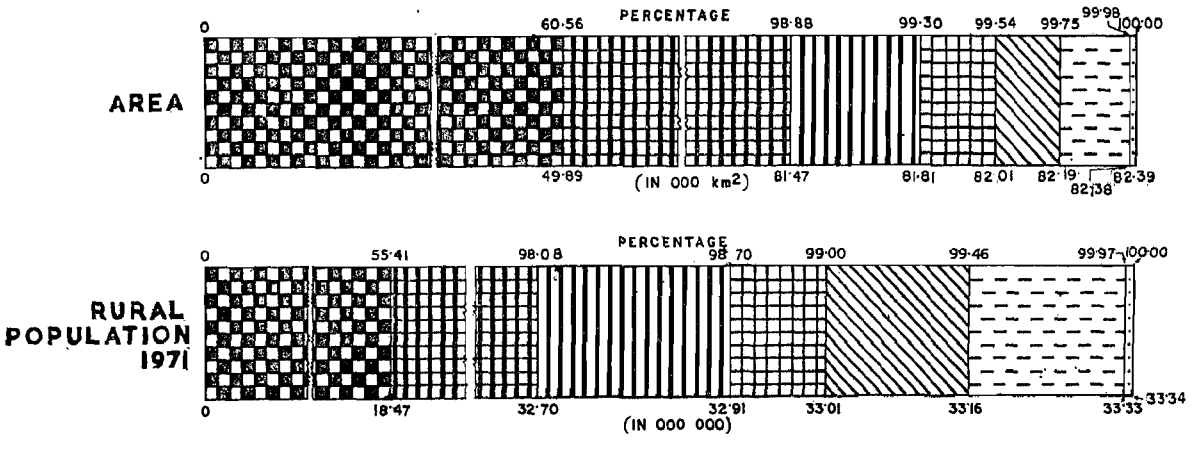
The map shows the percentage of rural population to total population at the police station level.

As already observed the police stations are either entirely rural (156) or partly rural (124) or entirely urban (10). In case of the entirely rural police stations a uniform hatching has been done in the map while the entirely urban police stations have been kept blank. The police stations which are partly rural have been grouped under six suitable ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

In the state as a whole 75.25% of the population or three persons in every four live in the villages. There are 2 police stations, namely, Dum Dum in 24 Parganas and Durgapur in Burdwan the proportion of rural population is below 5%. In 101 of the police stations rural population exceeds 50 per cent.

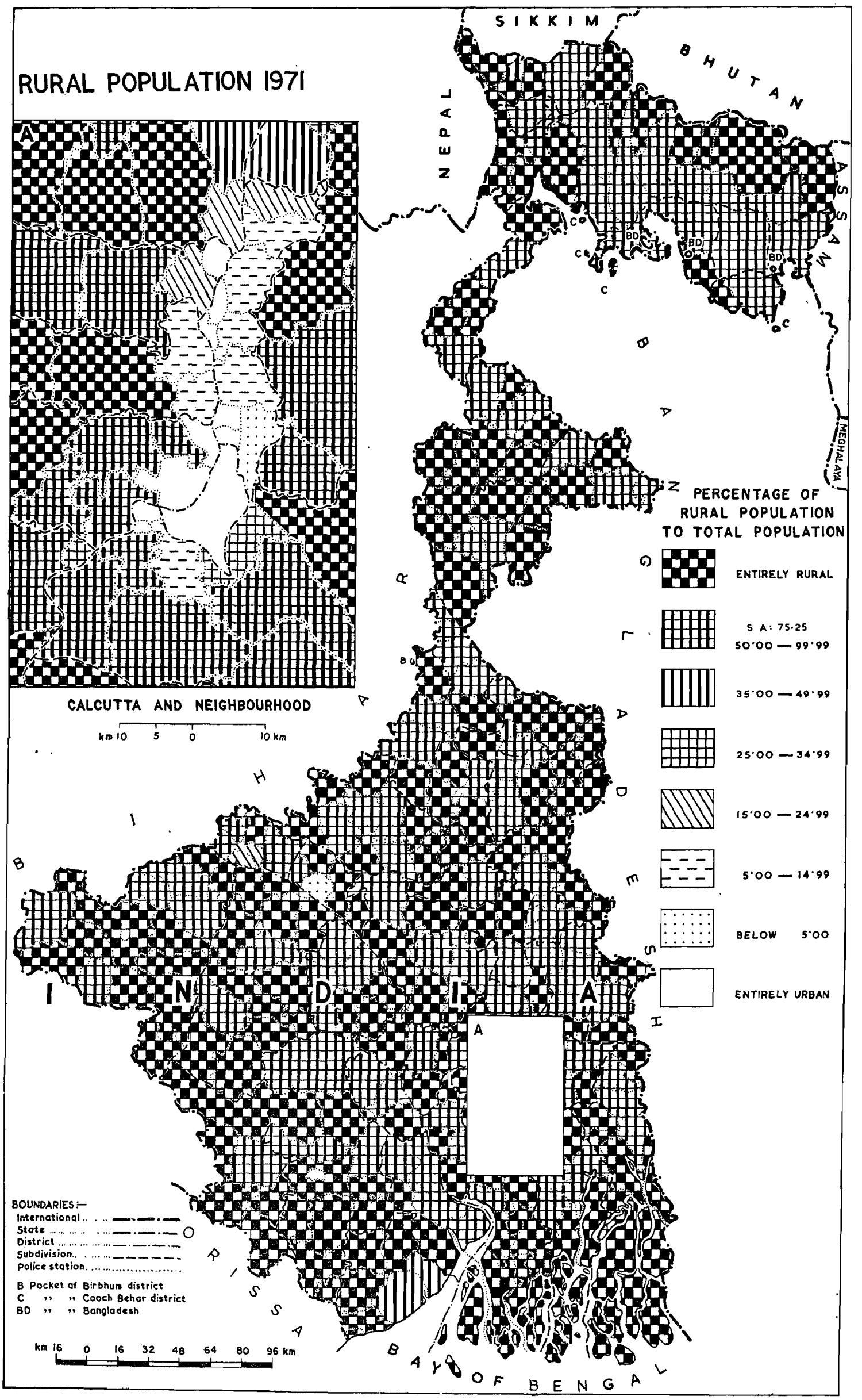
The distribution of the 124 partly rural police stations according to the percentages of rural population to total population is shown below in six ranges.

Range (%)	Number of police stations
50.00—99.99	101
35.00—49.99	5
25.00—34.99	3
15.00—24.99	5
5.00—14.99	8
Below 5.00	2



MAP NO27

RURAL POPULATION 1971



28

The urban population of the state is concentrated in two distinct regions, the Calcutta metropolitan area and the Asansol-Durgapur mining-industrial belt. As many as 96 towns of various sizes cluster on both banks of the Hooghly constituting what is known as the Calcutta metropolitan area. Calcutta urban agglomeration alone comprises 74 urban units with a population of 7.03 million. 68.20% of the total urban population are accounted for by the two areas of high urban concentration, Calcutta and Asansol-Durgapur belts. Another urban concentration is coming up in recent years in Siliguri and surrounding areas in North Bengal.

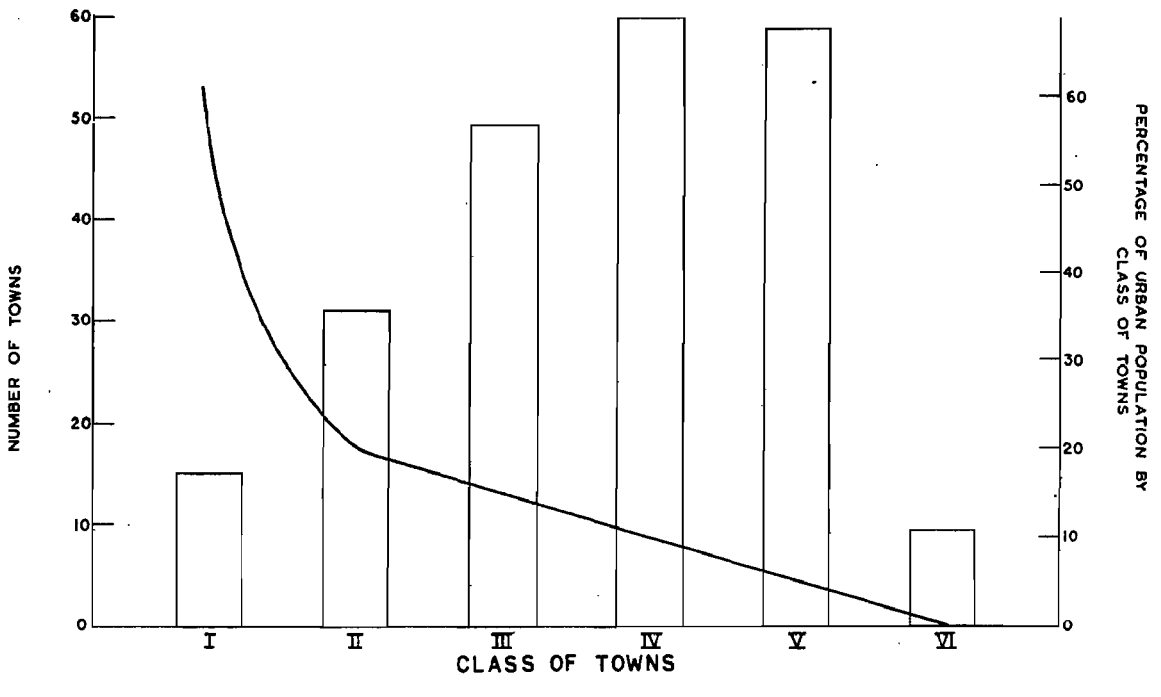
As already mentioned, the degree of urbanisation is also high in the districts surrounding Calcutta and also in the district of Burdwan. 137 of the towns and cities are located in these districts.

For this map which shows the degree of urban concentration in the state the percentages of urban population to total population for the police stations have been plotted and then joined by isopleths using suitable intervals as shown in the legend. Different types of hatching have been used to show each interval. The cities and towns of the state have also been shown with violet spheres of various sizes according to their population.

The isopleths drawn for the interval 50%-75% are found mostly in Calcutta and the adjoining areas. This is apparent from the inset map of Calcutta and its neighbourhood.

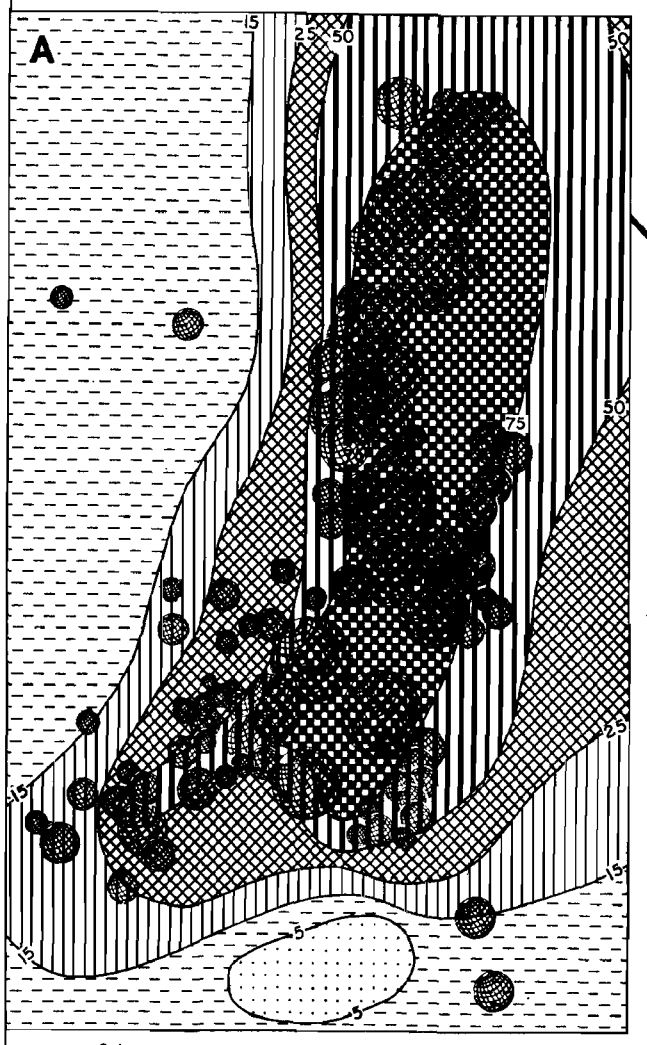
The urban concentration of the third interval (25% to 50%) is spread all over the state with the major parts coming under Presidency and Burdwan divisions. The thinner range of 5% to 15% is found widely distributed.

The lowest concentration of below 5% is observed only in the north eastern sides of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar and in some areas of southern Twentyfour Parganas. These are known to be underdeveloped areas.



MAP NO. 28

URBAN CONCENTRATION 1971



Reg. No. 7181HE'79–530'80.

Printed at the 101 (H.L.O.) Printing Group of Survey of India.

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

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

© Government of India copyright, 1979.

29

The map shows the growth of urban population of towns of different size-classes during the period 1901-71.

The urban population has been divided into five groups. Towns of classes V and VI are shown in one group. Eight vertical bars have been drawn for each district representing the total urban population in the eight census years beginning with 1901. Each bar again has been subdivided into five or lesser parts according to the share of urban population in each class of towns that existed in the particular year. The subdivisions are shown in different colours.

At the turn of the century the total urban population of the state was 2.07 m. in 1901. In 1971 it stood at 10.97 m. which was 28.41% more than the 1961 figure. The urban growth rate varied from decade to decade and was at the highest (63.69%) during 1931-41, a period which witnessed a big spurt in industrial activity in the state in the wake of World War II. The decade 1951-61 was also a period of rapid urban growth (35.97%) due to influx of migrants from erstwhile East Pakistan and rapid strides in industrialisation because of the five year plans.

Along with the growth of the urban population in the state one can notice another significant development—the rapid growth in the number of urban centres as also the predominance of the big towns or cities among the urban areas. While the number of all towns has gone up from 76 in 1901 to 223 in 1971 the number of class I towns or cities with population of a lakh or more came to 15 in 1971 against 2 in 1901. Moreover, all through the seven decades the towns of class I accounted for more than half the total urban population, the highest contribution of the class for any census year being 75.48% in 1941. The next smaller size class of towns i.e., towns with population of 50,000-99,999 has also occupied a very important position in the urban scene since 1941 when its contribution to total urban population was about four times the 1931 figure. The figures have gone up progressively from decade to decade since then and were 6, 9 and 15 times respectively in 1951, 1961 and 1971. The isopleth for this class of towns in the map has consequently bent sharply as compared to those for the other classes.

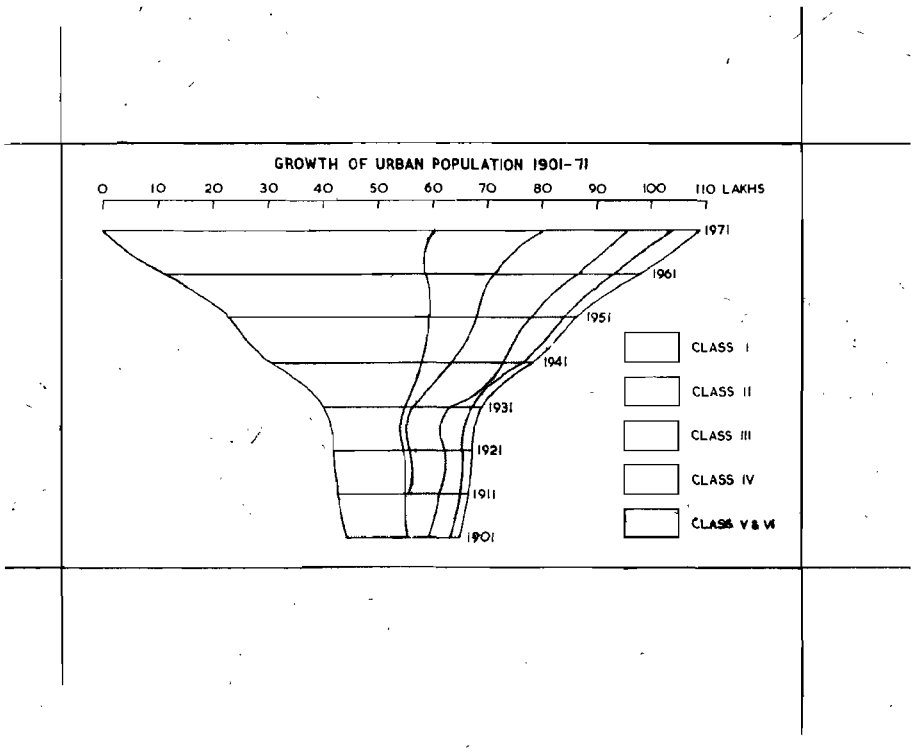
Another noteworthy feature of urbanisation in the state is the pattern of distribution of the class I towns among regions or districts. All the cities except one are distributed in the Calcutta and Burdwan regions, 7 in 24 Parganas, 2 in Hooghly, 1 in Howrah and 3 in Burdwan. The only city beyond these two industrial belts is Kharagpur in Midnapur.

Districtwise, the share of class I towns in the total urban population in 1971 was the highest in Howrah (74%). In 24 Parganas it was 43%. In Burdwan, Hooghly and Midnapur the cities contributed 57%, 27% and 38% respectively to the urban population. Calcutta is an entirely urban district.

The towns of Class II also occupied very important position in many of the districts contributing 50% or more of the total urban population in each of them. The districts are Hooghly (50.08%), Nadia (57.72%), Darjeeling (54.09%), Cooch Behar (55.54%) and Malda (90.16%).

The number of cities and towns by size class in each district in 1971 is shown below :

State/District	Number of towns						
	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Clals V
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WEST BENGAL	223	15	31	49	60	59	9
Darjeeling	4	—	1	2	1	—	—
Jalpaiguri	8	—	1	1	4	2	—
Cooch Behar	7	—	1	—	1	3	2
West Dinajpur	7	—	1	2	2	2	—
Malda	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
Murshidabad	11	—	1	4	3	3	—
Nadia	13	—	3	2	4	3	1
Twentyfour Parganas	70	7	12	19	14	14	4
Howrah	27	1	—	2	8	14	2
Calcutta	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hooghly	17	2	6	3	5	1	—
Burdwan	22	3	1	7	7	4	—
Birbhum	6	—	—	3	2	1	—
Bankura	5	—	1	1	1	2	—
Midnapur	16	1	1	3	3	8	—
Purulia	7	—	1	—	5	1	—


GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION 1901-71
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
110 LAKHS
1971
1961
1951
1941
1931
1921
1911
1901
CLASS I
CLASS II
CLASS III
CLASS IV
CLASS V & VI

MAP NO 29

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION 1901-71

CLASS I TOWNS
POPULATION 100,000 AND ABOVE

CLASS II TOWNS
POPULATION 50,000 — 99,999

CLASS III TOWNS
POPULATION 20,000 — 49,999

CLASS IV TOWNS
POPULATION 10,000 — 19,999

CLASS V & VI TOWNS
POPULATION LESS THAN 10,000

SIKKIM

NEPAL

BHUTAN

DARJEELING

JALPAIGURI

COOCH BEHAR

BD

C

BIHAR

ASSAM

MEGHALAYA

WEST DINAJPUR

MALDA

WEST BENGAL

CALCUTTA

MURSHIDABAD

BIRBHUM

BURDWAN

NADIA

PURULIA

BANKURA

HOOGHLY

HOWRAH

MIDNAPORE

TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS

INDIA

BANGLADESH

ORISSA

BAY OF BENGAL

POPULATION FIGURES SHOWN IN LAKHS

BOUNDARIES :—
International
State
District
B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

Reg. No. 7181HE'79-530'81.

Printed at the 101 (H.L.O.) Printing Group of Survey of India.

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

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

© Government of India copyright 1979

30

This map shows the extent of influence of the urban agglomerations, cities and towns on the adjoining areas.

Circles of various sizes have been drawn to represent six groups of urban centres. The influence of these urban centres extends to all the areas within the radii as shown below from the centre of the towns (or the core towns in case of urban agglomerations).

Class of town/ urban agglomeration	Population range	Extent of urban influence (radius)
(1) Class I	1 million and above	50 Km.
(2) Class I	500,000—999,999	40 Km.
(3) Class I	100,000—499,999	30 Km.
(4) Class II	50,000—99,999	20 Km.
(5) Classes III & IV	10,000—49,999	10 Km.
(6) Classes V & VI	Below 10,000	Dots

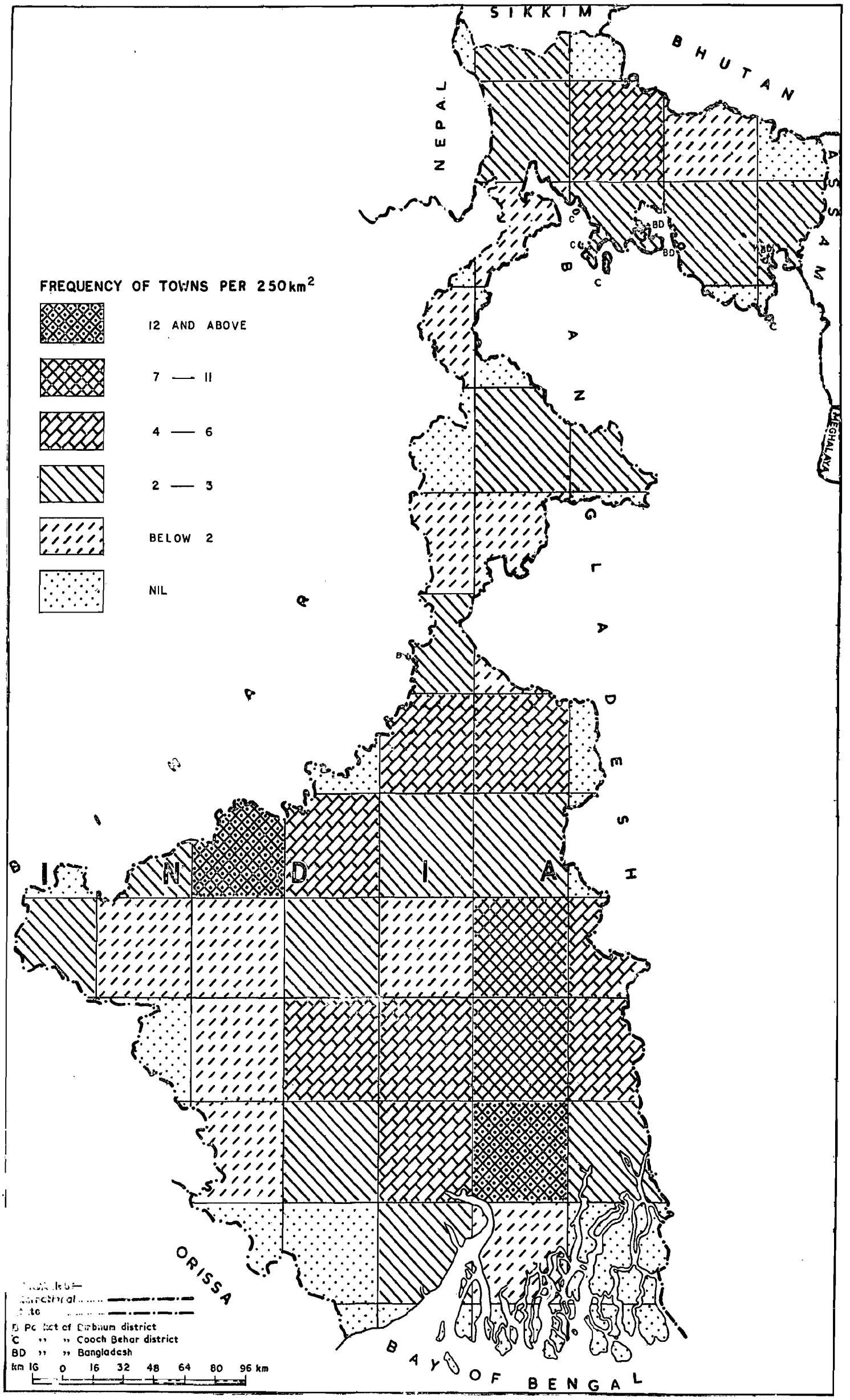
This indicates that urban centres of the first type will attract people residing within a radius of 50 Km. The weakest pull is of the last type, the small towns of below 10,000. Apart from attracting immigrants and commuters the urban units are also radiating their influence in many directions, influencing the outlying areas socially, culturally and economically and in many other ways and affecting even the entire way of life of the people. The total urbanising effect is obviously dependent on the nature and characteristics of the urban centres.

Calcutta urban agglomeration is the only urban area in the state belonging to category (1). 11 cities and a large number of towns of various sizes on both sides of the Hooghly are included in the Calcutta urban agglomeration. There is no city of the second type in the state. Asansol U.A. and 3 other cities, *viz.*, Durgapur, Burdwan and Kharagpur are of the 3rd type. Asansol U.A. comprises Asansol city, Burnpur and Outer Burnpur (non-municipal town) which are all known for their industrial activity. Durgapur is essentially an industrial city; Burdwan city may be considered as a service-*cum*-commercial-*cum*-industrial town. In case of the towns of the third type the urban influence may extend beyond the radius of 30 km. from the core town depending on facilities of commutation, the functional characteristics of the units etc., Durgapur and Asansol U.A. are two urban centres which attract people from far greater distances.

There are 18 (eighteen) urban centres of the 4th type of which 7 are urban agglomerations. Many of the district headquarters towns and a few subdivisional towns come under this category. Siliguri, Krishnagar, Barasat U.A., Basirhat and Bongaon etc., are a few instances of this category. Siliguri stands apart from the other towns. While the latter are essentially service-*cum*-commercial towns Siliguri is coming up as a multi-functional urban centre of tremendous importance and potential. The urbanising influence of the town may extend beyond 20 Km.

There are 73 urban centres under the fifth type including four small urban agglomerations of Krishnapur, Bauria, Uluberia and Kulti. In the last group of urban centres represented by dots in the map, the extent of urban influence is limited to the peripheries only. There are 37 such towns in the state.

INSET MAP OF MAP NO 30



MAP NO 30

DEGREE OF URBANISATION 1971

URBAN INFLUENCE

- CLASS I TOWN....50 Kms (POP. 1 000 000 & ABOVE)
- CLASS I TOWN....30 Kms (POP. 100 000–499 999)
- CLASS II TOWN.....20 Kms (POP. 50 000–99 999)
- CLASS III & IV TOWN...10 Kms (POP. 10 000–49 999)
- CLASS V & VI TOWN...DOT (POP. BELOW 10 000)

CITY OR TOWN WITHIN URBAN AGGLOMERATION IS NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY IN THE MAP.

NO TOWN BETWEEN RANGE 500 000–999 999

SIKKIM

BHUTAN

NEPAL

ASSAM

MEGHALAYA

BANGLADESH

INDIA

ORISSA

BAY OF BENGAL

BOUNDARIES :–
- International
- State
- District
- National Highway
- State Highway
- Railway

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

Reg. No. 7181 HE'79-530'80.

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

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

PRINTED AT THE 101 (H.L.O.) PRINTING GROUP OF SURVEY OF INDIA.

© Government of India copyright, 1979.

31

The map shows the urban centres of classes I and II by their functional characteristics.

The nine industrial categories of workers have been broadly grouped into six sectors as under :

Sector	Category and Description of worker
(1) Primary	I Cultivators
	II Agricultural labourers
	III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities
(2) Mining	IV Mining & Quarrying
(3) Industrial	V (a) Household Industry
	(b) Other than Household Industry
	VI Construction
(4) Commercial	VII Trade & Commerce
(5) Transport	VIII Transport, Storage and Communication
(6) Services	IX Other Services

The urban centres i.e. urban agglomeration or city or town are shown as belonging to one of the six sectors or a combination of two or three of them. The following criteria have been adopted for determining the functional classification of the towns.

(i) If more than 40% of the total working population of an urban centre is employed in one single sector the urban centre is placed in that particular predominant category and designated as an industrial or commercial or transport town and so on as the case may be.

(ii) Where the percentage under any one of the industrial categories is less than 40 the functional classification is determined by a combination of two industrial categories if the total of their shares reaches 60%. Such towns are called industrial-*cum*-service towns or commerce-*cum*-transport towns and so on as the figures may indicate.

(iii) If the combined shares of any two sectors does not come up to 60% then the third predominant industrial category is also taken into account and as the three categories make up for 60% of the working population the town is considered multi-functional and designated as industrial-*cum*--service-*cum*-transport town and so on.

There are 5 urban centres of class I and 18 of class II in the state. All the Class I urban centres except Burdwan city are mono-functional. Calcutta urban agglomeration comprising 11 cities and 63 other towns is categorised as "industrial", the percentage share of the industrial sector being 41.20. Asansol U.A. also comes under the functional category "industrial". 42.30% of the total working population of the agglomeration was engaged in the industrial sector. Durgapur too belongs to the same category. Kharagpur city (District Midnapore) which is the only town of class I beyond the Calcutta and Burdwan belts is a transport town. Burdwan is multi-functional, being classified as service-*cum*-commecial-*cum*-industrial.

Out of 18 Class II urban centres only two, namely, Budge Budge and Santipur may be designated as "industrial". Two other towns, namely, Midnapore and Jalpaiguri are monofunctional, both being "service" towns. The remaining 14 urban centres are all multi-functional—5 of them are bi-functional and 9 tri-functional.

Circles have been drawn proportionate to the population size for each of the urban centres in the map. Six distinguishing screens have also been used to represent the six sectors which determined the functional character of the urban centres.

MAP NO 31

FUNCTIONS OF CLASS I AND CLASS II URBAN CENTRES 1971

SIKKIM

BHUTAN

NEPAL

ASSAM

MEGHALAYA

SILIGURI

JALPAIGURI

ALIPUR DUAR U.A.

COOCH BEHAR U.A.

BARASAT U.A.

BALURGHAT

ENGLISH BAZAR U.A.

BAHARAMPUR U.A.

ASANSOL U.A.

DURGAPUR

PURULIA

BANKURA

BURDWAN

KRISHNANAGAR

NABADWIP

SANTIPUR

BANGAON

HABRA U.A.

BASIRHAT

MIDNAPUR

KHARAGPUR

BUDGE BUDGE U.A.

CALCUTTA. U.A.

A

CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

km 10 5 0 10 km

POPULATION

500 000 AND ABOVE

200 000 — 499 999

100 000 — 199 999

75 000 — 99 999

50 000 — 74 999

PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER

PRIMARY

INDUSTRIAL

COMMERCIAL

TRANSPORT

SERVICES

U.A. URBAN AGGLOMERATION

BOUNDARIES :—

International... ... ..

State ... ...

District ... ...

B Pocket of Birbhum district

C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district

BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

INDIA

ORISSA

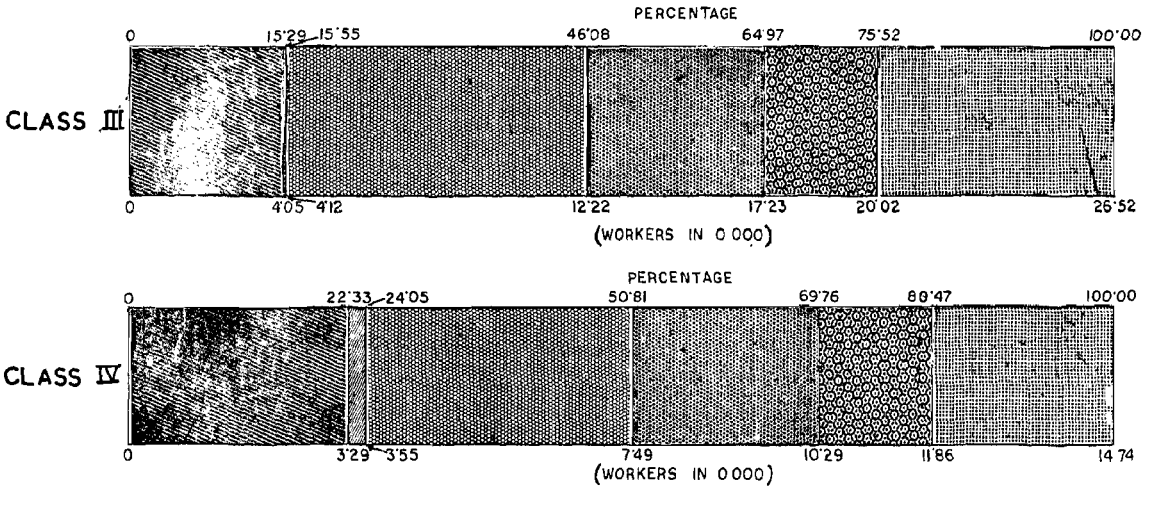
BAY OF BENGAL

The map shows the functional characteristics of Class III and class IV urban centres.

There were 34 urban centres of class III (population range 20,000—49,999) and 30 of class IV (population range 10,000—19,999) in the state in 1971. About one third of the total number of towns therefore belonged to the population range of 10,000—49,999.

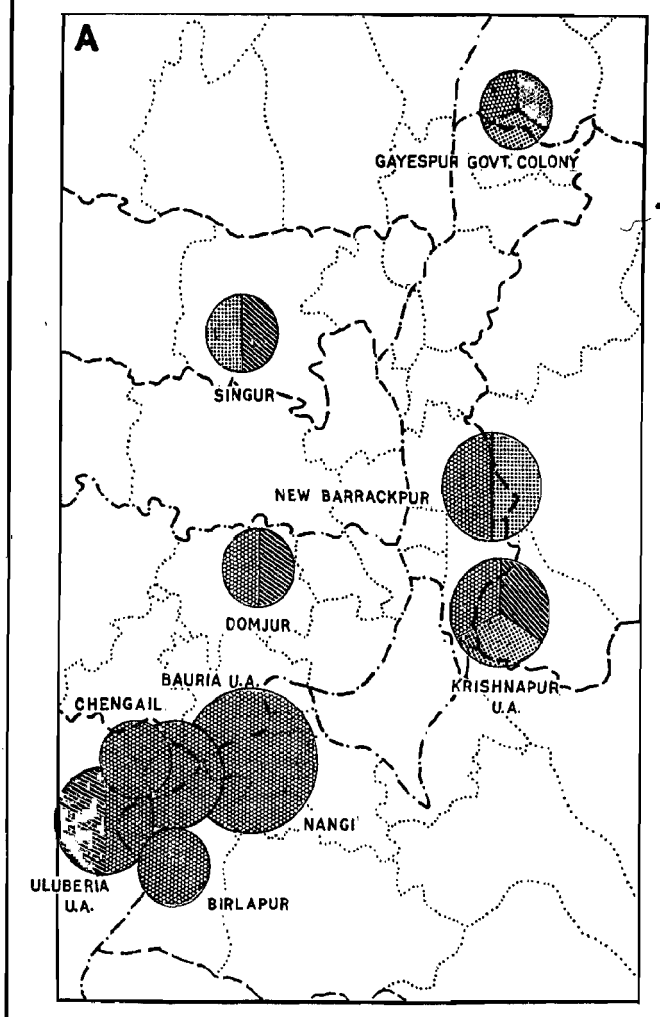
Of the 34 class III units, (including 4 urban agglomerations), 12 had single function. Budge Budge U.A. in the outskirts of Calcutta metropolitan area was mono-functional.

10 out of the 34 units of class IV had single predominant functions. The remaining 24 were multifunctional in character.



MAP NO 32

FUNCTIONS OF CLASS III AND IV URBAN CENTRES 1971



CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

km 10 5 0 10 km

33

The map shows the extent of migration according to place of birth i.e. the number of people who were born elsewhere than at the place of enumeration. The data are presented at the district level.

The total number of in-migrants by place of birth are shown for each district by proportionate circles. Inside each circle the percentages of in-migrants by sex along with rural and urban break-up are also shown. The districts have been hatched in different shades according to the percentages of in-migrants to their total population

The percentage of in-migrants to total population for West Bengal as a whole was 30.22 in 1971. Districtwise, the proportion was the highest in Jalpaiguri (40.32%) and the lowest in Murshidabad (21.74%).

The following statement shows the percentages of in-migrants for the districts.

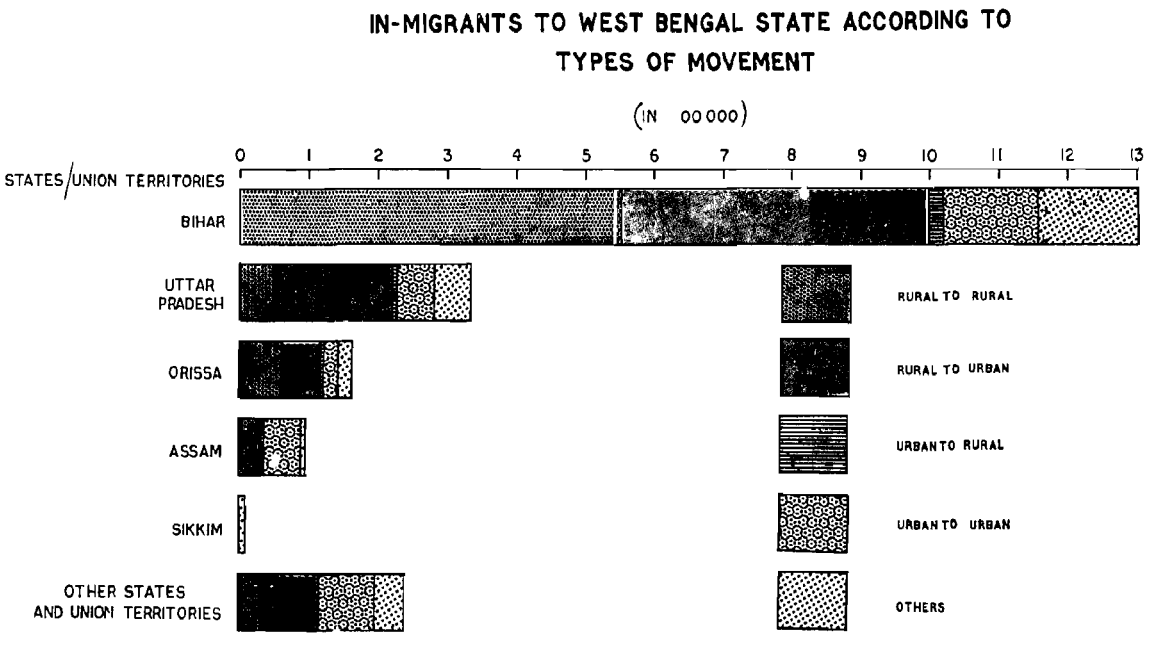
WEST BENGAL 30.22

Jalpaiguri	40.32	West Dinajpur	31.16
Nadia	38.35	Midnapore	26.31
Cooch Behar	35.18	Howrah	26.08
Calcutta	33.45	Bankura	25.02
24 Parganas	33.13	Purulia	24.87
Burdwan	33.00	Birbhum	24.71
Darjeeling	31.84	Malda	24.44
Hooghly	31.32	Murshidabad	21.74

Apart from the usual social and economic factors in-migration from across the international borders played a very important role in pushing up the proportion of in-migrants in districts like Jalpaiguri, Nadia, Cooch Behar, 24 Parganas and West Dinajpur etc.

Except in Calcutta, Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri females outnumber males among in-migrants in all districts. In the westernmost agricultural districts of Bankura, Purulia and Midnapore the proportions of females to total in-migrants are as high as 78.65%, 76.04% and 75.52% respectively. In Calcutta, Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, on the other hand, the percentage are less than 50 each. Calcutta is credited with the lowest percentage (29.27%) because of the fact that the individuals born outside the city district only have been considered as in-migrants.

Males are preponderant among the in-migrants in Calcutta, Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri for obvious reasons. The proportion of males among the total in-migrants are quite high in the districts of Burdwan (45.73%) and 24 Parganas (42.25%) also due to the sex-selective in-migration of labour to their industrial and mining areas.



MAP NO33

IN-MIGRANTS 1971

PERCENTAGE OF IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION

- ABOVE 35·00
- 33·01—35·00
- 30·01—33·00 — S A 30·22
- 25·01—30·00
- BELOW 25·01

FIGURES AT TOP OF CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN/RURAL AND MALE/FEMALE IN-MIGRANTS

MIGRANTS

- ABOVE 2 000 000
- 2000 000
- 1000 000
- 500 000

URBAN — RURAL

M—MALE

F—FEMALE

SIKKIM

BHUTAN

NEPAL

ASSAM

MEGHALAYA

BANGLADESH

ORISSA

BAY OF BENGAL

INDIA

DARJEELING 248 944

JALPAIGURI 705 672

COOCH BEHAR 497 444

MALDA 394 103

WEST DINAJPUR 579 590

MURSHIDABAD 1 639 227

BIRBHUM 438 854

NADIA 855 420

BURDWAN 1 292 425

BANKURA 508 199

PURULIA 398 684

HOOGHLY 899 678

HOWRAH 1 053 384

CALCUTTA 630 511

TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS 2 799 846

MIDNAPORE 1 449 665

BOUNDARIES:—

- International
- State
- District

B Pocket of Birbhum district

C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district

BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

The extent of inter-district migration according to place of birth is represented in the map.

The number of persons who were born outside the district of enumeration are the in-migrants to the district. People born in the district but enumerated elsewhere in some other district of the state are the emigrants or out-migrants. The sum of in-migrants and out-migrants represents the gross migrants. Circles have been drawn proportionate to the number of gross migrants for each district in the map. Each of the circles is again divided into two parts, the shaded one representing the in-migrants and the other part the out-migrants. The rural-urban break-up of in-migrants and out-migrants is also shown in the map. Moreover, the districts have been hatched according to the percentage gain or loss of migrants (i.e. In-migrants—Out-migrants) to total population.

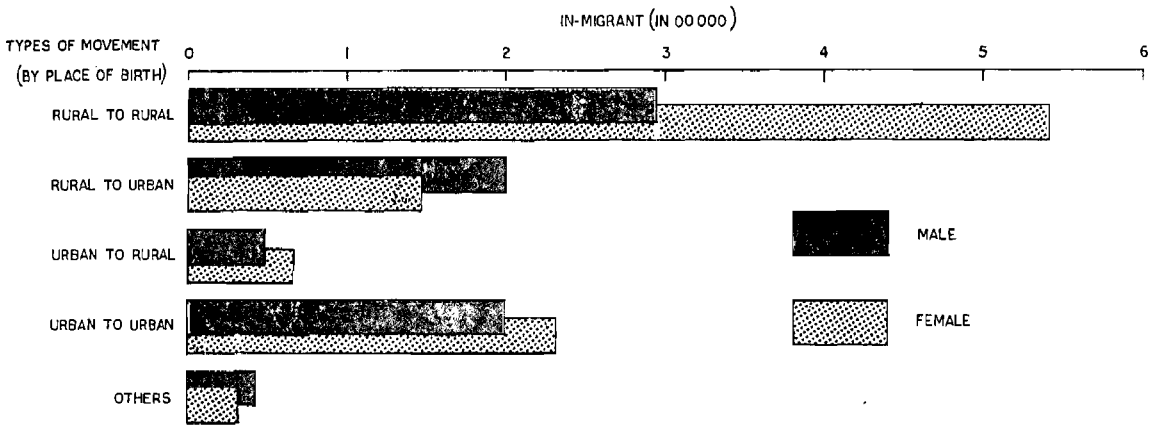
In Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur, Twentyfour Parganas, Hooghly and Burdwan the in-migrants outnumbered the out-migrants. While the gains in 24-Parganas, Burdwan and Hooghly are partly due to the employment opportunities offered by these districts. The case of West Dinajpur and Darjeeling is somewhat different. The gains are largely, because of the preponderance of settlers who came from beyond the international borders.

The highest percentage gain is observed in the district of Burdwan (3.17%). In Jalpaiguri the percentage gain is the lowest (1.35%). All the remaining districts including Calcutta recorded net loss of migrants. The percentage loss is found to be the highest in Bankura (−3.40%). The number of in-migrants in the district were 72,408 while the out-migrants numbered 141,493 against the total population of 2,031,039. The district is purely agricultural and offers little or no attraction for in-migrants.

The net percentage gain or loss of migrants to total population is shown districtwise in the statement below:

Percentage-gain/loss

District	*Gain*	*District*	*Loss*
Burdwan	+3.17%	Bankura	—3.40%
Hooghly	+2.77%	Calcutta	—2.07%
Twentyfour Parganas	+2.12%	Darjeeling	—1.93%
West Dinajpur	+1.36%	Midnapore	—1.69%
Jalpaiguri	+1.35%	Birbhum	—1.69%
		Nadia	—1.65%
		Howrah	—1.52%
		Purulia	—1.44%
		Murshidabad	—1 19%
		Cooch Behar	—0.55%
		Malda	—0.53%



MAP NO34

INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION 1971

PERCENTAGE OF NET MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION

GAIN		LOSS	
	2·51 AND ABOVE		2·01 & ABOVE
	2·50 AND BELOW		1·51 — 2·00
			1·01 — 1·50
			1·00 & BELOW

GROSS MIGRANTS 1971

500 000
250 000
100 000
75 000
50 000

OUT MIGRANTS — IN MIGRANTS

CALCUTTA

BOUNDARIES :—
International
State
District

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96

SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
INDIA
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL

The map shows the in-migrants according to their place of last residence in the urban centres of class I i.e. with population of 100,000 and above.

For each urban centre the total in-migrants are shown by a proportionate circle. Each circle is shaded in different grades of hatching for the four categories of in-migrants. The categories are :

A. **Resided in India :**

(a) Migrants from elsewhere in the district of enumeration.
(b) Migrants from other districts of the state.
(c) Migrants from other states of India.

B. **Resided outside India :**

In addition, each of the districts has been hatched according to the percentage of in-migrants in the urban areas to total in-migrants in the district.

There are five urban centres of Class I in the state. These are :

(i) Calcutta Urban Agglomeration comprising 11 cities and 63 other towns ;
(ii) Asansol Urban Agglomeration ;
(iii) Durgapur city ;
(iv) Burdwan city ; and
(v) Kharagpur city.

For Calcutta U.A. the in-migrants from elsewhere in the district of enumeration have not been shown in the diagram. As is well-known, Calcutta U.A. is comprised of Calcutta city and many of the cities and towns of the districts of Howrah, Hooghly, Nadia and 24 Parganas.

The city of Burdwan has a heavy percentage of in-migrants (26.08%) coming from outside the city but within district. On the other hand, the in-migrants to Durgapur city are mainly from other districts of the state and the share of such people in the total in-migrants in the city was as high as 43.27%. It is pertinent to mention that during 1961-71 Durgapur expanded vigorously and the growth of population was 395.58% which was the highest growth rate recorded by any town in the state during the decade. People from many other districts of the state have obviously moved into the city in large numbers because of the expansion of employment opportunities during the period.

People from outside the state constitute the bulk of the in-migrants in the city of Kharagpur. They are as much as 53.24% of total in-migrants to the city. In Calcutta urban agglomeration in-migrants from other states constitute 44.45% which means a tremendous absolute figure of 1,012,135 persons.

The percentages of persons who resides last in places outside India but who were enumerated in these five class I urban centres are also quite heavy. In Calcutta U.A. the proportion is 32.80% and in Burdwan it is 31.18%. The figures come down gradually to 17.24% in Asansol, 13.38% in Kharagpur and 10.50% in Durgapur. In-migrants from erstwhile East Pakistan now Bangladesh obviously constitute the overwhelming bulk of such persons.

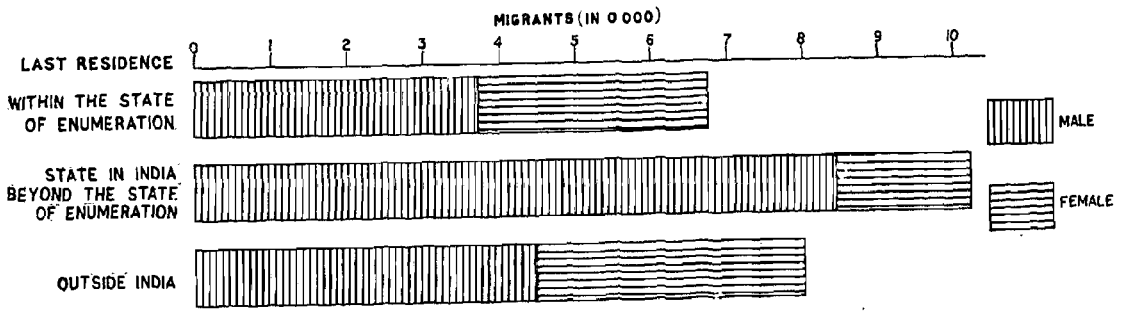
The following statement shows the percentage of in-migrants into urban areas of the districts to total in-migrants.

WEST BENGAL 31.05

Calcutta	100.00	Murshidabad	12.48
Howrah	45.32	Purulia	12.30
24 Parganas	45.08	Jalpaiguri	12.14
Hooghly	36.39	Birbhum	10.43
Darjeeling	32.09	Midnapore	10.06
Burdwan	29.42	Cooch Behar	9.00
Nadia	20.34	Malda	6.94
West Dinajpur	15.03	Bankura	6.87

Evidently, the higher the degree of urbanisation the higher is the proportion of in-migrants into urban areas to total in-migrants of a district. As marriage migration is by and large the main constituent of total migration in the prevailing socio-economic conditions the bulk of in-migrants flows towards the rural areas. The percentage of in-migrants to urban areas in the total in-migrants have necessarily to be low.

MIGRANTS IN CLASS I URBAN CENTRES ACCORDING TO LAST RESIDENCE 1971



MAP NO35

MIGRANTS IN CLASS I URBAN CENTRES 1971

TOTAL MIGRANTS 1971

200 000

100 000

50 000

FROM ELSEWHERE IN DISTRICT OF ENUMERATION — I

FROM OTHER DISTRICTS OF STATE — I

A

FROM OTHER STATES IN INDIA — II

B–OUTSIDE INDIA

A–RESIDED IN INDIA

FIGURES AT TOP OF CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL MIGRANTS IN CITY. FIGURES INSIDE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF RESPECTIVE MIGRANTS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS

POPULATION CIRCLE OF CALCUTTA U.A. NOT DRAWN AS PER SCALE

SIKKIM

BHUTAN

NEPAL

DARJEELING

JALPAIGURI

ASSAM

COOCH BEHAR

MEGHALAYA

WEST DINAJPUR

MALDA

BANGLADESH

MURSHIDABAD

BIRBHUM

73 795

128 840

DURGAPUR CITY

ASANSOL U.A.

17·24

15·20

23·18

10·50

9·75

44·38

26·28

43·27

NADIA

48 595

BURDWAN CITY

31·18

26·08

18·13

24·61

PURULIA

BANKURA

INDIA

2 276 985

CALCUTTA U.A.

HOOGHLY

22·75

32·80

HOWRAH

CALCUTTA

44·45

60 750

13·38

14·33

19·05

53·24

MIDNAPORE

KHARAGPUR CITY

TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS

ORISSA

BAY OF BENGAL

CALCUTTA

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN MIGRANTS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS

ABOVE 50·00

40·01 — 50·00

20·01 — 40·00

10·01 — 20·00

BELOW 10·01

BOUNDARIES :—

International

State

District

B Pocket of Birbhum district

C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district

BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

36

Maps 36, 37 and 38 show the migrants according to duration of residence at the place of enumeration districtwise.

The present map shows the in-migrants residing up to 4 years at the place of enumeration who may be called fresh or new migrants.

The percentage of in-migrants residing up to 4 years at the place of enumeration to the total in-migrants have been calculated and the districts are shaded according to the percentage by various grades of hatching. The absolute number of the new in-migrants is also shown at the top of the circle drawn within the district boundary. Inside the circles again the percentages of in-migratns by sex with rural-urban break-up are shown in various shades.

Males outnumber females among migrants residing up to 4 years at the place of enumeration in the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and Calcutta, the percentage of males being more than fifty in all of them. The city district of Calcutta recorded the highest percentage of 67.88%. In-migration of the sixties from across the Indo-Pakistan borders into the districts of Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling as also sex-selective in-migration, from within and outside the state, to the fast developing Siliguri urban centre of Darjeeling and the plantations of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling responsible for the pattern in the three districts. In case of Calcutta in-migration is male-dominated for all durations.

The lowest percentage of male migrants of the duration group is found in the district of Bankura (32.53%). This was almost axiomatic in the completely rural and agricultural setting of the district. Migration in this and all the other neighbouring districts is almost entirely due to sociological factors (marriage) and females naturally, predominate among migrants.

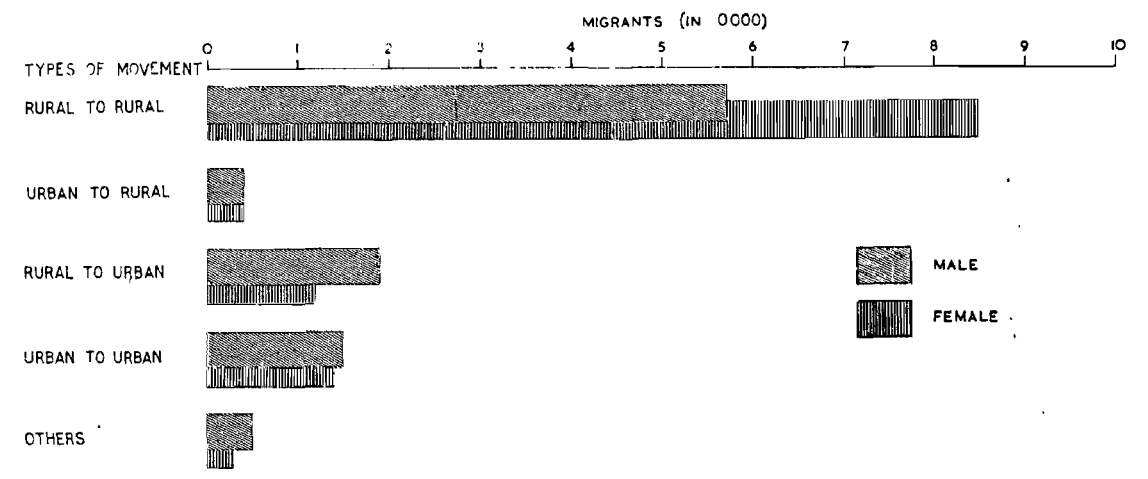
In-migrants residing up to 4 years in their new places of residence constitute 19.65% or a fifth of the total in-migrants in the state. This is indicative of a fairly high degree of mobility in recent years. Districtwise, the proportions are significant in Darjeeling (24.89%), Jalpaiguri (22.44%) and Burdwan (21.59%) as also in Calcutta (13.16%). Movement into Siliguri region may be said to be the main factor pushing up the percentage for the district of Darjeeling. In case of Jalpaiguri apart migration from beyond the borders, movement into those areas of the district which are comprised within or adjacent to the Siliguri SUA has made for the higher recent mobility. The high degree of mobility as observed in Burdwan may be ascribed to the industrial expansion in Durgapur and other areas of the district in the sixties.

As is well-known, Calcutta attracted fewer migrants in the late sixties being in the grip of a deep economic depression and political unrest. This is reflected in the low percentage (13.16%) of "new" migrants in the city districts.

The proportions of "new" migrants (or migrants with duration of residence upto 4 years) in the 16 districts of the State are shown below:

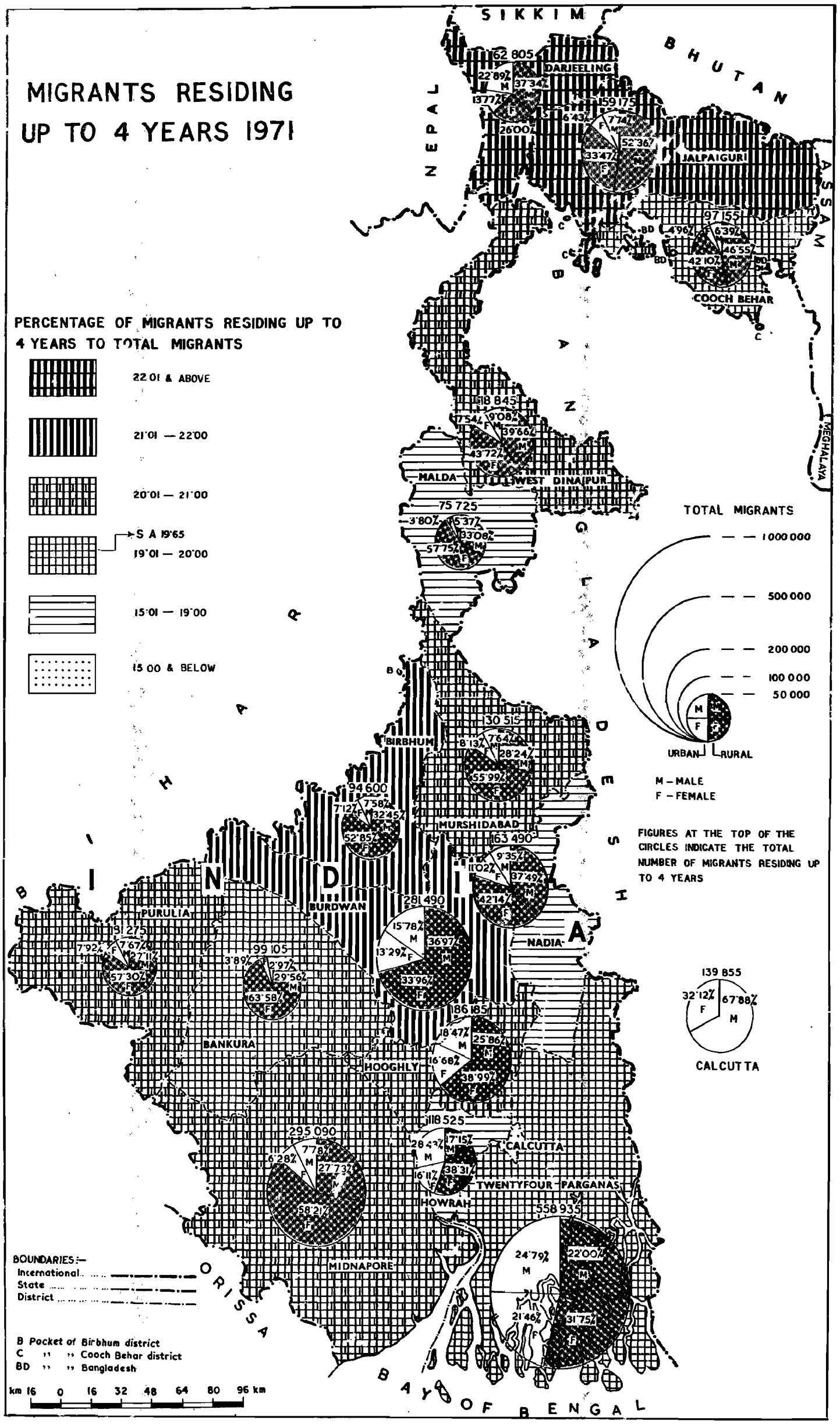
District	% of 'new' migrants to total in-migrants	District	% of 'new' migrants to total in-migrants
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Darjeeling	24.89	Murshidabad	20.01
Jalpaiguri	22.44	Twentyfour Parganas	19.78
Burdwan	21.59	Cooch Behar	19.43
Birbhum	21.23	Bankura	19.34
Hooghly	20.52	Malda	18.91
West Dinajpur	20.30	Howrah	18.51
Purulia	20.13	Nadia	18.47
Midnapore	20.13	Calcutta	13.16

MIGRANTS RESIDING UP TO 4 YEARS ACCORDING TO TYPES OF MOVEMENT



MAP NO 36

MIGRANTS RESIDING UP TO 4 YEARS 1971



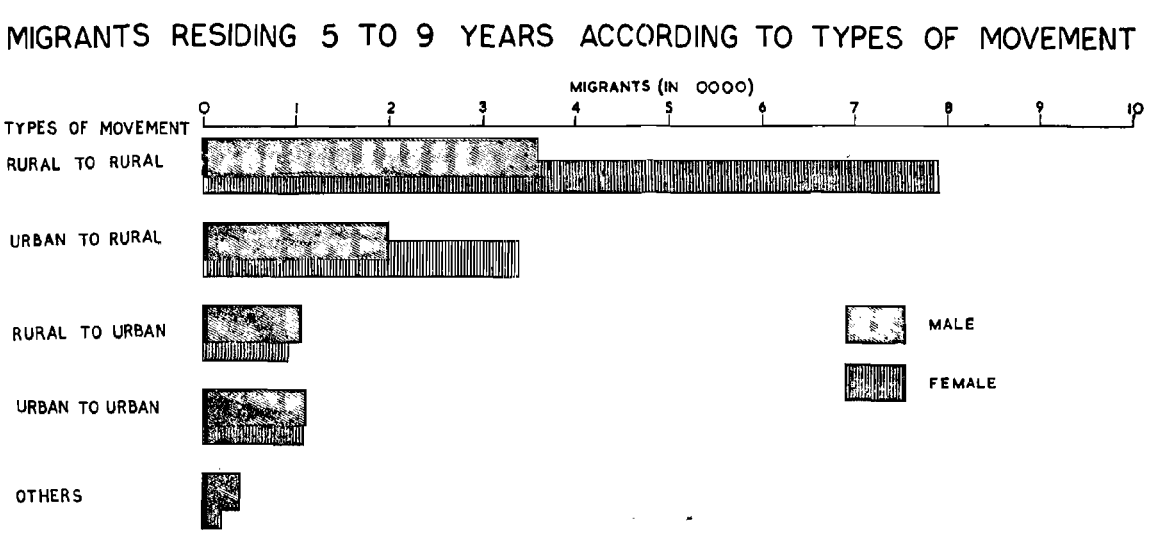
The map shows the in-migrants of 5 to 9 years duration for each district. The manner of presentation is the same as in map number 36.

As in case of "new" migrants the proportion of males to the total in-migrants of 5 to 9 years' duration of residence exceeds 50% in the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Calcutta. In Cooch Behar, however, the percentage of males is below fifty. The proportion of males reaches the highest in Calcutta (71.90%) and the lowest in the district of Bankura (3.53%). In case of Calcutta predominance of males among all in-migrants is too well-known to be re-emphasized. Sex-selective movement towards the plantations as also to the Siliguri region explain the high proportions of the males among the in-migrants of the duration-group in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. In case of Bankura and other districts with similar agriculture background, mobility among males are minimal.

In-migrants with 5 to 9 years of residence in their new homes constitute 16.73% of total in-migrants in the state. Districtwise, their proportion is the highest in Burdwan (19.11%) and the lowest in Calcutta (13.29%). The proportions are quite high in Darjeeling (18.43%), Jalpaiguri (17.69%), and Nadia (17.32%) which may be attributed to the movement of the early sixties into the industrial belt of Burdwan (Durgapur etc.) and into the newly emerging Siliguri region of Darjeeling. In case of Jalpaiguri, Nadia, Twentyfour Parganas and Cooch Behar etc., the movement from across the international borders in the early sixties will explain, partly, the fairly high proportions of the in-migrants of the duration range.

The percentages of the in-migrants of 5 to 9 years of duration of residence are indicated for each district in the following statement.

State/District	Percentage of in-migrants (5—9 yrs) to total in-migrants	State/District	Percentage of in-migrants (5—9 yrs) to total in-migrants
WEST BENGAL	17.73		
Burdwan	19.11	Murshidabad	16.56
Darjeeling	18.43	Malda	16.54
Jalpaiguri	17.69	Howrah	16.37
Nadia	17.32	Purulia	16.29
24 Parganas	17.24	Midnapore	15.86
Cooch Behar	17 23	Birbhum	15.61
Hooghly	17.15	Bankura	15.22
West Dinajpur	16.80	Calcutta	13.29



MAP NO37

MIGRANTS RESIDING 5 TO 9 YEARS 1971

PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS RESIDING FROM 5 TO 9 YEARS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS

- 19·01 & ABOVE
- 18·01 — 19·00
- 17·01 — 18·00
- 16·01 — 17·00
- 15·01 — 16·00
- 15·00 & BELOW

TOTAL MIGRANTS

- 500 000
- 200 000
- 100 000
- 50 000

URBAN / RURAL
M-MALE
F-FEMALE

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRANTS RESIDING FROM 5 TO 9 YEARS

SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA

DARJEELING 46 515
JALPAIGURI 125 450
COOCH BEHAR 86 145
WEST DINAJPUR 98 355
MALDA 66 230
MURSHIDABAD 108 005
BIRBHUM 69 540
PURULIA 65 790
BURDWAN 249 125
BANKURA 78 030
NADIA 153 355
HOOGHLY 55 575
HOWRAH 104 870
CALCUTTA 487 195
MIDNAPORE 232 390
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS

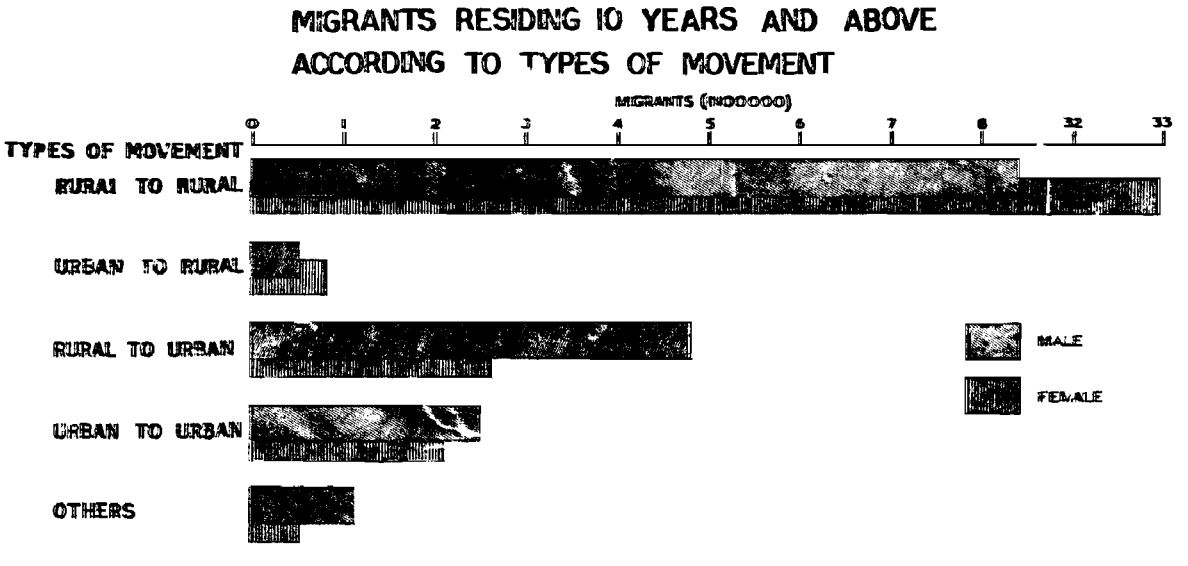
6 0 16 32 48 64
16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 KILOMETRES

The map shows the in-migrants residing for 10 years and above in the place of enumeration. The presentation is in the same manner as in maps 36 and 37.

As in case of the two other duration ranges the proportion of males to total migrants residing for 10 years and above is the highest in the district of Calcutta (71.16%). In Darjeeling, too, the males outnumber females among migrants of this duration range, the proportion of males being 53.30%. The percentage of males is the lowest in the district of Bankura (15.73%).

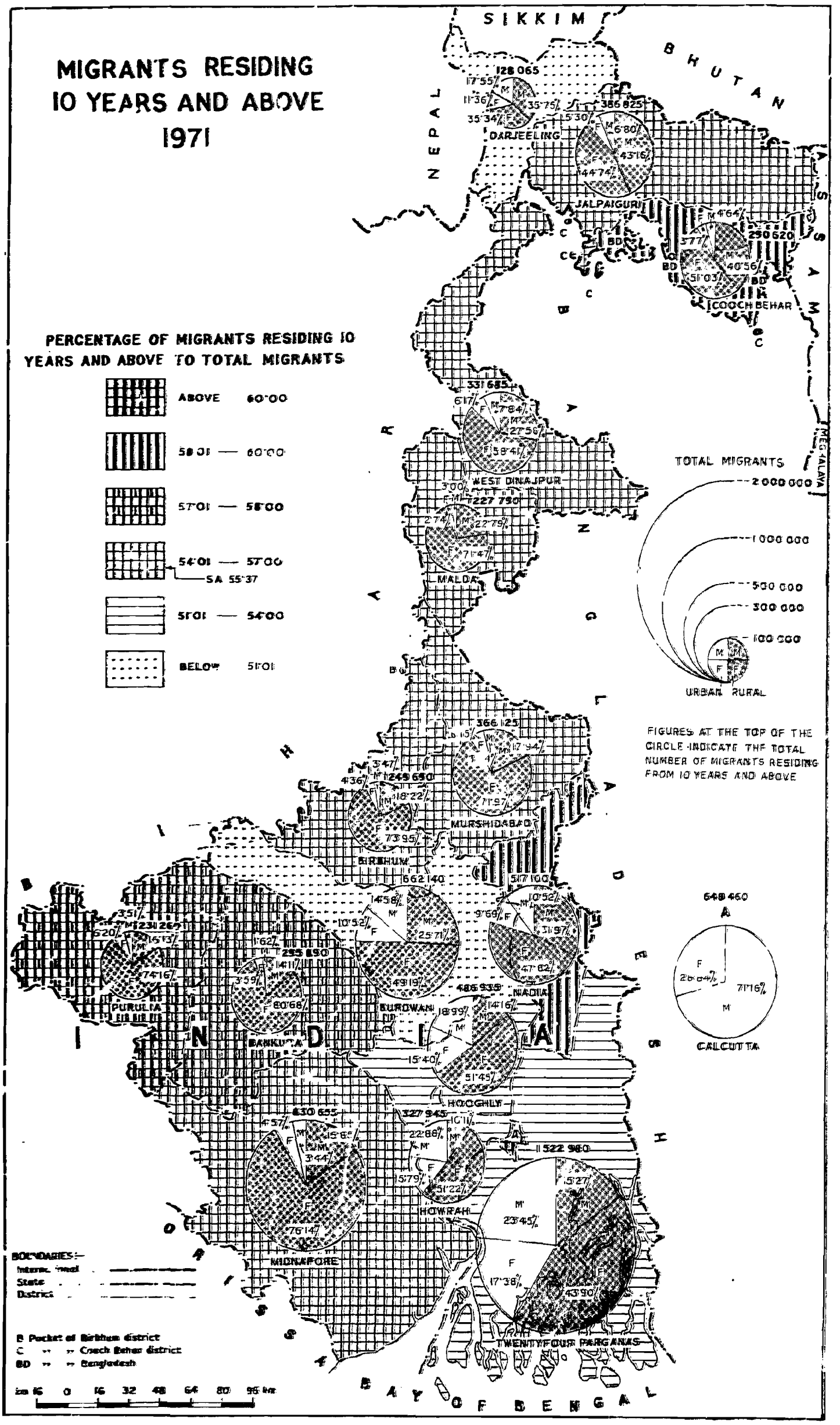
In-migrants residing for 10 years and above at the place of enumeration constitute 55.37% of the total in-migrants for the state as a whole The statement below shows their percentage districtwise.

State/District	Percentage of migrants (10 yrs. & above) to total in-migrants	State/District	Percentage of migrants (10 yrs & above). total in-migrants
WEST BENGAL. . .	55.37		
Calcutta	61.04	Murshidabad . . .	56.14
Nadia	58.41	Birbhum	56.05
Cooch Behar . . .	58.11	Jalpaiguri	54.5[illegible]
Bankura	57.73	24 Parganas . . .	53.91
Purulia	57.27	Hooghly	53.68
Malda	56.88	Howrah	51.20
West Dinajpur . . .	56.66	Burdwan	50.79
Midnapore	56.65	Darjeeling	50.75



MAP NO 38

MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE 1971



The map shows the in-migrants to the five class I urban centres by their work status, that is, as workers and non-workers. The workers and non-workers again are classified according to their educational levels.

Two semi-circles have been drawn in respect of each of the urban centres, one showing the total working migrants and the other indicating the total non-working migrants. Each semi-circle is again subdivided into five groups according to the educational levels of the migrants. The educational levels are broadly categorised under (i) primary and middle, (ii) matric or higher secondary and diploma below degree level, (iii) graduate, post graduate and other technical degrees, (iv) literate without educational level and (v) illiterate.

Workers among in-migrants have a high literacy rate of 83.35% in Durgapur city. As much as 11.28% of these workers are holding degrees including technical degrees. 34.54% are Matriculate or equivalent or holders of diplomas below the degree level. The percentages for the categories i.e., degree holders and matriculates have been found as 7.46 and 17.05% respectively for Calcutta urban agglomeration and 8.50% and 19.30% for Burdwan city. This is due to wider scope of employment for the unskilled labour and people with little or no education at all in a vast and old metropolitan city agglomeration like Calcutta. In a service-*cum*-residential-*cum*-commercial city like Burdwan, too, the scope for employment of such people is larger. Asansol urban agglomeration and Kharagpur city on the other hand, the nature of employment (in industry and transport) is such that matriculates and above constitute more than 30% of the working migrants.

Among non-working migrants also the highest percentage of literacy is found in the city of Durgapur (64.22%) which is followed closely by Kharagpur (63.68%). In an industrial city of very recent origin as is Durgapur and in a city like Kharagpur the higher rates of literacy among non-working in-migrant are only natural.

The levels of literacy among the working and non-working in-migrants in the five urban centres are shown in the statement below:

Name of unit	Migrants (workers/non-workers)	Percentage of literacy of the migrants according to the various educational levels					
		Total	Primary and middle	Matriculation or H. S. and Diploma	Graduate post-graduate, and other technical degrees	Literates without educational levels	Illiterate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Calcutta Urban Agglomeration	Workers	100.00	27.55	17.05	7.46	8.04	39.90
	Non-workers	100.00	29.91	13.63	3.79	9.42	43.25
2 Assansol Urban Agglomeration	Workers	100.00	29.78	27.58	6.66	6.34	29.64
	Non-workers	100.00	31.15	11.74	1.66	10.40	45.05
3 Durgapur city	Workers	100.00	32.95	34.54	11.28	4.58	16.65
	Non-workers	100.00	36.29	14.07	2.42	11.44	35.78
4 Burdwan city	Workers	100.00	34.20	19.30	8.50	6.52	31.48
	Non-workers	100.00	32.90	11.86	4.35	8.68	42.21
5 Kharagpur City	Workers	100.00	39.60	29.01	7.03	6.65	17.71
	Non-workers	100.00	34.56	16.84	2.37	9.91	36.32

WORKING AND NON-WORKING MIGRANTS TO CITIES ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL LEVELS 1971



MAP NO 39

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

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

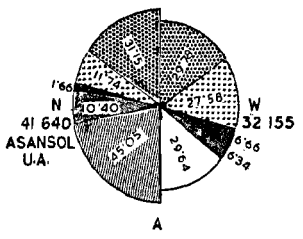
PRIMARY AND MIDDLE

MATRIC OR H.S. AND DIPLOMA BELOW DEGREE LEVEL

GRADUATES, POST-GRADUATES AND OTHER TECHNICAL DEGREES

LITERATES WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

ILLITERATE



SIKKIM

DARJEELING

BHUTAN

NEPAL

JALPAIGURI

ASSAM

COOCH BEHAR

MEGHALAYA

WEST DINAJPUR

MALDA

BANGLADESH

MURSHIDABAD

BIRBHUM

NADIA

BURDWAN

PURULIA

BANKURA

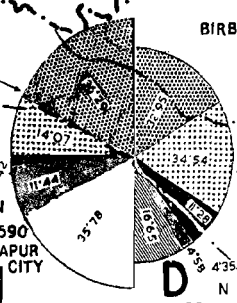
MIDNAPORE

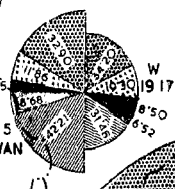
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS

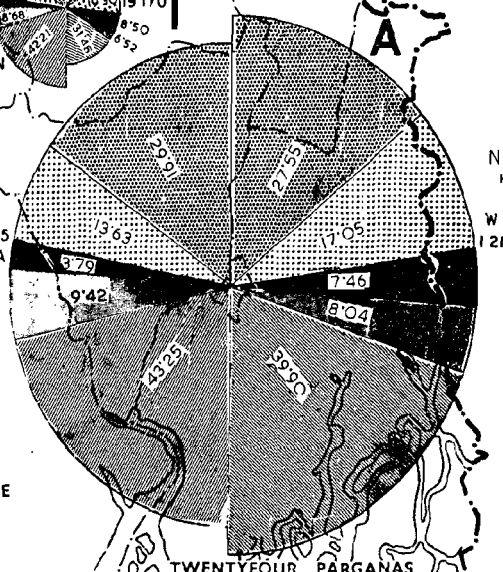
INDIA

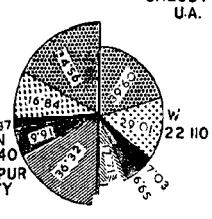
ORISSA

BAY OF BENGAL









MIGRANTS 1971

100 000

75 000

50 000

25 000

N.B. DISTRICT BOUNDARY BETWEEN HOWRAH AND HOOGHLY IS NOT SHOWN

N — NON WORKERS

W — WORKERS

U.A.— URBAN AGGLOMERATION

FIGURES AGAINST THE CIRCLES INDICATE WORKING AND NON-WORKING *MIGRANTS TO THAT CITY*

RADIUS FOR CALCUTTA U.A. REDUCED TO HALF

BOUNDARIES —

International

State

District

B Pocket of Birbhum district

C " " Cooch Behar district

BD " " Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

The map shows the working in-migrants by sex and classified according to the industrial categories of workers for the districts.

The total number of in-migrants in each category of workers for the two sexes have been shown by bars drawn horizontally for each district. Two scales, one showing the absolute numbers and another showing the percentages, have been used. Different types of screens have also been used for the nine categories of workers as indicated in the legend of the map.

The pattern of distribution of the male working migrants under the nine categories follows the pattern of the total working force in most districts, the exceptions being the districts like Calcutta, 24 Parganas, Howrah and Burdwan. The proportion of cultivators among the in-migrant workers is naturally quite large in the predominantly agricultural districts of North Bengal and Western Bengal. The highest percentage of in-migrants being employed as cultivator is in Cooch Behar (69.46%). In Birbhum the proportion of agricultural labour among the working in-migrants is as big as 33.31%. About a fourth of the workers among the male in-migrants in Jalpaiguri was engaged in plantations etc. (Category III). This is only natural, for it is well-known that plantations of the district have attracted migrants from outside for long. In Burdwan as much as 21.53% or one in every 5 working in-migrants is engaged in mining and quarrying etc. (Category IV) which is an attraction of Burdwan for in-migrants. As expected, manufacturing and processing (Category V) accounts for almost half (47.04%) of the male workers among in-migrants in Howrah. The highest proportions of the in-migrant workers in the other industrial categories viz., VI—Construction, VII—Trade and Commerce, VIII—Transport, Storage and Communication and IX—Other services for any district are observed in Murshidabad (3.86%), Calcutta (28.55%), Calcutta (16.38%) and Darjeeling (30.40%) respectively. Trade and Commerce and Transport etc., together account for 45% of the working migrants in Calcutta which indicates the pattern of migration to the city district.

The districts with the highest percentage of male working in-migrants in each of the nine categories of workers are shown below:

Categories of workers

I	II	III	IV	V
1	2	3	4	5
Cooch Behar (59.46%)	Birbhum (33.31%)	Jalpaiguri (24.16%)	Burdwan (21.53%)	Howrah (47.04%)

Categories of workers

VI	VII	VIII	IX
6	7	8	9
Murshidabad (3.86%)	Calcutta (28.55%)	Calcutta (16.38%)	Darjeeling (30.40%)

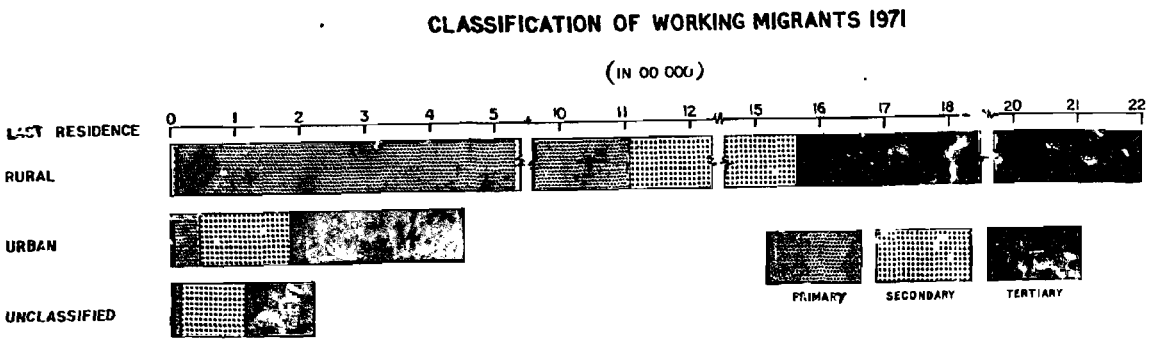
Among female working migrants employment as agricultural labour is found to be the highest in Bankura, as much as 69.48% of them being employed in the industrial category. In Jalpaiguri 78.62% of the workers among in-migrants are working in plantations etc. (Category III). Four out of every five working female migrants in Calcutta are engaged in category IX—other services. It is also interesting to observe that 5.88% of the working females among migrants are working in trade and commerce in Calcutta. A statement for the nine categories in respect of females is given below showing the highest percentages for any district.

Categories of workers

I	II	III	IV	V
1	2	3	4	5
Darjeeling (28.95%)	Bankura (69.48%)	Jalpaiguri (78.62%)	Burdwan (5.41%)	Murshidabad (33.65%)

Categories of workers

VI	VII	VIII	IX
6	7	8	9
Darjeeling Twentyfour Parganas (0.57%)	Calcutta (5.88%)	Howrah (5.96%)	Calcutta (81.83%)



MAP NO 40

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKING MIGRANTS 1971

PRIMARY
- I CULTIVATORS.
- II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.
- III LIVESTOCK FORESTRY FISHING HUNTING & PLANTATIONS ORCHARDS & ALLIED ACTIVITIES
- IV MINING & QUARRYING.

SECONDARY
- V MANUFACTURING PROCESSING SERVICING & REPAIRS
- VI CONSTRUCTION

TERTIARY
- VII TRADE & COMMERCE.
- VIII TRANSPORT STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS.
- IX OTHER SERVICES

M – MALE
F – FEMALE

SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
INDIA
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL

DARJEELING
ALPAIGURI
COOCH BEHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
CALCUTTA
BIRBHUM
MURSHIDABAD
BURDWAN
NADIA
HOOGHLY
PURULIA
BANKURA
HOWRAH
MIDNAPORE

BOUNDARIES :—
- International
- State
- District

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C " " Cooch Behar district
BD " " Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

The map shows the percentage of workers and non-workers by sex to total population of each district in 1971. It also depicts the participation rate for all the districts of the state.

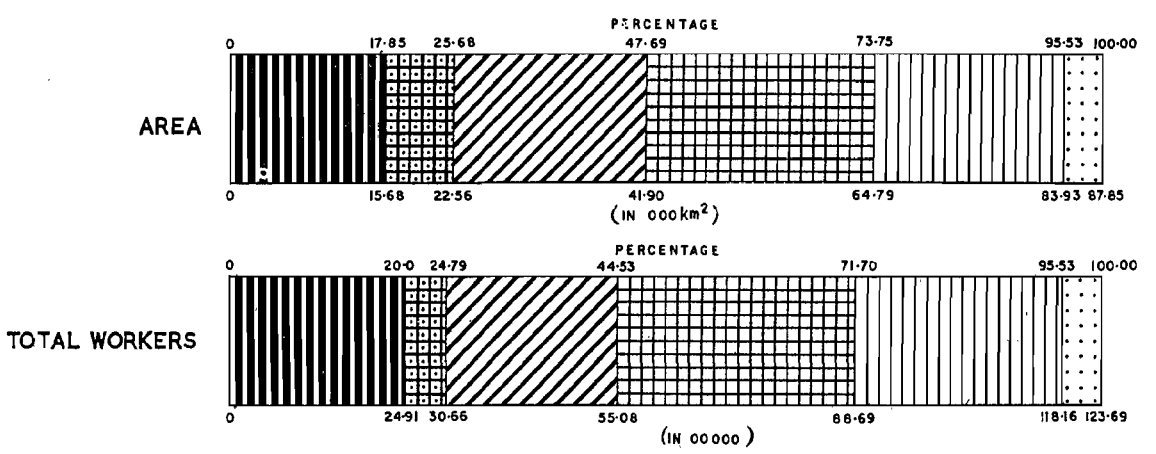
The percentages of workers to total population have been calculated at the district level and the 16 districts are hatched in various grades as shown in the legend of the map. The pie-chart in each district shows the percentage of workers and non-workers to total population. The non-shaded portion in the circle represents non-working population of the district.

A bar diagram showing the figures at the state level is also shown in the map.

Calcutta had the distinction of recording the highest percentage of workers to total population (37.0%). Darjeeling is not far behind with a percentage of 36.1 which is largely due to larger participation of females in the working force. The hill district had, in fact, the highest percentage of female workers (10.1%) for all districts. The highly urbanised area of Howrah, on the other hand, had the lowest percentage of 0.6 only.

The proportions of female workers to total population of the remaining districts have not even reached 5% in any district. At its highest (besides Darjeeling) the percentage is 4.7 in Jalpaiguri. In 24-Parganas and Cooch Behar it is below 1%, the exact figures being 0.9% and 0.8% respectively.

State/District	Percentage of workers to total population	State/Distict	Percentage of workers to total population
WEST BENGAL	27.9	Malda	27.1
Calcutta	37.0	Hooghly	27.0
Darjeeling	36.1	Midnapore	26.7
Jalpaiguri	31.1	Howrah	26.6
Purulia	28.3	Birbhum	26.6
Bankura	28.0	Murshidabad	25.9
West Dinajpur	27.9	wentyfour Parganas	25.9
Burdwan	27.6	Nadia	24.8
Cooch Behar			



MAP NO 41

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION

30·1 AND ABOVE

28·1 — 30·0

S A : 27·9

27·1 — 28·0

26·1 — 27·0

25·1 — 26·0

25·0 AND BELOW

SIKKIM

BHUTAN

NEPAL

ASSAM

MEGHALAYA

BANGLADESH

INDIA

ORISSA

BAY OF BENGAL

DARJEELING
781 777
M 27·1 M 26·0
F 36·8 F 10·1

JALPAIGURI
1 750 159
M 26·6 M 26·4
F 42·3 F 4·7

COOCH BEHAR
1 414 183
M 25·4 M 26·8
BD F 47·0 F 0·8 BD
C C C C

WEST DINAJPUR
1 859 887
M 25·4 M 26·7
F 46·6 F 1·3

MALDA
1 612 657
M 25·9 M 25·4
F 47·0 F 1·7

MURSHIDABAD
2 940 204
M 26·5 M 24·6
F 47·6 F 1·3

BIRBHUM
1 775 909
M 26·3 M 24·5
F 47·0 F 2·2

PURULIA
1 602 875
M 24·4 M 26·5
F 44·5 F 4·6

BURDWAN
3 916 174
M 27·5 M 25·5
F 44·6 F 2·4

BANKURA
2 031 039
M 26·6 M 24·5
F 45·1 F 3·8

NADIA
2 230 270
M 27·5 M 23·8
F 47·7 F 1·0

HOOGHLY
2 872 116
M 28·0 M 24·7
F 45·0 F 2·3

CALCUTTA
3 148 746
M 26·3 M 14·8
F 36·7 F 2·2

HOWRAH
2 417 286
M 28·6 M 26·0
F 44·8 F 0·6

MIDNAPORE
5 509 247
M 27·1 M 24·3
F 46·2 F 2·4

TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
8 449 482
M 28·1 M 25·0
F 46·0 F 0·9

WEST BENGAL
44 312 011
M 27·1 M 25·8
F 45·0 F 2·1
NON-WORKERS
WORKERS
NOT TO SCALE

TOTAL POPULATION 1971
8 500 000 & ABOVE
5 500 000
4 500 000
2 500 000
1 500 000
500 000

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL POPULATION

FIGURES AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE THE PERCENTAGE OF MALE (M) AND FEMALE (F)

M—MALE
F—FEMALE

BOUNDARIES :—
International
State
District

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

The map depicts the workers and non-workers by sex in the rural population of each district.

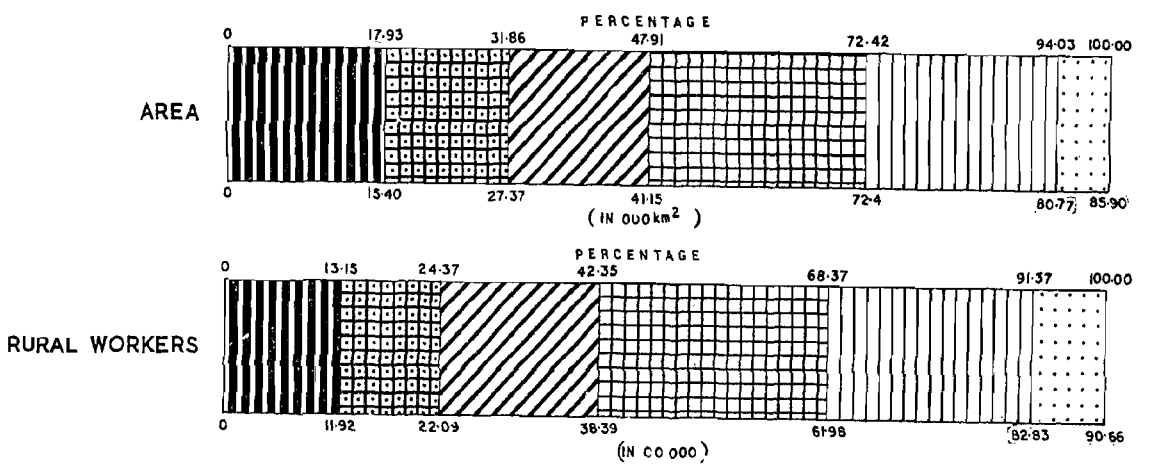
The districts have been hatched from high to low grades according to the percentage of workers to total rural population. Circles have been drawn proportionate to total rural population of the districts to show the percentage figures with the help of pie-diagrams. The diagrams show the working and non-working population by sex. The unshaded area in a circle indicates the non-workers of the district.

Leaving aside the city district of Calcutta the percentage of workers to total rural population is found to be the highest in Darjeeling (38.1%). Purulia comes next with a figure of 31.6%. The percentage of female workers to total rural population in the two districts are 12.3% and 4.8% respectively. Participation of females in the hill district is high and it is higher in its rural areas.

The state average percentage of workers to total rural population is 27.2% which cuts the 15 districts into two halves comprising of 8 districts in the upper half and the rest in the lower.

The districts having rural areas are arranged below in the descending order of participation of females in the working force.

State/District	Percentage of workers to total rural population	State/District	Percentage of workers to total rural population
WEST BENGAL. . .	27.2	Malda . . .	27.2
Darjeeling	38.1	Midnapore	26.8
Purulia	31.6	Birbhum	26.7
Jalpaiguri	31.5	Hooghly	26.2
Bankura . . .	28.6	Murshidabad . . .	26.0
West Dinajpur . . .	28.4	Twentyfour Parganas .	25.3
Burdwan	28.0	Nadia	25.0
Cooch Behar	27.7	Howrah	23.5



MAP NO 42

RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION

- 30·1 and Above
- 28·1 — 30·0
- 27·1 — 28·0 (SA 27·2)
- 26·1 — 27·0
- 25·1 — 26·0
- 25·0 and Below

SIKKIM

BHUTAN

NEPAL

ASSAM

MEGHALAYA

BANGLADESH

BIHAR

ORISSA

INDIA

BAY OF BENGAL

DARJEELING 601 565 (M 26·4, M 25·8, F 35·3, F 12·3)

JALPAIGURI 582 079 (M 26·4, F 5·0)

COOCH BEHAR 317 531 (M 25·1, M 27·0, F 47·2, F 0·7)

WEST DINAJPUR 1 686 197 (M 24·8, M 27·1, F 46·8, F 1·3)

MALDA 1 544 631 (M 25·7, M 25·5, F 47·1, F 1·7)

MURSHIDABAD 2 691 179 (M 26·5, M 21·8, F 47·7, F 1·2)

BIRBHUM 1 651 137 (M 24·1, M 4·1, F 47·2, F 2·2)

PURULIA 1 470 508 (M 24·0, M 26·8, F 44·4, F 4·8)

BANKURA 1 879 304 (M 26·4, M 24·6, F 45·0, F 4·0)

HOOGHLY 5 089 09 (M 26·9, M 24·3, F 46·3, F 2·5)

NADIA 2 111 846 (M 27·9, M 23·7, F 45·9, F 2·5)

CALCUTTA 5 479 162 (M 28·5, M 23·1, F 48·0, F 0·4)

HOWRAH 1 403 753 (M 27·0, M 24·7, F 47·7, F 0·6)

TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS 1 812 211 (M 26·9, M 25·3, F 45·1, F 2·7, M 24·7, F 0·8)

WEST BENGAL (NOT TO SCALE) — 33 344 978 (M 26·5, M 25·0, NON-WORKERS, WORKERS, F 46·3, F 2·2)

TOTAL RURAL POPULATION 1971

- 5 500 000 AND ABOVE
- 5 000 000
- 4 000 000
- 3 000 000
- 2 000 000
- 1 500 000
- 1 000 000
- 500 000

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

FIGURES AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE THE PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE

M – MALE
F – FEMALE

BOUNDARIES:—
International
State
District

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

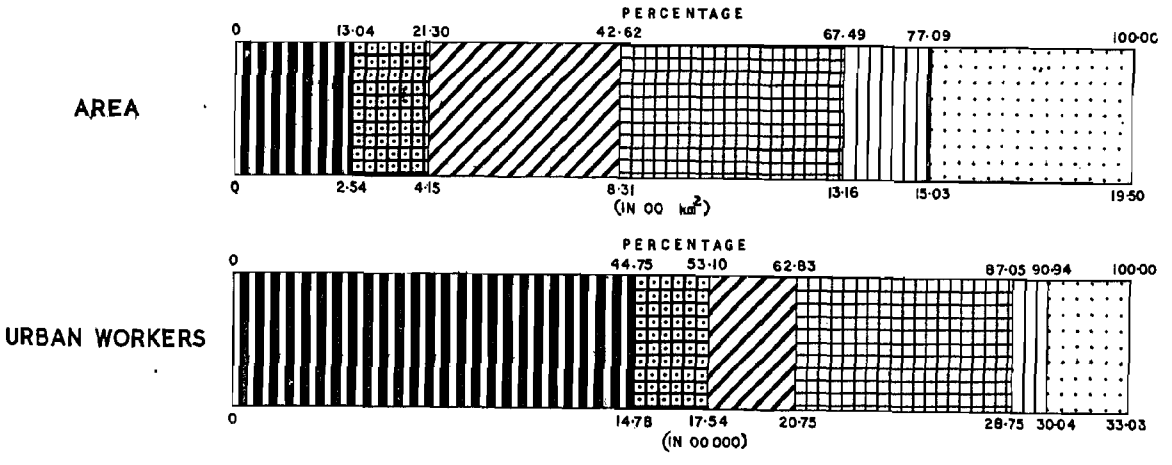
km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

The proportion of workers in the total population is a little higher in the urban areas than in the villages. Between districts the urban participation rates vary quite sharply—for Calcutta the rate is 37.0% while in West Dinajpur it is 23.6% only. The average for the state is 30.1%. Besides Calcutta the only other district where the participation rate exceeds the state average is Howrah (30.8%). The districts are shown below in the descending order of their participation rates.

WEST BENGAL. . .	30.1		
Calcutta	37.0	Birbhum	26.0
Howrah	30.8	Murshidabad . . .	25.9
Darjeeling	29.5	Purulia	25.6
Hooghly	29.3	Midnapore	24.8
Jalpaiguri	27.9	Malda	24.8
Burdwan	27.8	Bankura	24.5
Cooch Behar . . .	27.1	Nadia	23.9
Twentyfour Parganas . .	26.9	West Dinajpur . . .	23.6

Looking at the urban participation rate sex-wise the percentage of female workers to total urban population is found to be the highest (2.8%) among all the districts. The percentage is the lowest in Howrah.

The Map shows the total participation rates in the urban areas and also the percentages of workers and non-workers by sex in the urban areas for each district. The districts are hatched using various shades from high to low values of the participation rates. In-side each district a circle has been drawn proportionate to total urban population.



MAP NO. 43

URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION

- 30·1 AND ABOVE
- 28·1 — 30·0
- 27·1 — 28·0
- 26·1 — 27·0
- 25·1 — 26·0
- 25·0 AND BELOW

SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL

DARJEELING 180 212 M 26·7 F 2·8 M 29·1 F 41·4
JALPAIGURI 168 080 M 26·1 F 1·8 M 28·6 F 43·5
COOCH BEHAR 96 652 M 25·0 F 2·1 M 29·5 F 43·4
WEST DINAJPUR 173 690 M 22·2 F 1·4 M 31·4 F 45·0
MALDA 68 026 M 22·8 F 2·0 M 29·9 F 45·3
MURSHIDABAD 248 425 M 24·9 F 1·3 M 26·5 F 47·6
BIRBHUM 124 772 M 23·8 F 2·2 M 29·0 F 45·0
PURULIA 132 367 M 23·6 F 2·0 M 29·3 F 45·1
BURDWAN 891 990 M 26·4 F 42·6 M 29·6
BANKURA 151 735 M 22·7 F 1·8 M 29·4 F 46·1
NADIA 418 059 M 22·1 F 1·8 M 29·7 F 46·4
HOOGHLY 760 270 M 27·7 F 3·0 M 28·4 F 42·3
HOWRAH 1 013 533 M 29·9 F 0·9 M 28·8 F 40·4
CALCUTTA 3 148 746 M 34·8 F 2·2 M 26·3 F 36·7
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS 2 970 320 M 25·6 F 1·3 M 30·2 F 42·9
MIDNAPORE 420 156 M 23·2 F 1·6 M 30·4 F 44·8

WEST BENGAL (NOT TO SCALE)
10 967 033
M 28·7 M 28·4 WORKERS NON-WORKERS F 41·2 F 1·7

TOTAL URBAN POPULATION 1971
1 000 000 AND ABOVE
800 000
600 000
400 000
300 000
200 000
100 000 AND BELOW

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

M— MALE
F— FEMALE

FIGURES AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE THE PERCENTAGE OF MALE (M) AND FEMALE (F)

BOUNDARIES :—
International
State
District

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

The map shows the proportion of workers group to total male population in the age group 15-59 at the police station level for the rural areas.

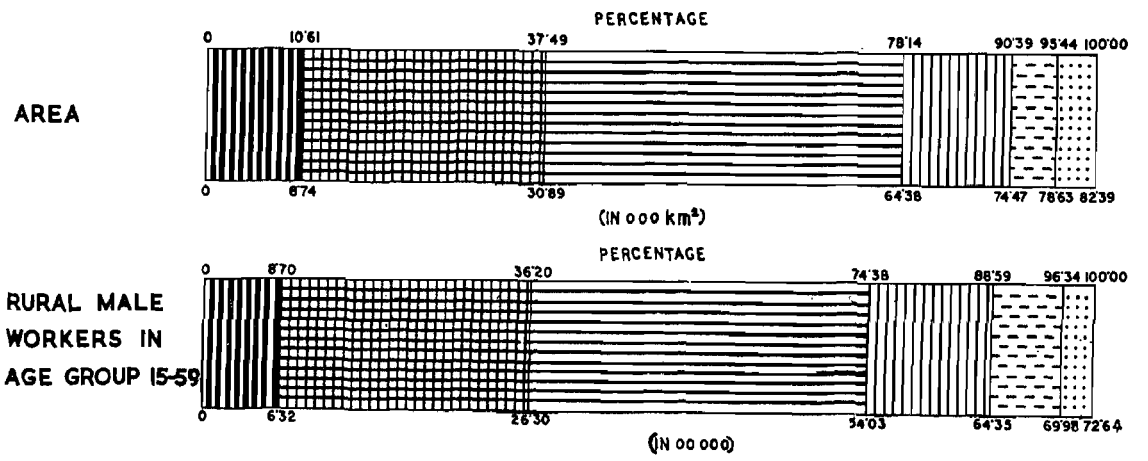
The percentages calculated at the police station level have been grouped into six ranges keeping the state average at the middle. Hatching has been done from deep to low according to higher percentages to lower. The entirely urban police stations are 'U' and kept blank.

The proportion of workers in the age group to total male population of the age group was 84.21%. Variation between districts are not very sharp as the following statement will indicate.

State/District	Percentage	State/District	Percentage
WEST BENGAL . . .	84.21		
West Dinajpur . . .	88.31	Twentyfour Parganas . .	84.52
Murshidabad . . .	88.25	Burdwan	83.25
Malda	87.63	Bankura	81.24
Cooch Behar . . .	87.54	Hooghly	82.13
Purulia	97.27	Darjeeling	80.48
Birbhum	85.28	Jalpaiguri	87.65
Nadia	84.63	Howrah	76.22
Midnapore	84.63		

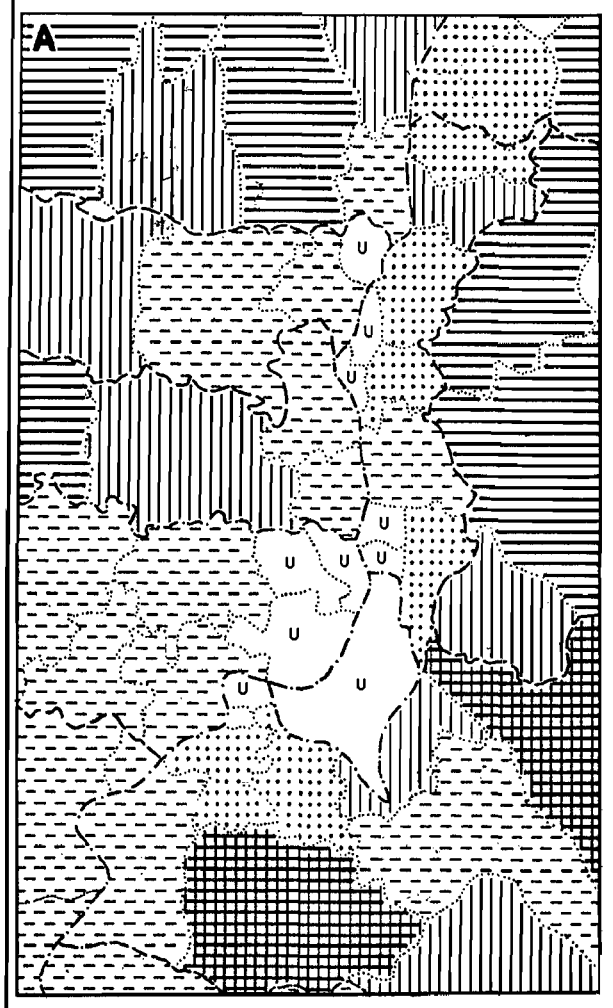
Looking at the situation at the police station level it will be seen that in only 27 of them (5 in Cooch Behar, 8 in West Dinajpur, 2 in Murshidabad, 5 in Twentyfour Parganas, 1 in Birbhum, 2 in Midnapore and 4 in Purulia) the proportions are in the range of "above 90.00%". The participation rate is found to be higher in those areas of the State where agriculture is the principal means of livelihood. 18 police stations are within the lowest range of "below 75.00%". These are led by Kumargram in Jalpaiguri district (54.38%). Maynaguri (Dt. Jalpaiguri) and Jore Bungalow (Dt. Darjeeling) are two other police stations in which the proportions are less than two thirds of the male population of their age-group.

In the rural areas which are within or adjacent to Calcutta Metropolitan Development Area the percentage of workers in the male population of the working age group are found to be considerably low.



MAP NO 44

RURAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971



CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

km 10 5 0 10 km

SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
C
BD
B
A

PROPORTION OF RURAL MALE WORKERS TO TOTAL MALES IN AGE 15-59

- 90·01 & ABOVE
- 86·26 — 90·00
- S A 84·21 82·51 — 86·25
- 78·76 — 82·50
- 75·01 — 78·75
- 75·00 & BELOW
- U ENTIRELY URBAN

BOUNDARIES :—
- International
- State
- District
- Subdivision
- Police station

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

The map shows the proportion of workers in the total male population of the working age group (15-59) in the urban areas of the state at the police station level in the same manner as the preceding map presented for the rural areas.

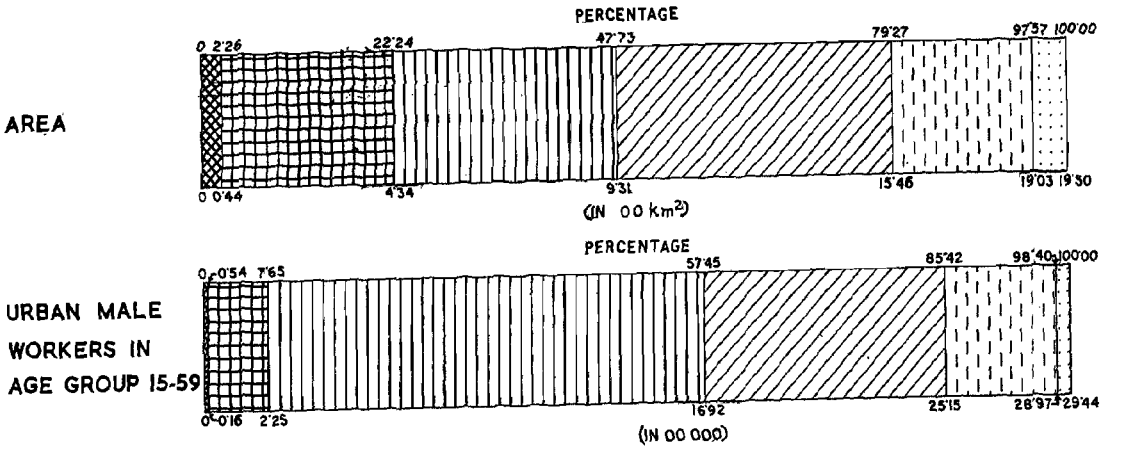
The proportion of workers in the urban male population of the working age-group was 74.60% for the state. The districts are arranged below according to these percentages.

State/District	Percentage of workers in total Urban male population of age-group 15—59
WEST BENGAL	74.60
Calcutta	76.96
Jalpaiguri	76.10
Howrah	75.73
Hooghly	75.06
Burdwan	74.92
Purulia	74.73
Darjeeling	74.24
Birbhum	74.02
Murshidabad	73.77
Cooch Behar	73.60
Bankura	73.30
Malda	72.12
Twentyfour Parganas	72.01
Midnapore	71.57
Nadia	70.61
West Dinajpur	70.32

There are 10 entirely urban police stations and 124 police stations having both rural and urban population besides 2 cities in the state. These units may be arranged according to the groups of the percentages as under :

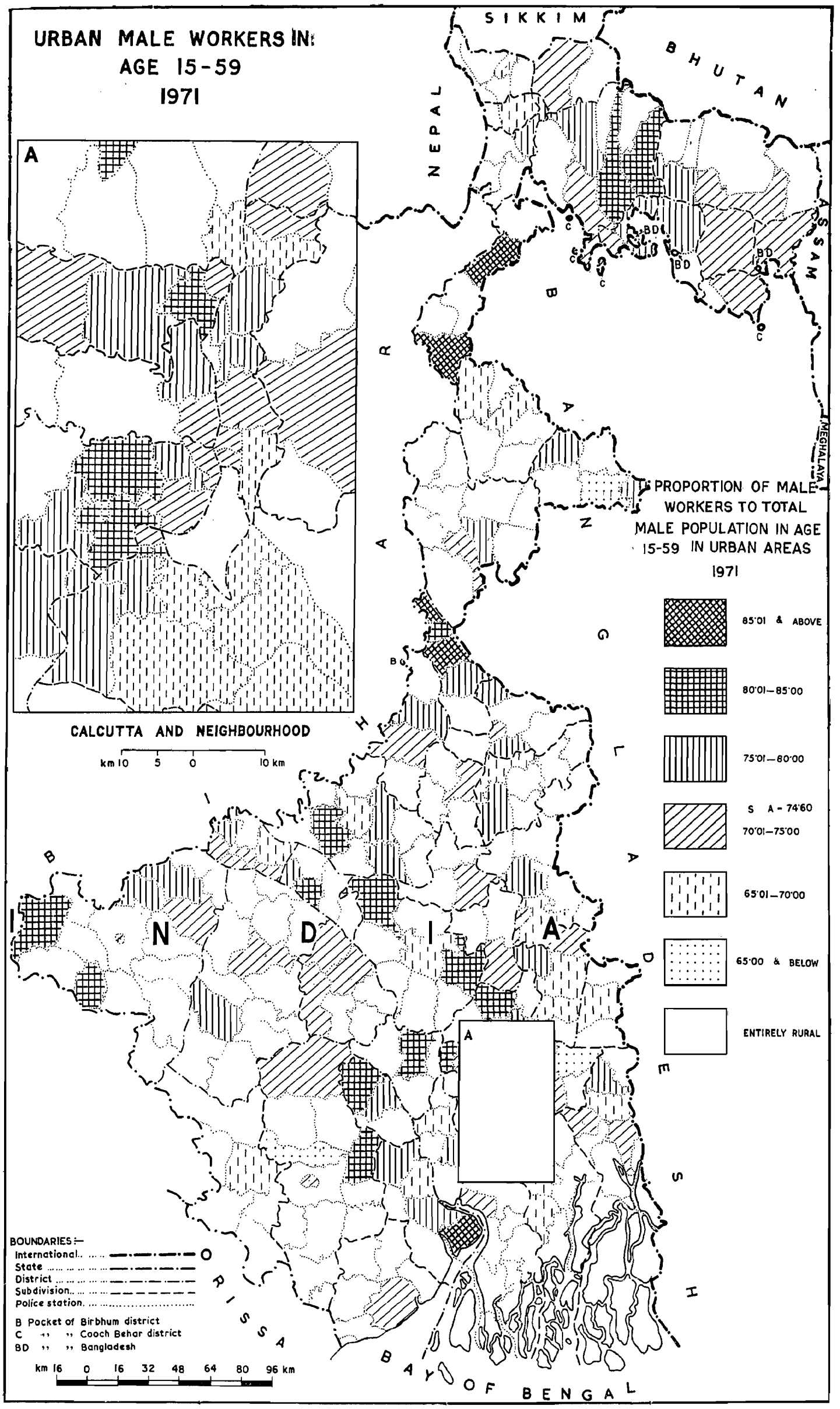
Range (percent)	Number of police stations
85.01—above	5
80.01—85.00	21
75.01—80.00	39
70.01—75.00	43
65.01—70.00	25
65.00 & below	3

The five police stations in the highest range are Islampur and Karandighi in West Dinajpur, Farakka and Suti in Murshidabad and Sutahata in Midnapore. Balurghat in West Dinajpur, Habra in Twentyfour Parganas and Midnapore in Midnapore district are the three police stations in the lowest range.



MAP NO 45

URBAN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971



46

This map shows the percentage of workers to total female population in the age-group 15-59 in the rural areas of the state. The presentation is the same as in maps 44 and 45.

There are 10 entirely urban police stations and 2 cities. The remaining police stations may be grouped as under according to the percentage values :

Range	Number of police stations
25.01 & above	23
20.01—25.00	18
10.01—20.00	50
50.01—10.00	56
2.26— 5.00	64
2.25 & below	69

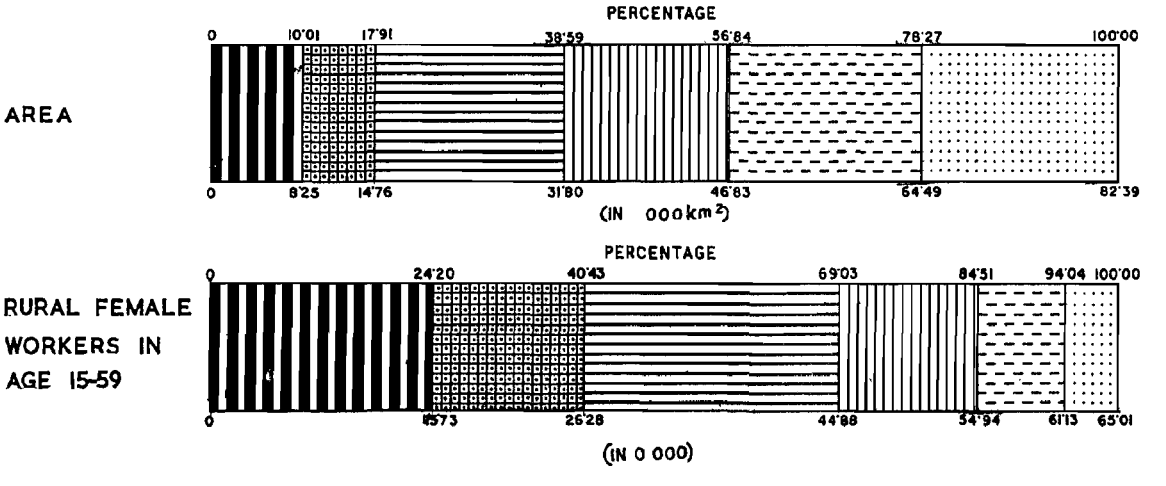
Female participation rates are generally, and quite appreciably high in the hill and plantation areas of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri and also in the Western fringes of Midnapore and in Purulia and Bankura.

Participation rates among females of the age-group are shown below at the district level.

State/District	Participation rate of rural females of age group 15—59	State/District	Participation rate of rural fem-les of age group 15—59
WEST BENGAL.	8.41	Birbhum	7.76
Darjeeling	43.82	Malda	6.02
Jalpaiguri	21.43	West Dinajpur	4.88
Purulia	15.71	Murshidabad	4.20
Bankura	15.16	Nadia	2.96
Burdwan	10.24	Cooch Behar	2.93
Midnapore	9.21	Twentyfour Parganas	2.24
Hooghly	9.64	Howrah	1.57

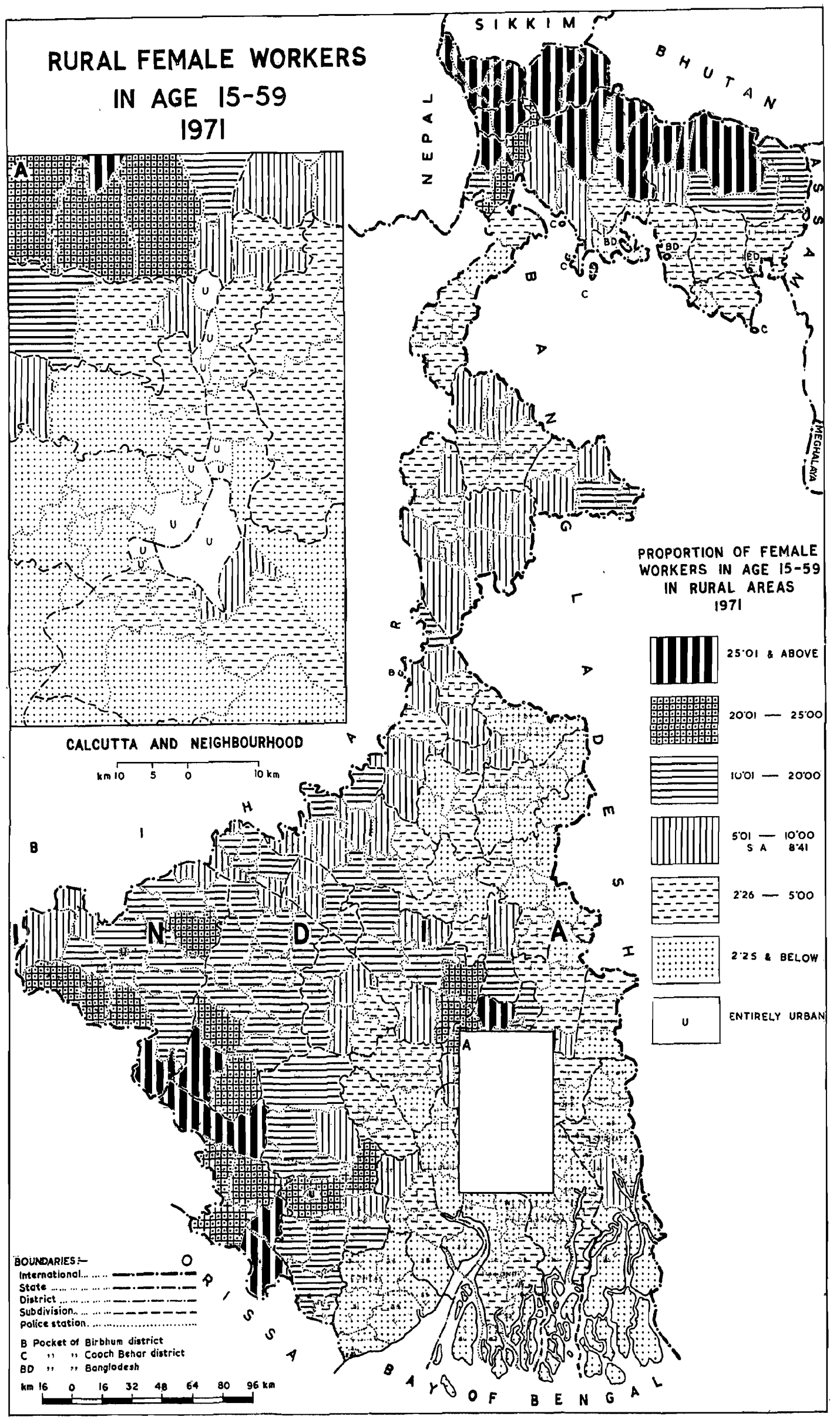
The trend is the same at the police station level also. Out of 13 police stations of Darjeeling are within the highest range. The second range covers 18 police stations which are spread over the four districts of Darjeeling, Hooghly, Midnapore and Purulia.

Most of the police stations close to Calcutta and its surroundings and the police stations of Cooch Behar, Nadia and Murshidabad are within the lowest ranges of "2.26%—5.00%" and "2.25% & below".



MAP NO 46

RURAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971



47

The map represents the police stationwise rates of participation among urban females of working age-group (15-59). The percentages for the police stations are shown in the map by Choropleth method by grouping them into six ranges.

Female participation is much lower in the urban areas than in the villages. The state average of the proportion of workers among urban females of the working age-group is 6.45% only.

As in case of the rural areas the female participation rates in the age-group in the urban areas also is the highest in Darjeeling (10.38%). In Calcutta, too, the rate is quite high (8.59%). There is hardly any big variation in the percentage between districts, for the overall socio-economic conditions which mainly determine the female participation rate do not vary much in the urban areas. The rates are low in Howrah (3.60%) and in 24 Parganas (5.07%) because of the dominance of industrial employment in their urban areas. *In Darjeeling the rate is high more because of* the favourable social conditions than due to the nature of employment opportunities.

The participation rate of urban females in the age group 15-59 at the district level is shown below :

WEST BENGAL	6.45		
Darjeeling	10.38	Nadia	6.49
Calcutta	8.59	Bankura	6.24
Murshidabad	8.51	Midnapore	6.13
Cooch Behar	7.87	Hooghly	6.01
Birbhum	7.82	Burdwan	5.60
Purulia	7.45	West Dinajpur	5.26
Malda	7.27	24 Parganas	5.07
Jalpaiguri	7.14	Howrah	3.60

The range of variation at the police station level is rather marked inasmuch as 104 police stations are within the lower participation ranges of up to 7.49% and in 31 only the participation rate reaches or exceeds 7.50%.

There are 17 police stations where the female participation rate is very low (below 3.50%). Four of such police stations are in Howrah (including Howrah city), and six in 24 Parganas.

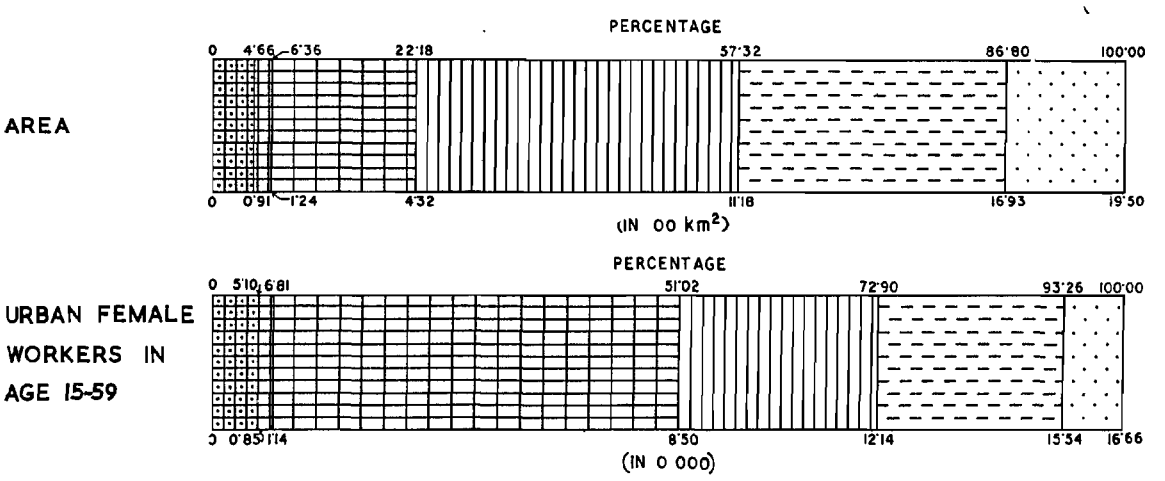
The number of units in the next higher range of "3.50%—5.49%" is 44 which are mainly distributed in the districts of 24 Parganas (17), Burdwan (7), Midnapore (4), Howrah (3). There are two each of such police stations in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Nadia, Hooghly and one each in the remaining districts of the state.

The range of "5.50%—7.49%" which is close to the State average covers 43 police stations. These are spread all over the state except in Darjeeling and Malda. Most of them are, however, found in the Burdwan Division—7 in Hooghly, 4 each in Burdwan, Bankura and Midnapore, 3 in Purulia and 2 in Birbhum.

In the high range of "7.50%—9.49%" are three police stations each of Nadia and Birbhum, 2 each of Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and Murshidabad, and one each of Malda, Burdwan, Midnapore and Purulia.

One police station each in Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Murshidabad, Hooghly and Midnapore comes under the next high range of "9.50% to 11.49%".

The highest female participation rates (11.50% and above) in the urban areas are observed in 10 police stations, the highest for any police station is 21.78% in Suti of Murshidabad. Three police stations in Darjeeling, 2 in Midnapore, one each in 24 Parganas Hooghly, Burdwan and Purulia complete the tally of ten in the range.



MAP NO 47

URBAN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971

SIKKIM

BHUTAN

NEPAL

ASSAM

MEGHALAYA

BIHAR

WEST BENGAL

INDIA

ORISSA

BAY OF BENGAL

PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15-59 IN URBAN AREAS 1971

- 11·50 & ABOVE
- 9·50 — 11·49
- 7·50 — 9·49
- 5·50 — 7·49
- 3·50 — 5·49
- 3·50 & BELOW
- ENTIRELY RURAL

A

CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

km 10 5 0 10 km

BOUNDARIES :—
International
State
District
Subdivision
Police station

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

The map is intended to depict the extent of utilisation of available manpower and conversely the degree of unemployment in the districts of the state.

Employable population is the population available as the working force. It includes all persons in the working age-group 15-59 who are economically active or are seeking work excluding those non-workers who are returned as engaged in unpaid household duties, full time students, dependents, rentiers and retired persons, beggars, inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions.

For each district a circle has been drawn proportionate to the total employable population, the number being indicated above the circle. Each circle is divided into two sectors marking the proportions of workers and non-workers with male and female break-up. The sector for workers has been kept blank while the same for non-workers or the unemployed is shaded black. For the unemployed sector a square proportionate to the unemployed population has also been drawn showing the sex break up too.

Out of a total employable population of 11.43 million in the state, 96.44% were employed and the remaining 3.56% or 407,104 persons (comprising of 371,961 males and 35,143 females were unemployed. The very high proportion of the workers is due to the liberal definition of "work" for census purposes. There is divergence of a bare 4 per cent points between the highest proportion of the workers in any district (98.15% in Malda) and the lowest (94.22% in Howrah).

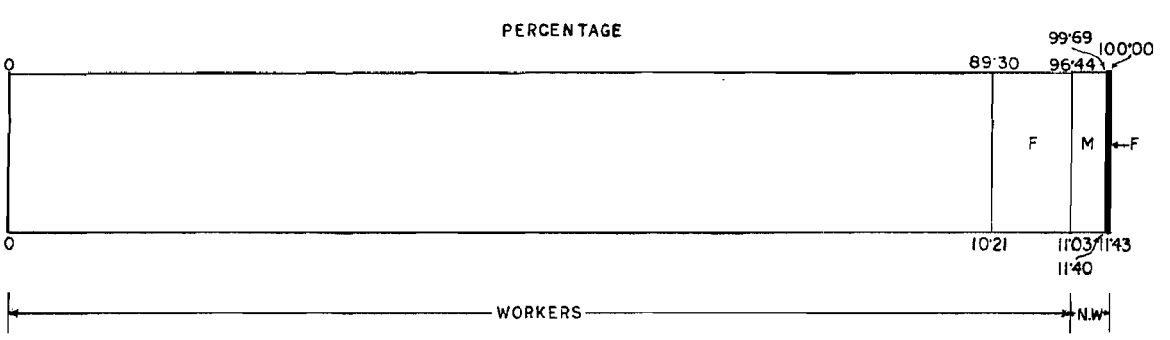
As much as 89.30% of employable population in the state are male workers. The highest proportion (95.08%) of male workers is recorded in the district of Cooch Behar while the lowest (70.51%) is in Darjeeling.

Out of 3.56% of total employable non-workers 3.25% are males and 0.31% are females. The highest proportion of employable non-workers (6.47%) occurs in the district of Calcutta which is followed by the district of Howrah (5.78%).

It is noteworthy that in the urbanised and industrialised districts of the Calcutta metropolitan area namely, Calcutta, Howrah, 24 Parganas and Hooghly the unmployed males constitute as much as 5.97%, 5.52%, 4.34% and 3.52% respectively of the employable population as against the state average of 3.25%.

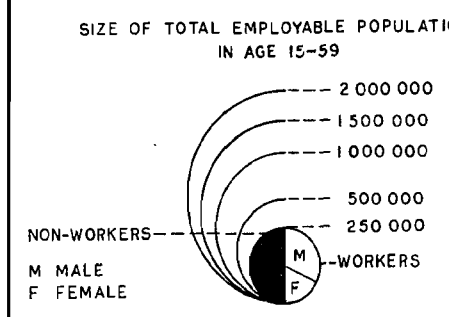
The proportion of females in the unemployed population is small everywhere. Only 0.31% of the employable non-workers are females. Districtwise the proportion is the highest in Calcutta (0.50%).

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



MAP NO 48

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



The map shows the percentage distribution of total workers at the district level by sex and industrial categories.

For the purpose of this map the nine industrial categories are grouped into three sectors as under:

(a) Primary—
- I Cultivators.
- II Agricultural labourers.
- III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities.
- IV Mining and quarrying;

(b) Secondary—
- V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs—
  - (a) Household industry,
  - (b) Other than household industry.
- VI Construction;

(c) Tertiary—
- VII Trade & Commerce.
- VIII Transport, storage & communications.
- IX Other services.

In each district pyramidal diagrams have been drawn to show the number of workers engaged in each industrial category. The horizontal bars on the left hand side indicate the number of male workers and those on the right indicate the female workers. The industrial categories to which the bars relate are denoted by Roman figures inserted between two vertical lines in the middle of the diagram.

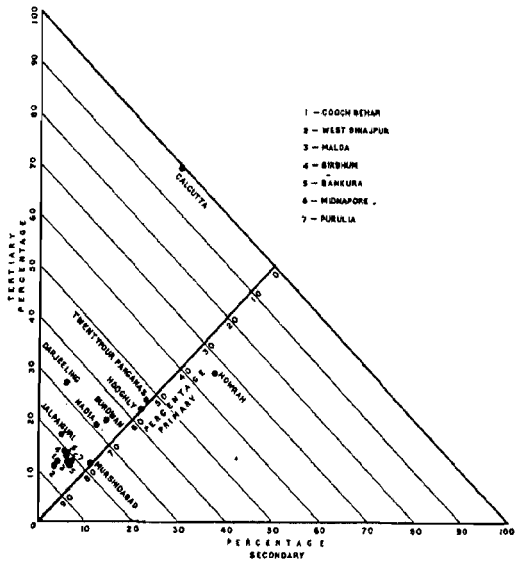
Except in the city district of Calcutta and in Howrah the primary sector claims a major part of the workers, especially the males, throughout the state. Cultivation is, in fact, the largest single industrial category for male workers. In some of the districts quite a number of females too, are engaged in this sector.

The secondary sector is important in the districts of 24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly, Calcutta and Burdwan. Female participation rate is very low in this sector. The claim of the tertiary sector in the total employment is next to the primary sector's. The sector occupies a very important position in the city district of Calcutta.

About 62.30% of the workers in the state are engaged in primary activities. In the primary sector, again, 91.72% of the workers are males. The absolute number of female workers in the sector comes to 6.38 lakh only. In nine of the 16 districts more than 75% of the workers are engaged in primary activities. In Calcutta the proportion is 0.49% only.

The secondary sector engages 15.07% of the workers of the state. As much as 95.11% of the secondary sector workers are males. It is remarkable that more than two-thirds (67.90%) of the workers in this sector have been enumerated in the district of Howrah, Calcutta, 24 Parganas and Hooghly. In the district of Howrah 35.87% and 25.16% respectively of male and female workers are engaged in category V.

In the state as a whole 22.63% of the total workers are engaged in the tertiary sector. The proportions of male and female workers in tertiary activities are respectively 93.03% and 6.97% in the state. Nearly half of the total workers in the tertiary sector (46.48%, to be precise) are engaged in category IX—other services of which 40.66% are males and only 5.82% are females. Not only the category IX occupies an important position in Calcutta the proportion of females to total workers in category IX is also the highest in the city district.



MAP NO 49

CLASSIFICATION OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE 1971

I.. CULTIVATORS
II.. AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III.. LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS & ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV.. MINING & QUARRYING
V.. MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING & REPAIRS
(a) HOUSHOLD INDUSTRY
(b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI.. CONSTRUCTION
VII.. TRADE & COMMERCE
VIII.. TRANSPORT, STORAGE & 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

P.C. PERCENTAGE

SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
COOCH BEHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDA
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BURDWAN
NADIA
PURULIA
BANKURA
HOOGHLY
HOWRAH
CALCUTTA
MIDNAPORE
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MALE
FEMALE
IN 000
IN 00 000
P.C.

BOUNDARIES :—
International... ....
State ....
District ....
B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

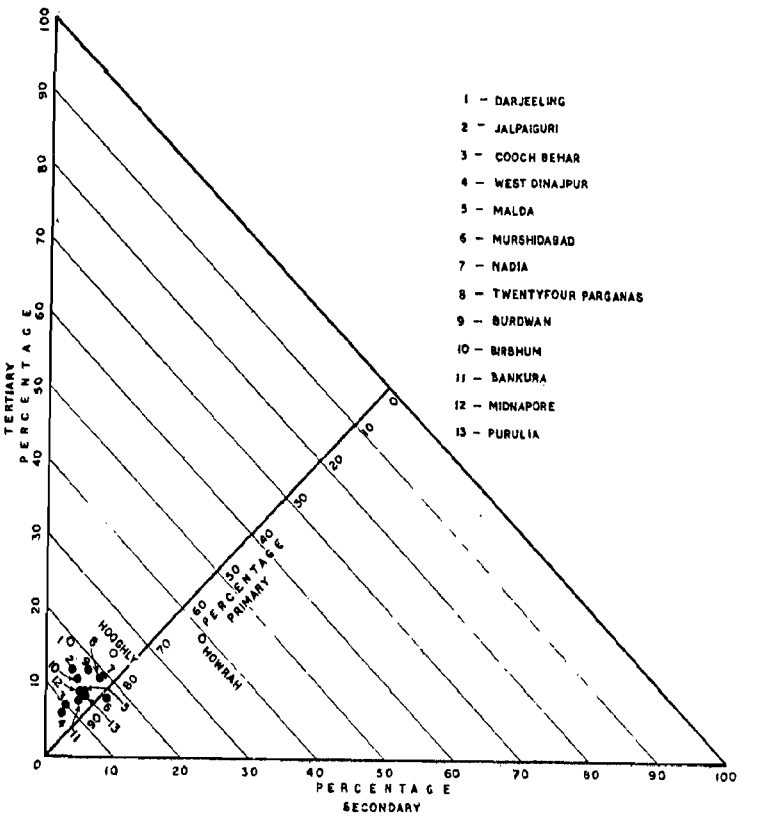
km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

The map shows the economic activity of the rural population by sex and industrial categories in the districts of the state. The presentation is the same as in the preceding map.

The primary sector employs the great bulk of workers in the rural areas in all districts. Agriculture alone (that is, categories I and II taken together) claims more than three-fourths of the rural workers in the districts of Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Nadia, 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapur and Purulia. In Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri category III occupies an important place. Category IV is of great importance in the district of Burdwan. Cultivators (category I) constitute the majority of workers in "Agriculture" in all districts except 24 Parganas, Howrah, Burdwan and Birbhum where agricultural labour (category II) out-numbers the cultivators.

The secondary sector is rarely of any importance in the rural areas in any district except in a small way in Murshidabad, Nadia, 24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly and Burdwan. Household industries and small scale industries are of some prominance in these districts.

As the diagram in the map shows, category IX—Other services occupies a fairly important place in the tertiary sector in the districts especially for male workers. As much as 14.51% of the rural male workers in Darjeeling are engaged in Other services which is the highest for any district. Participation of females in the tertiary sector is insignificant in most districts. In Howrah, however, more than a quarter (28.19%) of the female workers are found engaged in Other services. The proportion is quite high in Nadia (19.97%) and 24 Parganas (19.89%) also.



MAP NO 50

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF RURAL POPULATION 1971

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE, 1971

I ..... CULTIVATORS
II ..... AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III ..... LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS & ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV ..... MINING & QUARRYING
V ..... MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING & REPAIRS
(a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI ..... CONSTRUCTION
VII ..... TRADE & COMMERCE
VIII ..... TRANSPORT, STORAGE & 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

P.C. PERCENTAGE

CALCUTTA DISTRICT — ENTIRELY URBAN
NO DIAGRAM IS SHOWN

SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
COOCH BEHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDA
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BURDWAN
HOOGHLY
HOWRAH
CALCUTTA
PURULIA
BANKURA
MIDNAPORE
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MALE
FEMALE
IN 000
P.C.

BOUNDARIES :—
International
State
District
B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80

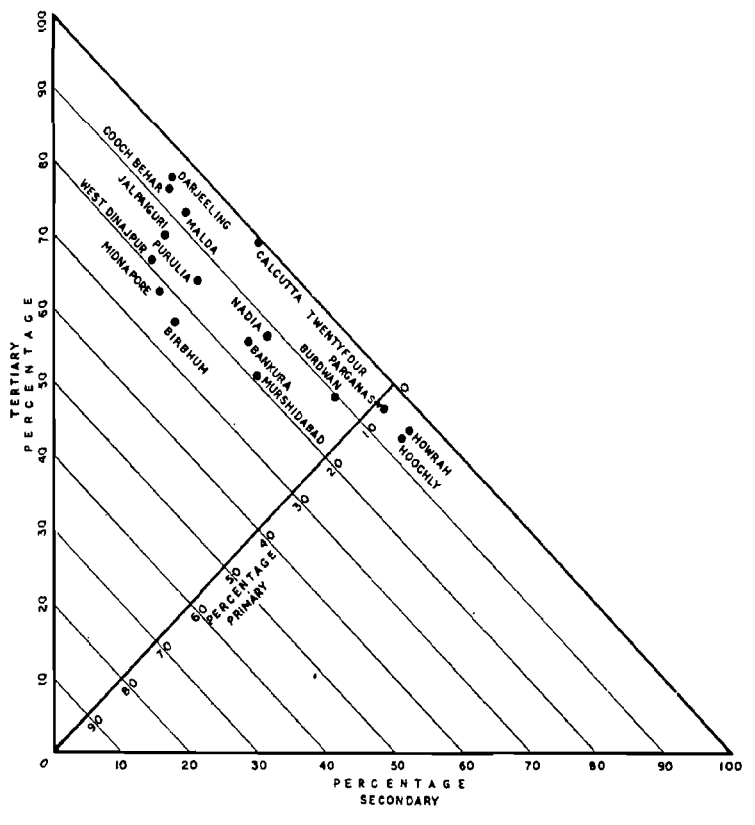
51

This map depicts the urban workers by sex and industrial classification. The manner of presentation is the same as in case of the rural workers in the preceding map. Out of every 100 urban workers in the state 94 are males and 6 are females. Only 5.52% of the urban workers are engaged in the primary activities in the state as a whole. Birbhum (23.23%), Midnapore (21.78%), Murshidabad (19.02%) and West Dinajpur (18.70%) are four districts with high proportions of urban workers engaged in the primary sector. The four districts happen to be entirely dependent on agriculture.

The secondary sector employs 37.66% of the urban workers of the state. The sector is markedly prominent in the industrialised districts of Howrah, Hooghly, 24 Parganas and Burdwan, its share in the urban employment being 52.21, 51.40, 48.70 and 41.69 per cent respectively.

For the state as a whole categories V(a) and V(b) together are the largest single urban employer. But "Other services" constitute the largest single industrial category in the urban areas in all the districts except 24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan and Calcutta. In Calcutta category VII—Trade and Commerce is the largest single employer while in the four other districts the pride of place goes to category V(a) & (b).

After manufacturing and household industries and Other services the next important economic activity in the urban areas is category VII—Trade & Commerce. For the whole of the state the share of Trade & Commerce in urban employment is 22.32% among males and 6.64% among females. The category claims 15.91% of male urban workers at the minimum for a district (Hooghly). In almost all the other districts Trade & Commerce employs 20% or more of the urban male workers. Category VIII—Transport etc. accounts for sizeable employment of urban males in many of the districts especially in Calcutta (14.20%), Darjeeling (21.34%), Burdwan (13.29%), Midnapore (25.79%) and Purulia (23.64%).



MAP NO 51

CLASSIFICATION OF URBAN MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE 1971

I. CULTIVATORS
II. AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III. LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS & ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV. MINING & QUARRYING

V. MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING & REPAIRS
(a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI. CONSTRUCTION

VII. TRADE & COMMERCE
VIII. TRANSPORT, STORAGE & 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

P.C. PERCENTAGE

SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
COOCH BEHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDA
BIRBHUM
MURSHIDABAD
BURDWAN
NADIA
HOOGHLY
HOWRAH
CALCUTTA
PURULIA
BANKURA
MIDNAPORE
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA

BOUNDARIES :—
International
State
District
B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

Cultivators are the largest single industrial category among the workers in the state. Together with agricultural labourers they account for three-fourths of the total workers of all ages in a number of districts.

This map shows he proportion of cultivators to total workers in the working age-group 15-59 at the police station level.

For the state as a whole the percentage of cultivators in the total workers of age group 15-59 was 30.63.

The percentages of cultivators are shown below districtwise in the descending order.

Cooch Behar	66.90	Nadia	37.03
West Dinajpur	56.50	Birbhum	36.70
Midnapore	45.01	Darjeeling	29.08
Malda	44.87	Hooghly	23.62
Purulia	44.57	Burdwan	23.13
Bankura	40.72	24 Parganas	22.81
Murshidabad	38.89	Howrah	10.95
Jalpaiguri	38.35	Calcutta	0.02

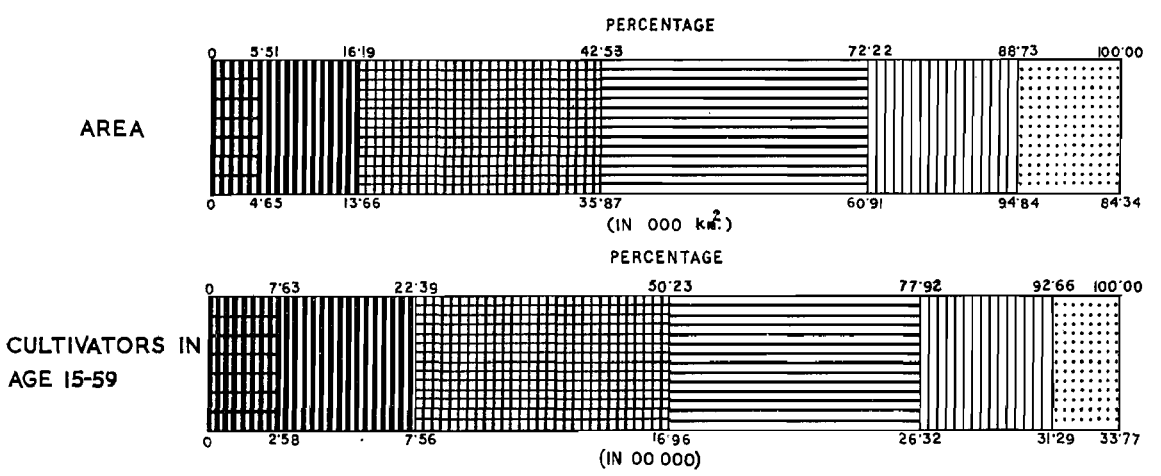
There are 13 police stations in the highest range of above 65.00% ; six of these police stations are in the district of Cooch Behar, two each in West Dinajpur, Malda and Murshidabad and one in the district of Jalpaiguri. In five out of the six police stations of Cooch Behar the proportions of cultivators to total workers of the working age-group is 75% or more. These are : Haldibari, Mekliganj, Mathabhanga, Sitalkuchi and Sitai.

The percentage shares of cultivators in 59 police stations are more than 50 each, 26 of them being in the range of 55.01% to 65.00% and 33 in the next lower range 45.01% to 55.00%.

In the districts of North Bengal agriculture and plantation are the predominant economic activities. The proportion of cultivators to total workers are 29.08% and 38.35% respectively in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. The proportions are much higher in the three other districts of the region, namely, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur and Malda, the percentages being 66.90, 56.60 and 44.87 respectively.

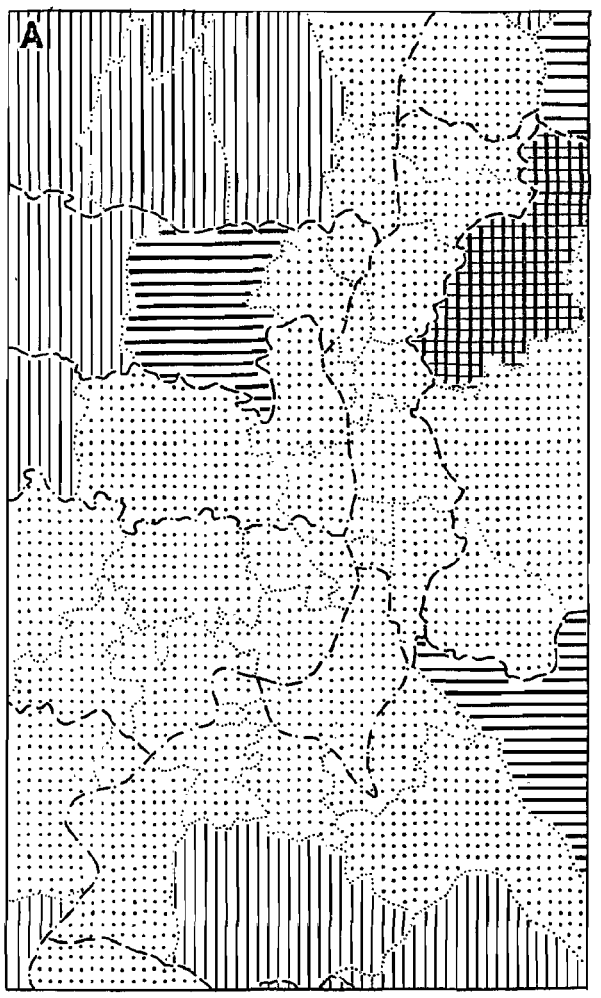
There are 70 police stations in the range 35.01% to 45.00% in the state. The largest number of such police stations are in Bankura (12) followed by 24 Parganas and Midnapore (11 each), Burdwan (9), Birbhum (6), 4 each in Jalpaiguri and Murshidabad, 3 each in Hooghly and Purulia, 2 each in West Dinajpur and Nadia. The rest are in the districts of Darjeeling, Malda and Howrah.

In the range 25% and below there are 74 police stations of which 40 are in the industrial belt surrounding Calcutta.



MAP NO 52

CULTIVATORS 1971



CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

km 10 5 0 10 km

SIKKIM

BHUTAN

NEPAL

ASSAM

BENGAL

BIHAR

ORISSA

BAY OF BENGAL

CULTIVATORS IN TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971

- 65·01 & ABOVE
- 55·01 — 65·00
- 45·01 — 55·00
- 35·01 — 45·00
- 25·01 — 35·00
- 25·00 & BELOW

S A 30·63

BOUNDARIES :—
- International
- State
- District
- Subdivision
- Police station

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

The map shows the proportion of cultivators to total rural population for each police station in West Bengal. The percentages of cultivators to total rural population in the police stations are shown in the map by choropleth method, the figures having been grouped into six ranges.

Cultivators are the main industrial category in the rural areas in most districts. Their proportions to the rural population, however, vary sharply from region to region. The districts of North Bengal are all above the state average of 11.71%, one of them, namely, Cooch Behar being at the top of the list with a proportion of 20.08%. The second place also goes to another district of the northern region, viz., West Dinajpur (17.38%). The districts in the western part of the state except Birbhum also contain high proportions of cultivators in the rural areas. In Birbhum, though a purely agricultural district, has a relatively smaller percentage of cultivators in the rural population (10.50) due to the high incidence of agricultural labour. The four industrialised districts of 24 Parganas, Hooghly, Burdwan and Howrah have low proportions of cultivators, the last-named district coming at the bottom with lowest proportion of 5.33%.

The districts are shown below in the descending order of the percentages.

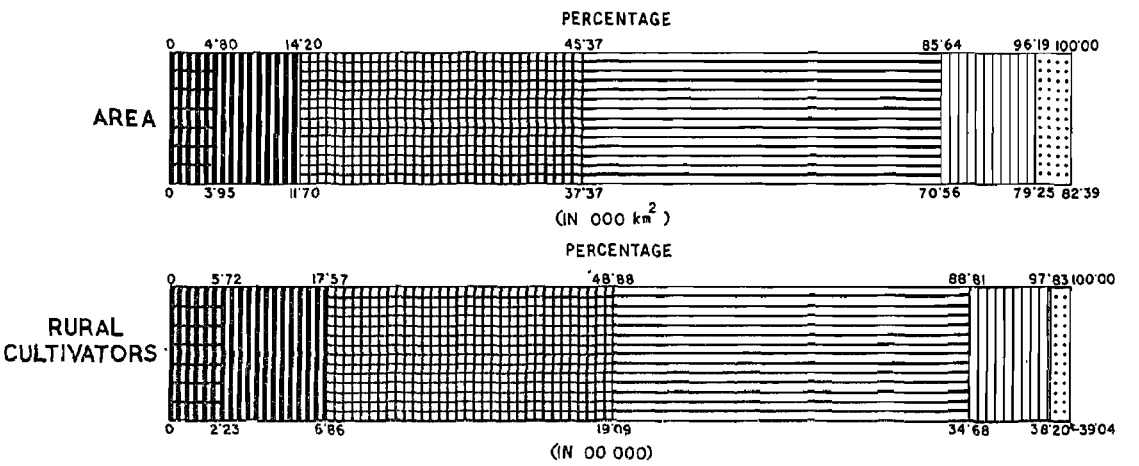
State/District	Percentage of cultivators in rural population	State/District	Percentage of cultivators in rural population
WEST BENGAL . .	11.71		
Cooch Behar . . .	20.08	Nadia	11.33
West Dinajpur . .	17.38	Murshidabad . . .	11.04
Purulia	15.13	Birbhum	10.50
Darjeeling	14.19	Twentyfour Parganas . .	9.54
Jalpaiguri	13.46	Hooghly	8.97
Midnapore . . .	13.12	Burdwan	8.57
Malda	12.87	Howrah	5.33
Bankura	12.65		

Only two police stations, viz., Pulbazar (29.04%) and Kalimpong (25.66%), both in the district of Darjeeling, have recorded more than 25% of their population as cultivators.

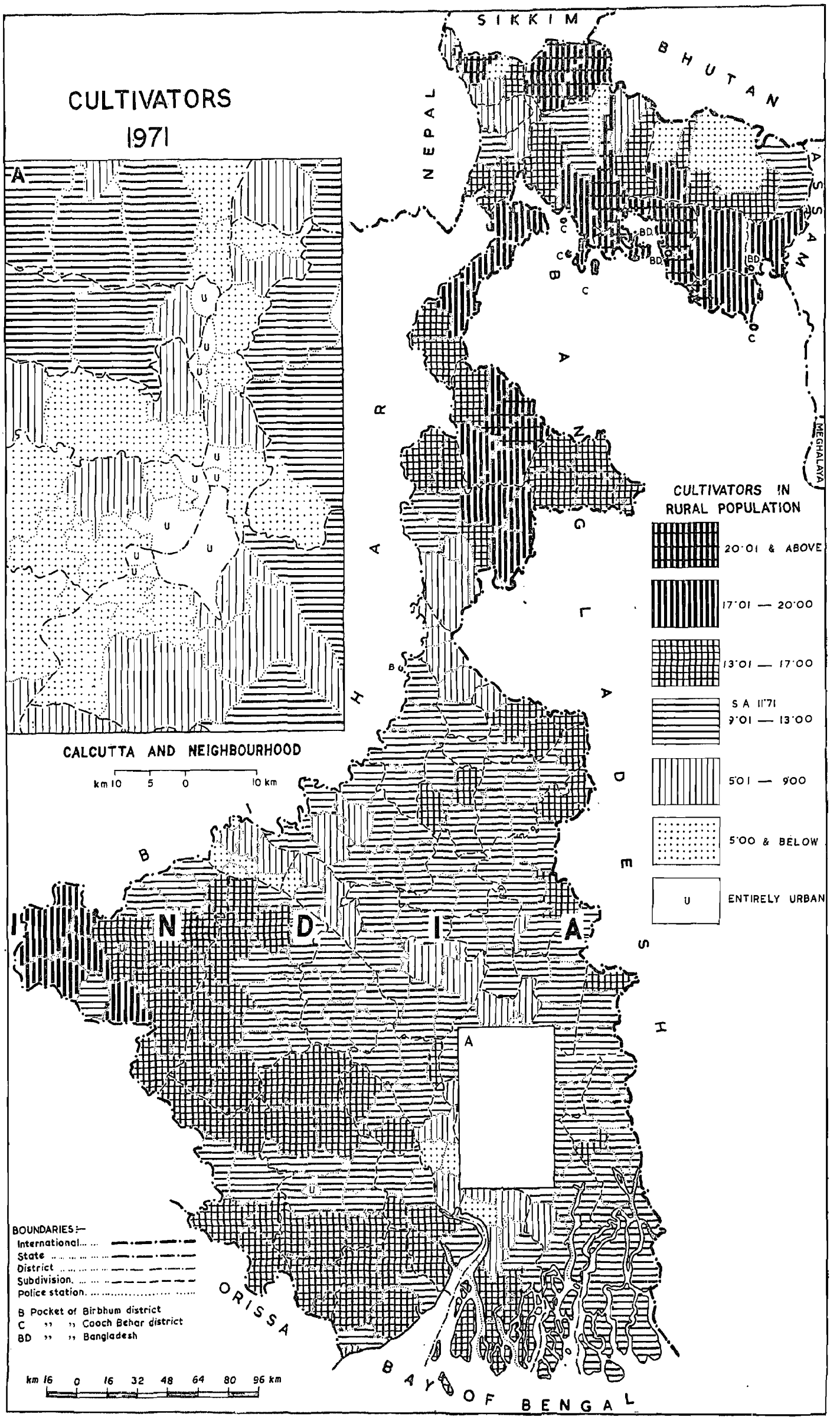
As indicated in the above statement, in 46 out of 60 police stations of North Bengal the proportions of cultivators are above the state average of 11.71%.

A total of 110 police stations throughout the state are in the range of 9.01%—13.00%. As many as 20 police stations of 24 Parganas, mostly far away from the industrial areas are in this range. Almost similar is the situation in Burdwan where 13 police stations which are all outside the industrial belt come under this range.

The percentage share of cultivators in the total rural population of 74 police stations are below 10%, 44 of them are in the range of 5.00%—9.00% and 30 in the range of below 5.00%. These police stations are mostly in the most densely populated parts of the state where cultivable land is scarce and is costlier than in other areas. The major parts of these police stations are either urbanised or are very close to the urban industrial belts. The low proportion of cultivators is only natural in these areas.



MAP NO 53


CULTIVATORS
1971
A
CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
km 10 5 0 10 km
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA
B
C
BD
U
CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION
20·01 & ABOVE
17·01 — 20·00
13·01 — 17·00
S A 11·71
9·01 — 13·00
5·01 — 9·00
5·00 & BELOW
ENTIRELY URBAN
BOUNDARIES :—
International
State
District
Subdivision.
Police station.
B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh
km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

54

This map depicts the proportion of cultivators to total male workers in the age group 15-59 at the police station level. The police stationwise percentages of cultivators in the male working population in the age group are classified into six ranges. These ranges are then hatched by choropleth method from deep to light hatchings corresponding to high or low values.

By and large, the proportions of cultivators in the male workers in the age-group 15-59 follow the same pattern as the proportion of cultivators to the total population of that age-group.

At the district level the proportions of cultivators to make workers of the working age-group are shown below:

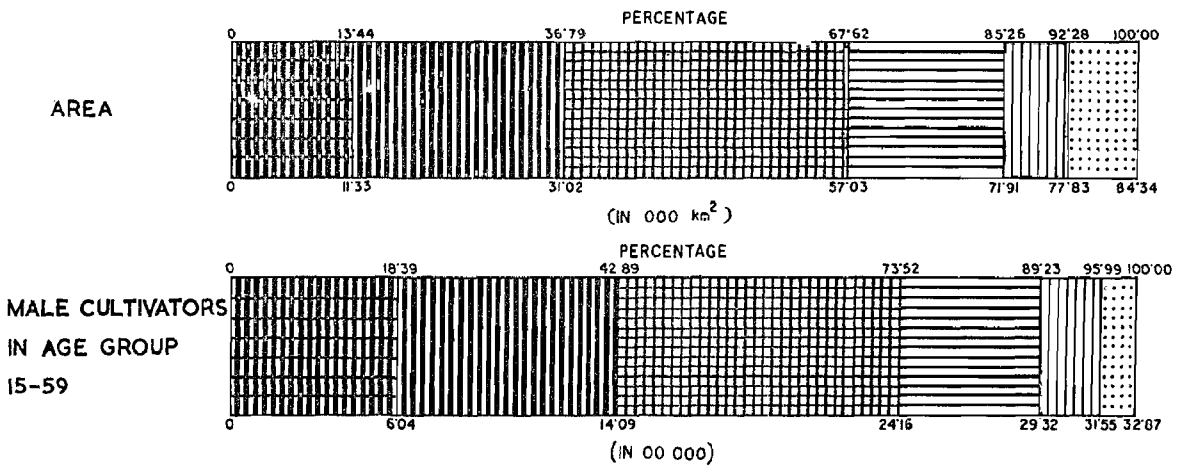
State/District	Percentage of cultivators in total male workers of age-group 15—59	State/District	Percentage of cultivators in male workkers of age-gruop 15—59
WEST BENGAL . .	32.19		
Cooch Behar . . .	68.02	Birbhum	38.87
West Dinajpur . . .	58.40	Nadia	38.17
Purulia	48.88	Darjeeling	28.78
Midnapore. . . .	48.43	Hooghly	25.33
Malda	47.16	Burdwan	24.72
Bankura	45.37	Twentyfour Parganas . .	23.30
Jalpaiguri . . .	44.45	Howrah	11.06
Murshidabad . . .	40.17	Calcutta	0.02

As expected, the districts of North Bengal are all in the high percentage group except Darjeeling. Two of these districts, namely, Cooch Behar and West Dinajpur, are at the top of the list. The same pattern is found at the police station level also.

32 police stations of the state are in the highest range of 60.01% and above. Five out of the eight police stations of Cooch Behar, namely, Haldibari (77.74%), Makliganj (70.73%), Mathabhanga (77.37%), Sitalkuchi (78.67%) and Sitai (78.13%) have 75% or more of cultivators in the male working population of the age-group 15-59. Most areas of the districts at Cooch Behar and West Dinajpur and northern parts of Malda are in the highest range of 60% + which is but natural in the agricultural economy of the area. The next lower proportion (50.01%—60.00%) of male cultivators is found mainly in the western districts of Purulia and Midnapore.

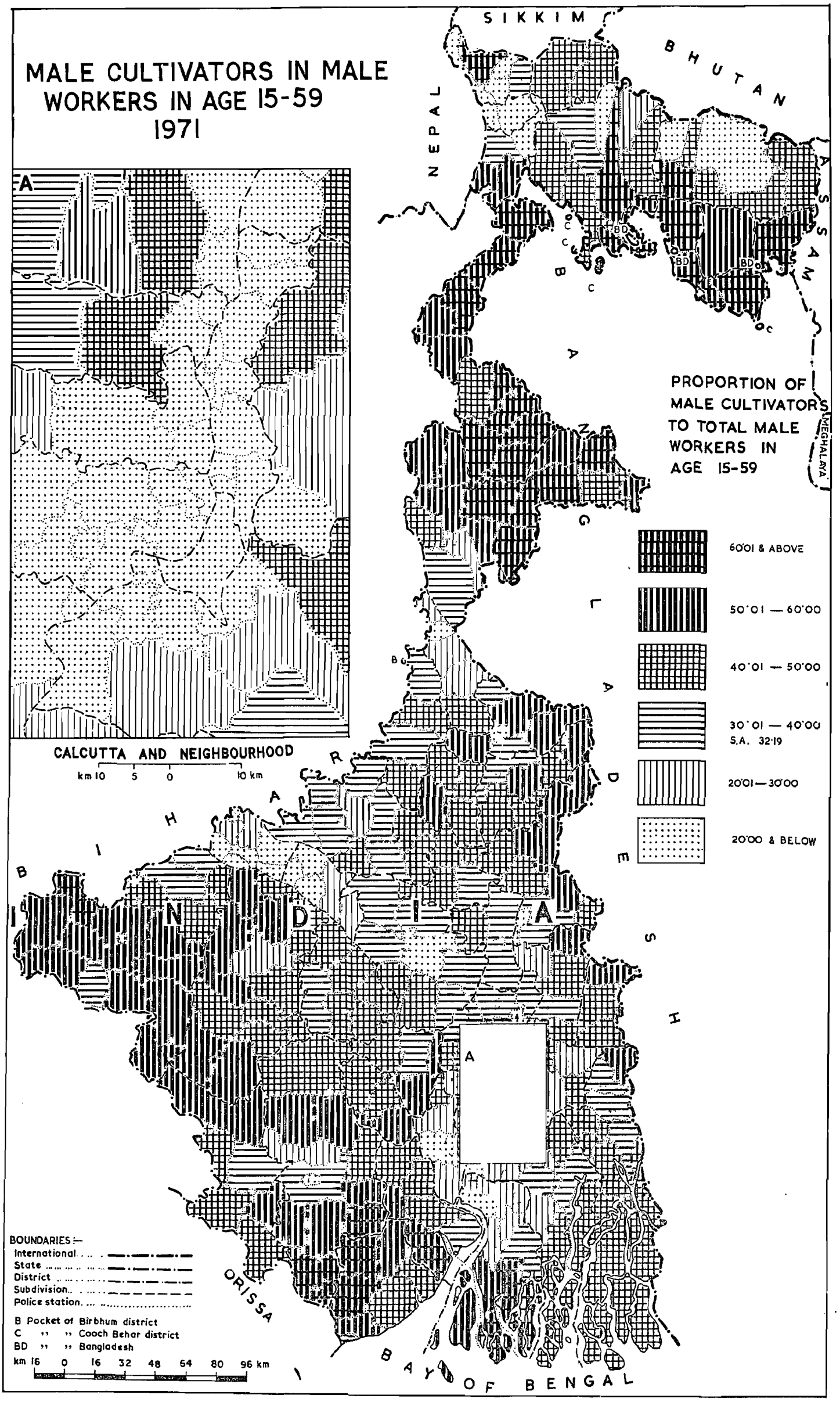
75 police stations, scattered all over the state, are in the range of "40.01—50.00%". The range "30.01—40.00%" which is nearer to the state average (32.19%) is also spread over 46 police stations throughout the State.

There are 61 police stations in which the share of cultivators in the male working population is below 20%. These are mostly in the neighbourhood of Calcutta industrial belt where male workers of the working age are engaged primarily in the non-argicultural sector e.g.. industries, trade & commerce, construction and services.



MAP NO 54

MALE CULTIVATORS IN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971



The police stations-wise proportions of cultivators to total female workers in age-group 15-59 are shown in the map in the same manner as for males in the preceding map.

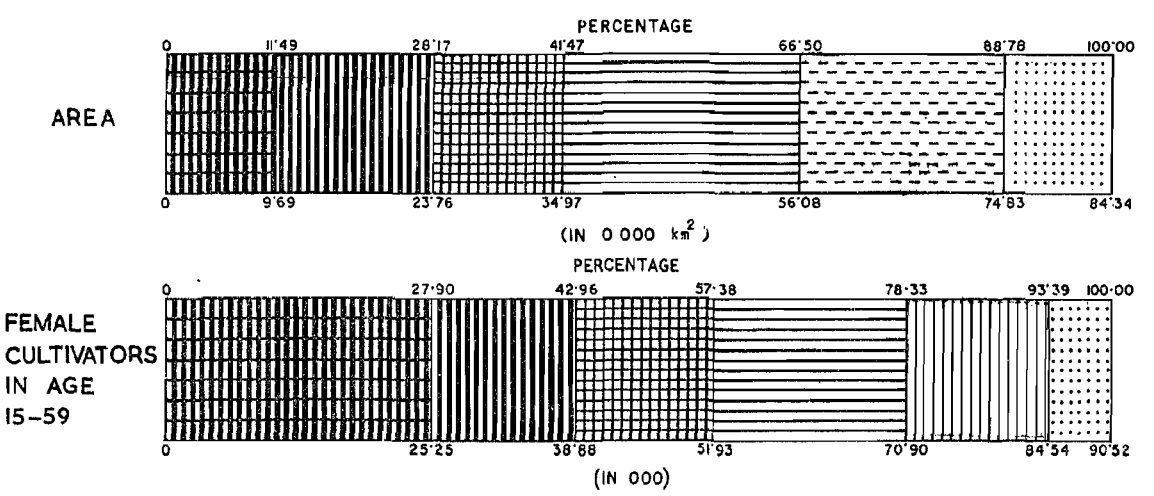
The proportion of cultivators among female workers is strikingly high in the district of Darjeeling and Cooch Behar as also in Purulia and West Dinajpur. This follows by and large, the trend among male workers. The following statement shows the districts according to the percentages of cultivators in the total female workers of the age-group 15-59.

State/District	Percentage of cultivators in female workers of age-group 15—59	State/District	Percentage of cultivators in female workers of age-group 15—59
WEST BENGAL. . .	11.08		
Darjeeling	29.85	Nadia	8.75
Cooch Behar . . .	28.96	Malda	8.58
Purulia	19.12	24 Parganas . . .	8.34
West Dinajpur . .	18.40	Howrah	6.07
Murshidabad . . .	12.62	Burdwan	5.92
Birbhum	12.03	Jalpaiguri	5.71
Bankura	11.78	Hooghly	4.60
Midnapore . . .	10.72	Calcutta	0.02

Police station-wise, the highest proportions of cultivators in the female working population of age-group 15-59 are found in 3 police stations of Darjeeling, viz., Pulbazar (64.51%), Kalimpong (64.34%) and Garubathan (61.37%). As in case of the males, Cooch Behar has high proportions of female cultivators. In 4 out of 8 police stations of the district there are 40%—50% of cultivators among the females workers. There are 5 more police stations which are spread over Murshidabad, 24 Parganas and Midnapore where similar high proportions of female cultivators are observed.

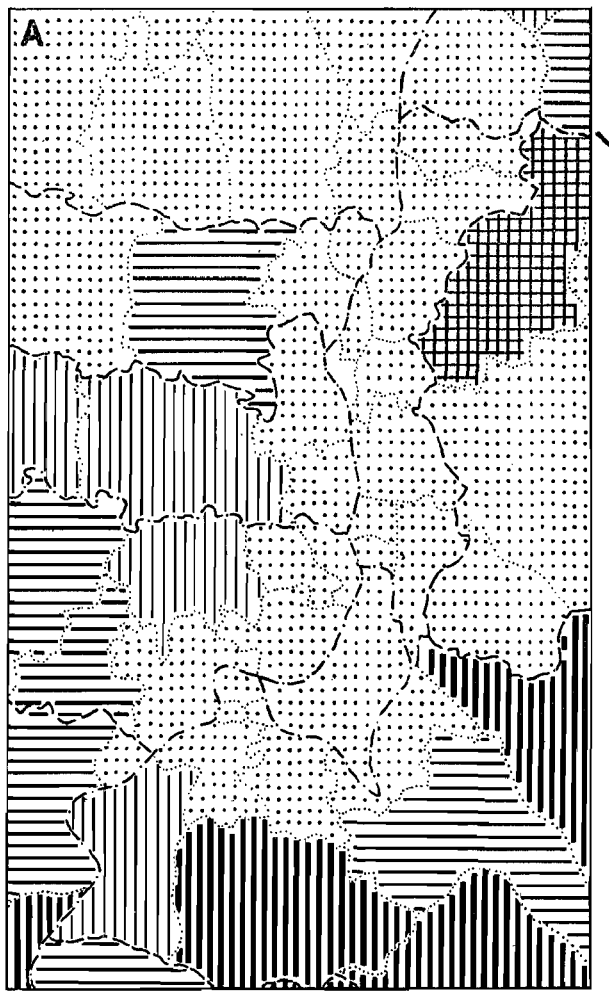
The proportions of female cultivators are uniformly high in the police stations of the Contai subdivision of Midnapore also.

In the police stations adjacent to the Calcutta and Asansol-Durgapur industrial belts the proportions of cultivators in the female working population are among the lowest in the state, being in the range of 5% and below.



MAP NO 55

FEMALE CULTIVATORS IN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971



CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

km 10 5 0 10 km

Police Station left blank in case of nil figures

SIKKIM

BHUTAN

NEPAL

ASSAM

MEGHALAYA

BANGLADESH

BIHAR

ORISSA

BAY OF BENGAL

PROPORTION OF FEMALE CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE GROUP 15-59

30·01 & ABOVE	
20·01	30·00
15·01	20·00
10·01	15·00
5·01	10·00
5·00 & BELOW	

SA 11·18

BOUNDARIES :—

International

State

District

Subdivision

Police station

B Pocket of Birbhum district

C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district

BD ,, ,, Banglodesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

This map presents the proportion of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in the age 15-59 in each police station of the state.

An agricultural worker is either a "cultivator" (Category I) or an "agricultural labourer" (Category II). Agricultural labourer is a person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share. He has no risk in the cultivation but he merely works in another person's land for wages. The labourer could have no right of lease or contract on land on which he works.

Out of a total of 7.22 million workers engaged in agriculture 6.24 million or about 85% belong to the age-group 15-59. Agricultural labour constitutes 49.91% of the agricultural workers of the working age in the state as a whole.

The districts of North Bengal constitute one region where the proportion of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers is very low, the only exception being Malda. In Cooch-Behar 19.08% of the agricultural workers i.e., only one in every five of them is an agricultural labourer. The proportion is almost the same in Darjeeling (19.36%). Malda is the only district where the proportion exceeds 40% and is close to the proportion obtaining in the central Gangetic plains. In the central Gangetic plains, extending from Murshidabad to 24 Parganas agricultural labouerrs predominate among the total agricultural workers. In 24 Parganas, Howrah, Burdwan, Hooghly agricultural labourers outnumber the cultivators. Howrah has the highest percentage (64.40%) of agricultural labour for any district besides Calcutta. In Murshidabad cultivators and agricultural labourers are almost equal in numbers, the ratio between the two being 51.86 : 48.14. Only in Nadia is the proportion of agricultural labourers relatively low (41.93%).

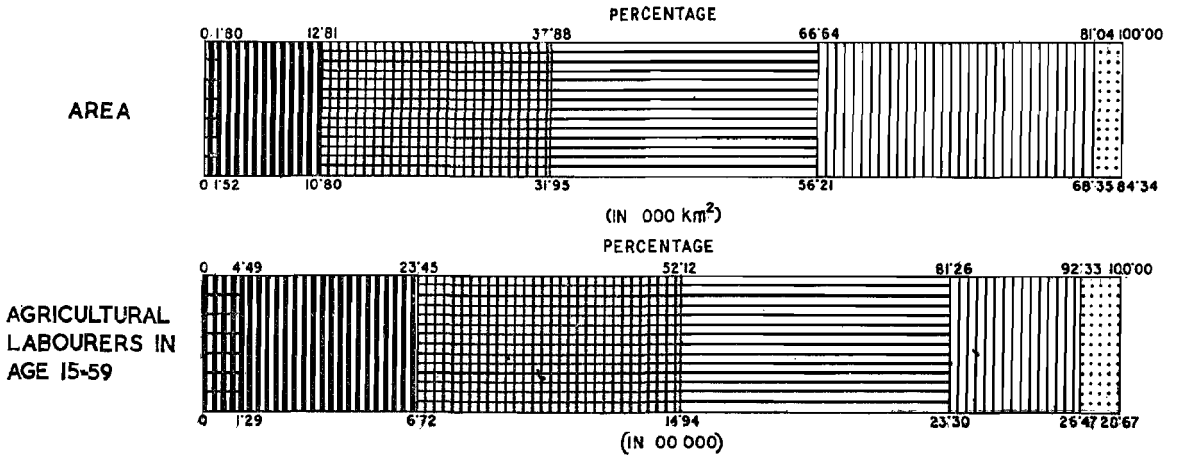
The western districts of Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore and Purulia constitute another region with high to moderately high proportions of agricultural labourers. In Birbhum agricultural labourers outnumber the cultivators and in Bankura the two categories are almost in equal proportions (49.61% & 50.39% respectively).

The districts are shown below according to the proportions of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers.

State/District	Percentage of agricultural labourers in total agricultural workers	State/District	Percentage of agricultural labourers in total agricultural workers
WEST BENGAL	45.91		
Calcutta	45.91	Midnapore	43.52
Howrah	64.40	Malda	43.11
Burdwan	56.29	Purulia	43.01
Hooghly	55.71	Nadia	41.93
24 Parganas	54.16	West Dinajpur	32.95
Birbhum	53.78	Jalpaiguri	20.25
Bankura	49.61	Darjeeling	19.36
Murshidabad	48.14	Cooch Behar	19.08

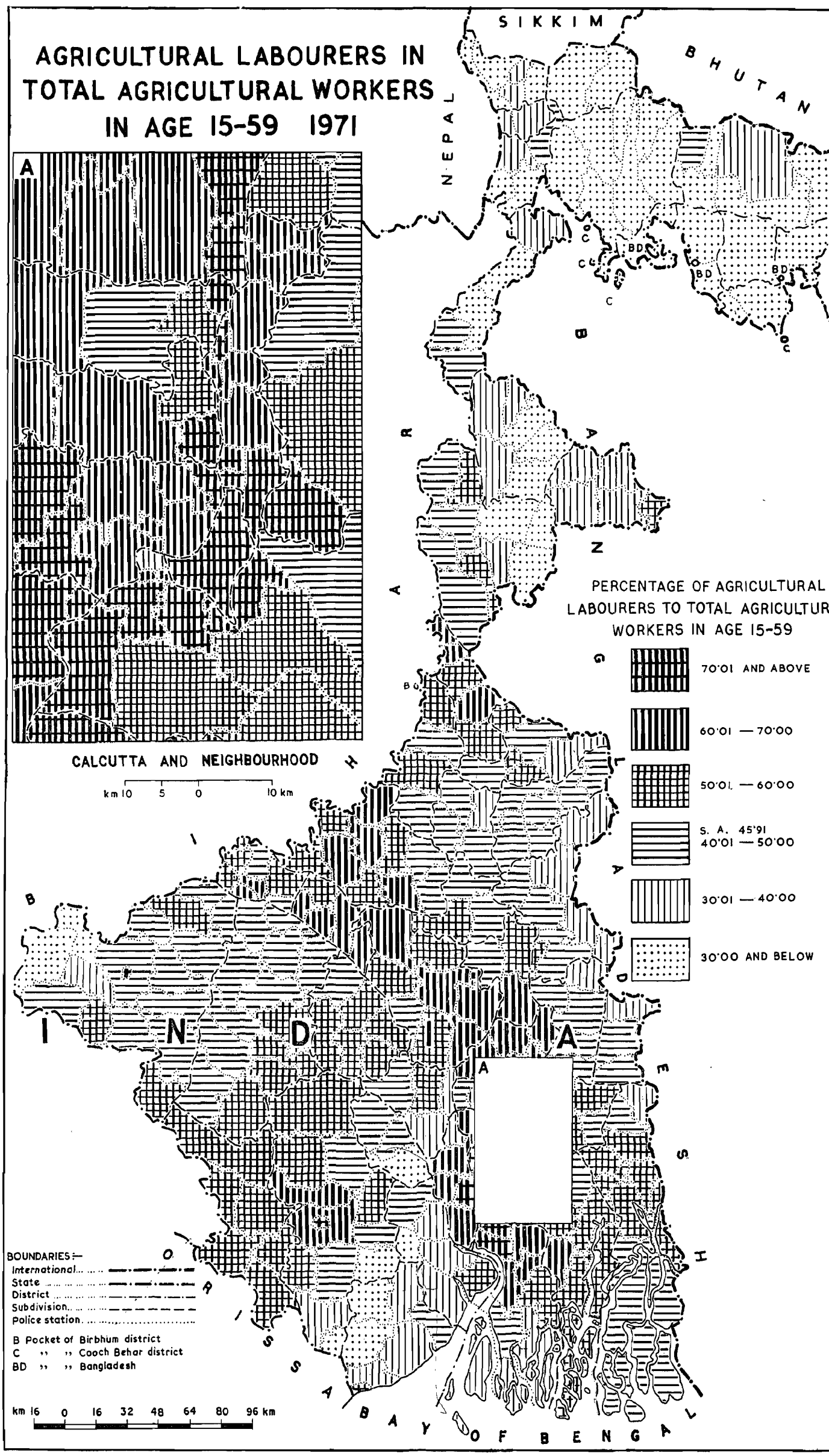
At the police station level the proportion of agricultural labourers is significantly high around Calcutta as also in the neighbourhood of the industrial areas of Burdwan. About half the police stations of the state had more than 50.00% agricultural labourers among agricultural workers of the working age-group. In 8 of the police stations viz., Bauria (90.80%), Belghoria (89.74%), Noapara (80.08%), Behala (86.15%), Mahestola (25.22%), Baranagar (82.43%), Budge Budge (81.90%) and Chandannagore (81.54%) the percentage shares of agricultural labourers are above 80 each. These are all around Calcutta.

The police stations in the North Bengal districts show a more or less uniform distribution of agricultural labourer in terms of proportion of total agricultural workers. The proportions in any police station in the hardly deviate much from the respective district average.



MAP NO 56

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



Industrial categories I and II which are termed together as "agriculture" and categories III and IV constitute the primary sector. Workers belonging to the last two categories constitute the non-agricultural workers in the primary sector. Agricultural workers obviously are overwhelming among the total workers in the primary sector in most areas on the state. Non-agricultural primary workers are found in sizeable numbers and proportions in only a few districts like Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Burdwan.

This map shows the proportions of non-agricultural workers to total workers engaged in primary activities for each district of West Bengal.

The districtwise percentage figures of non-agricultural workers are shown in the map classified into six convenient groups. A circle has been drawn for each district proportionate to the total number of non-agricultural workers in the primary sector. Each circle is again divided into five segments which are proportionate to the percentage of workers engaged in sub-categories—(i) Livestock and hunting, (ii) Fishing, (iii) Forestry, (iv) Mining and Quarrying, and (v) Others including agricultural services.

The percentage of non-agricultural workers in the primary sector is 6.21 for the state as a whole. Districtwise, the percentage is the highest in Calcutta (86%). But the number of primary workers in the city district is insignificant. It is in the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Burdwan that one comes across non-agricultural workers of real significance, both in numerical strength and in terms of proportions to the total working force in the primary sector. The great bulk of the non-agricultural workers in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri are engaged in tea plantations whereas mining and quarrying claim an overwhelming proportion of non-agricultural workers in the primary sector in Burdwan.

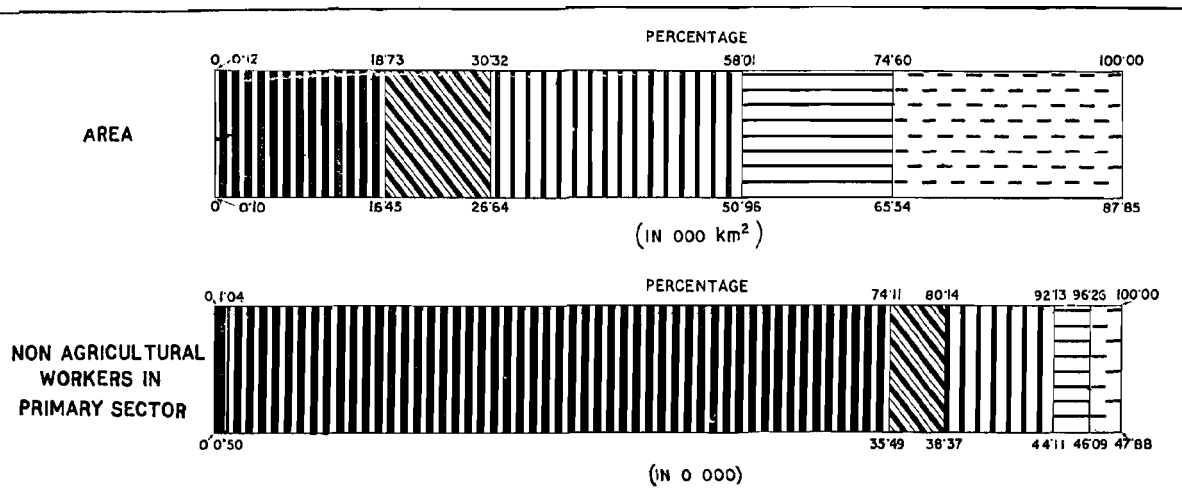
Again, plantations, orchards and allied activities together with agricultural production services predominate among non-agricultural workers in the primary sector in the districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. The percentage shares of plantation etc., are as much 83.31 and 7.41 respectively in the two districts. In Midnapore (34.55%), West Dinajpur (33.46%), and Cooch Behar (27.73%), too, the percentages are quite substantial. For the state as a whole 48.25% of non-agricultural workers in the primary sector are engaged in plantations etc.

Mining and quarrying (24.12%), is the second largest category among the agricultural primary sector workers in the state. In Burdwan the proportion of workers in this category is the highest (86.64%). The proportions are sizeable in Purulia (44.76%), Birbhum (26.64%) and Bankura (25.15%). The absolute number of workers engaged in mining and quarrying in these three districts, however, is inconsequential as compared to the numbers found in Burdwan. As against 1.04 lakh workers of the category in Burdwan the highest number in any of the three districts above mentioned in 5674 only (in Purulia).

Livestock and hunting is of some significance in Darjeeling, Malda and Murshidabad etc.

The following statement shows the non-agricultural primary sector workers in different sub-categories for each district.

State/District	Total workers in primary sector	Non-agricultural workers in primary sector					
		Livestock	Fishing	Forestry	Mining & quarrying	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WEST BENGAL	7,705,944	76,646	50,110	5,535	115,4.3	231,067	478,836
Darjeeling	188,099	12,016	85	540	90	63,531	76,262
Jalpaiguri	426,282	1,271	558	1,529	509	150,009	153,876
Cooch Behar	329,263	562	1,514	75	23	834	3,008
West Dinajpur	446,954	609	1,330	10	151	1,056	3,156
Malda	385,508	7,278	2,920	165	161	563	11,087
Murshidabad	591,945	7,192	6,634	986	150	1,290	16,252
Nadia	376,997	6,778	6,990	280	122	2,007	16,177
24 Parganas	1,159,884	8,071	12,205	325	322	2,426	23,979
Howrah	214,954	2,165	3,054	80	277	510	6,086
Calcutta	5,746	3,772	225	45	554	369	4,965
Hooghly	433,943	2,992	3,176	90	413	1,114	7,785
Burdwan	719,249	9,982	4,259	180	103,769	1,578	119,768
Birbhum	381,152	1,582	1,855	65	1,570	821	5,893
Bankura	473,913	2,831	957	176	1,539	609	6,112
Midnapore	1,194,407	3,884	3,225	430	154	4,061	11,754
Purulia	404,648	5,031	1,123	559	5,674	289	12,676



MAP NO 57

NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1971

PERCENTAGE OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR

- 50·01 AND ABOVE
- 15·01 – 50·00
- 3·01 – 15·00
- 2·01 – 3·00
- 1·01 – 2·00
- 1·00 AND BELOW

LIVESTOCK AND HUNTING

FISHING

FORESTRY

MINING AND QUARRYING

OTHERS

SIKKIM

NEPAL

BHUTAN

BANGLADESH

BAY OF BENGAL

DARJEELING

JALPAIGURI

COOCH BEHAR

WEST DINAJPUR

MALDA

MURSHIDABAD

BIRBHUM

BURDWAN

NADIA

BANKURA

PURULIA

HOOGHLY

CALCUTTA

HOWRAH

MIDNAPORE

TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS

MEGHALAYA

ASSAM

WEST BENGAL
NOT TO SCALE

POPULATION OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

- 70 000 AND ABOVE
- 50 000
- 30 000
- 20 000
- 15 000
- 10 000

CIRCLES FOR NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS ENLARGED 4 TIMES-
DISTRICT COOCH BEHAR.
WEST DINAJPUR HOWRAH
HOOGHLY BIRBHUM
BANKURA CALCUTTA AND
REDUCED 4 TIMES
DISTRICT DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI BURDWAN

BOUNDARIES –
International
State
District
B Pocket of Birbhum district
C " " Coach Behar district
BD " " Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

Reg. No. 7181/HE'79-530'80.

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

PRINTED AT THE 101 (H.L.O.) PRINTING GROUP OF SURVEY OF INDIA.

© Government of India copyright, 1979.

58

This map presents the workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (i.e. the industrial workers) to total working population at the police station levels.

The percentages of industrial workers of each police station are grouped into six ranges and the police stations are hatched from deep to light corresponding to the high to low values as shown in the legend. Moreover, the police stations which have 5% or more of factory workers (other than household industry) are differentiated by red colour.

As defined by the Census of India 1971, a household industry [category V(a)] should come under any of the divisions 0, 1, 2 and 3 of the I.S.C.I. and should be conducted by the head of the household himself and/or mainly by members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in the urban areas. Industries in divisions 2 and 3 excluding household industry constitute category V(b).

Out of 12.37 million workers in the state 1.74 million or 14.06% are engaged as industrial workers. Household industry is fairly well distributed all over the state. But other industries are concentrated mainly in the Calcutta industrial belt comprising the districts of Calcutta, 24 Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly. The proportions of industrial workers other than in household industry in these four districts are 27.12, 19.76, 32.68 and 17.92 per cent respectively. The second area of concentration of industrial activity is Asansol-Durgapur in the district of Burdwan. The percentage of factory workers in this district is 11.22. For the state as a whole the share of the factory sector in total workers is 11.36%.

Household industry is important in districts like Murshidabad, Nadia, Hooghly, Bankura and Purulia. Household industry workers constitute 6.84%, 5.41%, 3.10%, 3.74% and 3.56% respectively of total workers in the districts.

At the police station level the same pattern of distribution is found. Police stations within the highest range of 30%+ of industrial workers are all in the Calcutta and Asansol-Durgapur belts. The highest proportion of industrial workers is found in Chittaranjan (80.69%) of Burdwan. There are 46 police stations in the second range of 10.01%—30.00% most of which are again in the two industrial belts. A few police stations of Nadia and Midnapore also come within the range. Incidentally it has to be mentioned that Nadia has a sizeable proportion of industrial workers (11.59%) in its working population.

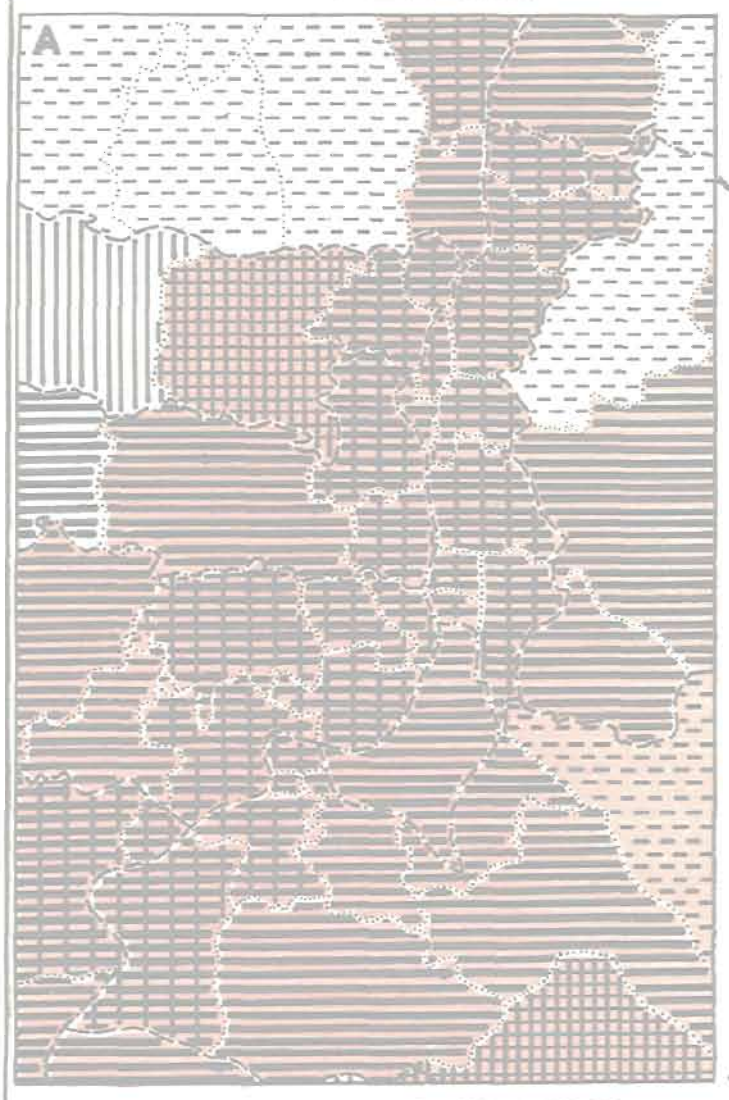
In the third range (7.76—10.00%) there are only eleven police stations in the state as a whole. The three other ranges are distributed throughout the state except the two industrial belts.

The following statement shows the proportions of industrial workers to total workers at the district level.

State/District	Industrial Workers			
	Total Workers	[V(a)+V(b)]	Percentage of industrial workers to total workers	Percentage of factory workers V(a) to total workers
1	2	3	4	5
WEST BENGAL	12,368,944	1,739,411	14.06	11.36
Darjeeling	282,442	13,725	4.86	4.12
Jalpaiguri	544,686	23,407	4.30	2.70
Cooch Behar	390,502	14,906	3.82	1.73
West Dinajpur	520,375	15,958	3.07	1.72
Malda	436,873	23,558	5.39	2.3
Murshidabad	761,704	69,122	9.07	2.23
Nadia	552,548	64,013	11.59	6.18
24 Parganas	2,185,539	483,095	22.10	19.76
Howrah	642,347	228,807	35.62	32.68
Calcutta	1,165,542	323,859	27.79	27.12
Hooghly	775,132	162,902	21.02	17.92
Burdwan	1,093,809	145,870	13.34	11.22
Birbhum	473,231	24,845	5.25	2.73
Bankura	574,936	35,918	6.25	2.51
Midnapore	1,470,732	77,059	5.24	2.94
Purulia	498,547	32,366	6.49	2.94

MAP NO 58

WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING PROCESSING SERVICING AND REPAIRS 1971



SIKKIM

BHUTAN

NEPAL

ASSAM

MEGHALAYA

BANGLADESH

INDIA

BAY OF BENGAL

PERCENTAGE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

- 30·01 & ABOVE
- 10·01 — 30·00
- 7·76 — 10·00
- 5·51 — 7·75
- 2·25 — 5·50
- 2·24 & BELOW

POLICE STATIONS WITH PERCENTAGE OF FACTORY WORKERS AS FIVE PERCENT AND MORE ARE SHOWN BY RED COLOUR

BOUNDARIES :—
- International
- State
- District
- Subdivision
- Police station

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

Reg. No. 7181HE'79-530'80.

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

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

PRINTED AT THE 101 (H.L.O.) PRINTING GROUP OF SURVEY OF INDIA.

© Government of India copyright, 1980.

59

This map shows the distribution of eight types of household industries according to their size of employment in each district of the state. The types of household industries cover the minor codes of National Industrial Classification, 1970 as under :—

I Agro-based (007, 008, 010-019, 202, 204-207, 209, 210-218, 220-229).
II Forest-based (050-509, 270-279, 280-283).
III Livestock and Fish-based (020-029, 040, 060-063, 069, 200, 201, 203, 290-296, 299).
IV Textile (230-236, 239, 240-249, 250-253, 259-263).
V Mineral-based (320-329, 330-336, 339, 340-345. 349).
VI Engineering (350-359, 360. 370-379).
VII Chemical (208, 300-307, 310-319).
VIII Miscellaneous (284-289, 380-387, 389, 390-399).

For each district eight vertical bars proportionate to the number of workers employed in each type of household industry have been drawn which are arranged in order of the size of employment from high to low. The different shades inside the bars and the roman numericals below each bar along the horizontal axis indicate the types of household industries. Figures at the top of the bars indicate the total number of workers employed in each industry. Absolute and percentage scales are shown respectively on left and right sides of the bar diagrams.

In the state as a whole 33.55% of total workers in household industries are employed in textile industries, 23.68% in agro-based industries, 15.86% in forest-based industries, 12.59% in mineral-based industries, 6.42% in livestock and fish-based, engineering and chemical industries and 7.90% in the miscellaneous industries.

Textiles industry based on cotton, jute, wool, silk and other fibres is the most developed household industry in the districts of Nadia (59.60%), Howrah (51.47%), Twentyfour Parganas (47.02%), Hooghly (43.24%), Bankura (34.37%), Midnapore (34.37%), Burdwan (24.66%) and Calcutta (19.93%). It is important in Murshidabad, Darjeeling and Cooch Behar also.

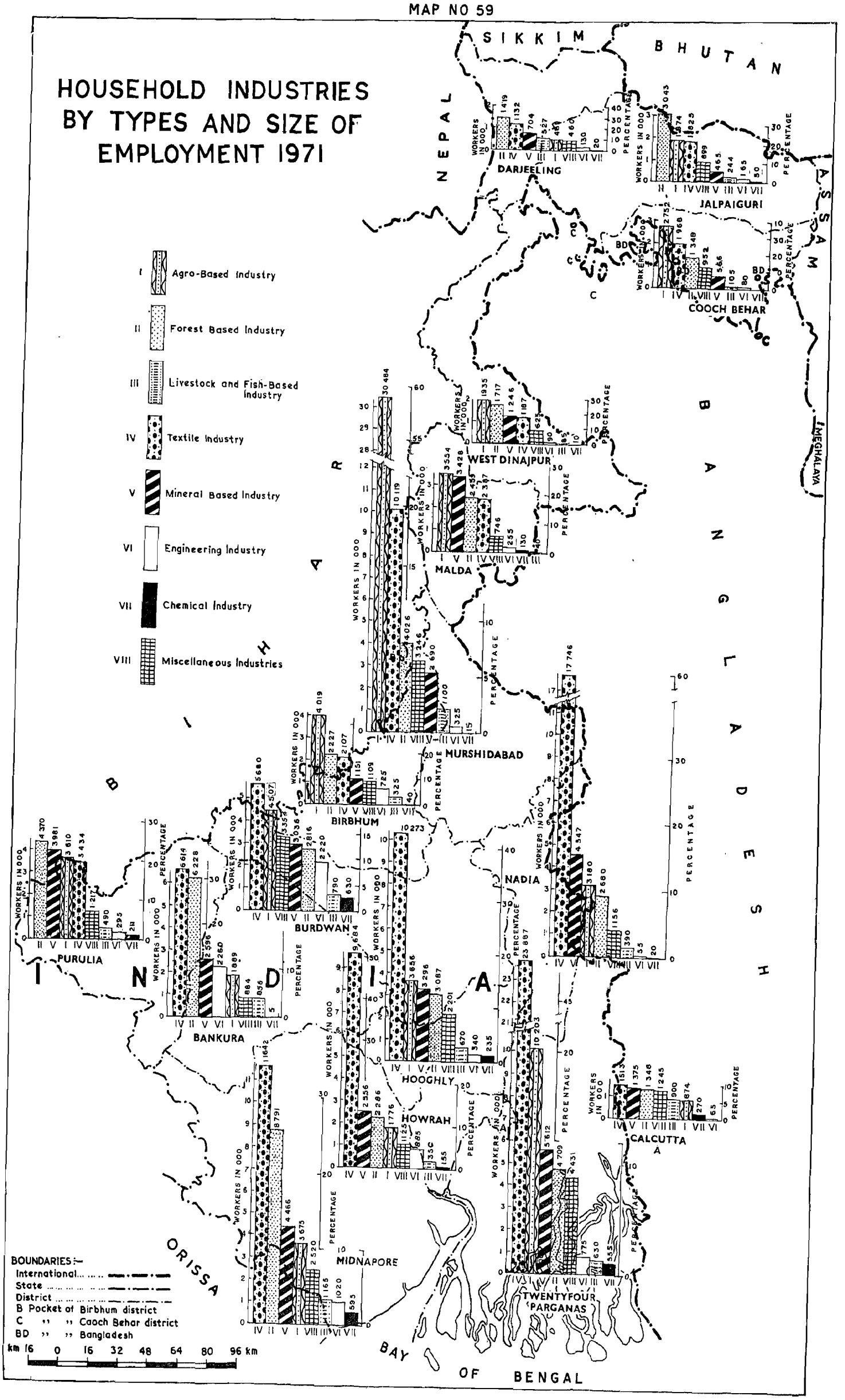
Some of the important agro-based industries are : production of rice by milling, husking and processing of paddy by rice mill, parching of grains, production of pulses, oil pressing by 'Kolhu' or small machines etc., Tobacco industry (bidi and choroot making) is the most developed in the districts of Murshidabad (58.62%), Cooch Behar (35.41%), Birbhum (34.34%), West Dinajpur (28.06%) and Malda (27.34%).

Extraction of lac, gum, production of resin, collection of herbs, wild fruits, berries etc., sawing of wood, making wooden furniture etc., are some of the important forest-based industries. Sizeable number of workers are engaged in these industries in Jalpaiguri (35.53%), Darjeeling (23.12%) and Purulia (24.82%). They are mainly engaged in the manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated) wooden and cane boxes, bamboo and cane furniture and fixtures etc.

Among the mineral-based industries of manufacture of earthen ware and earthen pottery "manufacture of metal utensils—cutlery and kitchenware" are important in Malda (26.37%), Purulia (22.61%), Calcutta (18.12%), Nadia (15.27%) and Howrah (13.58%).

MAP NO 59

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971



60

The map shows eight types of non-household industries according to their size of employment in each district of the state in 1971.

Histograms have been drawn for each district proportionate to the total employment strength of each type of industry. The bars are arranged according to the size of employment from highest to lowest and shaded according to the category of industrial activities as shown in the legend of the map. The absolute and percentage scales are shown respectively on the left and right sides of the bar diagrams respectively.

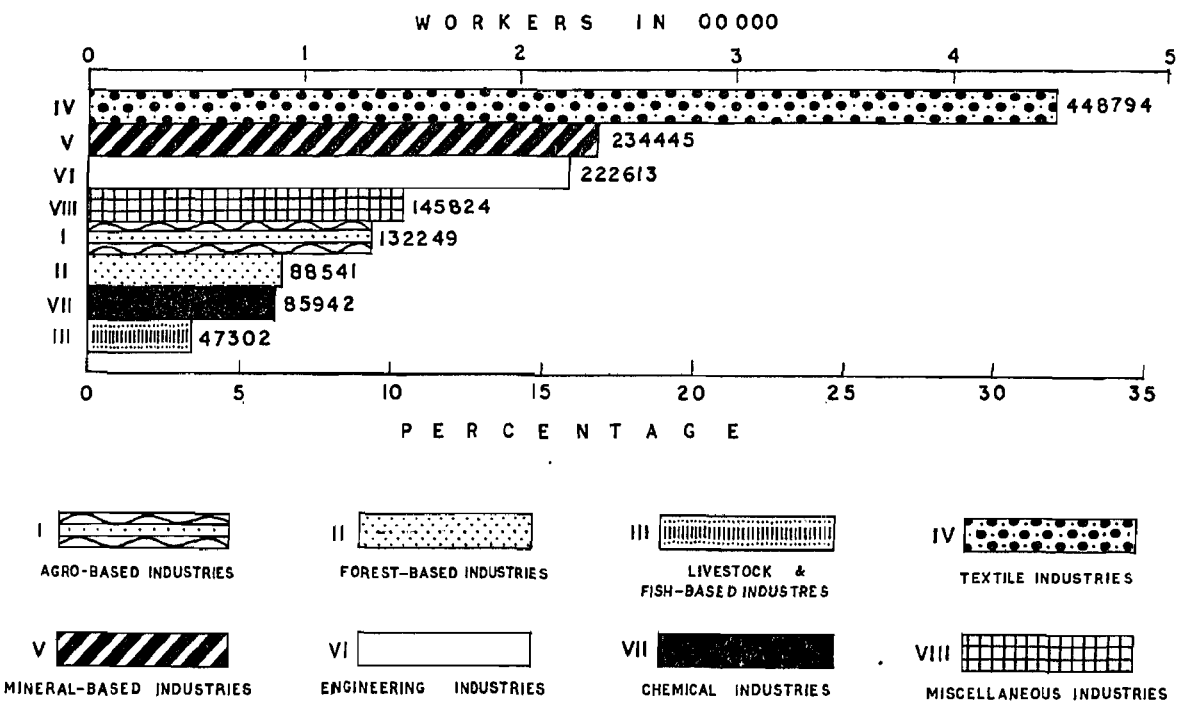
Textile industry occupies the premier position (31.93%) in the state as a whole as well as in the districts of Nadia (42.96%), Twentyfour Parganas (46.21%), Howrah (41.88%), Hooghly (51.06%) and Midnapore (20.21%). In the districts of Malda (18.01%), Murshidabad (26.57%) and Birbhum (15.96%) also textiles industry occupies important place. Most of the textiles workers are engaged in cotton spinning, cotton textiles in mills and in handlooms (other than Khadi); Jute and *mesta*-spinning and weaving; manufacture of jute bags and all types of textiles, garments including weaving apparel.

Mineral-based industries occupy the next important position employing 16.68% of the workers in non-household industries in the state. Burdwan leads the districts with as much as 51.06% of non-household industrial workers being engaged in mineral-based industries.

The iron and steel industries of Durgapur-Asansol are the main employers in the category. Manufacture of structural clay products, earthen pottery and glass & glass products is important in the districts of Nadia, Twentyfour Parganas, Hooghly and Midnapore etc.

Engineering industries also are equally important as the third largest employer (15.84%). These are located mainly in Twentyfour Parganas (16.96%), Howrah (18.68%), Hooghly (14.15%), Burdwan (19.40%), Midnapore (13.64%) and Calcutta (17.43%). In Twentyfour Parganas, Howrah and Calcutta manufacture of machine tools, parts and repair of non-electrical machinery etc., are the main engineering industries while in Hooghly automobiles and spares are the most important. Manufacture of locomotives, bicycles, cycle-rickshaws are likewise important industries of the category in Burdwan and Midnapore.

Agro-based industries occupy the premier position in the districts of Jalpaiguri (43.98%), West Dinajpur (2.24%), Malda (29.34%), Murshidabad (44.57%), Birbhum (51.34%), Bankura (24.34%) and Purulia (45.31%).



MAP NO 60

FACTORIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971

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

SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
BIHAR
ORISSA
INDIA
BAY OF BENGAL

DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
COOCH BEHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDA
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BURDWAN
PURULIA
BANKURA
MIDNAPORE
HOWRAH
NADIA
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
HOOGHLY

BOUNDARIES :–
International
State
District
B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

61

This map depicts the distribution of factories and workshops by different sizes of employment in each district of the state in 1971.

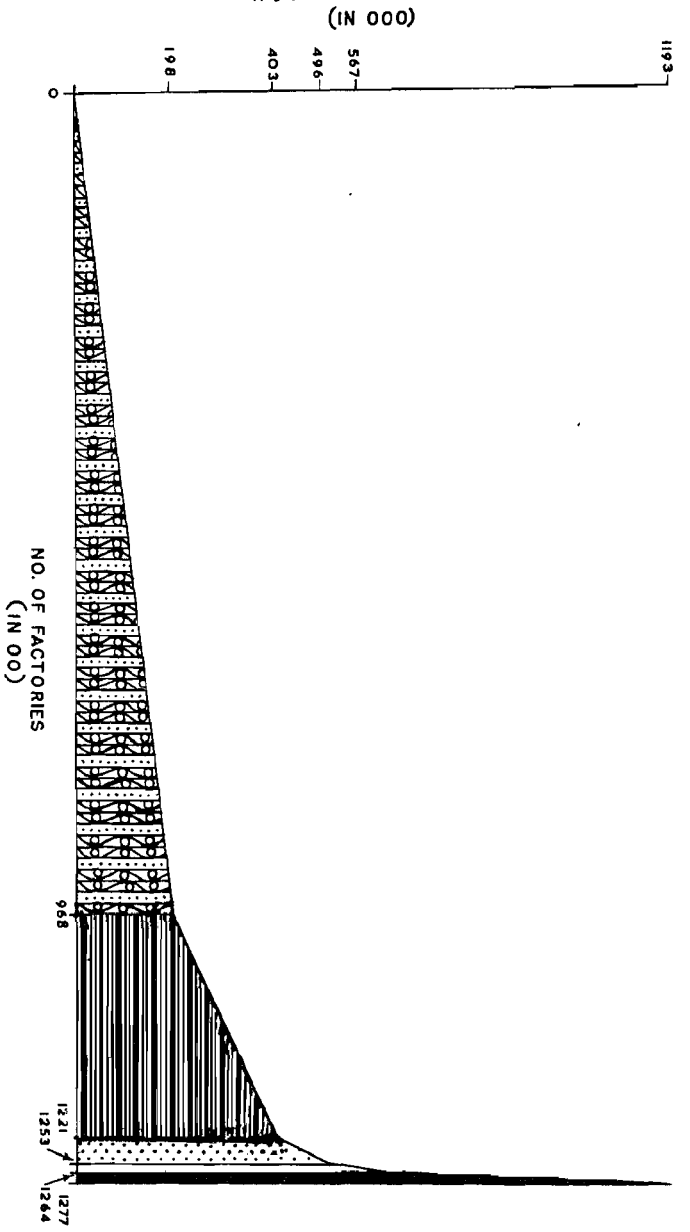
Factories and workshops are classified into five groups according to the size of employment 1-4, 5-19, 20-49, 50-99 and 100 & above. Five compact histograms in each district are drawn proportionate to the number of factories and workshops of each category above the base line. An absolute scale and a corresponding percentage scale are shown respectively on the left and right side of each of the histogram. The number of factories and workshops for each class has also been indicated over the respective bar. The bars are also hatched in different grades.

There are above 12.9 thousand factories and workshops in the state most of which (as much as 74.93%) are small-sized employing 1-4 persons only. Even in Calcutta the share of such small units is 64.12% which is the lowest for any district.

Units employing 5-19 persons constitute 19.62% of total industrial establishments. Calcutta has the largest proportion of units of this size to the total number of establishments (31.37%), followed by Howrah (24.24%).

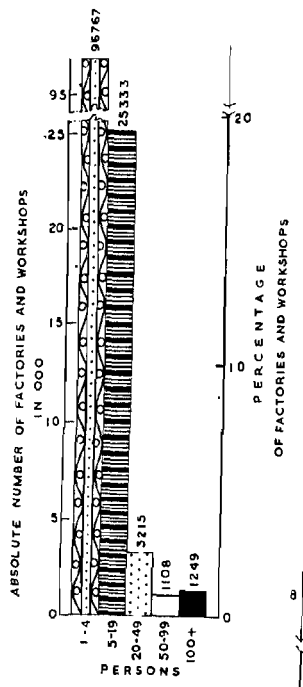
2.49% of the units are in the employment size group of 20-49 workers. Calcutta has the largest number (991) of units of the group. Howrah, 24 Parganas and Burdwan, too, have sizeable numbers of such establishments. The same pattern of distribution is found in case of the employment range 50-99.

The large factories and workshops employing more than 100 persons are mainly concentrated in the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Howrah and Twentyfour Parganas. Processing of tea is the main industry in this category in the districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. Most of the other large factories in the group are concentrated in Calcutta and the neighbouring districts of Howrah and Twentyfour Parganas.



MAP NO. 61

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971



SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

WEST BENGAL

SIKKIM

NEPAL

BHUTAN

ASSAM

MEGHALAYA

BANGLADESH

ORISSA

BAY OF BENGAL

DARJEELING

JALPAIGURI

COOCH BEHAR

WEST DINAJPUR

MALDA

MURSHIDABAD

BIRBHUM

BURDWAN

PURULIA

BANKURA

HOOGHLY

HOWRAH

NADIA

TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS

CALCUTTA

MIDNAPORE

FACTORIES/WORKSHOPS WITH UNSPECIFIED NO. OF PERSONS ARE NOT SHOWN IN THE MAP

BOUNDARIES:—

International... ... ...

State ... ...

District ... ...

B Pocket of Birbhum district

C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district

BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

Scheduled castes occupy a very important position in the demographic and social scene in West Bengal. Every fifth person in the state belongs to a scheduled castes. They are scattered with varying thickness throughout the state with sizeable concentrations in some areas as in the two North Bengal districts of Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri and also in the districts of Bankura and Birbhum in the western region. The largest numerical concentration of the scheduled castes is, however, found in the district of 24 Parganas, although their proportion to the total population in the district (22.60%) is not as impressive.

In all the districts of the state except Calcutta the scheduled castes constitute more than 10% of the population. Their proportion is the highest in the district of Cooch Behar (47.03%). In the neighbouring district of Jalpaiguri, too, the proportion is very high (34.02%). The city district of Calcutta has the lowest percentage of 3.78 only. The following statement will show the percentage of scheduled castes in the total population in the district.

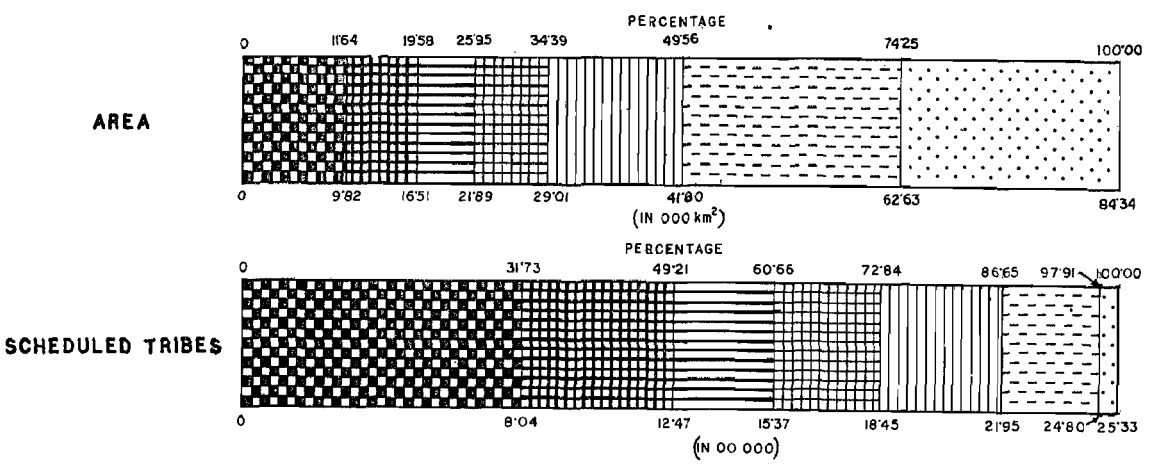
State/District	Percentage of S.C. in total population	State/District	Percentage of S.C. in total population
WEST BENGAL	19.09		
Cooch Behar	47.03	Hooghly	19.08
Jalpaiguri	34.02	Malda	16.48
Birbhum	30.00	Purulia	14.99
Bankura	28.22	Midnapore	13.57
Burdwan	24.01	Darjeeling	12.57
West Dinajpur	23.10	Murshidabad	12.48
Twentyfour Parganas	22.60	Howrah	12.31
Nadia	21.32	Calcutta	3.78

If the proportion varies widely from district to district it varies even more sharply from police station to police station within the districts. The proportions have been divided into seven ranges and the police stations are shown grouped against these in the following statement.

Range (per cent)	Number of police stations
Above—35.00	36
30.01—35.00	36
25.01—30.00	42
20.01—25.00	32
15.01—20.00	33
10.01—15.00	52
10.00 & below	6

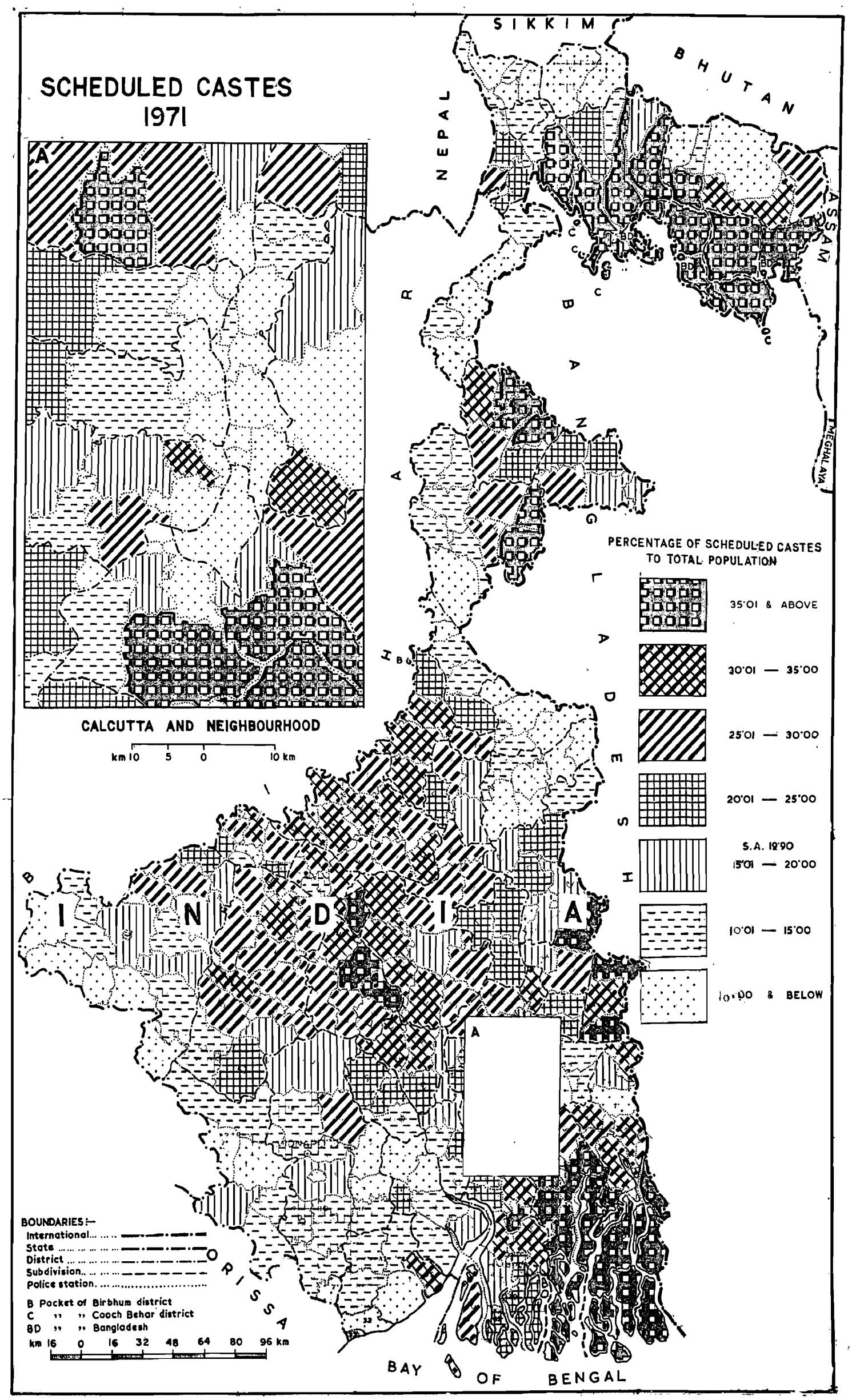
There are 36 police stations in the highest range of 35% +. They include all the eight police stations of Cooch Behar. 5 of the police stations of Jalpaiguri, 3 of West Dinajpur, 2 of Nadia and a few more of southern 24 Parganas, Burdwan and Bankura. The highest percentage of scheduled castes in a police station is observed in Mekliganj (70.20%) of Cooch Behar which is followed closely by its neighbour Sitai (69.08%). As the map indicates the scheduled castes are sparsely distributed in Malda, Murshidabad, Calcutta, Midnapore and Purulia.

The map shows the percentage of scheduled castes to total population at the police station level in the state. The percentages are grouped into seven ranges which are shown by seven different types of hatching by choropleth technique.



MAP NO. 62

SCHEDULED CASTES
1971



The map shows the proportions of scheduled tribes to total population in each police station of the state. The percentages have been worked out for each police station and then arranged under seven groups as shown in the legend of the map. Seven different types of hatching by choropleth method have been used in the map. The police stations which have no scheduled tribe population have been left blank.

The scheduled tribes constitute 5.72% of the population of West Bengal. As the map reveals the proportions of scheduled tribes are quite heavy along the northern fringe of Jalpaiguri, in some parts of the north-eastern Malda and in the westernmost districts of Midnapore and Purulia. The statement below shows the number of police stations grouped under seven ranges of the percentages.

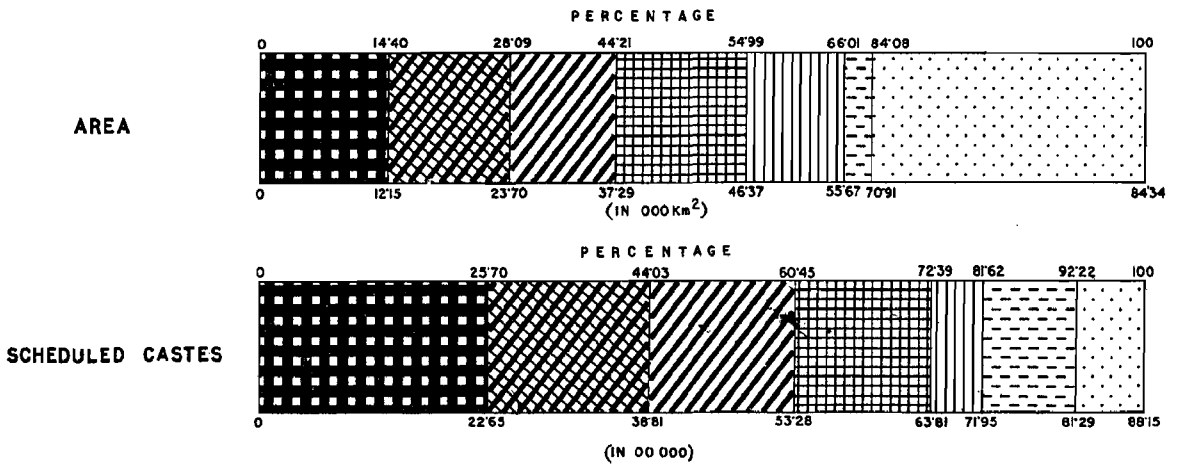
Range (per cent)	Number of police stations
25.00 and above	25
20.00—24.99	17
15.00—19.99	14
10.00—14.99	19
5.00— 9.99	43
1.00— 4.99	78
Less than 1.00	92

The highest percentage of scheduled tribes in the total population for any police station is found in Mitiali in district Jalpaiguri (53.15%). Banduan in Purulia district has, the next highest percentage of 51.86. There is a third police station where the percentage of scheduled tribes exceeds 50. This is Nagrakata in district Jalpaiguri (51.14%). Only 3 police stations namely, Chapra in Nadia and police stations Kulpi and Mandir Bazar in 24 Parganas do not have any scheduled tribe population at all.

Districtwise, Jalpaiguri has the highest proportion (24.49%) of scheduled tribes in the population. In Calcutta the proportion is the lowest (0.08%). Being tied to the soil in the rural areas and because of their economic and educational backwardness it is only natural that the scheduled tribes are confined mostly to the rural areas and are rarely seen in the industrialised and urbanised areas like Calcutta or Howrah as will be illustrated by the inset map of the Calcutta metropolitan area.

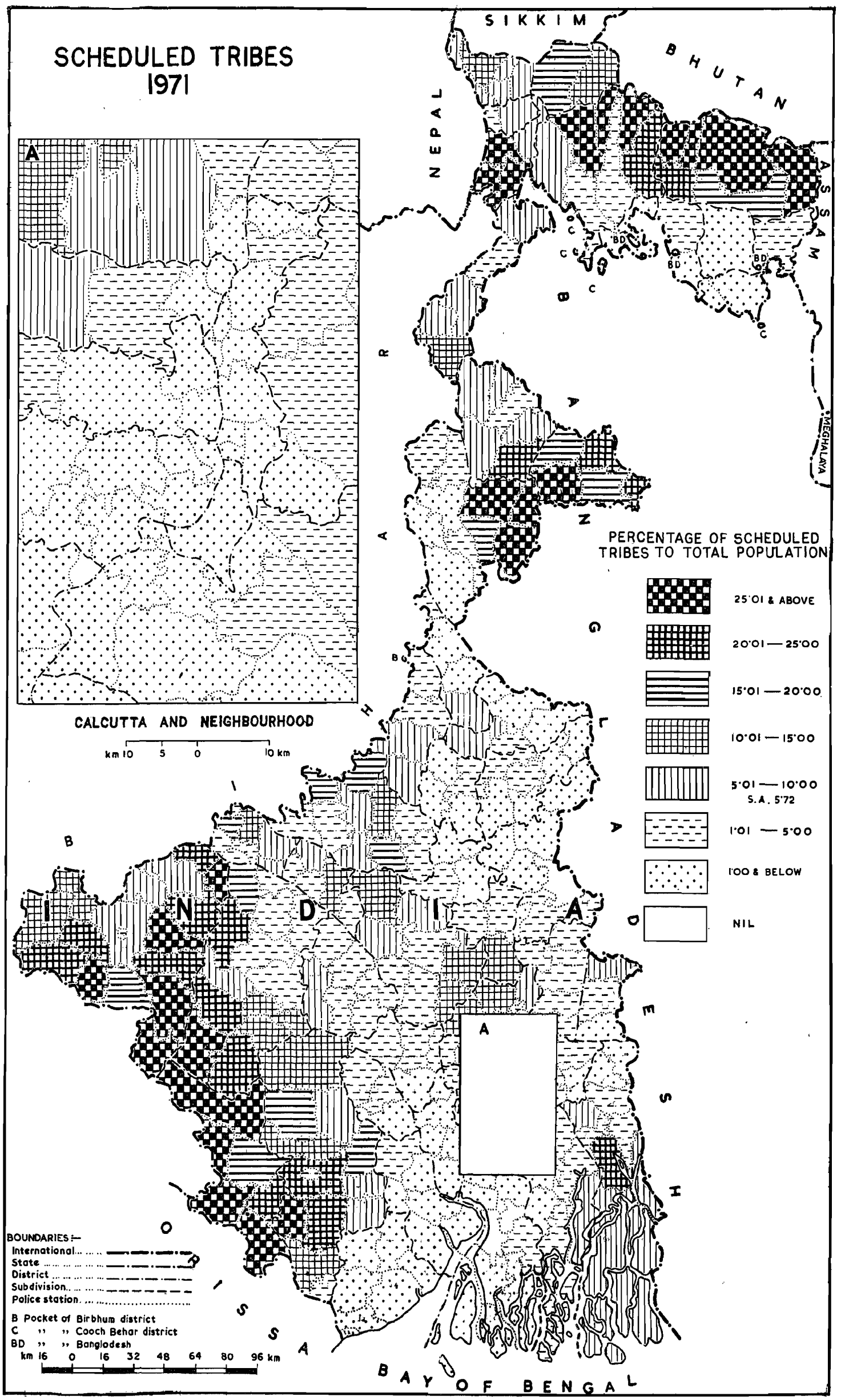
The proportions of the scheduled tribes to total population in the districts are shown below in the descending order.

State/District	Percentage of S.T. to total population	State/District	Percentage of S.T. to total population
WEST BENGAL	5.72		
Jalpaiguri	24.49	Burdwan	5.84
Purulia	19.58	Hooghly	3.48
Darjeeling	13.89	Twentyfour Parganas	1.64
West Dinajpur	11.90	Nadia	1.43
Bankura	10.28	Murshidabad	1.32
Malda	8.11	Cooch Behar	0.75
Midnapore	8.04	Howrah	0.14
Birbhum	7.05	Calcutta	0.08



MAP NO 63

SCHEDULED TRIBES 1971



The map shows the distribution of the ten major scheduled castes of the state in each district.

Ten different symbols have been used to represent the major ten castes. Each figure of the symbol represents a population of 15,000 for each caste in the district. A population of less than 7,500 has not been shown.

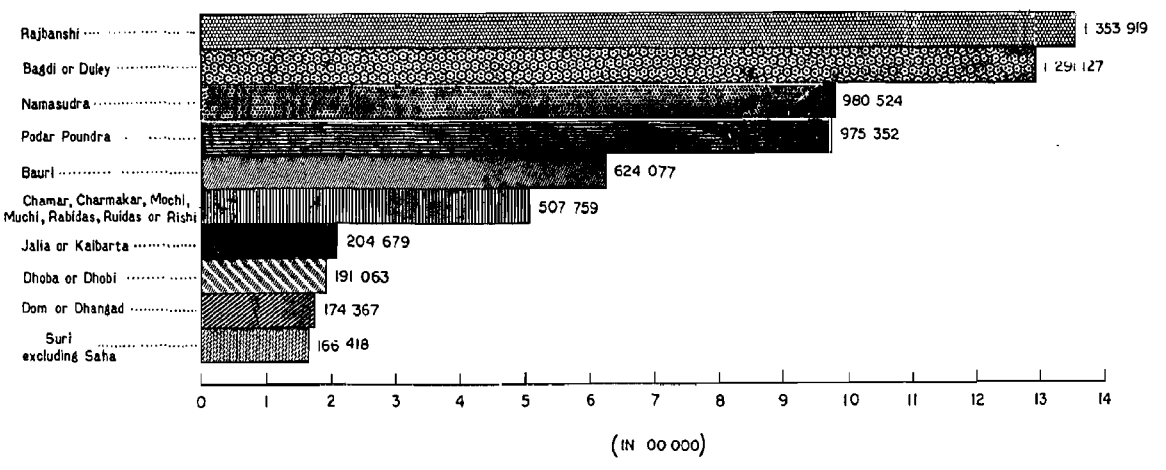
Out of a total population of 44.3 million in West Bengal 19.90% or 8.8 million belong to scheduled castes. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists Modification Order, 1956 classified 63 castes as scheduled castes in Bengal. The ten major scheduled castes in terms of numerical strength in 1971 were as listed below.

Rajbanshis, numerically the largest scheduled caste, are concentrated mostly in the north Bengal region. The two districts of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar account for about three-fifths of their total number. Bagdis, the second largest community, are most numerous in Burdwan. Likewise, the Namasudras and Pods are found in their largest numbers in 24 Parganas, Bauris and Suris in Bankura, Jalia-Kaibartas and Dhobas in Midnapore, Doms in Birbhum and Chamars in Burdwan.

A pattern of concentration of different scheduled castes in different regions is also observed as in case of the Rajbanshis. The Bagdis have their stronghold in the central Gangetic plains and the *Rarh* region. The districts of Burdwan, 24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly, Birbhum, Bankura and Midnapore contain among them about 90% of the total number of Bagdis while the north Bengal districts have just a sprinkling of them. Similarly, 80% of the Pods are confined within the district of 24 Parganas. It is also noteworthy that the major castes of Bagdi, Dhoba, Dom, Jalia-Kaibarta and Namasudra are found in sizeable numbers in all districts of the state except Purulia. There are no Bagdi or Jalia-Kaibarta or Namasudra in Purulia as none of them are treated as scheduled castes in the district.

The city district of Calcutta as also its neighbour Howrah, had sizeable populations of scheduled castes. The major scheduled castes which had a population of 7,500 and above in Calcutta are Chamar (33,525), Dhoba or Dhobi (12,932), Namasudra (10,406) and Dom or Dhangod (7,526). In Howrah all the major castes excluding Bauri, Dom and Suri recorded a population of 7,500 and above each.

Name of caste	Total population
Rajbanshi	1,353,919
Bagdi or Duley	1,291,127
Namhsudra	980,524
Podar/Poundra	975,352
Bauri	624,077
Chamar etc.	507,759
Jalia or Kaibartha	204,679
Dhoba or Dhobi	191,063
Dom or Dhangad	174,364
Suri (excluding Saha)	166,418



MAP NO 64

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY 10 MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES 1971

- ■ RAJBANSHI
- □ BAGDI OR DULEY
- ◪ NAMASUDRA
- ⊟ PODOR POUNDRA
- ◭ BAURI
- ▲ CHAMAR, CHARMAKAR, MUCHI, RABIDAS, RUIDAS OR RISHI
- △ JALIA OR KAIBARTA
- ⊖ DHOBA OR DHOBI
- ● DOM OR DHANGAD
- ○ SURI EXCLUDING SAHA

EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 15000 PERSONS

SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
COOCH BEHAR
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDA
BIRBHUM
MURSHIDABAD
PURULIA
BURDWAN
NADIA
BANKURA
HOOGHLY
CALCUTTA
HOWRAH
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MIDNAPORE
INDIA
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL

BOUNDARIES :—
International ... ...
State ... ...
District ... ...

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

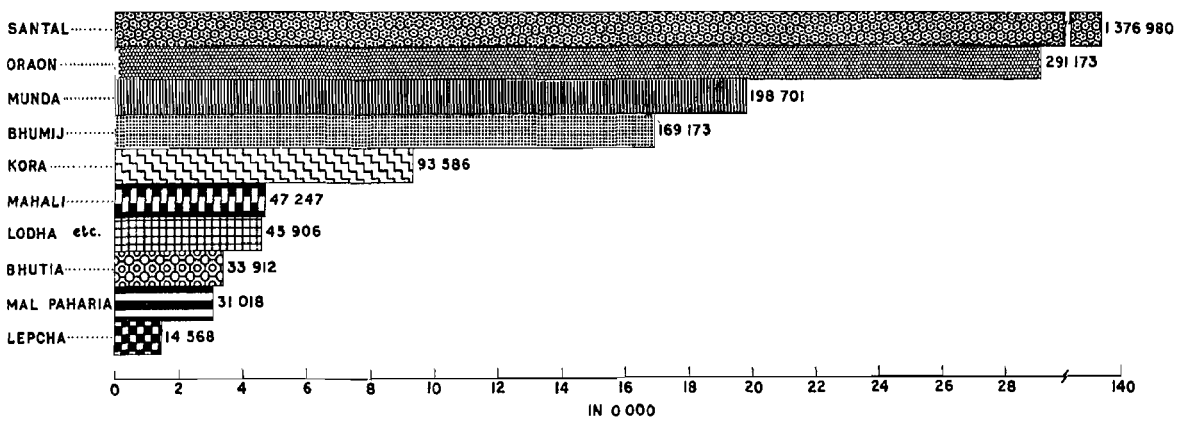
The map shows that the distribution of the ten major scheduled tribes of the state in each district in the same manner as in case of the scheduled castes in map number 64. Each figure of the symbol, however, denotes 5,000 of population. A population of less than 2,500 has not been shown in the map.

The scheduled tribes have a population of 2.53 million in West Bengal in 1971. The numerical strength of the first ten major scheduled tribes is as under :

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Population
Santal	1,376,980
Oraon	291,173
Munda	198,701
Bhumij	169,426
Kora	93,586
Mahali	47,247
Lodha etc.	45,906
Bhutia	33,912
Mal Paharia	31,018
Lepcha	14,568

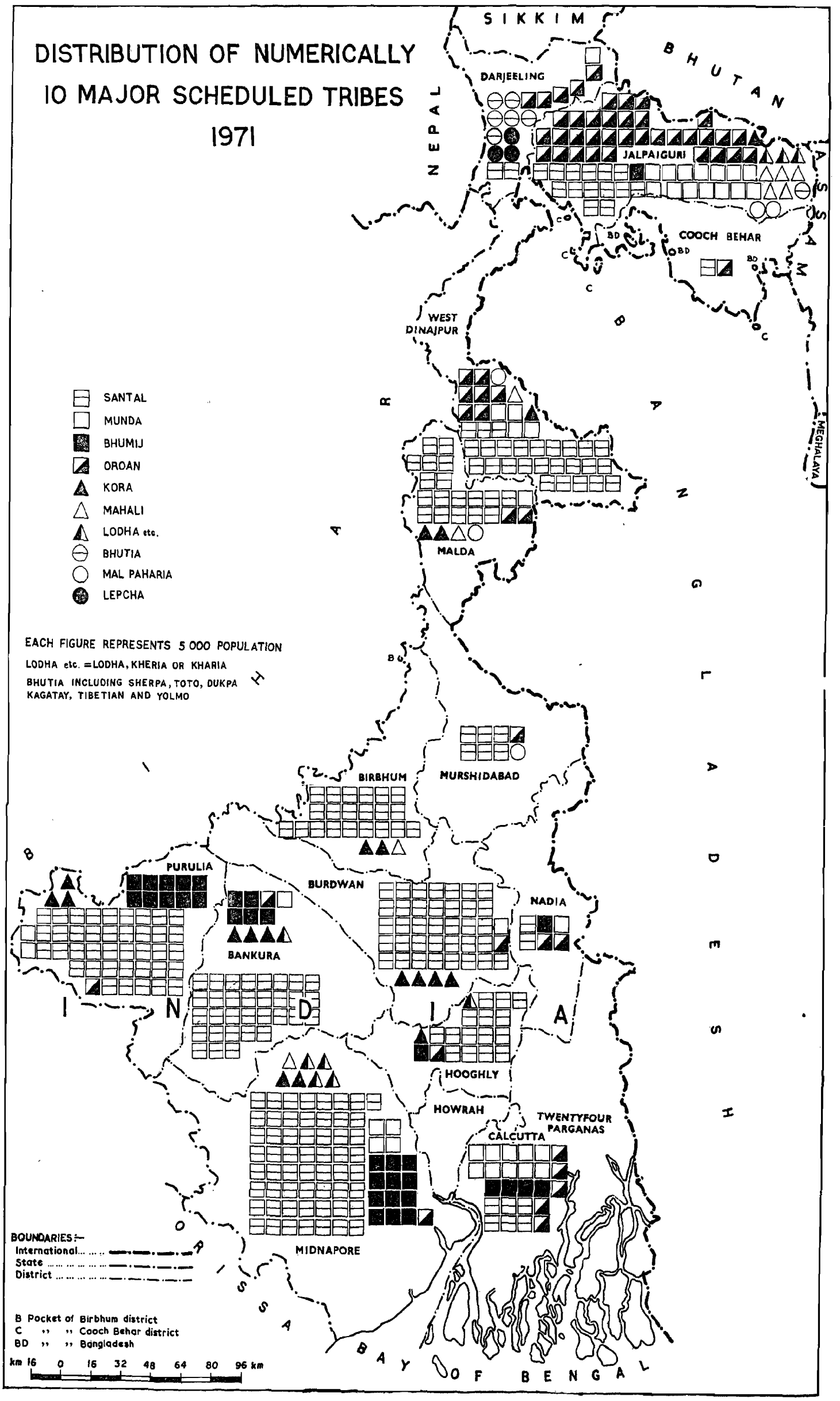
The Santals alone account for more than half of the scheduled tribes population of the state. The second largest tribe are the Oraons who are just a fifth of the Santals in number. Both the Santals and the Oraons are distributed all over the state. But while the former are mostly concentrated in the western districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Purulia, Bankura and Midnapore, the bulk of the latter are still confined within the North Bengal districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Malda and West Dinajpur. The Mundas, like the Oraons, are concentrated largely in the same four North Bengal districts.

Districtwise the Santals have their largest numbers in Midnapore, the Mundas, Oraons, Malpaharias, and Mahalis in Jalpaiguri, the Bhumij and Lodha in Midnopore, Bhutias and Lepchas in Darjeeling and Koras in Burdwan. In Calcutta and Howrah none of the ten tribes has a population of 2,500 or more. The largest number of any of them in the two districts is 1,242 only for Santals in Calcutta. These two districts, therefore, appear in the map as without any scheduled tribes population.



MAP NO. 65

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY IO MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES 1971

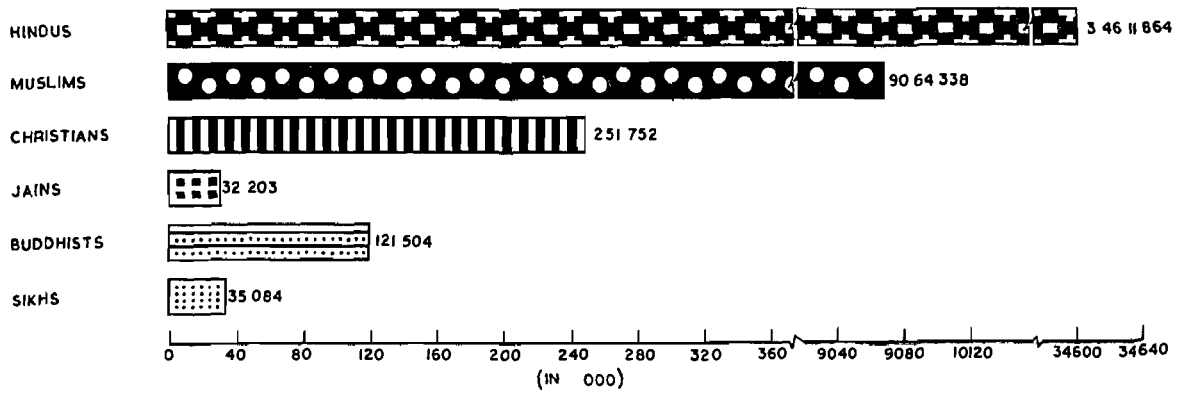


A little less than fourfifth (78.11%) of the population of West Bengal are Hindus by religion. The Muslims constitute 20.46% of the population. The followers of the other religions are negligible in number in the state as a whole. Christianity, Buddhism and Saridharma are the only other religions with more than a hundred thousand followers each. At the district level, however, Buddhism is quite important in Darjeeling claiming the following of 11.68% of the population. Christians, likewise, constitute a sizeable proportion (3.18%) of the population in Jalpaiguri. The highest percentage of the Hindus in a district is observed in Purulia (92.89) which is followed closely by Bankura (90.85). The lowest percentage of Hindus is in Murshidabad (43.46) which happens to be the only district with a Muslim majority, 56.34% of the population being the followers of Islam. Islam happens to be the second largest religion in all other districts except Darjeeling where the Buddhists occupy the second position and the Muslims are only 3.01% of the population.

The percentage share of "other religions" is the highest in Bankura (4.10%) followed by Purulia (2.04%).

The map shows the distribution of the religions in the districts of the state.

A square with 100 equal divisions has been drawn proportionately to the total population of each district, one small square representing 1% of the total population. Eight different colours have been used in the map to represent six major religions, other religions and religion not stated. Again, this scale has been enlarged in case of one grid containing more than one religion.



MAP NO. 66

MAJOR RELIGIONS 1971

DIVERSITY OF RELIGIONS

- HINDUS
- MUSLIMS
- CHRISTIANS
- JAINS
- BUDDHISTS
- SIKHS
- OTHER RELIGIONS
- RELIGIONS NOT STATED

SIKKIM

NEPAL

BHUTAN

ASSAM

MEGHALAYA

781 777 DARJEELING

1 750 159

JALPAIGURI

1,414,183

CO

BD

CC

C

BD

BD

BD

COOCH BEHAR

1 859 887

WEST DINAJPUR

1,612,657

MALDA

3,148,746

CALCUTTA

B

2 940 204

1 775 909

BIRBHUM

3 916 174

MURSHIDABAD

2 230 270

BURDWAN

NADIA

1,602,875

PURULIA

2,031,039

BANKURA

2 672 116

HOOGHLY

5 509 247

2 417 286

8 449.482

HOWRAH

MIDNAPORE

TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS

NUMBER OF PERSONS

5 000,000

3,000,000

2,000,000

1 000 000

BOUNDARIES :—

International ... ...

State ... ...

District ... ...

B Pocket of Birbhum district

C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district

BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

BAY OF BENGAL

Reg. No. 7181HE'79-530'81

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

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

Printed at the 101 (H.L.O.) Printing Group of Survey of India.

© Government of India copyright, 1979.

67

The map shows the percentages of literates to total population excluding age-group 0-4 for the districts.

The percentage of literates to total population of all the districts of the state have been grouped into six suitable ranges keeping the state average at the middle. Different grades of hatching from high to low have been used according to the percentages.

The percentage of literacy in West Bengal is observed as 38.86%. Five of the districts are above the state average. Literacy rate is the highest in the district of Calcutta (65.50%) followed by the district of Howrah (47.13%). Malda is at the bottom of the list with a low literacy of 20.96% only.

The districts are shown below in the descending order of percentage of literacy.

State/District	Percentages of literates	State/District	Percentage of literates
WEST BENGAL	38.86		
Calcutta	65.50	Birbhum	31.44
Howrah	47.13	Bankura	31.02
Hooghly	45.58	Jalpaiguri	28.57
Twentyfour Parganas	44.63	West Dinajpur	27.04
Burdwan	40.49	Cooch Behar	26.49
Darjeeling	38.48	Purulia	25.12
Midnapore	38.47	Murshidabad	23.65
Nadia	36.95	Malda	20.96

MAP NO 67

LITERACY 1971

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LITERATES

- 50·01 & ABOVE
- 40·01 —50·00
- S. A. 38·86
- 35·01 —40·00
- 30·01 —35·00
- 25·01 —30·00
- 25·00 & BELOW

SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
COOCH BEHAR
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDA
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BURDWAN
PURULIA
BANKURA
INDIA
HOOGHLY
HOWRAH
CALCUTTA
MIDNAPORE
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL

BOUNDARIES :—
International... ... ...
State ... ...
District ... ...

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

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

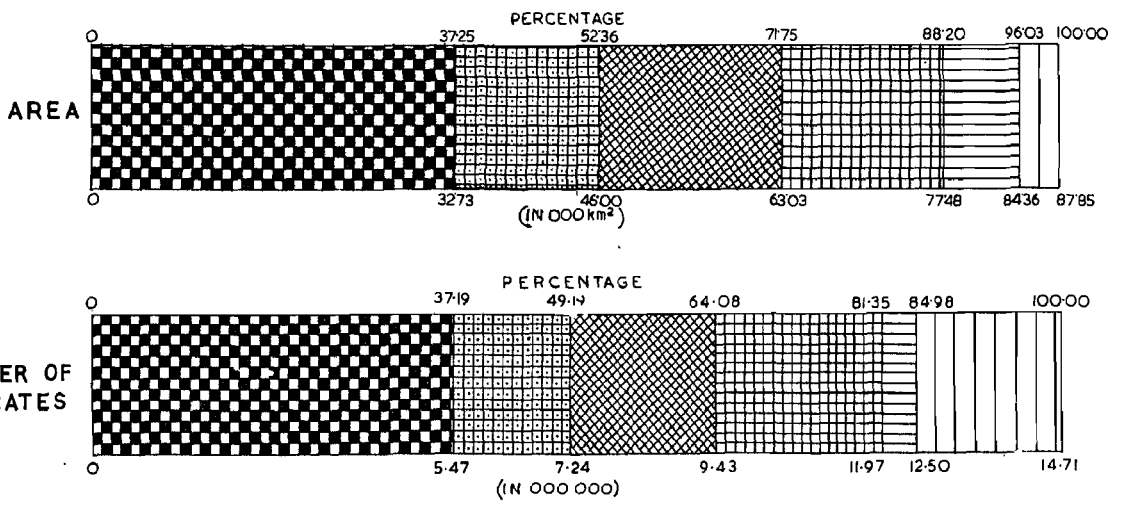
The map shows the percentage change in literacy during 1961-71 in each district of the state.

The percentages of literates to total population of each district for two census years 1961 and 1971 have been calculated. The difference between the percentages has been treated as gain if it is a positive value. There is no loss in percentage-change of literacy in any district. The percentage gains in literacy have been grouped into six suitable divisions keeping the state average at the middle as shown in the index. The districts have been hatched using high to low shades according to the percentage gain.

The state average of percentage-gain in literacy has been found as 5.51%. There are 9 districts in which the percentage-gain is above the state average. The highest gain is observed in the district of 24-Parganas (6.47%) followed by West Dinajpur (6.37%). Calcutta has recorded the lowest percentage gain (0.52%). The percentage gain in Cooch Behar is 1.10% only which indicates a very slow progress of literacy as compared to the other districts.

The percentage-gain in literacy during 1961-71 in the districts is shown below arranged on the descending order.

State/District	Percentage gain in literacy
WEST BENGAL	4.51
Twenty Four Parganas	6.47
West Dinajpur	6.37
Midnapore	6.21
Burdwan	5.68
Jalpaiguri	5.36
Birbhum	4.84
Darjeeling	4.72
Hooghly	4.66
Purulia	4.58
Nadia	4.41
Malda	4.32
Murshidabad	4.25
Howrah	4.20
Bankura	3.86
Cooch Behar	1.10
Calcutta	0.52



MAP NO 68

CHANGE IN LITERACY 1961-71

PERCENTAGE GAIN IN LITERACY

- 6·01 & ABOVE
- 5·01 — 6·00
- 4·51 — 5·00
- S. A. 4·51
- 4·01 — 4·50
- 3·01 — 4·00
- 3·01 & BELOW

SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
ASSAM
COOCH BEHAR
MEGHALAYA
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDA
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BANGLADESH
INDIA
PURULIA
BURDWAN
NADIA
BANKURA
HOOGHLY
HOWRAH
CALCUTTA
MIDNAPORE
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL

BOUNDARIES :—
International
State
District
B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

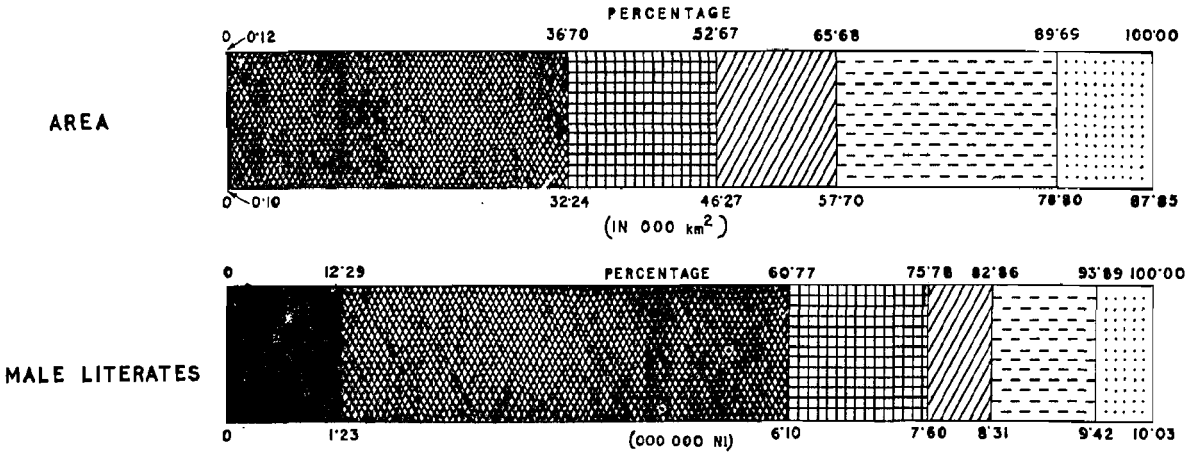
km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

Literacy among males is 49.57% as against the total literacy rate of 38.86% in the state. In six of the district literacy percentage among males exceeds the average total literacy. Districtwise Calcutta records the highest percentage of literacy (68.67) followed by Howrah (57.61), Hooghly (56.34), 24-Parganas (55.74) and Midnapore (53.02). In Burdwan the rate is just short of 50%. All these districts are highly urbanised attracting literate in-migrants and also offering better facilities for education. As in case of total literacy the lowest percentage of literates among males is found in the district of Malda (29.95%). The district of Murshidabad, too, is not far above Malda and has a low male literacy of 31.94% only. The statement below shows the literacy rates among males in the districts.

State/District	Percentage of literates among males.	State/District	Percentage of literates among males.
WEST BENGAL . .	49.57		
Calcutta	68.67	Bankura	44.14
Howrah	57.61	Birbhum	41.84
Hooghly	56.34	Purulia	39.78
Twentyfour Parganas . .	55.74	West Dinajpur . . .	37.59
Midnapore	53.02	Jalpaiguri	37.18
Burdwan	49.88	Cooch Behar . . .	37.03
Darjeeling	48.24	Murshidabad . . .	31.94
Nadia	45.29	Malda	29.95

The map shows the percentage of literates in the total male population excluding age-group 0-4 by district.

The percentage of male literates of all the districts have been grouped into six suitable ranges keeping the state average (49.57%) at the middle. Various grades of hatching from high to low have been used according to these percentages.



MAP NO·69

MALE LITERACY 1971

PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES

- 60·01 & ABOVE
- 50·01 — 60·00
- S.A. 49·57
  45·01 — 50·00
- 40·01 — 45·00
- 35·01 — 40·00
- 35·00 & BELOW

SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
COOCH BEHAR
BD
C
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDA
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BURDWAN
PURULIA
BANKURA
NADIA
HOOGHLY
HOWRAH
CALCUTTA
MIDNAPORE
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA

PERCENTAGE
URBAN
RURAL
100
80
60
40
20
0

BOUNDARIES :—
International
State
District

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

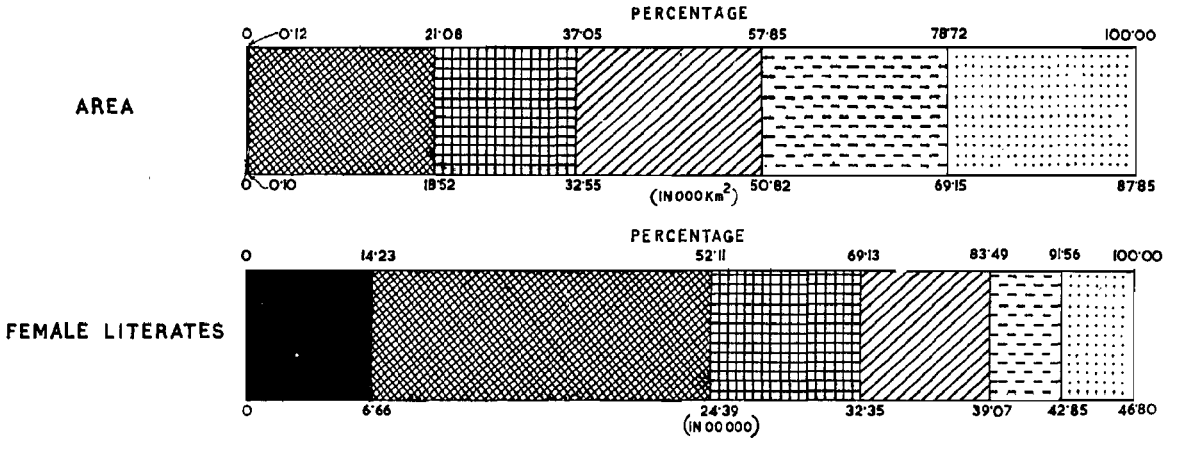
km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

The map shows the percentage of literates in total female population excluding age-group 0-4 by district in the same manner as male literacy in map no. 69.

Poor rates of female literacy depress the general literacy rates in West Bengal as in many other states. The state average of female literacy has been a low figure of 26.56% i.e. only one in four women in the state is literate. There are seven districts in which female literacy is above the state average. Calcutta has for obvious reasons, the highest rate of literacy among females for any district (60.34%). It is significant that the rate is not far below the rate of male literacy. The next highest female literacy is in Howrah (34.04%) which is way behind Calcutta's. Purulia which is one of the most backward of all the districts of the state in many respects has the lowest literacy among females (9.70%). Malda, which has the lowest position as regards general literacy as also literacy among males has a slightly better showing in female literacy (11.25%).

The districts are shown below according to female literacy percentages in the descending order.

State/District	Percentage of literates among females	State/Districts	Percentage of literates among females
WEST BENGAL . . .	26.56	Birbhum	20.64
Calcutta	60.34	Jalpaiguri	18.37
Howrah	34.04	Bankura	17.16
Hooghly	33.39	West Dinajpur . . .	15.31
Twentyfour Parganas . .	31.81	Murshidabad . . .	14.86
Burdwan	29.59	Cooch Behar . . .	14.64
Nadia	28.04	Malda	11.25
Darjeeling	27.24		
Midnapore	22.88	Purulia	9.70



MAP NO 70

FEMALE LITERACY 1971

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES

- 35·01 & ABOVE
- 30·01 — 35·00
- 25·01 — 30·00
- 20·01 — 25·00
- 15·01 — 20·00
- 15·00 & BELOW

SIKKIM

BHUTAN

NEPAL

DARJEELING

JALPAIGURI

COOCH BEHAR

BD

C

ASSAM

MEGHALAYA

WEST DINAJPUR

MALDA

MURSHIDABAD

BIRBHUM

BURDWAN

PURULIA

BANKURA

NADIA

HOOGHLY

CALCUTTA

HOWRAH

TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS

MIDNAPORE

BANGLADESH

INDIA

BAY OF BENGAL

URBAN

RURAL

PERCENTAGE

100 80 60 40 20 0

BOUNDARIES :—

International

State

District

B Pocket of Birbhum district

C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district

BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

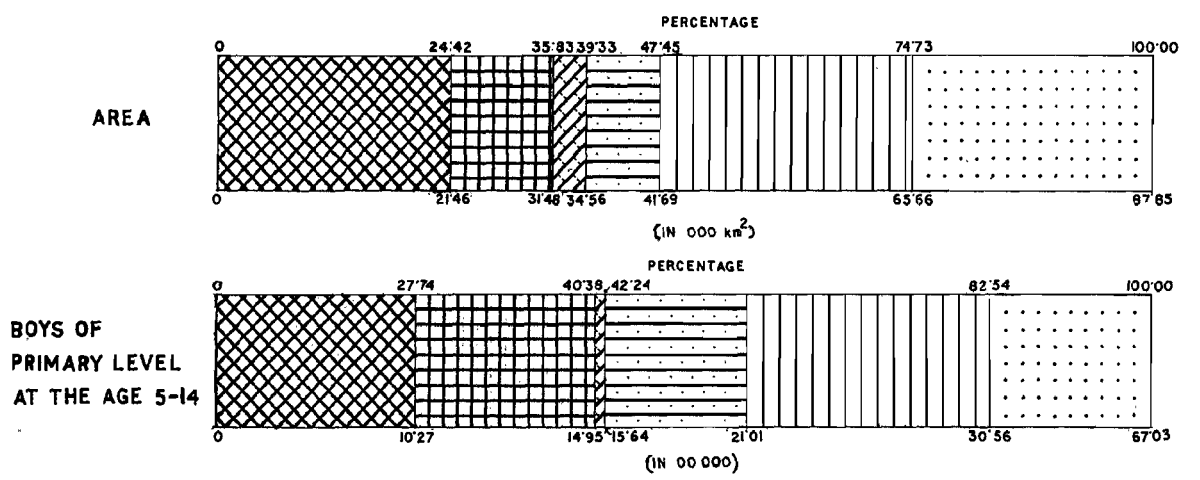
The map illustrates the pattern of enrolment of boys of the school going age 5—14 at the level of primary education for each district of the state in 1971.

The districtwise percentages of enrolment to total male population in the age-group have been classified into six categories. Different hatchings from deep to light corresponding to high to low percentages of enrolment have been used as shown in the legend of the map.

For the state as a whole the percentage of enrolment is 57.34. The highest percentage of boys going to the primary schools is in the district of Purulia (76.58%) followed closely by the districts of Midnapore (72.3) and Howrah (71.56). In seven of the 16 districts enrolment is above the state average.

Murshidabad has the dulious distinction of the lowest percentage of enrolment (38.06). The following statement shows the extent of enrolment in primary schools in the district in 1971.

State/District	Male population in age-group 5—14	Primary school enrolment of boys in age-group 5—14	Percentage [(3) to (2)]
1	2	3	4
WEST BENGAL	6,456,628	3,702,552	57.34
Darjeeling	107,688	69,097	64.16
Jalpaiguri	225,050	113,506	50.44
Cooch Behar	201,666	100,208	49.69
West Dinajpur	267,700	113,318	42.33
Madla	259,471	120,158	46.31
Murshidabad	467,858	178,084	38.06
Nadia	347,257	183,567	52.26
Twenty four Parganas	1,264,208	658,622	52.10
Howrah	326,391	233,556	71.56
Calcutta	359,461	212,487	59.11
Hooghly	417,853	279,690	66.94
Burdwan	575,655	323,964	56.28
Birbhum	271,815	134,552	49.50
Bankura	286,706	188,259	65.66
Midnapore	852,334	620,793	72.83
Purulia	225,515	172,691	76.58



MAP NO 71

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS 1971

PROPORTION OF BOY STUDENTS TO TOTAL MALES OF AGE 5-14

- 70·01 & ABOVE
- 65·01 — 70·00
- 60·01 — 65·00
- 55·01 — 60·00 SA 57·60
- 50·01 — 55·00
- 50·00 & BELOW

SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
ASSAM
COOCH BEHAR
BD
C
MEGHALAYA
BANGLADESH
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDA
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BURDWAN
NADIA
PURULIA
BANKURA
HOOGHLY
HOWRAH
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MIDNAPORE
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA

BOUNDARIES :—
International
State
District
B Pocket of Birbhum district
C " " Cooch Behar district
BD " " Bangladesh

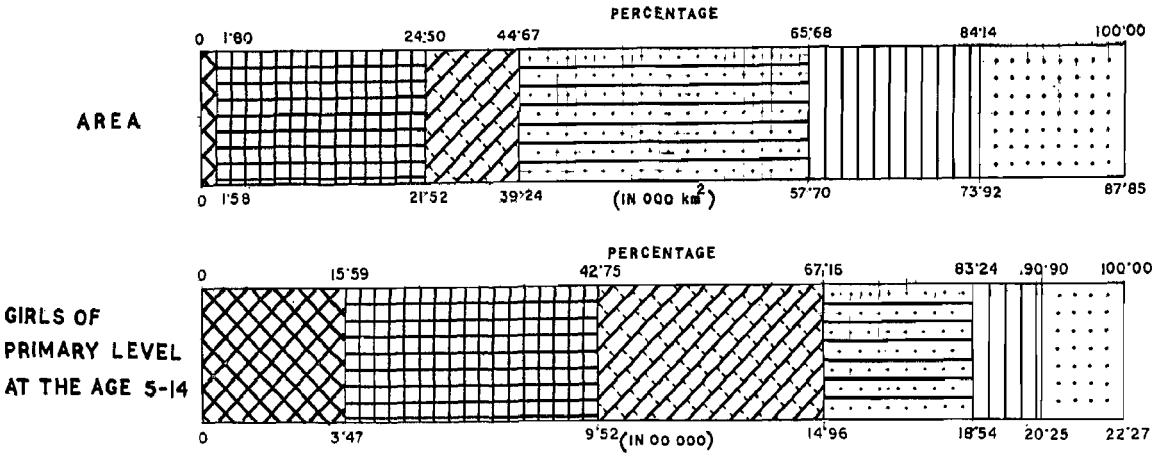
km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km

The map shows the percentage of enrolment of girls of age group 5—14 at the primary level to total number of girls in the age-group for each district of the State in 1971. The manner of presentation is the same as in map no. 71.

Only 36.54% of the girls of the school going age were enrolled in the primary schools in West Bengal. Only in two districts did the enrolment exceed 50% in Howrah it was 56.43% and in Calcutta 54.99%. All the districts of North Bengal except Darjeeling recorded very low percentages of enrolment of girls in the primary schools. The district of West Dinajpur had the lowest enrolment of 20.90% only.

The percentage of enrolment is shown districtwise in the following statement.

State/District	Female population in age-group 15—14	Primary school enrolment of girls in age-group 5—14	Percentage [(3) to (2)]
1	2	3	4
WEST BENGAL	6,095,495	2,227,299	36.54
Darjeeling	102,288	46,840	45.79
Jalpaiguri	252,556	62,055	24.57
Cooch Behar	227,458	52,254	22.97
West Dinajpur	255,765	53,670	20.98
Malda	243,306	56,040	23.03
Murshidabad	444,313	96,782	21.78
Nadia	335,847	127,957	38.10
Twentyfour Parganas	1,160,515	415,699	35.82
Howrah	309,358	174,584	56.43
Calcutta	313,983	172,659	54.99
Hooghly	395,695	185,302	46.83
Burdwan	527,375	182,625	34.63
Birbhum	251,227	75,825	30.18
Bankura	288,726	99,680	34.52
Midnapore	787,083	372,840	47.37
Purulia	200,000	52,487	26.24



MAP NO 72

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS 1971

PROPORTION OF GIRL STUDENTS TO TOTAL FEMALES OF AGE 5-14

- 50·01 AND ABOVE
- 45·01 — 50·00
- 35·01 — 45·00
  SA 36·54
- 30·01 — 35·00
- 23·01 — 30·00
- 23·00 AND BELOW

SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
ASSAM
COOCH BEHAR
MEGHALAYA
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDA
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BURDWAN
NADIA
PURULIA
BANKURA
HOOGHLY
HOWRAH
CALCUTTA
MIDNAPORE
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
BANGLADESH
INDIA

BOUNDARIES :—
International
State
District

B Pocket of Birbhum district
C ,, ,, Cooch Behar district
BD ,, ,, Bangladesh

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 km