


# CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

## SERIES 12

## MANIPUR

## PART IX

## CENSUS ATLAS

DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, MANIPUR

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

©Government of India Copyright, 1971

## FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This atlas programme has been executed under the direction of Dr. B. K. Roy, Assistant Registrar General (Map). When Dr. Roy went on an U. N. assignment for two years, the work was carried on by the Map Division in Delhi under the supervision of Dr. R. R. Tripathi, now Map Officer. I congratulate all the members of Map Division in our Delhi office and 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

For the first time, in the history of Census of Manipur, an Atlas Volume is being prepared as a part of the census publications. This Census Atlas is designed mainly to portray various aspects of physical, demographic, economic and socio-cultural features of Manipur State in 1971. For the preparation of this census atlas the bulk of the data has been collected from the census records of 1971 and other data have also been collected from sources where they are available.

On account of some inconvenience, the present series of maps for census atlas have been prepared in a small volume. This atlas volume contains 65 maps divided into 4 sections, each containing a number of maps as indicated below :


1. ORIENTATION . . . . . 2
2. DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS . . . . 18
3. ECONOMIC ASPECTS . . . . . 21
4. SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS . . . . . 24


In preparing this atlas volume the general pattern and instructions laid down for the country as a whole have been followed. This volume contains 47 maps drawn at district level and 18 maps drawn at sub-divisional level. The maps showing physical aspects, however, could not be prepared and depicted in the present volume owing to non-availability of basic data.

Each map is followed by a brief explanatory note which specifies the purposes, the method and the salient features and also gives the basic data used in its presentation. The presentation of maps followed by the explanatory notes will facilitate a more convenient reference than otherwise.

Census atlas is a compilation of visual maps based on various types of census statistics, which is an ordous and difficult task. The census atlas reflects the vision and zeal of Shri R. B. Chari, the then Registrar General and Ex-officio Census Commissioner, India. I am greatly indebted to him for his inspiration and guidance. I am also grateful to Dr. B. K. Roy, Ph.D., Map Officer, now Assistant Registrar General (Map) for the technical supervision and constant guidance promptly provided in drawing up cartographic details and preparing explanatory notes. My thanks are also due to the Director of Printing, Govt. of India Press, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi, for the care and responsibility taken in printing this volume.

I would like to place on record my deep sense of gratitude to Shri H. Ranbir Singh, I.A.S., the then Director of Census Operations, Manipur and to Shri N. Jogendra Singh, the then Assistant Director for their valuable guidance and supervision. Shri N. Jogendra Singh was relieved from this Census Directorate, in the month of May, 1977 ; under him this office had been functioning for quite a long time. I would also like to mention the help and assistance rendered by Shri A. Nilamadhab Singh, Head Assistant in the preparation of this volume ; Shri Singh readily made available to the Mapping Section, the benefits derived from his long experience and association with the general administration of this office.

The maps were prepared by Shri R. K. Chourajit Singh, Cartographer, who was assisted by two Draftsmen and one Hand Press Machine Operator, who are all working under Shri Singh as the Sectional Head of the Mapping Section of this office. In preparing

this atlas volume, for the first time, the Cartographer took much pains. He did a good deal of work such as processing of data, compilation, editing and reproduction of maps. Since the delivery of the "Certified Printed Base Maps" of Manipur State was made only in the month of February, 1978, from the Office of the Registrar General, India, the preparation of maps for this atlas volume was started late and could be completed only by September, 1979. My last thanks are, therefore, due to Shri R. K. Chourajit Singh, Cartographer, Shri O. Keso Singh and Shri R. K. Gogosana Singh, Draftsmen, Shri K. Joychandra Singh, Hand Press Machine Operator and to Shri K. Kaminikumar Singh, Typist, for their co-ordinated and great efforts made for the preparation of this volume.

R. K. BIRENDRA SINGH
*Director*

*Office of the Director of Census Operations, Manipur.*

23*rd November*, 1979

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS—CENSUS OF INDIA 1971—SERIES—12 MANIPUR IS BEING PUBLISHED IN THE FOLLOWING PARTS :**

| Part Number | Subject covered |
|---|---|
| I-A | General Report. |
| I-B | Detailed Analysis of the Demographic, Social, Cultural and Migration pattern. |
| I-C | Subsidiary Tables. |
| II-A | General population Tables ('A' Series) |
| II-B | Economic Tables ('B' Series) |
| II-C(i) | Distribution of Population, Mother Tongue and Religion, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. |
| II-C(ii) | Other Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables, Tables on Household Composition, Single Year Age, Marital Status, Educational Levels, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes etc. Bilingualism. |
| III | Establishments Reports and Tables ('E' Series). |
| IV-A | Housing Report and Housing Subsidiary Tables. |
| IV-B | Housing Tables. |
| V | Special Tables and Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. |
| VI-A | Town Directory. |
| VI-B | Special Survey Reports on Selected Towns. |
| VI-C | Survey Reports on Selected Villages. |
| VII | Special Reports on Graduate and Technical Personnel. |
| VIII-A<br>VIII-B | Administration Report—Enumeration<br>Administration Report—Tabulation } For Official use only. |
| IX | Census Atlas* |
| | DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK (State Govt. publication) |
| X-A | Town and Village Directory. |
| X-B | Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstract. |
| X-C | Analytical Report, Departmental Statistics and District Census Tables. |

*Census Atlas Part-IX is the present volume being published.

GIPN—S9—532 R.G. India [ND]/80—1-12-81—300.

# CONTENTS


| | | Pages |
|---|---|---|
| | FOREWORD | i |
| | PREFACE | ii |
| Map No. | | |
| | PART-I ORIENTATION | |
| 1. | Position of Manipur in India, 1971 | 3 |
| 2. | Administrative divisions, 1971 | 4 |
| | PART-II DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS | |
| 3. | Distribution of population, 1971 | 7 |
| 4. | Density of population, 1971 | 8 |
| 5. | Change in population, 1961-71 | 9 |
| 6. | Growth of population, 1961-71 | 10 |
| 7. | Fertility, 1971 | 11 |
| 8. | Sex ratio, 1971 | 12 |
| 9. | Rural sex ratio, 1971 | 13 |
| 10. | Urban sex ratio, 1971 | 14 |
| 11. | Youthfulness of population, 1971 | 15 |
| 12. | Males in working age 15-59, 1971 | 16 |
| 13. | Females in working age 15-59, 1971 | 17 |
| 14. | Urban males in working age 15-59, 1971 | 18 |
| 15. | Rural males in working age 15-59, 1971 | 19 |
| 16. | Urban females in working age 15-59, 1971 | 20 |
| 17. | Rural females in working age 15-59, 1971 | 21 |
| 18. | Urban population, 1971 | 22 |
| 19. | Rural population, 1971 | 23 |
| 20. | Growth of Urban population 1901-71 | 24 |
| | PART-III ECONOMIC ASPECTS | |
| 21. | Workers and non-workers, 1971 | 27 |
| 22. | Rural workers and non-workers, 1971 | 28 |
| 23. | Urban workers and non-workers, 1971 | 29 |
| 24. | Rural male workers in age 15-59, 1971 | 30 |
| 25. | Urban male workers in age 15-59, 1971 | 31 |
| 26. | Rural female workers in age 15-59, 1971 | 32 |
| 27. | Urban female workers in age 15-59, 1971 | 33 |
| 28. | Workers and non-workers in employable population in age 15-59, 1971 | 34 |
| 29. | Cultivators in total workers in age 15-59, 1971 | 35 |
| 30. | Cultivators in rural population, 1971 | 36 |

PAGES

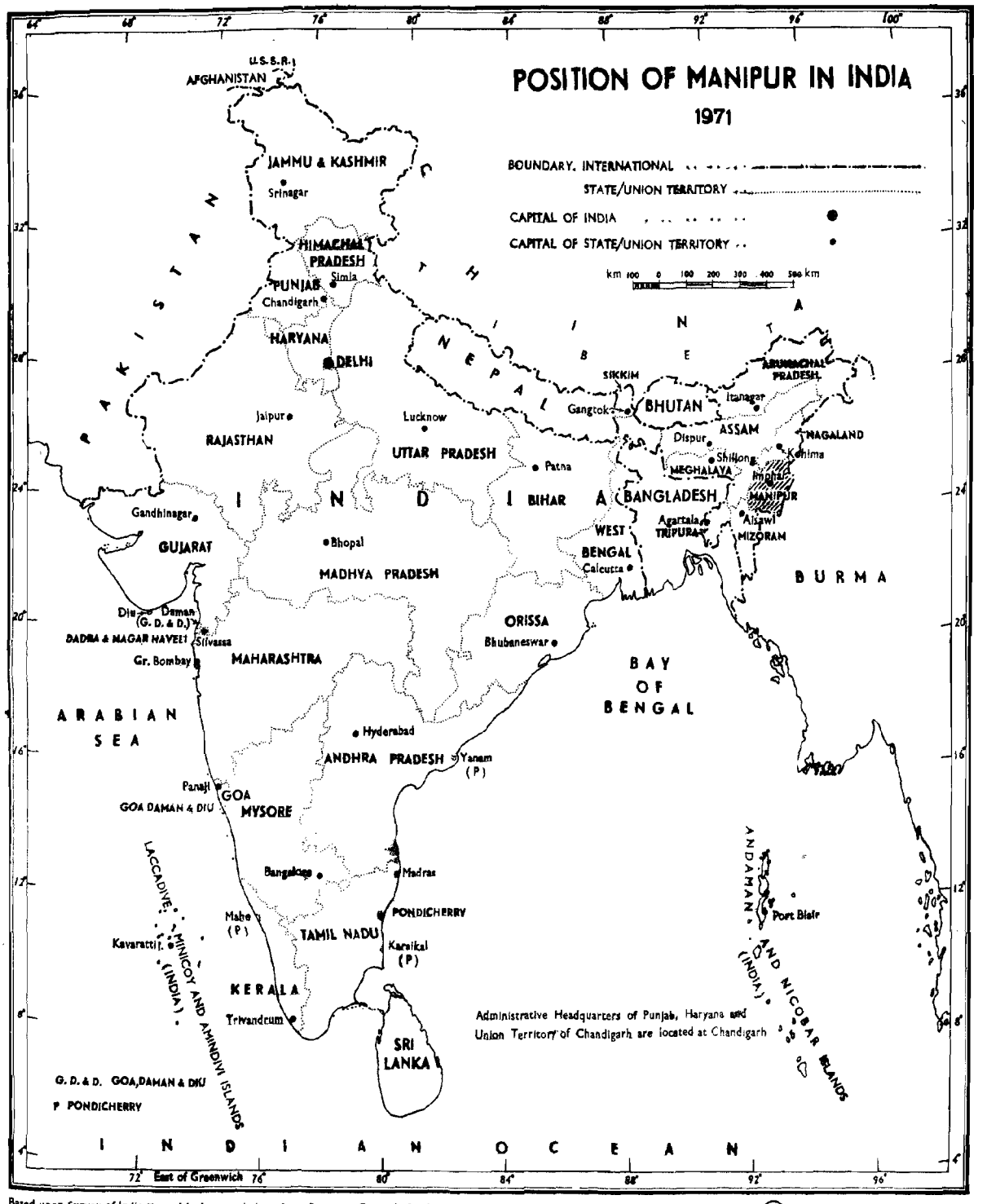
31. Male cultivators in male workers in age 15-59, 1971 . . . . . 37
32. Female cultivators in female workers in age 15-59, 1971 . . . . . 38
33. Agricultural labourers in total agricultural workers in age 15-59, 1971 . . . . . 39
34. Non-agricultural workers in Primary Sector, 1971 . . . . . 40
35. Workers in manufacturing , processing, servicing and repairs, 1971 . . . . . 41
36. Rural population in electrified villages, 1971 . . . . . 42
37. Rural workers in construction, transport and communications, 1971 . . . . . 43
38. Urban workers in construction, transport and communications, 1971 . . . . . 44
39. Workers in trade and commerce, 1971 . . . . . 45
40. Workers in services, 1971 . . . . . 46
41. Workers in Various Services, 1971 . . . . . 47

PART-IV SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

42. Scheduled castes, 1971. . . . . 51
43. Scheduled tribes, 1971 . . . . . 52
44. Six numerically major scheduled castes, 1971 . . . . . 53
45. Ten numerically major scheduled tribes, 1971 . . . . . 54
46. Major religions, 1971 . . . . . 55
47. Literacy, 1971 . . . . . 56
48. Male literacy, 1971 . . . . . 57
49. Female literacy, 1971 . . . . . 58
50. Literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14 over literates per 1000 of population in age 15-34 in rural areas, 1971. 59
51. Literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14 over literates per 1,000 of population in age 15-34 in urban areas, 1971 60
52. Primary school enrolment of boys, 1971 . . . . . 61
53. Primary school enrolment of girls, 1971 . . . . . 62
54. School going children per 1000 of children in age 5-14, 1971 . . . . . 63
55. Educational enrolment of population at higher secondary and higher levels, 1971 . . . . . 64
56. Educational enrolment of males at higher secondary and higher levels, 1971 . . . . . 65
57. Educational enrolment of females at higher secondary and higher levels, 1971 . . . . . 66
58. Literates holding university degrees/diplomas of the graduate level and above, 1971 . . . . . 67
59. Rural households by number of rooms occupied, 1971 . . . . . 68
60. Urban households by number of rooms occupied, 1971 . . . . . 69
61. Urban households in rented houses, 1971 . . . . . 70
62. Medical Institutions per 10,000 of census houses, 1971 . . . . . 71
63. Hospital beds per 100,000 of populption, 1971 . . . . . 72
64. Registered medical practitioners per 100,000 of population, 1971 . . . . . 73
65. Primary wealth centres per 10,000 of population, 1971 . . . . . 74

# PART-I
# ORIENTATION MAPS

MAP No. 1



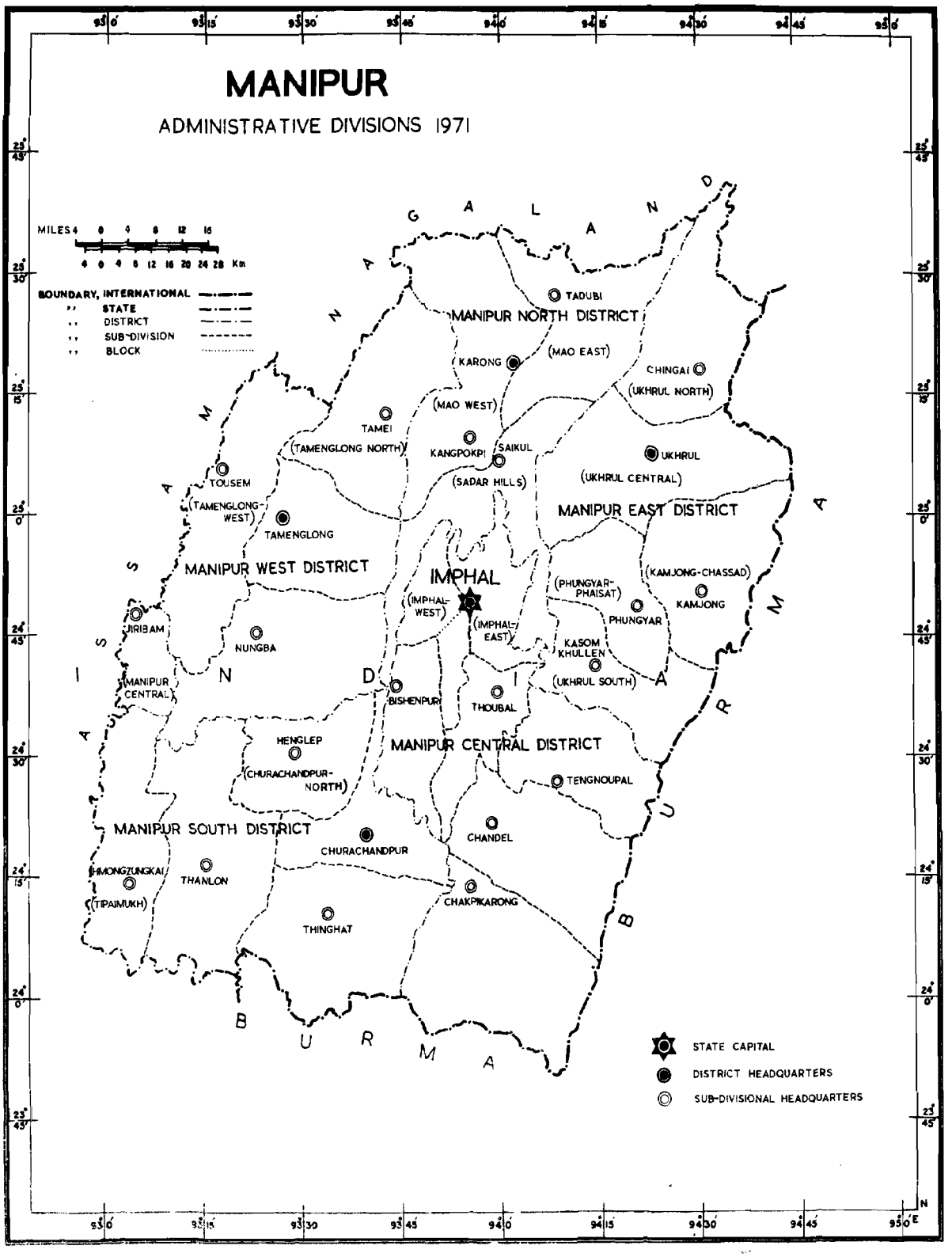

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

© 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.

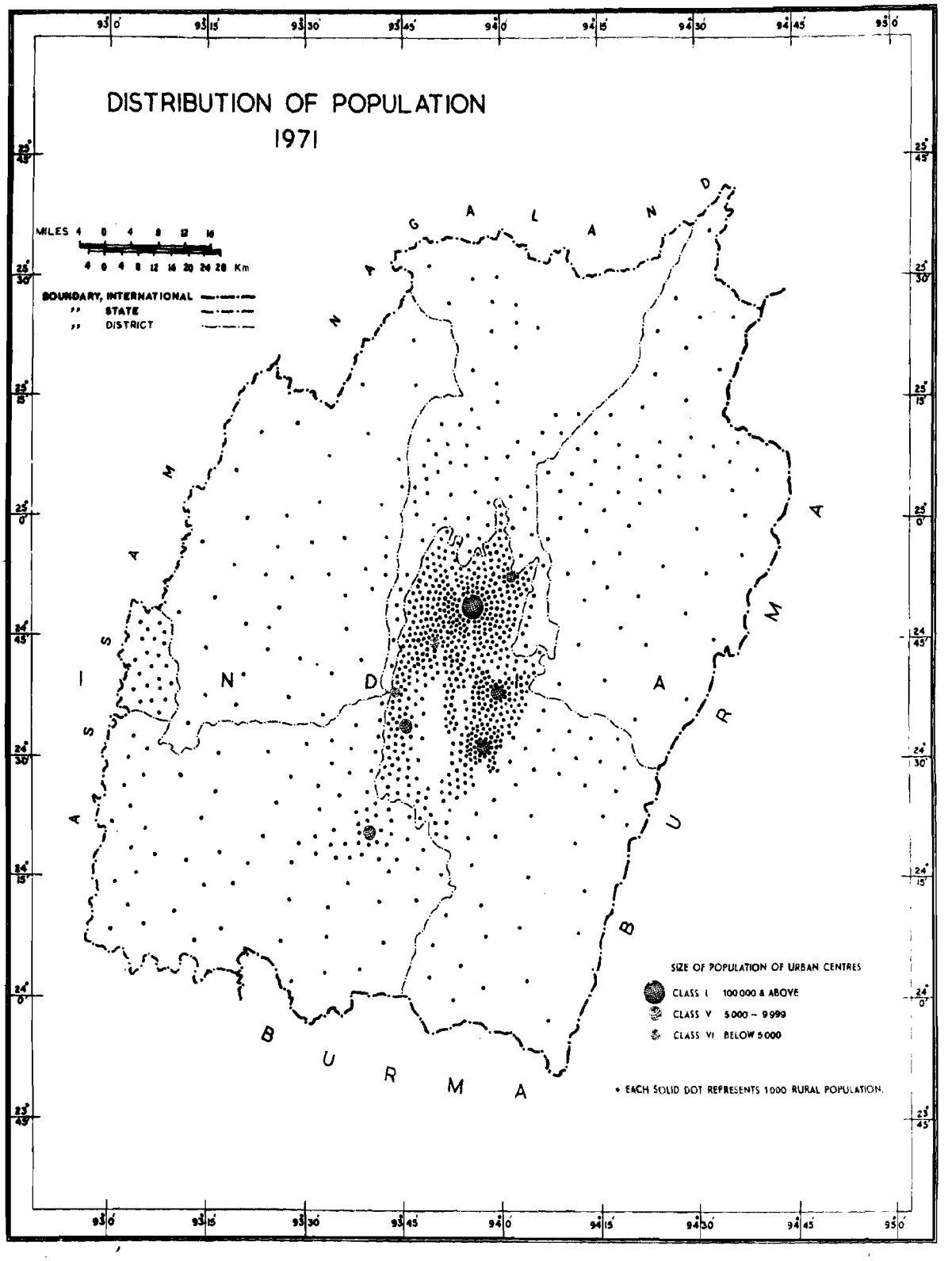
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

MAP NO. 2

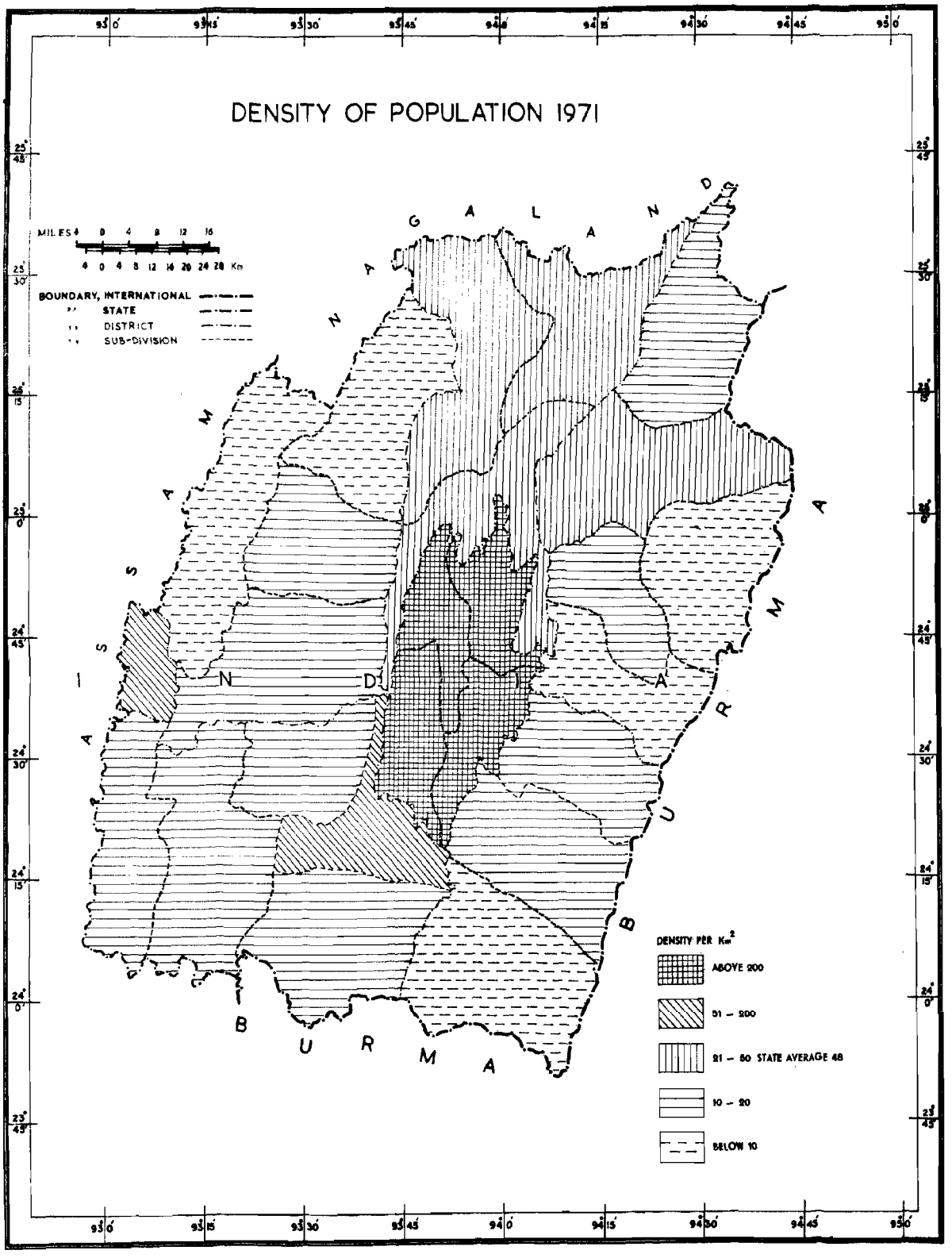

MANIPUR
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
0 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
,, SUB-DIVISION
,, BLOCK
NAGALAND
ASSAM
MANIPUR
BURMA
MANIPUR NORTH DISTRICT
TADUBI
KARONG
(MAO EAST)
(MAO WEST)
CHINGAI
(UKHRUL NORTH)
TAMEI
(TAMENGLONG NORTH)
KANGPOKPI
SAIKUL
(SADAR HILLS)
UKHRUL
(UKHRUL CENTRAL)
MANIPUR EAST DISTRICT
TOUSEM
(TAMENGLONG-WEST)
TAMENGLONG
MANIPUR WEST DISTRICT
IMPHAL
(IMPHAL-WEST)
(IMPHAL-EAST)
(PHUNGYAR-PHAISAT)
PHUNGYAR
(KAMJONG-CHASSAD)
KAMJONG
JIRIBAM
NUNGBA
KASOM KHULLEN
(UKHRUL SOUTH)
MANIPUR CENTRAL
BISHENPUR
THOUBAL
HENGLEP
(CHURACHANDPUR-NORTH)
MANIPUR CENTRAL DISTRICT
TENGNOUPAL
MANIPUR SOUTH DISTRICT
CHURACHANDPUR
CHANDEL
HMONGZUNGKAI
(TIPAIMUKH)
THANLON
CHAKPIKARONG
THINGHAT
STATE CAPITAL
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
SUB-DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS

# PART-II
# DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

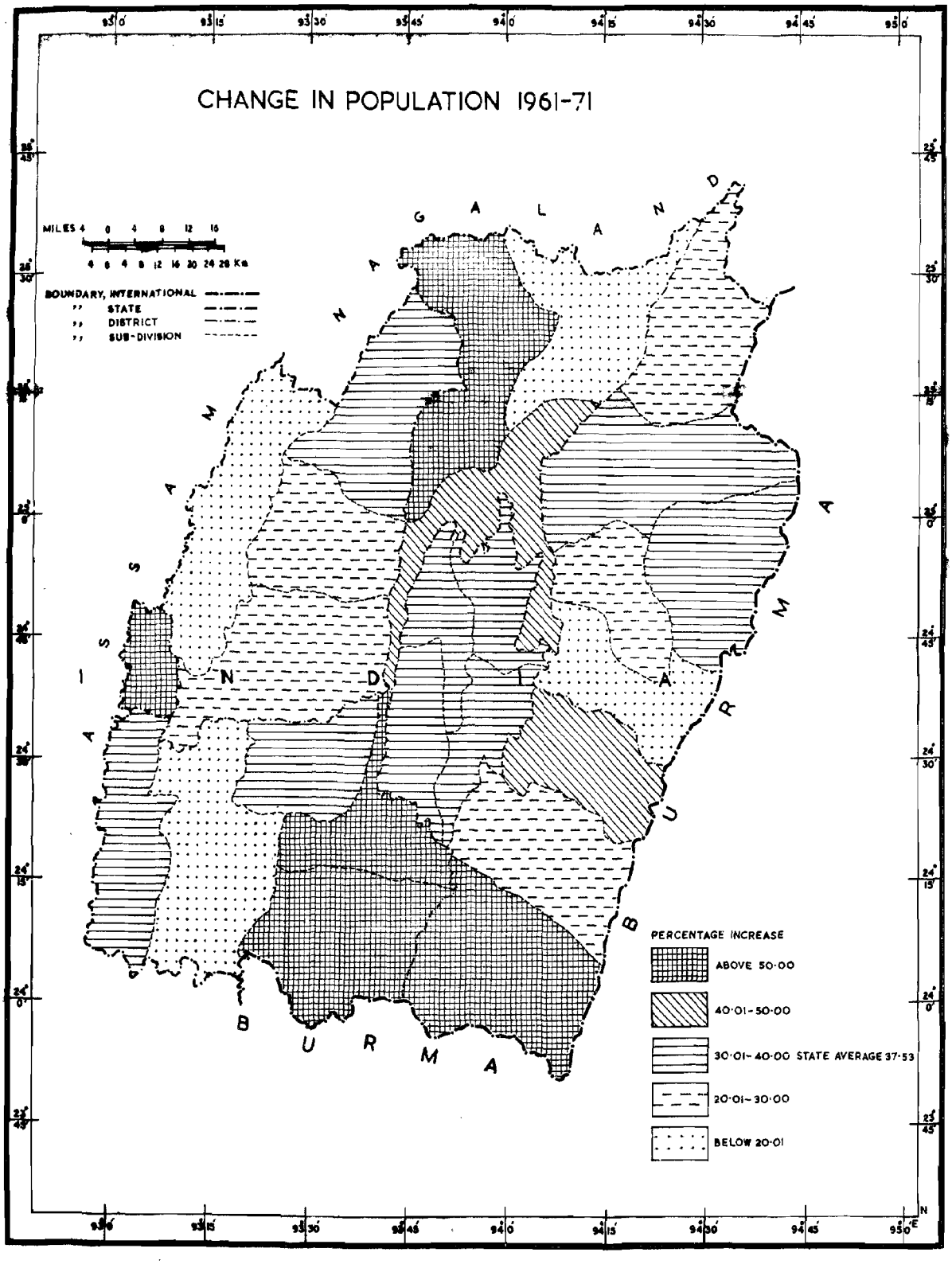
MAP NO. 3


DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
93° 0'
93° 15'
93° 30'
93° 45'
94° 0'
94° 15'
94° 30'
94° 45'
95° 0'
25° 45'
25° 30'
25° 15'
25° 0'
24° 45'
24° 30'
24° 15'
24° 0'
23° 45'
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
TRIPURA
MIZORAM
BURMA
BURMA
SIZE OF POPULATION OF URBAN CENTRES
CLASS I 100 000 & ABOVE
CLASS V 5 000 – 9 999
CLASS VI BELOW 5 000
• EACH SOLID DOT REPRESENTS 1000 RURAL POPULATION.

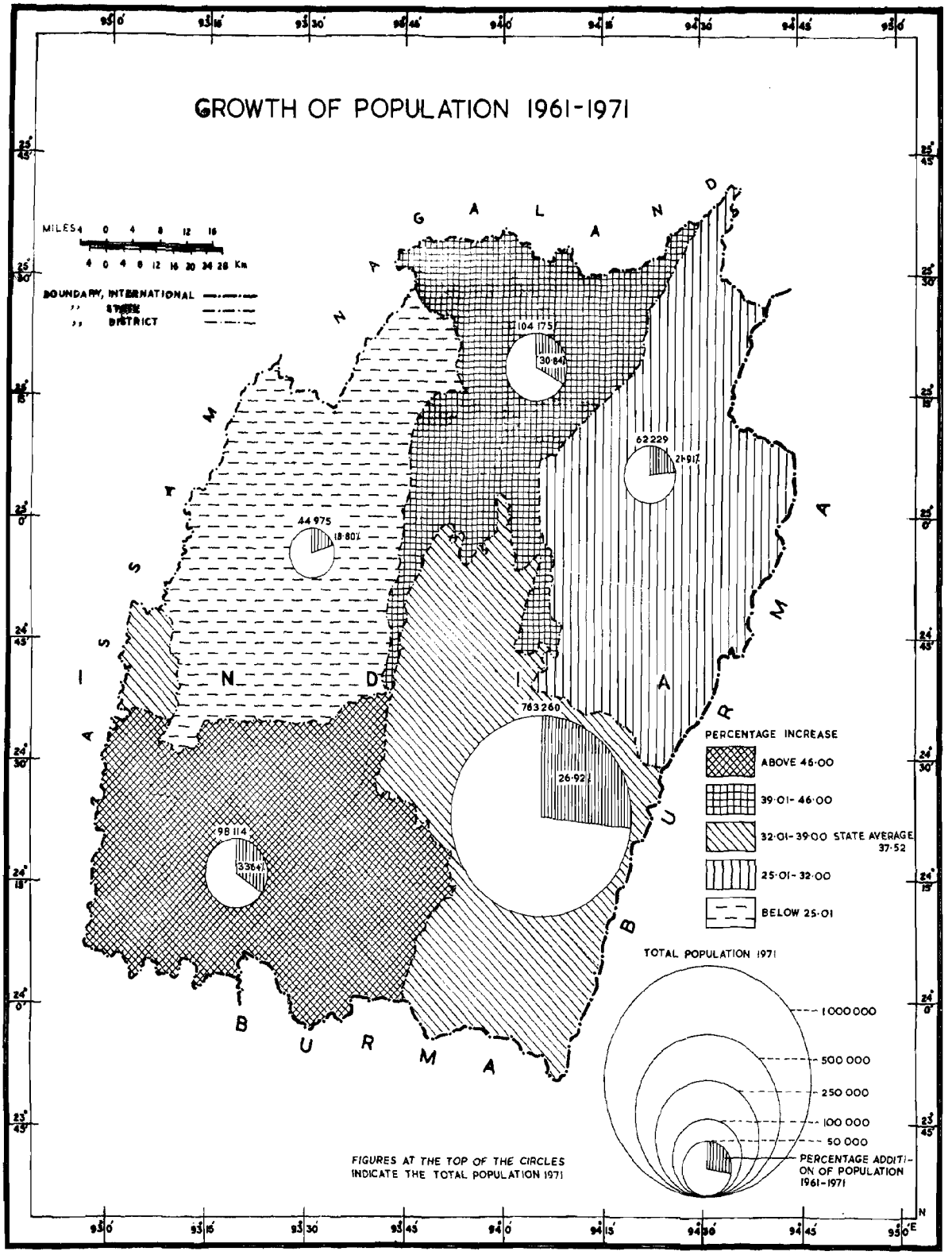
MAP NO. 4


DENSITY OF POPULATION 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
SUB-DIVISION
BANGALA
ASSAM
INDIA
BURMA
DENSITY PER Km²
ABOVE 200
51 – 200
21 – 50 STATE AVERAGE 48
10 – 20
BELOW 10

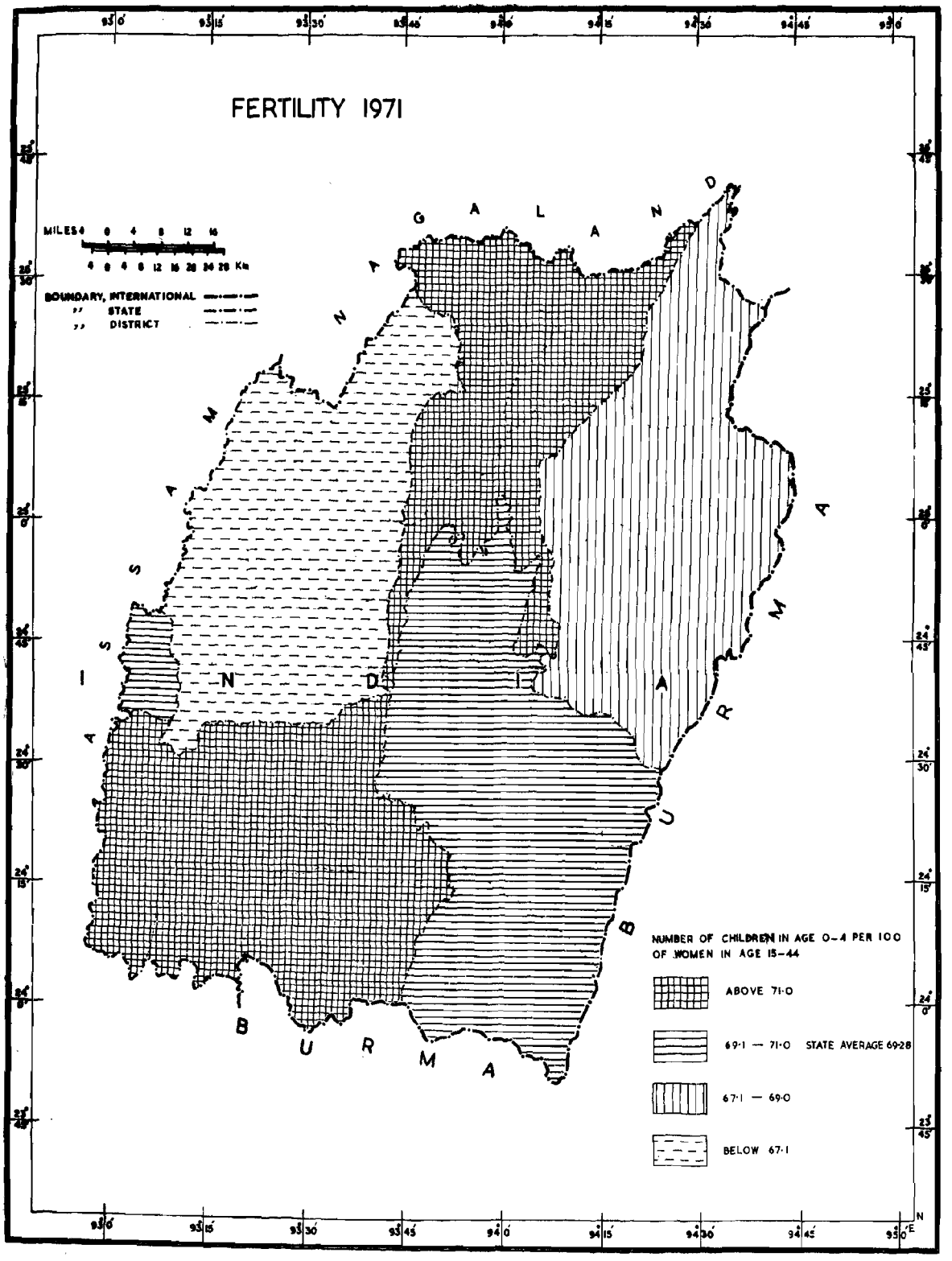
MAP NO. 5


CHANGE IN POPULATION 1961-71
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 8 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" SUB-DIVISION
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
ABOVE 50·00
40·01-50·00
30·01-40·00 STATE AVERAGE 37·53
20·01-30·00
BELOW 20·01
93°0' 93°15' 93°30' 93°45' 94°0' 94°15' 94°30' 94°45' 95°0'
N
E

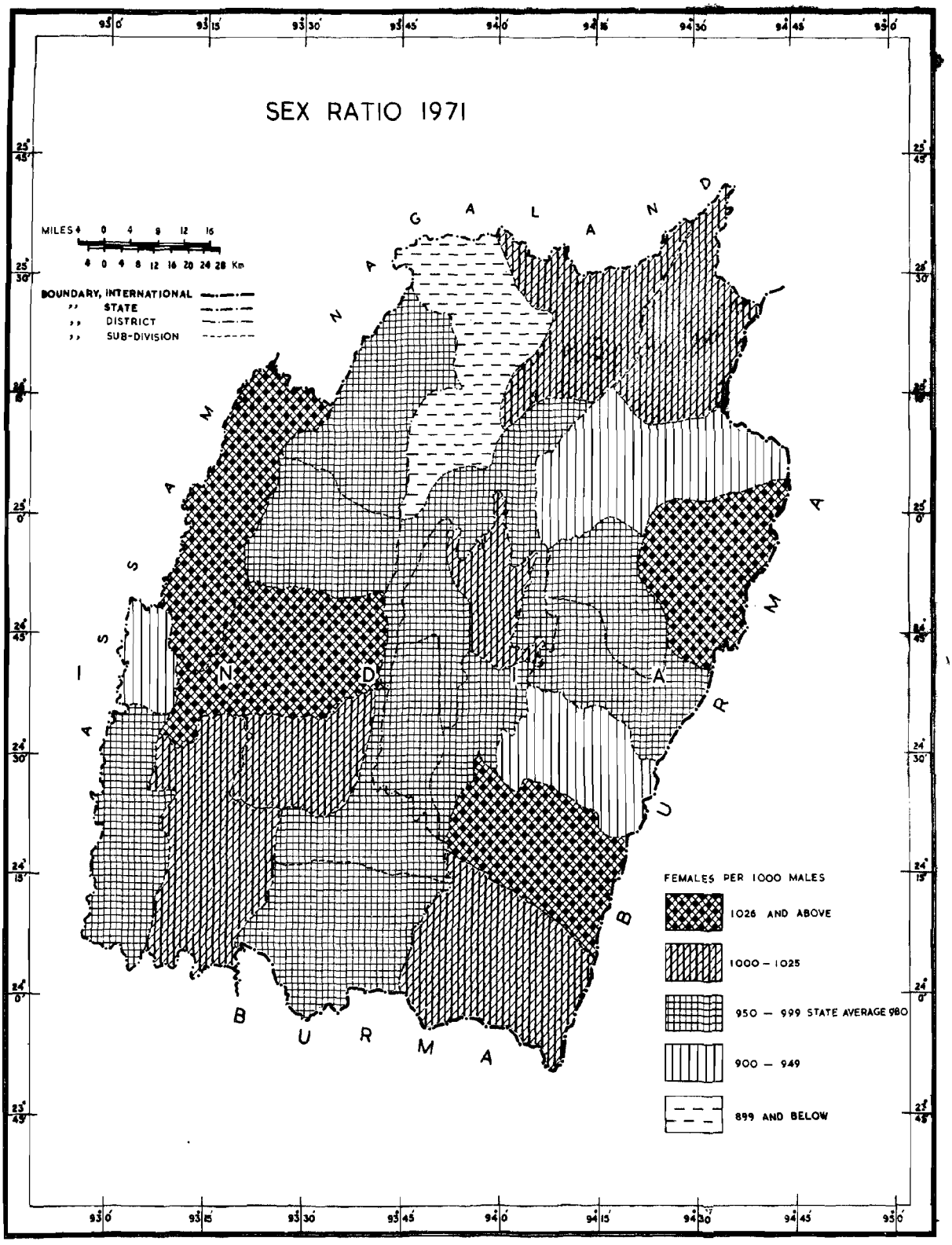
MAP NO. 6


GROWTH OF POPULATION 1961-1971
MILES 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
104 175
30·64
62 229
21·91
44 975
18·80
763 260
26·92
98 114
33·64
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
ABOVE 46·00
39·01-46·00
32·01-39·00 STATE AVERAGE 37·52
25·01-32·00
BELOW 25·01
TOTAL POPULATION 1971
1 000 000
500 000
250 000
100 000
50 000
PERCENTAGE ADDITION OF POPULATION 1961-1971
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL POPULATION 1971
N

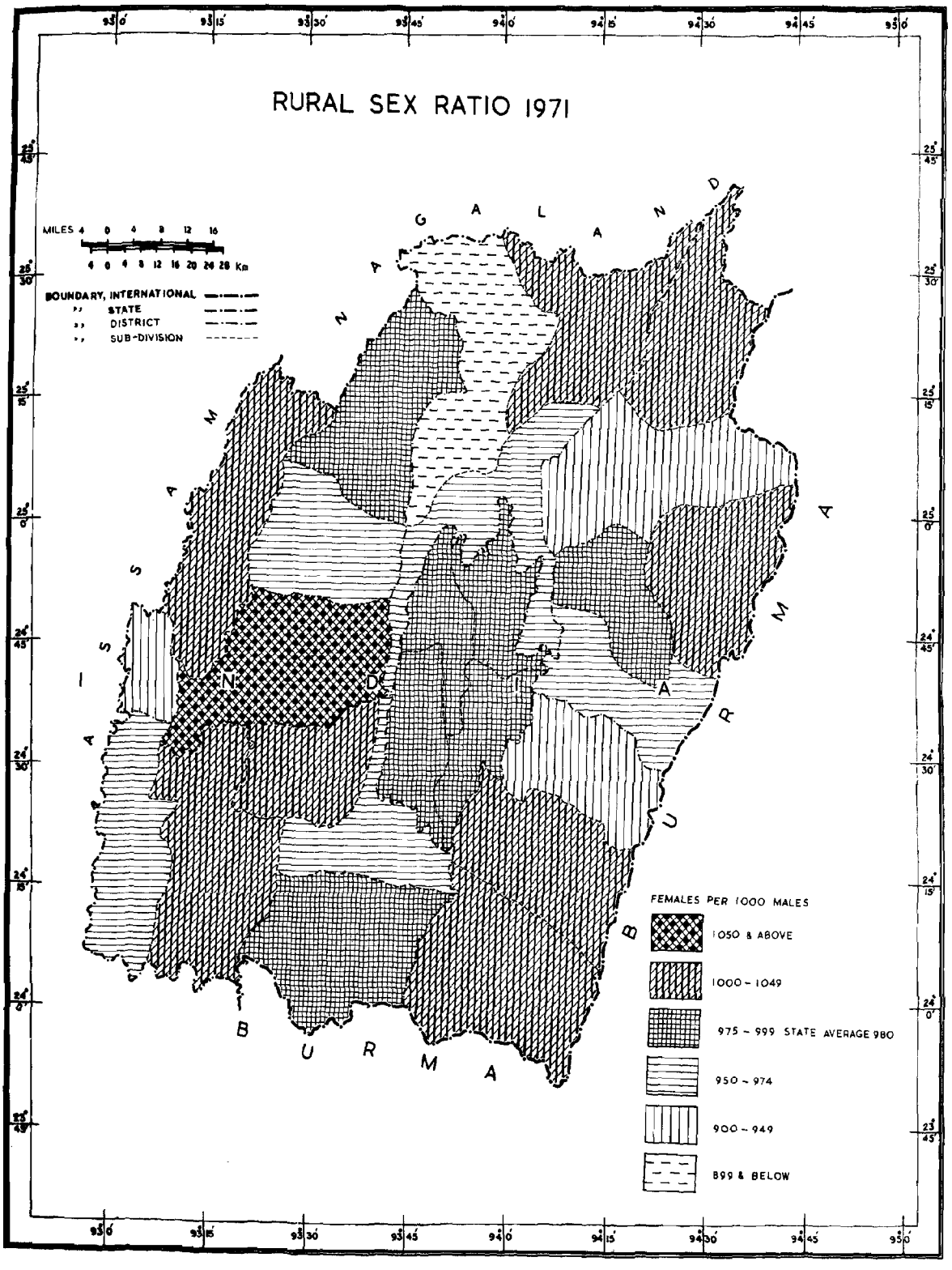
MAP NO. 7


FERTILITY 1971
MILES 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
NAGALAND
ASSAM
INDIA
BURMA
NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN AGE 0-4 PER 100 OF WOMEN IN AGE 15-44
ABOVE 71·0
69·1 — 71·0 STATE AVERAGE 69·28
67·1 — 69·0
BELOW 67·1

MAP NO. 8

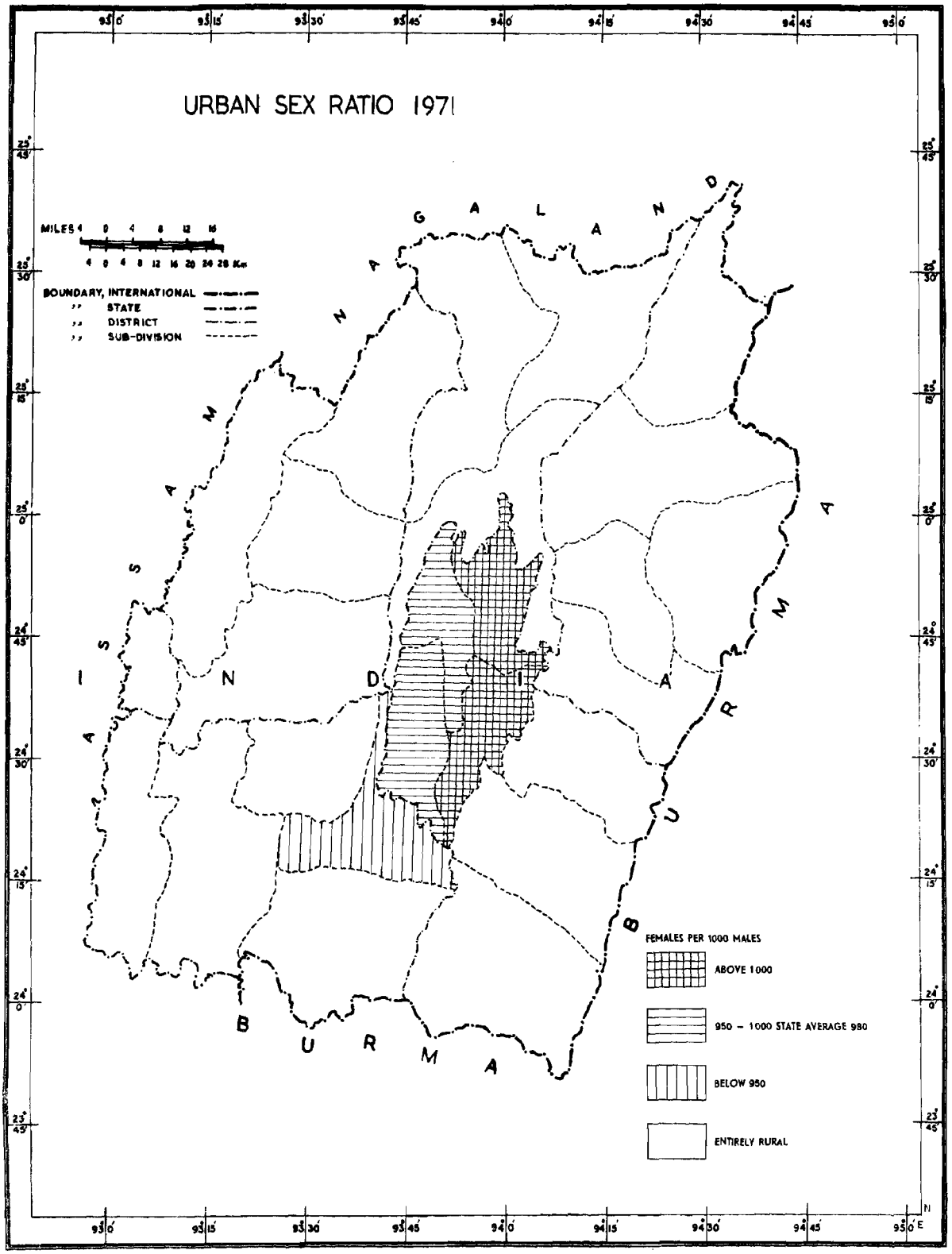

SEX RATIO 1971
93° 0'
93° 15'
93° 30'
93° 45'
94° 0'
94° 15'
94° 30'
94° 45'
95° 0'
25° 45'
25° 30'
25° 15'
25° 0'
24° 45'
24° 30'
24° 15'
24° 0'
23° 45'
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" SUB-DIVISION
GALAND
NAGA
MANIPUR
ASSAM
INDIA
BURMA
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1026 AND ABOVE
1000 – 1025
950 – 999 STATE AVERAGE 980
900 – 949
899 AND BELOW

MAP NO. 9

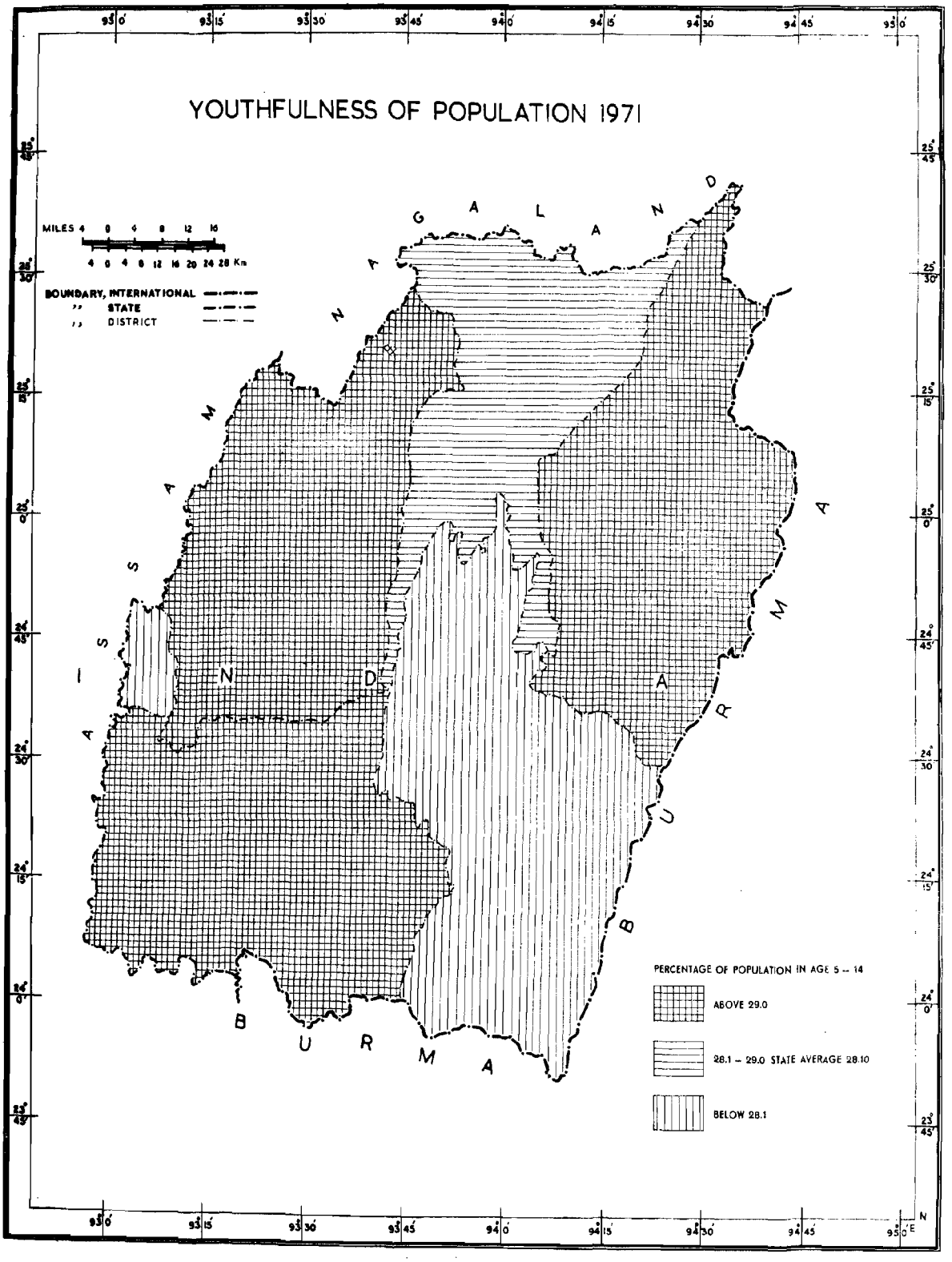



2-532 R.G.I/NB/80

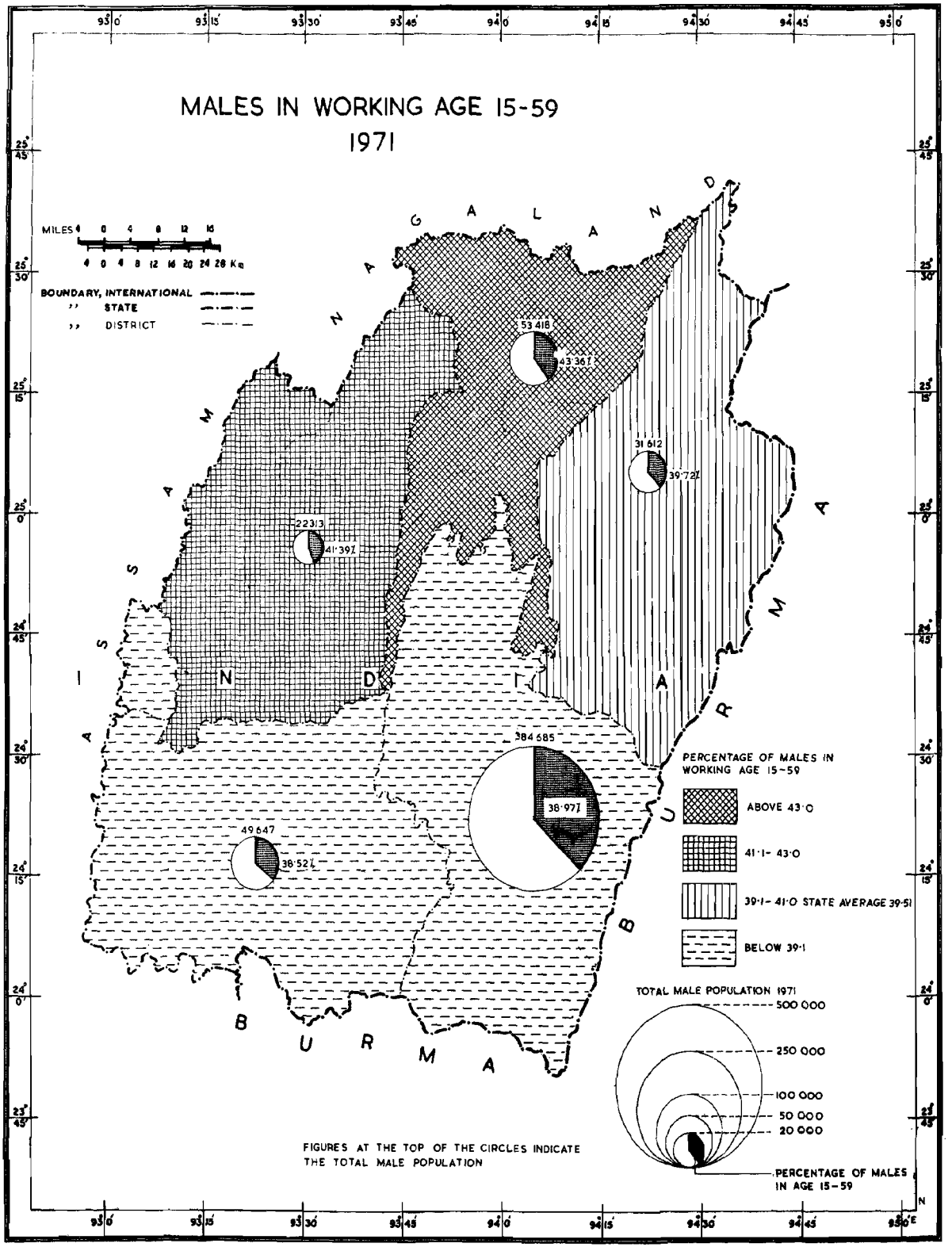
MAP NO. 10


URBAN SEX RATIO 1971
93°0'
93°15'
93°30'
93°45'
94°0'
94°15'
94°30'
94°45'
95°0'
25°45'
25°30'
25°15'
25°0'
24°45'
24°30'
24°15'
24°0'
23°45'
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" SUB-DIVISION
GALAND
NAGA
MANIPUR
ASSAM
INDIA
BURMA
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
ABOVE 1000
950 – 1000 STATE AVERAGE 980
BELOW 950
ENTIRELY RURAL
N
E

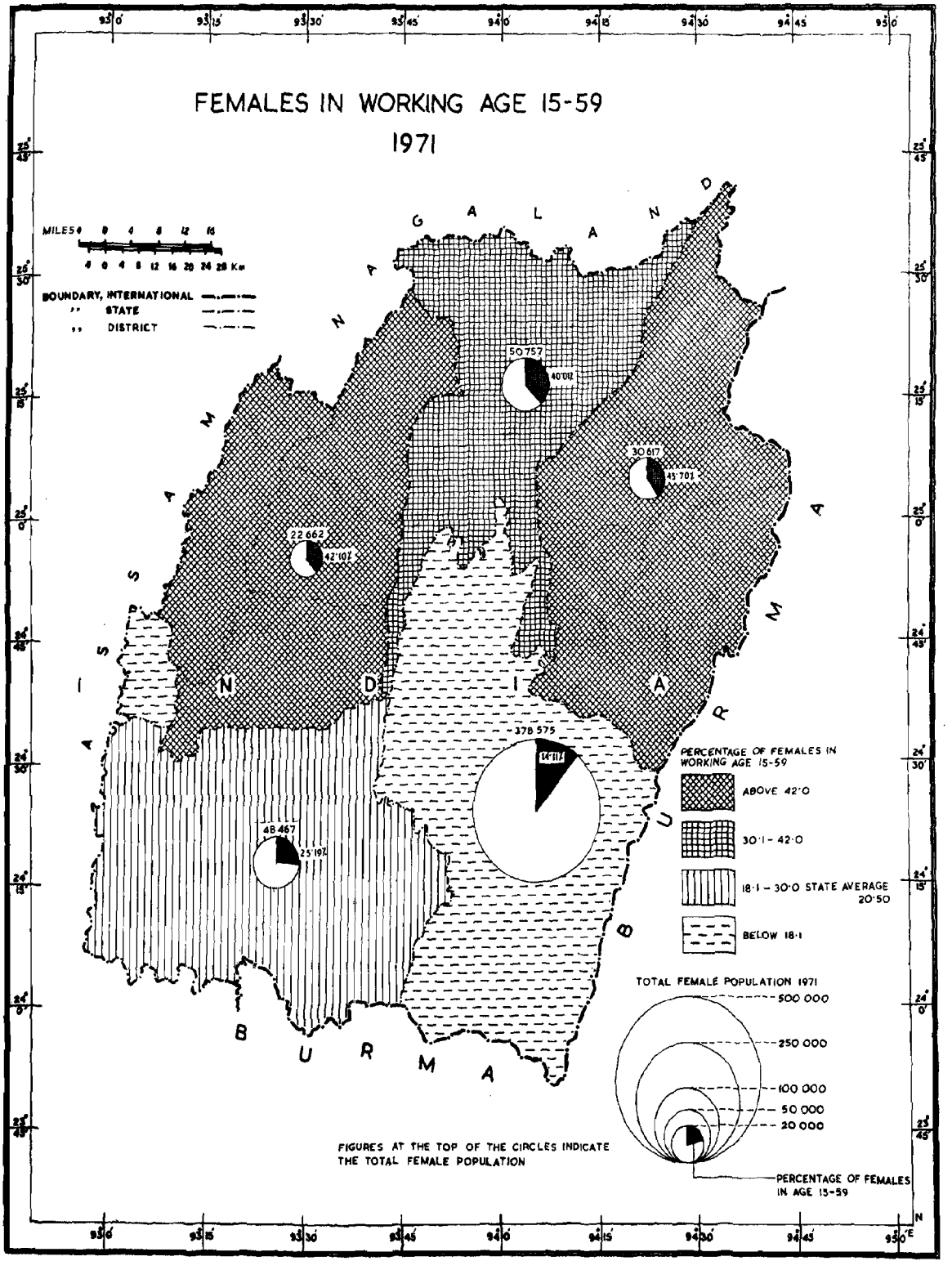
MAP NO. 11


YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
GALANDA
NAMSAI
INDIA
BURMA
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN AGE 5 -- 14
ABOVE 29.0
28.1 -- 29.0 STATE AVERAGE 28.10
BELOW 28.1

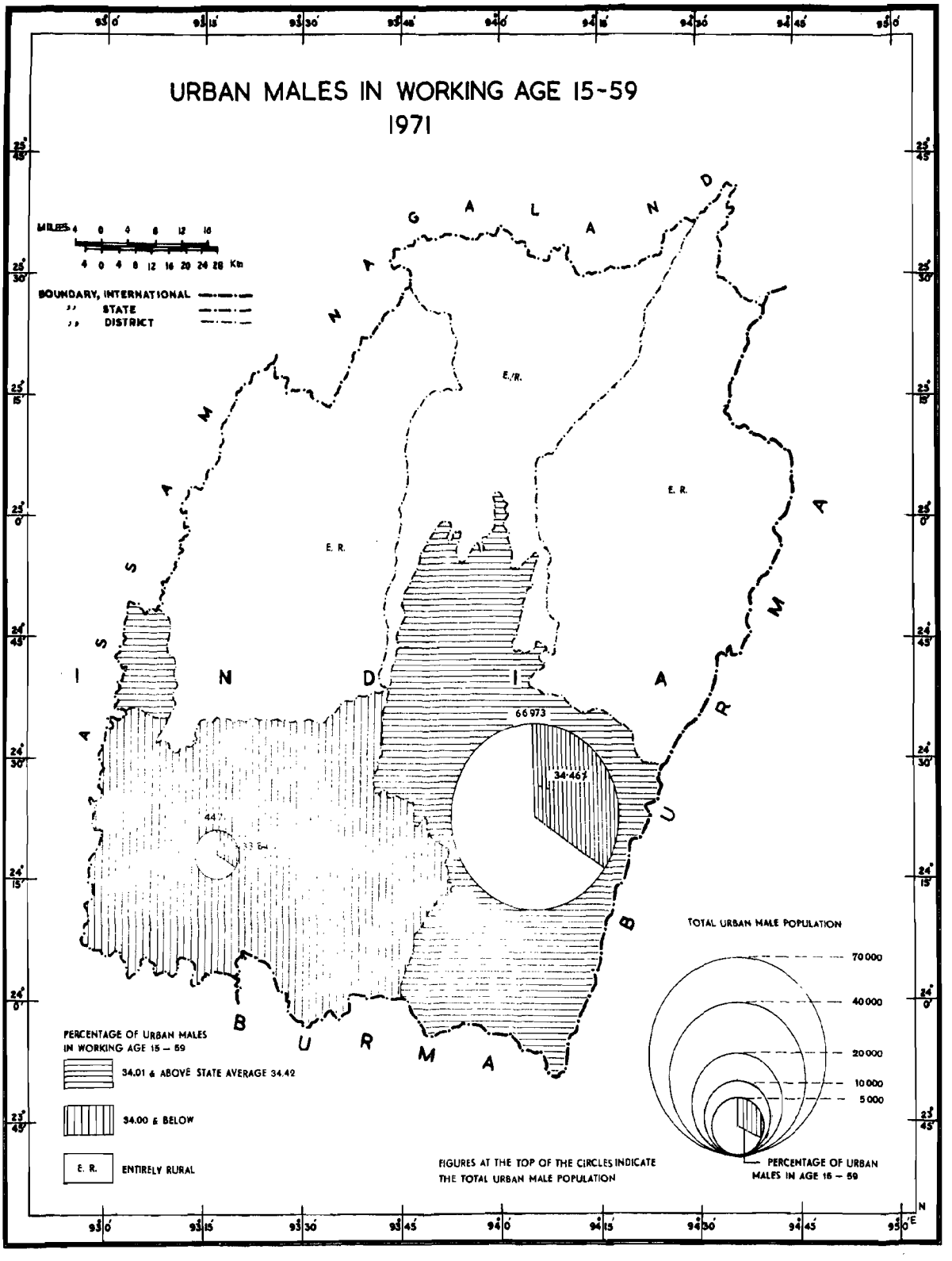
MAP NO. 12


MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971
MILES 0 4 8 12 16
0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Kms
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
BANGALA NDESH
INDIA
BURMA
53 418
43·36%
31 612
39·72%
22313
41·39%
384 685
38·97%
49 647
38·52%
PERCENTAGE OF MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
ABOVE 43·0
41·1- 43·0
39·1- 41·0 STATE AVERAGE 39·51
BELOW 39·1
TOTAL MALE POPULATION 1971
500 000
250 000
100 000
50 000
20 000
PERCENTAGE OF MALES IN AGE 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION
93° 0' 93° 15' 93° 30' 93° 45' 94° 0' 94° 15' 94° 30' 94° 45' 95° 0'
25° 45' 25° 30' 25° 15' 25° 0' 24° 45' 24° 30' 24° 15' 24° 0' 23° 45'
N
E

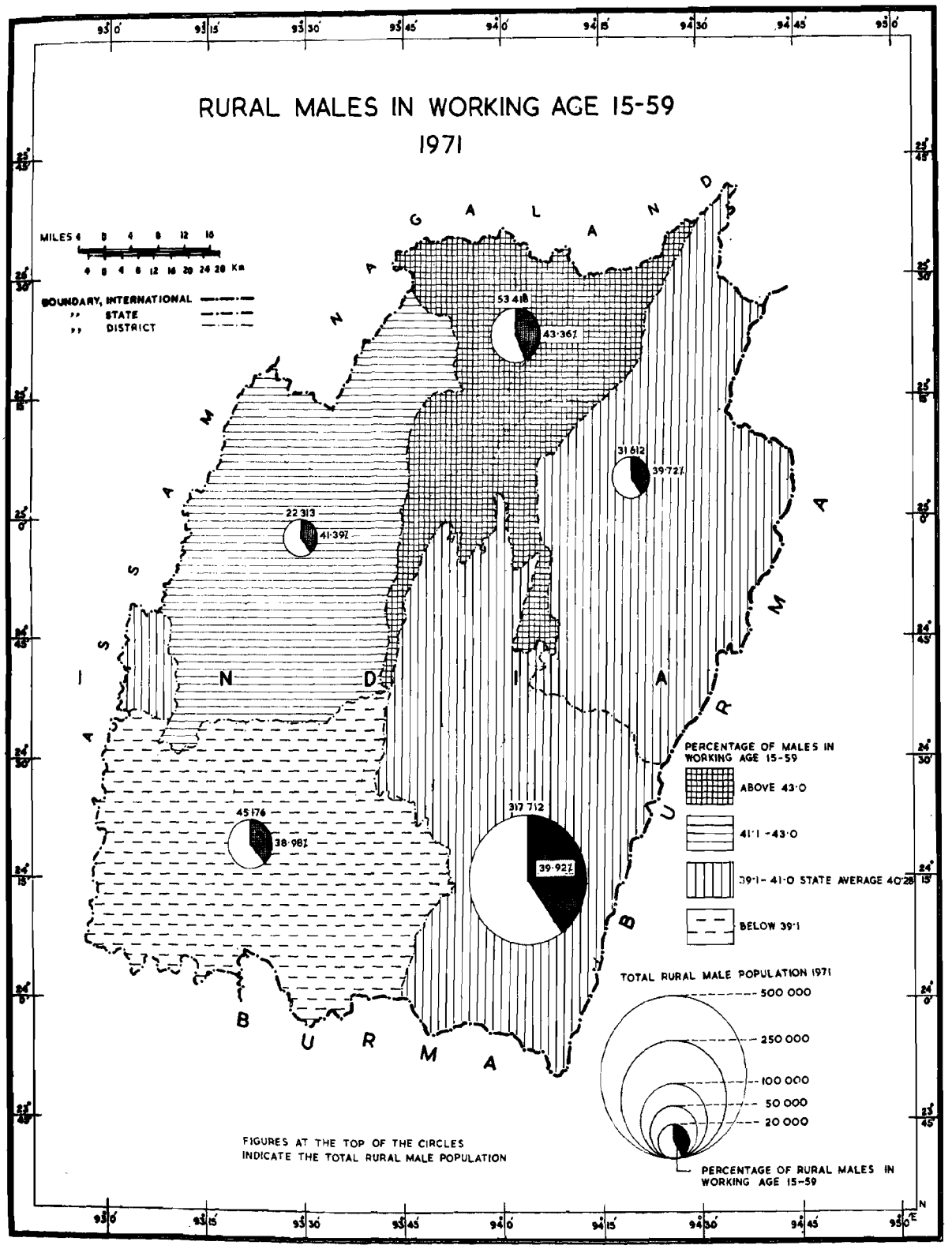
MAP NO. 13


FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971
MILES 0 4 8 12 16
0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
BANGLADESH
INDIA
BURMA
50 757
40·01
30 617
45·70
22 662
42·10
378 575
14·11
48 467
25·19
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
ABOVE 42·0
30·1 – 42·0
18·1 – 30·0 STATE AVERAGE 20·50
BELOW 18·1
TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION 1971
500 000
250 000
100 000
50 000
20 000
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES IN AGE 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
93°0' 93°15' 93°30' 93°45' 94°0' 94°15' 94°30' 94°45' 95°0'
25°45' 25°30' 25°15' 25°0' 24°45' 24°30' 24°15' 24°0' 23°45'
N
E

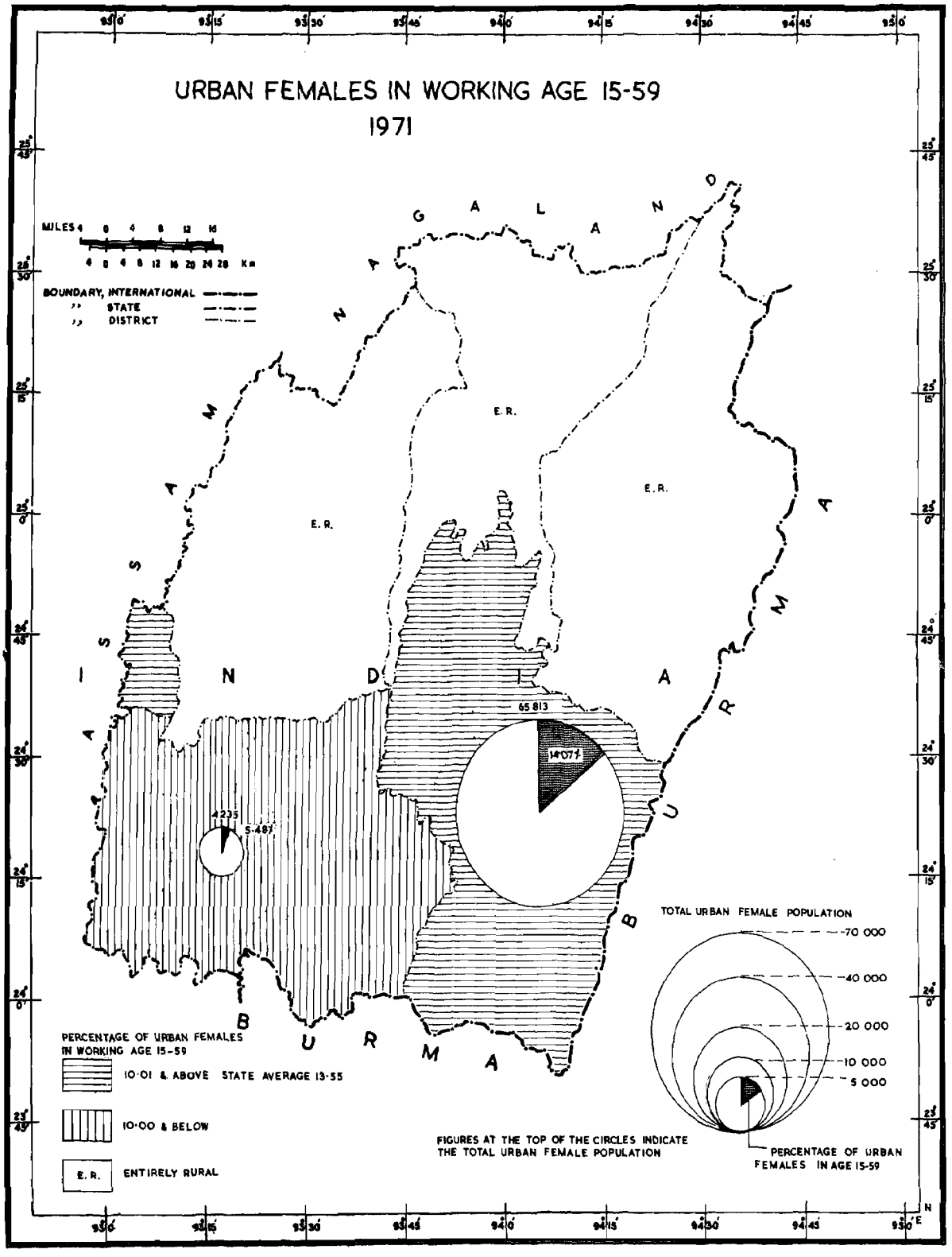
MAP NO. 14


URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
BANGLADESH
ASSAM
INDIA
BURMA
E.R.
E. R.
E. R.
66 973
34·46 %
44 %
TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION
70 000
40 000
20 000
10 000
5 000
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN MALES IN AGE 15 – 59
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15 – 59
34.01 & ABOVE STATE AVERAGE 34.42
34.00 & BELOW
E. R. ENTIRELY RURAL
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION
93°0' 93°15' 93°30' 93°45' 94°0' 94°15' 94°30' 94°45' 95°0'
25°45' 25°30' 25°15' 25°0' 24°45' 24°30' 24°15' 24°0' 23°45'
N
E

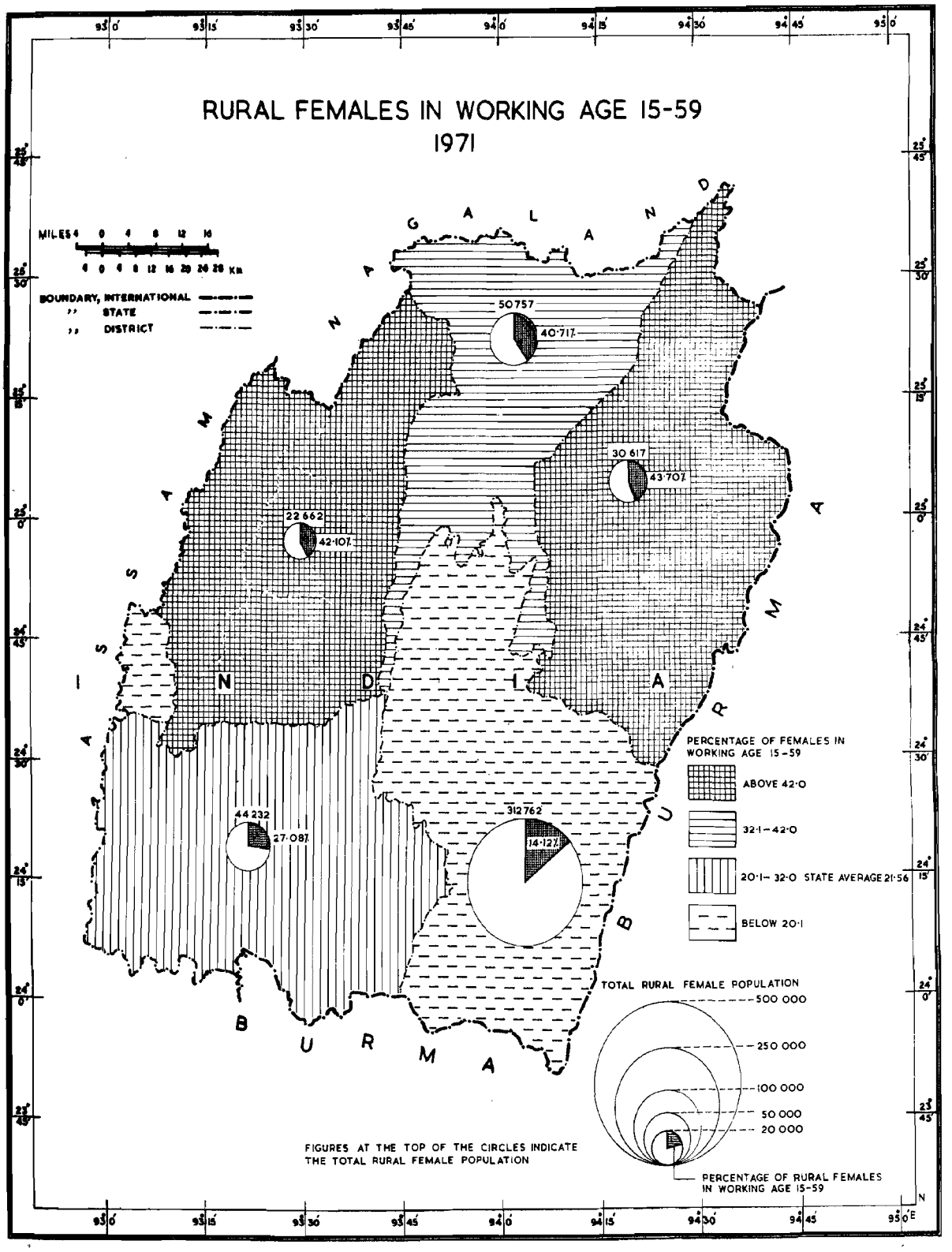
MAP NO. 15


RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
0 8 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
GALANDI
NAGAON
KAMRUP
GOALPARA
NORTH CACHAR HILLS
BURMA
53 418
43·36%
31 612
39·72%
22 313
41·39%
45 176
38·98%
317 712
39·92%
PERCENTAGE OF MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
ABOVE 43·0
41·1 - 43·0
39·1 - 41·0 STATE AVERAGE 40·28
BELOW 39·1
TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION 1971
500 000
250 000
100 000
50 000
20 000
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION
93°0' 93°15' 93°30' 93°45' 94°0' 94°15' 94°30' 94°45' 95°0'
25°45' 25°30' 25°15' 25°0' 24°45' 24°30' 24°15' 24°0' 23°45'
N
E

MAP NO. 16

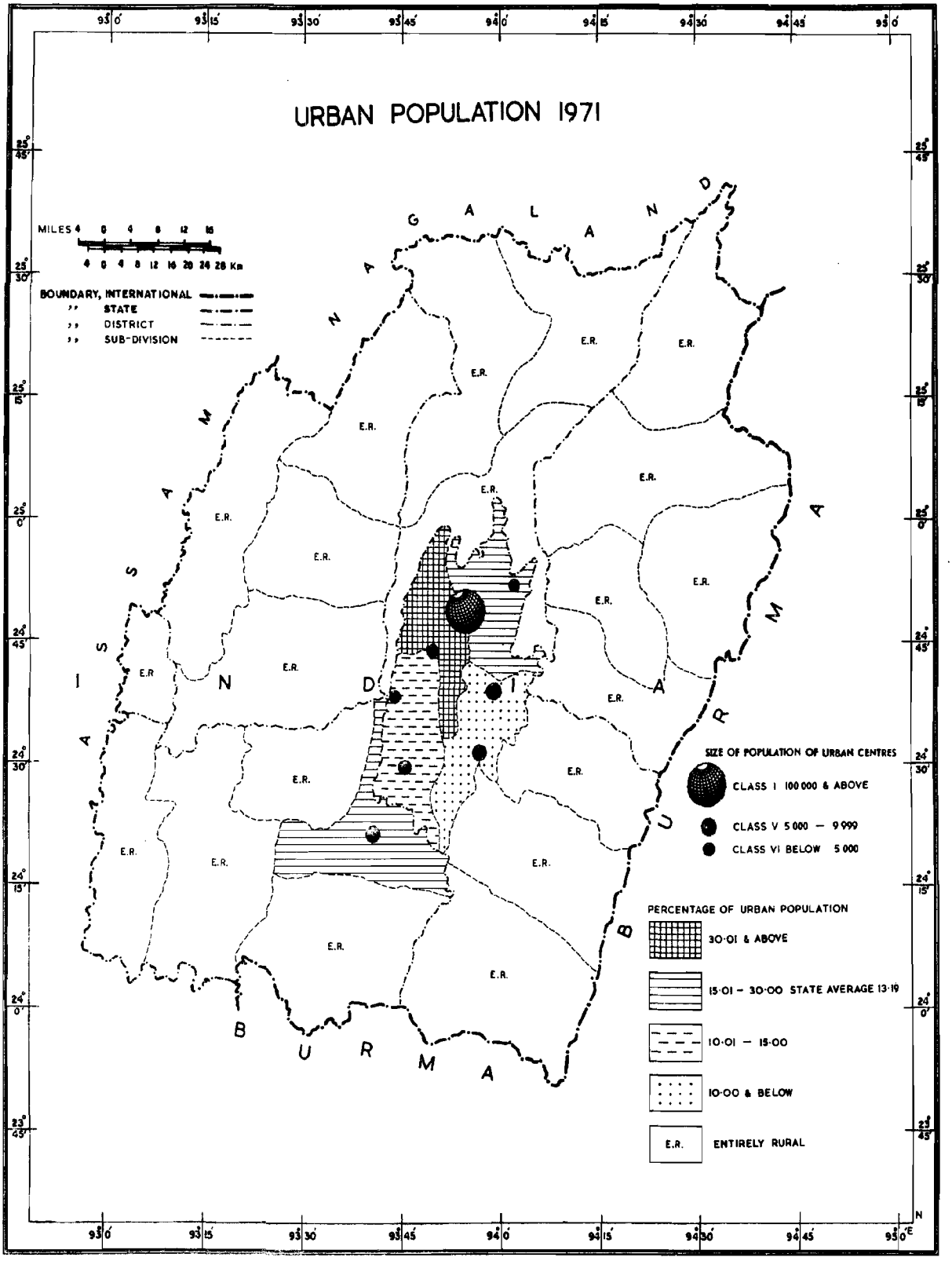

URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
E. R.
E. R.
E. R.
65 813
14·07 %
4235
5·48 %
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
10·01 & ABOVE STATE AVERAGE 13·55
10·00 & BELOW
E. R. ENTIRELY RURAL
TOTAL URBAN FEMALE POPULATION
70 000
40 000
20 000
10 000
5 000
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL URBAN FEMALE POPULATION
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN FEMALES IN AGE 15-59

MAP NO. 17

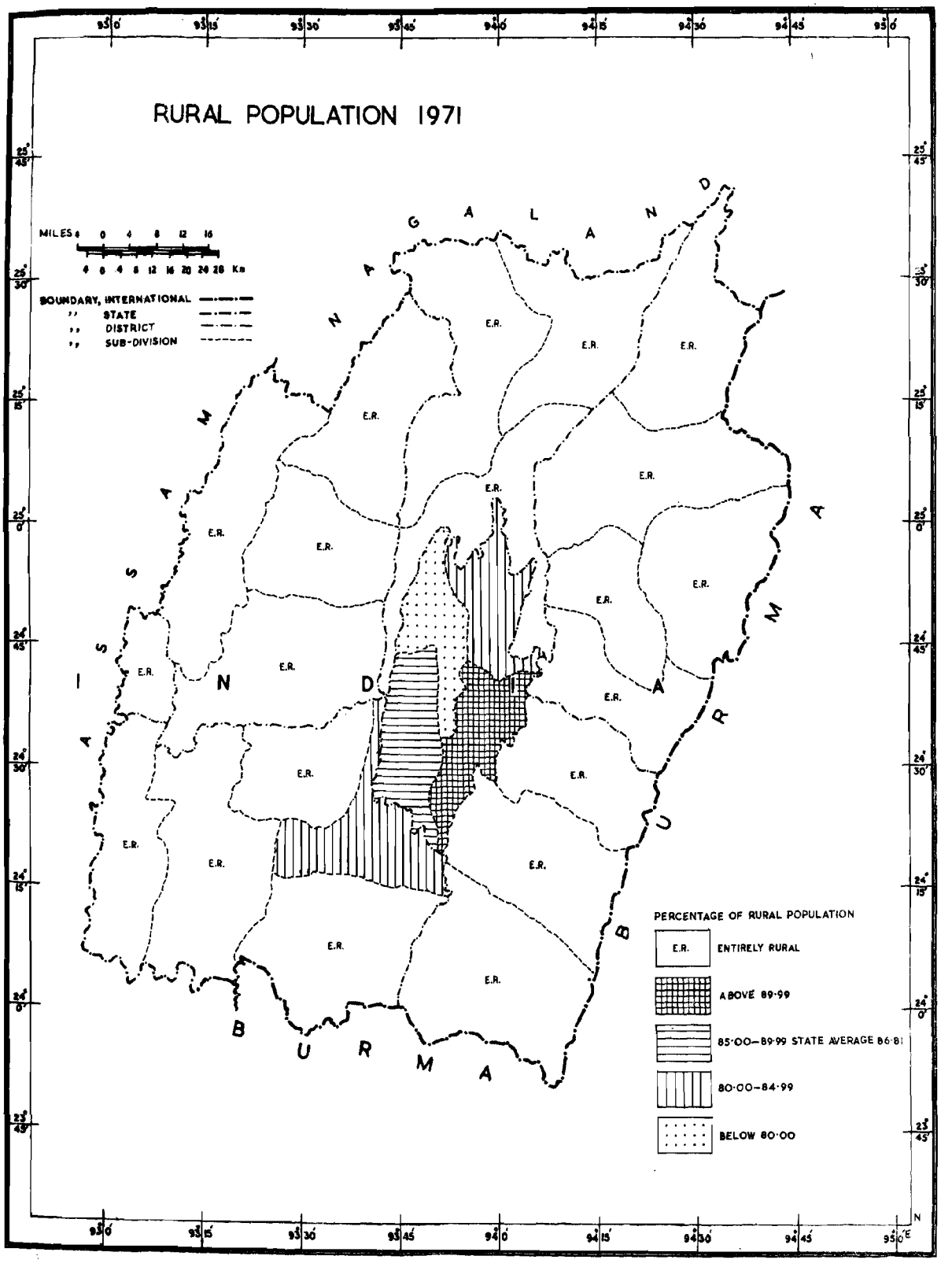



3-532 R.G.I/ND/80

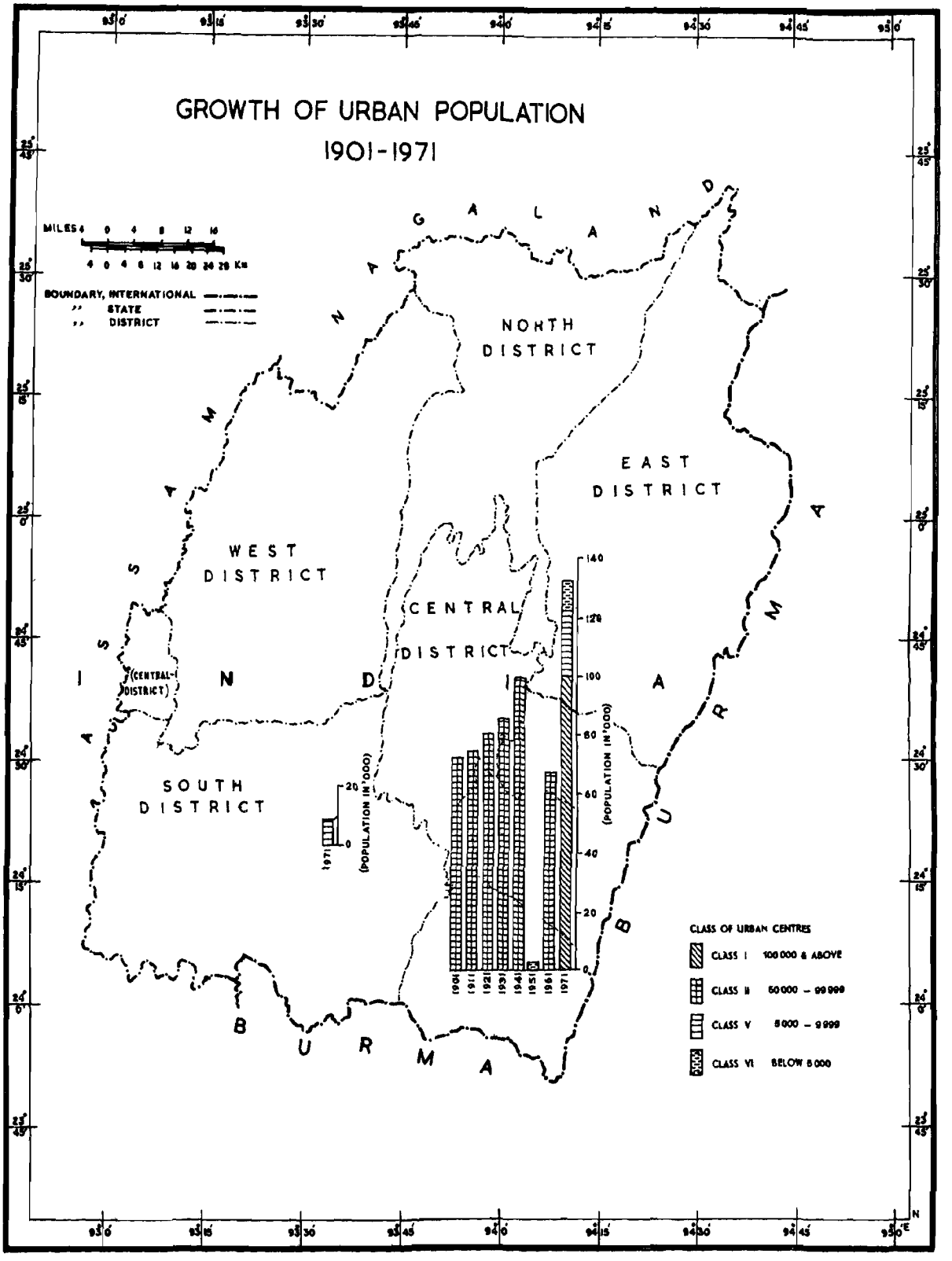
MAP NO. 18


URBAN POPULATION 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" SUB-DIVISION
GALAND
ASSAM
MANIPUR
BURMA
E.R.
SIZE OF POPULATION OF URBAN CENTRES
CLASS I 100 000 & ABOVE
CLASS V 5 000 — 9 999
CLASS VI BELOW 5 000
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION
30·01 & ABOVE
15·01 — 30·00 STATE AVERAGE 13·19
10·01 — 15·00
10·00 & BELOW
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL

MAP NO. 19

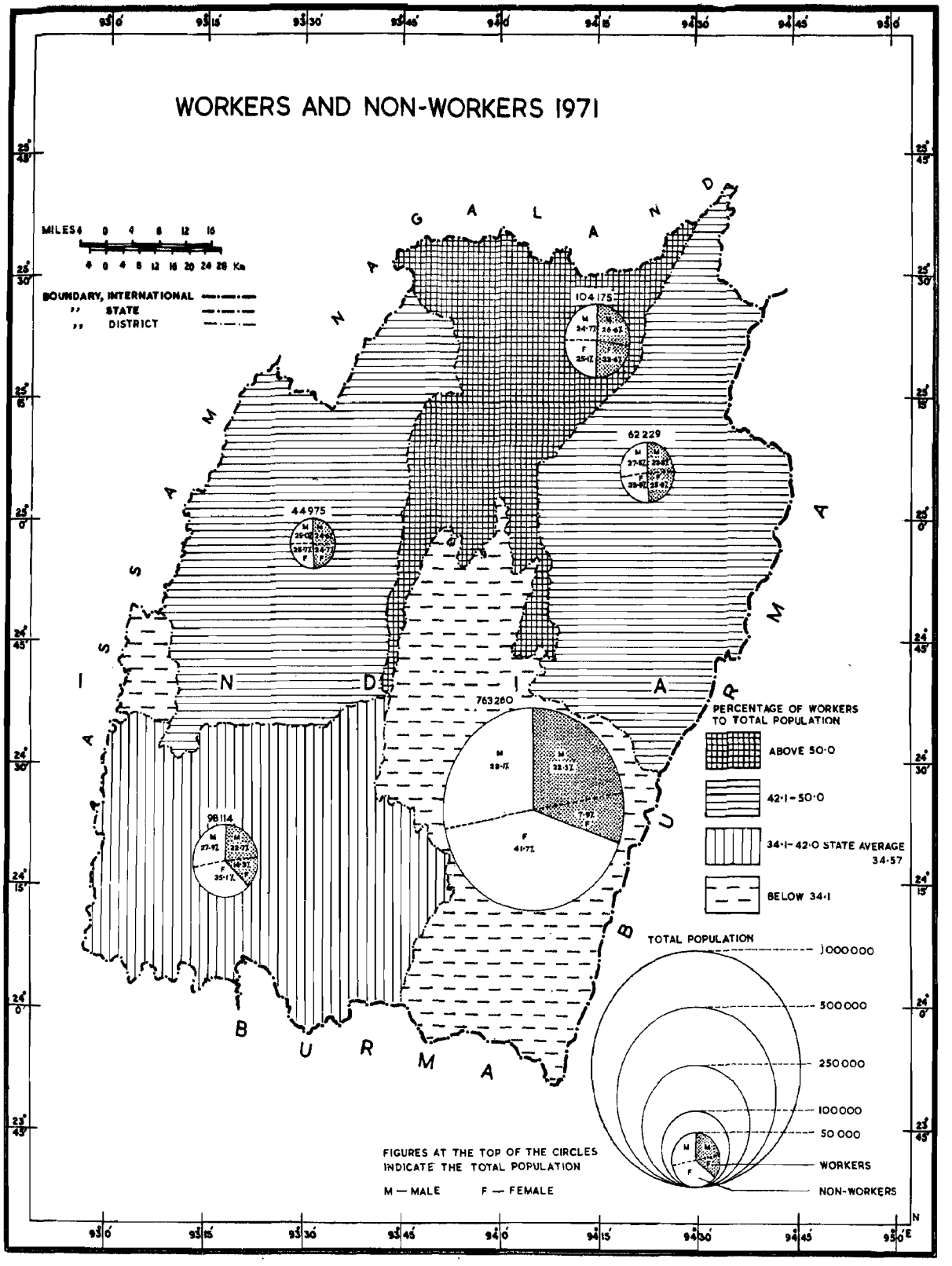

RURAL POPULATION 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 8 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
,, SUB-DIVISION
E.R.
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
ABOVE 89·99
85·00–89·99 STATE AVERAGE 86·81
80·00–84·99
BELOW 80·00

MAP NO. 20

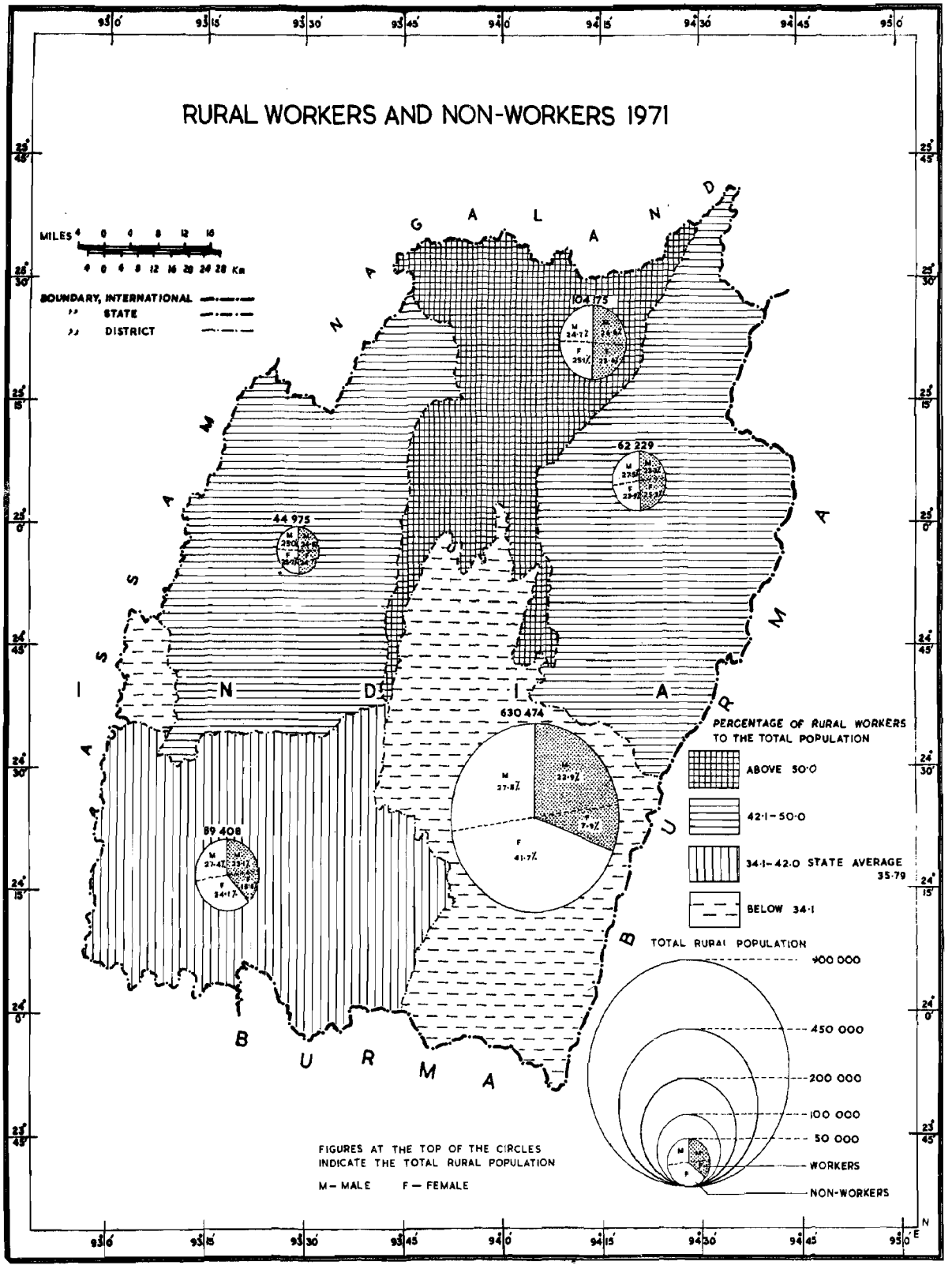

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION
1901-1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
NAGALAND
NORTH DISTRICT
EAST DISTRICT
WEST DISTRICT
CENTRAL DISTRICT
SOUTH DISTRICT
(CENTRAL-DISTRICT)
ASSAM
INDIA
BURMA
(POPULATION IN '000)
1971
1901
1911
1921
1931
1941
1951
1961
1971
CLASS OF URBAN CENTRES
CLASS I 100000 & ABOVE
CLASS II 50000 - 99999
CLASS V 5000 - 9999
CLASS VI BELOW 5000

# PART-III
# ECONOMIC ASPECTS

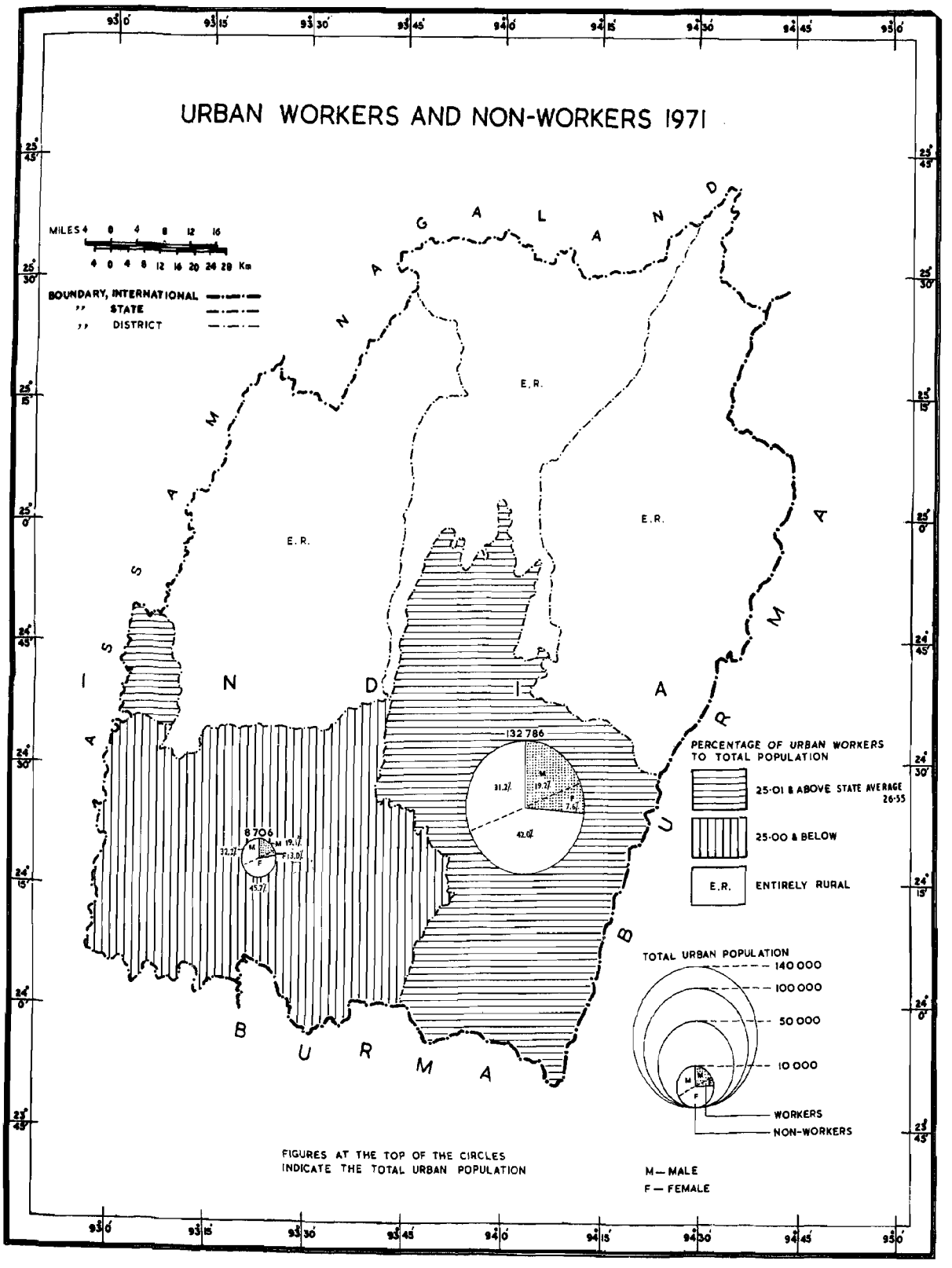
MAP NO. 21


WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971
MILES 0 4 8 12 16
0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
GALANDA
NAMSAI
LOHIT
ANJAW
DIBANG VALLEY
104175
62229
44975
98114
763260
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION
ABOVE 50·0
42·1 - 50·0
34·1 - 42·0 STATE AVERAGE 34·57
BELOW 34·1
TOTAL POPULATION
1000000
500000
250000
100000
50 000
WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL POPULATION
M — MALE F — FEMALE

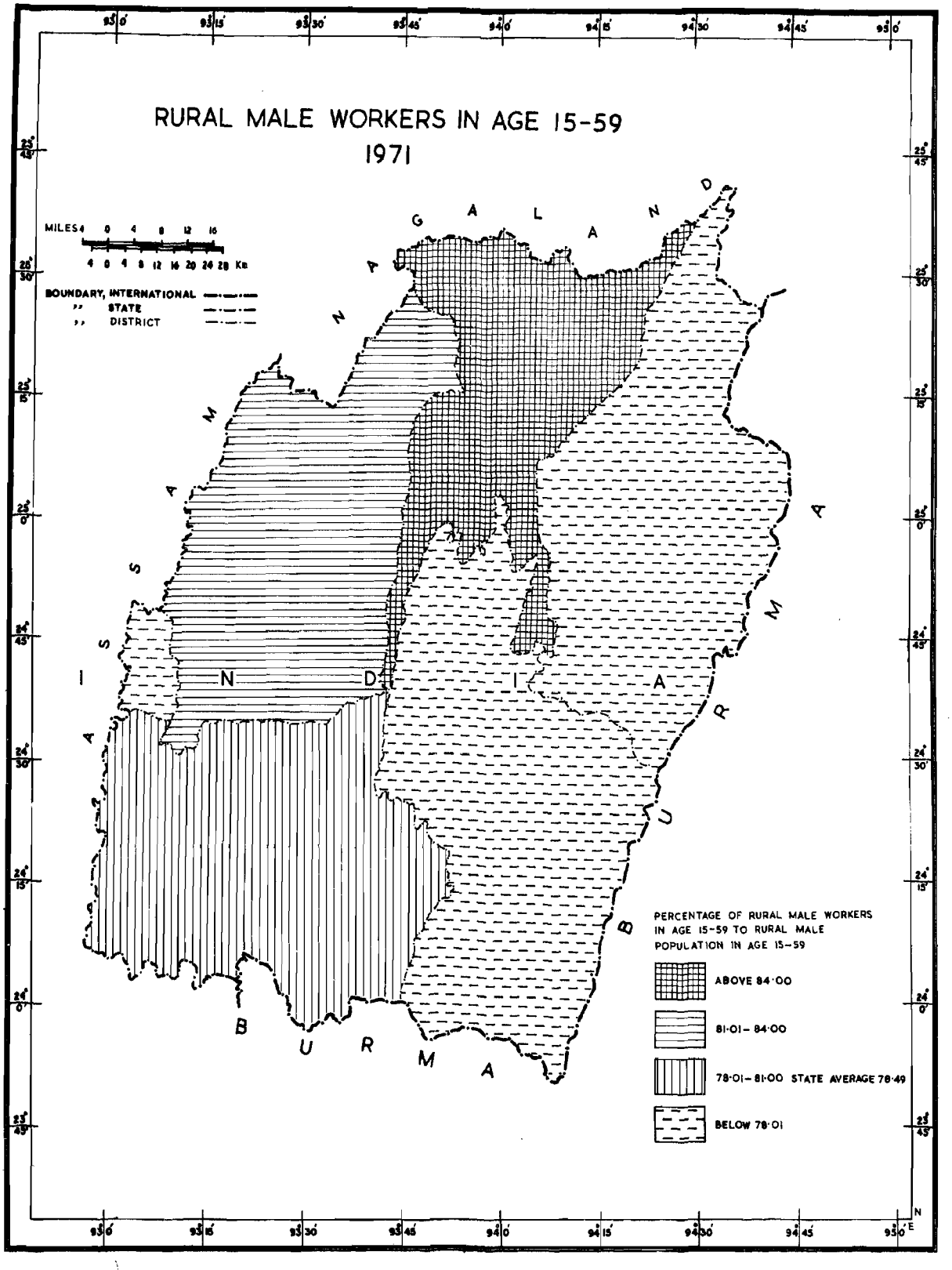
MAP NO. 22


RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
GALANDA
NAGAON
KAMRUP
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
ASSAM
INDIA
BHUTAN
104 175
62 229
44 975
630 474
89 408
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL WORKERS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION
ABOVE 50·0
42·1 – 50·0
34·1 – 42·0 STATE AVERAGE 35·79
BELOW 34·1
TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
900 000
450 000
200 000
100 000
50 000
WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
M – MALE F – FEMALE

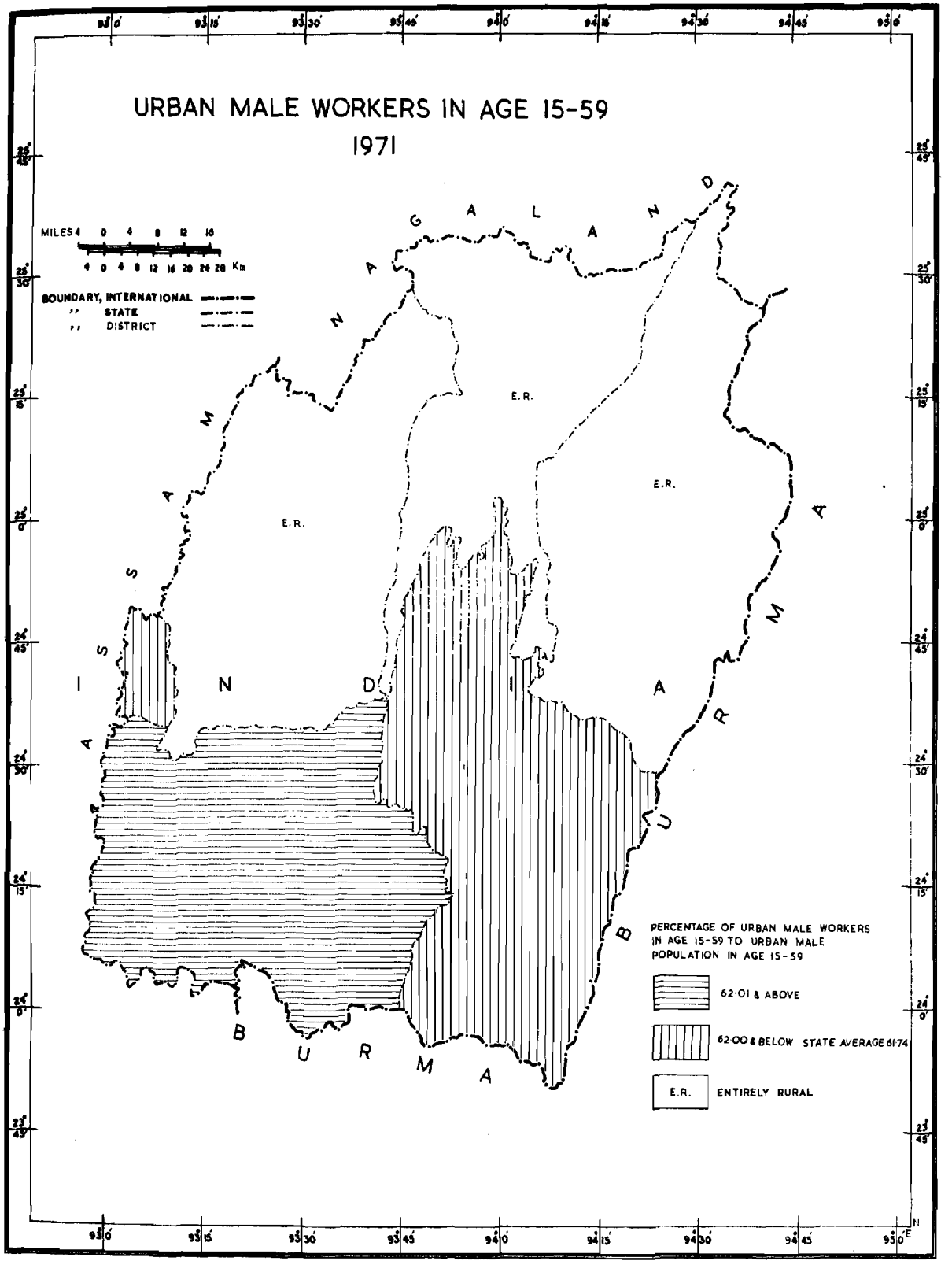
MAP NO. 23


URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
BANGLADESH
ASSAM
MANIPUR
E.R.
E.R.
E.R.
INDIA
BURMA
132 786
M 19.2%
F 7.6%
31.2%
42.0%
8706
M 19.1%
F 13.0%
32.2%
45.7%
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION
25·01 & ABOVE STATE AVERAGE 26·55
25·00 & BELOW
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
TOTAL URBAN POPULATION
140 000
100 000
50 000
10 000
WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL URBAN POPULATION
M — MALE
F — FEMALE

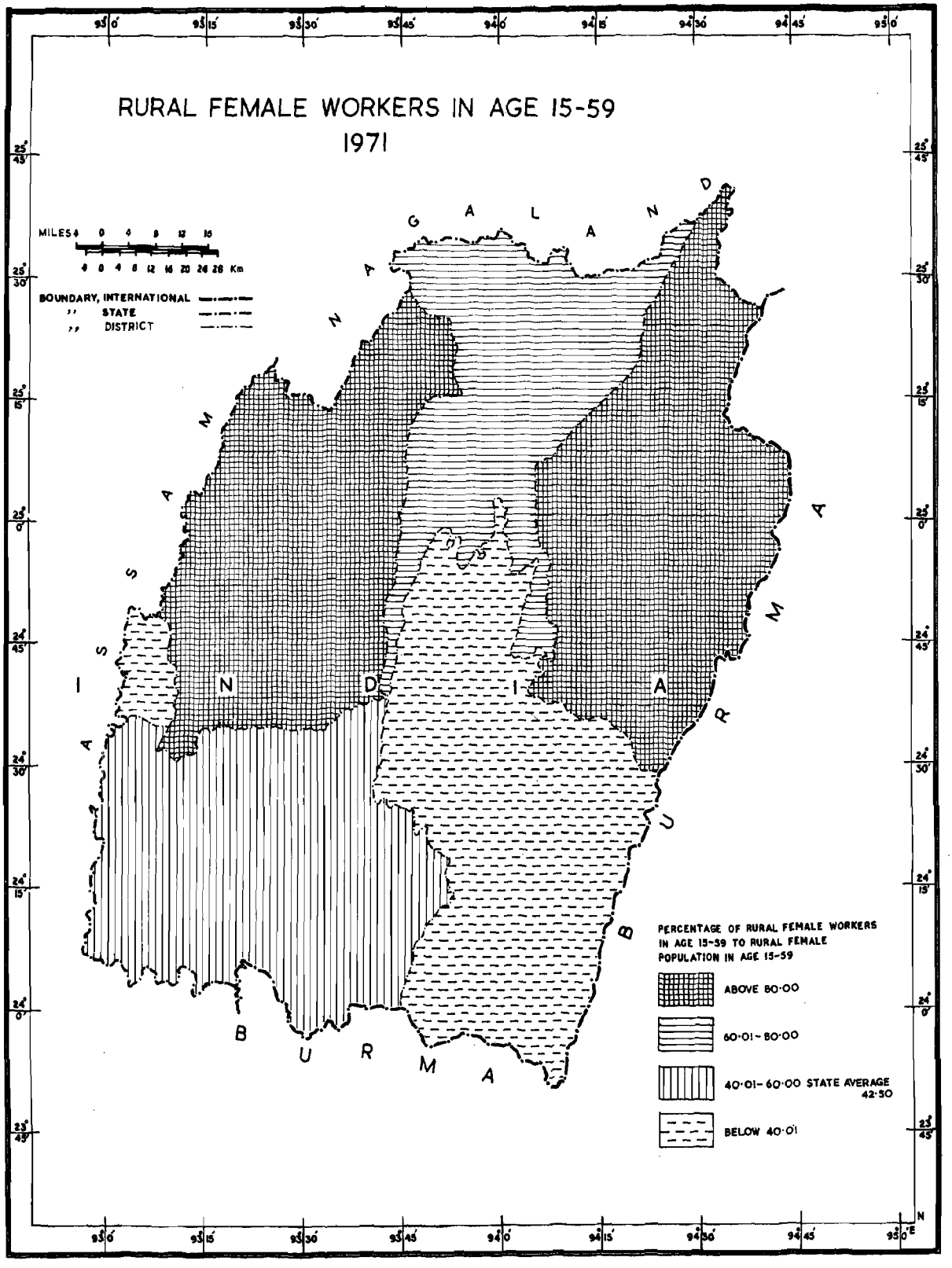
MAP NO. 24


RURAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
INDIA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 TO RURAL MALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
ABOVE 84·00
81·01 – 84·00
78·01 – 81·00 STATE AVERAGE 78·49
BELOW 78·01
93°0'
93°15'
93°30'
93°45'
94°0'
94°15'
94°30'
94°45'
95°0'
25°45'
25°30'
25°15'
25°0'
24°45'
24°30'
24°15'
24°0'
23°45'
N
E

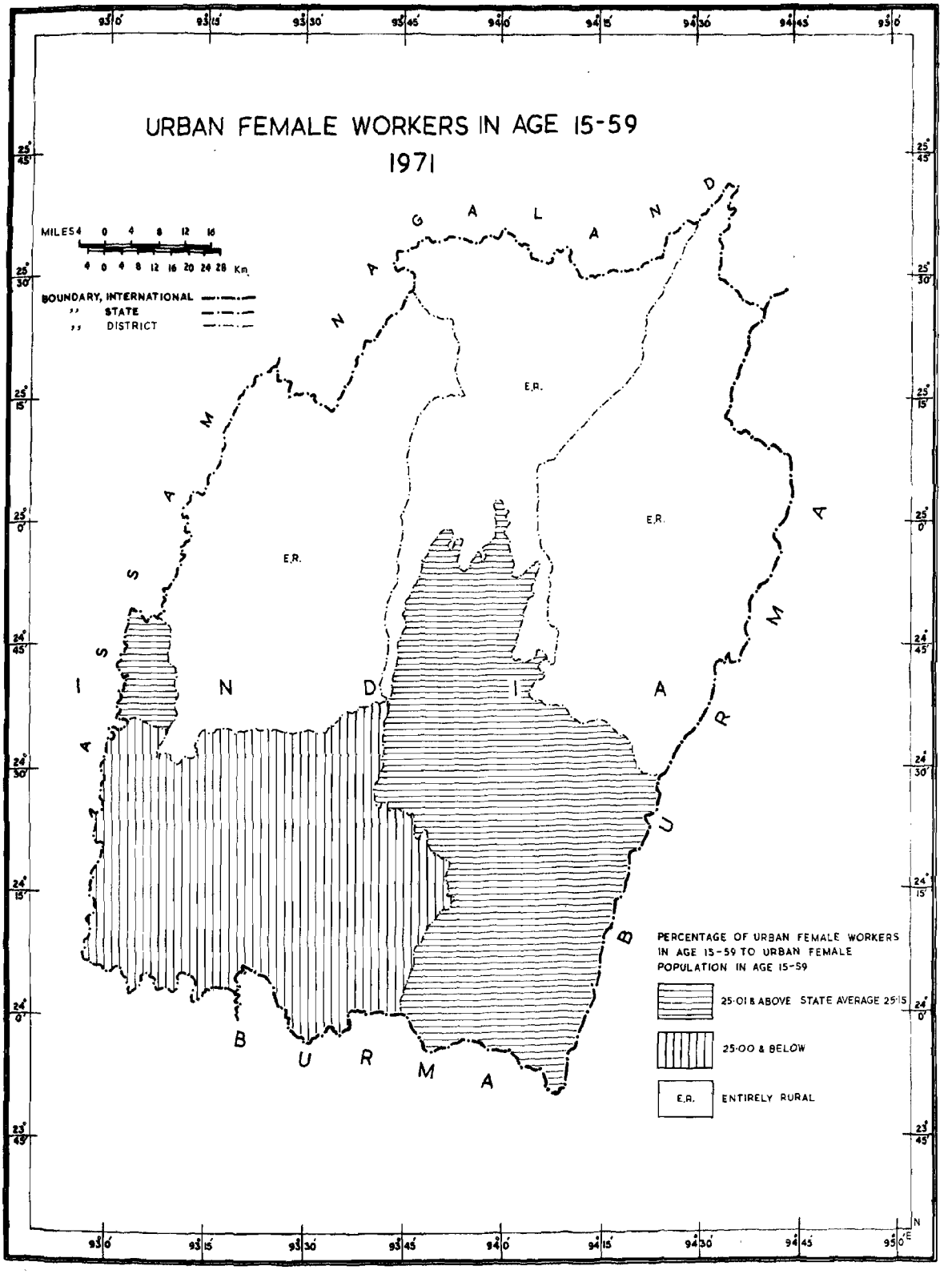
MAP NO. 25


URBAN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
BANGLADESH
E.R.
E.R.
E.R.
INDIA
ASSAM
BURMA
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 TO URBAN MALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
62·01 & ABOVE
62·00 & BELOW STATE AVERAGE 61·74
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL

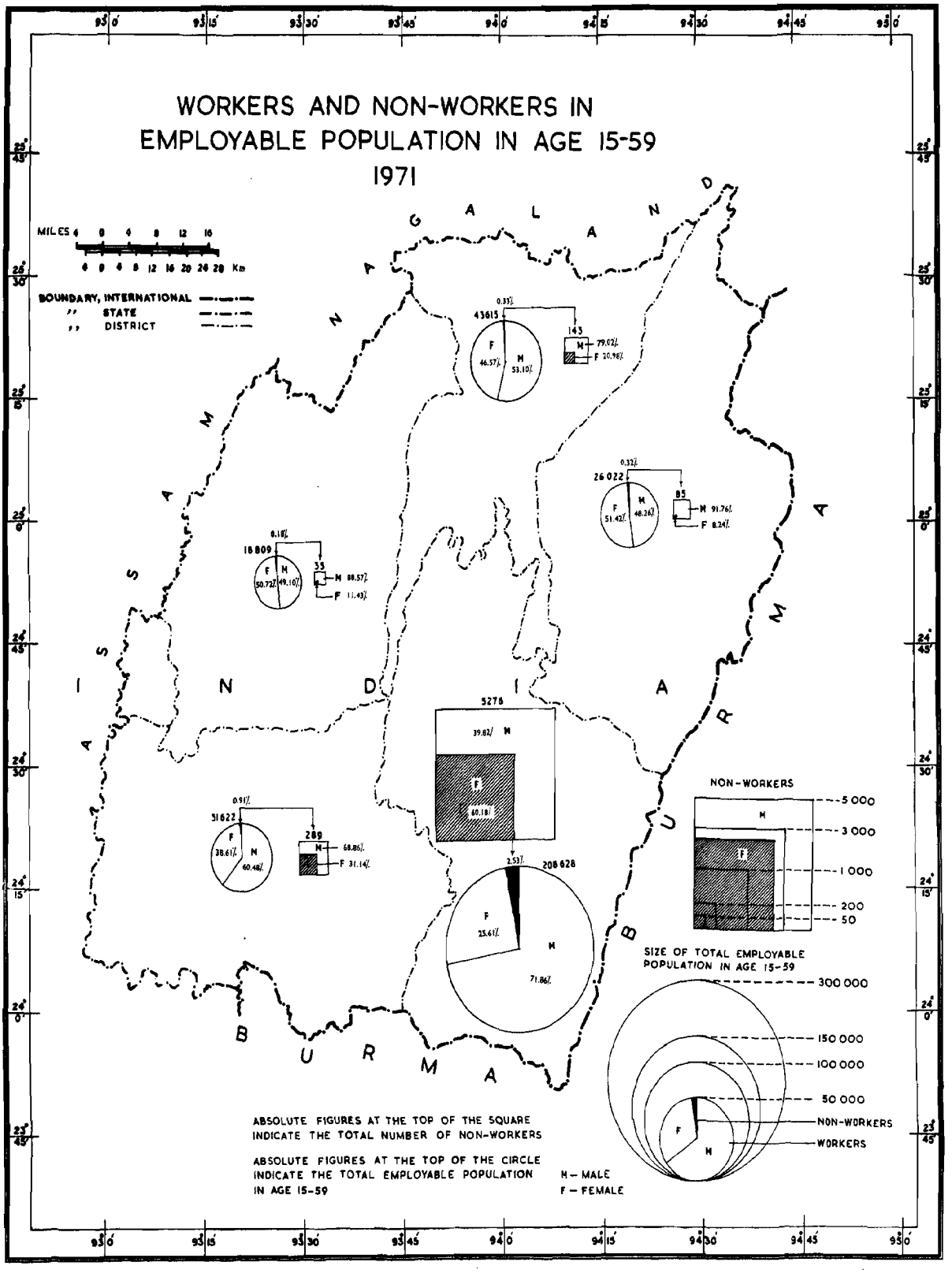
MAP NO. 26


RURAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
1971
MILES 0 4 8 12 16
0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
GALANDI
ASSAM
INDIA
ARUNACHAL
BURMA
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 TO RURAL FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
ABOVE 80·00
60·01 - 80·00
40·01 - 60·00 STATE AVERAGE 42·50
BELOW 40·01
93°0'
93°15'
93°30'
93°45'
94°0'
94°15'
94°30'
94°45'
95°0'
25°45'
25°30'
25°15'
25°0'
24°45'
24°30'
24°15'
24°0'
23°45'
N
E

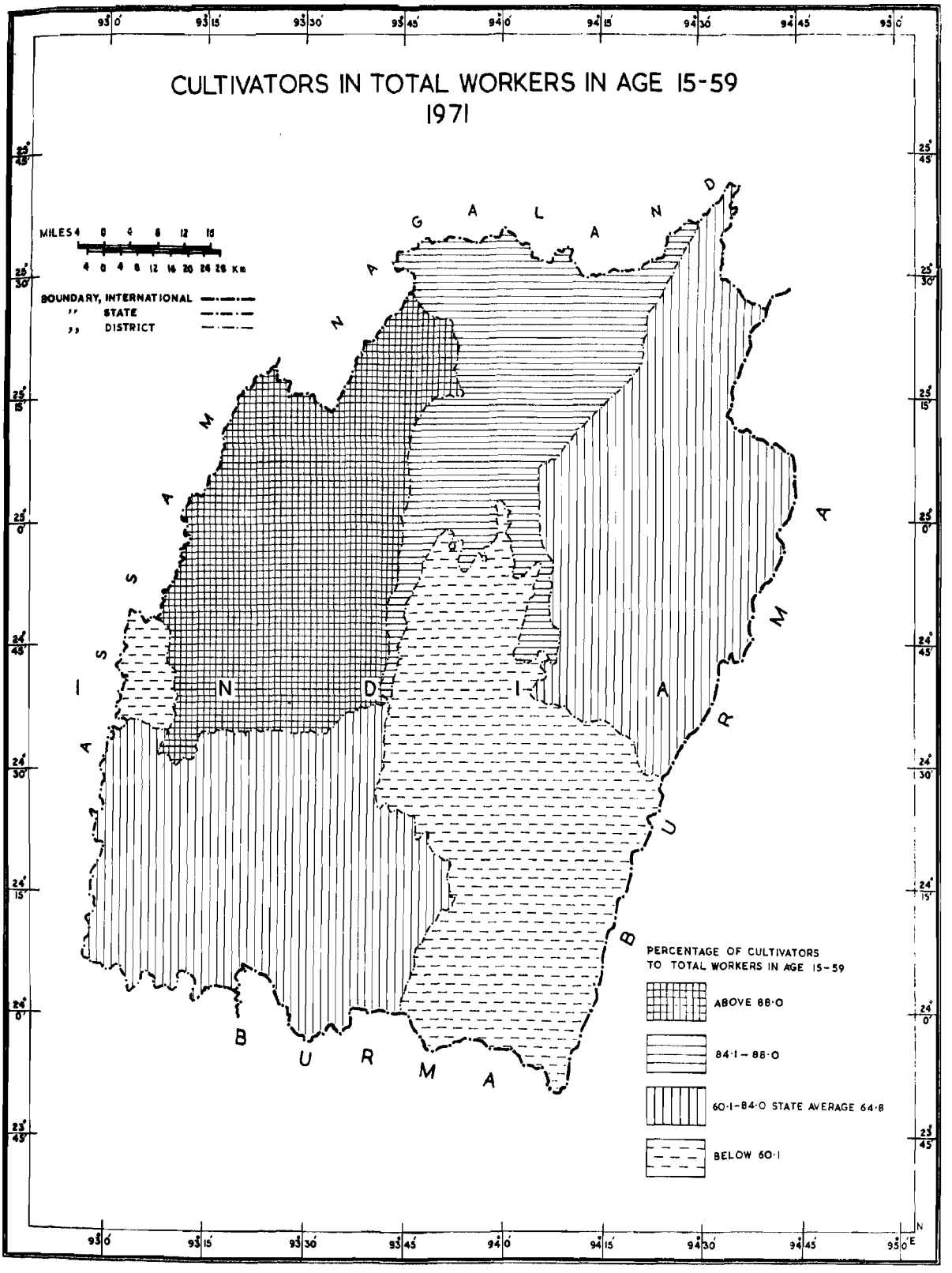
MAP NO. 27


URBAN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km.
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
E.R.
E.R.
E.R.
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 TO URBAN FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
25·01 & ABOVE STATE AVERAGE 25·15
25·00 & BELOW
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
93°0' 93°15' 93°30' 93°45' 94°0' 94°15' 94°30' 94°45' 95°0'
25°45' 25°30' 25°15' 25°0' 24°45' 24°30' 24°15' 24°0' 23°45'
N
E

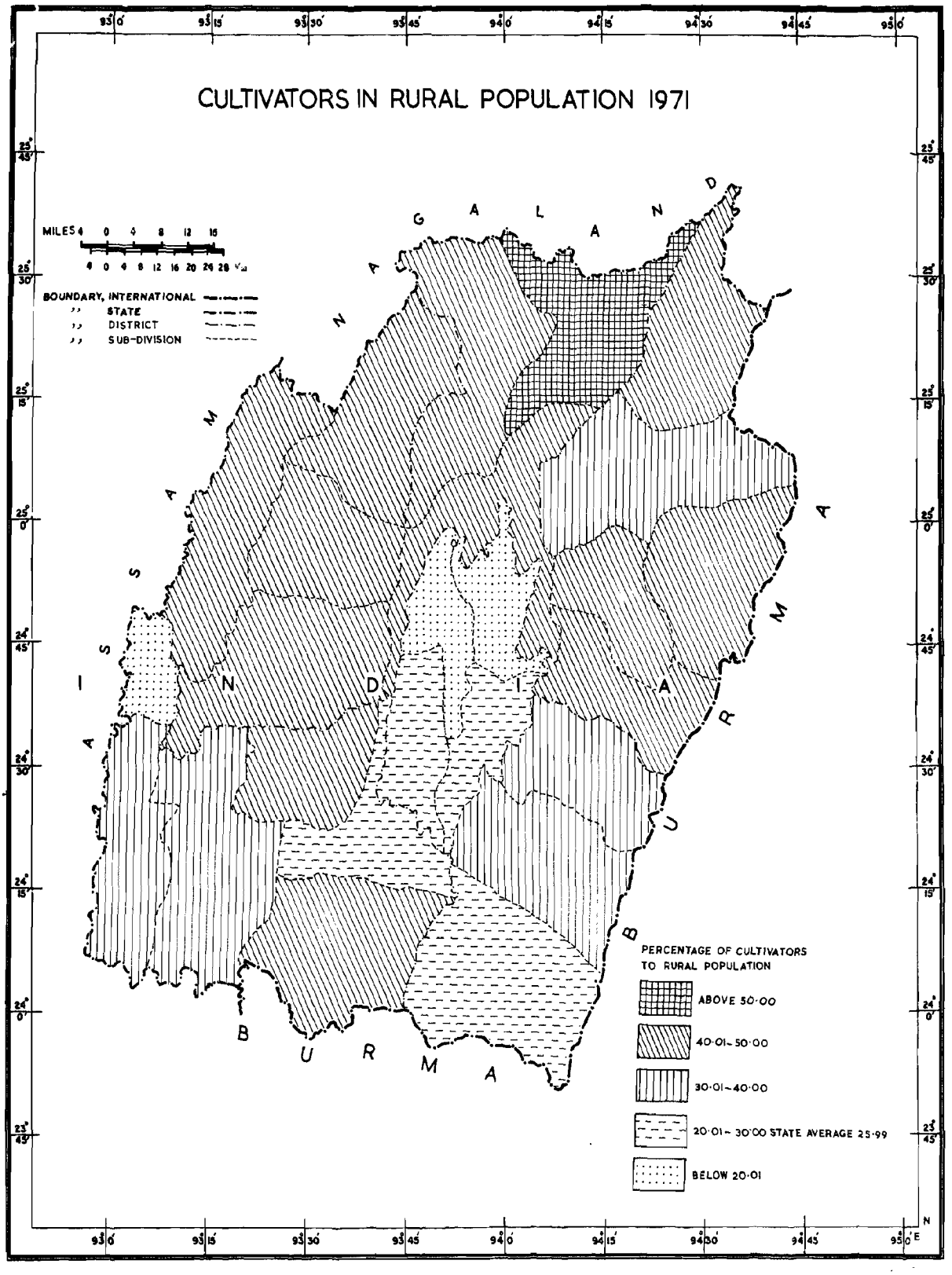
MAP NO. 28


WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN
EMPLOYABLE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
93°0' 93°15' 93°30' 93°45' 94°0' 94°15' 94°30' 94°45' 95°0'
25°45' 25°30' 25°15' 25°0' 24°45' 24°30' 24°15' 24°0' 23°45'
G A L A N D
N A G A
M A S S A M
I N D I A
M A N I P U R
B U R M A
0.33%
43615
F 46.57%
M 53.10%
143
M 79.02%
F 20.98%
0.33%
26 022
F 51.42%
M 48.26%
85
M 91.76%
F 8.24%
6.18%
18 809
F 50.73%
M 49.10%
35
M 88.57%
F 11.43%
5278
39.82% M
F 60.18%
0.91%
31622
F 38.61%
M 60.48%
289
M 68.86%
F 31.14%
2.53%
208 628
F 25.61%
M 71.86%
NON-WORKERS
M
F
5 000
3 000
1 000
200
50
SIZE OF TOTAL EMPLOYABLE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
300 000
150 000
100 000
50 000
NON-WORKERS
WORKERS
F
M
ABSOLUTE FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE SQUARE INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF NON-WORKERS
ABSOLUTE FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLE INDICATE THE TOTAL EMPLOYABLE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
M – MALE
F – FEMALE

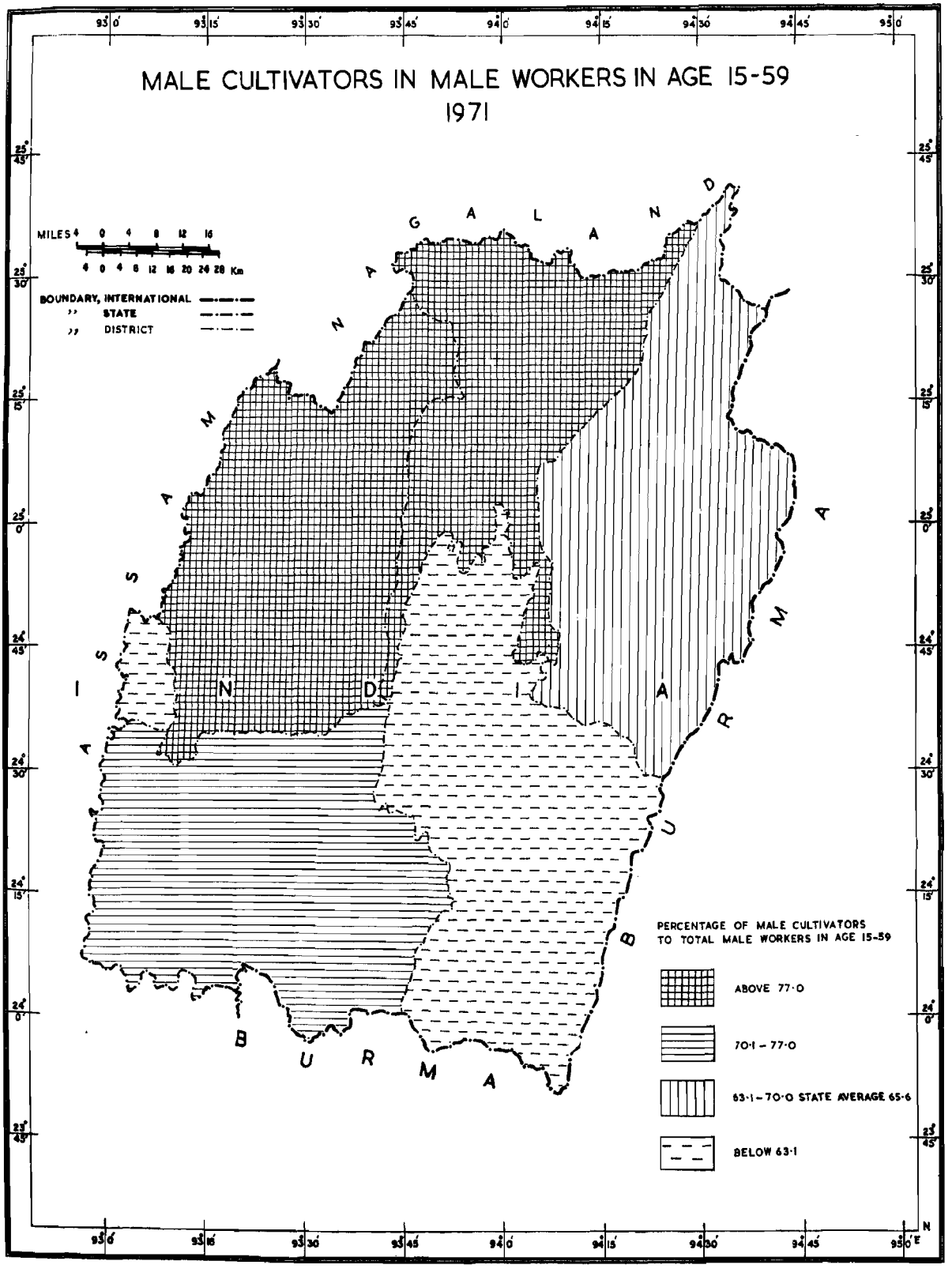
MAP NO. 29


CULTIVATORS IN TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
93° 0'
93° 15'
93° 30'
93° 45'
94° 0'
94° 15'
94° 30'
94° 45'
95° 0' E
N
25° 45'
25° 30'
25° 15'
25° 0'
24° 45'
24° 30'
24° 15'
24° 0'
23° 45'
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
ABOVE 88·0
84·1 – 88·0
60·1–84·0 STATE AVERAGE 64·8
BELOW 60·1

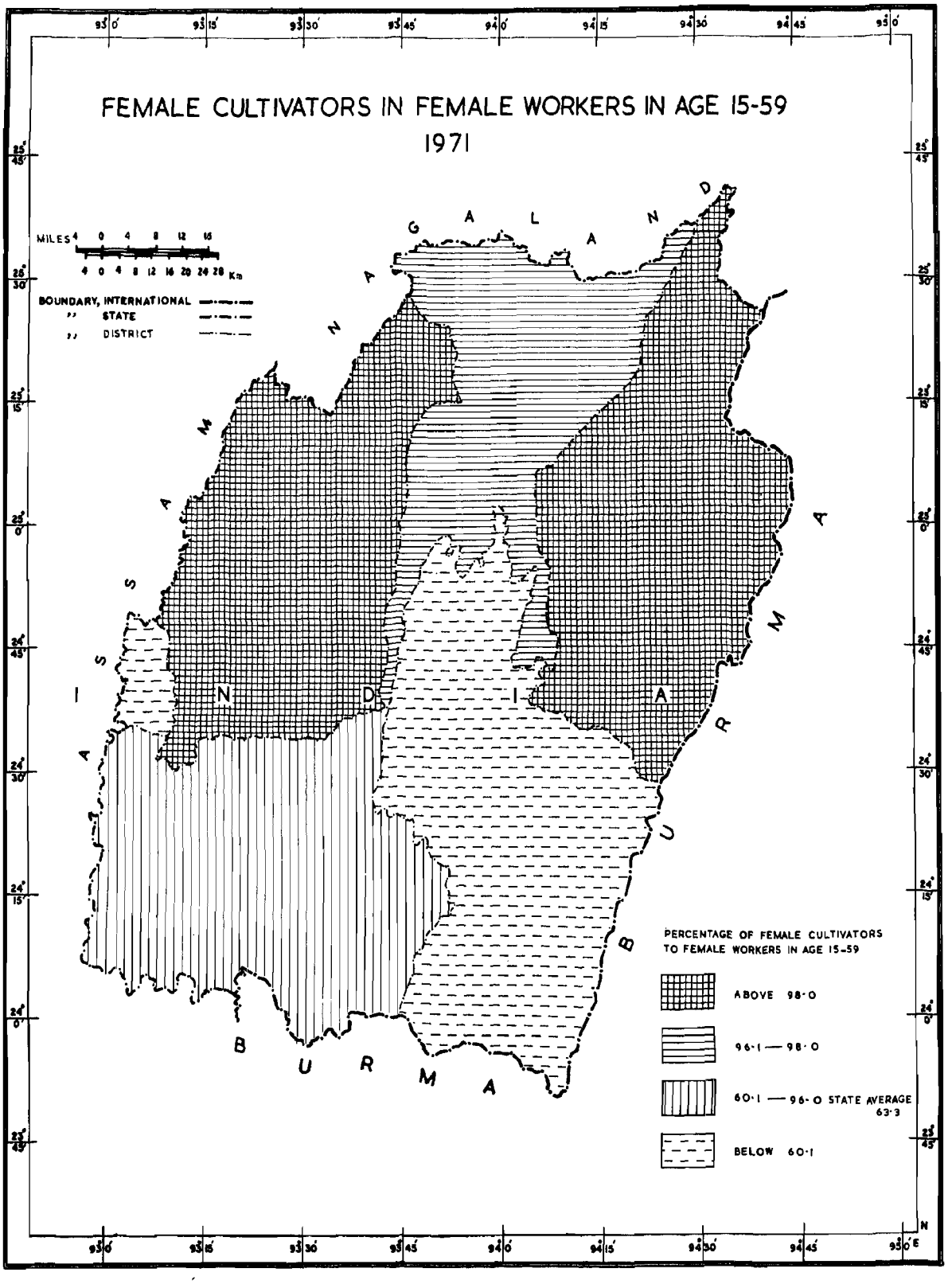
MAP NO. 30


CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
8 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Kms
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
,, SUB-DIVISION
BANGLADESH
ASSAM
INDIA
BURMA
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS TO RURAL POPULATION
ABOVE 50·00
40·01~50·00
30·01~40·00
20·01~30·00 STATE AVERAGE 25·99
BELOW 20·01
93°0' 93°15' 93°30' 93°45' 94°0' 94°15' 94°30' 94°45' 95°0' E
25°45' 25°30' 25°15' 25°0' 24°45' 24°30' 24°15' 24°0' 23°45' N

MAP NO. 31

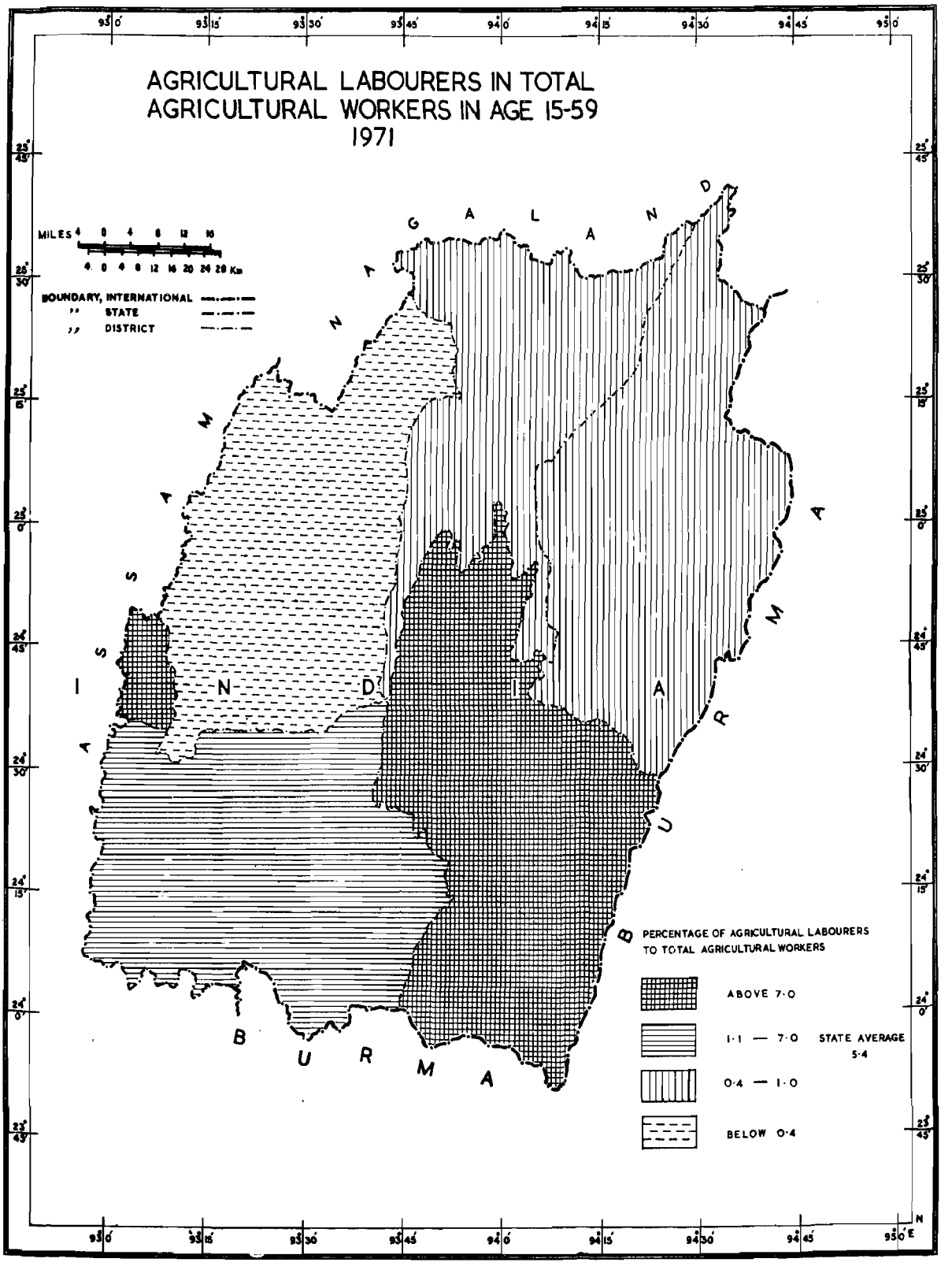

MALE CULTIVATORS IN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
PERCENTAGE OF MALE CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
ABOVE 77·0
70·1 – 77·0
63·1 – 70·0 STATE AVERAGE 65·6
BELOW 63·1
93° 0' 93° 15' 93° 30' 93° 45' 94° 0' 94° 15' 94° 30' 94° 45' 95° 0' E
25° 45' 25° 30' 25° 15' 25° 0' 24° 45' 24° 30' 24° 15' 24° 0' 23° 45' N

MAP NO. 32


FEMALE CULTIVATORS IN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
GALANDA
NAMSAI
INDIA
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
ASSAM
BURMA
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE CULTIVATORS TO FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
ABOVE 98·0
96·1 — 98·0
60·1 — 96·0 STATE AVERAGE 63·3
BELOW 60·1
93°0' 93°15' 93°30' 93°45' 94°0' 94°15' 94°30' 94°45' 95°0'
25°45' 25°30' 25°15' 25°0' 24°45' 24°30' 24°15' 24°0' 23°45'
N
E

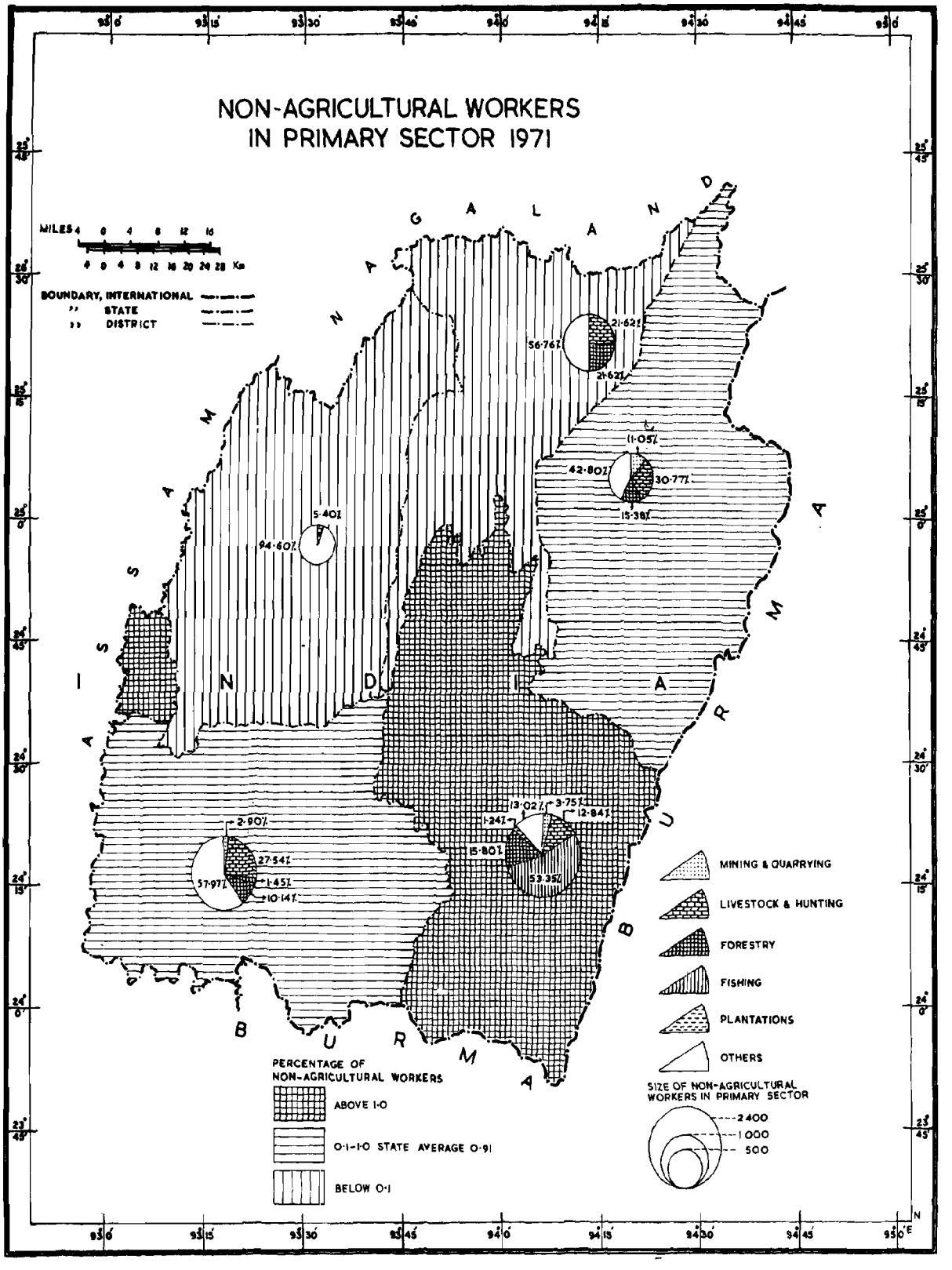
MAP NO. 33

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

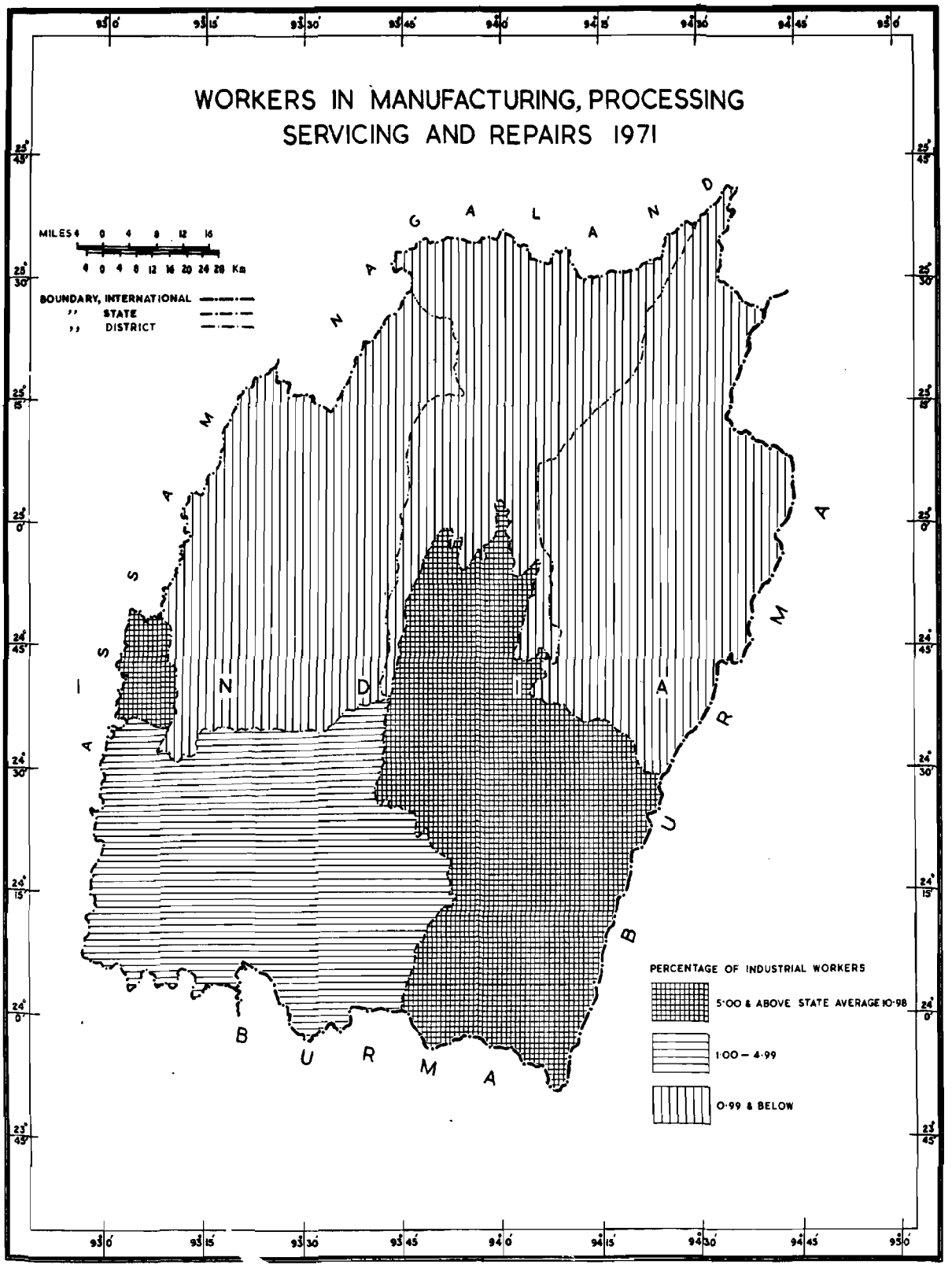



5-532 R.G.9./10/80

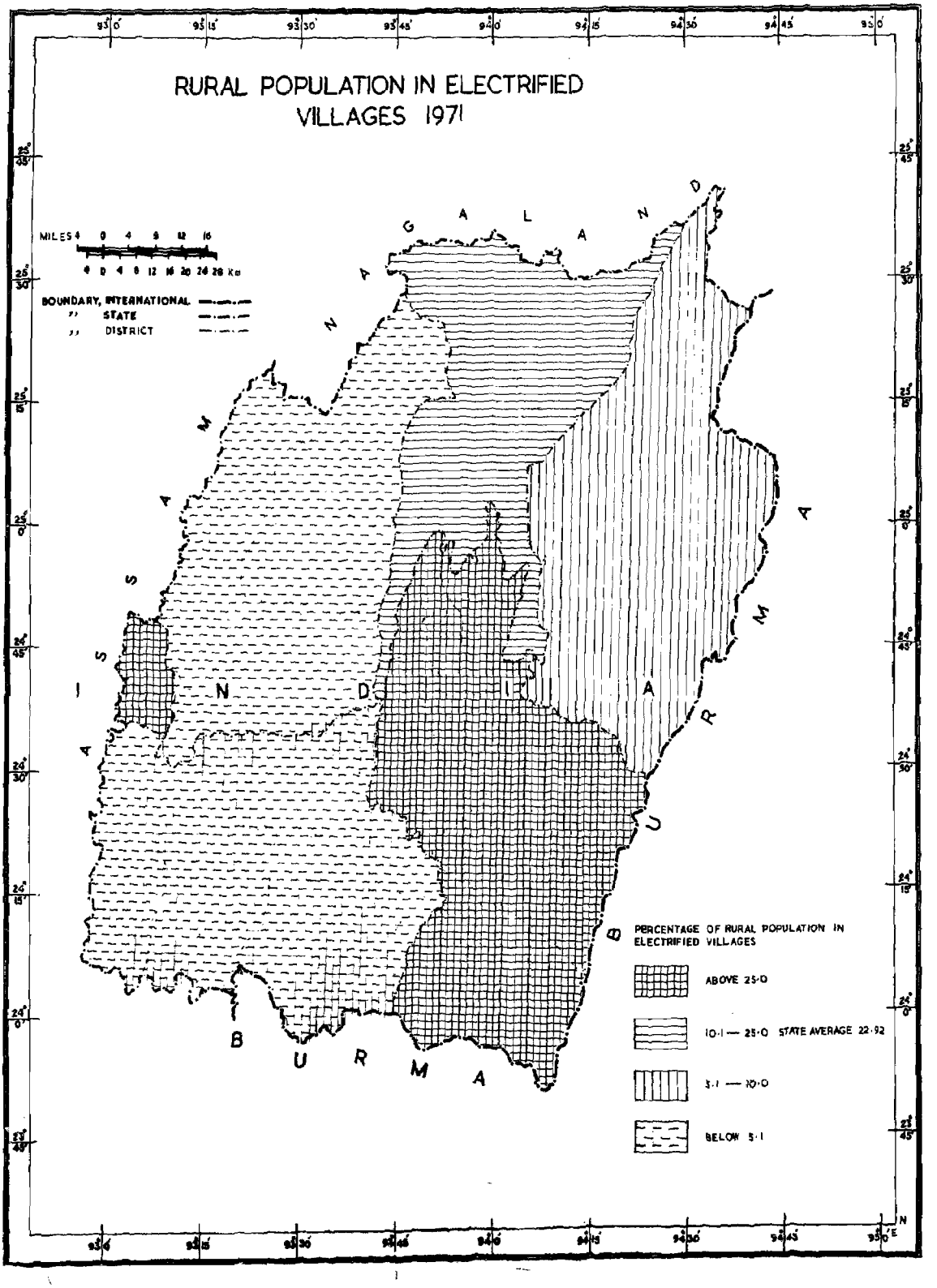
MAP NO 34


NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
GALANDE
NAMSAI
LOHIT
ANJAW
DIBANG VALLEY
UPPER SUBANSIRI
93°0' 93°15' 93°30' 93°45' 94°0' 94°15' 94°30' 94°45' 95°0'
28°45' 28°30' 28°15' 28°0' 27°45' 27°30' 27°15' 27°0' 26°45' 26°30' 26°15' 26°0' 25°45'
2·90%
27·54%
1·45%
10·14%
57·97%
5·40%
94·60%
56·76%
21·62%
21·62%
1·24%
13·02%
3·75%
12·84%
15·80%
53·35%
11·05%
42·80%
30·77%
15·38%
PERCENTAGE OF
NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ABOVE 1·0
0·1-1·0 STATE AVERAGE 0·91
BELOW 0·1
MINING & QUARRYING
LIVESTOCK & HUNTING
FORESTRY
FISHING
PLANTATIONS
OTHERS
SIZE OF NON-AGRICULTURAL
WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR
2400
1000
500
N

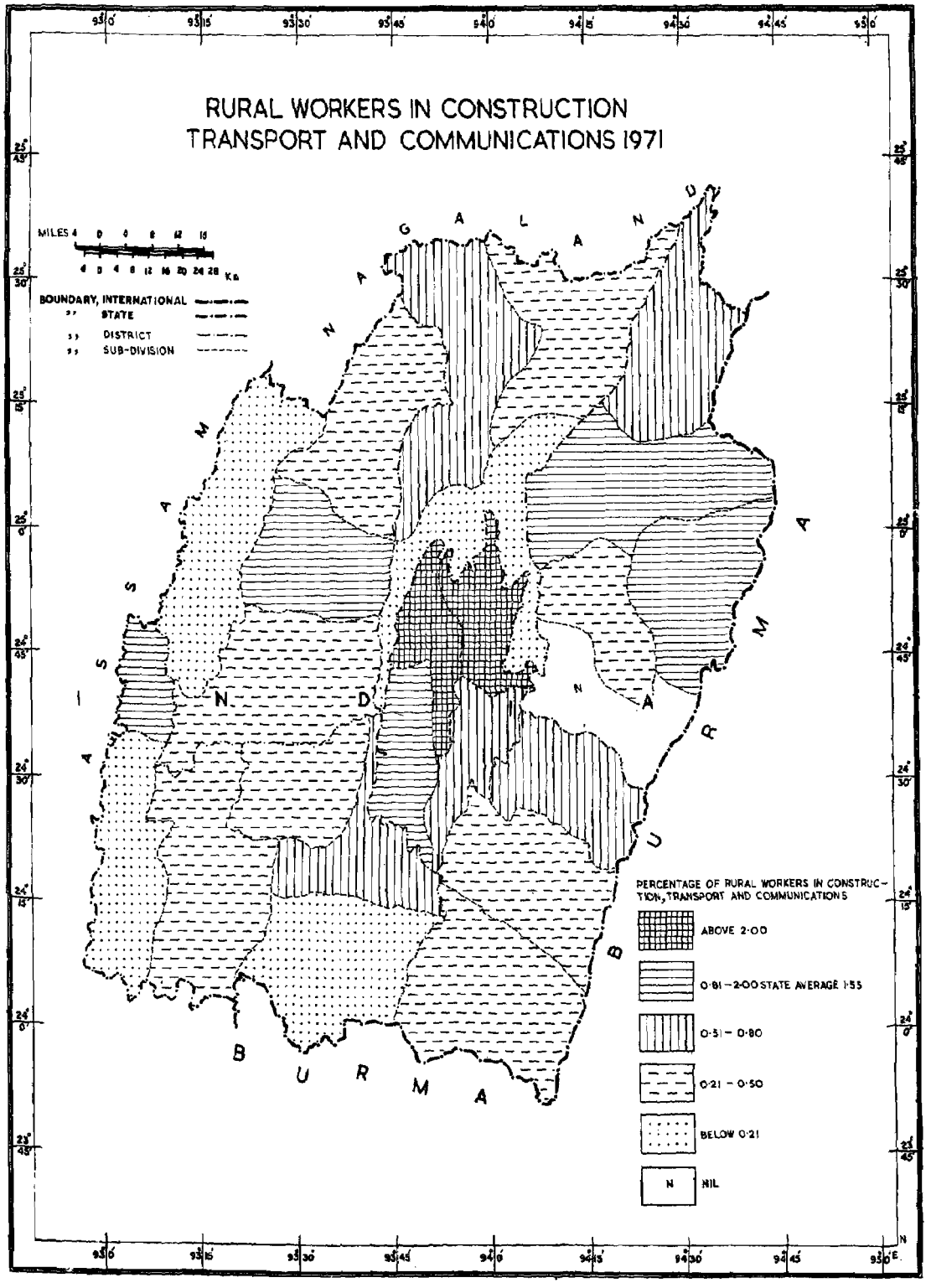
MAP NO. 35


WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING
SERVICING AND REPAIRS 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
G A L A N D
A S S A M
N A G A
M A N I P U R
B U R M A
PERCENTAGE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
5·00 & ABOVE STATE AVERAGE 10·98
1·00 – 4·99
0·99 & BELOW

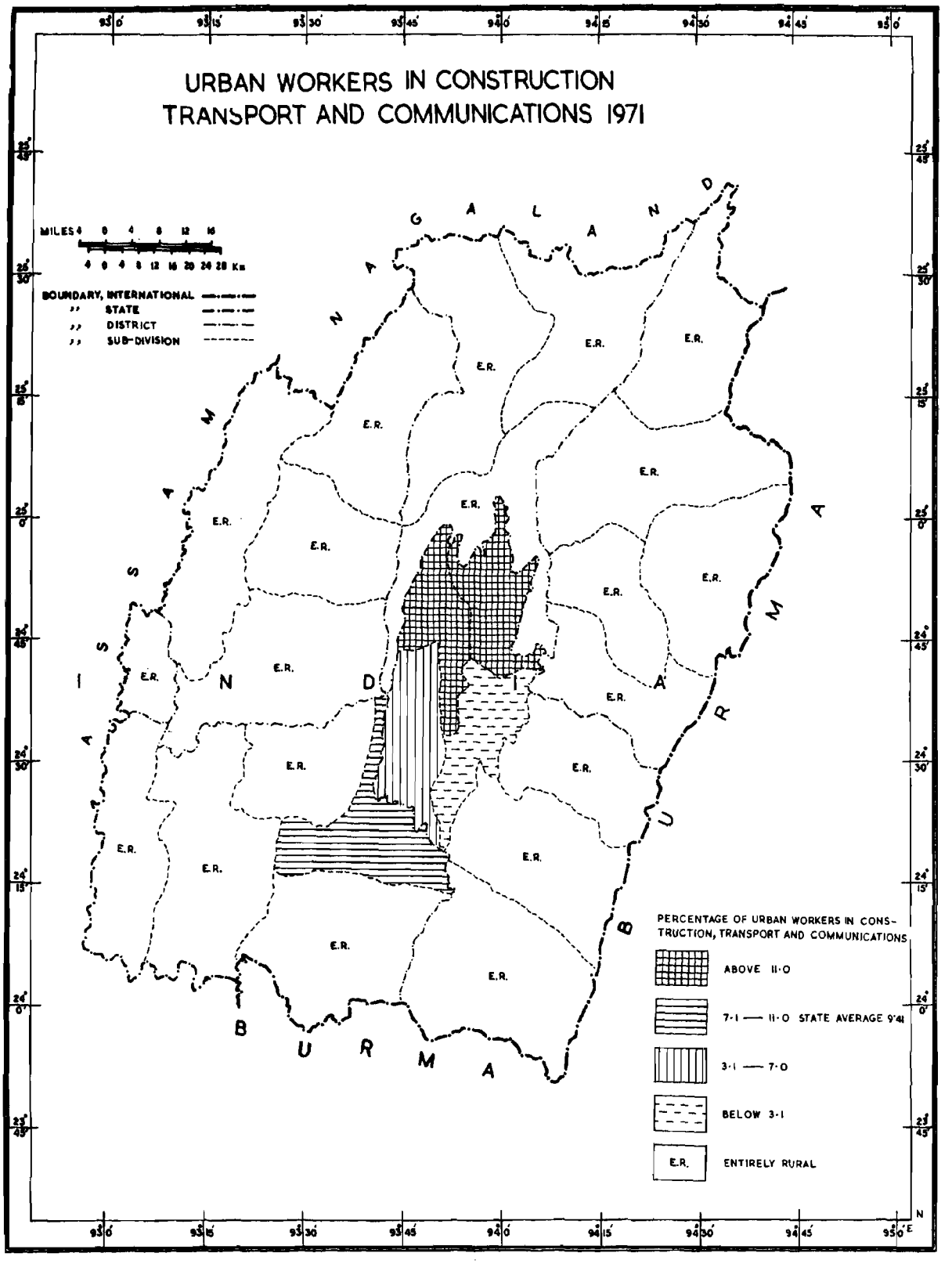
MAP NO. 38


RURAL POPULATION IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
0 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
BANGLADESH
INDIA
ASSAM
MANIPUR
BURMA
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES
ABOVE 25·0
10·1 — 25·0 STATE AVERAGE 22·92
5·1 — 10·0
BELOW 5·1

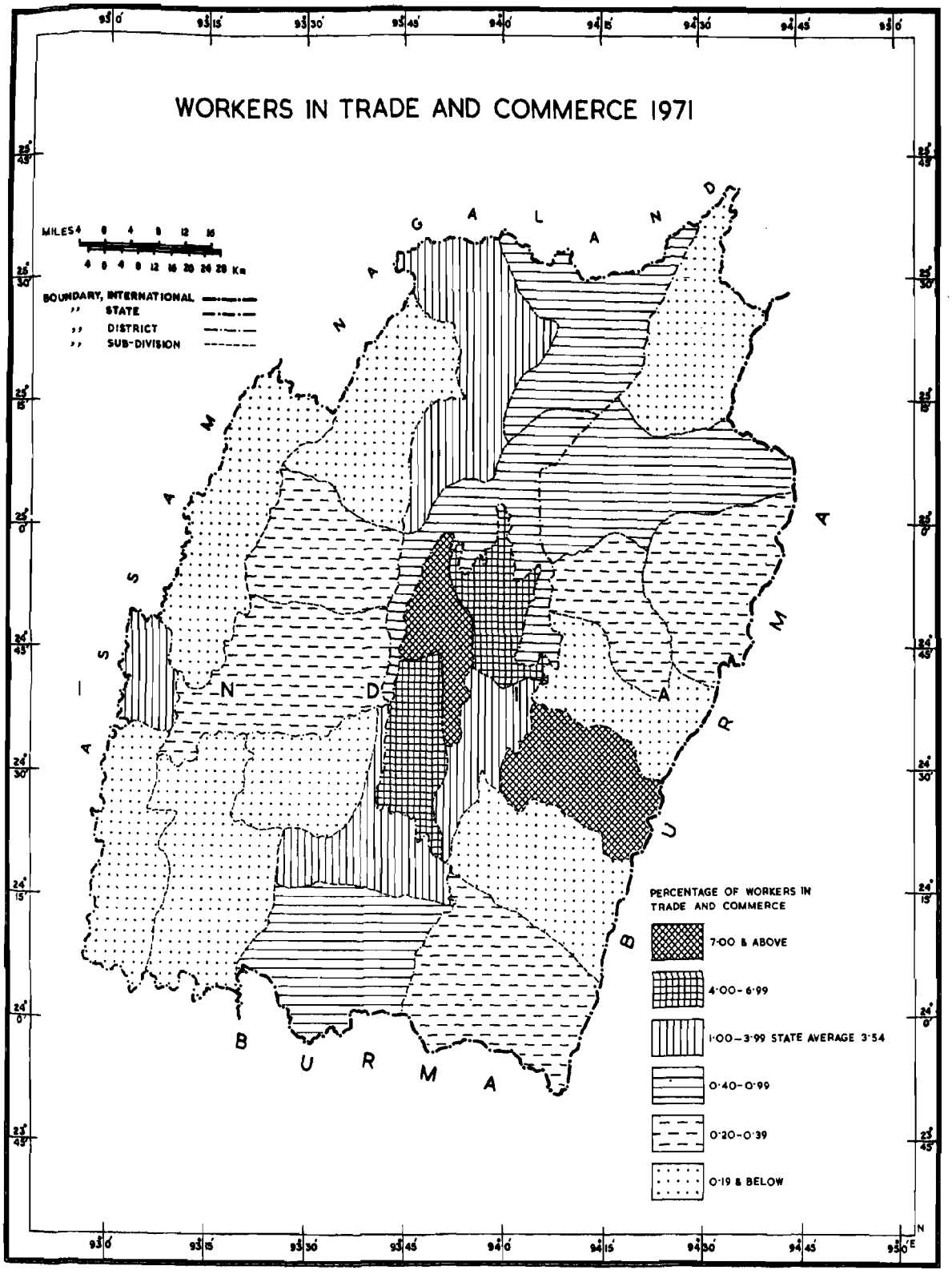
MAP NO. 37


RURAL WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Kms
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
SUB-DIVISION
BANGLADESH
INDIA
BURMA
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS
ABOVE 2·00
0·81 – 2·00 STATE AVERAGE 1·55
0·51 – 0·80
0·21 – 0·50
BELOW 0·21
N
NIL

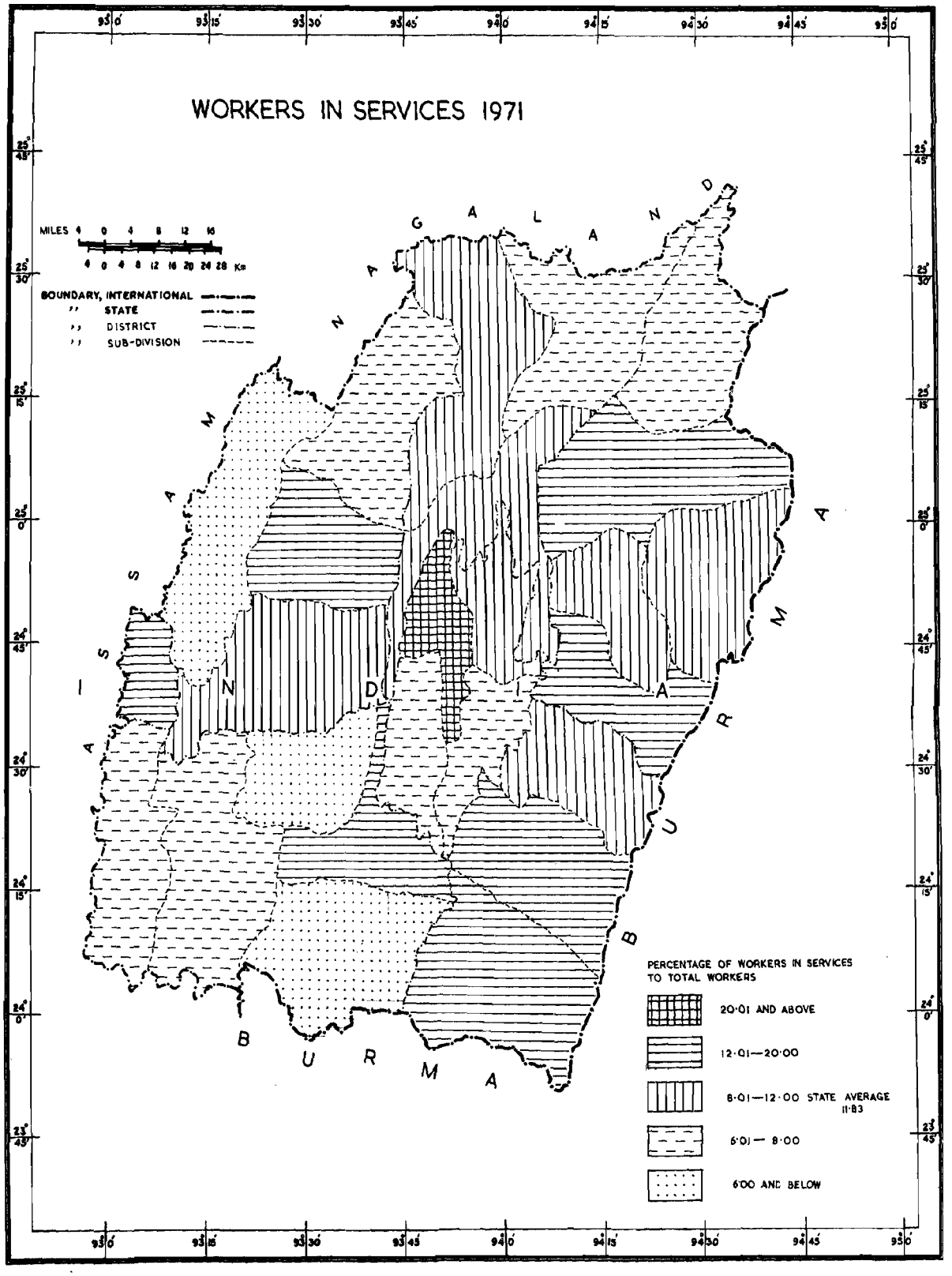
MAP NO. 38


URBAN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
,, SUB-DIVISION
BANGLADESH
INDIA
BURMA
E.R.
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS
ABOVE 11·0
7·1 — 11·0 STATE AVERAGE 9·41
3·1 — 7·0
BELOW 3·1
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
93° 0' 93° 15' 93° 30' 93° 45' 94° 0' 94° 15' 94° 30' 94° 45' 95° 0' E
N

MAP NO. 39

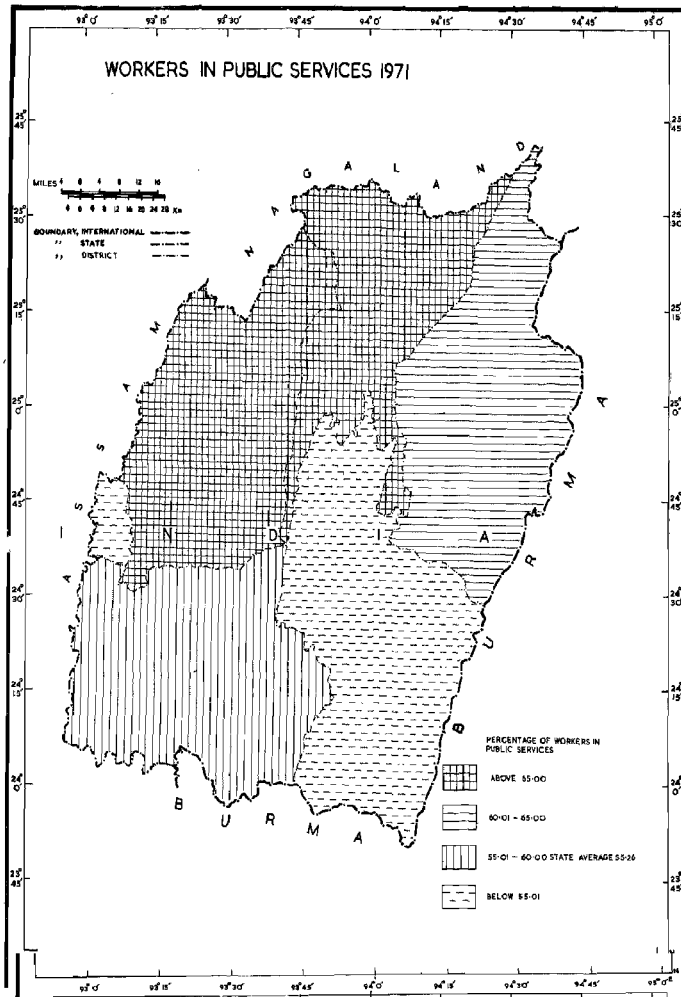

WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
,, SUB-DIVISION
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
7·00 & ABOVE
4·00 - 6·99
1·00 - 3·99 STATE AVERAGE 3·54
0·40 - 0·99
0·20 - 0·39
0·19 & BELOW
93° 0' 93° 15' 93° 30' 93° 45' 94° 0' 94° 15' 94° 30' 94° 45' 95° 0'
25° 45' 25° 30' 25° 15' 25° 0' 24° 45' 24° 30' 24° 15' 24° 0' 23° 45'
N
E

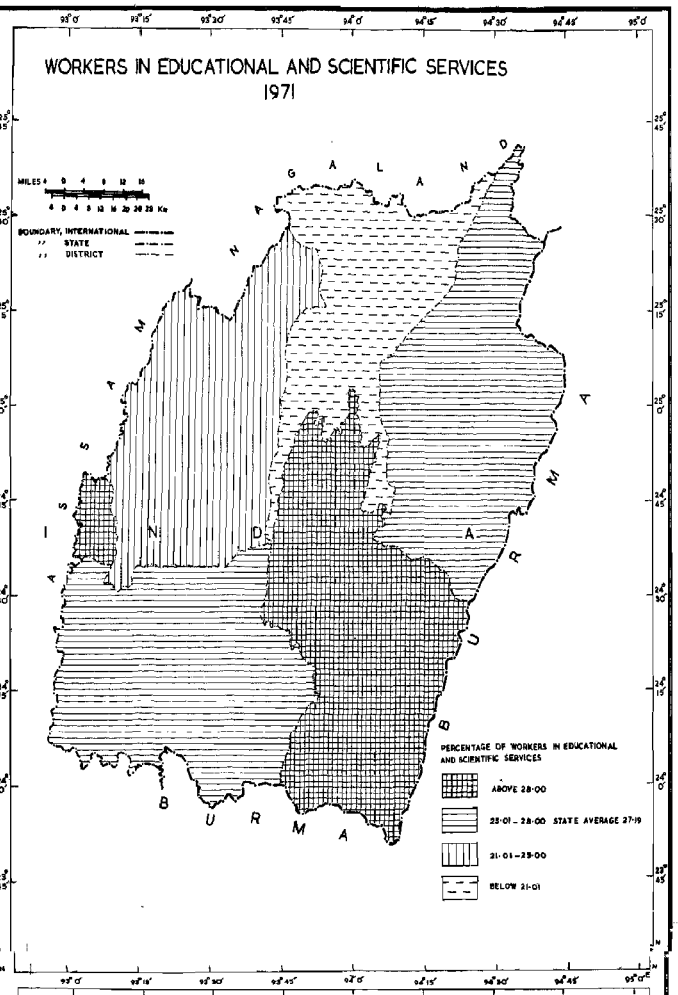
MAP NO. 40

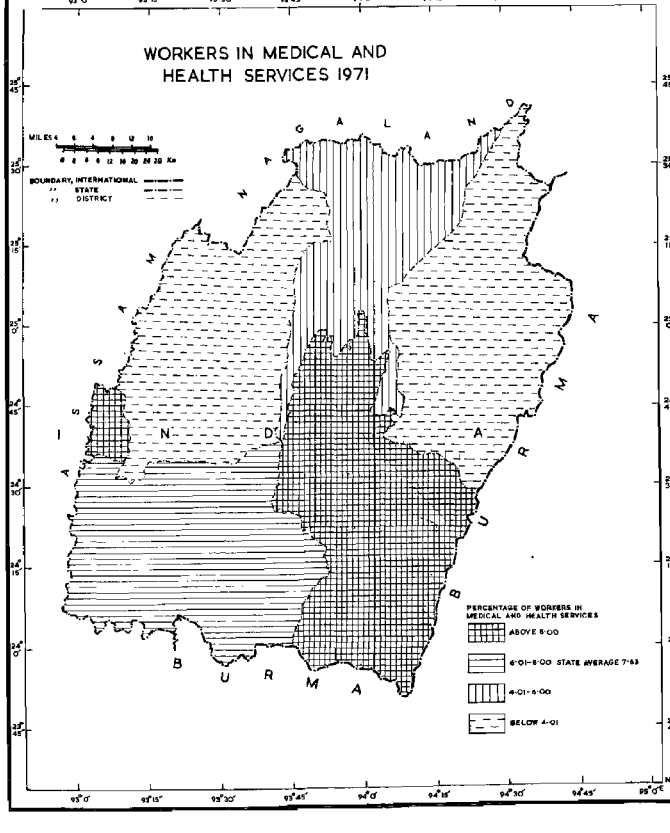

WORKERS IN SERVICES 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" SUB-DIVISION
BANGLADESH
INDIA
BURMA
93°0' 93°15' 93°30' 93°45' 94°0' 94°15' 94°30' 94°45' 95°0'
25°45' 25°30' 25°15' 25°0' 24°45' 24°30' 24°15' 24°0' 23°45'
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS
20·01 AND ABOVE
12·01—20·00
8·01—12·00 STATE AVERAGE 11·83
6·01— 8·00
6·00 AND BELOW

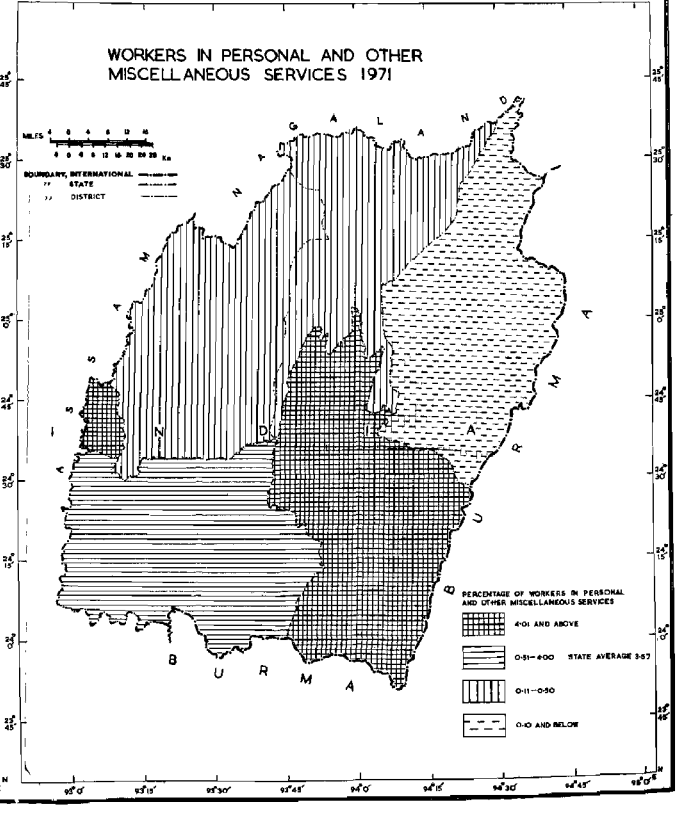
MAP NO. 41

# WORKERS IN VARIOUS SERVICES 1971



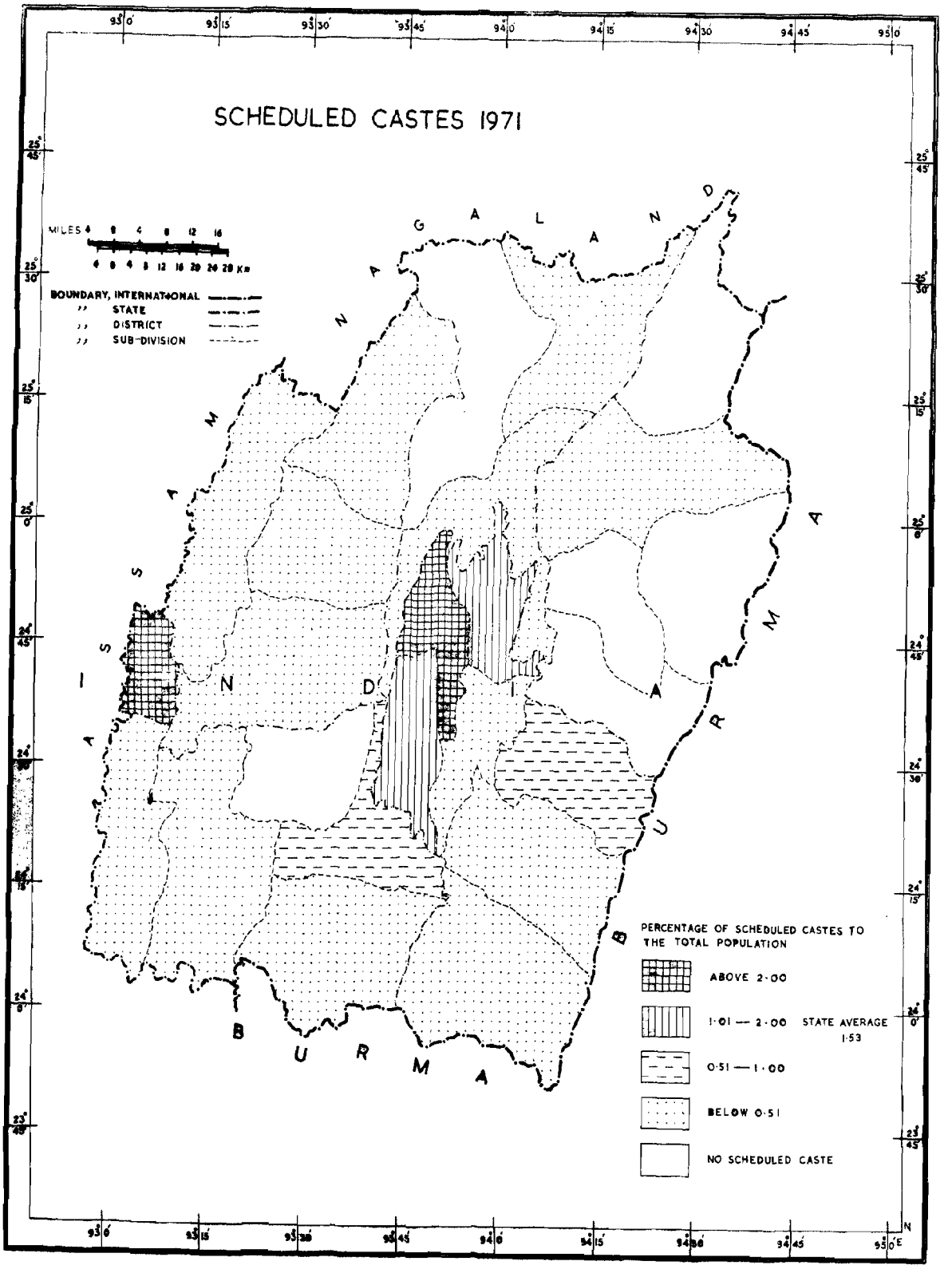




6-932 R.G.I/10/80

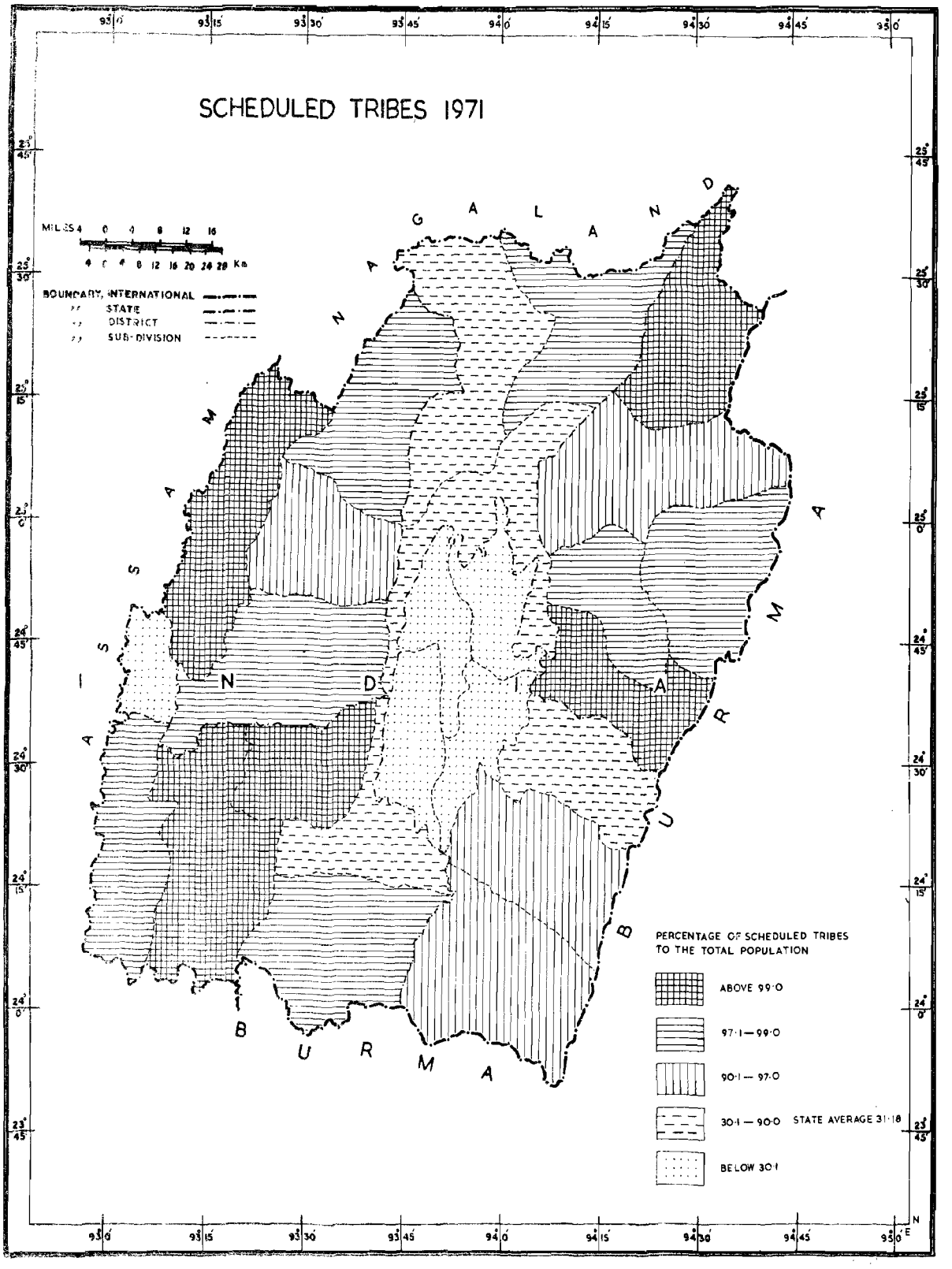
# PART-IV
# SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

MAP NO. 42

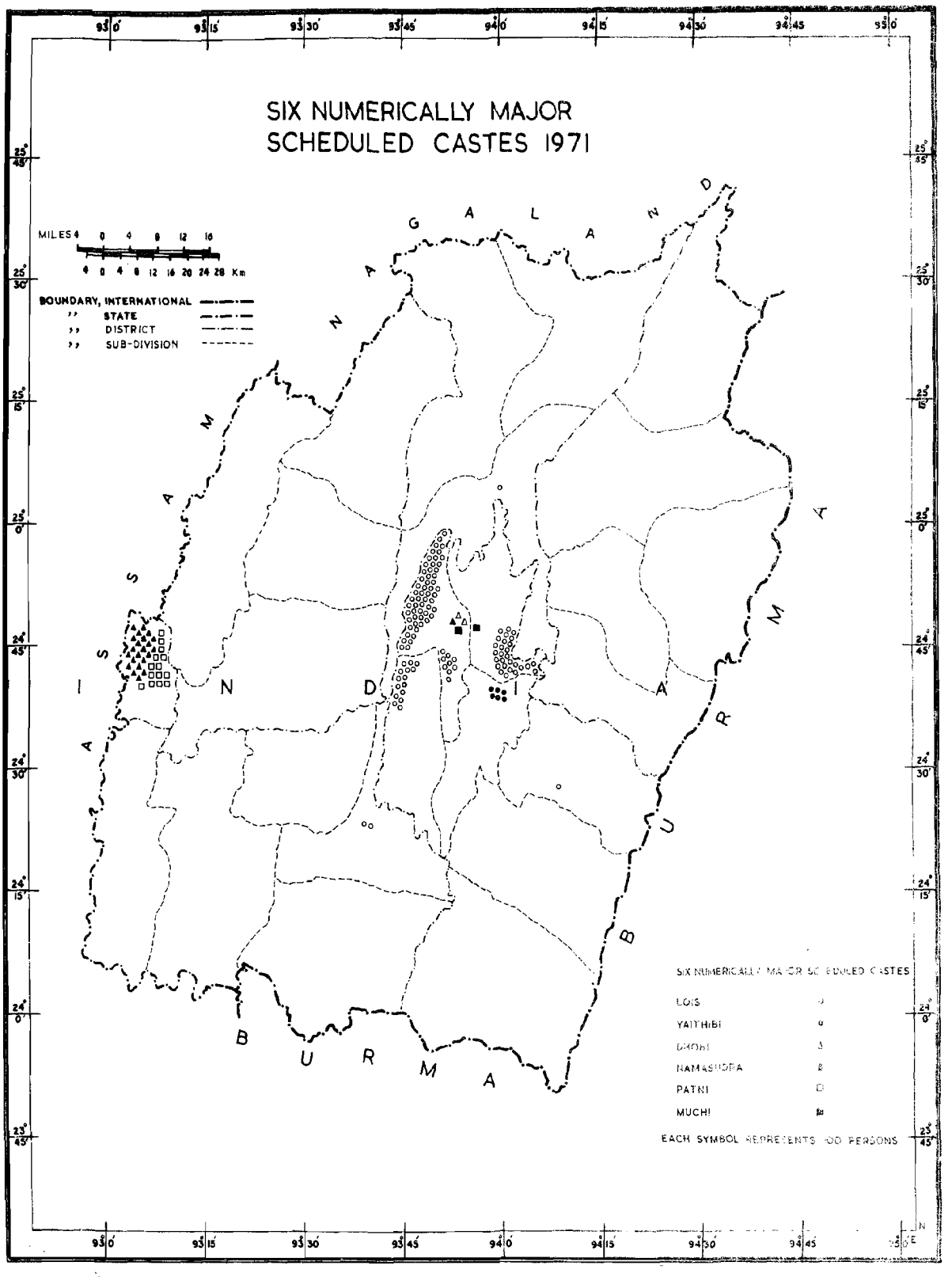



7-532 R.G.I./ND/80

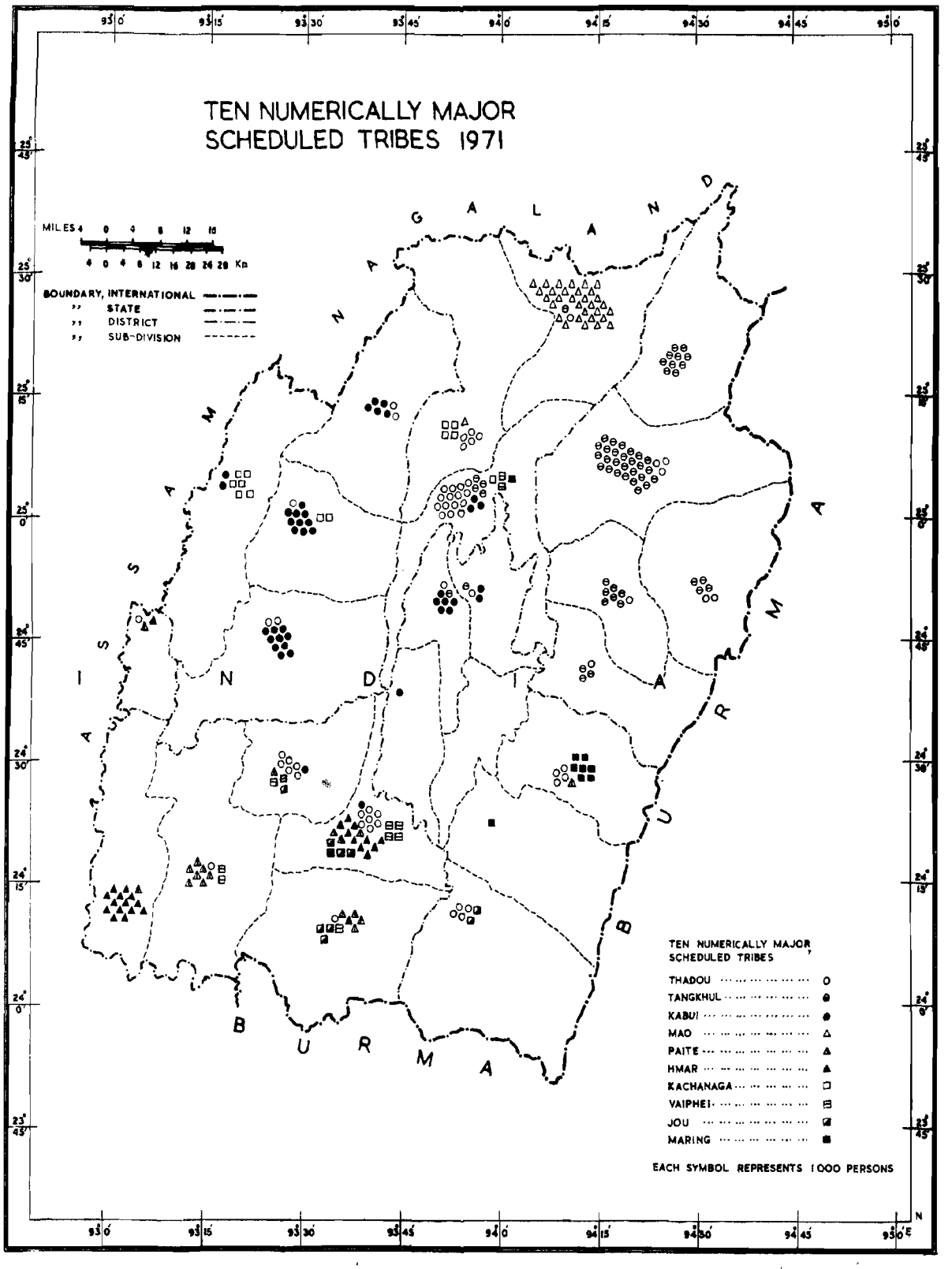
MAP NO. 43


SCHEDULED TRIBES 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
SUB-DIVISION
93°0' 93°15' 93°30' 93°45' 94°0' 94°15' 94°30' 94°45' 95°0'
25°45' 25°30' 25°15' 25°0' 24°45' 24°30' 24°15' 24°0' 23°45'
N
E
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION
ABOVE 99·0
97·1 — 99·0
90·1 — 97·0
30·1 — 90·0 STATE AVERAGE 31·18
BELOW 30·1

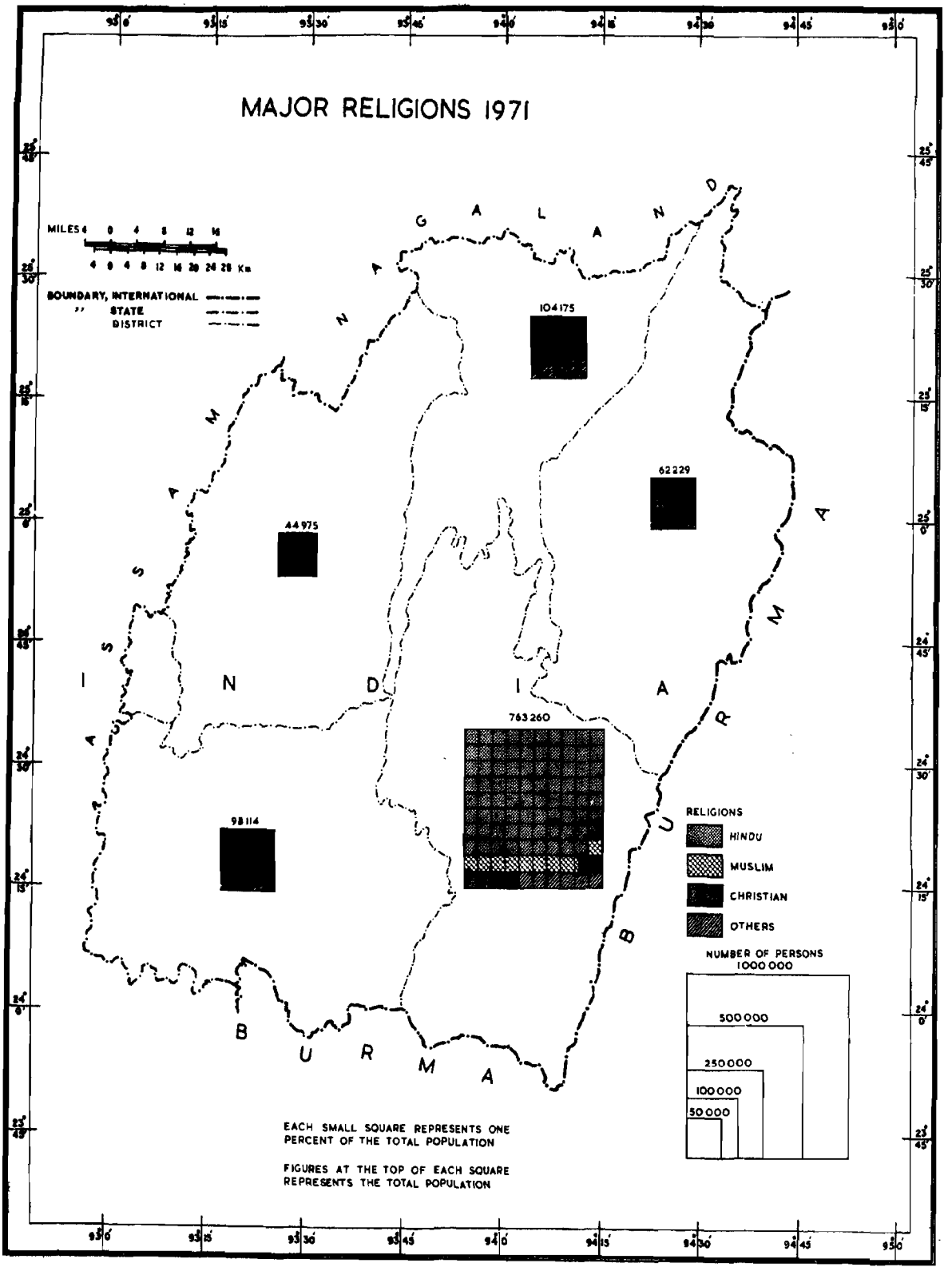
MAP NO. 44


SIX NUMERICALLY MAJOR
SCHEDULED CASTES 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" SUB-DIVISION
93° 0' 93° 15' 93° 30' 93° 45' 94° 0' 94° 15' 94° 30' 94° 45' 95° 0'
25° 45' 25° 30' 25° 15' 25° 0' 24° 45' 24° 30' 24° 15' 24° 0' 23° 45'
BANGLADESH
ASSAM
INDIA
BURMA
SIX NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES
LOIS
YAITHIBI
DHOBI
NAMASUDRA
PATNI
MUCHI
EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 100 PERSONS

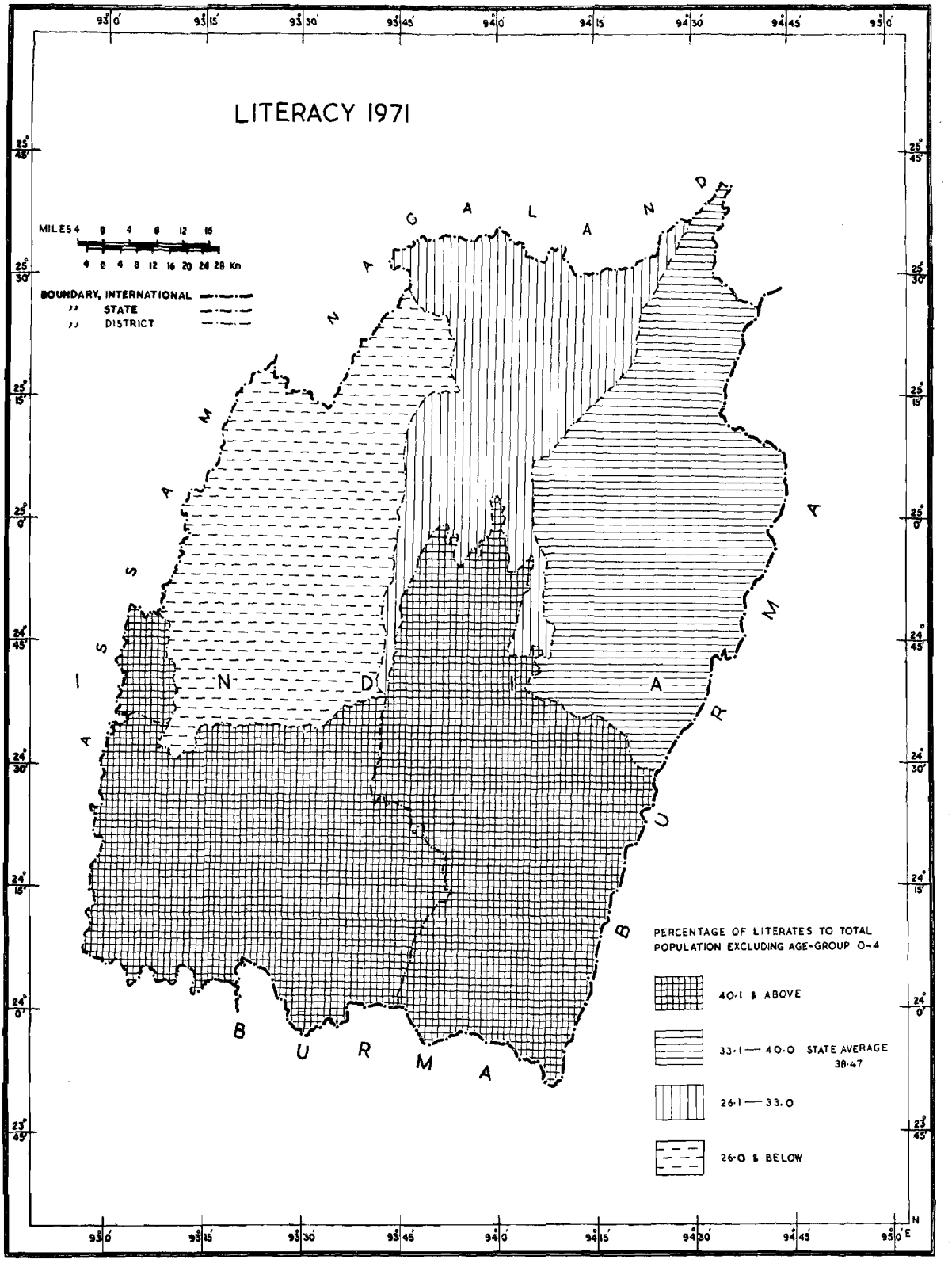
MAP NO. 45


TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR
SCHEDULED TRIBES 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" SUB-DIVISION
NAGALANDS
MANIPUR
ASSAM
INDIA
BURMA
TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES
THADOU
TANGKHUL
KABUI
MAO
PAITE
HMAR
KACHANAGA
VAIPHEI
JOU
MARING
EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 1000 PERSONS
93°0'
93°15'
93°30'
93°45'
94°0'
94°15'
94°30'
94°45'
95°0'E
N

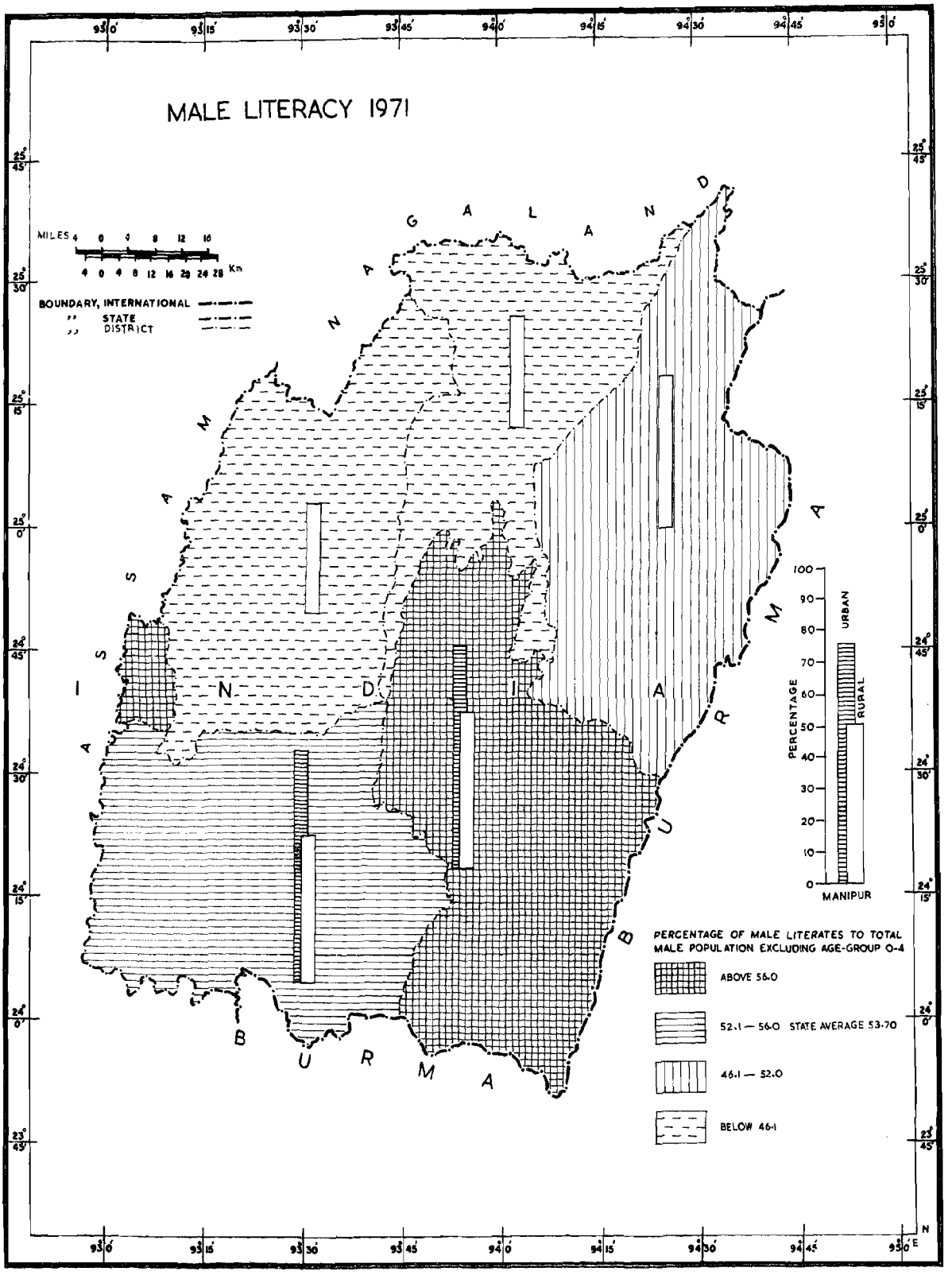
MAP NO. 46


MAJOR RELIGIONS 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
DISTRICT
104175
62229
44975
763260
98114
RELIGIONS
HINDU
MUSLIM
CHRISTIAN
OTHERS
NUMBER OF PERSONS
1000 000
500000
250000
100000
50000
EACH SMALL SQUARE REPRESENTS ONE PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH SQUARE REPRESENTS THE TOTAL POPULATION
BANGLADESH
INDIA
ASSAM
BURMA

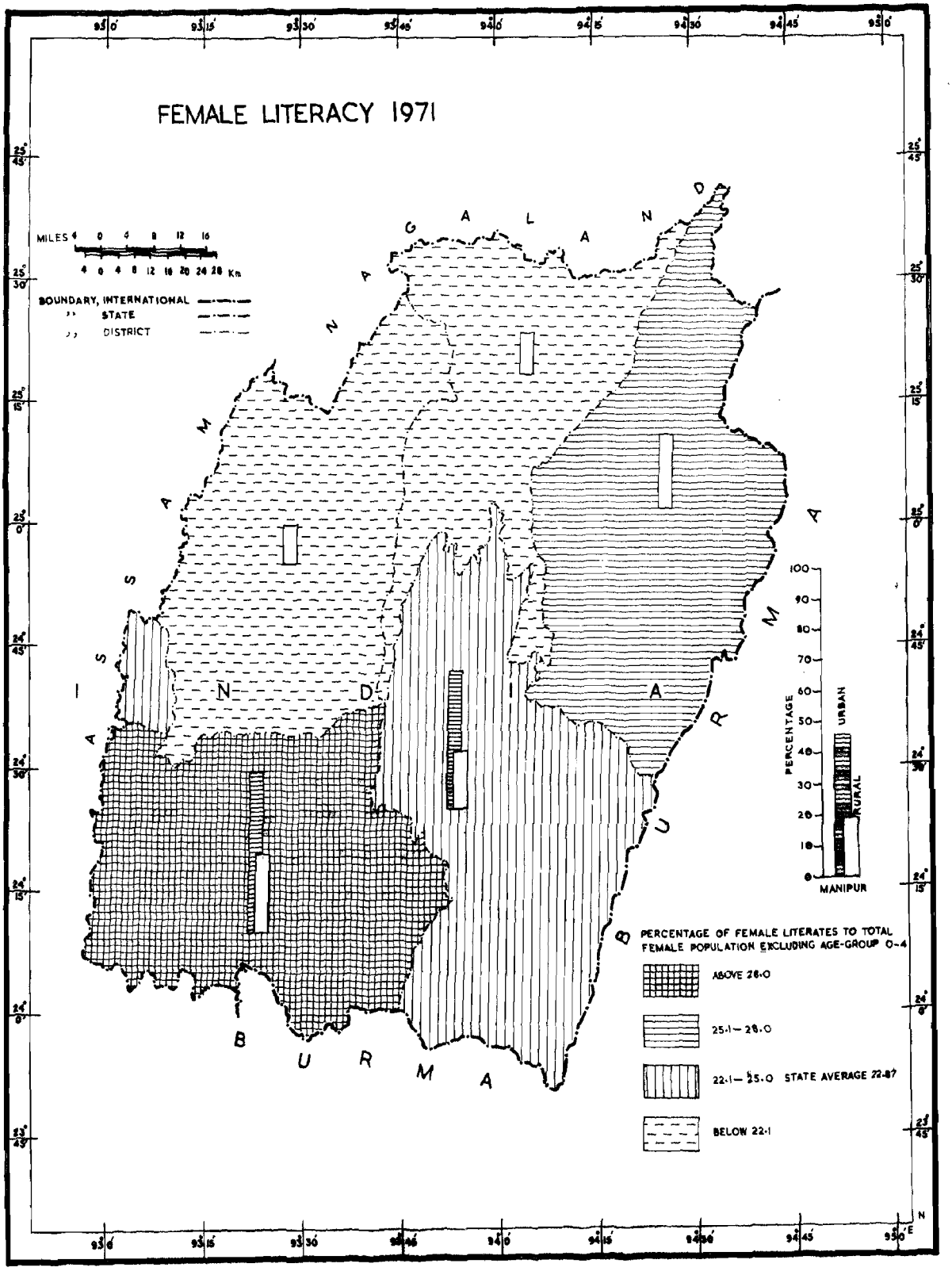
MAP NO. 47


LITERACY 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
0 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
BANGALAND
ASSAMMANIPUR
INDIA
BURMA
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4
40·1 & ABOVE
33·1 — 40·0 STATE AVERAGE 38·47
26·1 — 33·0
26·0 & BELOW
93°0' 93°15' 93°30' 93°45' 94°0' 94°15' 94°30' 94°45' 95°0' E
25°45' 25°30' 25°15' 25°0' 24°45' 24°30' 24°15' 24°0' 23°45' N

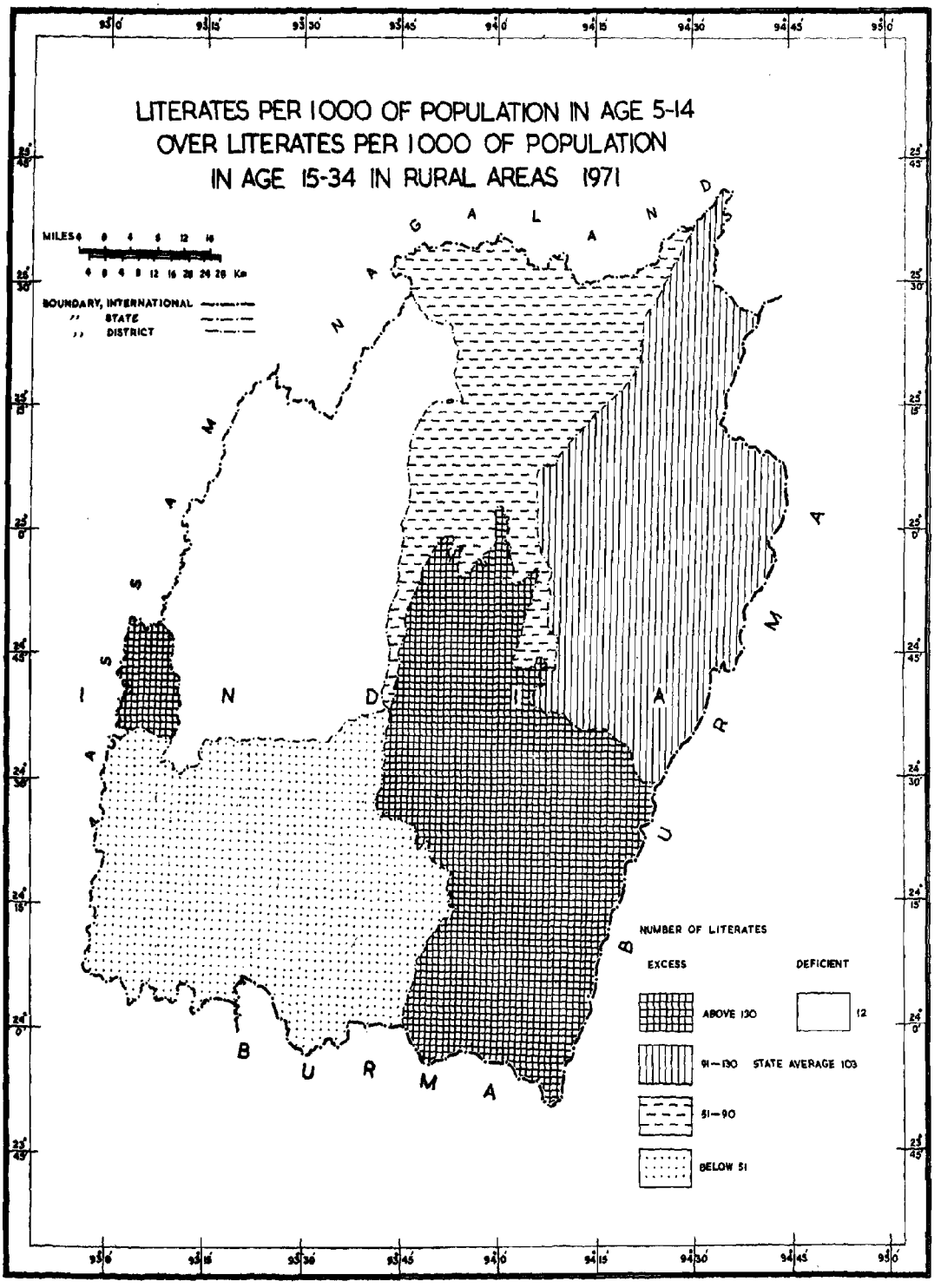
MAP NO. 48


MALE LITERACY 1971
93°0'
93°15'
93°30'
93°45'
94°0'
94°15'
94°30'
94°45'
95°0'
25°45'
25°30'
25°15'
25°0'
24°45'
24°30'
24°15'
24°0'
23°45'
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
ASSAM
INDIA
BURMA
PERCENTAGE
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
URBAN
RURAL
MANIPUR
PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4
ABOVE 56.0
52.1 — 56.0 STATE AVERAGE 53.70
46.1 — 52.0
BELOW 46.1
N
E

MAP NO. 49

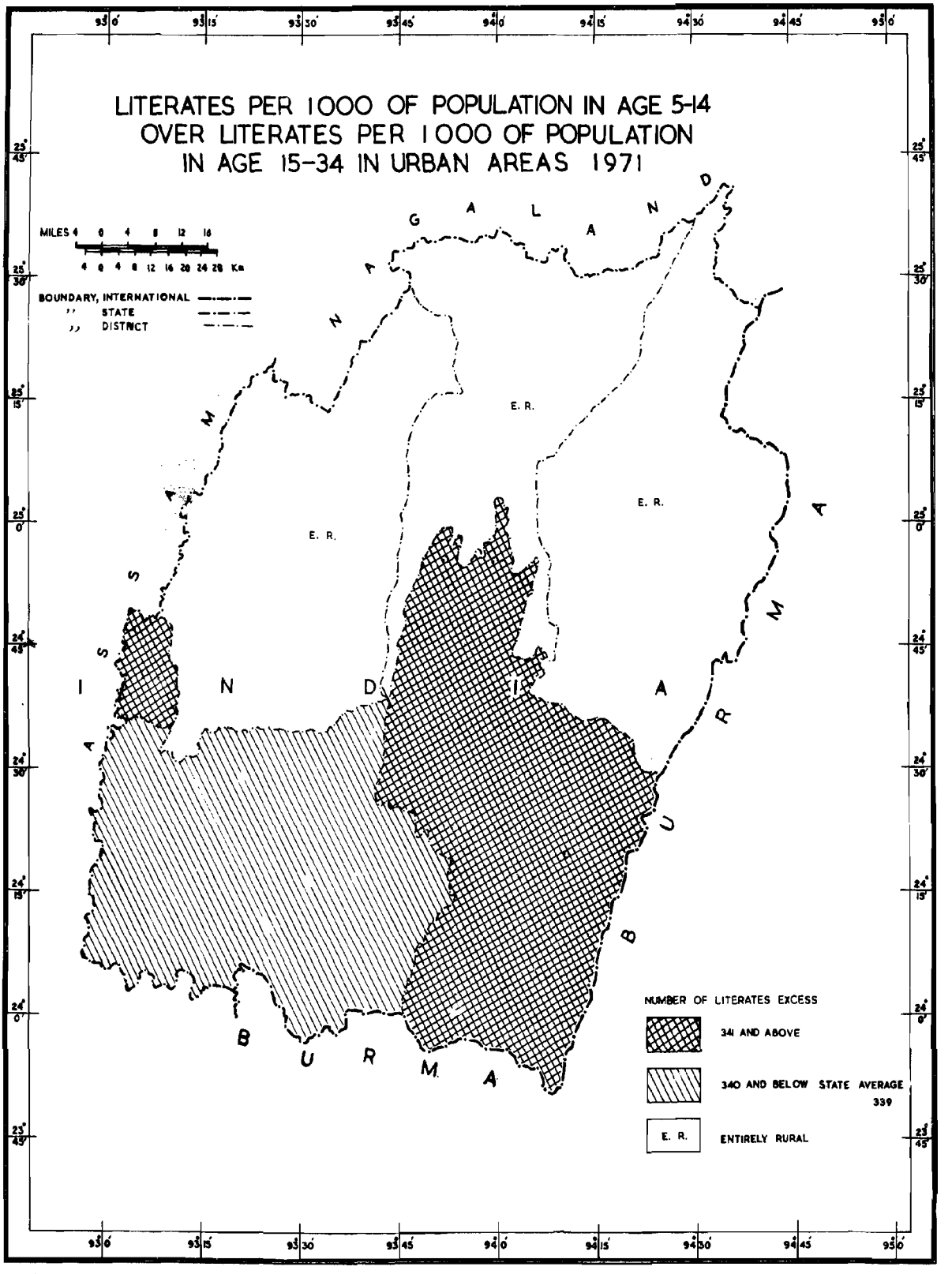

FEMALE LITERACY 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
BANGLADESH
INDIA
BURMA
PERCENTAGE
URBAN
RURAL
MANIPUR
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4
ABOVE 28·0
25·1 — 28·0
22·1 — 25·0 STATE AVERAGE 22·87
BELOW 22·1

MAP NO. 50

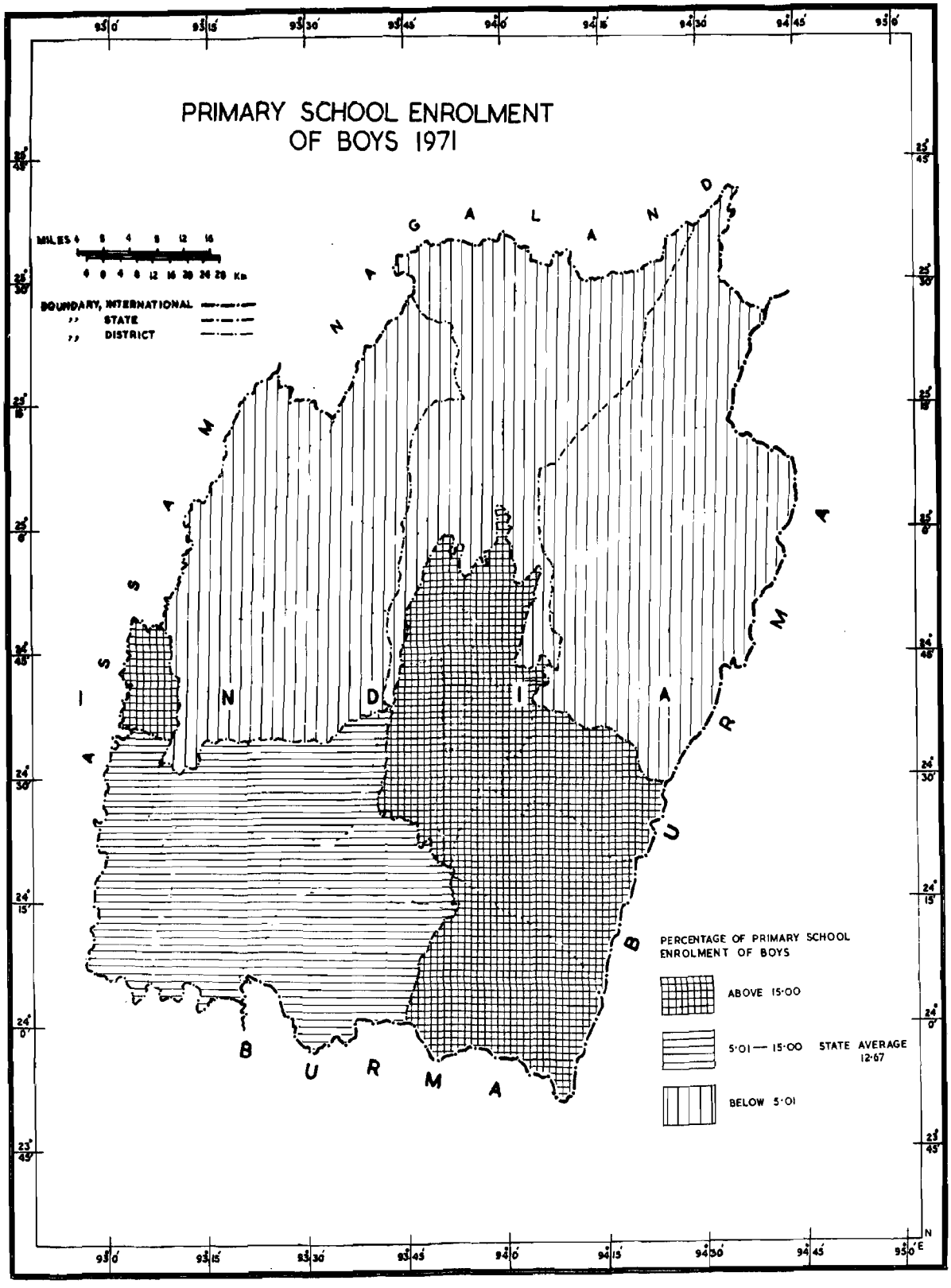



8-532 RGI/M9/80

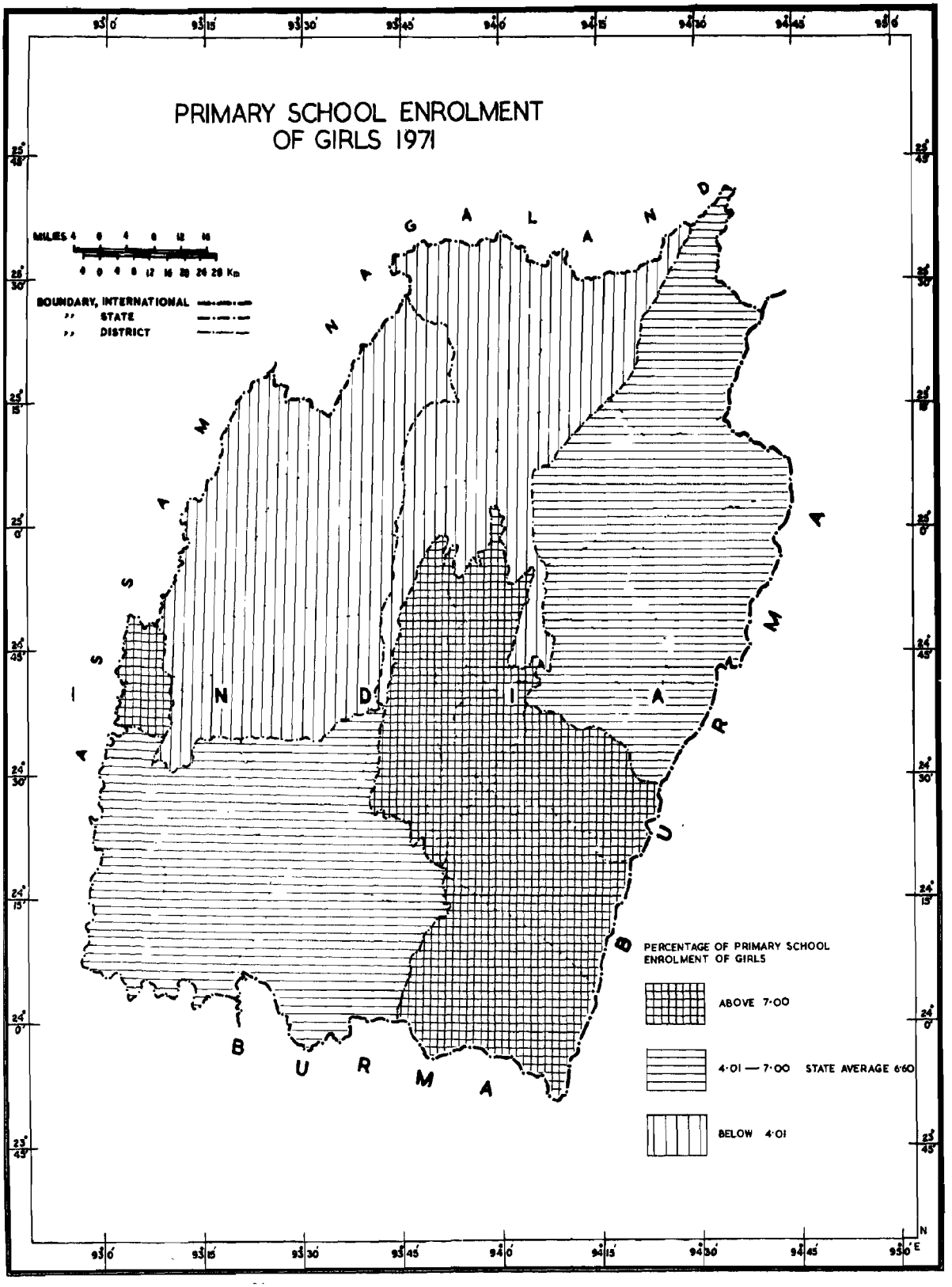
MAP NO. 51


LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14
OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION
IN AGE 15-34 IN URBAN AREAS 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
BANGLADESH
INDIA
BURMA
E. R.
E. R.
E. R.
NUMBER OF LITERATES EXCESS
341 AND ABOVE
340 AND BELOW STATE AVERAGE 339
E. R. ENTIRELY RURAL

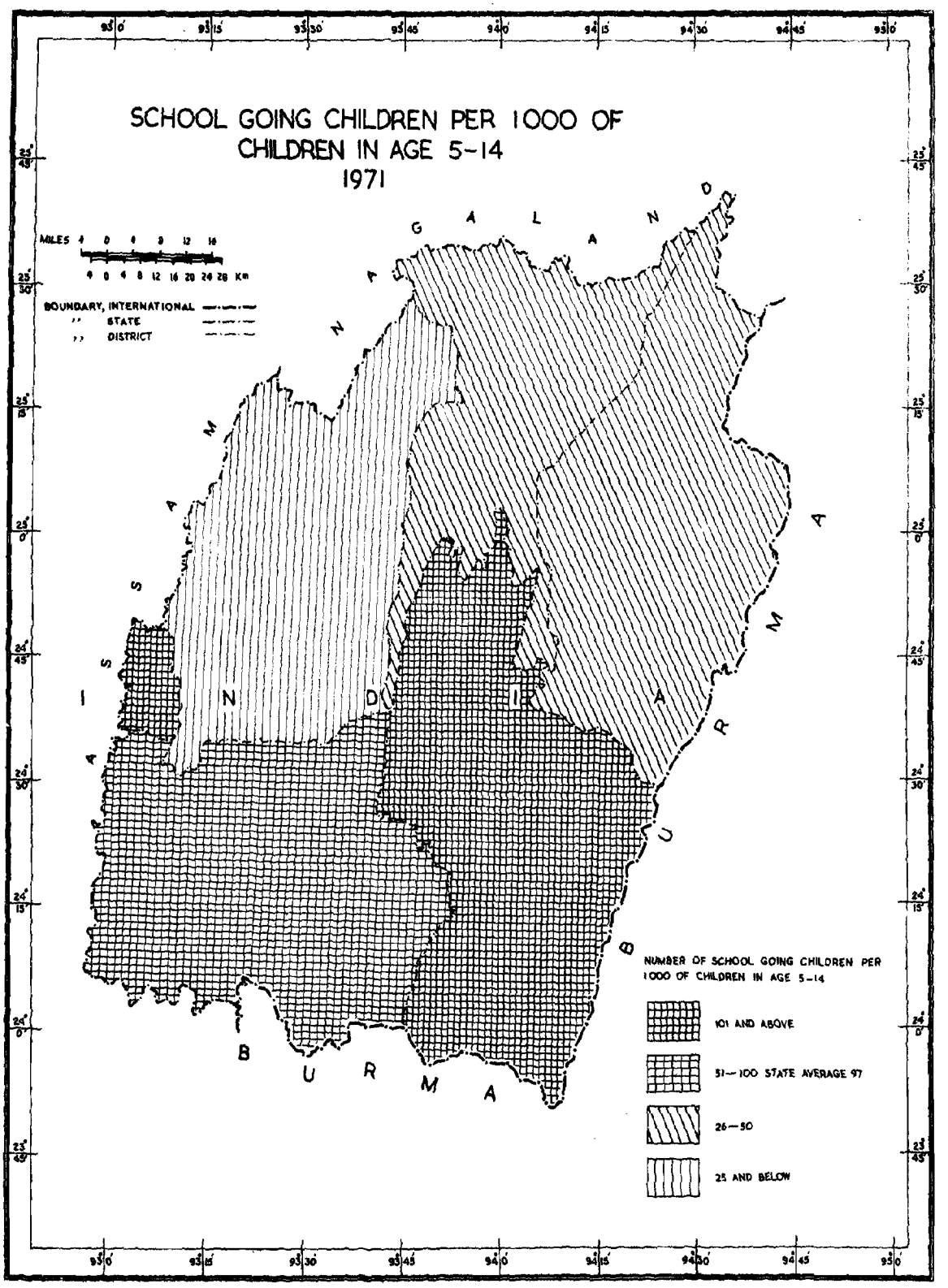
MAP NO. 52


PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT
OF BOYS 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
0 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
PERCENTAGE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS
ABOVE 15·00
5·01 — 15·00 STATE AVERAGE 12·67
BELOW 5·01
93°0'
93°15'
93°30'
93°45'
94°0'
94°15'
94°30'
94°45'
95°0'E
N

MAP NO. 53

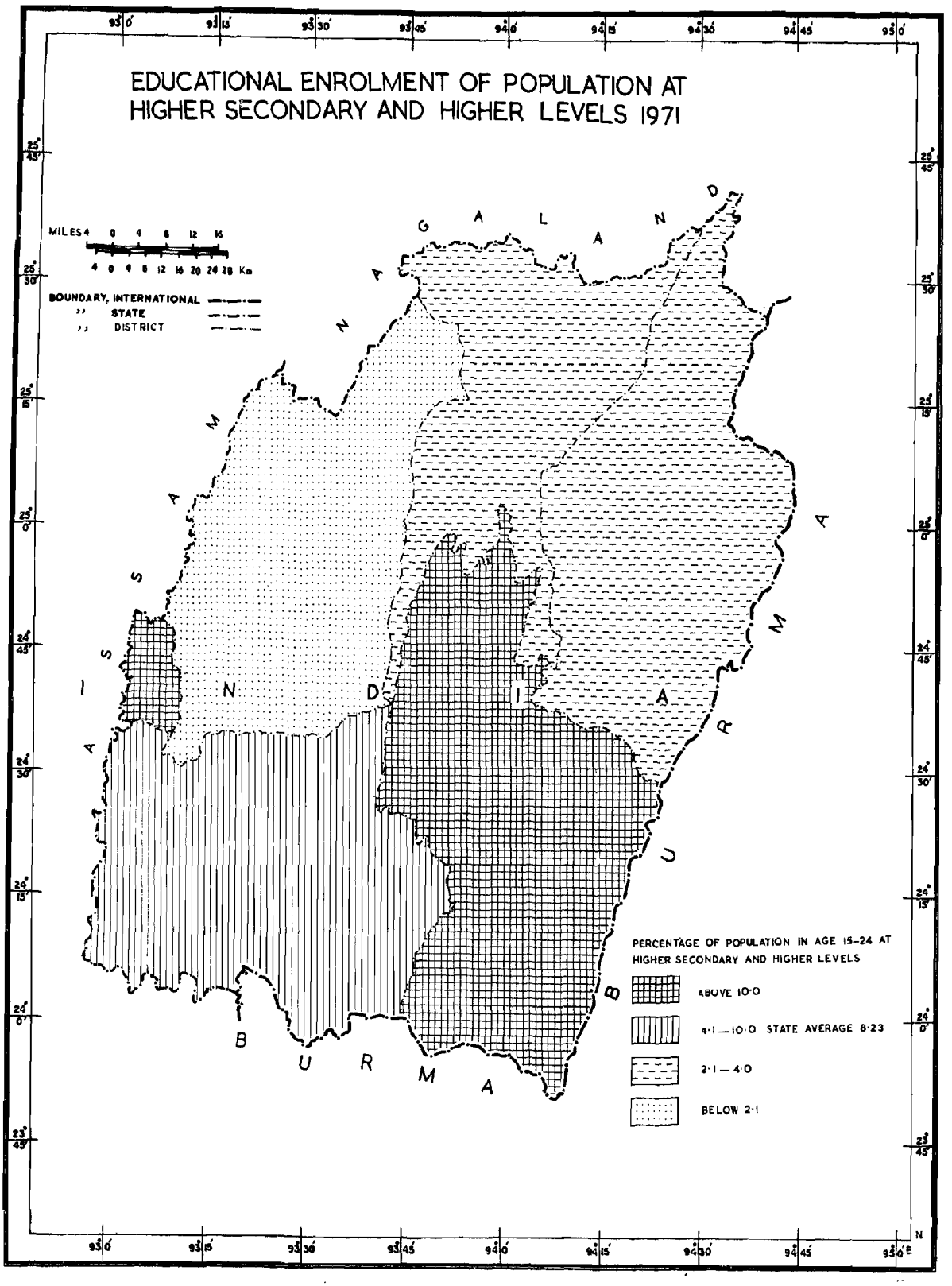

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT
OF GIRLS 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
0 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
93°0' 93°15' 93°30' 93°45' 94°0' 94°15' 94°30' 94°45' 95°0' E
25°45' 25°30' 25°15' 25°0' 24°45' 24°30' 24°15' 24°0' 23°45' N
BANGLADESH
ASSAM
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
MIZORAM
BURMA
PERCENTAGE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS
ABOVE 7·00
4·01 — 7·00 STATE AVERAGE 6·60
BELOW 4·01

MAP NO. 54


SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN PER 1000 OF CHILDREN IN AGE 5-14
1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
BANGLADESH
INDIA
BURMA
NUMBER OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN PER 1000 OF CHILDREN IN AGE 5-14
101 AND ABOVE
51—100 STATE AVERAGE 97
26—50
25 AND BELOW

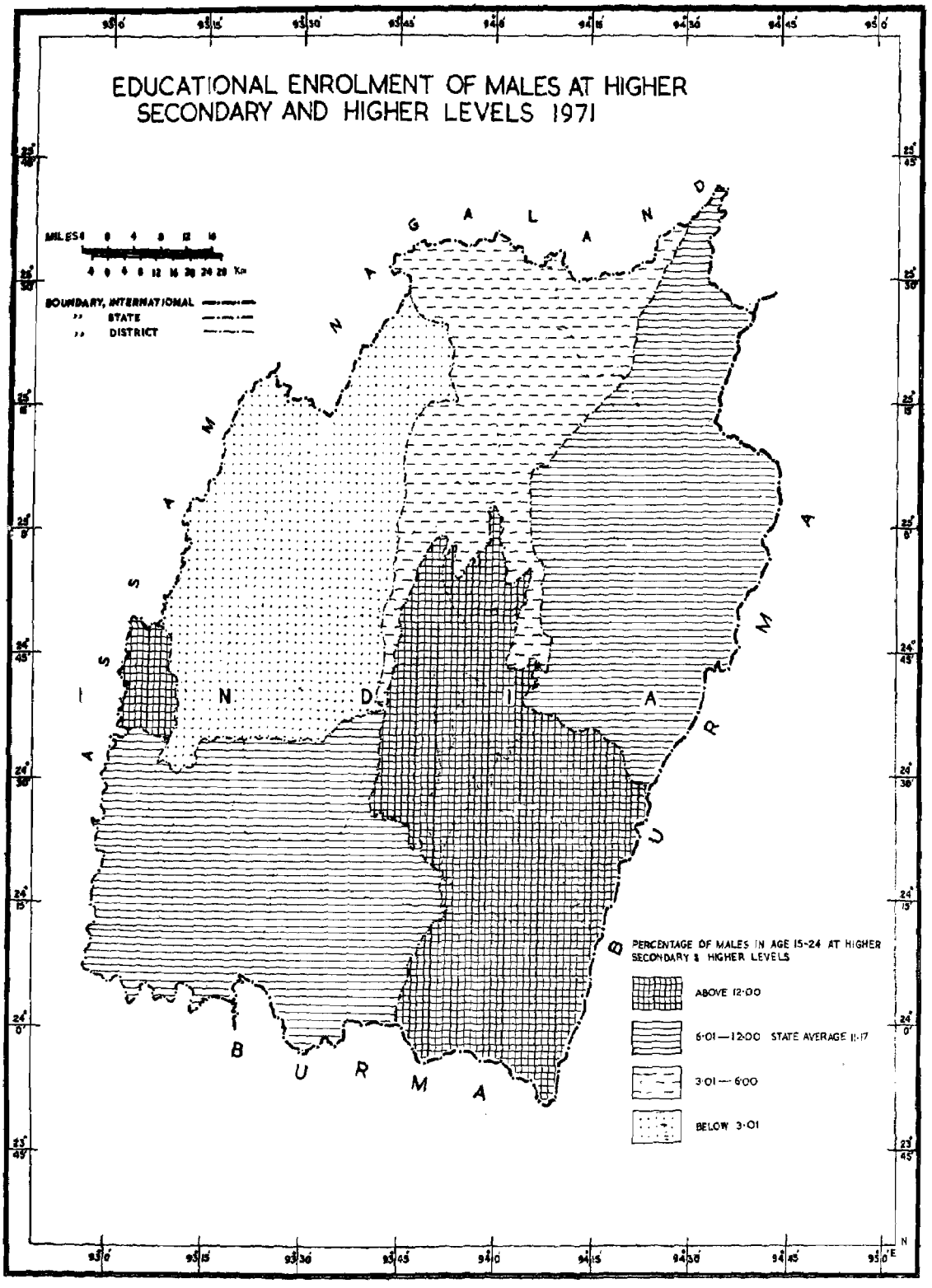
MAP NO. 55

# EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF POPULATION AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1971



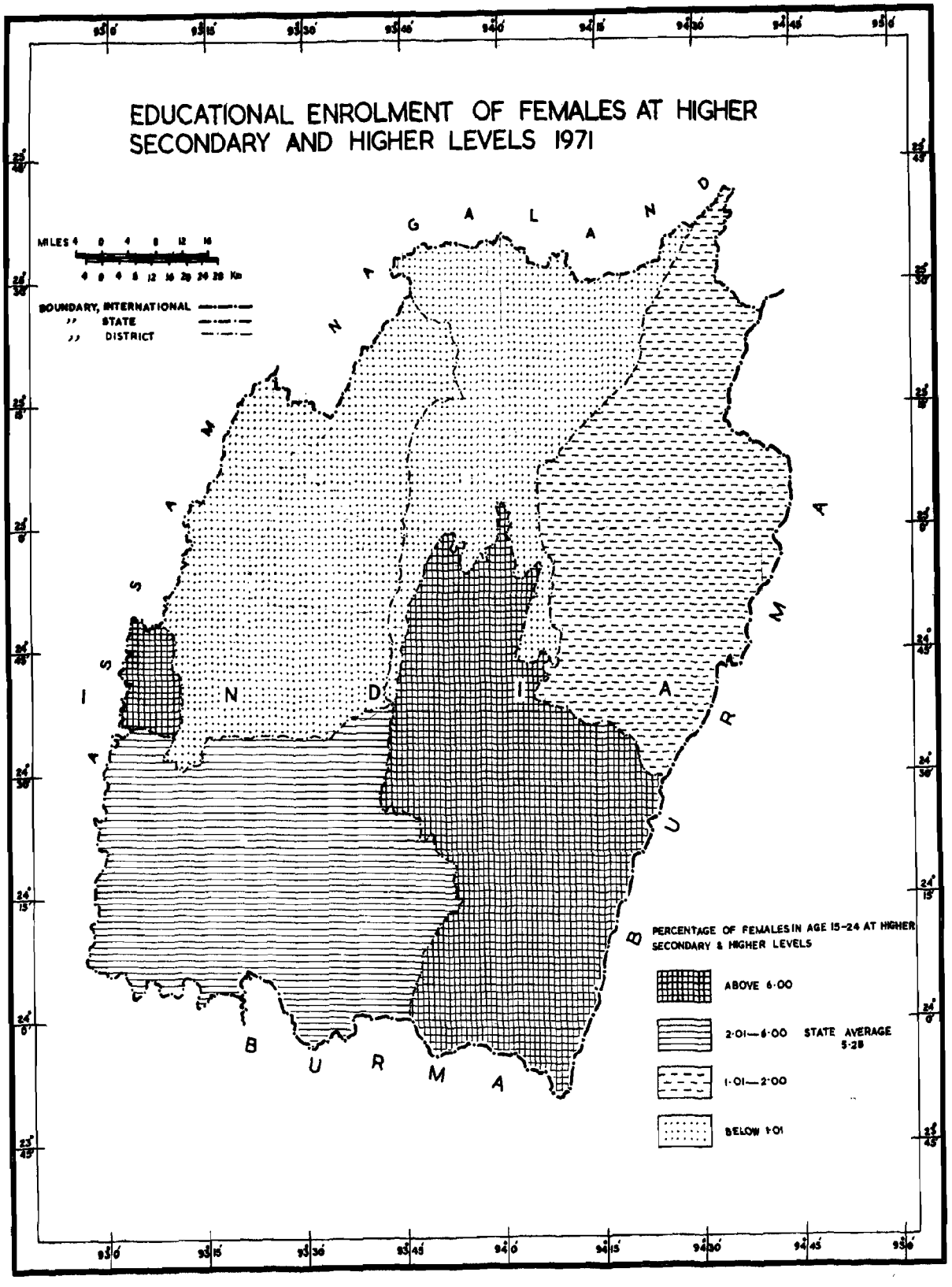
MAP NO. 56

# EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1971

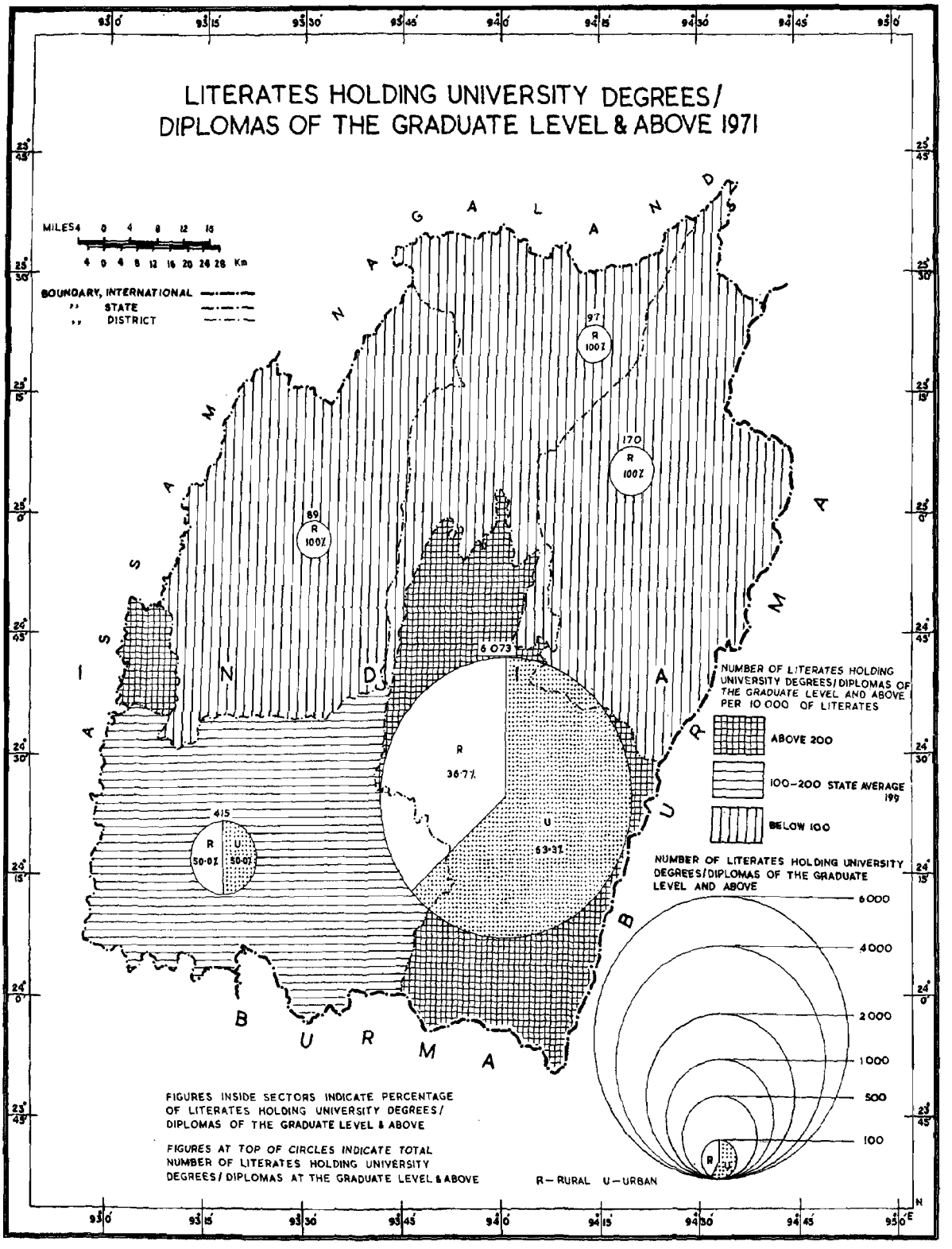


MAP NO. 57

# EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1971

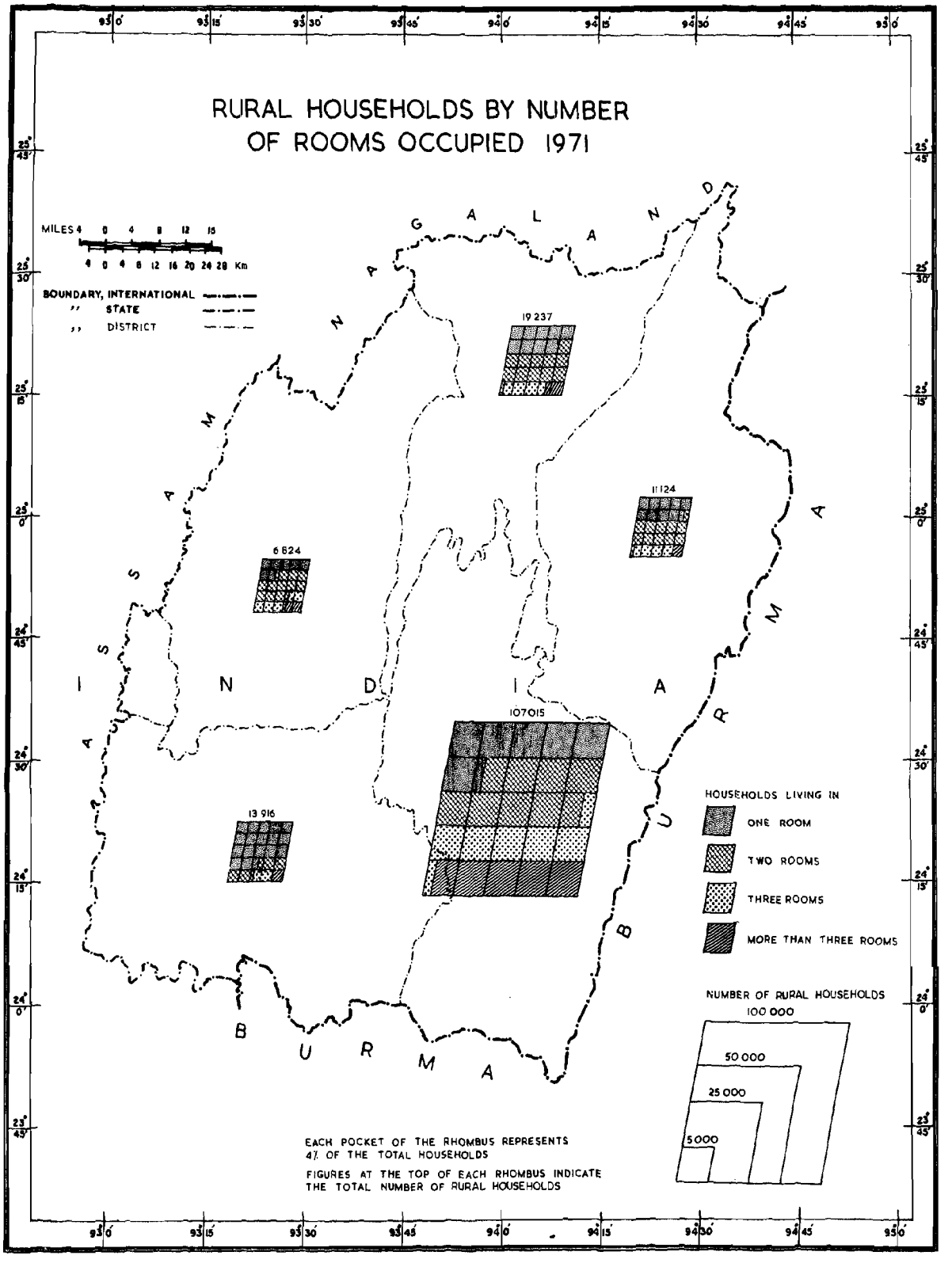


MAP NO. 58

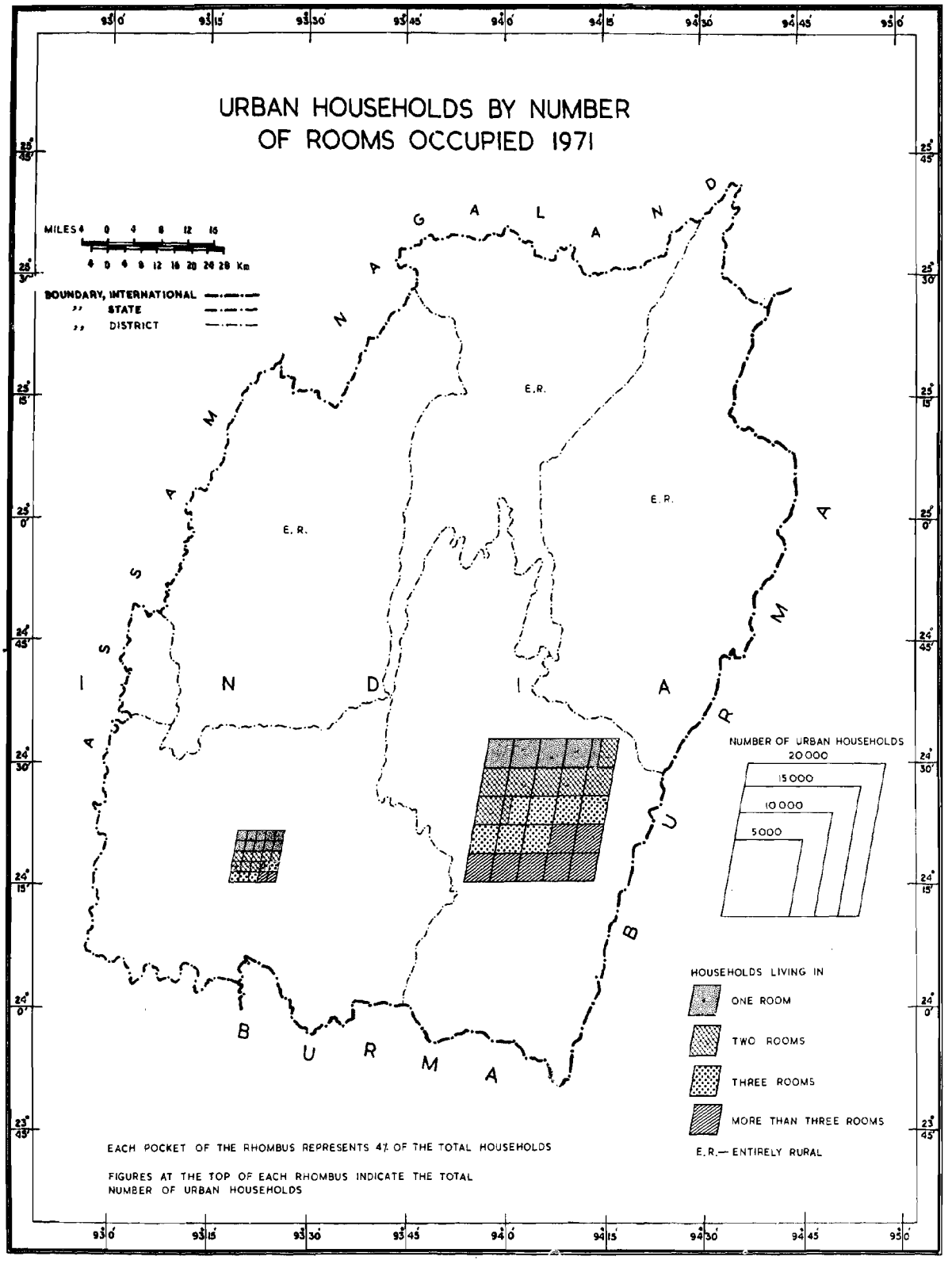



9-532 R.G.I/NDI/81

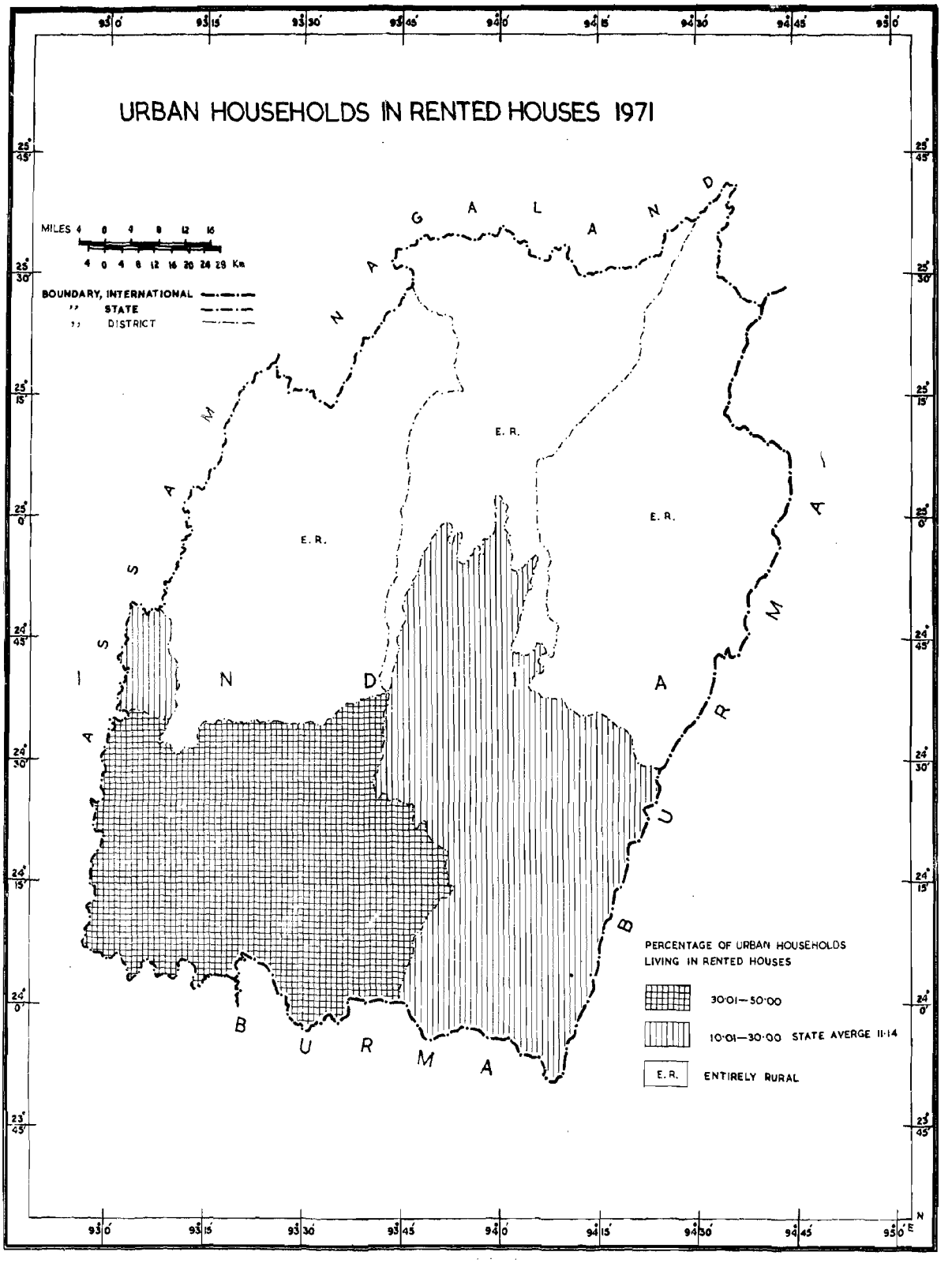
MAP NO. 59


RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER
OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE
,, DISTRICT
19 237
11124
6 824
107015
13 916
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
NUMBER OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS
100 000
50 000
25 000
5000
EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS
4% OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATE
THE TOTAL NUMBER OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS
BANGLADESH
INDIA
BURMA

MAP NO. 60

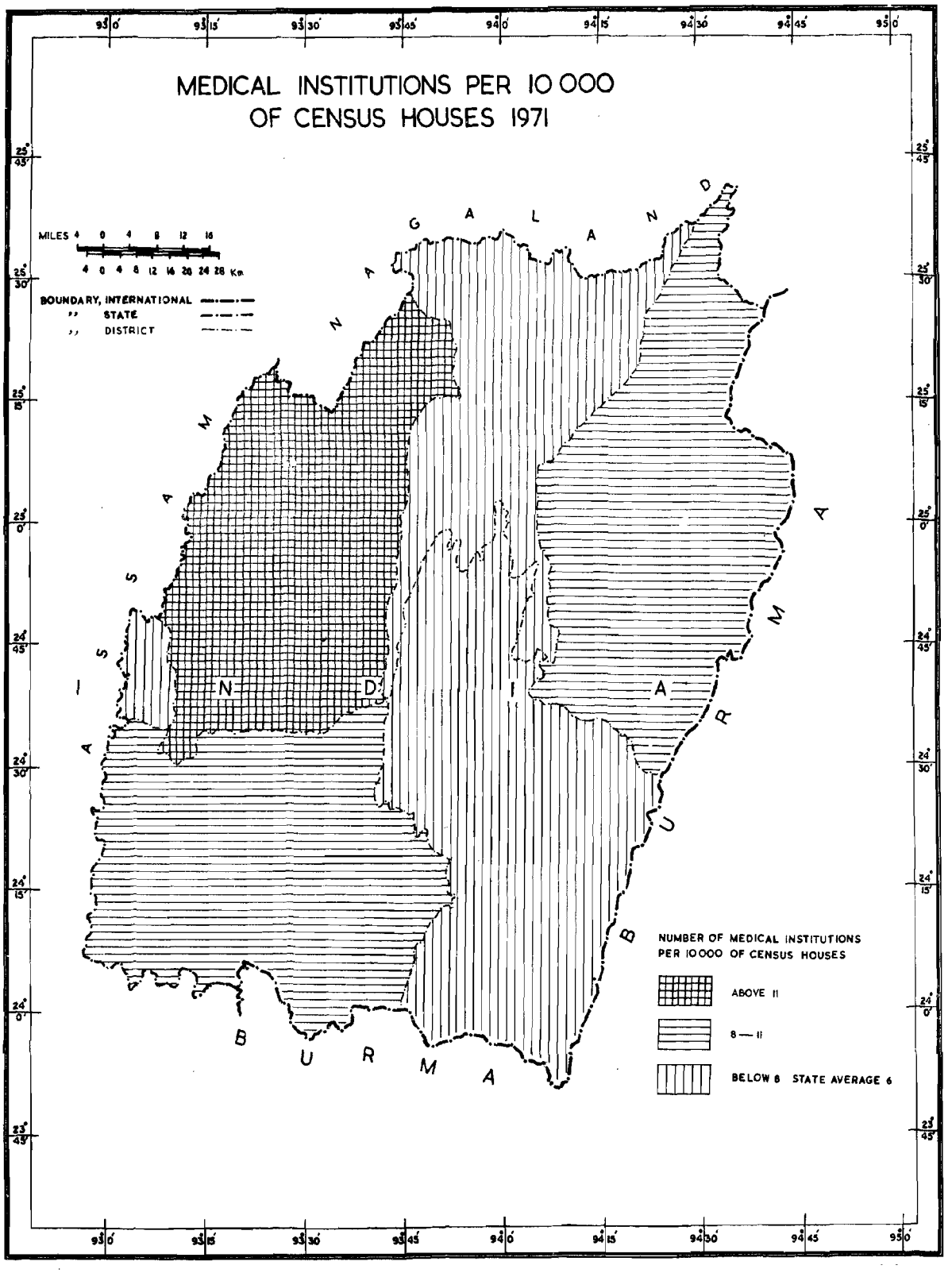

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
E.R.
E.R.
E.R.
INDIA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
NUMBER OF URBAN HOUSEHOLDS
20000
15000
10000
5000
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
E.R.— ENTIRELY RURAL
EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4% OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF URBAN HOUSEHOLDS

MAP NO. 61

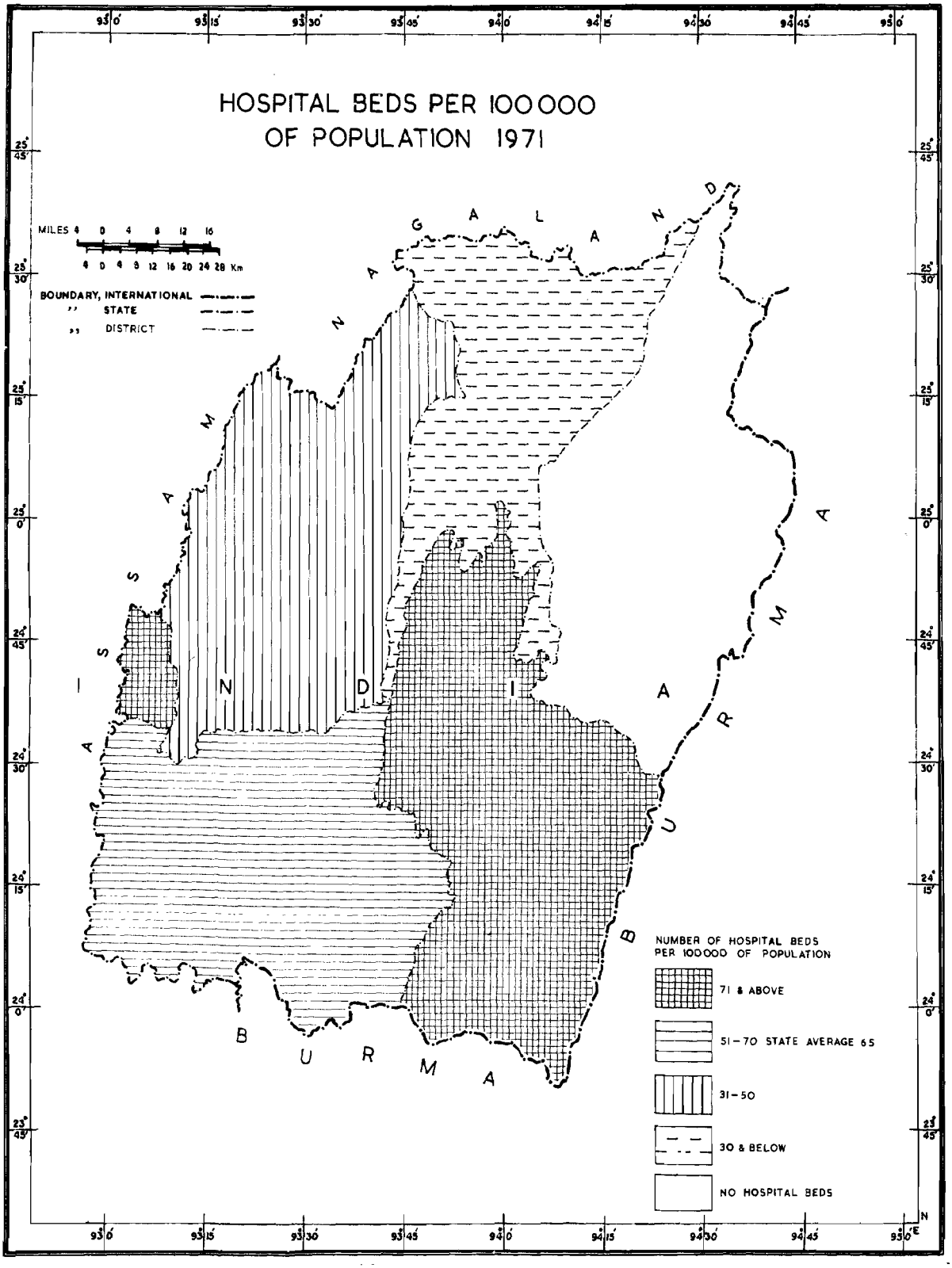

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTED HOUSES 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
93° 0'
93° 15'
93° 30'
93° 45'
94° 0'
94° 15'
94° 30'
94° 45'
95° 0'
25° 45'
25° 30'
25° 15'
25° 0'
24° 45'
24° 30'
24° 15'
24° 0'
23° 45'
N
E
INDIA
BANGLADESH
BURMA
E. R.
E. R.
E. R.
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN RENTED HOUSES
30·01—50·00
10·01—30·00 STATE AVERGE 11·14
E. R. ENTIRELY RURAL

MAP NO. 62

# MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10 000 OF CENSUS HOUSES 1971

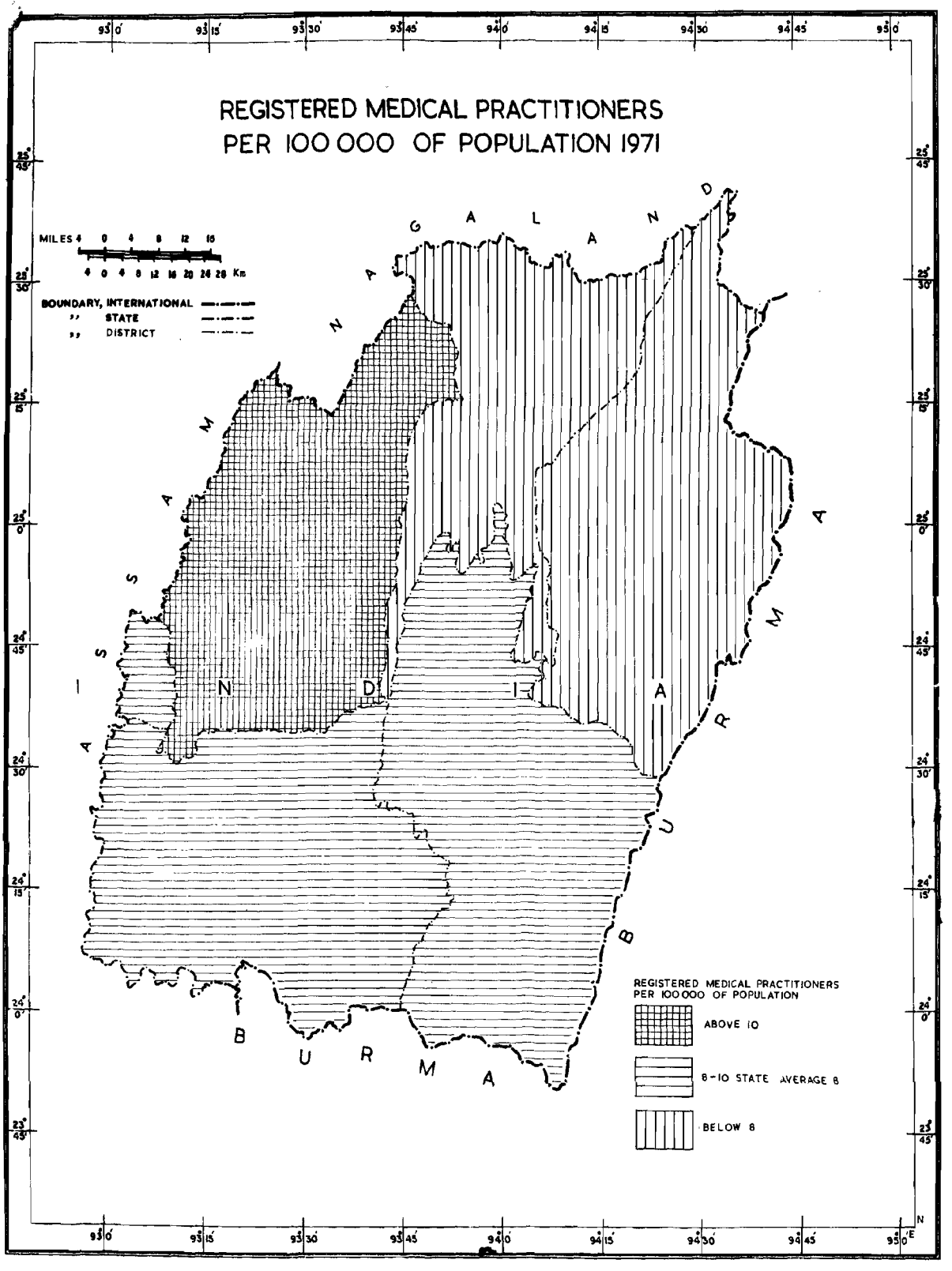


MAP NO. 63

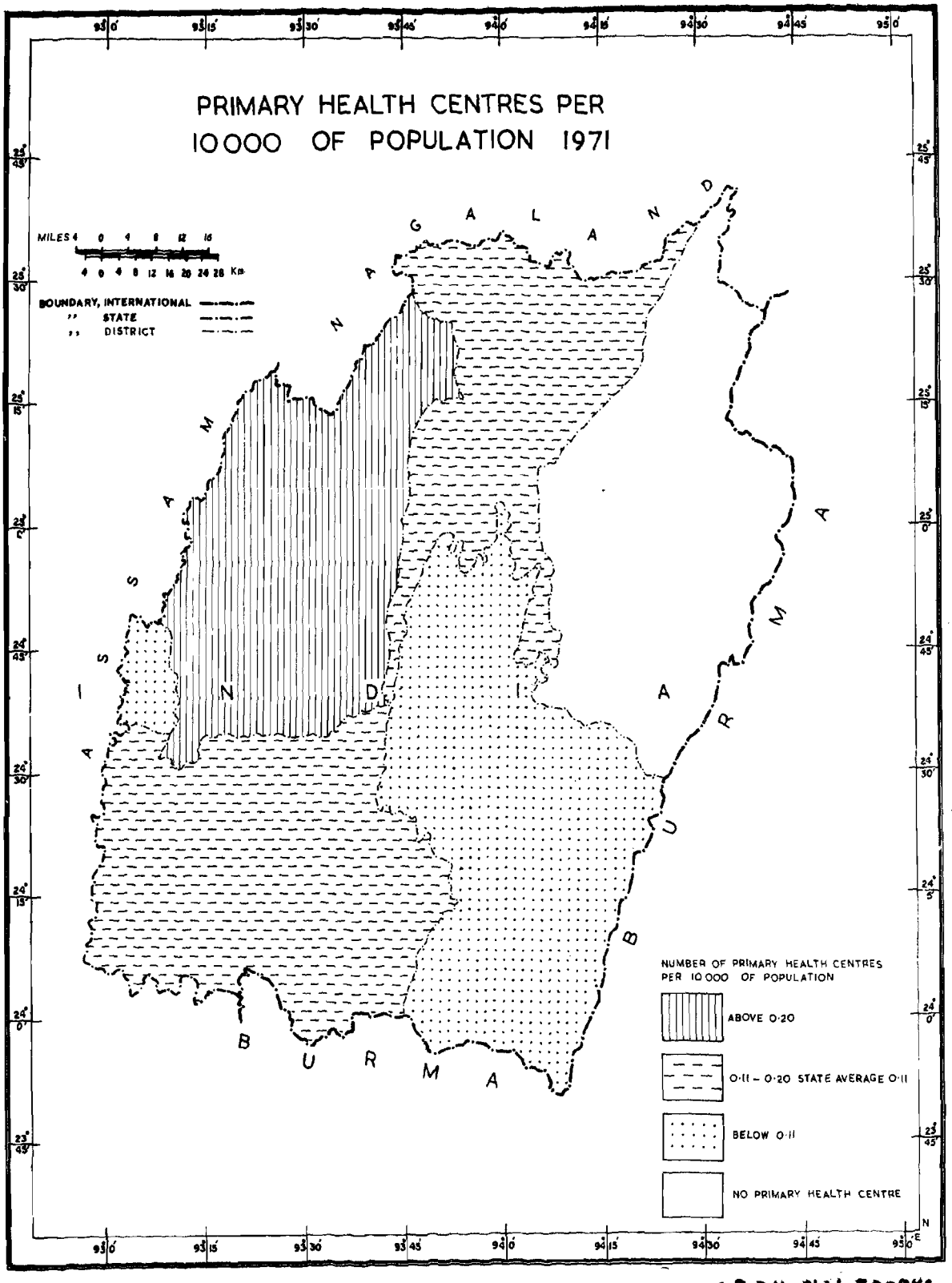

HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100000
OF POPULATION 1971
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 16
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Km
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
G A L A N D S
N A G A
M A N I P U R
I S S A M
B U R M A
NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS
PER 100000 OF POPULATION
71 & ABOVE
51-70 STATE AVERAGE 65
31-50
30 & BELOW
NO HOSPITAL BEDS
93°0' 93°15' 93°30' 93°45' 94°0' 94°15' 94°30' 94°45' 95°0'
25°45' 25°30' 25°15' 25°0' 24°45' 24°30' 24°15' 24°0' 23°45'
N
E

MAP NO. 64

# REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1971



MAP NO. 65




G.I.P.N.-PLN-300BKS

# INTERPRETATIONS

# PART-I
# ORIENTATION

## MAP NO. 1

## POSITION OF MANIPUR IN INDIA,1971

This map shows the geographical position of Manipur State in India. The boundaries and the locations of capitals of various states/union territories are shown in a base map of India. The location of Manipur state is shown by lines of hatching in the map.

Manipur is an isolated, hill-girt, geographically distinct entity. The hills form themselves into north-south parallel folds with altitudes varying between 850 to 3,000 metres (2,500 to 10,000 feet) from the sea level and covering 92 per cent, i.e., nine-tenths of the total land area of 22,356 square kilometres (8,336 square miles) of the state. It is bounded on the north by the state of Nagaland, on the east by the Somra tract, and Upper Chindwin of Burma, on the south by the Chin hills (Burma) and the union territory of Mizoram and on the west by the Cachar district of Assam.

It is situated between 93° 58'E and 94° 45'E longitudes, and 23° 53'N and 25° 45'N latitudes. The state is divided into two zones, namely, the Manipur valley which includes Imphal city and the sub-divisions of Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal, Bishenpur and the major portion of the Sadar Hills sub-division and the surrounding hill areas namely, the sub-divisions of Mao, Ukhrul, Tengnoupal, Churachandpur, Tamenglong and Jiribam. Socio-economically there is a great difference between peoples of the valley and the hill areas. In the heart of the state there is the oval shaped little valley inhabited by the Manipuries known as "Meiteis", and the hills are inhabited by the Nagas, Kukis and other hill tribes.

The state has sub-tropical to temperate climate, depending upon the elevation. The rainfall varies from 850 to 1,500 mm (40 to 70 inches) a year and it is lower in the valley. The rainy season is from April to September/October and the temperature varies from 0°C to 40°C.

The total population of the state is 1,072,753 in 1971. The density of population is 48 per km.$^2$ The rural and urban populations constitute 86.81 and 13.19 per cent of the total population respectively. Urbanisation is slow owing to the hilly nature of the terrain, the low level of economic development and inadequate transport facilities.

The state is divided into five districts, viz., Manipur North, Manipur West, Manipur South, Manipur Central and Manipur East. Imphal, in the Manipur Central district, is the capital of the state. This is connected with other parts of India by Imphal-Dimapur Road, National Highway No. 39 and the recently opened Imphal-Cachar Road (New Cachar Road) and also by air with Calcutta via Gauhati and Silchar.

## MAP NO. 2

## ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, 1971

This map shows the administrative divisions of the state of Manipur in 1971.

In this map the administrative boundaries—international, state, district, sub-division and block are demarcated by various lines as shown in the legend. The capital of the state and headquarters of the districts, sub-divisions and blocks have also been shown by suitable symbols. The names of the districts and the sub-divisions are inserted in each administrative unit. Whenever the name of a sub-division differs from that of its administrative headquarters, the former is inserted in brackets, e.g., Tamei (Tamenglong-North).

The state of Manipur comprises an area of 22,356 km.$^2$ and has a total population of 1,072,753 persons in 1971. For administrative purposes, the state is divided into districts and the districts into sub-divisions-*cum*-blocks. There are altogether five districts and twentyfive sub-divisions. It may be noted that each sub-division is a block unit in the state. Imphal West sub-division, however has two block units—Imphal West I and II with their headquarters at Haorangshabal and Wangoi respectively.

The state is administered by a Governor who is appointed by the President of India. The Governor exercises all the executive functions laid down in the Constitution and is advised in the exercise of his functions by a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head.

The Deputy Commissioner is in-charge of each district and exercises control and supervision over the Sub-divisional Officers in the district. Below him are the Sub-divisional Officers who perform duties and functions similar to those of District Commissioners at the sub-divisional level. As noted above, each sub-division is a block unit and therefore, each Sub-divisional Officer is a Block Development Officer. Imphal West sub-division has two separate B.D.Os for Part I and II block units, other than the S.D.O. himself.

# PART-II

# DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

## MAP NO. 3

## DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1971

This map shows the distribution of rural and urban population in the state of Manipur in 1971.

The rural population has been depicted by black dots, each dot representing 1,000 persons while the urban population has been shown by spheres proportionate to the class-size of urban population.

According to 1971 census, the rural population of the state as a whole is 931,261. Among the five districts, Manipur Central has the highest rural population of 630,474, followed by Manipur South with a population of 89,408. In Manipur Central district, a comparatively high concentration of population is seen in Thoubal, Imphal West and Imphal East sub-divisions. This is mainly due to their being a plain area and some other Physical conditions. With the exception of Manipur Central plain areas, the four districts of Manipur State, viz., Manipur North, Manipur West, Manipur South and Manipur East have mostly hilly terrain conditions and therefore these areas are sparsely populated. It may again be noted that Kamjong-Chassad sub-division in Manipur East district and Tamenglong North sub-division in Manipur West district have the lowest rural population (7,151 and 7,732 respectively). On the whole, Manipur West district with 44,975 persons, has the lowest rural population.

Out of a total population of 1,072,753, there are 141,492 urban population which constitutes 13.19 per cent of the population of the state as a whole.

Among the five districts in the state, only Manipur South and Manipur Central have urban population while the remaining three districts viz., Manipur North, West and East are entirely rural.

It may be mentioned that Imphal is the only class I urban centre (100,000 & above). Churachandpur, Kakching, Moirang and Thoubal are classified as class V urban centres (5,000—9,999). Lamlai, Bishenpur and Nambol are class VI urban centres (below 5,000). These eight urban centres have been indicated by spheres proportionate to the size of their population.

## MAP NO. 4

## DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971

This map shows the density of population which is expressed in terms of the number of persons per km.$^2$ of each sub-division in the state in 1971.

Density per km.$^2$ has been calculated for each sub-division and the data are grouped into five ranges. The sub-divisions have been hatched deep to light according to the ranges from high to low, viz.

(i) Above 200

(ii) 51—200

(iii) 21—50

(iv) 10—20

(v) Below 10

The average density of population in the state is 48 persons per km.$^2$ There are wide variations in the density of population among the sub-divisions of the state. Of the total of 25 sub-divisions, only 6 sub-divisions are having density above the state average (48 per km.$^2$).

Imphal West sub-division has shown the highest density (503.45 per km.$^2$), followed by Imphal East sub-division (396.12 per km.$^2$) while the lowest density (6.90 per km.$^2$) is in Kamjong-Chassad sub-division. Churachandpur and Jiribam sub-divisions fall in the next higher range of 51-200 per km.$^2$ and Mao East and West, Sadar Hills and Ukhrul Central sub-divisions, in 21-50 range. Ten sub-divisions viz., Tamenglong, Nungba, Tipaimukh, Thanlon, Churachandpur North and Thinghat, Tengnoupal, Chandal, Ukhrul North and Phungyar Phaisat are in the range of 10-20 per km.$^2$. In the lowest range of below 10, five sub-divisions, viz., Tamenglong North and West, Chakpikarong, Kamjong-Chassad and Ukhrul South are seen. Imphal East and West, Bishenpur and Thoubal sub-divisions are in the highest range of above 200 per km.$^2$

## MAP NO. 5

## CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1961-71

This map shows the change in population for each sub-division in the state during the decade 1961-71.

The percentage increase of population during 1961-71 has been calculated for each sub-division and data are grouped into five ranges. They are arranged from high to low and shown on the map as follows :—

(i) Above 50·00
(ii) 40.01—50.00
(iii) 30.01—40.00
(iv) 20.01—30.00
(v) Below 20.01

The population of Manipur has gone up by 292,716 from 780,037 to 1,072,753 during 1961-71 and the rate of increase is 37.53 per cent. Of the 25 sub-divisions, the rate of increase is found higher than the state average in 9 sub-divisions. Mao West sub-division has recorded the highest growth of poulation accounting for 103.26 per cent while 4.28 per cent increase for Ukhrul South is the lowest.

Five sub-divisions, viz., Mao West, Churachandpur, Thinghat, Chakpikarong and Jiribam fall in the range of above 50·00 per cent. The reason for high growth of population in these five sub-divisions may be attributed due to rapid development in business and commercial activities and transport and communication facilities, etc. Sadar Hills and Tengnoupal sub-divisions fall in the next higher range (40·01-50·00). Valley sub-divisions of Imphal East and Imphal West, Bishenpur and Thoubal have recorded the growth of population in the range 30·01-40·00 per cent. Besides, five hilly sub-divisions of Tamenglong North, Churachandpur North, Tipaimukh, Ukhrul Central and Kamjong-Chassad also fall in the same range. It may also be noted that four sub-divisions, viz., Mao East, Tamenglong West, Thanlon and Ukhrul South have shown the growth of population below 20·01 per cent.



2—532 R. G. India/ND/80

## MAP NO. 6

## GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1971

This map shows the intercensal growth of population during the decade 1961-71 for each district of the state. This map has been prepared by depicting two main features of growth, viz., (i) percentage increase of population during 1961-71 with reference to population of 1961 and (ii) percentage accretion of population during 1961-71 with reference to population of 1971.

The data relating to percentage increase of population have been grouped into five categories and the districts are shaded deep to light according to the ranges from high to low, viz.,

(i) Above 46·00
(ii) 39.01—46.00
(iii) 32.01—39.00
(iv) 25.01—32.00
(v) Below 25·01

The accretion of population is shown by inserting piegraphs proportionate to total population of 1971 within each district. The shaded sector of the circle represents the addition of population in 1961-71 expressed as percentage of the district population in 1971. For facility of reference, figures for total population of the district in 1971 and the per cent accretion to it have been indicated on the map in each district.

During 1961-71 the rate of growth of population is 37·52 per cent. Wide variations in growth rate are noticed in various parts of the state. The highest growth rate (50·70 per cent) is noticed in Manipur South district followed by Manipur North district (44·61 per cent). On the other hand Manipur West district has the lowest growth rate (23·16 per cent). It may also be noted that Manipur Central and Manipur East districts have the growth of population to the tune of 36·84 and 28·07 per cent respectively.

## MAP NO. 7

## FERTILITY, 1971

This map shows districtwise distribution of child-woman ratio in the state in 1971.

Number of children in the age group 0-4 per 100 women in the age group 15-44 have been calculated and grouped into four categories, viz.,

(i) Above 71·0

(ii) 69.1—71.0

(iii) 67.1—69.0

(iv) Below 67·1

The districts have been shaded by four different grades of hatching ranging from high to low corresponding to their values.

There are in all 154,908 children in the age group 0-4, while the number of women in the reproductive age group of 15-44 is 223,597. The state average in respect of child-woman ratio is 69·28 per cent. Of the five districts, two districts, viz., Manipur North and Manipur South have their proportions above the state average (69·28), while the proportions for the remaining three districts are below it. The highest percentage of child-woman ratio (71·27) is noticed in Manipur South district followed by Manipur North district (71·19). On the other hand, the lowest ratio (63·72) is in Manipur West district. Manipur Central district and Manipur East district have accounted for 69·17 and 68·30 per cent respectively.

## MAP NO. 8

## SEX RATIO, 1971

This map shows the sex ratio which is expressed in terms of number of females per 1000 males in each sub-division of the state in 1971.

The sex ratios for each sub-division have been worked out and grouped into five ranges. The sub-divisions have been hatched according to the ranges in which they fall. The ranges are arranged in the following categories :—

(i) 1026 and above

(ii) 1000—1025

(iii) 950—999

(iv) 900—949

(v) 899 and below.

According to 1971 Census, there are 531,078 females as against 541,675 males in the Manipur state as a whole, which gives the distribution of 980 females per 1000 males.

Among the 25 sub-divisions, Tamenglong West, Nungba, Chandel and Kamjong-Chassad have recorded the sex ratio in the highest range of 1026 and above. The highest sex ratio (1069) is in Nungba sub-division followed by Kamjong-Chassad sub-division. Six sub-divisions viz., Mao East, Thanlon, Churachandpur North, Chakpikarong, Imphal East and Ukhrul North have recorded the next higher range of 1000-1025. In the range of 950-999, as many as 11 sub-divisions, viz., Sadar Hills, Tamenglong North, Tamenglong, Tipaimukh, Churachandpur and Thinghat, Imphal West, Bishenpur, Thoubal, Phungyar-Phaisat and Ukhrul South may be seen while Tengnoupal, Jiribam and Ukhrul Central are in 900-949 range. On the other hand the lowest sex ratio is in Mao West sub-division which accounts for 876 females per 1000 males.

## MAP NO. 9

## RURAL SEX RATIO, 1971

This map shows the sex ratio expressed in terms of number of females per 1000 males at the sub-divisional level in the rural areas of Manipur State in 1971.

The rural sex ratios for each sub-division and the state as a whole have been calculated and grouped into the following six ranges :—

(i) 1050 & above

(ii) 1000—1049

(iii) 975—999

(iv) 950—974

(v) 900—949

(vi) 899 & below

The sub-divisions have been suitably hatched according to the ranges in which they fall.

According to 1971 Census, there are 531,078 females as against 541,675 males in the rural areas of Manipur which come to 980 females per 1000 males. The sex ratio, however was 1018 females per 1000 males during 1961.

Out of 25 sub-divisions, Nungba sub-division in Manipur West district, has the highest sex ratio falling in the range of 1050 and above. In the next higher range of 1000-1049, there are 8 sub-divisions, viz., Mao East, Tamenglong West, Thanlon, Churachandpur North, Chandel, Chakpikarong, Ukhrul North and Kamjong-Chassad sub-divisions. It may be noted that high sex ratios are noticed in the remote areas where communication and other public services are scarce. Again Tamenglong North, Thinghat, Imphal West, Bishenpur, Thoubal, Imphal East and Phungyar-Phaisat fall in the range of 975-999. Five sub-divisions are in the range of 950-974 and 3 sub-divisions in 900-949. Mao West is the only sub-division falling in the lowest range of 899 and below.

MAP NO. 10

## URBAN SEX RATIO, 1971

This map shows the sex ratio in terms of the number of females per 1000 males in the urban area of each sub-division in Manipur State in 1971.

The urban sex ratios for each sub-division and the state as a whole have been calculated and the data are arranged in the following three ranges :—

(i) Above 1000
(ii) 950—1000
(iii) Below 950

The sub-divisions have been suitably hatched according to the ranges in which they fall. The sub-divisions with no urban population have been left blank.

The overall sex ratio in the urban population of the state is 90 females per 1000 males which is equal to that of the rural population.

Out of the five districts in the state, only two districts, viz., Manipur South and Manipur Central have urban population and the remaining three districts are entirely rural. In Manipur Central district, Imphal East and West, Bishenpur and Thoubal sub-divisions have urban population. Imphal East sub-division with a ratio of 1014 has recorded the highest figure followed by Thoubal sub-division. Imphal West and Bishenpur sub-divisions have recorded 968 and 974 females per 1000 males respectively. It may also be seen that in Manipur South district, only Churachandpur sub-division has shown 947 females per 1000 males.

MAP NO. 11

## YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION, 1971

This map depicts the proportions of youthfulness of population in the age group 5-14 to the total population in each district of the state in 1971.

The percentages of population in age group 5-14 to the total population of each district have been grouped into three categories. The districts have been shaded by three grades of hatching ranging from high to low and arranged as follows :—

(i) Above 29.0

(ii) 28.1—29.0

(iii) Below 28·1

Out of 1,072,753 persons of the state, 301,032 persons fall in the age group 5-14 accounting for 28.10 per cent. Three districts viz., Manipur West, Manipur South and Manipur East are in the higher range while Manipur North and Manipur Central districts are in the lower range.

The highest figure (29·77 per cent) of youthful population is seen in Manipur South district and the lowest figure (27·59) in Manipur Central district. Manipur West and Manipur East districts have recorded 29.22 and 29.19 per cent of youthful population respectively. Manipur North district has recorded 28·87 per cent which is slightly above the state average.

## MAP NO. 12

## MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971

This map shows the percentage of males in working age 15-59 to total males in each district of the state in 1971.

The percentages of males in working age 15-59 to the total male population for each district have been calculated and the data have been grouped into four categories, viz.;

(i) Above 43.0

(ii) 41.1—43.0

(iii) 39.1—41.0

(iv) Below 39·1

The districts have been shaded by four different grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Circles proportionate to the total male population have been drawn within each district. The shaded sector of each circle shows the proportion of males in working age 15-59. Figures at the top of the circles represent the total male population.

Manipur state has a total male population of 541,675. Out of this, 213,994 males or 39·51 per cent are in the working age 15-59. Among the five districts in the state, three districts have their proportions above and two districts, below the state average (39·51). The highest figure (43·36 per cent) has been recorded in Manipur North district which is followed by Manipur West district which accounts for 41·39 per cent. The lowest proportion (38.52) has been noticed in Manipur South district. Manipur Central district has shown 38·97 per cent. Manipur East district with 39.72 per cent falls in the range (39.1—41.0 per cent).

## MAP NO. 13

## FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971

This map shows the percentage of females in working age 15-59 to total females in each district of the state in 1971.

The percentages of females in the working age 15-59 to the total number of females for all the districts have been calculated and the data have been grouped into four categories, viz.,

(i) Above 42·0

(ii) 30.1—42.0

(iii) 18.1—30.0

(iv) Below 18·1

The districts have been shaded by four different grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Circles have been drawn within each district proportionate to total female population. The proportion of females in working age 15-59 is shown by the shaded sector inside each circle. Figures at the top of the circles represent the total female population.

There are 521,078 females in the state out of which 108,874 females or 20·50 per cent belong to the working age 15-59. Of the five districts in the state, except Manipur Central district, all the four districts have their proportions of females in the working age 15-59 above the state average (20.50). It may be seen that Manipur East district has recorded the highest figure (43.70 per cent) which is followed by Manipur West district (42.10 per cent). On the other hand Manipur Central district with 14·11 per cent has the lowest proportion. Manipur North and Manipur South districts have recorded 40.01 and 25.19 per cent respectively.

## MAP NO. 14

## URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971

This map shows the proportion of male population in the working age group 15-59 to total male population in urban areas of each district in 1971.

Percentages of male population in the working age group 15-59 to total male population in urban areas of the districts have been calculated and grouped into two categories, viz.,

(i) 34·01 & above

(ii) 34·00 & below

The districts under these categories have been shaded by different grades of hatching ranging from high to low. For this map, circles have been drawn within each district proportionate to its total urban male population. The shaded sector of each circle shows the proportion of urban male population in the working age group 15-59 to total urban male population.

Out of a total 71,444 urban male population, 24,591 are in age group 15-59 which constitute 34.42 per cent. Of the five districts in Manipur state, only Manipur South and Manipur Central districts have urban areas, while the remaining districts are entirely rural. Manipur Central district with 34·46 per cent has recorded the highest proportion of urban male working population in age 15-59, followed by Manipur South district with 33·84 per cent.

MAP NO. 15

## RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971

This map shows the proportion of rural male population in the working age group 15-59 to total rural male population in each district of the state in 1971.

Percentages of rural male population in the working age group 15-59 to total rural male population for each district have been calculated and grouped into four categories, viz.,

(i) Above 43·0
(ii) 41.1—43.0
(iii) 39.1—41.0
(iv) Below 39·1

The districts have been shaded by four different grades of hatching ranging from high to low. For this map circles proportionate to the total rural male population have been drawn within each district. The shaded sector of each circle shows the proportion of rural male population in the working age group 15-59 to the total rural male population.

Out of a total of 470,231 rural male population, 189,403 males or 40.28 per cent are in the working age group 15-59. Among the five districts in the state, two districts have their proportions above and the remaining three districts, below the state average (40·28 per cent). The highest figure (43·36 per cent) has been recorded in Manipur North district, followed by Manipur West district with 41.39 per cent. On the other hand, the lowest figure (38·98 per cent) is in Manipur South district. Manipur Central and Manipur East districts have recorded the rural male population in the working age group 15-19 as 39·92 and 39·72 per cent respectively.

## MAP NO. 16

## URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971

This map shows the proportion of urban female population in the working age group 15-59 to the total urban female population of each district in the state in 1971.

Percentages of urban female population in the working age group 15-59 to the total urban female population have been calculated and grouped into the following categories :—

(i) 10·01 & above

(ii) 10·00 & below

The districts under these groups have been shaded by different grades of hatching ranging from high to low. Circles, proportionate to the total urban female population of each district have been drawn. The shaded sector of each circle shows the proportion of urban females in the working age group 15-59.

Out of a total of 70,048 urban females in the state, there are 9,492 females in the working age group 15-59, which comprise 13·55 per cent. Only Manipur South and Manipur Central districts have urban areas and the remaining districts are entirely rural. As regards the proportion of urban females in age 15-59, Manipur South and Manipur Central districts have recorded 5·48 and 14·07 per cent respectively. It is worth mentioning that the proportion of urban females in the working age 15-59 is much lower than that of males in the state.

## MAP NO. 17

## RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971

This map shows the proportion of rural female population in the working age group 15-59 to total rural female population in each district of the state in 1971.

Percentages of rural female population in the working age group 15-59 to total rural female population for each district have been calculated and grouped into four categories, viz.,

(i) Above 42·0
(ii) 32.1—42.0
(iii) 20.1—32.0
(iv) Below 20·1

The districts have been shaded by four different grades of hatching ranging from high to low. For this map also, circles proportionate to the total rural female population have been drawn within each district. The shaded sector of each circle shows the proportion of rural female population in the working age group 15-59, to the total rural female population.

Out of a total of 461,030 rural female population, 99,382 females are in the working age group 15-59, which constitute 21.56 per cent. Except the Manipur Central district, all the remaining four districts have their proportions above the state average (21·56 per cent). Manipur East district with 43.70 per cent of rural females in the working age group 15-59 has recorded the highest percentage followed by Manipur West district with 42·10 per cent, while the lowest figure of 14.12 per cent is in Manipur Central district, Manipur North and South districts have accounted for 40·01 and 27·10 per cent respectively.

## MAP NO. 18

## URBAN POPULATION, 1971

This map shows the distribution of urban population in each sub-division of the state in 1971.

For this map the percentages of urban population to total population for each sub-division have been worked out and the percentage figures are grouped into following ranges, viz.,

(i) 30·01 & above
(ii) 15.01—30.00
(iii) 10·01—15·00
(iv) 10·00 & below.

The sub-divisions falling in different ranges have suitably been hatched from deep to light, corresponding to the ranges, high to low. The urban centres of all the classes are plotted by black spheres proportionate to the size of their population.

Out of a total population of 1,072,753, there are 141,492 urban population which constitutes 13·19 per cent of the population of the state as a whole. Among the five districts in the state, only Manipur South and Manipur Central have urban population while the remaining three districts viz., Manipur North, West and East are entirely rural. Imphal West and East sub-divisions have 31·73 and 15·80 per cent urban population while Bishenpur and Thoubal sub-divisions have 13·95 and 7·86 per cent respectively. Churachandpur, on the other hand has the second highest figure (18·76 per cent) of urban population which is next to Imphal West (31·73 per cent).

It may be mentioned that Imphal is the only class I urban centre. Churachandpur, Kakching, Moirang and Thoubal centres are classified as class V urban centres (5,000—9,999). Lamlai, Bishenpur and Nambol are class VI urban centres (below 5000). These eight urban centres have been indicated by spheres proportionate to the size of their populations.

## MAP NO. 19

## RURAL POPULATION, 1971

This map shows the distribution of rural population to total population for each sub-division in the state in 1971.

The percentages of rural population to total population for each sub-division have been calculated and grouped into following categories, viz.,

(i) Entirely rural

(ii) Above 89·99

(iii) 85·00—89·99

(iv) 80·00—84·99

(v) Below 80·00

The sub-divisions have been hatched by four different grades of hatching from high to low in which they fall.

For the State as a whole, the rural population is 86·81 per cent. The percentage distribution of rural population is found only in four sub-divisions of Manipur Central district and Churachandpur sub-division of Manipur South district. All the sub-divisions, in Manipur North, Manipur West and Manipur East districts are entirely rural and may, therefore, be treated as having cent percent rural population. The highest figure (92·14 per cent) has been recorded in Thoubal sub-division followed by Bishenpur sub-division (86·05 per cent). Churachandpur and Imphal East sub-divisions have 81·24 and 84·20 per cent respectively. The rural population, however, is lowest in Imphal West Sub-division with 68·26 per cent. This is due to the high percentage of urban population as compared to other sub-divisions.

## MAP NO. 20

## GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION 1901-71

This map shows the growth of urban population for the eight decennial years from 1901-1971 for each district in the state in 1971.

The number of urban population for the eight decennial years from 1901-1971 for each district has been calculated and then eight vertical bars proportionate to total urban population for the same years have been drawn within the district. Each of these bars has been divided into four parts indicating the population living in class I (100,000 & above), class II (50,000—99,999), class V (5,000—9,999) and class VI (Below 5,000) urban centres.

Among the five districts in the state, Manipur South and Manipur Central have urban populations while the remaining three districts viz., Manipur North, West and East have no urban population. It may be noted that there was no town as such in the Manipur South district before 1971 census. During 1971 census only Churachandpur small town with a population of 8,706 persons has been notified and classified as class V (5,000—9,999).

In Manipur Central district, Imphal, the capital of the state is the biggest urban centre. The urban population of Imphal town was 72,234, 75,650, 80,003, 85,804, 99,716 and 67,717 in the corresponding years of 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1961 respectively. It was classified as class II. In 1951 census, the urban population of Imphal town went down drastically to 2,862 persons and the town was classified as class VI with a population below 5,000. This steep fall in urban population was mainly due to reduction of the size of the town to a small area comprising Khwairamband Bazar, Cantonment areas, Government Offices and Institutions and a few residential areas controlled by the then Imphal Town Fund. In 1971 census the urban population of Imphal town considerably increased to 100,366 and it became a class I (100,000 & above) urban centre. This is mainly because the area covered by the Imphal town under the Imphal Municipality has been extended considerably during 1961-71.

It may be noticed that there are other six small urban centres in the Manipur Central district, viz., Lamlai, Nambol, Bishenpur, Moirang, Kakching and Thoubal. Of these, the first three are class VI having populations below 5,000. Their populations are 2,219, 3,296, 4,234 respectively. Kakching, Moirang and Thoubal with populations of 8,611, 8,378 and 5,682 have been classified as class V (5,000—9,999).

# PART-III
# ECONOMIC ASPECTS



3—532 R. G. India/ND/80

## MAP NO. 21

## WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, 1971

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

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

The percentages of workers in the districts have been grouped into four ranges, viz.,

(i) Above 50·0
(ii) 42·1—50·0
(iii) 34·1—42·0
(iv) Below 34.1

The districts have been shaded by four different grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Out of the total population of 1,072,753 in the state, 370,863 or 34.57 per cent accounts for the working population. Among workers, males are 22·88 per cent and females 11·69 per cent. This shows that out of every 3 workers 2 are males. On the other hand among non-workers, males comprise 27·62 per cent and females 37·81 per cent and thus the total proportion of non-workers in the state is 65.43 per cent.

The proportion of total workers is higher than the state average in four districts, while the proportion in one district is below the state average. Among the districts, Manipur North with 50·21 per cent has the highest proportion of workers followed by Manipur West (49·27 per cent). The Manipur East and South districts have 48·65 and 37·05 per cent respectively. The lowest figure (30·10 per cent) has been recorded in Manipur Central district which is below the state average (34·58).

MAP NO. 22

## RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, 1971

This map shows the proportion of workers and non-workers to the rural population of the districts in the state in 1971.

For this map, circles have been drawn proportionate to the total rural population of each district. The circles have been divided into shaded and unshaded sectors showing the percentages of workers and non-workers. Both the sectors have been sub-divided by broken lines indicating the percentages of males and females among workers and non-workers. The percentages of both males and females in these two categories have also been shown in the map.

The percentages of workers in the districts have been grouped into four ranges and the districts have been shaded by four different grades of hatching ranging from high to low as indicated below:—

(i) Above 50·0
(ii) 42·1—50·0
(iii) 34·1—42·0
(iv) Below 34.1

The total rural population of the state is 931,261 of which 333,288 or 35·79 per cent are workers. Among the rural workers, 23·44 per cent comprise males and 12·35 per cent females. On the other hand the rural non-workers constitute 64·21 per cent as a whole, out of which 27·05 per cent are male and 37·15 per cent female non-workers.

Among the five districts in the state, four districts are above and one district below the state average, in respect of percentage of rural workers to total workers. The highest figure of 50·21 per cent has been recorded in Manipur North district, next comes Manipur West district with 49.27 per cent. Manipur East district accounts for 48.65 per cent. This proportion is slightly above the state average in Manipur South district. The lowest figure has been recorded in Manipur Central district (30·79 per cent) which is relatively urbanised.

## MAP NO. 23

## URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, 1971

This map shows the proportion of urban workers and non-workers to total urban population of each district in the state in 1971.

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

The percentages of urban workers have been grouped into two ranges and the districts have been shaded by two different grades of hatching ranging from high to low, viz.,

(i) 25·01 & above
(ii) 25.00 & below

Out of the total urban population of 141,492 in the state, 37,575 or 26.55 per cent are urban workers and the remaining non-workers. Among workers, males constitute 19·19 per cent and females 7·36 per cent of the total urban population. It shows that the proportion of male workers is twice the proportion of female workers in urban areas.

As regards the non-workers in the state, the proportion is markedly different. In the state as a whole 73.45 per cent are non-workers in which males comprise 31·30 per cent and females 42·15 per cent.

The urban workers are distributed only in two districts viz., Manipur South and Manipur Central as the remaining districts are entirely rural. The proportion of urban workers in Manipur Central district is almost the same that of the state average (26.55). It accounts for 26·85 per cent, while the Manipur South district accounts for 22·09 per cent.

## MAP NO. 24

## RURAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1971

This map shows the proportion of rural male workers to the total male population in working age group 15-59 for each district in the state in 1971.

The percentages of rural male workers to the total rural male population in age 15-59 for each district have been calculated and data have been grouped into four categories. The districts have been shaded by four different grades of hatching ranging from high to low, viz.,

(i) Above 84·00
(ii) 81·01—84·00
(iii) 78·01—81·00
(iv) Below 78.01

There are 189,403 rural male workers in the state which constitute 78·49 per cent of the total rural male population in age 15-59. Of the five districts these figures are above the state average in three districts and below the average in two districts. The highest percentage of 84·11 has been recorded in Manipur North district followed by Manipur West district with 83·30 per cent. The other district falling above the state average is Manipur South district (80.22 per cent). On the other hand the two districts falling below the state average are Manipur Central and Manipur East districts and their figures are 77.62 and 77.47 per cent respectively.

## MAP NO. 25

## URBAN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1971

This map shows the proportion of male workers to total male population in age group 15-59 in urban areas in the state in 1971.

The percentages of male workers to total male population in urban areas of each district are calculated and the data have been grouped into two categories, viz.,

(i) 62·01 & above

(ii) 62·00 & below

The districts have been shaded by two different grades of hatching ranging from high to low as shown in the legend.

There are 39,824 urban male population in age 15-59 out of which 24,591 or 61·74 per cent are urban male workers. Of the five districts in the state three districts viz., Manipur North, Manipur West and Manipur East are entirely rural. Manipur South and Manipur Central districts are the only two districts having urban areas. The proportion in these districts are 62·86 and 61·68 per cent respectively. The percentage of Manipur South district is slightly more while that of Manipur Central district is slightly less than the state average (61.74).

## MAP NO. 26

## RURAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1971

This map shows the distribution of rural female workers to the total female population in working age group 15-59 for each district in the state in 1971.

The percentages of rural female workers to the total rural female population in age 15-59 for each district have been calculated and grouped into four categories. The districts have been shaded by four different grades of hatching, viz.,

(i) Above 80.00
(ii) 60·01—80·00
(iii) 40·01—60·00
(iv) Below 40·01.

Out of the total female population of 233,812 in the state, 99,382 or 42.50 per cent are female workers. Among the five districts of the state, four districts other than the Manipur Central district show above the State average in respect of their percentages. The highest percentage of female workers has been recorded in Manipur East district (86.02 per cent) followed by Manipur West district (82·61 per cent). The Manipur South district has 54·32 per cent of rural female workers and the Manipur North district has 78·72 per cent. The lowest percentage of female workers (27·81) has been recorded in Manipur Central district.

## MAP NO. 27

## URBAN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1971

This map shows the proportion of female workers to total female population in age 15-59 in urban areas in the state in 1971.

The percentages of female workers to total female population in urban areas for each district have been calculated and grouped into two categories, viz., (i) 25·01 & above (ii) 25·00 & below and the districts have been shaded by two different grades of hatching ranging from high to low as shown in the legend.

Out of a total urban female population of 37,734 in age 15-59, 25.15 per cent are urban female workers. Like the urban male workers, the urban female workers are distributed only in two districts, viz., Manipur South and Manipur Central districts because the remaining three districts viz., Manipur North, West and East districts are entirely rural. The proportion of urban female workers varies from 10·91 per cent in Manipur South district to 26·01 per cent in Manipur Central district which has a slightly higher proportion than the state average (25.15 per cent).

## MAP NO. 28

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

This map shows the proportion of workers and non-workers to the total employable population in the age group 15-59 separately for males and females in each district of the state in 1971.

The employable population consists of the population in the age group 15-59 which may be either worker or non-worker. It excludes the non-working population engaged in (i) unpaid home duties, (ii) and those who are full time students, (iii) dependants, (iv) retired persons or rentiers, (v) beggars or vagrants or (vi) inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions.

Circles proportionate to the total employable population have been drawn for each district. Sectors indicating percentages of non-workers to the total employable population are shown by black shade. The unshaded sectors have been further sub-divided into two more sectors indicating male and female percentages. Again, squares proportionate to total non-workers of the district and within that square another square proportionate to total female non-workers have been drawn as shown in the map. These two squares show the populations of male and female non-workers.

Of the total employable population of 328,696, in age group 15-59, as many as 322,868 are returned as workers which constitute 98.22 per cent, while 5,828 or 1.78 per cent are returned as non-workers. Among the workers, males constitute 65.10 per cent and females, 33.12 per cent. The male and female non-workers account for 61·70 and 38·30 per cent respectively.

Among the five districts, Manipur Central district with 71.86 per cent has the highest figure of male workers, while the lowest (48·26 per cent) is in Manipur East district. Among female workers Manipur East district with 51·42 per cent has recorded the highest figure followed by Manipur West (50·72). The lowest figure (25.61 per cent) has been recorded in Manipur Central district. On the other hand, Manipur East district has recorded the highest male non-workers (91.76 per cent) followed by Manipur West district (88.57 per cent). The lowest figure has been recorded in Manipur Central district (60.18 per cent). In respect of the female non-workers the highest and the lowest proportions of 39.82 and 8.24 per cent are recorded in Manipur Central and Manipur East districts respectively.

## MAP NO. 29

## CULTIVATORS IN TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1971

This map shows the distribution of proportion of cultivators to total workers in age 15-59 for each district in the state in 1971.

The percentage figures of cultivators to total workers in age group 15-59 in each district have been calculated and grouped into four categories. The districts have been shaded by four different grades of hatching ranging from high to low, viz.,

(i) Above 88·0
(ii) 84.1—88.0
(iii) 60.1—84.0
(iv) Below 60.1.

Out of 322,868 total workers there are 209,366 cultivators which constitute 64.8 per cent for the state as a whole.

As regards the proportion of cultivators to total workers in age 15-59, all the districts except Manipur Central district are above the state average (64.84 per cent). Among the five districts, the highest (88.26 per cent) has been recorded in Manipur West followed by Manipur North (87.41 per cent). On the other hand the lowest figure (52.61 per cent) of cultivators to the total workers has been recorded in Manipur Central district. Manipur South and Manipur East districts have almost the same proportions of 83.66 and 83.28 per cent respectively.

## MAP NO. 30

## CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION, 1971

This map depicts the proportion of workers engaged in cultivation to total population in the rural areas of the sub-divisions in the state in 1971.

The percentage of cultivators to total rural population of the sub-division has been calculated. The sub-divisions have been hatched in different shades according to the ranges in which they fall. The ranges are arranged from high to low in the following categories:—

(i) Above 50·00

(ii) 40.01—50.00

(iii) 30.01—40.00

(iv) 20.01—30.00

(v) Below 20.01

In the state 25.99 per cent of the rural population is engaged in cultivation. Among the 25 sub-divisions of the state, 19 sub-divisions have their proportions above the state average (25.99) while the remaining 6 sub-divisions below it. The highest figure (51·67 per cent) has been recorded in Mao East sub-division followed by Tamenglong West sub-division with 49·60 per cent. On the other hand the lowest (12·75 per cent) has been noticed in Imphal West sub-division. This low distribution of cultivators is mainly due to progress of urbanisation and workers being engaged in services other than cultivation. In the range of 40.01—50.00 per cent there are 12 sub-divisions while 5 sub-divisions are in the range of 30.01—40.00. Again Churachandpur, Bishenpur and Thoubal sub-divisions fall in the lower range of 20.01—30.00 per cent. The lowest range (Below 20.01) is noticed only in Imphal East and Jiribam sub-divisions.

## MAP NO. 31

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

This map shows the percentage distribution of male cultivators in total male workers in age 15-59 in each district of the state in 1971.

The percentage of the male cultivators to total male workers in age 15-59 for each district are calculated and the data are categorised into four groups, viz.,

(i) Above 77·0

(ii) 70.1—77.0

(iii) 63.1—70.0

(iv) Below 63·1

The districts have been shaded by four different grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Out of the total of 263,994 male workers of the state 140,418 or 65.6 per cent are male cultivators. Among the five districts of the state, four districts other than Manipur Central district have their percentages above the state average (65.62). The highest figure (78.81 per cent) has been recorded in Manipur North district followed by Manipur West district with 77·67 per cent. While the lowest proportion of male cultivator has been recorded in Manipur Central district with 61·33 per cent. The Manipur South and Manipur East districts have 76·39 and 67·22 per cent respectively.

MAP NO. 32

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

This map shows the proportion of female cultivators to total female workers in age 15-59 in each district of the state in 1971.

The percentage figures of female cultivators to total female workers in each district have been worked out and grouped into four ranges. The districts have also been shaded by different grades of hatching and the ranges are arranged from high to low as under:—

(i) Above 98·0
(ii) 96.1—98.0
(iii) 60.1—96.0
(iv) Below 60.1

Out of 108,874 total female workers in age group 15-59 as many 68,948 or 63·3 per cent are female cultivators. The proportion of female cultivators is strikingly high in the district of Manipur West with 98·51 per cent while Manipur East district with 98·35 per cent ranks second. The lowest figure (28·14) however has been recorded in Manipur Central district while Manipur North and Manipur South districts have 97·23 and 95·04 per cent respectively. It may be seen that the female cultivators are generally high in the hilly districts than in the plain areas. This is because females account for the bulk of the working population in the hilly regions in the state.

## MAP NO. 33

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

This map shows the proportion of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in age 15-59 in each district of the state in 1971.

The percentages of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in age 15-59 in each district have been calculated. The data have been grouped into the following four ranges:—

(i) Above 7·0
(ii) 1.1—7.0
(iii) 0.4—1.0
(iv) Below 0·4

The districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching ranging from high to low corresponding to their respective values.

Out of 221,331 total agricultural workers (Cultivators plus agricultural labourers), 11,965 or 5.4 per cent are agricultural labourers. It may be seen that in the hilly districts of the state the proportions of agricultural labourers are very insignificant. Very low proportions of 0·11, 0·41 and 0·44 are found in Manipur West, Manipur North and Manipur East districts respectively. The highest proportion (9·42) of agricultural labourers has been recorded in Manipur Central district followed by Manipur South district (2·12).

## MAP NO. 34

## NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR, 1971

This map shows the proportion of non-agricultural workers to total workers in the primary sector for each district in the state in 1971.

For this map, workers in the primary sector include those in the following categories:—

Category I—Cultivators

Category II —Agricultural Labourers

Category III—Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and plantations, Orchard and allied activities.

Category IV—Mining and Quarrying.

Non-agricultural activities in the primary sector include category (III) and (IV) i.e. Livestock and Hunting and allied activities and Mining and Quarrying.

The percentages of non-agricultural workers (category III & IV) to total workers in categories I to IV have been calculated and the data are grouped into three ranges, viz.,

(i) Above 1·0

(ii) 0.1—1.0

(iii) Below 0.1

The districts have been shaded by three different grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Circles proportionate to number of non-agricultural workers (category III & IV) have been drawn in each district. These circles have been divided into six sectors indicating the percentages of non-agricultural workers engaged in (i) Mining and Quarrying, (ii) Livestock and Hunting, (iii) Forestry, (iv) Fishing, (v) Plantations, (vi) and others. Forestry has accounted for the highest percentage of 50.08 per cent followed by fishing with 15.60 per cent in the state. While the lowest (1·16 per cent) is accounted for plantation. As regards the category IV (Mining and Quarrying), it comprises 3·72 per cent only. Of the five districts, the proportion of workers in Mining and Quarrying is highest (11·54) in Manipur East district. Manipur South and Manipur Central districts account for 2·89 and 3·75 per cent respectively.

It may be seen that the percentage of non-agricultural workers is 0.91 for the state as a whole. The percentage varies from 0·07 in the Manipur North to 1·62 per cent in the Manipur Central district. Manipur South (0·21 per cent) and Manipur East (0·10 per cent) fall in the range of 0.1—1.0 per cent, while Manipur West district falls in the range of below 0·1.

## MAP NO. 35

## WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS, 1971

This map shows the proportion of workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to the total working population in each district of the state in 1971.

The proportions of workers in manufacturing processing, servicing and repairs (category V) to the total working population have been calculated and data are grouped into three ranges, viz.,

(i) 5·00 & Above

(ii) 1.00—4.99

(iii) 0·99 & Below.

The districts have been shaded by three different grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Out of 370,863 total workers in the state, only 40,734 or 10·98 per cent are engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs. The proportions of this category for all the districts except the Manipur Central district are below the state average (10.98). Among the five districts, Manipur Central has recorded the highest percentage (17·27). Next comes Manipur South district with 1·29 per cent. The lowest percentage of 0·25 has been recorded in Manipur East district, while Manipur North and Manipur West districts have recorded 0·75 and 0·50 per cent respectively. It may be noted that the proportions of workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs for these three districts viz., Manipur North, Manipur West and Manipur East fall in the range of 0·99 and below.



4—532 R. G. India/ND/80

MAP NO. 36

## RURAL POPULATION IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES, 1971

This map shows the districtwise distribution of rural population living in electrified villages in 1971.

The percentages of rural population living in electrified villages have been calculated for all the districts and data grouped into four ranges viz.,

(i) Above 25·0
(ii) 10.1—25.0
(iii) 5.1—10.0
(iv) Below 5·1

The districts have been shaded by four different grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Out of the total rural population of 931,261 in the state, 213,475 persons or 22.92 per cent are living in electrified villages in 1971. Among the five districts, the proportions in four districts other than Manipur Central district, are below the state average. Manipur Central district with 30·51 per cent falls in the highest range of above 25·0. Next to Manipur Central district, Manipur North district has 10·76 per cent and falls in the range 10·1—25·0. On the other hand, Manipur West district has the lowest percentage of 2·26 while 4·37 per cent is recorded in Manipur South district. Both the districts fall in the lowest range of below 5·1. Manipur East district (7·98 per cent) falls in the third range of 5.1—10.0.

MAP NO. 37

## RURAL WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS, 1971

This map shows the percentage of workers engaged in construction, transport and communications to total rural workers of each sub-division of the state in 1971.

The percentages of workers in construction, transport and communications to total rural workers of each sub-division have been calculated and grouped into five categories, viz.,

(i) Above 2·00
(ii) 0.81—2.00
(iii) 0.51—0.80
(iv) 0.21—0.50
(v) Below 0·21

The sub-divisions have been shaded by five different grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Out of a total of 333,288 rural workers in the state, 5,155 workers or 1·55 per cent are engaged in construction, transport and communications. Among the 25 sub-divisions, Imphal East and West sub-divisions have the high proportions of 3·91 and 4·13 per cent of workers in these Industrial categories. Bishenpur, Jiribam, Ukhrul Central, Tamenglong and Kamjong-Chassad fall in the next range of 0.81—2.00 per cent. Mao West, Tengnoupal, Churachandpur, Thoubal and Ukhrul North sub-divisions have been recorded in the range of 0.51—0.80. As many as eight sub-divisions are in the lower range of 0.21—0.50. In below 0·21 range, there are again four sub-divisions, viz., Sadar Hills, Tamenglong West, Tipaimukh and Thinghat sub-divisions. No rural workers engaged in construction, transport and communications are found in the Ukhrul South sub-division.

## MAP NO. 38

## URBAN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS, 1971

This map shows the proportion of urban workers engaged in construction, transport and communication activities to total urban workers of each sub-division of the state in 1971.

The percentages of urban workers in this industrial categories of construction, transport and communication activities to total urban workers in each sub-division have been worked out and categorised into four groups, viz.,

(i) Above 11·0

(ii) 7.1—11.0

(iii) 3.1—7.0

(iv) Below 3·1

The sub-divisions have been shaded by four different grades of hatching ranging from high to low as shown in the legend of the map.

Out of a total of 37,575 urban workers, 3,516 workers are engaged in construction, transport and communications, which constitute 9·41 per cent of the total urban workers of the state. Workers in these categories are comparatively high in the urban areas than in the rural areas for which the figure is only 1·55 per cent. Of the five districts, only Manipur South and Manipur Central have urban areas. Imphal East and West sub-divisions have the highest proportions of wokers in these categories. Both the sub-divisions fall in the highest range (above 11·0 per cent). On the other hand, Churachandpur sub-division in Manipur South district, Bishenpur and Thoubal sub-divisions in Manipur Central District have their proportions below the State average. Churachandpur sub-division falls in the next higher range of 7.1—11.0, while Bishenpur and Thoubal sub-divisions fall in the ranges 3.1—7.0 and below 3.1 respectively

## MAP NO. 39

## WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE, 1971

This map depicts the percentage of workers engaged in trade and commerce to the total working population in each sub-division of the State in 1971.

Data showing percentage of workers engaged in trade and commerce have been calculated for all the sub-divisions. The sub-divisions have been shaded by six different grades of hatching. They are arranged from high to low, in the following categories:—

(i) 7·00 & above
(ii) 4.00—6.99
(iii) 1.00—3.99
(iv) 0.40—0.99
(v) 0.20—0.39
(vi) 0·19 & below.

Out of 370,863 workers in the state, 13,149 or 3·54 per cent are engaged in trade and commerce. Imphal West sub-division in Manipur Central district has recorded the highest proportion of workers with 10·18 per cent followed by Tengnoupal and Imphal East sub-divisions with 7·11 and 4·77 per cent respectively. The highest proportion of workers engaged in trade and commerce has been recorded in the Manipur Central district. This is obviously due to the dense population in the plain area where most of the business centres and towns are located. It may also be noted that Tamenglong North sub-division has shown no workers at all in this activity, while Thanlong sub-division has shown the lowest percentage of 0.04.

Imphal East and Bishenpur sub-divisions are in the next range of 4.00—6.99 and Mao West, Churachandpur, Thoubal and Jiribam sub-divisions are in the range of 1.00—3.99 per cent. There are 17 sub-divisions having less than 1.00 per cent of workers of which four are in the range of 0.40—0.99, five in 0.20—0.39 and eight sub-divisions have recorded below 0·21 per cent of workers engaged in trade and commerce during 1971.

## MAP NO. 40

## WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1971

This map shows the proportion of workers in services to total working population in each sub-division of the State in 1971.

The percentages of the workers in services have been calculated and grouped into five categories, viz.,

(i) 20·01 & above

(ii) 12.01—20.00

(iii) 8.01—12.00

(iv) 6.01—8.00

(v) 6·00 & below.

The sub-divisions have been shaded with five different grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Out of a total of 370,863 workers in the State, 43,888 workers or 11.83 per cent are engaged in various services like educational, scientific, medical and health and personal and miscellaneous services.

Out of 25 sub-divisions 8 are above and the rest are below the State average (11·83 per cent). Imphal West sub-division has recorded the highest figure (21·64 per cent). This is due to the considerable urban growth and the existence of the State capital within the centre of Imphal. Seven sub-divisions, viz., Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Chandel, Chakpikarong and Jiribam, Ukhrul Central and Ukhrul South fall in the next high range of 12.01—20.00. Similarly seven sub-divisions are also in the range of 8.01—12.00 and they are Mao West, Sadar Hills, Nungba, Imphal East, Tengnoupal, Phungyar-Phaisat and Kamjong-Chassad sub-divisions. In the lower range of 6.01—8.00 there are again another group of seven sub-divisions, viz., Mao East, Tamenglong North, Tipaimukh, Thanlon, Bishenpur, Thoubal and Ukhrul North, Churachandpur North, Thinghat and Tamenglong West sub-divisions have been shown in the lowest range of 6·00 and below.

## MAP NO. 41

## WORKERS IN VARIOUS SERVICES, 1971

This map having four maps in one plate depicts the proportion of workers engaged in various services to the total workers in services in each district of the state 1971.

The percentages of the workers in respective services to total workers in services for each district have been calculated and grouped into four ranges and the districts have been shaded according to the ranges in which they fall. The ranges are arranged from high to low corresponding to their values as shown in the legend of the map.

### *A. WORKERS IN PUBLIC SERVICES, 1971*

Out of 42,936 workers in services in the state, 23,726 workers or 55.26 per cent are engaged in public services. In respect of the distribution of the workers in public services, the highest (74·10 per cent) has been recorded in Manipur West district which is followed by Manipur North district (71·34 per cent). On the other hand, the lowest proportion is in Manipur Central district which accounts for 50·38 per cent. Manipur East and South districts have recorded 64·59 and 56·01 per cent respectively.

### *B. WORKERS IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES, 1971*

Out of 42,936 workers in services in the state, 11,676 workers are engaged in educational and scientific services which constitute 27·19 per cent. Manipur Central district has 28·86 per cent which is the highest proportion and the second highest 25.87 per cent is in Manipur East district. The lowest figure of 20·96 per cent has been recorded in Manipur North district. The proportions of workers in educational and scientific services in Manipur West and South districts are 21·31 and 25·50 per cent respectively.

### *C. WORKERS IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES, 1971*

Out of total of 42,936 workers in services in the state, 3,274 workers comprising 7.63 per cent are engaged in medical and health services in 1971. Of the five districts, Manipur Central is the only district falling above the state average while others fall below it. The highest percentage of 9·19 of workers in medical and health services has been recorded in Manipur Central district and the next highest percentage of 6·54 has been returned from Manipur South district. The high proportion in Manipur Central district is due to the fact that most of the important hospitals and medical colleges and other medical units are situated in this area. Manipur East district on the other hand, has recorded the lowest percentage of 2·77 and Manipur West district has returned 2·82 per cent. Manipur North district recorded 4·35 per cent.

### *D. WORKERS IN PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES, 1971*

Workers in personal and other miscellaneous services comprise the lowest proportion among the total workers in services. Out of 42,936 total workers in services only 1,533 persons or 3.57 per cent are working in this category of personal and other miscellaneous services. The proportion varies from 0·07 per cent the lowest in Manipur East district to 5·07 per cent the highest in Manipur Central district. Apart from the Manipur Central district, the remaining four districts have very low proportions which are almost insignificant. Although Manipur South district ranks second it has only 0·73 per cent of workers in this category. Manipur North and Manipur West districts have recorded 0·19 and 0·42 per cent respectively.

# PART-IV
# SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

## MAP NO. 42

## SCHEDULED CASTES, 1971

This map shows the proportion of scheduled caste population to the total population of each sub-division in the State of Manipur during 1971.

The percentage figures have been grouped into five ranges and shaded by five different grades of hatching ranging from high to low. The ranges are arranged as follows:—

(i) Above 2·00
(ii) 1.01—2.00
(iii) 0.51—1.00
(iv) Below 0·51
(v) No Scheduled Castes.

There are altogether seven types of scheduled castes excluding the unspecified class in the state. The total numerical strength of scheduled castes (including Sutradhar and unspecified class) is 16,376 which accounts for 1·53 per cent of the state's total population.

In most parts of the hilly sub-divisions the population of scheduled caste is very small. The highest percentage (15·47) of scheduled castes is found in Jiribam sub-division followed by Imphal West and Imphal East sub-divisions accounting for 2·90 and 1·68 per cent respectively. On the other hand no scheduled caste population is found in Mao West, Churachandpur North, Ukhrul North, Phungyar Phaisat, Kamjong-Chassad and Ukhrul South sub-divisions etc. Out of 25 sub-divisions, in the state except Imphal East and Imphal West and Jiribam sub-divisions in the Manipur Central district, all the other sub-divisions show figures below the state average regarding the proportion of scheduled caste population during 1971.

## MAP NO. 43

## SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1971

This map shows the proportion of scheduled tribe population to the total population of each sub-division in the state in 1971.

The percentages have been grouped into five ranges and sub-divisions have been shaded by five different grades of hatching ranging from high to low. The ranges are arranged as follows :—

(i) Above 99·0

(ii) 97·1—99·0

(iii) 90·1—97.0

(iv) 30·1—90.0

(v) Below 30·1

In all there are 29 types of scheduled tribes in the state. This excludes a group of unspecified scheduled tribes. Of the state total population of 1,072,753, the scheduled tribes with a total population of 334,466 constitute 31·18 per cent in 1971.

It may be noticed that low distribution of scheduled tribe population is found in the valley sub-divisions of Imphal East and West, Bishenpur and Thoubal in the central district. Among these, Thoubal sub-division with 0.97 per cent has recorded the lowest proportion of scheduled tribe population followed by Bishenpur sub-division with 1·72 per cent. For Imphal East and Imphal West sub-divisions the proportions are 2·52 and 3.73 per cent respectively. The reason for low distribution of scheduled tribe population in these valley sub-divisions is that these areas are mainly inhabited by Manipuri Meiteis. On the other hand, the predominant inhabitants are tribal communities in the remaining four hill districts and bulk of the concentrations of tribal population are therefore found in these areas.

Among the 25 sub-divisions, concentration of scheduled tribes is highest in Thanlon sub-division with 99·88 per cent, followed by Tamenglong West with 99·76 per cent. As regards the distribution of scheduled tribe population, five sub-divisions fall in the range of Above 99.0, seven sub-divisions in 97.1—99.0, four sub-divisions in the next range of 90.1—97.0 per cent. Sadar Hills, Churachandpur and Tengnoupal sub-divisions are in the lower range of 30.1—90.0 and Mao West and Jiribam in the lowest range of below 30.1.

## MAP NO. 44

## SIX NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES, 1971

This map shows the distribution of six numerically major scheduled castes in the state during 1971 Census.

The distribution of scheduled castes has been shown by different symbols each representing 100 persons. Full symbol has been shown for fraction of over 50 while those below 50 have been ignored in each sub-division of the state.

There are altogether seven categories of scheduled castes excluding the unspecified class in Manipur, of which six castes viz., Dhobi, Lois, Muchi, Namasudra, Patni, Yaithibi are shown on the map. The total numerical strength of scheduled castes (including Sutradhar and unspecified class) is 16,376 persons which account for 1·53 per cent.

Among the various scheduled castes, Lois have the largest number (11,303) followed by Namasudra (2,300) and Patni (1,504) respectively. Lois are distributed mainly in Imphal East and Imphal West and Bishenpur sub-divisions and a few of them are in Sadar Hills sub-division. The largest concentration of Yaithibi (556) is in Thoubal sub-division. Imphal East (10) and Imphal West sub-divisions have Dhobi and Muchi populations of which the larger number (153) is in Imphal West sub-division. Their distribution in other parts of Manipur is however very low. Patni and Namasudra are found only in Jiribam sub-division. The total figures of Patni and Namasudra are 1,405 and 2,184 respectively.

## MAP NO. 45

## TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1971

This map shows the distribution of ten (10) major scheduled tribes in each sub-division of the state in 1971.

The distribution of major scheduled tribes in the state has been shown by different symbols as given in the legend. Each symbol represents 1,000 persons. For over 500 full symbol has been used while below 500 have been ignored.

In all there are 29 scheduled tribes in the state of which the first ten numerically major scheduled tribes are represented in this map. This excludes a group of unspecified scheduled tribes. These 29 scheduled tribes with a total population of 334,466 persons constitute 31·18 per cent of the total population of the state. The ten major scheduled tribes have a total strength of 284,767 persons or 85·14 per cent of the total scheduled tribes population.

Thadou, Tangkhul, Kabui, Mao, Paite, Hmar, Kacha Naga, Vaiphei, Zou and Maring are the ten numerically major scheduled tribes which have been depicted on the map. Thadou is distributed mostly in Sadar Hills and Churachandpur. They are also found in Tengnoupal and Chakpikarong sub-divisions. Some population of this tribe is found in the sub-divisions of Manipur West and Manipur East districts as well.

Manipur East district is the native place of the Tangkhuls. The largest concentration of Tangkhul population is in the Ukhrul Central sub-division. Some population of this tribe is found in the neighbouring sub-divisions of Manipur North district. Over the plain areas of Manipur Central district they are found in small numbers. They appear to have migrated to these areas from their native place in the East.

Kabui tribes are mainly distributed in Tamenglong and Nungba sub-divisions of Manipur West district. Kabuis are also found living together with Meiteis, since long ago over the plain areas of Imphal West and Imphal East sub-divisions, but in other parts of Manipur, particularly in East district, their number is negligible.

Maos are largely confined to Manipur North district in which Mao East and West sub-divisions have the largest concentration. Kacha Nagas are virtually living in Mao West and Tamenglong West sub-divisions.

Paite, Hmar, Vaiphei and Zou populations are mostly confined to Manipur South district. The bulk of Hmar population lives in Tipaimukh sub-division and also in Churachandpur sub-division. Among the ten scheduled tribes Maring is the smallest group. They are found distributed in Sadar Hills and Tengnoupal sub-divisions.

## MAP NO. 46

## MAJOR RELIGIONS, 1971

This map shows the percentage of major religions, namely Hinduism, Christianity, Islam and others in each district of the state in 1971. Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism, 'other regions and persuasions' and 'regions not stated' are clubbed together and shown under "others".

Squares have been drawn proportionate to the total population of each district. Each square has been divided into 100 small squares, each representing one per cent of the total population of the district. The percentages of population in various religions are shown by different screens as shown in the legend of the map.

The Hindus form the majority of the state's total population, which constitute 58·97 per cent. Next to Hindus are Christians accounting for 26·03 per cent while Muslims and others represent 6·61 and 8·39 per cent respectively.

The largest concentration of Hindus with 78·97 per cent is in Manipur Central district, while the remaining four districts have very low proportion of Hindus. Manipur East and Manipur West districts have proportions as low as 3.33 and 4.91 per cent respectively.

Like the Hindus, the Muslims are found distributed mostly in Manipur Central district. Their proportion is 9.22 per cent. In other districts their proportions are insignificant.

Manipur East and Manipur South districts have the highest Christian populations which accounts for 92·00 and 89·11 per cent respectively. On the other hand Manipur Central district has the lowest proportion with 5·39 per cent. Again Manipur North and Manipur West districts have 56·13 and 77·61 per cent respectively. It may be mentioned that the four hilly districts viz., Manipur North, Manipur West, Manipur South and Manipur East are mostly inhabited by tribal Christians.

The religions categorised under 'others' account for 24·30 and 17·40 per cent in Manipur North and Manipur West districts respectively. Manipur South, Manipur Central and Manipur East districts have returned low proportions (Almost below 10·00 per cent).

## MAP NO. 47

## LITERACY, 1971

This map shows the proportions of literate persons to total population excluding age group 0-4 in each district of the state in 1971. A literate is defined as a person aged 5 or above, who can both read and write with understanding in any language.

The data showing percentages of literates have been grouped into four ranges and districts have been shaded by four different grades of hatching ranging from high to low. They are shown as follows :—

(i) 40·1 & above
(ii) 33.1—40.0
(iii) 26.1—33.0
(iv) 26·0 & below.

Out of 917,845 persons aged 5 or more in the state, 353,090 persons are literates which constitute 38·47 per cent. Of the five districts, Manipur South (40·76 per cent) has the highest literacy rate followed by Manipur Central district (40·47 per cent). The lowest (25·30 per cent) however is found in Manipur West district. This may be attributed by the fact that Manipur West district is economically backward with poor transport and communication facilities. Manipur North district has recorded 26·58 per cent of literates and 39·73 per cent is returned from Manipur East district. It may be noted that of the five districts, Manipur South, Manipur Central and Manipur East have literacy rate above the state average (38.47 per cent), while the remaining two districts viz., Manipur North and Manipur West are below the state average.

## MAP NO. 48

## MALE LITERACY, 1971

This map shows the proportions of male literates to the total male population excluding age group 0-4 in each district of the state in 1971.

The data showing percentages of male literates have been grouped into four ranges and shaded by different grades of hatching ranging from high to low. They are shown in the legend as follows :—

(i) Above 56·0

(ii) 52.1—56.0

(iii) 46.1—52.0

(iv) Below 46·1

The urban and rural male literacy rates are shown by two overlapping bars of different shades as shown in the legend.

Out of a total male population of 464,403 aged 5 or more in the state, 249,383 males or 53.70 per cent are male literates. Manipur Central district has recorded the highest proportion of male literates (56·96 per cent) followed by Manipur South district (52·53 per cent). On the other hand, Manipur West district has 37·42 per cent which is the lowest. Manipur North and Manipur East districts have recorded 38·42 and 46·91 per cent of male literates respectively.

As regards the rural male literates Manipur East district with 53·08 per cent is the highest followed by Manipur Central district (52·99 per cent). The remaining three districts viz., Manipur North, Manipur West and Manipur South have their proportions below the state average (50.32 per cent). Manipur West district, in this respect also has recorded the lowest, on the other hand Manipur South district has 50·05 per cent. The overall proportion of rural male literates is 50·32 in the state.

Only Manipur South and Manipur Central districts have urban areas. These two districts have accounted for 77·16 and 75·48 per cent respectively. For the state as a whole the urban male literates constitute 75·59 per cent.



5—532 R.G. India/80

MAP NO. 49

## FEMALE LITERACY, 1971

This map shows the proportions of female literates to the total female population excluding age group 0-4 in each district of the state in 1971.

The percentages of female literates have been classified into four groups and shaded by different grades of hatching ranging from high to low. They are shown as follows :—

(i) Above 28·0

(ii) 25.1—28.0

(iii) 22.1—25.0

(iv) Below 22·1

The distribution of urban and rural female literacy rates also has been shown by two overlapping bars. Like the male literacy rate the hatched bar shows the urban female literacy rates while the blank one shows that of rural as shown in the legend.

Out of a total female population of 453,442 excluding age group 0-4, 103,707 are female literates, which account for 22·87 per cent. The proportion of female literates is very low which is less then half of the male literates. The highest proportion of female literates (28·62 per cent) is found in Manipur South district while the lowest (13.42 per cent) is in Manipur West district. Manipur Central and Manipur East districts have 23·65 and 25·84 per cent respectively. Manipur North district has shown 14·00 per cent.

The urban female literacy rates are high in Manipur South and Manipur Central districts. These two districts have 54·27 and 46·20 per cent of female literates respectively. Remaining districts are entirely rural.

Manipur Central district and Manipur South district have recorded 18·81 and 26·17 per cent respectively as rural female literates. On the other hand Manipur North, Manipur West and Manipur East districts have recorded 14·00 per cent 13·42 per cent and 25·84 per cent respectively.

MAP NO. 50

## LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 IN URBAN AREAS, 1971

This map depicts the districtwise variations (excess or deficient) of literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14 over literates per 1000 of population in age 15-34 in rural areas of the state in 1971.

Districtwise data showing the variations in literates in age group 5-14 over age group 15-34 have been calculated and are shown in this map. These data are grouped into five ranges—four on the excess side and one on the deficit side. The ranges showing excess (plus values) are as follows :—

(i) Above 130
(ii) 91—130
(iii) 51—90
(iv) Below 51

On the other hand, blank pocket shows deficiency (12) in literates.

The districts showing excess values are hatched from light to deep shades according to the values from low to high while districts with deficient value are left blank.

For the state as a whole, the excess of literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14 over those in age 15-34 in the rural areas is 103. Of the five districts Manipur Central and East districts have fallen in the range "above 130" and "91—30" respectively. On the other hand Manipur North and Manipur South districts fall in the range of 51—90 and below 51 respectively, Manipur West district alone falls in the deficient range.

## MAP NO. 51

### LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 IN RURAL AREAS, 1971

This map depicts the districtwise variations (excess) of literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14 over those per 1000 of population in age 15-34 in urban areas in 1971.

The cartographic method is the same as for map No. 51. The districts showing the excess values are hatched from light to deep according to their values from low to high. They are arranged into two ranges, viz.,

(i) 341 and above

(ii) 340 and below.

In the state as a whole, urban literates are found only in two districts, viz., Manipur South and Manipur Central districts, while the remaining districts are entirely rural. Manipur Central district exhibits 342 and falls in the range of 341 and above literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14 over those per 1000 of population in age 15-34. Manipur South district with a proportion of 283 literates falls in the next range of 340 and below. For the State as a whole, the excess of literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14 over literates per 1000 of population in age 15-34, is 339. The entirely rural districts have been left blank.

## MAP NO. 52

## PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS, 1971

This map shows the proportion of boys in the age group 5-14 at the level of primary education to total population of the same age group in each district of Manipur in 1971.

Percentages of boys enrolled in primary schools have been calculated for each district and the data have been grouped into three categories as given below :

(i) Above 15·00
(ii) 5.01—15.00
(iii) Below 5.01.

The districts have been shaded by three different grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Out of 151,617 boys in the age group 5-14, 19,213 boys or 12·67 per cent were enrolled in primary school in 1971. This proportion is almost twice the proportion for girls which accounts for 6·60 per cent.

Primary School enrolment for boys is higher than the state average in Manipur Central district only, while the other four districts are below the state average (12·67 per cent). The Manipur Central district with 16·00 per cent occupies the first place in respect of primary school enrolment of boys. Manipur South district (6·42 per cent) is in the range of 5.01—15.00 and ranks second to Manipur Central district. The remaining three districts viz., Manipur North (4·40), Manipur West (4·05) and Manipur East (4·52) are in the range of below 5·01 per cent.



6—532 R. G. India/ND/80

MAP NO. 53

## PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS, 1971

This map shows the percentage enrolment of girls in the age group 5-14 at the level of primary education for each district in Manipur in 1971.

Percentages of girls enrolled in primary schools have been calculated for each district and they are grouped into three ranges as shown below :—

(i) Above 7·00

(ii) 4.01—7.00

(iii) Below 4·01.

The districts have been shaded by three different grades of hatching from high to low.

Out of 149,415 girls in the age group 5-14, 9,865 girls or 6·60 per cent attended primary school in the State of Manipur. The proportion of females in the primary schools has lagged behind that of boys which is more than twice the proportion of the girls.

Among the five district, Manipur Central district has recorded 7·97 per cent of primary school enrolment of girls which is slightly higher than the state average (6.60 per cent. The remaining four districts are below the state average. Manipur South district (4·70 per cent) and Manipur East district (4·84 per cent) fall in the range of 4.01—7.00 per cent while Manipur North district (2·28 per cent) and Manipur West district (0·95 per cent) fall in the range of below 4·01 per cent respectively. It has been seen that Manipur West district has recorded the lowest figure (0.95 per cent) of girls attending primary school.

## MAP NO. 54

## SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN PER 1000 OF CHILDREN IN AGE 5-14, 1971

This may shows the number of school going children per 1000 of children in age 5-14 for each district in the state in 1971.

The number of school going children per 1000 of children in age 5-14 has been calculated for each district and the data have been grouped into four ranges, viz.,

(i) 101 and above

(ii) 51—100

(iii) 26—50

(iv) 25 and below.

The districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Out of a total of 301,032 children in age group 5-14 in the state, 29,078 were enrolled in primary classes which account for 97 per 1000 of children in 1971.

Of the five districts in the State, Manipur North, Manipur West, Manipur South and Manipur East districts have their proportions below the state average (97). School going children per 1000 of children in age 5-14 in Manipur Central district is highest (120) followed by Manipur South district (56). On the other hand. This proportion is lowest (25) in Manipur West district. Manipur East and Manipur North districts have recorded 47 and 34 school going children per 1000 of children in age group 5-14 respectively.

## MAP NO. 55

## EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF POPULATION AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS, 1971

This map shows the proportion of educational enrolment at Higher Secondary and Higher Levels in age 15-24 for each district during the year 1971.

The percentages of population in age group 15-24 at Higher Secondary and Higher Levels have been worked out for each district and the data have been grouped into four categories, viz.,

(i) Above 10·0

(ii) 4.1—10.0

(iii) 2.1—4.0

(iv) Below 2·1

The districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching from high to low.

There are 196,792 persons in age group 15-24, out of which 16,201 are enrolled in the Higher Secondary and Higher Levels in the State in 1971. This enrolled population accounts for 8·23 per cent.

Among the five districts, Manipur Central district has 10·21 per cent which is the highest followed by Manipur South district with 4·62 per cent. The lowest figure of 1·63 per cent has been recorded in Manipur West district. Again in the lower range Manipur East and Manipur North districts have accounted for 3·68 and 2·67 per cent respectively.

## MAP NO. 56

## EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS, 1971

This map shows the proportions of males in the age group 15-24 at Higher Secondary and Higher Levels of education in each district of the state in 1971.

The districtwise percentages of educational enrolment of males at Higher Secondary and Higher Levels have been calculated and the data have been grouped into four ranges. The districts have been shaded by four different grades of hatching ranging from high to low. They are shown as follows :—

(i) Above 12·00

(ii) 6.01—12.00

(iii) 3.01—6.00

(iv) Below 3·01

Out of 98,321 males in the age group 15-24, 10,992 males are enrolled in Higher Secondary and Higher Levels which constitute 11-17 per cent of the state as a whole during 1971. All the districts except the Manipur Central district have their proportions below the State average (11.17 per cent).

Among the five districts, Manipur Central district with 13·58 per cent has the highest proportion followed by Manipur South district with 6·73 per cent. On the other hand the lowest proportion (2·81 per cent) has been recorded in Manipur West district. Manipur North and Manipur East districts have recorded 4·39 and 6·02 per cent respectively. It can be seen from the above statement that Manipur North and Manipur West districts have generally low distributions of educational enrolment of males at the Higher Secondary and Higher Levels.

MAP NO. 57

## EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS, 1971

This map shows the proportions of females in the age group 15-24 at Higher Secondary and Higher Levels of education in each district during 1971.

The districtwise percentages of educational enrolment of females at Higher Secondary and Higher Levels have been calculated and grouped into four ranges as under :—

(i) Above 6·00

(ii) 2.01—6.00

(iii) 1.01—2.00

(iv) Below 1·01.

The districts have been shaded by four different grades of hatching ranging from high to low as shown in the legend.

Out of 98,471 females in the age group 15-24, 5,209 are enrolled at Higher Secondary and Higher Levels, which account for 5.28 per cent..

Like the males, the highest proportion of female enrolment at Higher Secondary and Higher Levels is in Manipur Central district. This district has recorded 6.85 per cent which is slightly above the state average of 5·28 per cent, while the remaining four districts have shown figures below it. Among the five districts in the state, Manipur West district has recorded the lowest figure (0·56) followed by Manipur North (0·93). Manipur South and Manipur East districts have recorded 2·57 and 1·14 per cent respectively.

MAP NO. 58

## LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREES/DIPLOMAS OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE, 1971

This map shows the distribution of literates holding University degrees/diplomas of the graduate level and above per 10,000 of total literates in each district of the state in 1971.

Circles have been drawn proportionate to total number of literates holding University degrees and diplomas of the graduate level and above in each district. The circles have been divided into two sectors. The shaded sector indicates the Urban literates and the unshaded sector that of Rural literates. The percentages of the Urban and Rural literates holding University degrees and diplomas of the graduate level and above have been shown in their respective sectors of the circles.

The data showing number of literates holding University degrees and diplomas of the graduate level and above per 10,000 of total literates have been calculated and grouped into three ranges and the districts have been shaded by three different grades of hatching ranging from high to low, viz.,

(i) Above 200
(ii) 100—200
(iii) Below 100.

Out of the total of 353,090 literates in the state there are 7,044 literates holding University degrees and diplomas of the graduate level and above which comes to 199 per 10,000 of literates. Among the five districts in the state except the Manipur Central district, all the remaining four districts recorded figures below the state average (199). The Manipur Central district with 230 literates per 10,000 of literates has fallen in the highest range. The next high range has covered Manipur South district. Manipur North, Manipur West and Manipur East districts have fallen in the range of below 100.

Again in respect of urban areas 535 per 10,000 literates may be accounted for in the state as a whole. Manipur South and Manipur Central districts have recorded urban literates at the rates of 543 per 10,000 and 417 per 10,000 respectively. The remaining three districts are entirely rural. The rural literates holding university degrees and diplomas of the graduate level and above in Manipur Central and Manipur South districts are 116 and 72 per 10,000 of literates respectively.

## MAP NO. 59

## RURAL HOUSEHOLD BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED, 1971

This map depicts the percentage distribution of households living in Census houses with one room, two rooms, three rooms and more than three rooms in the rural areas of each district of the state in 1971.

In 1971 Census, "Households" has been defined as a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. Rhombuses have been drawn proportionate to the number of households in each district. Each rhombus is divided into twentyfive small pockets, each representing 4 per cent of the households. The pockets represent the households occupying one, two and three rooms and are shaded by different screens as shown in the legend.

There are 158,116 Census households in rural areas out of which 31·40 per cent households are living with one room, 35·07 per cent with two rooms and 19·09 per cent with three rooms. Households with more than three rooms represent 14·42 per cent.

The highest percentage of households occupying one room is in Manipur South district (71·37) followed by Manipur East district (38·08) while the lowest percentage is in Manipur Central district (24·93). Households with two rooms accounting for 46.64 per cent is the highest in Manipur West district and the lowest is in Manipur South district (17·66). Again among the households with three rooms, Manipur Central district has the highest proportion with 21·99 per cent followed by Manipur West district with 19·44 per cent. The lowest proportion is in Manipur South district (7·25). On the other hand proportion of households with more than three rooms is highest in Manipur Central district and lowest in the Manipur South district. Their percentages are 19.00 and 3.71 respectively.

## MAP NO. 60

## URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED, 1971

This map depicts the percentage distribution of urban households living in Census houses with one room, two rooms, three rooms and more than three rooms in each district of the state in 1971.

Cartographic technique is the same as for map No. 59. A large proportion of the households are living in dwellings of three (26·13) and more than three rooms (26·46) in urban areas of the state. The proportion of households with one room is 18·63 per cent while households with two rooms account for 28·76 per cent.

The urban households are found in Manipur South and Manipur Central districts only as other districts are not having any urban population. In Manipur South district, larger proportions are found living in households with one and two rooms constituting 40.48 and 34.43 per cent respectively. Again households occupying three rooms account for 17·54 per cent and those with more than three rooms account for 7·53 per cent. On the other hand households occupying three rooms and more than three rooms have the highest proportions in Manipur Central district. Their proportions are 26.79 and 27.91 per cent respectively. In Manipur Central district households with two rooms account for 28·32 per cent while households with one room account for only 16·95 per cent.

MAP NO. 61

## URBAN HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTED HOUSES, 1971

This map shows the proportion of urban households in rented houses for each district in the state in 1971.

The percentages of households living in rented houses in the urban areas in each district to the total Census houses have been calculated. The districts have been shaded by two different grades of hatching ranging from high to low, viz.—

(i) 30.01—50.00

(ii) 10.01—30.00

There are 21,571 Census households in the urban areas of the state as a whole. Out of this, 3,405 are living in rented houses which constitute 11.14 per cent.

Among the five districts of the state the urban households living in rented houses are found only in Manipur South and Manipur Central districts because the remaining districts are entirely rural. The percentage of households in rented houses varies from 45·35 per cent in Manipur South district to 13·46 per cent in Manipur Central district.

## MAP NO. 62

## MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10,000 OF CENSUS HOUSES, 1971

This map shows the distribution of number of Medical Institutions per 10,000 of Census houses in each district of the state in 1971.

The term Medical Institution for this purpose includes hospitals, dispensaries, primary health centres, maternity and child-welfare centres, tuberculosis clinics and doctors' clinics, etc. The total number of such institutions has been compiled for each district and number of institution per 10,000 Census houses has been calculated. The data have been grouped into three categories :—

(i) Above 11

(ii) 8—11

(iii) Below 8

The districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

According to 1971 Census there are 215,818 Census houses and 121 Medical Institutions in the state as a whole. The number of Medical Institutions comes to 6 per 10,000 of Census houses.

Among the five districts, Manipur West with 15 per 10,000 of Census houses shows the highest proportion of Medical Institutions followed by Manipur East district with 9. On the other hand Manipur Central district shows the lowest (4) proportion of Medical Institutions. This low proportion in the Manipur Central district may be attributed due to the great variation in between the number of Medical Institutions and the number of Census houses. In Manipur South and Manipur North districts this proportion is 9 and 7 respectively.

## MAP NO. 63

## HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1971

This map shows number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population in each district of the state in 1971.

Number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population has been calculated for all the districts. These figures have been grouped into four ranges, viz.,

(i) 71 & above

(ii) 51—70

(iii) 31—50

(iv) 30 & below.

The districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching ranging from high to low. Districts with no hospital beds have been left blank.

There are a total of 696 hospital beds for 1,072,753 persons which represent 65 hospital beds per 100,000 of population for the state as a whole.

Of the five districts, two districts have higher proportions of hospital beds than the state average (65). These are Manipur Central and Manipur South districts accounting for 80 and 57 hospital beds per 100,000 of population respectively. The Manipur Central districts has the highest proportion of hospital beds. This is due to the fact that most of the important Medical Centres like Medical College and hospitals and other hospital units are located in the plain areas of this district. On the other hand, Manipur North and Manipur West districts have their proportions below the state average. Manipur North district has 15 while Manipur West district has 36 hospital beds per 100,000 of population. Manipur East district, however, has no hospital beds.

MAP NO. 64

## REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1971

This map shows districtwise the number of Registered Medical practitioners per 100,000 of population in the state in 1971.

The term "Registered Medical practitioner" includes all persons returning their occupation as Physician, Surgeon, or Dentist or Dental Surgeon and Allopaths as well. Their proportions per 100,000 of population in each district have been calculated and the data have been grouped into three ranges, viz.,

(i) Above 10

(ii) 8—10

(iii) Below 8

The districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Out of the state total population of 1,072,753 there is a total number of 89 doctors which constitute 8 per 100,000 of population in 1971.

Among the five districts, Manipur West district (11) has the highest proportion, this is followed by Manipur Central district (9). Manipur East and Manipur North districts have shown very low figures with 3 and 4 registered medical practitioners per 100,000 of population. This figure is 8 for Manipur South district.

MAP NO. 65

## PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, 1971

This map shows the distribution of Primary Health Centres per 10,000 of population in each district of the state in 1971.

For the purpose of this map the total number of Primary Health Centres has been compiled for each district and its proportion per 10,000 of population has been calculated and grouped into the following categories viz.,

(i) Above 0·20

(ii) 0.11—0.20

(iii) Below 0·11.

The districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

With a total of only 11 Primary Health Centres the state has an average of 0·11 Primary Health Centres per 10,000 of population.

Of the five districts, two districts are above and one below the state average (0.11). There is no Primary Health Centre in Manipur East district. Manipur West district with 0·25 Health Centres per 10,000 of population has recorded the highest figure followed by Manipur North district (0.20). Manipur South and Manipur Central districts have 0·11 and 0·10 Primary Health Centres per 10,000 of population respectively. The reason for the low proportion in the Central district may be attributed due to the large population.

GIPN—S9—532 R.G. India [ND]/80—1-12-81—300.