

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES – 23

WEST BENGAL

PART – XII

CENSUS ATLAS

S.N. GHOSH
of the Indian Administrative Service
Director of Census Operations
WEST BENGAL

Maps included in this volume are based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

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

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

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FOREWARD

The Indian Census enjoys the reputation of being the richest single source for giving information about the people of the country. The Census Organisation furnishes information regarding distribution of population, sex, age, working population and several other dimensions of data on castes and tribes. The Census of India also to some extent undertakes the collection of non-census statistics on useful variables, such as, land uses at tahsil and taluk levels, basic amenities in rural and urban areas, distances of settlements with reference to nearest urban areas which are published in various publications in conjunction with Census data. It was three decades ago that the 1961 Census for the first time organised a special programme of the Census Atlas mapping and a series of Census Atlases of States/Union Territories, and for the nation as a whole were brought out. This programme was appreciated by the scholars, data users and the academicians, and hence it became one of the regular features of the post censal research programme of the Census Organisation. The volumes under this programme were published as Part IX (A) of various series during 1961 and 1971 censuses and stand included as Part XII of the general census publication plan for the 1981 Census.

During these decades, the Census has not confined itself to the producing of mere stray maps for various publications but has undertaken much detailed mapping of the local and regional areas having relevance to the production of specific tables and special studies. This has added to the usefulness of Census statistics besides making them more appealing and contributive to the assessment of the distribution of population at various levels. Special maps like urban land uses of towns and urban agglomerations and standard urban area maps enriched the State Volumes namely part II (A) dealing with population and area figures, town directories etc. Such publications are well known as source materials produced by the Census for the people and the country. Besides these, the district Census hand books dealing with detailed village and townwise population characteristics, contain basic maps of Districts/Tahsils/Taluks and equivalent administrative areas of the various parts of the country showing boundaries, locations of villages and urban spread. In addition, these important basic maps contain information, such as, population sizes of each Census village and town with the Census Location Codes, amenities like post and telegraph offices, family health programme centres (Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres), Schools and other educational institutions, important village markets etc. Infrastructural facilities like roads duly classified and including important cart-tracks and railways are also shown. Thus, the Census Organisation has been striving to furnish a variety of cartographic information directly concerned with the Census activities and even beyond.

The Census Atlas programme has been formulated to record through maps the

demographic characteristics to project a holistic approach to measure and assess population patterns. The mapping is conducted for atlas maps embracing more or less the entire 1981 Census tables at Tahsils/Taluk/Town/UA level, through districts and states. The population situation is changing from decade to decade due to various economic developments, and one may glean through these maps the contemporary human problems and patterns for spatial planning and related purposes.

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

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

V.S. VERMA

REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA
&
CENSUS COMMISSIONER, INDIA

New Delhi,
10 March, 1988

PREFACE

The Census Atlas Volume is part of Census publications. The 1961 Census, for the first time organised a special programme of Census Atlas mapping and since then a series of Census Atlas Volumes of States/Union Territories and National Atlas Volumes were brought out. It has, therefore, become a regular feature since 1961 as a post Census research programme of Census Organisation in India.

This atlas volume of West Bengal is the second in the series of its kind which contains information on demographic and socio-economic aspects of the State. While other Census publications represent demographic and other features in figures, this particular volume depicts the same through cartographic analysis of the data obtained in 1981 Census in West Bengal. The maps in this particular volume with suitable analytical notes have been presented under different sections such as Orientation, Physiography, Demographic Structure and trends and Socio-economic and cultural aspects for the proper understanding of the users of this volume.

The publication of this volume could be possible because of the coordinated efforts of the mapping section of this Directorate. The maps were prepared in the map section under the able technical guidence of Shri Raj Kumar Chourajit Singh, Sr. Geographer, assisted by Shri T.S. Khadatkar, Geographer and a team of dedicated and devoted workers comprised of Sr. Artists, Artists, Sr. Draughtsmen and Draughtsmen. Contribution of Shri Chourajit Singh, in the preparation of this volume deserves a special mention. So also the work of Shri T.S. Khadatkar, Geographer and Shri B.N. Mallick, Sr. Artist, Shri Ram Chandra Kaibarta Das, Sr. Artist, Shri Bijon Mazumder, Draughtsman needs be felicitated.

I am grateful to Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General, (Map), for his constant guidence and technical advice from time to time. Shri N.C. Sen Gupta, Research Officer, has been of great help to this office in getting this volume completed by his timely checking of analytical notes and data presented in this volume. In fact, he has also guided the technical staff of this office with his valuable suggestions with regards to the cartographic details, so as to make this volume presentable. In bringing out this volume, I would like also to place on record my sense of gratitude to Shri V.S. Verma, Registrar General, India. But for his constant inspiration this project could not have been completed in time. He has been kind to favour this office with his valuable foreward to this volume.

The 1981 Census Operations in West Bengal, was conducted by Shri S.N. Ghosh, under whose stewardship all the publications were brought out and the credit of this

publication is also his. We gratefully recall the help, guidence and advice received from Shri S. Sinha, Jt. Director Census Operations, West Bengal, as well. We also owe debt of gratitude to Shri Dilip Banerjee, Stenographer, who undertook the burden of entire typing of this volume in addiction to his normal work under heavy odds. I sincerely acknowledge his contributions in this regard. Although all the members of staff of the map unit have contributed in one way or the other, it is not possible to name each of them here. However, the names of the officials who have contributed to the completion of this volume are given separately in the acknowledgement list published in this volume.

There are also other officials of the Map Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, who have contributed to the project. Their efforts have been duly acknowledged. Lastly, we must express our appreciation to Shri B.P. Jain, Deputy Director, (Ptg) and his team who ensured printing of this volume. I thank all these officer.

(A.K. DUTTA)

New Calcutta,
16.6.1989

Deputy Director, Census Operations
West Bengal

STAFF ASSOCIATED WITH THIS PROJECT

RGI HEADQUARTERS

Direction and Planning	:	Dr. B.K. Roy Deputy Registrar General (Map)
Progress and Monitoring	:	Smt. Minati Ghosh Assistant Registrar General (Map)
Technical Supervision	:	N.C. Sen Gupta, Research Officer (Map)
Scrutiny	:	Ram K. Sharma, Sr. Geographer Km. Suman Gupta, Cartographer
Art Work	:	Smt. Saheb Pyari, Artist Smt. Inderjit Kaur, Artist N.K. Nagia, Artist
Printing arrangement	:	B.P. Jain Deputy Director and his team

DCO OFFICE

General Supervision	:	A.K. Dutta Deputy Director
Technical Supervision	:	R.K. Chourajit Singh, Sr. Geographer
Cartographic work	:	Tulshiram S. Khadatkar, Geographer
Data Processing	:	Pratap Singh, Statistical Assistant Kamales Dhani, Statistical Assistant Manas Kumar Mitra, Computor
Mapping & Art work	:	Birendra Nath Mallick, Sr. Artist Ramchandra Kaibartta Das, Sr. Artist Jaladhi Bhusan Das Gupta, Artist Atiar Rahaman Halder, Sr. Draughtsman Pradip Kumar Das, Sr. Draughtsman Chapal Kumar Ghosh, Artist Bijon Kumar Majumdar, Draughtsman Hriday Ranjan Banerjee, Draughtsman Ashim Kumar Paul, Draughtsman Subir Kumar Chatterjee, Draughtsman
Secretariate Work	:	Dilip Banerjee, Junior Stenographer

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ORIENTATION

MAP 1

POSITION OF STATE IN INDIA 1981

The map depicts position of the state of West Bengal in the Indian Union. The state has been curved out of the erstwhile Bengal Province and came into existence as such since the independence August 15, 1947.

Location-wise the state is situated between $21^{\circ}25'2"$ and $27^{\circ}13'15"$ North latitudes, $85^{\circ}49'20"$ and $89^{\circ}53'4"$ East longitudes. It is bounded on the north by the state of Sikkim and Bhutan, on the east by the district Goalpara of Assam and Bangladesh, on the south by the Bay of Bengal, and on the west by Singhbhum, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Santhal Parganas and Purnia districts of Bihar and Nepal.

The state has an area of 88752.0 Km^2, which is only 2.70 per cent of the total area of Indian Union (3287782 Km^2). Total population of the state is 54580647, which is just under 8 per cent of the total population of India according to the 1981 Census. On the basis of the population size, the state ranks fourth among the states and union territories. The states which are ahead of West Bengal are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra in that order. Expectedly, therefore, it has a very high population density of 615 persons per Km^2. Barring union territories, viz., Delhi, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry, only Kerala among the states can boast of having higher density than West Bengal.

MAP 1


POSITION OF WEST BENGAL
IN INDIA, 1981
Boundary, International
Boundary, State / Union Territory
Capital of India
Capital of State/Union Territory
Kilometres
100 0 100 200 300 400
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
Srinagar
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Shimla
PUNJAB
Chandigarh
CHANDIGARH
HARYANA
DELHI
Delhi
Jaipur
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
Lucknow
NEPAL
SIKKIM
Gangtok
BHUTAN
Itanagar
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
ASSAM
NAGALAND
Dispur
Kohima
Shillong
MEGHALAYA
Imphal
MANIPUR
Patna
BIHAR
BANGLADESH
TRIPURA
Agartala
Aizawl
MIZORAM
Gandhinagar
GUJARAT
Bhopal
MADHYA PRADESH
WEST BENGAL
Calcutta
New Moore I. (INDIA)
BURMA
G. D. & D.
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
Silvassa
MAHARASHTRA
Greater Bombay
ORISSA
Bhubaneswar
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
Hyderabad
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
Panaji
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
Bangalore
Madras
Pondicherry
PONDICHERRY
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
Kavaratti I.
Trivandrum
ANDAMAN
Port Blair
ANDAMAN SEA
AND. NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
G. D. & D. GOA, DAMAN & DIU
P PONDICHERRY
72° East of Greenwich
INDIRA POINT

MAP 2

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981

For administrative convenience, the state of West Bengal has been divided into three administrative divisions, viz., Jalpaiguri, Presidency and Barddhaman and sixteen districts including the city district of Calcutta.

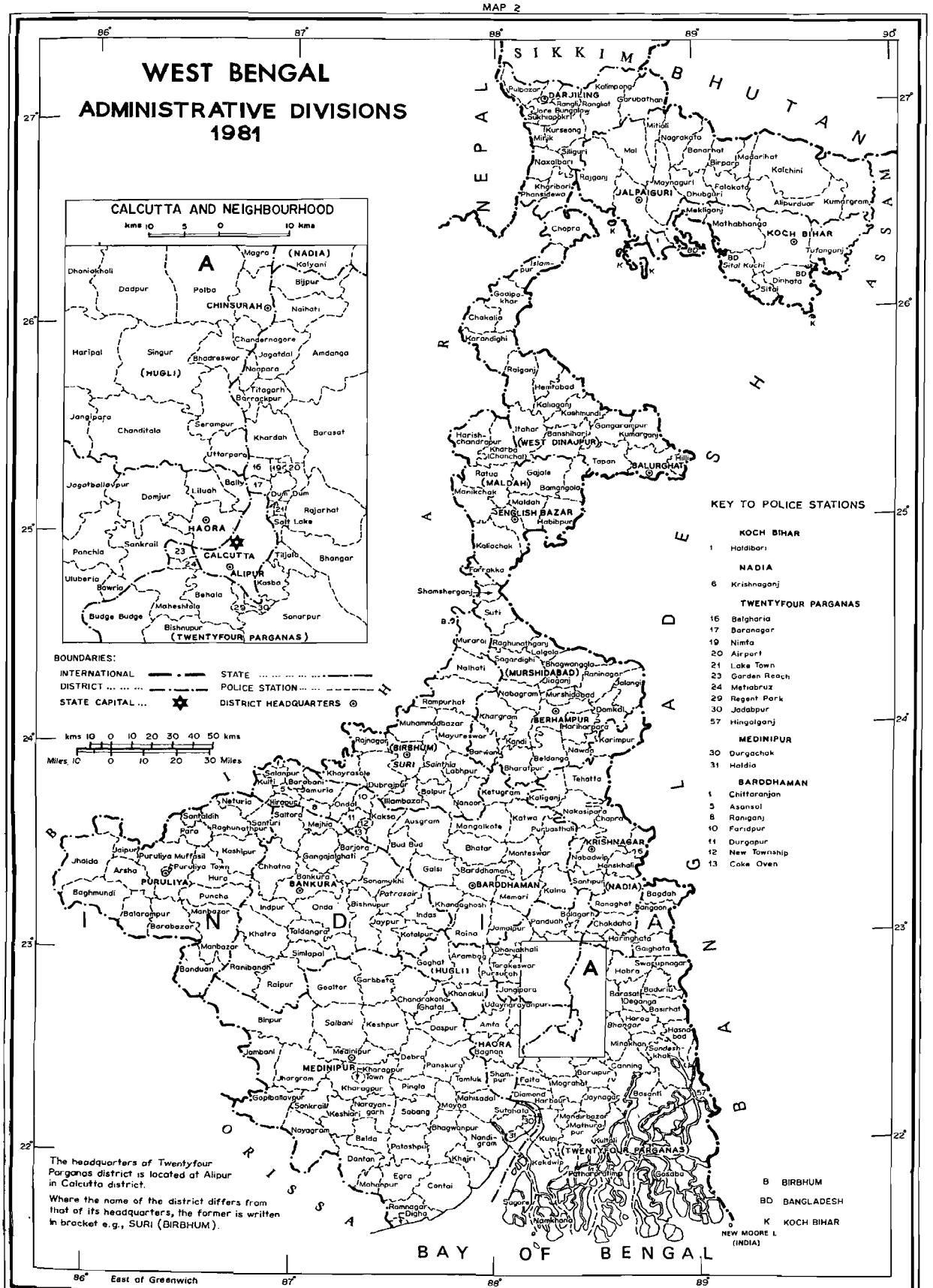
Districts of Koch Bihar, Jalpaiguri, Darjiling, West Dinajpur and Maldah, constituted the Jalpaiguri Division in 1963. The Presidency Division comprises five districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, Twentyfour Parganas, Haora and Calcutta which fall on east of the Bhagirathi/Hugli river. While on the west (of the Bhagirathi) lies the Barddhaman Division bringing into its fold the remaining six districts of Hugli, Medinipur, Bankura, Puruliya, Barddhaman and Birbhum. These two divisions were created in 1961. The headquarters of the three divisions, viz., Jalpaiguri, Presidency and Barddhaman are at Jalpaiguri, Calcutta and Hugli-Chinsurah respectively and these divisions are headed by the Commissioners.

The fifteen districts (excluding Calcutta District) on the other hand are divided into 48 sub-divisions, each comprising a number of police stations. There are in all 311 police stations in 1981, against 290 excluding the police stations in the cities of Calcutta and Haora in 1971. However, the divisional and sub-divisional boundaries are not shown in the map. Fifteen new police stations were created during the decade 1971-81 and these are as follows:

(i) Banarhat
(ii) Nimta
(iii) Air Port
(iv) Lake Town
(v) Salt Lake
(vi) Tiljala
(vii) Kasba
(viii) Regent Park
(ix) Belda
(x) Goaltore
(xi) Durgachak
(xii) Haldia
(xiii) Santaldih
(xiv) New Township and
(xv) Coke Oven

In terms of area and population the district of Twentyfour Parganas is the largest with an area of 14136.0 Km^2 and population of 10739439 persons in the state.

While the smallest districts in respect of area and population are Haora (1467 Km^2.) and Darjiling (1024269 persons) respectively.


WEST BENGAL
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1981
CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
kms 10 5 0 10 kms
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BANGLADESH
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
(WEST DINAJPUR)
BALURGHAT
(MALDAH)
ENGLISH BAZAR
(MURSHIDABAD)
BERHAMPUR
KRISHNAGAR
(NADIA)
(BIRBHUM)
SURI
BARDDHAMAN
BANKURA
PURULIYA
(HUGLI)
HAORA
MEDINIPUR
(TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS)
CALCUTTA
ALIPUR
KEY TO POLICE STATIONS
KOCH BIHAR
1 Haldibari
NADIA
6 Krishnaganj
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
16 Baigharia
17 Baranagar
19 Nimta
20 Airport
21 Lake Town
23 Garden Reach
24 Metiabruz
29 Regent Park
30 Jadabpur
57 Hingalganj
MEDINIPUR
30 Durgachak
31 Haldia
BARDDHAMAN
1 Chittaranjan
5 Asansol
8 Raniganj
10 Faridpur
11 Durgapur
12 New Township
13 Coke Oven
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
DISTRICT
STATE CAPITAL
STATE
POLICE STATION
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
The headquarters of Twentyfour Parganas district is located at Alipur in Calcutta district.
Where the name of the district differs from that of its headquarters, the former is written in bracket e.g., SURI (BIRBHUM).
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 3

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1971-81

The map brings out changes in the administrative jurisdictions in the state of West Bengal during the decade 1971-81. No new district was formed and the state boundary did not undergo any change during the period 1971-81.

There had been quantitative changes at the police station level as altogether fifteen police stations were newly created during 1971-81. For the benefit of the readers, chronological history of their creations under each district and consequent area adjustments are given below:

(I) Jalpaiguri District:

(a) Banarhat P.S. created by transferring of 40 villages from Dhubguri P.S. and 11 villages from Nagrakata P.S. (Notification No. 5706-PL dated 7.8.1974).

(II) Twentyfour Parganas District:

(b) Airport P.S. created by transferring of 6 villages from Dum Dum P.S. 4 villages from Rajarhat P.S. and 4 villages from Barasat P.S. (Notification No. 4659-PL dated 30.7.1975).

(c) Salt Lake P.S. created by transferring of 4 villages from Rajarhat P.S., 5 villages from Dum Dum P.S. and 1 village from Bhangar P.S. (Notification No, 4660-60 (6)-PL dated 30.7.1975).

(d) Lake Town P.S. created by transferring of 4 villages from Dum Dum P.S.(Notification No. 4661-PL dated 30.7.1975)

(e) Nimta P.S. created by transferring of 7 villages from Dum Dum P.S. (Notification No. 4662-PL dated 30.7.1975).

(f) Kasba P.S. created by transferring of 12 villages from Jababpur P.S. (Notification No. 6050-PL dated 23.8.1974).

(g) Tiljala P.S. created by transferring of 15 villages from Jadabpur P.S. (Notification No.6051-PL dated 23.8.1974).

(h) Regent Park P.S. created by transferring of 9 villages from Jadabpur P.S. (Notification No. 6052-PL dated 23.8.1974).

(III) Mednipur District:

(i) Durgachak P.S. created by transferring of 38 villages from Sutahata P.S. (Notification No. 7124-PL dated 5.12.1971).

(j) Haldia P.S. created by transferring of 57 villages from Sutahata P.S. (Notification No. 7124-PL dated 5.12.1971).

(k) Belda P.S. created by transferring of 38 villages from Narayangarh P.S. and 72 villages from Dantan P.S. (Notification No. 1197-PL 14.5.11973).

(l) Goaltore P.S. created by transferring of 429 villages from Garhbeta P.S. (Notification No. 2526-PL dated 16.4.1975).

(IV) Puruliya District:

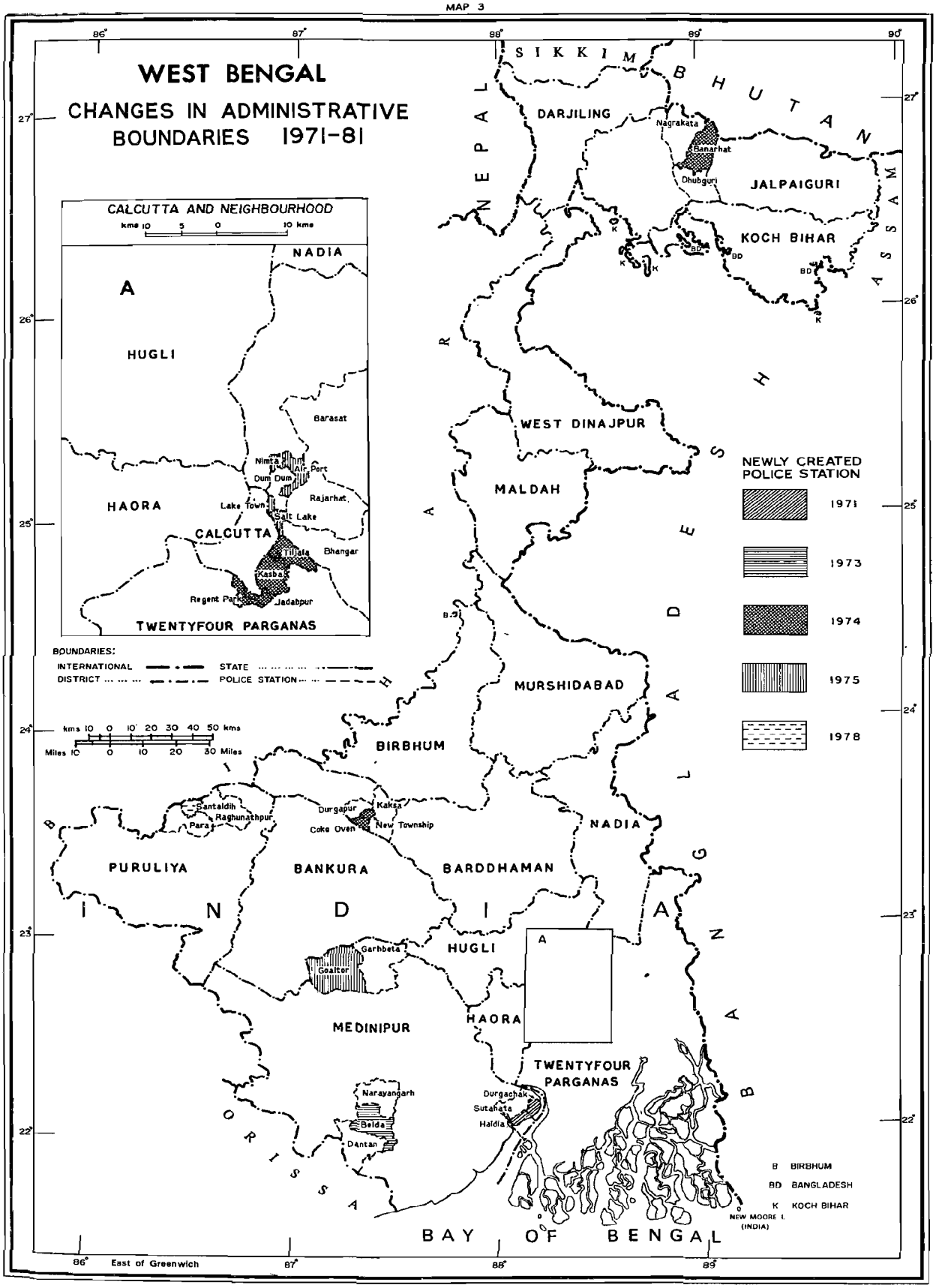
(m) Santaldih P.S. created by transferring of 21 villages from Raghunathpur P.S. and 15 villages from Para P.S. (Notification No. 7931-PL dated 22.9.1978).

(V) Barddhaman District:

(n) Coke Oven P.S. created by transferring of 7 villages from Durgapur P.S. and 1 village from Kaksa P.S. (Notification No. 84-PL, dated 3.1.1974).

(o) New Township P.S. created by transferring of 11 villages from Durgapur P.S. (Notification No. 85-PL, dated 3.1.1974).

Because of the transfer of a few mouzas/villages either entirely or partly from or to the adjoining police stations there were slight changes in the boundaries of some police stations. The affected police stations are Maynaguri in Jalpaiguri, Karimpur in Nadia and Faridpur and Ondal in Barddhaman. These changes have not however, been shown in the map. Sub-Divisional/District Headquarters and other administrative set ups however, remain unchanged during the decade 1971-81.


WEST BENGAL
CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1971-81
CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
kms 10 5 0 10 kms
NADIA
A
HUGLI
Barasat
Nimta
Air Port
Dum Dum
HAORA
Lake Town
Rajarhat
Salt Lake
CALCUTTA
Tiljala
Bhangar
Kasba
Regent Park
Jadabpur
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
POLICE STATION
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
Nagrakata
Samarhat
Dhubguri
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
BANKURA
PURULIYA
HUGLI
HAORA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
Santaldih
Raghunathpur
Para
Durgapur
Kaksa
Coke Oven
New Township
Garhbeta
Goaltor
Narayangarh
Belda
Dantan
Durgachak
Sutahata
Haldia
NEWLY CREATED POLICE STATION
1971
1973
1974
1975
1978
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
BAY OF BENGAL
ORISSA
INDIA
East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

PHYSICAL ASPECTS

MAP 4

RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

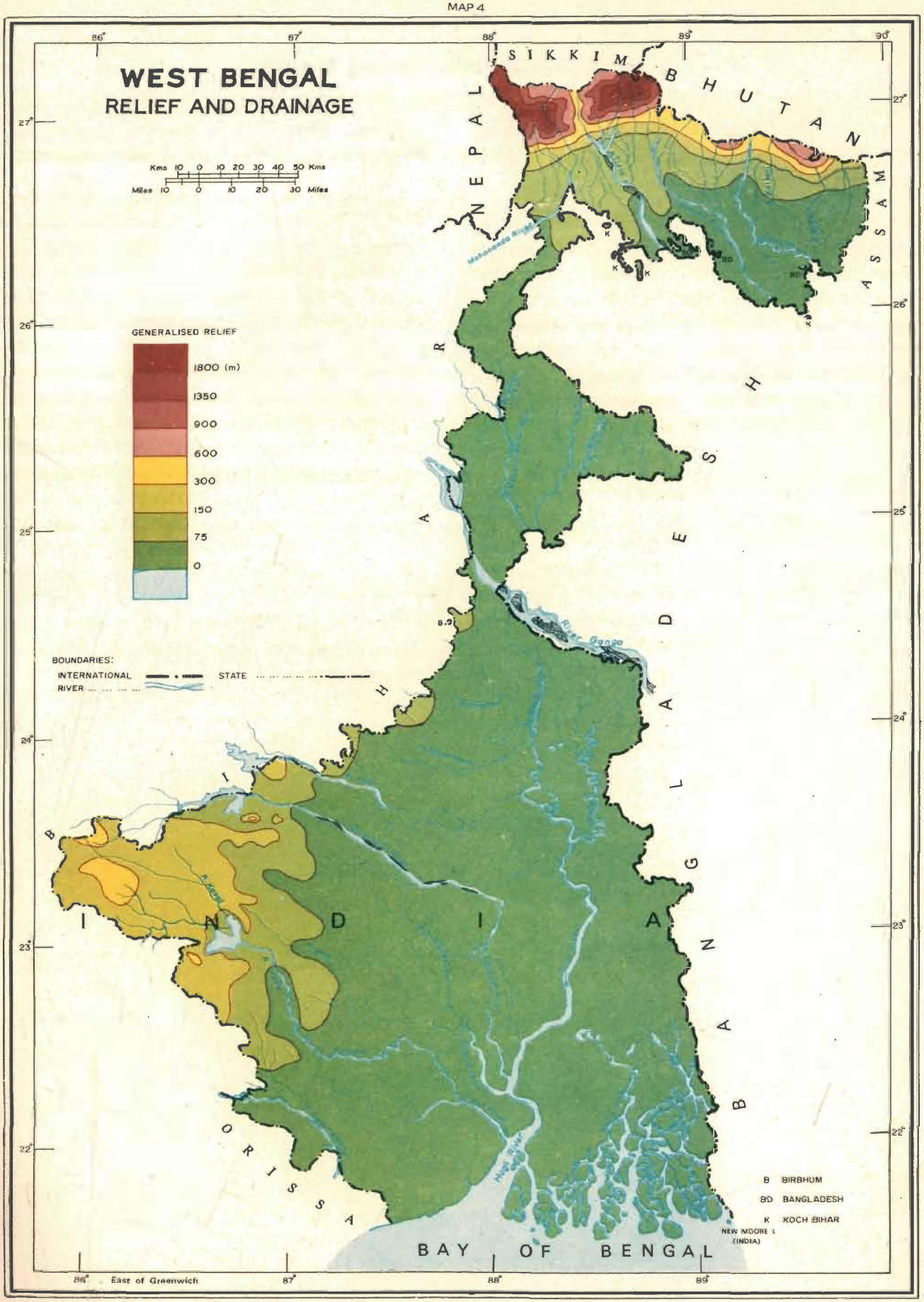
Two broad natural divisions the Himalayan and Sub-Himalayan comprising the districts of Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Koch Bihar in the north, and the Ganga-Bhagirathi delta in the south are discernible in the state of West Bengal.

The greater part of Darjiling, Kurseong and Kalimpong form the Darjiling Himalayas spread over in the altitudes between 600 and 1800 metres above the mean sea level. Darjiling, besides being a beautiful hill station is also the headquarters of the district, lies at an altitude of about 2500 metres. The hill ranges with many spurs run in north-west to south-east alignment. The general descend in the south leads to the plains of Siliguri, Jalpaiguri and Koch Bihar which characterize the Terai. This plain area is formed by the contours varying from 75 to 150 metres. A large number of rivers like the Tista, Jaldhaka, Torsa and Rydak originating in the Himalayan range with their tributaries traverse the entire region.

The plains to the south of the Ganga, are formed mainly by the influence of the Bhagirathi and its tributaries, viz., the Mayurakshi, Dwarka, Ajay, Damodar and the Jalangi. From the confluence of the Bhagirathi and the Jalangi and in the lower reaches the Bhagirathi is known as the Hugli. The Bhagirathi branches off the Ganga at a point where it just enters West Bengal and flows south-east through the districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, Hugli, Haora and Twentyfour Parganas and finally leads to the Bay of Bengal. In between the Himalayan and the Ganga are the plains of West Dinajpur and Maldah districts which are traversed by the rivers Mahananda, Tangan, Punarbhaba and Atrai.

The whole of the districts of Puruliya, Bankura, Birbhum and portion of Barddhaman lie to the west of the Bhagirathi. The region is geologically said to be the continuation of the Chhotanagpur Plateau. The region is characterised by the undulating plains ranging from 150 to 300 metres high. Rupnarayan, Haldi and their tributaries, viz., the Dwarakeswar, the Silai, the Kasai drain the region and form a river system which registers itself into the estuary of the Hugli.

The proper Bhagirathi delta stretches over a very large area which is low lying plain in its character. The average elevation of the region is about 75 metres above the mean sea level and is one of the most fertile areas in the state. This deltaic region is fringed by the Sundarbans with a network of tidal channels, river creeks and numerous islands covered with Mangrove forests. The land in this part of the region gradually slopes down to an elevation which stands almost at the height of the sea level.


WEST BENGAL
RELIEF AND DRAINAGE
Kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
GENERALISED RELIEF
1800 (m)
1350
900
600
300
150
75
0
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
RIVER
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BIHAR
JHARKHAND
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 5

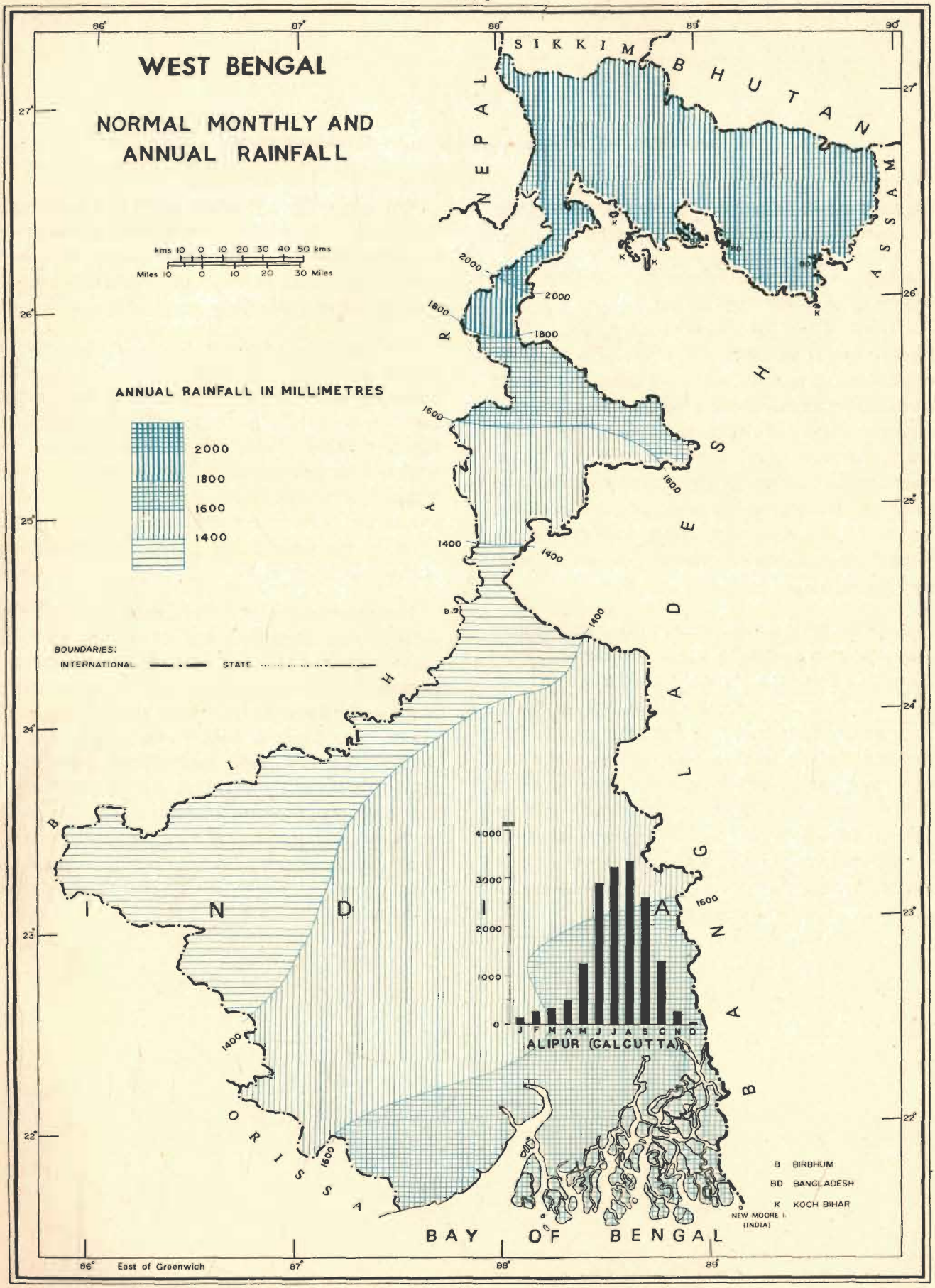
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

The map gives distribution of normal monthly and annual rainfall in millimetres for the period of seventy years from 1901 to 1970.

The seventy years rainfall normals over the state are calculated on the basis of data available from the Meteorological Department. On the map the isohyetal lines at suitable intervals, from high to low are interpolated and the intervening spaces are shaded in different intensities in blue colour, viz., 1400, 1600, 1800, 2000mm and above of annual rainfall. The bar-deep rain showing the monthly normal rainfall from January to December for the state at Alipur Centre, Calcutta is shown on the map.

The climate of the state is linked with the monsoon and therefore, depends largely on the amount of annual rainfall it receives. The rainfall is fairly wide spread and more or less evenly distributed in the state. The South-West monsoon generating from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal causes heavy rainfall in the summer months of June to September. Occasional heavy rainfall also occurs due to Tropical Cyclones originating in the Bay of Bengal. The average annual rainfall in the state is about 1800 mm.

The state is divided into two broad rainfall regions, viz., (1) The Himalayan and Sub-Himalayan North comprising the districts of Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Koch Bihar and a little northern portion of West Dinajpur and (2) the remaining parts of the state comprising the Central Deltaic Plains and the western districts which form the eastern fringe of the Chhotanagpur Plateau. The first mentioned region has a heavy rainfall of 2000 mm and above while the second region comprising the districts of Twentyfour Parganas, Haora, eastern coastal areas of Medinipur and West Dinajpur get 1800-2000 mm rainfall. The average annual rainfall varies from 1400 to 1600 mm in Maldah, north-eastern areas of Murshidabad and eastern Birbhum and Barddhaman, and almost the entire districts of Nadia, Hugli and Medinipur. The districts of Puruliya and north-western bankura, Barddhaman, Birbhum and Murshidabad on the other hand, experience rather low annual rainfall which is about 1400 mm only.


WEST BENGAL
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
ANNUAL RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES
2000
1800
1600
1400
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BIHAR
JHARKHAND
WEST BENGAL
INDIA
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
BANGLADESH
ALIPUR (CALCUTTA)
J F M A M J J A S O N D
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 6

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE

The map shows distribution of normal monthly and annual temperature in Celsius in the state.

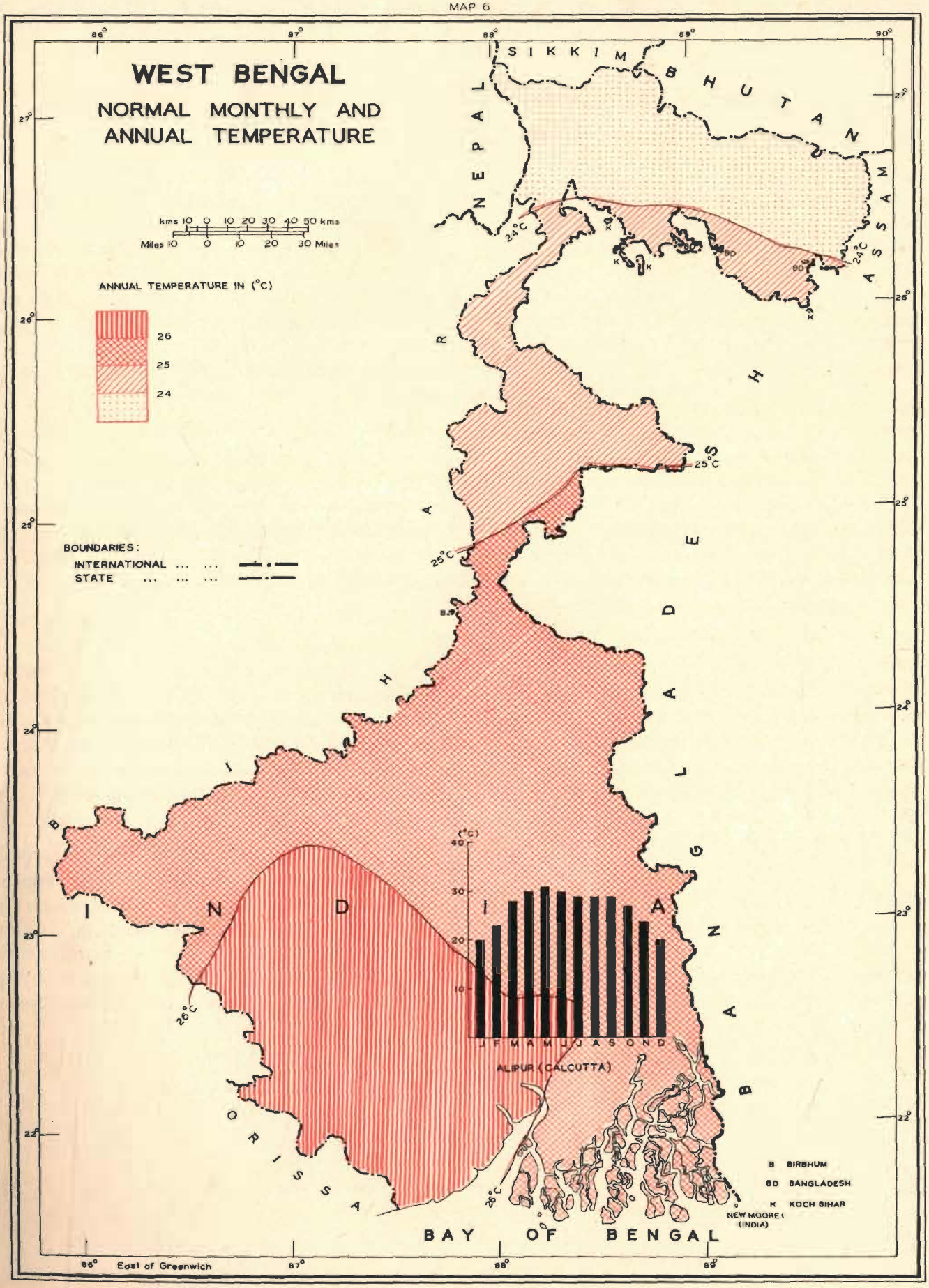
The data on temperature are collected from the Meteorological Department as in the case of rainfall. On the basis of data for the period from 1930 to 1970 the isothermal lines are drawn at suitable intervals. The intervening spaces are then shaded with red colour suitably to indicate the high and low temperature ranges. The bar-diagrams showing the normal monthly and annual temperature for other Meteorological Centres at different places in the state are not shown due to the want of data available. However, for the state as a whole, at Alipur centre, Calcutta, the diagram in orange colour has been shown on the map.

Though the temperature appears less inconsistent from year to year that the rainfall, it is however, related to the rainfall inversely. The north-western parts comprising Puruliya, Bankura, Birbhum and Medinipur have higher temperature than the other parts of the state, where the rainfall is less. In the hilly areas temperature varies with the altitude and the slope, which is a controlling factor for the nature and distribution of temperature. The northern Himalayan and Sub-Himalayan region has warm and hot moist condition. Most of the Gangetic/Bhagirathi plain areas are under the hot and moist condition.

The temperature is below 24°C in the districts of Darjiling and Jalpaiguri and adjoining areas of northern Koch Bihar. This region shows lower temperature and thus cooler climatic condition prevails here than any other part of the state.

The districts of West Dinajpur, Maldah and southern portions of Koch Bihar and Jalpaiguri fall in the range of 24°C-25°C. The range 25°-26°C extends over the areas of Puruliya, north-western Bankura, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Nadia, Barddhaman, Hugli and the southern portion of West Dinajpur. The south-western parts of the state, comprising the districts of Medinipur, portion of Bankura, Haora and Calcutta have on the other hand, a higher temperature of above 26°C.

The distribution of monthly temperature in the state is found high in the months of April, May and June during which no rainfall to very little rainfall is experienced. As a result it is very hot and dry in this part of the year. The months of March, July, August September and October have more or less the same temperature, marginally a little lower than the first spell. The lower temperature on the other hand, is found in the months of November, December, January and beginning of February of the year. The highest average temperature (31.2°C) is seen in the month of May and the lowest (20.2°C) in the month of January in the state.


WEST BENGAL
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
ANNUAL TEMPERATURE IN (°C)
26
25
24
BOUNDARIES :
INTERNATIONAL ... ...
STATE ... ...
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
HIGH
LANDS
INDIA
BENGAL
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
(°C)
40
30
20
10
J F M A M J J A S O N D
ALIPUR (CALCUTTA)
NEW MOORE I (INDIA)
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
East of Greenwich

MAP 7

SOILS

The distribution of soils showing sub-order associations on the map is based on the Soil Map of India, published by the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (ICAR), 1983. The soils of the state have been grouped into eighteen sub-order associations, which are indicated by numbers in accordance with the original map for reference. They are given below:

Aqaulfs-Aquepts (1), *Aqualfs - Ustalfs* (3), *Aqualfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (4), *Aqualfs - Fluvents - Aquents* (5), *Aqualfs-Ochrepts-Fluvents* (6). The red sandy, red loamy and shallow black brown alluvial soils are found in north-western parts of Birbhum. Along the Bhagirathi Basin in Murshidabad and Hugli occur the recent alluvium and coastal alluvial soils while in north-eastern Bankura and Barddhaman, the soil consists of shallow black, brown and recent alluvium.

Ustalfs-Ochrepts (9), *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts* (11), *Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts* (17), *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18). The soils are red loamy, red sandy, shallow black, brown hydromorphic and recently formed soils. They occur in entire Puruliya, Bankura and in the north-western portion of Medinipur. This is also found in northern part of Birbhum and in Khargram and Burwan of Murshidabad district.

Udalfs-Ochrepts (24). The soils consist of high base status of humid region and shallow black, brown and alluvium are found only in Tufanganj of Koch Bihar and adjoining area of Kumargram in Jalpaiguri bordering with Assam state in the east.

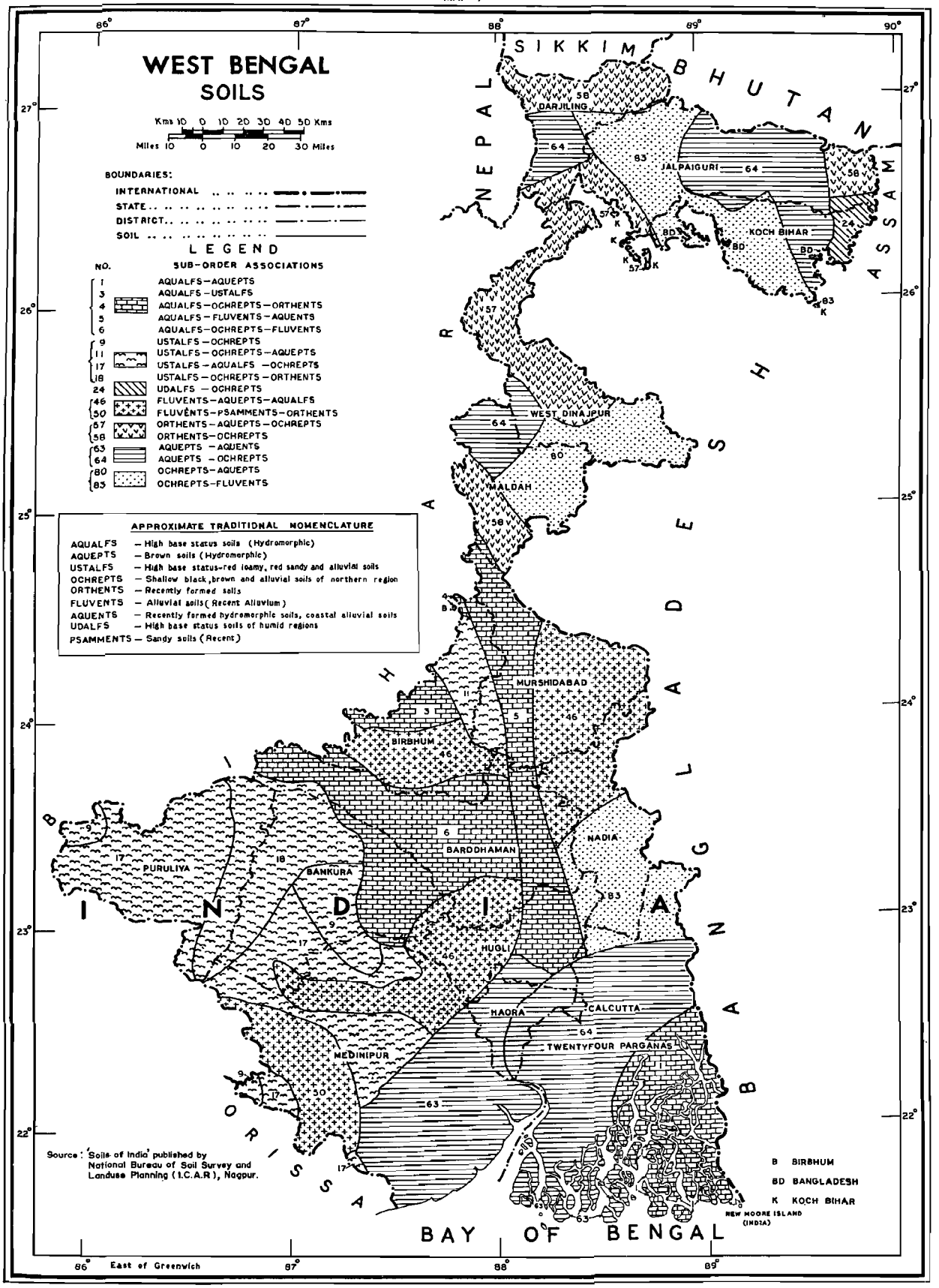
Fluvents-Aquepts-Aqualfs (46). It consists of alluvial, brown and hydromorphic soils and occurs in most of the south-central part of Birbhum, the entire eastern part of Murshidabad and northern Nadia. *Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents* (50). The soils are recently formed alluvial and sandy soils and occur predominently in the areas of Binpur, Jamboni, Jhargram, Sankrail and Nayagram of western Medinipur.

Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts (57), *Orthents-Ochrepts* (58). The upper Darjiling, Kurseong and Kalimpong region, the extreme corner of Alipur Duar, Kumargram of Jalpaiguri, the areas from the lower Rajganj and Jalpaiguri to the district of West Dinajpur have such types of soils. It is also found extending over a small portion of Malda district.

Aquepts-Aquents (63), *Aquepts-Ochrepts* (64). The south-western Darjiling district, central and eastern Duars, eastern Koch Bihar, north-western Maldah and adjoining areas of West Dinajpur with Maldah have brown, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils. Further, the brown and recently formed hydromorphic and coastal alluvial soils confine to the south-eastern Medinipur encircled by the Hugli estuary and western Haora.

Ochrepts-Aquepts (80), *Ochrepts-Fluvents* (83). The soil associations contain shallow-black, brown, hydromorphic brown and recent alluvium which are found in the western Duars of Jalpaiguri, western Koch Bihar, south-eastern West Dinajpur and eastern Maldah. These are also found in the plains extending over from the southern Nadia to the northern Twentyfour Parganas.

MAP 7


WEST BENGAL
SOILS
Kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
SOIL
LEGEND
NO. SUB-ORDER ASSOCIATIONS
1 AQUALFS–AQUEPTS
3 AQUALFS–USTALFS
4 AQUALFS–OCHREPTS–ORTHENTS
5 AQUALFS–FLUVENTS–AQUENTS
6 AQUALFS–OCHREPTS–FLUVENTS
9 USTALFS–OCHREPTS
11 USTALFS–OCHREPTS–AQUEPTS
17 USTALFS–AQUALFS–OCHREPTS
18 USTALFS–OCHREPTS–ORTHENTS
24 UDALFS–OCHREPTS
46 FLUVENTS–AQUEPTS–AQUALFS
50 FLUVENTS–PSAMMENTS–ORTHENTS
57 ORTHENTS–AQUEPTS–OCHREPTS
58 ORTHENTS–OCHREPTS
63 AQUEPTS–AQUENTS
64 AQUEPTS–OCHREPTS
80 OCHREPTS–AQUEPTS
83 OCHREPTS–FLUVENTS
APPROXIMATE TRADITIONAL NOMENCLATURE
AQUALFS – High base status soils (Hydromorphic)
AQUEPTS – Brown soils (Hydromorphic)
USTALFS – High base status-red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils
OCHREPTS – Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region
ORTHENTS – Recently formed soils
FLUVENTS – Alluvial soils (Recent Alluvium)
AQUENTS – Recently formed hydromorphic soils, coastal alluvial soils
UDALFS – High base status soils of humid regions
PSAMMENTS – Sandy soils (Recent)
Source : 'Soils of India' published by National Bureau of Soil Survey and Landuse Planning (I.C.A.R), Nagpur.
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
BAY OF BENGAL
NEW MOORE ISLAND (INDIA)
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
East of Greenwich

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

MAP 8

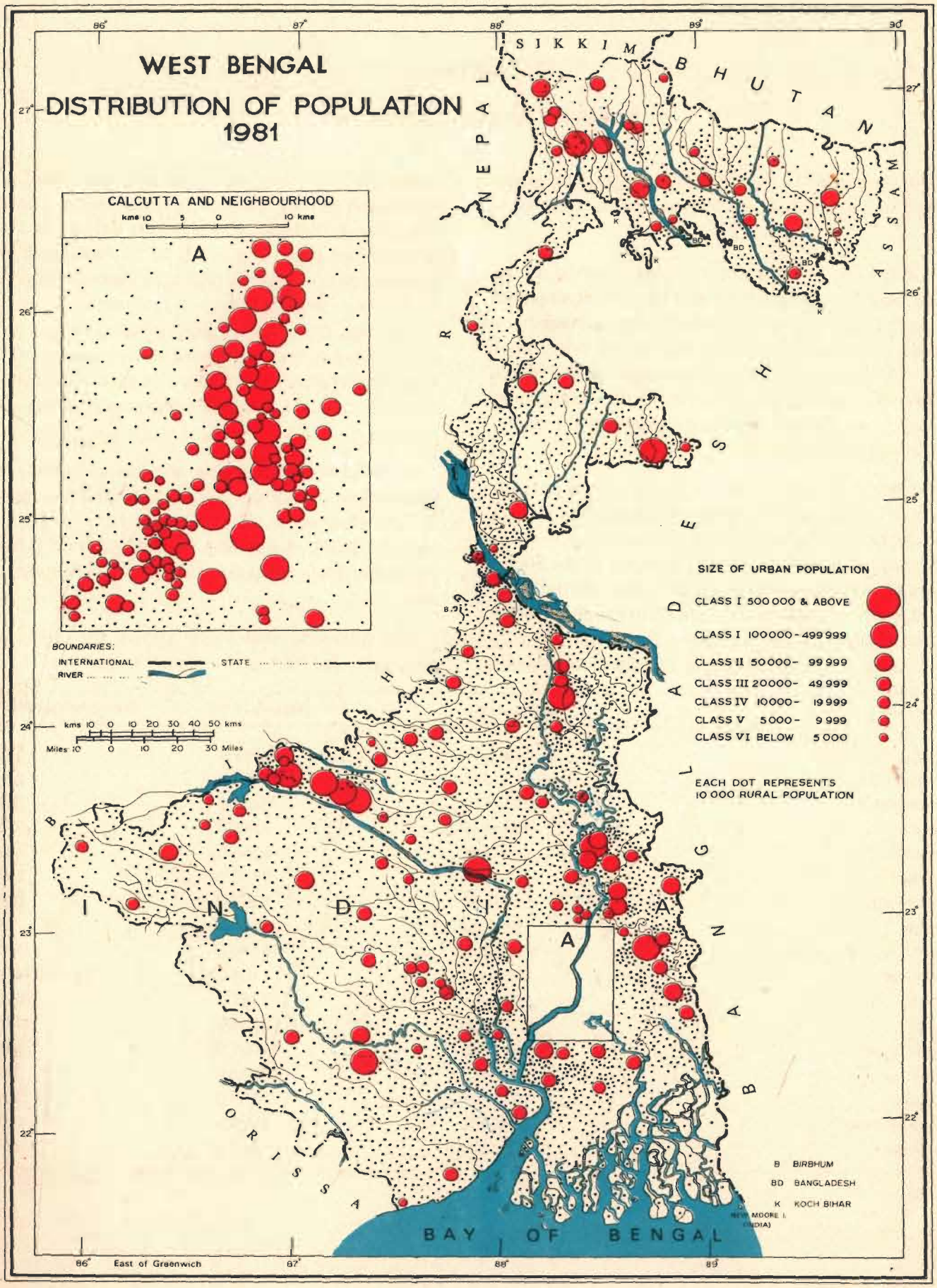
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1981

The map shows distribution of population in the state in 1981. In the map the rural population is shown by black dots. Each dot represents 10,000 persons. The urban centres are represented on the map by red circles proportionate to the size class of the urban population, viz.,-

Class	I	-	500000 & above 100000 to 499999
"	II	-	50000 to 99999
"	III	-	20000 to 49999
"	IV	-	10000 to 19999
"	V	-	5000 to 9999
"	VI		Below 5000

The state has a total population of 54580647 in 1981. Of the total population, 14446721 (26.47 per cent) live in the urban areas and 40133926 (73.53 per cent) in the rural areas. The distribution of the urban population is extremely uneven. The largest concentration of the urban population is found in Calcutta and the surrounding areas along both the banks of the river Hugli. Calcutta urban agglomeration comprises 107 urban centres and has a total population of 9194018, which is 63.64 per cent of the totai urban population of the state. The other important concentration of the urban population is in the Asansol - Durgapur belt, which is a highly industrial region in the Barddhaman district. There is very little urbanisation in the northern districts of the state, viz., Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Koch Bihar. The situation is similar in the western districts of Bankura, Puruliya and Medinipur.

The rural population is also found unevenly distributed. There is a heavy concentration of the rural population in the central Bhagirathi plain areas which comprise the districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, Twentyfour Parganas Haora and Hugli. The rural population is found thickly distributed along the banks of the rivers Tista, Torsa, Jaldhaka and Mahananda in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Koch Bihar and Maldah. The fringe areas around Calcutta and Asansol - Durgapur belt also exhibit large concentration of rural population. The northern hilly areas of Darjiling, Jalpaiguri, the western parts of Puruliya, Bankura and the southern part of Twentyfour Parganas and the adjoining areas of Sundarbans have, on the other hand, relatively shown less concentration of rural population due to obvious reasons.


WEST BENGAL
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
1981
CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
kms 10 5 0 10 kms
A
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
RIVER
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIZE OF URBAN POPULATION
CLASS I 500 000 & ABOVE
CLASS I 100000 - 499 999
CLASS II 50000 - 99 999
CLASS III 20000 - 49 999
CLASS IV 10000 - 19 999
CLASS V 5000 - 9 999
CLASS VI BELOW 5 000
EACH DOT REPRESENTS
10 000 RURAL POPULATION
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BANGLADESH
INDIA
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
East of Greenwich

MAP 9

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981

The map depicts the density of population at the police station level in the state as per the 1981 Census.

The density of population may be defined as the number of persons per Km^2 and has been calculated for each police station. The density figures have been grouped into six ranges viz., two above, one nearer to and three below the state average. All the police stations are shaded from deep to light corresponding to high to low density figures as shown in the legend of the map.

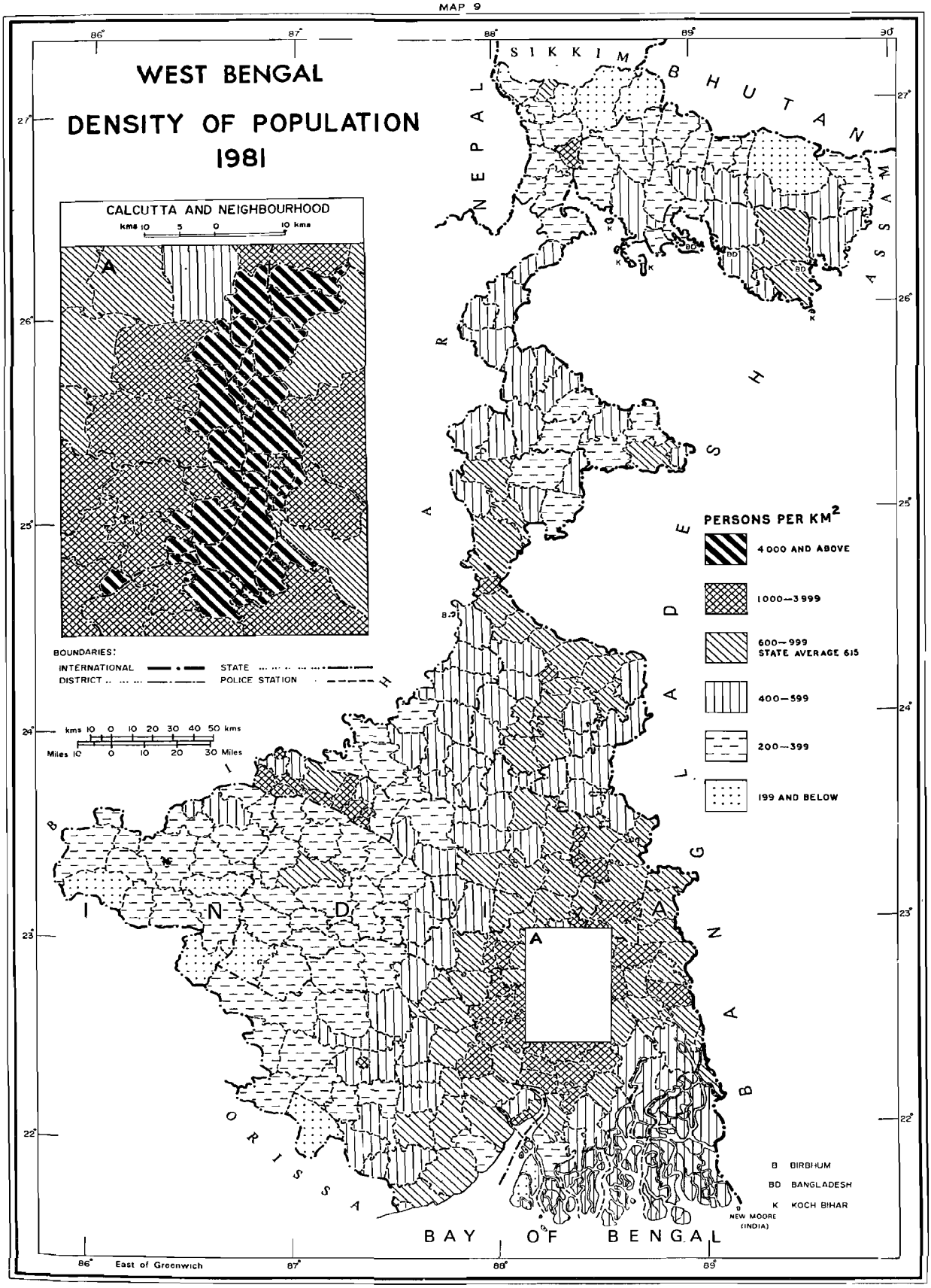
For the state as a whole, the density is 615 persons per Km^2. However, the density of population is quite uneven both at the district and police station levels in the state. The highest density is found in the Haora district (2022), followed by Hugli (1130). On the other hand, the lowest density is noticed in Puruliya district (296). Among the police stations, Baranagar (23992), Dum Dum (22495), Belgharia (21359) and Garden Reach (14757) have recorded very high density of population as they are entirely urban areas. The Calcutta city district has an enormous density of 31779 persons per Km^2. The areas of higher density are confined mainly to the plains of Haora, Hugli and Twentyfour Parganas lying on both sides of the river Hugli. High density may be attributed largely to industrialisation and economic development of the area. Moderately high density is also found in the industrial belt of Asansol and Durgapur for the same reasons.

At the police station level the lowest density is in Garubathan (90) of Darjiling district. The low density is also noticed in Sukhiapokri (121) and Rangli Rangliot (166) of Darjiling district, Kalchini (180) of Jalpaiguri district and Banduan (156) of Puruliya district.

The following statement shows the density of population for 1981 at the district level.

State/District	Population	Area (Km^2)	Persons per Km^2
WEST BENGAL	**54580647**	**88752.0**	**615**
Koch Bihar	1771643	3387.0	523
Jalpaiguri	2214871	6227.0	356
Darjiling	1024269	3149.0	325
West Dinajpur	2404947	5358.0	449
Maldah	2031871	3733.0	544
Murshidabad	3697552	5324.0	695
Nadia	2964253	3927.0	755
Twentyfour Parganas	10739439	14136.0	760
Calcutta	3305006	104.0	31779
Haora	2966861	1467.0	2022
Hugli	3557306	3149.0	1130
Medinipur	6742796	14081.0	479
Bankura	2374815	6882.0	345
Puruliya	1853801	6259.0	296
Barddhaman	4835388	7024.0	688
Birbhum	2095829	4545.0	461

MAP 9


WEST BENGAL
DENSITY OF POPULATION
1981
CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
kms 10 5 0 10 kms
A
B
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
POLICE STATION
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
PERSONS PER KM²
4 000 AND ABOVE
1000—3999
600—999
STATE AVERAGE 615
400—599
200—399
199 AND BELOW
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE (INDIA)
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 10

INTER - CENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION 1971-81

The map shows the Inter-Censal change in population at the police station level during 1971-81.

The percentage change (increase or decrease) in population during 1971-81, for each police station has been calculated. The percentage figures, thus obtained are grouped into suitable ranges above and below the state average and the police stations are shaded by different grades of hatching under "Increase or Decrease" of percentage as shown in the legend of the map.

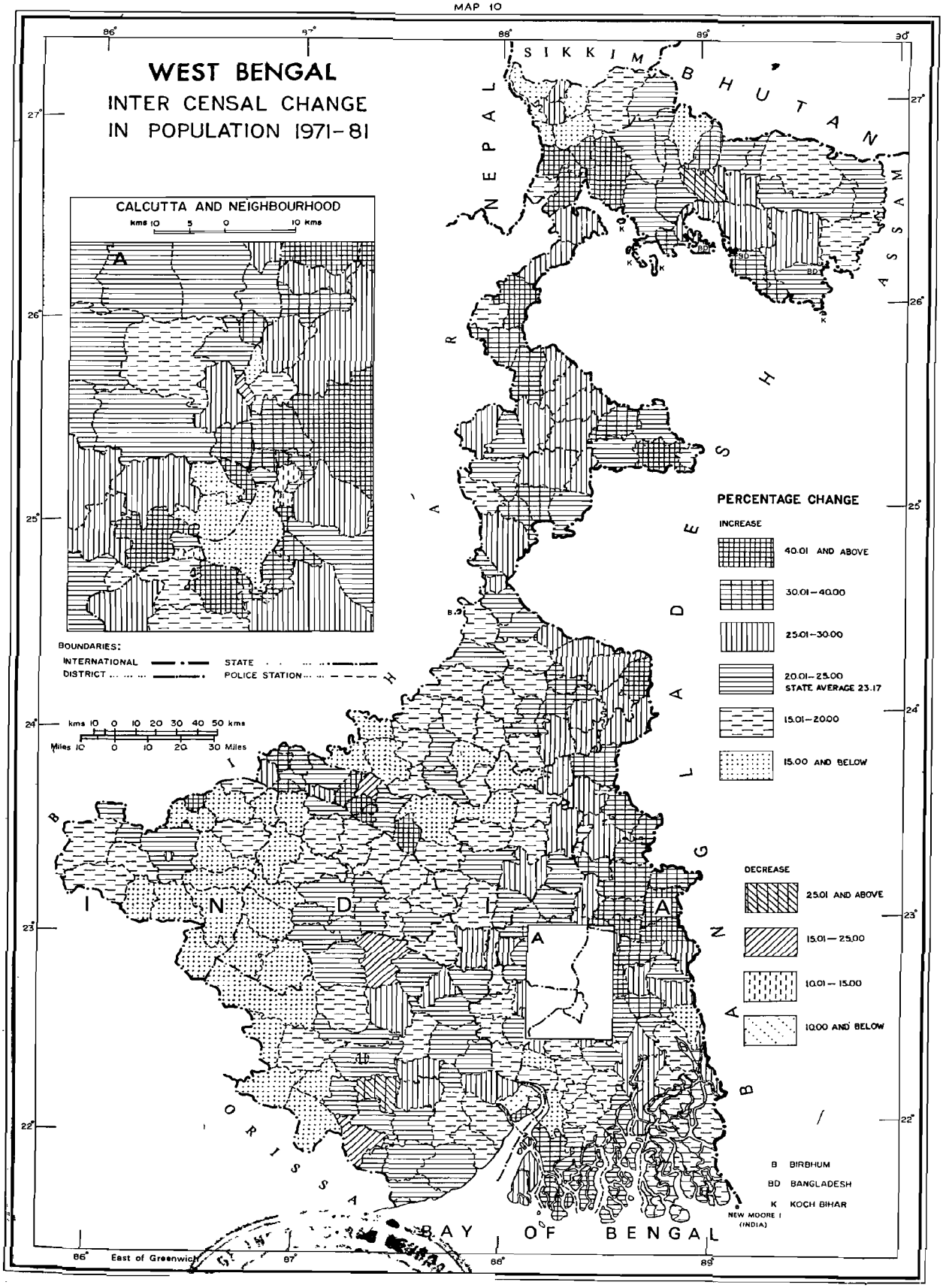
The state shows 23.17 per cent of growth of population as against the all India growth rate of 225.00 per cent during 1971-81. Among the police stations the highest increase of 420.91 per cent is noticed in Bally P.S. of Haora district, which is entirely urban. Next come Siliguri (73.08 per cent) in Darjiling district followed by Kalyani (65.03 per cent) in Nadia district. The lowest increase of population of 0.87 per cent is found in Banduan of Purulia district followed by Mirik of Darjiling district with 3.16 per cent.

On the other hand, 12 police stations have recorded decrease in population during the decade 1971-81. Narayangarh in Medinipur district shows the highest decrease of population (33.43 per cent) followed by Dhubguri (32.86 per cent) in Jalpaiguri district. Sukhiapokri and Rangli Rangliot in Darjiling district have shown a decrease of population to the extent of 0.56 and 1.16 per cent respectively.

The following statement shows the percentage variation in population during 1971-81 at the district level.

State/District	Population 1971	Population 1981	Percentage variation during 1971-81
WEST BENGAL	**44312011**	**54580647**	**23.17**
Koch Bihar	1414183	1771643	25.28
Jalpaiguri	1750159	2214871	26.55
Darjiling	781777	1024269	31.02
West Dinajpur	1859887	2404947	29.31
Maldah	1612657	2031871	26.00
Murshidabad	2940204	3697552	25.76
Nadia	2230270	2964253	32.91
Twentyfour Parganas	8449482	10739439	27.10
Calcutta	3148746	3305006	4.96
Haora	2417286	2966861	22.74
Hugli	2872116	3557306	23.86
Medinipur	5509247	6742796	22.39
Bankura	2031039	2374815	16.93
Puruliya	1602875	1853801	15.65
Barddhaman	3916174	4835388	23.47
Birbhum	1775909	2095829	18.01

MAP 10


WEST BENGAL
INTER CENSAL CHANGE
IN POPULATION 1971-81
CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
kms 10 5 0 10 kms
A
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
POLICE STATION
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
INCREASE
40.01 AND ABOVE
30.01 – 40.00
25.01 – 30.00
20.01 – 25.00
STATE AVERAGE 23.17
15.01 – 20.00
15.00 AND BELOW
DECREASE
25.01 AND ABOVE
15.01 – 25.00
10.01 – 15.00
10.00 AND BELOW
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I (INDIA)
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BANGLADESH
INDIA
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 11

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901-81

The map show the growth of rural and urban population of each census year beginning from 1901 to 1981, in each district of the state.

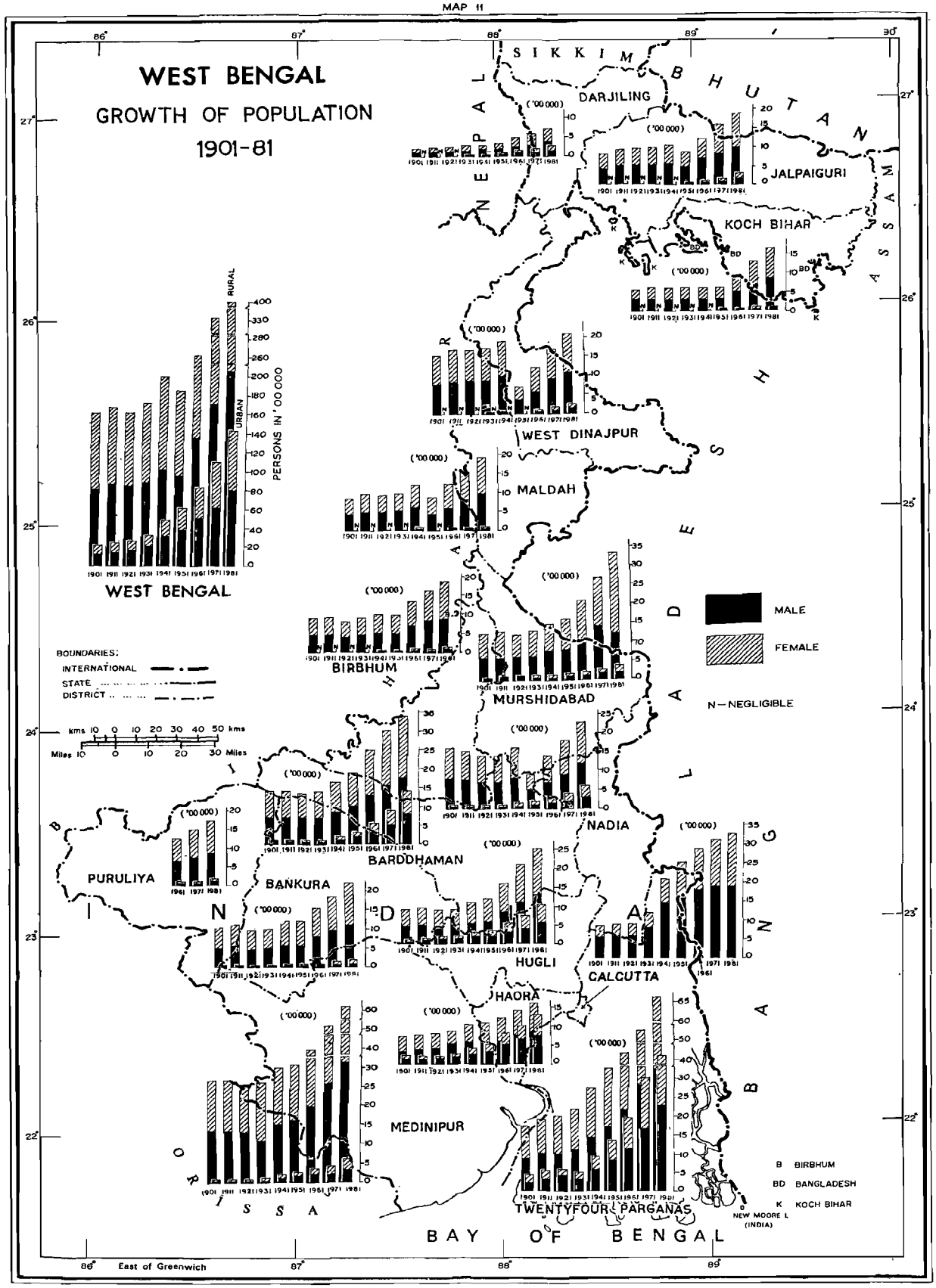
Histograms consisting of nine bars proportionate to the absolute rural and urban population of each census year from 1901 to 1981, in each district, have been prepared. The rural and urban bars are drawn overlapping on each other and further divided proportionately into the male and female population. The bars are shaded with suitable hatchings. The absolute scale on the right side of the histograms and the census years in the bottom against each bar are given.

In 1901, the state had recorded a total population of 18221482 persons of which 16161976 are in the rural and 2059506 in the urban areas. The male population exceeded the female in both the rural and urban areas in the same year. From the year 1901 to 1951 some fluctuations in the growth of rural population were noticed and both the male and female population decreased during the decades 1911 to 1921 and 1941 to 1951. The urban population however maintained an increasing trend. The population as a whole in the state, rapidly increased in both the rural and urban areas after 1951.

The rural population of the state increased from 26385437 to 33344978 during 1961-71 giving a net increase of 6956541 or 26.38 per cent. While the urban population rose from 85408422 to 10967033 resulting an increase of 2426191 persons or 28.41 per cent during 1961-71. In 1981, the total population of the state was 54580647 persons comprising 40133926 in rural areas and 14446721 in urban areas. For the state as a whole, the growth of population is 23.17 per cent, which is 20.36 per cent for rural and 31.73 per cent for urban.

A gradual increase of population both in the rural and urban areas is discernible in most of the districts. However, the districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, Hugli, Medinipur, Bankura, Barddhaman and Birbhum registered a decrease in rural population during the decade 1911 to 1921. Likewise a decrease in the rural population was registered in the districts of Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur, Maldah and Nadia during 1941-51. Since Puruliya district of West Bengal came into existence after 1956, the map therefore gives information in these regards for 1961 onwards only. Among the districts, the highest rural population was recorded in Medinipur (2699238) followed by Twenty four Parganas (1680229) and the lowest in Darjiling (227724) in 1901. But in 1981, Twentyfour Parganas has recorded the largest concentration of population in both the rural and urban areas followed by Medinipur. On the other hand, the lowest rural and urban population have been registered in Darjiling (742116) and Maldah (97196) respectively.

MAP 11


WEST BENGAL
GROWTH OF POPULATION
1901-81
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
BIRBHUM
MURSHIDABAD
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BAY OF BENGAL
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
WEST BENGAL
RURAL
URBAN
PERSONS IN '00 000
('00 000)
MALE
FEMALE
N—NEGLIGIBLE
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 12

FERTILITY 1981

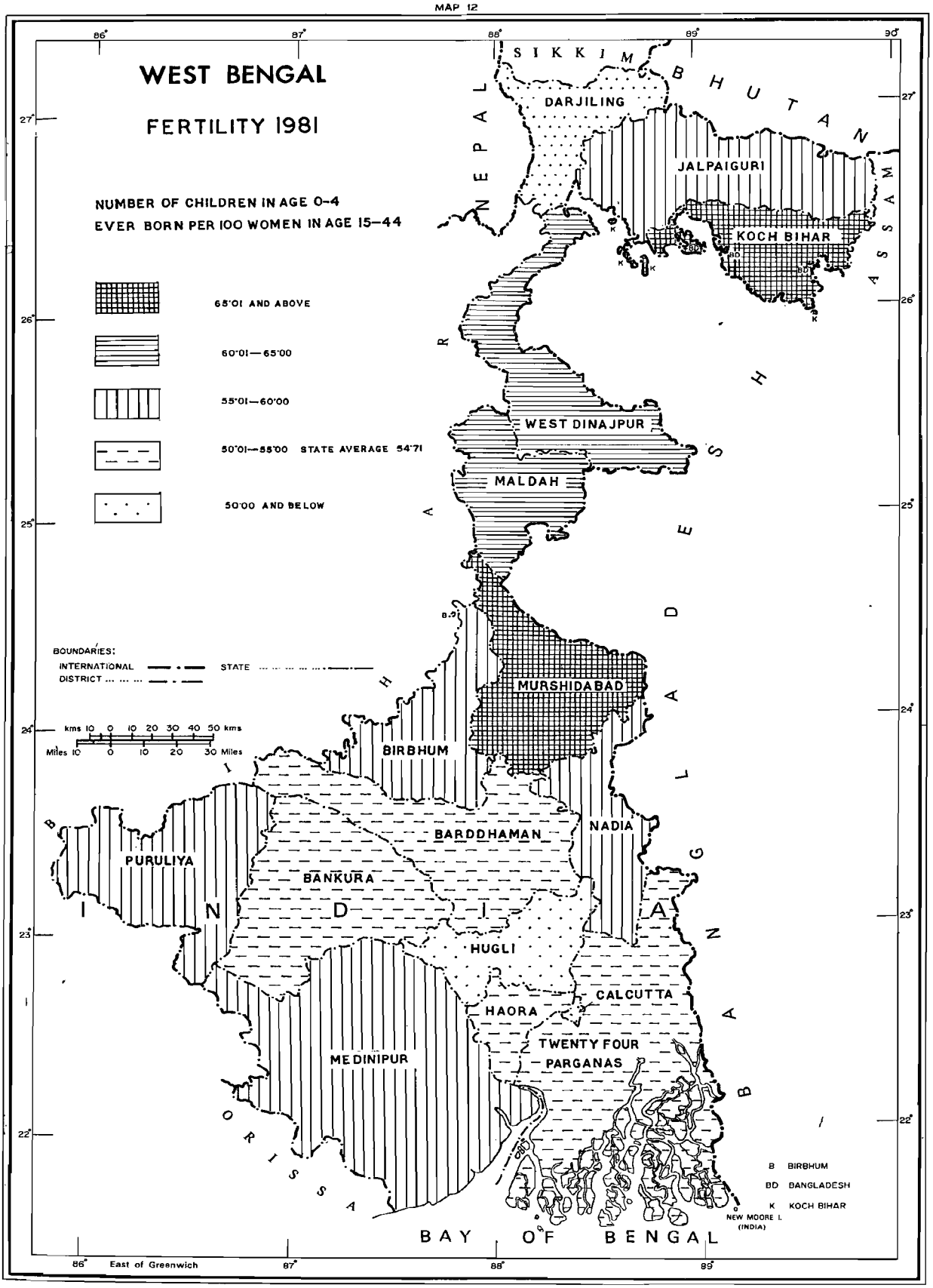
Child-women ratio i.e. number of children in age group 0-4, ever born per 100 women in age group 15-44, has been taken to express fertility of women in the state as per the 1981 Census.

The proportions have been calculated for each district and these figures are grouped into five suitable ranges. The districts are shaded by different grades of hatching from high to low as shown in the legend of the map.

The fertility ratio of the state is 54.71 according to the 1981 Census. There are nine districts above and seven districts below the state average in this respect. Among the districts, Murshidabad had recorded the highest proportion (66.19) followed by Koch Bihar (65.71) and West Dinajpur (61.99). On the other hand, the lowest fertility of 31.06 is found in Calcutta district which is entirely urban. This is followed by the districts of Darjiling (49.68) and Hugli (48.96) both falling in the lowest range of 50.00 and below. Maldah has recorded 61.85 and falls in the next higher range of 60.01 to 65.00. The districts of Medinipur (56.82), Puruliya (57.68), Birbhum (56.28), Jalpaiguri (58.41) and Nadia (59.91) have shown this ratio just above the state average. Whereas the districts of Twentyfour Parganas (54.23), Haora (52.72), Bankura (50.75) and Barddhaman (52.57) are found lying just below the state average. The following table shows the child-women ratio for 1981 at the district level.

State/District	No. of children in age group 0-4	No. of women in age group 15-44	Child-women ratio
WEST BENGAL	**6353509**	**11612246**	**54.71**
Koch Bihar	239931	365113	65.71
Jalpaiguri	281066	481164	58.41
Darjiling	116176	233866	49.68
West Dinajpur	313430	505626	61.99
Maldah	265148	428680	61.85
Murshidabad	502335	758935	66.19
Nadia	366152	611123	59.91
Twentyfour Parganas	1232977	2273588	54.23
Calcutta	223490	719645	31.06
Haora	326041	618473	52.72
Hugli	381757	779802	48.96
Medinipur	804610	1416141	56.82
Bankura	260244	512778	50.75
Puruliya	229257	397450	57.68
Barddhaman	551214	1048448	52.57
Birbhum	259681	461414	56.28

MAP 12


WEST BENGAL
FERTILITY 1981
NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN AGE 0-4
EVER BORN PER 100 WOMEN IN AGE 15-44
65·01 AND ABOVE
60·01—65·00
55·01—60·00
50·01—55·00 STATE AVERAGE 54·71
50·00 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
CALCUTTA
HAORA
TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 13

EVER MARRIED WOMEN AND TOTAL CHILDREN BORN TO THEM 1981

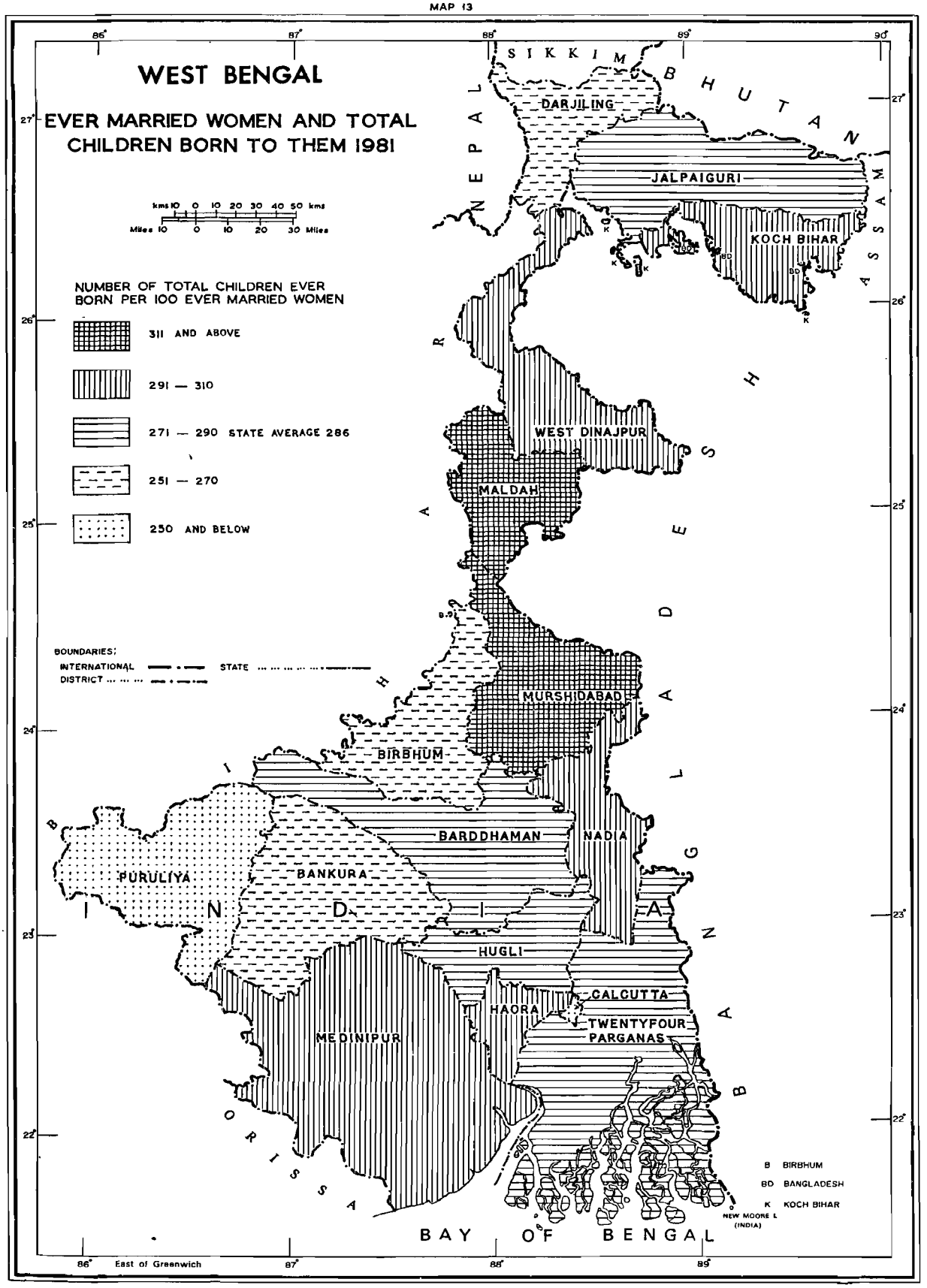
The map shows the ratio of total children ever born to 100 ever married women at the district level for 1981.

For preparation of the map, calculation has been made to find out the total number of children born per 100 ever married women for each district. The figures thus derived, have been grouped into five suitable ranges and the districts are shaded by different grades of hatching from high to low as per legend of the map.

The state has shown an average of 286 children born per 100 ever married women. In all, nine districts have recorded this ratio above and six districts below the state average. The district of Hugli however, has the same proportion to the state average. Among the districts, Maldah has recorded the highest figure of 319 which is followed by Murshidabad (311), and Nadia (310). On the other hand, the lowest figure is recorded in the district of Calcutta (230) followed by Purullya (240) and Bankura (259). The districts of Koch Bihar, West Dinajpur, Haora and Medinipur are in the next higher range of 291 to 310 and they are all above the state average. Jalpaiguri (287), Twentyfour Parganas (288), Hugli (286) and Barddhaman (274) have recorded the proportions nearer to the state average and are covered under the range of 271 to 290. The districts of Darjiling (270) and Birbhum (266) are found in the next lower range of 251 to 270 which is below the state average. The following statement shows the total children born per 100 ever married women at the district level for 1981.

State/District	Total ever married women	Total children born	Total children born per 100 ever married women
WEST BENGAL	**9311549**	**26582362**	**286**
Koch Bihar	318452	965709	303
Jalpaiguri	377444	1084768	287
Darjiling	161461	435753	270
West Dinajpur	423721	1278783	302
Maldah	355922	1134009	319
Murshidabad	645326	2005566	311
Nadia	487382	1510838	310
Twentyfour Parganas	1791099	5150364	288
Calcutta	482358	1111407	230
Haora	465332	1367289	294
Hugli	587452	1680101	286
Medinipur	1174515	3480300	296
Bankura	428810	1112284	259
Puruliya	350833	841114	240
Barddhaman	859451	2353604	274
Birbhum	401991	1070473	266

MAP 13


WEST BENGAL
EVER MARRIED WOMEN AND TOTAL CHILDREN BORN TO THEM 1981
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
NUMBER OF TOTAL CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 100 EVER MARRIED WOMEN
311 AND ABOVE
291 — 310
271 — 290 STATE AVERAGE 286
251 — 270
250 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
CALCUTTA
HAORA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 14

SEX RATIO 1981

The map shows the distribution of sex ratio at the police station level in the state of West Bengal in 1981.

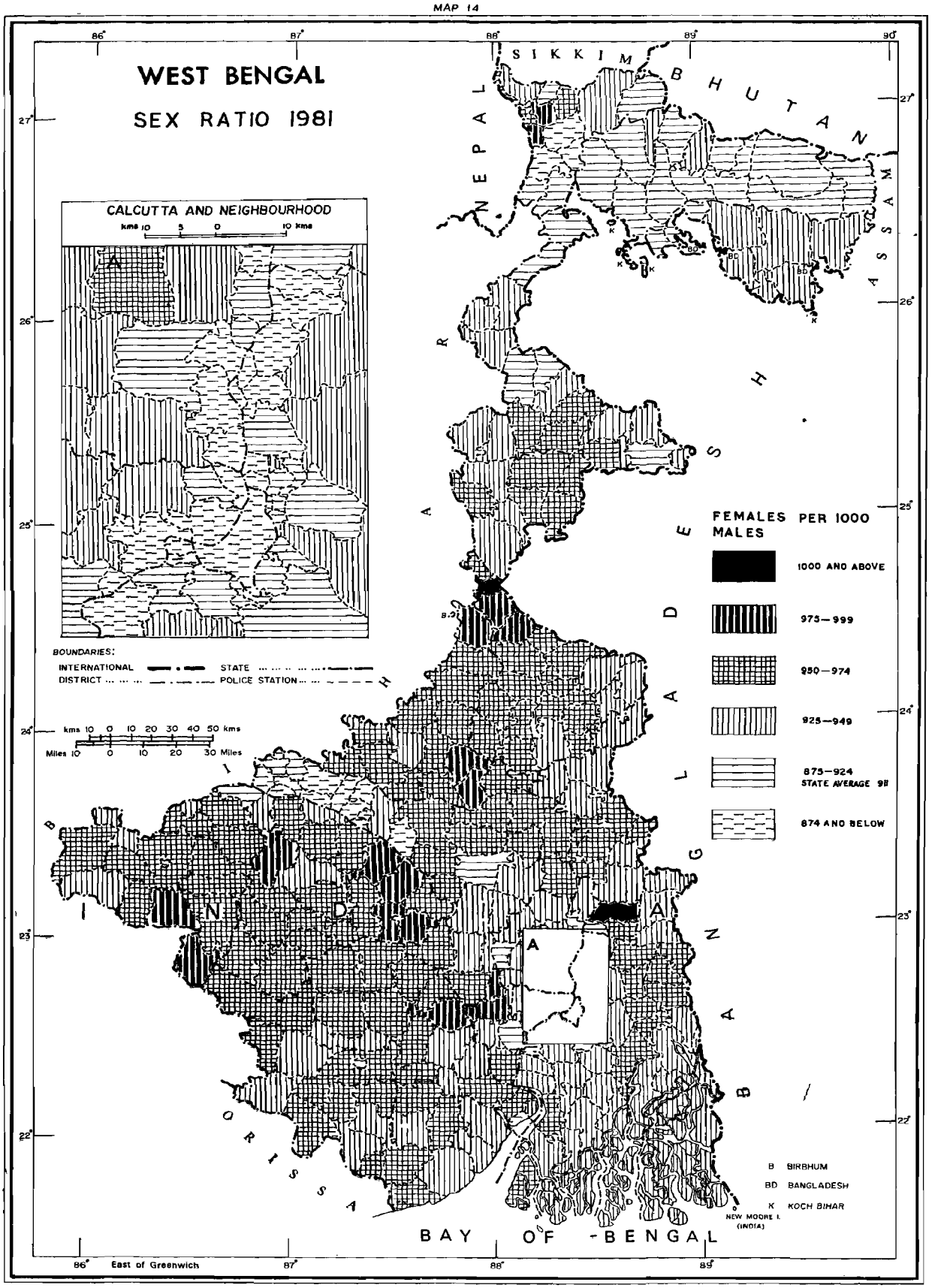
The sex ratio may be defined as number of females per thousand of males. Accordingly the sex ratio for each police station has been worked out. The figures derived have been grouped into six suitable ranges above and below the state average. Then the police stations have been shaded by choropleth technique according to the grades of the ranges.

In 1981, the sex ratio of the state is 911 against the all India figure of 933. Within the state only two police stations namely Shamsherganj (1001) in Murshidabad and Chakdaha (1004) in Nadia are having sex ratio above 1000 i.e. in the highest range in this regard. Jagatdal in Twentyfour Parganas district shows the lowest sex ratio of 711. There are 17 police stations which fall in the second highest range of 975 to 999. Maximum number of police stations (204) comes within the ranges of 925 to 974. In all 45 police stations which fall within the range of 875 to 924 correspond more or less the state average. Only 34 police stations present their sex ratios quite below the state average i.e. in the lowest range of 874 and below.

The following table shows the distribution of sex ratio at the district level for 1981.

State/District	No. of males	No. of females	Number of females per 1000 males
WEST BENGAL	**28560901**	**26019746**	**911**
Koch Bihar	915461	856182	935
Jalpaiguri	1159843	1055028	910
Darjiling	542567	481702	888
West Dinajpur	1241611	1163336	937
Maldah	1042498	989373	949
Murshidabad	1887426	1810126	959
Nadia	1522936	1441317	946
Twentyfour Parganas	5642438	5097001	903
Calcutta	1930320	1374686	712
Haora	1583808	1383053	873
Hugli	1863782	1693524	909
Medinipur	3455375	3287421	951
Bankura	1208867	1165948	965
Puruliya	947195	906606	957
Barddhaman	2548603	2286785	897
Birbhum	1068171	1027658	962

MAP 14


WEST BENGAL
SEX RATIO 1981
CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
kms 10 5 0 10 kms
A
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
POLICE STATION
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1000 AND ABOVE
975—999
950—974
925—949
875—924
STATE AVERAGE 911
874 AND BELOW
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
East of Greenwich

MAP 15

CHANGE IN SEX RATIO 1971-81

The map shows change in sex ratio at the police station level for both the Census years 1971 and 1981 in the state.

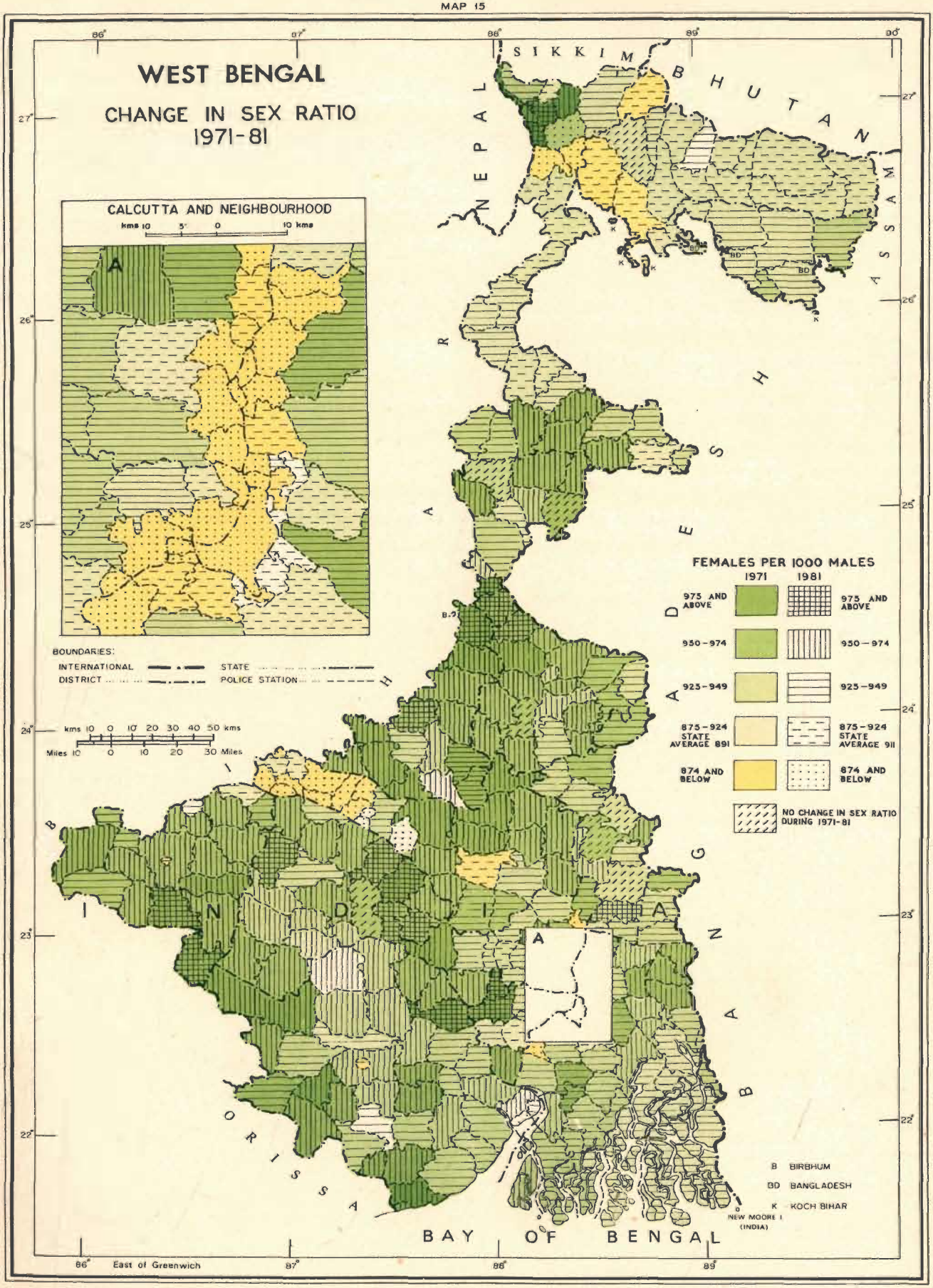
The sex ratios for the years 1971 and 1981 for all the police stations have been calculated separately. The sex ratio figures have been grouped into matching grades of ranges from high to low. The 1981 values have been depicted by black hatching corresponding to the different ranges and 1971 values by different shades of transparent green colour. The ranges of sex ratios for both the years of 1971 and 1981 are shown in the legend of the map.

The state accounts for sex ratio of 911 in 1981 as against 891 in 1971 and shows an increase of number of females during the decade. In 1971 the police station of Jore Bungalow in Darjiling district has shown the highest sex ratio of 1010, whereas in 1981 the highest sex ratio is recorded in Chakdaha (1004) of Nadia district followed by Shamsherganj (1001) of Murshidabad district. In 1971 the lowest sex ratio of 498 is shown in the police station of Puruliya town while in 1981 Jagatdal with 711 in Twentyfour Parganas has recorded the lowest figure.

It has been noticed that 8 police stations viz., Mal (885) in Jalpaiguri, Ratua (948) and Habibpur (966) in Maldah, Kandi (955) in Murshidabad, Chapra (950), Krishnagar (954) and Ranaghat (947) in Nadia District and Bishnupur (970) in Bankura districts have shown no change in sex ratio during 1971-81.

The following table shows the change in sex ratio at the district level during the years 1971 and 1981.

State/District	Sex ratio 1971	Sex ratio 1981
WEST BENGAL	**891**	**911**
Koch Bihar	916	935
Jalpaiguri	887	910
Darjiling	882	888
West Dinajpur	922	937
Maldah	948	949
Murshidabad	956	959
Nadia	948	946
Twentyfour Parganas	883	903
Calcutta	636	712
Haora	833	873
Hugli	896	909
Medinipur	945	951
Bankura	958	965
Puruliya	963	957
Barddhaman	886	897
Birbhum	968	962


WEST BENGAL
CHANGE IN SEX RATIO
1971-81
CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
kms 10 5 0 10 kms
A
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
POLICE STATION
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1971
1981
975 AND ABOVE
975 AND ABOVE
950-974
950-974
925-949
925-949
875-924 STATE AVERAGE 891
875-924 STATE AVERAGE 911
874 AND BELOW
874 AND BELOW
NO CHANGE IN SEX RATIO DURING 1971-81
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA
East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 16

RURAL SEX RATIO 1981

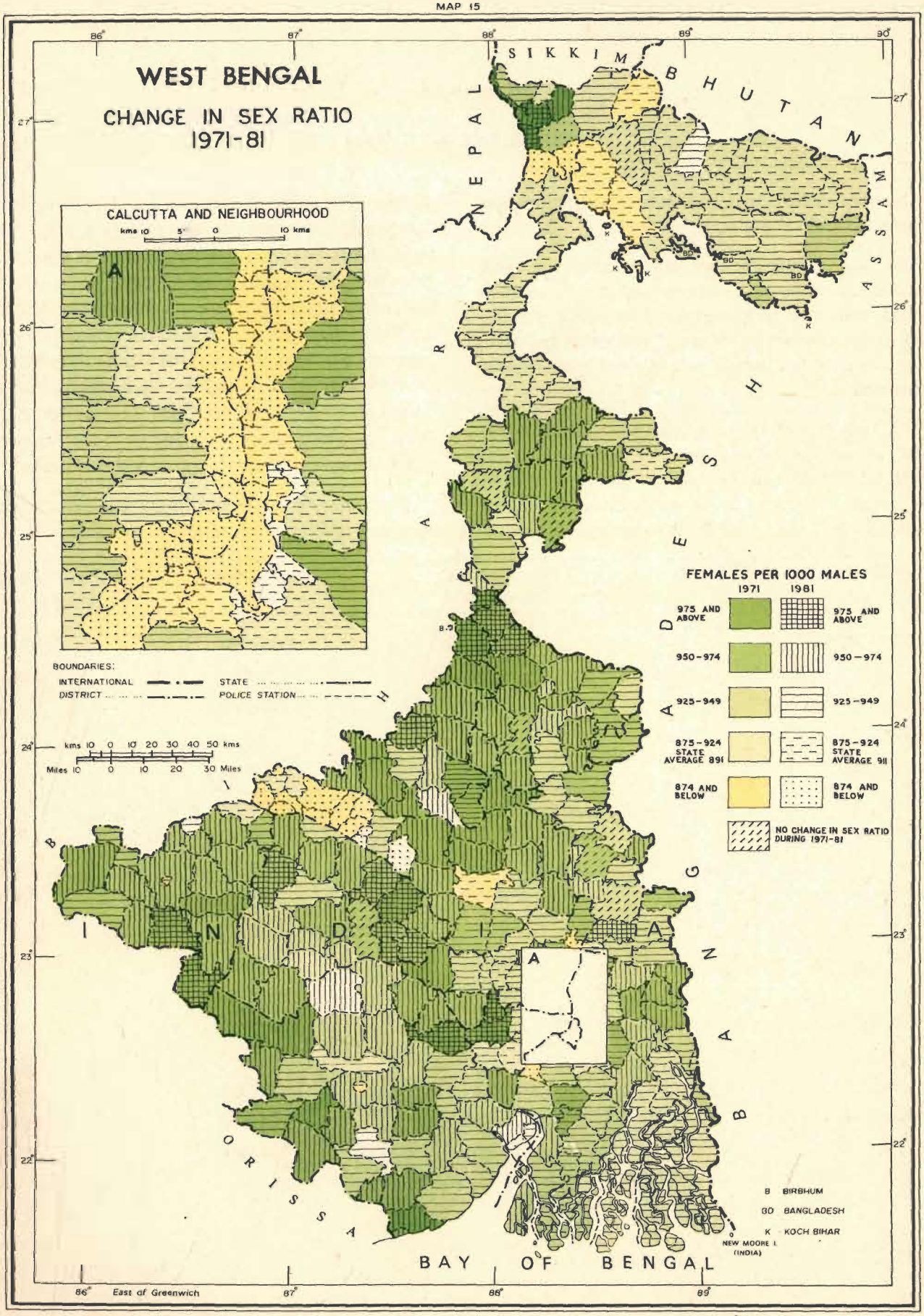
The map shows the police stationwise distribution of rural sex ratio in the state in 1981.

The rural sex ratio for each police station has been calculated and the data are grouped into six suitable ranges from high to low order. The police stations have been shaded by different grades of hatching corresponding to the ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

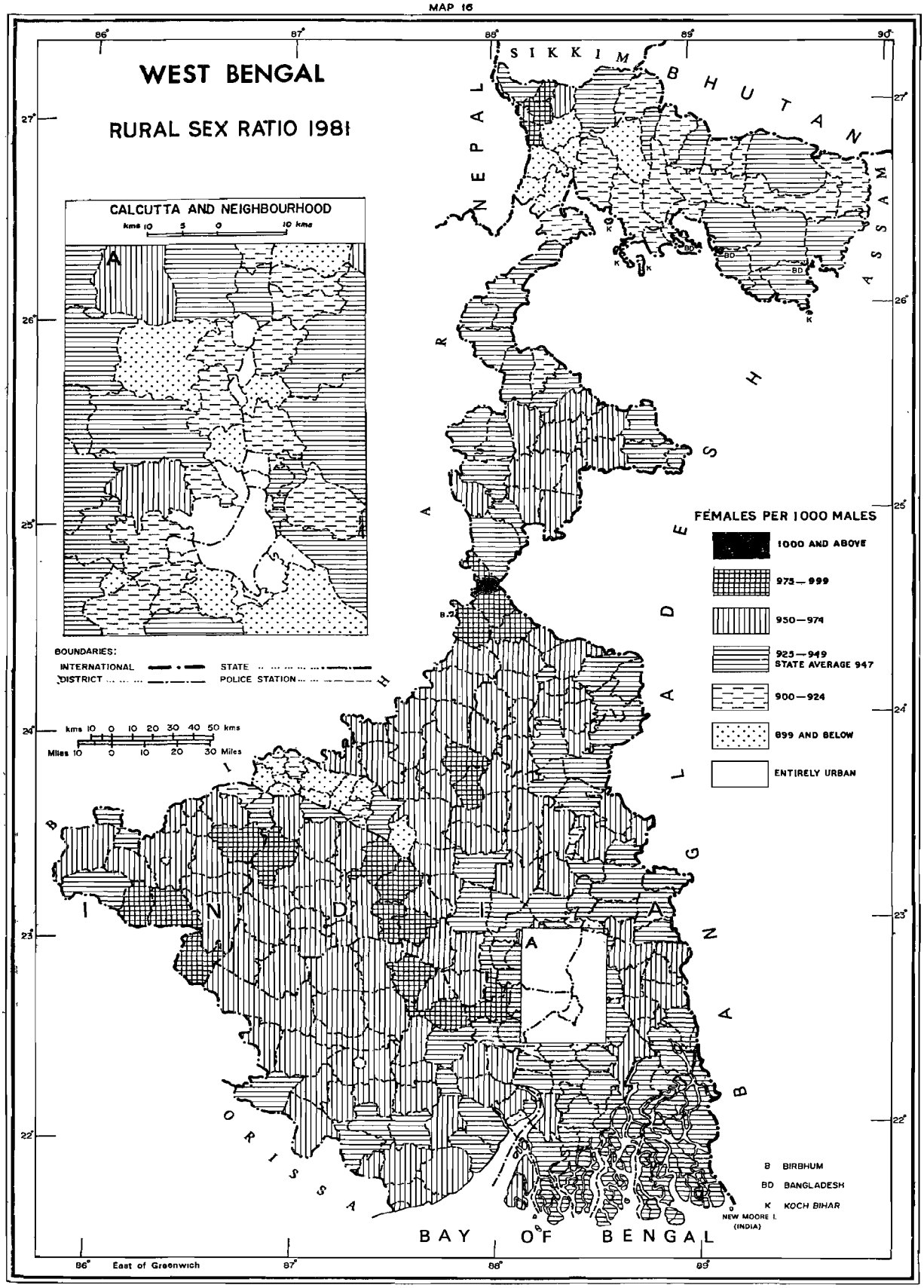
The state has an average rural sex ratio of 947 in 1981. In the state, the Shamsherganj P.S. of Murshidabad district has the highest rural sex ratio of 1001, while the lowest is 769 in the Raniganj P.S. of Barddhaman district. Higher rural sex ratios are found in the police stations namely, Darjiling (998), Raghunathganj (995) in Murshidabad district and Amta (991) in Haora district. Kurseong (803), Chittaranjan (866) and the Behala (870) have recorded lower rural sex ratios. The second higher range of 975 to 999 covers 22 police stations. There are large number of police stations (114) in the range of 950 to 974. In all 96 police stations have fallen under the range of 925 to 949. In the lower range of 900 to 924, 32 police stations are recorded while 24 police stations are noticed in the range of 899 and below.

The following statement shows the distribution of rural sex ratio at the district level for 1981.

State/District	Rural male population	Rural female population	Number of females per 1000 males
WEST BENGAL	**20617489**	**19516437**	**947**
Koch Bihar	852016	797367	936
Jalpaiguri	994747	908903	914
Darjiling	388346	353770	911
West Dinajpur	1100216	1036005	942
Maldah	992063	942612	950
Murshidabad	1711627	1639907	958
Nadia	1195489	1128895	944
Twentyfour Parganas	3384784	3185173	941
Calcutta	Entirely Urban		
Haora	834661	793407	951
Hugli	1290615	1216162	942
Medinipur	3154183	3015856	956
Bankura	1115577	1077991	966
Puruliya	859657	827382	962
Barddhaman	1765697	1648522	934
Birbhum	977811	944485	966


WEST BENGAL
CHANGE IN SEX RATIO
1971-81
CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
kms 10 5 0 10 kms
A
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
POLICE STATION
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1971 1981
975 AND ABOVE
975 AND ABOVE
950-974
950-974
925-949
925-949
875-924 STATE AVERAGE 891
875-924 STATE AVERAGE 911
874 AND BELOW
874 AND BELOW
NO CHANGE IN SEX RATIO DURING 1971-81
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 16


WEST BENGAL
RURAL SEX RATIO 1981
CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
kms 10 5 0 10 kms
A
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
POLICE STATION
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1000 AND ABOVE
975—999
950—974
925—949
STATE AVERAGE 947
900—924
899 AND BELOW
ENTIRELY URBAN
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA
East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 17

CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO 1971-81

The map reveals the change in the rural sex ratio at the police station level in the state 1971-81.

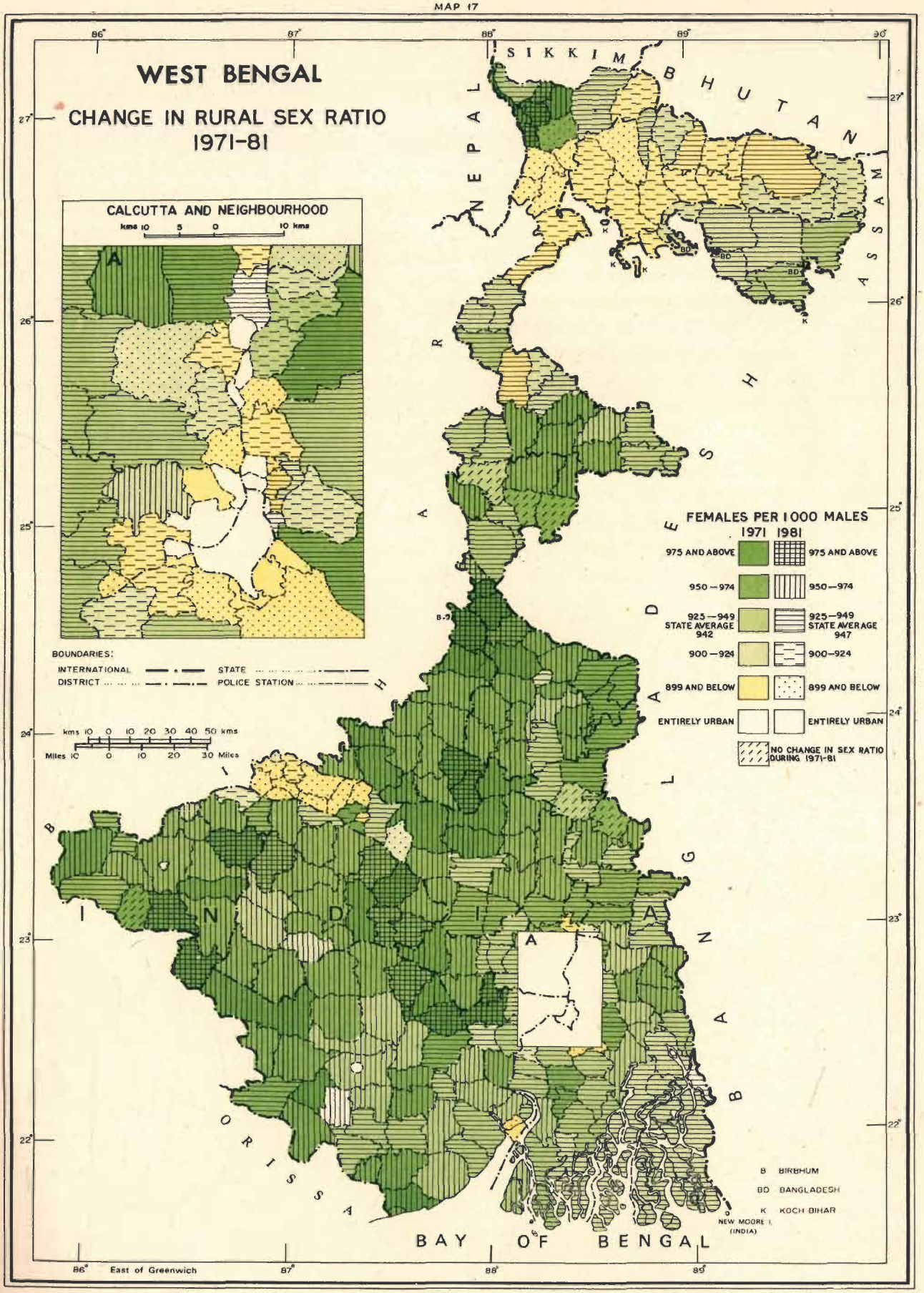
To prepare the map, the same cartographic technique as in Map 15, is adopted. The sex ratio figures obtained for 1971 and 1981 have been grouped into five matching ranges and the police stations have been shaded by different grades of hatching as per the legend of the map for 1981 whereas different shades of transparent green colour are given for 1971.

The rural sex ratio in the state has shown a slight increase from 942 to 947 during 1971-81. The highest sex ratio in 1971 is found in Jore Bunglow (1010) of Darjiling district and in 1981 Census in Shamsherganj (1001) of Murshidabad district. The lowest sex ratio is found on the other hand, in Raniganj (660) of Barddhaman in 1971 and in 1981 Census in Kurseong (803) of Darjiling district. As regards the distribution of sex ratio, 22 police stations in 1981, as against 35 in 1971 are recorded in the highest range of 975 and above. Majority of the police stations, i.e., 111 to 94 in 1981 and 100 and 73 in 1971, fall in the two middle ranges of 950 to 974 and 925 to 949 respectively. In all 32 police stations each in 1971 and 1981 are found in the range 900 and 924. On the other hand, 40 police stations in 1971 and 24 in 1981 have fallen under the lowest range of sex ratio, i.e., 899 and below.

The sex ratio remained unchanged during 1971-81 in six police stations namely, Ratua (948), Habirpur (966) and Maldah (953) in Maldah district, Nakasipara (947), Chapra (950) in Nadia and Balarampur (976) in Puruliya district.

The following statement shows the rural sex ratios during 1971-81 at the district level.

State/District	Rural sex ratio 1971	Rural sex ratio 1981
WEST BENGAL	**942**	**947**
Koch Bihar	923	936
Jalpaiguri	893	914
Darjiling	910	911
West Dinajpur	928	942
Maldah	951	950
Murshidabad	958	958
Nadia	952	944
Twentyfour Parganas	935	941
Calcutta	Entirely Urban	
Haora	941	951
Hugli	940	942
Medinipur	952	956
Bankura	961	966
Puruliya	970	962
Barddhaman	918	934
Birbhum	974	966


WEST BENGAL
CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO
1971-81
CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
kms 10 5 0 10 kms
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
POLICE STATION
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1971 1981
975 AND ABOVE
975 AND ABOVE
950 — 974
950 — 974
925 — 949 STATE AVERAGE 942
925 — 949 STATE AVERAGE 947
900 — 924
900 — 924
899 AND BELOW
899 AND BELOW
ENTIRELY URBAN
ENTIRELY URBAN
NO CHANGE IN SEX RATIO DURING 1971-81
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 18

URBAN SEX RATIO 1981

The map depicts the police stationwise distribution of urban sex ratio in the state in 1981.

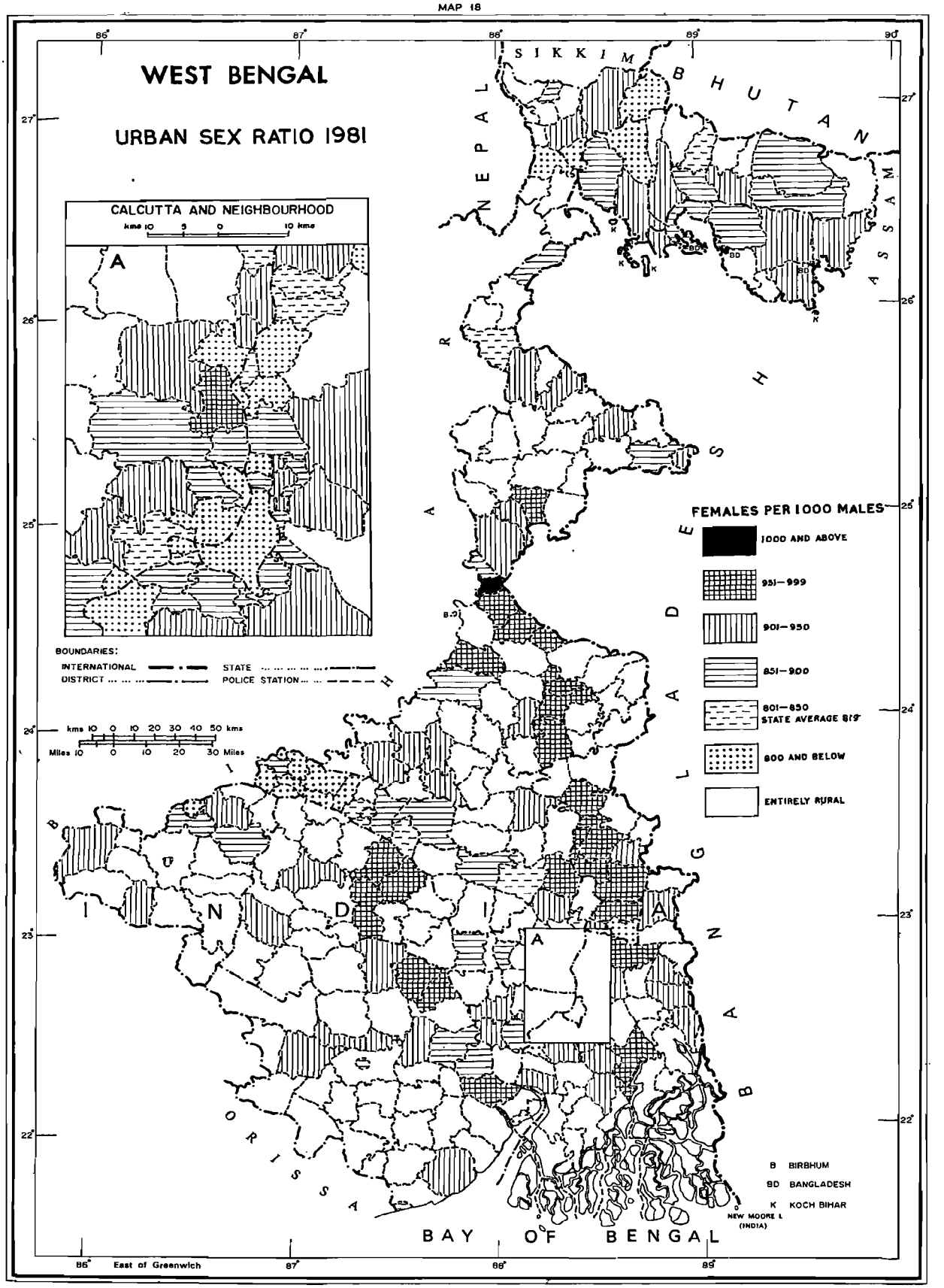
For this map, the sex ratio for each police station has been worked out. The figures thus obtained, have been grouped into six suitable ranges above and below the state average. The police stations have been shaded by choropleth technique according to the grades of ranges which are shown in the legend of the map.

In 1981, the state has recorded the urban sex ratio of 819 which is much lower than the rural sex ratio (947). It is found that in the urban area also Shamsherganj P.S. has the highest sex ratio of 1004. Higher sex ratios in the urban area are also recorded in Patrasair P.S. (999) of Bankura district, Raghunathganj (998) and Suti (983) both in Murshidabad district. On the other hand, the lowest urban sex ratio is recorded in Bhadreswar P.S. (727) of Hugli district, followed by Jamuria P.S. (728) in Barddhaman and Titagarh P.S. (730) in Twentyfour Parganas district. It may also be mentioned that Calcutta city has exceptionally low sex ratio of 712. In the next higher range of 951-999, 25 police stations are distributed. There are 56 police stations in the range of 901-950 and 37 police stations in the range of 851-900. The lower range of 801-850 comprises 13 police stations and the lowest range of 800 and below 25 police stations.

The following table shows the distribution of the urban sex ratio for 1981 at the district level.

State/District	No. of male population	No. of female population	Number of females per 1000 males
WEST BENGAL	**7943412**	**6503309**	**819**
Koch Bihar	63445	58815	927
Jalpaiguri	165096	146125	885
Darjiling	154221	127932	830
West Dinajpur	141395	127331	901
Maldah	50435	46761	927
Murshidabad	175799	170219	968
Nadia	327447	312422	954
Twentyfour Parganas	2257654	1911828	847
Calcutta	1930320	1374686	712
Haora	749147	589646	787
Hugli	573167	477362	833
Medinipur	301192	271565	902
Bankura	93290	87957	943
Puruliya	87538	79224	905
Barddhaman	782906	638263	815
Birbhum	90360	83173	920

MAP 18


WEST BENGAL
URBAN SEX RATIO 1981
CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
kms 10 5 0 10 kms
A
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
POLICE STATION
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1000 AND ABOVE
951—999
901—950
851—900
801—850
STATE AVERAGE 819
800 AND BELOW
ENTIRELY RURAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BANGLADESH
INDIA
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
East of Greenwich

MAP 19

CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO 1971-81

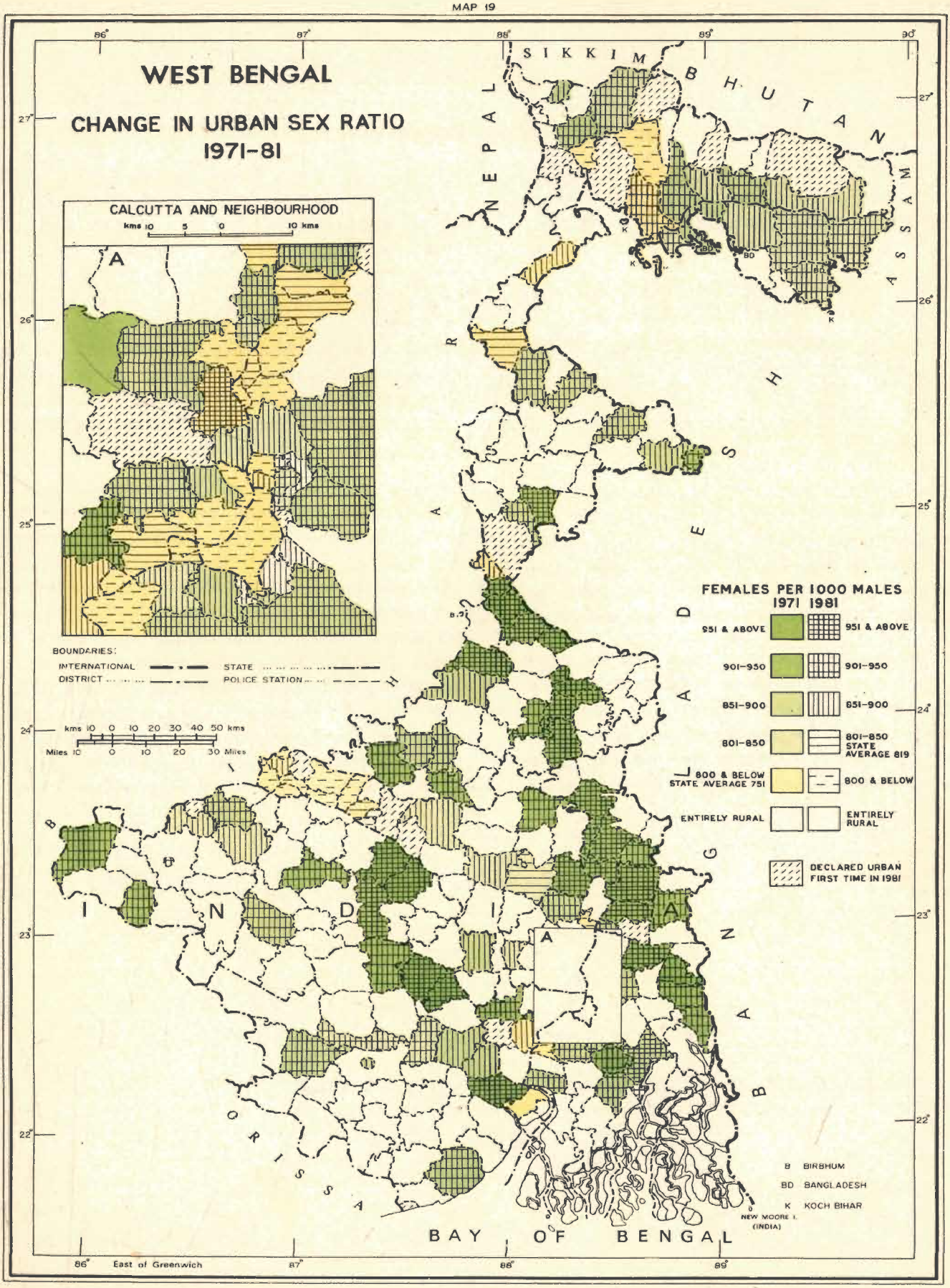
The map shows the change in the distribution of police stationwise urban sex ratio in the state during 1971-81.

The map has been prepared by the same cartographic technique as in Map 15. The urban sex ratios for all the police stations for the year 1971 and 1981 separately have been grouped into five matching ranges from high to low. The police stations have been shaded by different grades of black hatching for the year 1981 and by green colour for the year 1971 as per the legend of the map.

The urban sex ratio of the state is 819 in 1981 and 751 in 1971. The state has recorded the highest urban sex ratio of 1004 in Shamsherganj in 1981 and 980 in Lalgola in 1971 and both are in Murshidabad district. In 1981, the lowest figure is recorded in Bhadreswar (727) of Hugli district and in 1971 in Bawria (649) of Haora district. In the highest range of urban sex ratio of 951 and above, 26 police stations are distributed in 1981 as against 10 in 1971. The second higher range of 901 to 950 has covered 54 police stations in 1981 as against 32 in 1971. The urban sex ratio between 851 and 900 is found in 31 and 37 police stations in 1981 and 1971 respectively. The urban sex ratio between 801 and 850, covers only 11 police stations in 1981 and 21 police stations in 1971. The lowest range of 800 and below is confined to only 20 police stations in 1981, while in 1971 36 police stations fall in this range.

In all 15 police stations are declared urban for the first time in 1981. These are Rajganj, Banarhat, Kalchini in Jalpaiguri, Garubathan, Naxalbari in Darjiling, Kaliachak in Maldah, Haringhata in Nadia, Salt Lake in Twentyfour Parganas, Bagnan in Haora, Chanditala in Hugli, Digha in Medinipur, Santaldih in Puruliya, Barabani Kaksa and Bud Bud in Barddhaman district. The following statement shows the change in urban sex ratio during 1971-81, at the district level.

State/District	Urban sex ratio, 1971	Urban sex ratio, 1981
WEST BENGAL	**751**	**819**
Koch Bihar	837	927
Jalpaiguri	829	885
Darjiling	793	830
West Dinajpur	863	901
Maldah	896	927
Murshidabad	933	968
Nadia	929	954
Twentyfour Parganas	793	847
Calcutta	636	712
Haora	702	787
Hugli	784	833
Medinipur	865	902
Bankura	920	943
Puruliya	890	905
Barddhaman	785	815
Birbhum	893	920


WEST BENGAL
CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO
1971-81
CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
kms 10 5 0 10 kms
A
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
POLICE STATION
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1971 1981
951 & ABOVE
951 & ABOVE
901-950
901-950
851-900
851-900
801-850
801-850
STATE AVERAGE 819
800 & BELOW
STATE AVERAGE 751
800 & BELOW
ENTIRELY RURAL
ENTIRELY RURAL
DECLARED URBAN FIRST TIME IN 1981
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BANGLADESH
INDIA
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 20

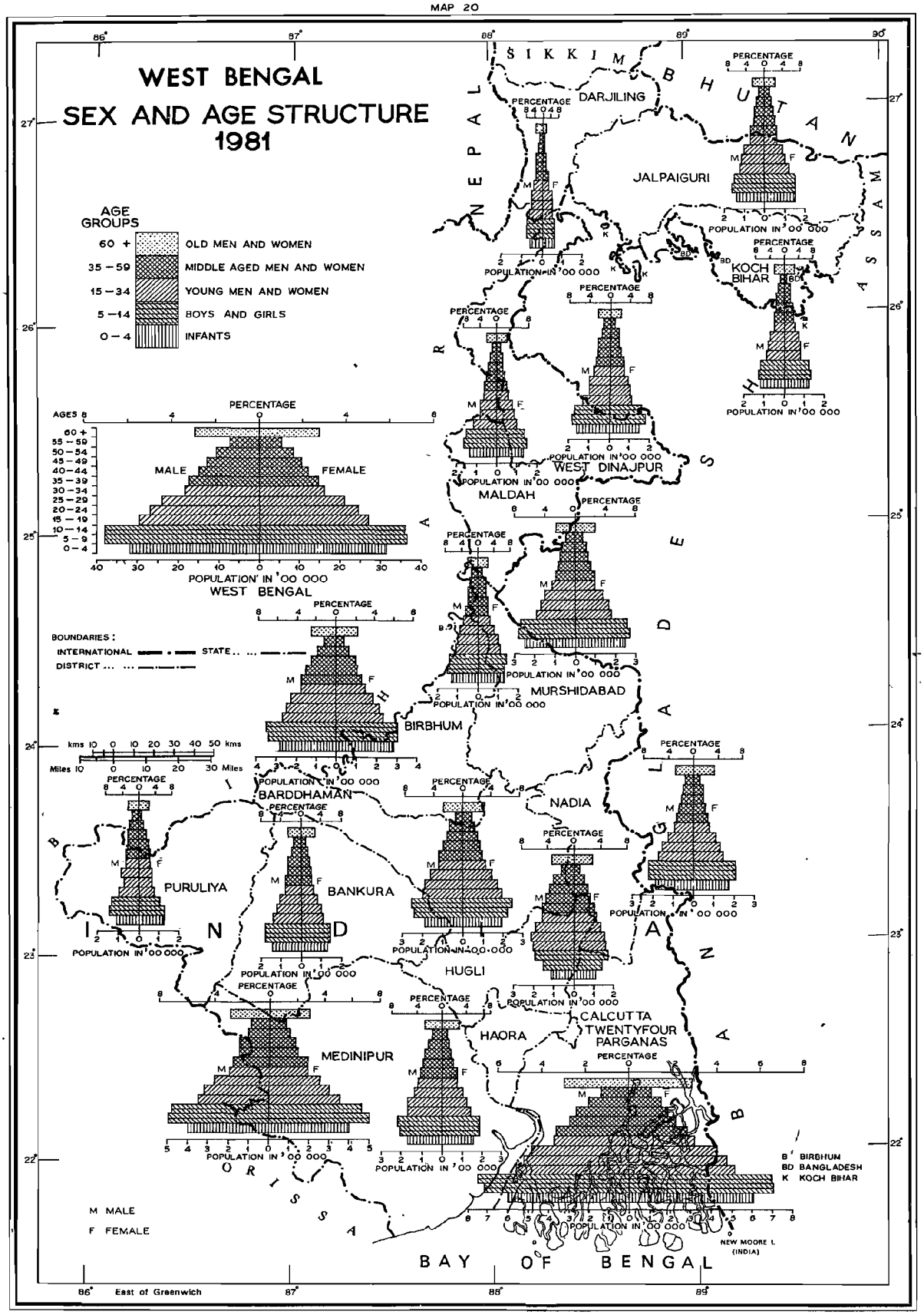
SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1981

The map shows the districtwise distribution of the sex and age-structure in the state for the 1981 Census.

The sex and age structure is represented by pyramids for each district. The percentages of the male and female population in the age groups, i.e., 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59 and 60+, to the total population of the district, have been worked out. A vertical line is drawn in the centre and from this central axis the horizontal bars proportionate to the total population in each age-group, on either side of the line for the males and the females have been drawn. These age-groups have then been clubbed suitably and classified as infants (0-4), boys and girls (5-14), Young men and women (15-34), middle aged men and women (35-59) and old men and women (60+)

The sexwise age pyramids show that there has been a gradual decrease of population from the younger age to the older in respect of both the males and the females in the districts as well as the state The age pyramids in respect of both the sexes show tappering up to the age-group 55-59, thereafter the pyramids become broad. The male population is more than the female in all the categories of age-groups in the state. The state comprises 11.64 per cent of infants (0-4), 27.23 per cent of boys and girls (5-14), 34.55 per cent of young men and women (15-34) and 21.02 per cent of middle aged men and women (35-59). In the age-groups 5-9 and 10-14, the population is higher than the other age-groups in both males and females in the state and the districts. The state accounts for 5.70 per cent old men and women, i.e., the age-group 60 and above.

In respect of infants and old men and women, i.e., 0-4 and 60+ age-groups, the females exceed the males slightly in some of the districts, viz., Bankura, and Puruliya for infants (0-4), and Murshidabad, Nadia and Bankura for old men and women (60+) In the categories of boys and girls (5-14), young men and women (15-34), and middle aged men and women (35-59), however, the male population is invariably higher than the female in all the districts. It is seen that in all the categories of age-groups of both the sexes, the Twentyfour Parganas district has recorded higher population followed by the Medinipur and Barddhaman districts in that order.


WEST BENGAL
SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE
1981
AGE GROUPS
60 + OLD MEN AND WOMEN
35 – 59 MIDDLE AGED MEN AND WOMEN
15 – 34 YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
5 – 14 BOYS AND GIRLS
0 – 4 INFANTS
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
CALCUTTA
HAORA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
MALE
FEMALE
POPULATION IN '00 000
PERCENTAGE
BOUNDARIES :
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
M MALE
F FEMALE
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

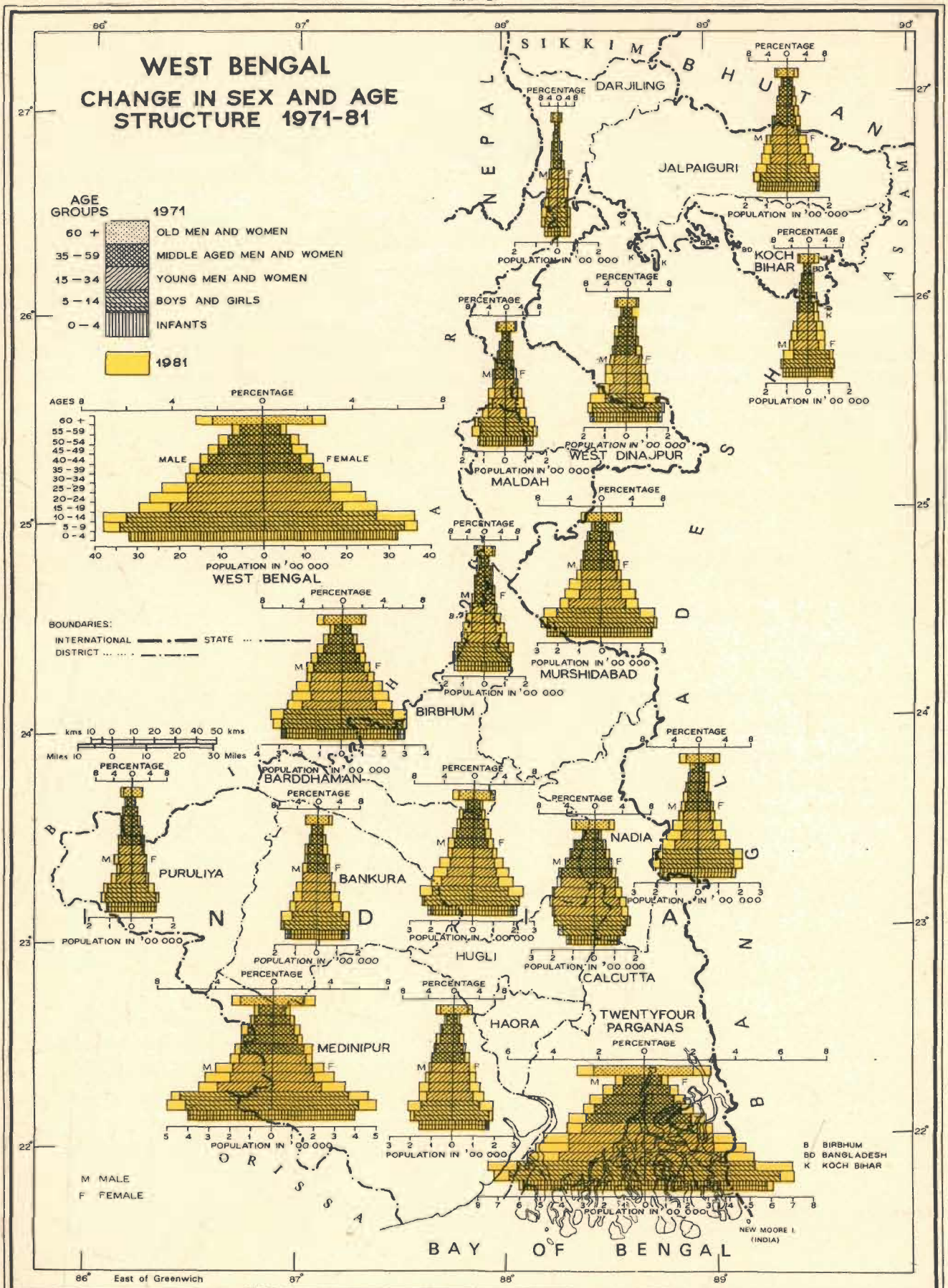
MAP 21

CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1971-81

The map shows the districtwise change in the sex and age structure in West Bengal during 1971-81.

Similar to Map 20, the pyramids are drawn showing the different age-groups and the male and female bars proportionate to the absolute figures of the male and female population in each age group. In this map the pyramid for 1971 is superimposed on the pyramid for 1981. Then the pyramid for 1981 is shaded yellow in the background while the 1971 pyramid is hatched in black and white.

The state has recorded the male population more than the female in all the categories of age-groups except 0-4 in 1971. In the age-group 0-4, i.e., infants, the female population outnumbered the male in 11 districts as against 2 districts in 1981. Likewise the females outnumbered the males in the age-group 5-14, in 3 districts, viz., Koch Bihar, Jalpaiguri and Bankura, but in the age-groups 15-34 Purulia is the only district in 1971. Whereas in these categories of age-groups 5-14, 15-34 and 35-59, the males are leading in all the districts in 1981. Among old men and women in age-group 60+, the females on the other hand, are more than the males in 9 districts in 1971 as against 6 districts in 1981. It is seen that in the age-groups 0-4, and 60+, the females outnumbered the males in majority of the districts in 1971 as compared to 1981 Census.


WEST BENGAL
CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1971-81
AGE GROUPS
1971
60 +
OLD MEN AND WOMEN
35 – 59
MIDDLE AGED MEN AND WOMEN
15 – 34
YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
5 – 14
BOYS AND GIRLS
0 – 4
INFANTS
1981
AGES
MALE
FEMALE
PERCENTAGE
POPULATION IN '00 000
WEST BENGAL
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms
Miles
SIKKIM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
NADIA
CALCUTTA
HAORA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
M MALE
F FEMALE
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
BAY OF BENGAL
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 22

MARITAL STATUS 1981

The map shows the marital status of the population at the district level for the 1981 Census.

Two overlapping bars for male and female population for different categories of marital status, viz., never married, married, widowed and others are drawn for each district. The bars for males are shaded while the bars for females are shown by dots.

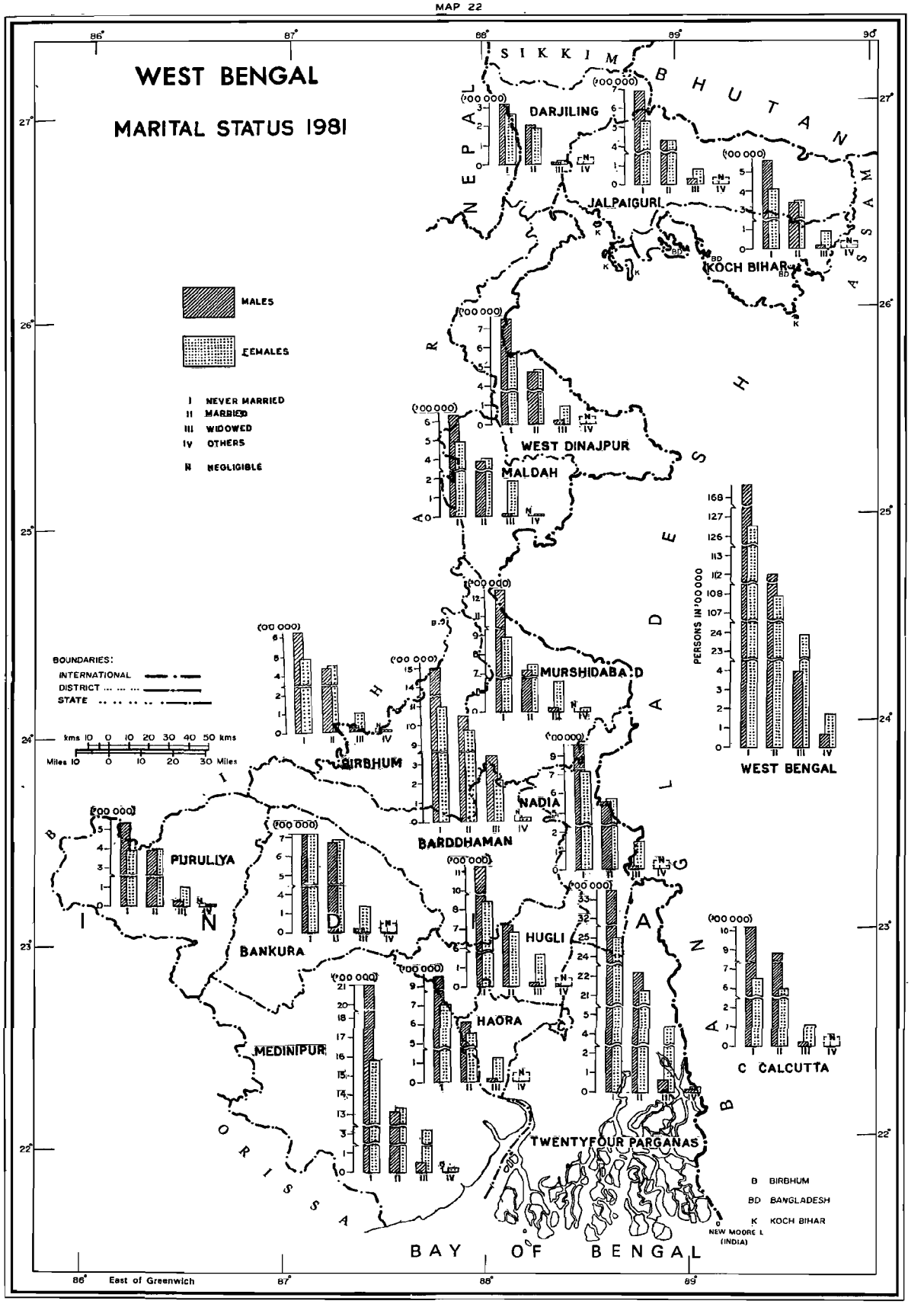
For the state as a whole, males are more than females in all the categories except in case of widowed and others. The analysis of the map further reveals that in case of never married, male population outnumber females in all the districts. While in case married persons, males outnumber females in Jalpaiguri, Darjiling, Twentyfour Parganas, Calcutta, Haora, Hugli and Barddhaman districts. In remaining 9 districts females are more than males in this category of marital status. It is worth noting that in all the districts widowed females are more than widowed males.

The following table shows percentage of the marital status of the population at the district level for 1981.

State/District	Never married		Married		Widowed		*Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
WEST BENGAL	**30.91**	**23.18**	**20.53**	**19.76**	**0.73**	**4.37**	**0.13**	**0.32**
Koch Bihar	31.42	23.24	19.13	19.65	0.91	5.00	0.19	0.40
Jalpaiguri	31.30	24.19	19.52	19.47	1.27	3.63	0.25	0.31
Darjiling	31.22	25.13	20.24	19.06	1.29	2.48	0.17	0.31
West Dinajpur	31.15	24.01	19.50	20.07	0.77	3.87	0.17	0.39
Maldah	31.30	24.12	19.20	19.94	0.63	4.03	0.15	0.57
Murshidabad	31.00	24.05	19.35	20.14	0.55	4.25	0.11	0.48
Nadia	31.93	24.17	18.73	19.21	0.61	4.93	0.07	0.28
Twentyfour Parganas	31.14	23.32	20.71	19.76	0.56	4.10	0.10	0.24
Calcutta	30.68	19.74	26.98	18.22	0.62	3.48	0.08	0.11
Haora	32.08	23.61	20.67	18.54	0.51	4.27	0.09	0.17
Hugli	31.56	23.67	20.09	18.95	0.56	4.64	0.15	0.27
Medinipur	30.73	23.51	19.58	20.15	0.79	4.73	0.11	0.32
Bankura	30.12	22.56	19.75	20.31	0.90	5.81	0.10	0.38
Puruliya	28.48	21.23	21.01	21.68	1.32	5.39	0.25	0.57
Barddhaman	30.19	22.47	21.69	20.21	0.69	4.30	0.11	0.28
Birbhum	29.37	22.67	20.39	20.97	0.98	4.75	0.20	0.59

* Divorced and separated.

MAP 22


WEST BENGAL
MARITAL STATUS 1981
MALES
FEMALES
I NEVER MARRIED
II MARRIED
III WIDOWED
IV OTHERS
N NEGLIGIBLE
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
DISTRICT
STATE
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
CALCUTTA
WEST BENGAL
PERSONS IN '00 000
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 23

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1981

The map reveals districtwise youthfulness of population as per the 1981 Census.

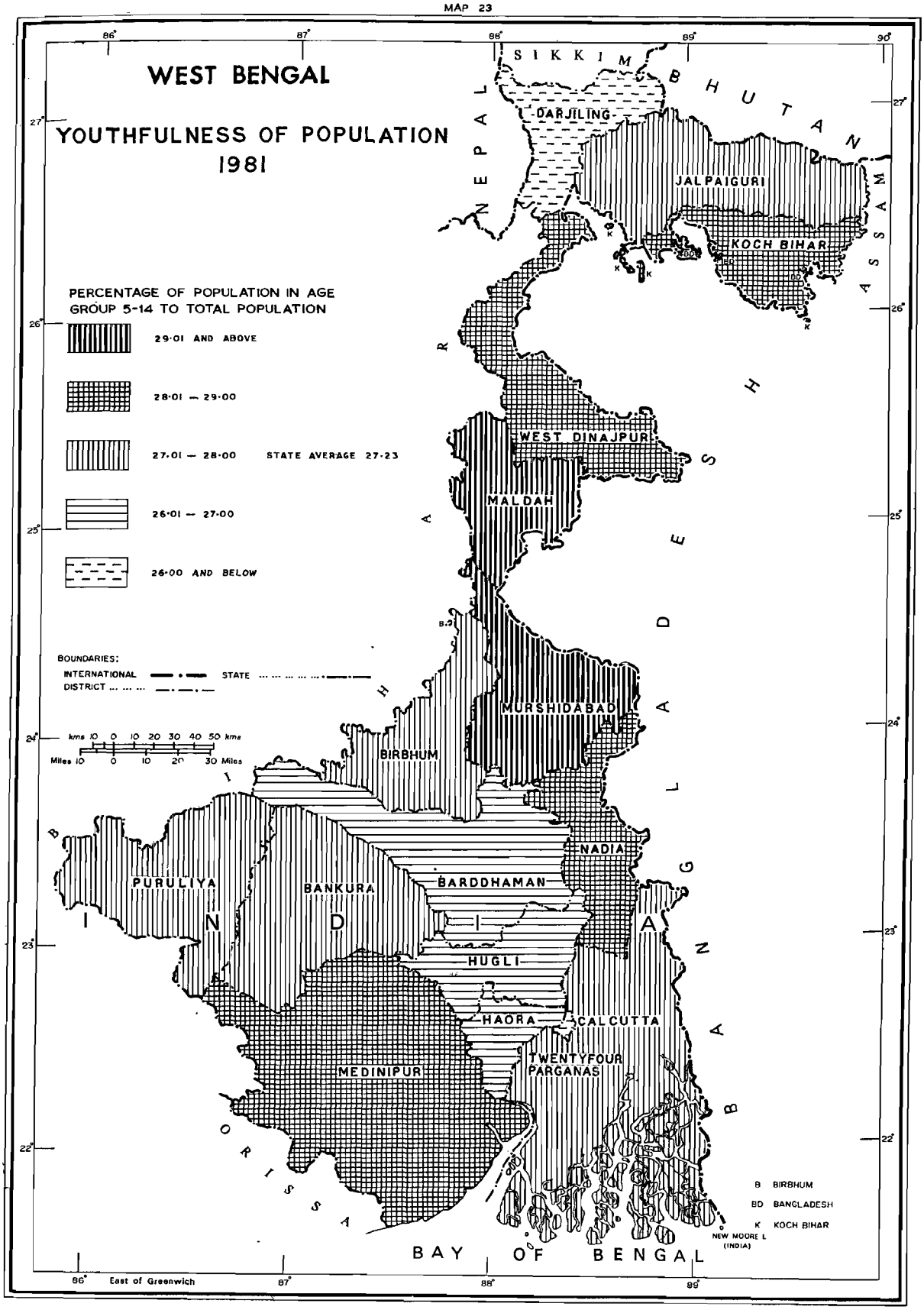
For the purpose of this map, the percentage of population in age-group 5-14 to the total population for each district has been calculated. The percentage figures thus obtained, have been grouped into five suitable ranges. The districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching corresponding to high to low values as per legend of the map.

For the state as a whole, 27.23 per cent of the population are in age-group 5-14. Out of 16 districts, 10 districts have their proportions above and remaining 6 districts below the state average. The highest range of 29.01 and above comprises the districts of Maldah (29.53 per cent) and Murshidabad (29.33 per cent). The districts of Koch Bihar (28.58 per cent), West Dinajpur (28.81 per cent), Nadia (28.48 per cent) and Medinipur (28.76 per cent) come under the next higher range of 28.01 to 29.00 per cent. The third range of 27.01 to 28.00 represents the largest concentration of the districts, viz., Jalpaiguri (27.32), Twentyfour Parganas (27.10), Bankura (27.76), Puruliya (27.26) and Birbhum (27.25). Among all the districts, Calcutta has recorded the lowest figure (19.52 per cent) followed by Darjiling (25.56 per cent). Haora, Hugli and Barddhaman districts fall between 26.01 and 27.00 per cent.

The following statement shows the percentage of population in age-group 5-14 at the district level.

State/District	Total population	Population in age-group 5-14	Percentage of population in age-group 5-14 to total population
WEST BENGAL	**54580647**	**14862268**	**27.23**
Koch Bihar	1771643	506308	28.58
Jalpaiguri	2214871	605083	27.32
Darjiling	1024269	261771	25.56
West Dinajpur	2404947	692962	28.81
Maldah	2031871	599910	29.53
Murshidabad	3697552	1084583	29.33
Nadia	2964253	844182	28.48
Twentyfour Parganas	10739439	2910023	27.10
Calcutta	3305006	645295	19.52
Haora	2966861	789655	26.62
Hugli	3557306	946640	26.61
Medinipur	6742796	1939181	28.76
Bankura	2374815	659255	27.76
Puruliya	1853801	505328	27.26
Barddhaman	4835388	1300973	26.91
Birbhum	2095829	571119	27.25

MAP 23


WEST BENGAL
YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION
1981
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 5-14 TO TOTAL POPULATION
29·01 AND ABOVE
28·01 — 29·00
27·01 — 28·00
STATE AVERAGE 27·23
26·01 — 27·00
26·00 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
BARDDHAMAN
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 24

CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1971-81

The map shows change in the youthfulness of the population at the district level in the state during 1971-81.

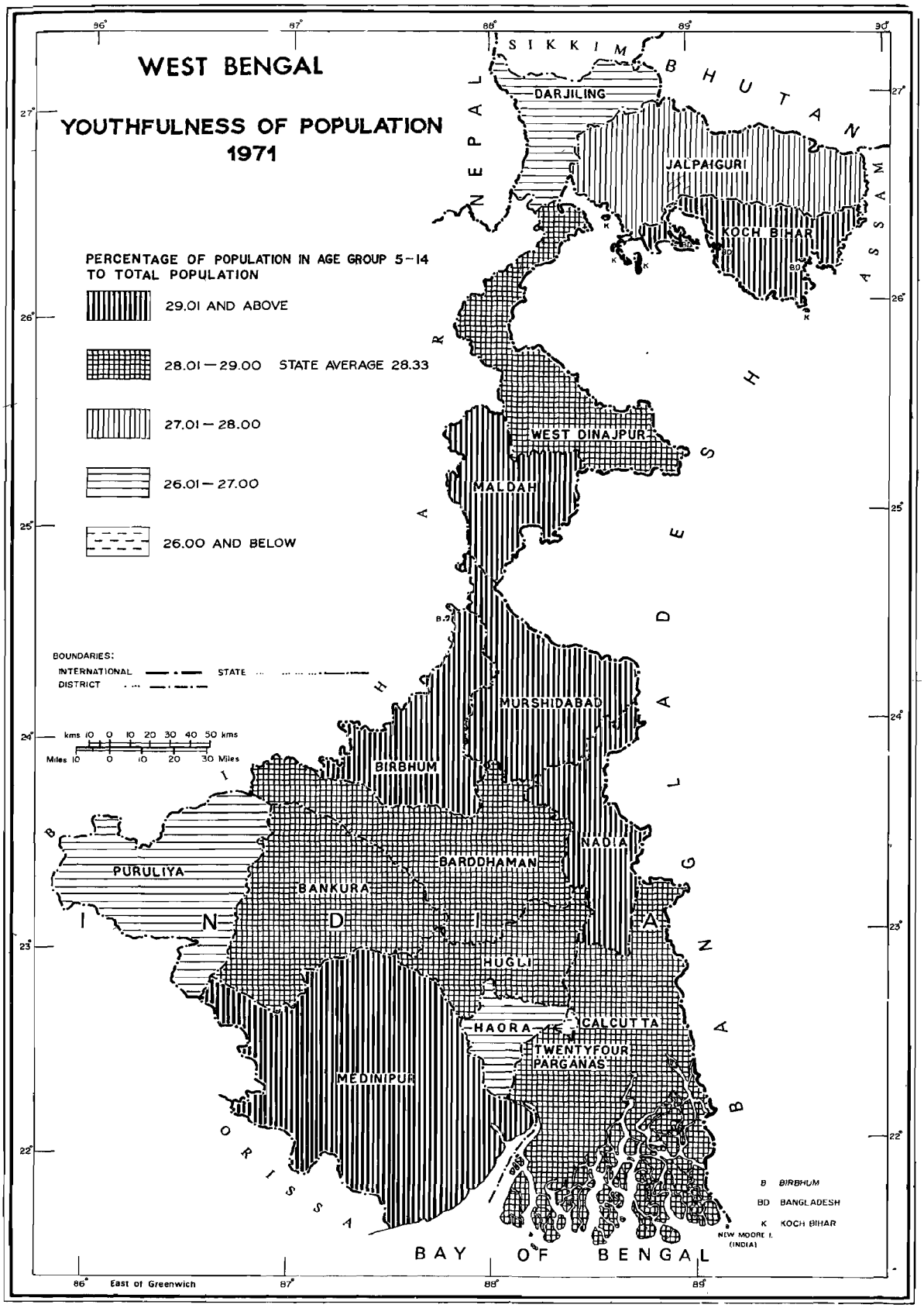
To show the change, the percentages of population in age-group 5-14 to the total population in each district for 1971 and 1981 have been worked out. The percentage figures thus derived, have been grouped into five suitable ranges from high to low order. The districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching corresponding to the ranges in both the maps for 1971 and 1981, as shown in the legends.

The state accounts for 28.33 per cent of the youthfulness of the population in 1971 against 27.23 per cent in 1981 and shows overall decrease of 1.10 per cent. It is noticed that in 12 districts there has been decrease of the youthfulness of the population from 1971 to 1981. However, the districts of Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur, Haora and Puruliya have shown increase in the percentage of youthfulness during the decade. The highest proportion is recorded in Maldah closely followed by Murshidabad both in the 1971 and the 1981 Censuses. Both the districts have recorded slight decrease in percentage in respect of the youthfulness of the population during 1971-81. Calcutta district has recorded the lowest proportion in both the Census years of 1971 and 1981.

The following table shows change in the youthfulness of the population at the district level during 1971-81.

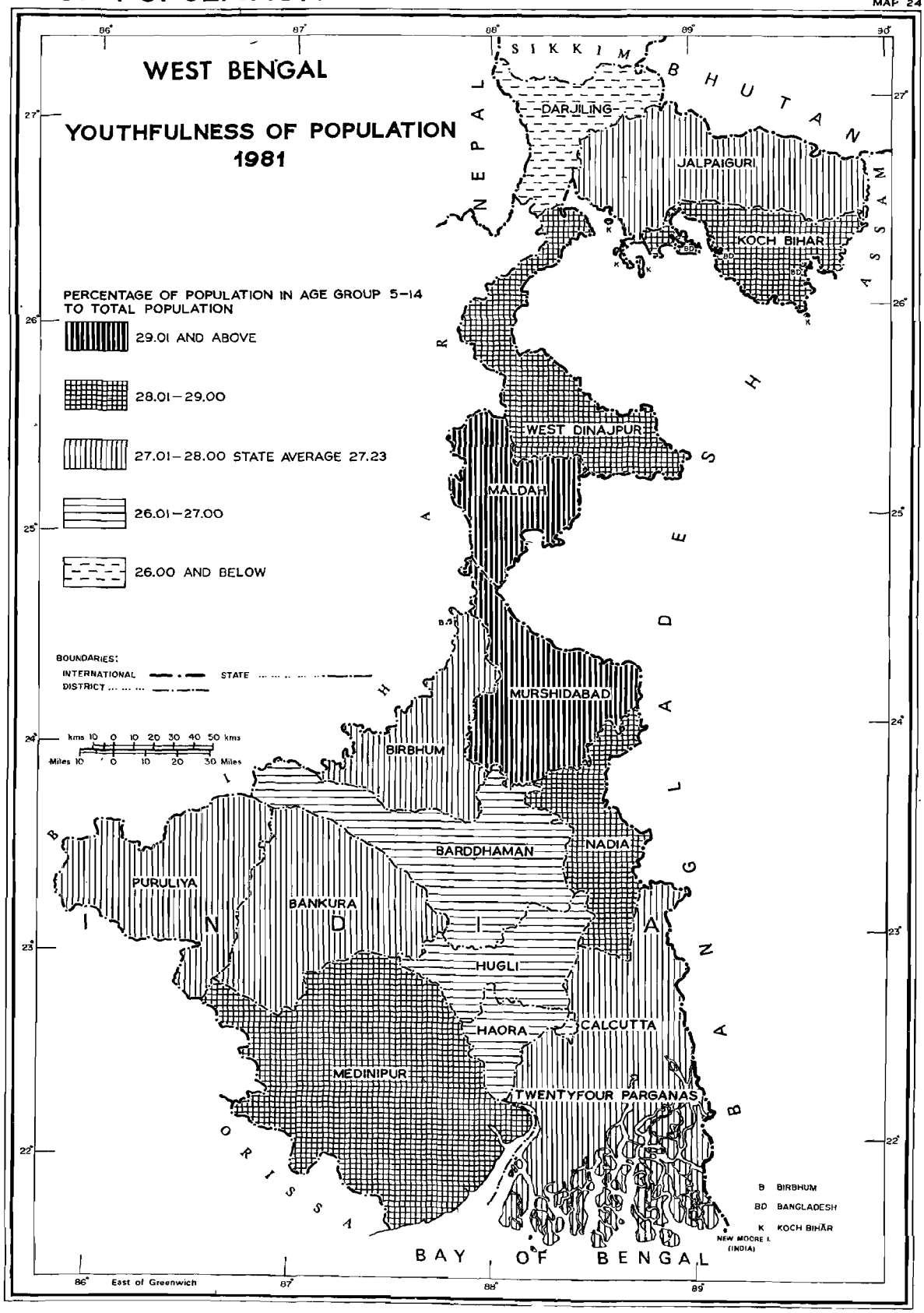
State/District	Percentage of population in age group 5-14, 1971	Percentage of population in age-group 5-14, 1981
WEST BENGAL	**28.33**	**27.23**
Koch Bihar	30.34	28.58
Jalpaiguri	27.29	27.32
Darjiling	26.86	25.56
West Dinajpur	28.14	28.81
Maldah	31.18	29.53
Murshidabad	31.02	29.33
Nadia	30.63	28.48
Twentyfour Parganas	28.70	27.10
Calcutta	21.39	19.52
Haora	26.30	26.62
Hugli	28.33	26.61
Medinipur	29.76	28.76
Bankura	28.33	27.76
Puruliya	26.55	27.26
Barddhaman	28.17	26.91
Birbhum	29.45	27.25

CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS



OF POPULATION 1971-81

MAP 24



MAP 25

DEPENDENCY RATIO 1981

The map shows number of dependents in age-group 0-14 and 60+ (excluding age not stated) per 1000 of the total population in age-group 15-59, at the district level as per the 1981 Census.

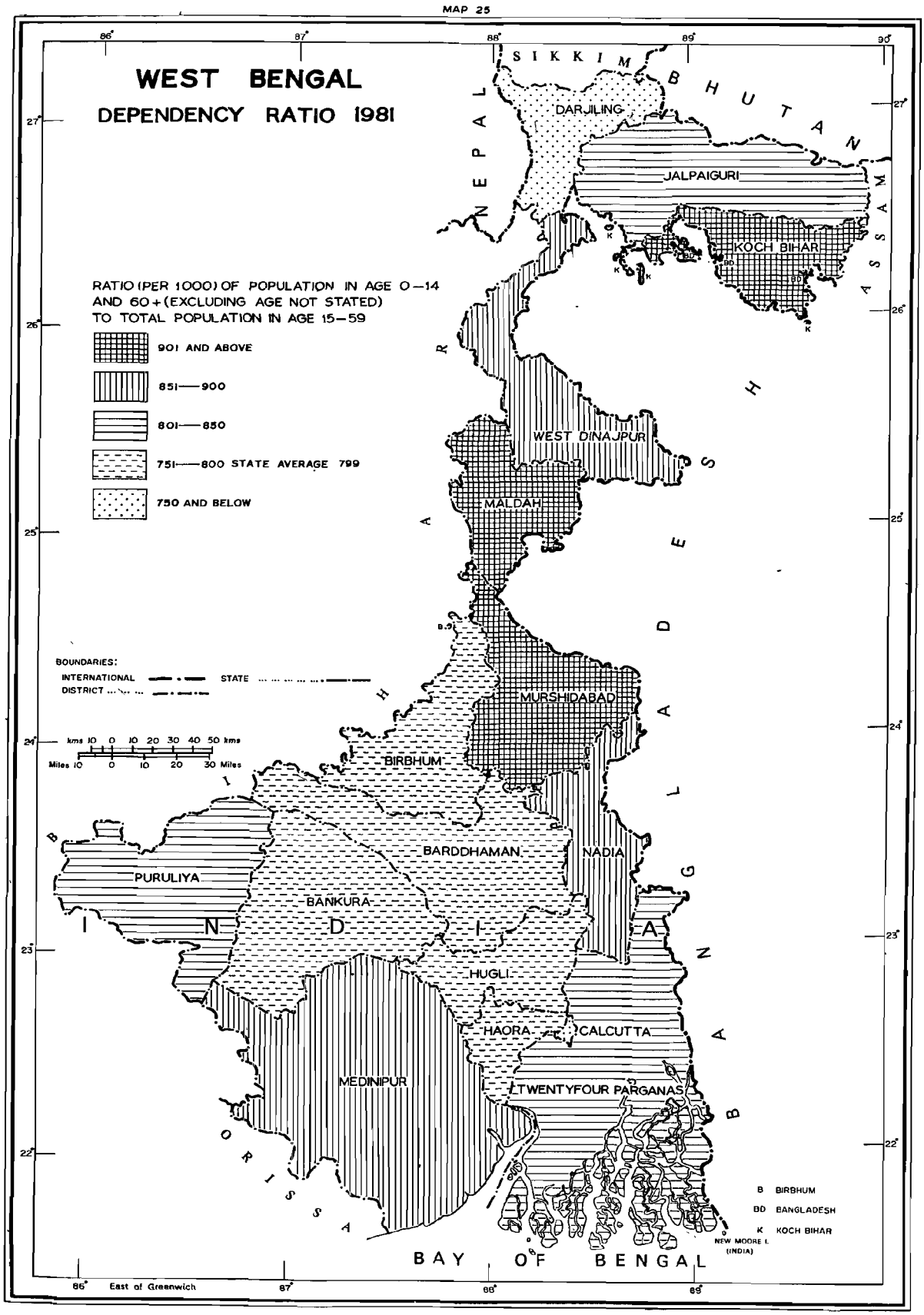
The map has been drawn by calculating the ratios at the district level and then these figures are grouped into five suitable ranges above and below the state average. The districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching accordingly.

The state accounts for 799 dependents per 1000 of population in age-group 15-59 according to the 1981 Census. Of the total districts, 9 districts have recorded above and 7 districts below the state average figure. The highest ratio of dependency is found in the district of Murshidabad (928) closely followed by Maldah (915) and Koch Bihar (913). All these three districts fall in the range of 901 and above. On the other hand, Calcutta has the lowest ratio of 479 dependents followed by Darjiling (717). The districts of West Dinajpur (878), Nadia (893) and Medinipur (876) come under the range of 851 to 900, while Jalpaiguri (816), Twentyfour Parganas (802) and Puruliya (818) under the range of 801 to 850. In the lower range of 751 to 800 are included the districts, viz., Haora (765), Hugli (753), Bankura (799), Barddhaman (755) and Birbhum (792).

The following statement shows the dependency ratio for 1981 at the district level.

State/District	Total population in age-group 15-59	No. of dependents in age-group 0-14 & 60+	Dependency ratio per 1000 of population in age group 15-59
WEST BENGAL	**30327711**	**24244876**	**799**
Koch Bihar	925948	845395	913
Jalpaiguri	1219647	994934	816
Darjiling	596427	427422	717
West Dinajpur	1280263	1124385	878
Maldah	1060549	970105	915
Murshidabad	1917822	1779549	928
Nadia	1565818	1397664	893
Twentyfour Parganas	5958335	4778179	802
Calcutta	2234137	1070244	479
Haora	1680516	1285431	765
Hugli	2028548	1527347	753
Medinipur	3592310	3145230	876
Bankura	1319861	1054748	799
Puruliya	1024700	838236	818
Barddhaman	2753725	2079532	755
Birbhum	1169105	926475	792

MAP 25


WEST BENGAL
DEPENDENCY RATIO 1981
RATIO (PER 1000) OF POPULATION IN AGE 0—14 AND 60+ (EXCLUDING AGE NOT STATED) TO TOTAL POPULATION IN AGE 15—59
901 AND ABOVE
851—900
801—850
751—800 STATE AVERAGE 799
750 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA
BANGLADESH
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 26

CHANGE IN DEPENDENCY RATIO 1971-81

The map shows change in dependency ratio at the district level in the state during 1971-81.

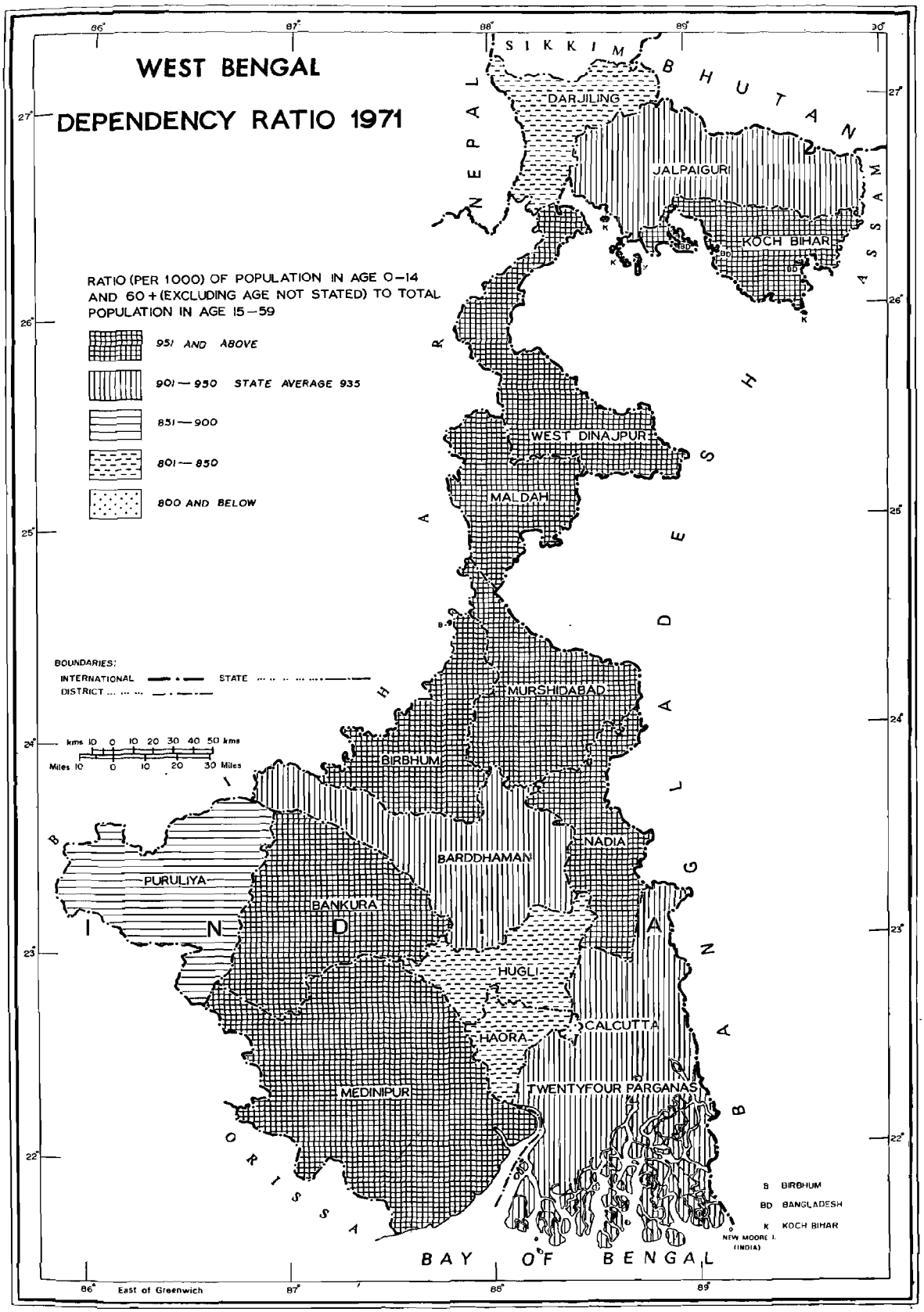
In order to show the change, the dependency ratios for 1971 and 1981 have been calculated. The figures thus obtained, have been grouped into suitable ranges from high to lower for both the periods and the districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching as per the ranges in both the maps for 1971 and 1981.

The state has recorded a dependency ratio of 935 in 1971 as against 799 in 1981. On the average each district has shown higher ratio of dependency in 1971 than 1981. It is interesting to note that 9 districts are above and 7 districts below the state average in both the maps of 1971 and 1981. Among the districts the highest ratio is recorded in Koch Bihar (1128) closely followed by Murshidabad (1124) in 1971. Murshidabad district has recorded the highest ratio (928) closely followed by the Maldah district with 915 in 1981. In both the Census years the lowest dependency ratio is evinced in Calcutta with 584 and 479 in 1971 and 1981 respectively. The highest range, i.e., 951 and above covers large number of districts such as Koch Bihar, West Dinajpur, Maldah, Murshidabad, Nadia, Medinipur, Bankura and Birbhum in 1971 while no district has been recorded in the same range in 1981. On the contrary, seven districts namely, Darjiling, Calcutta, Haora, Hugli, Bankura, Barddhaman and Birbhum have been recorded under the lowest range of 800 and below in 1981 compared to only one district, i.e., Calcutta in 1971.

The following statement shows change in dependency ratio at the district level during 1971-81.

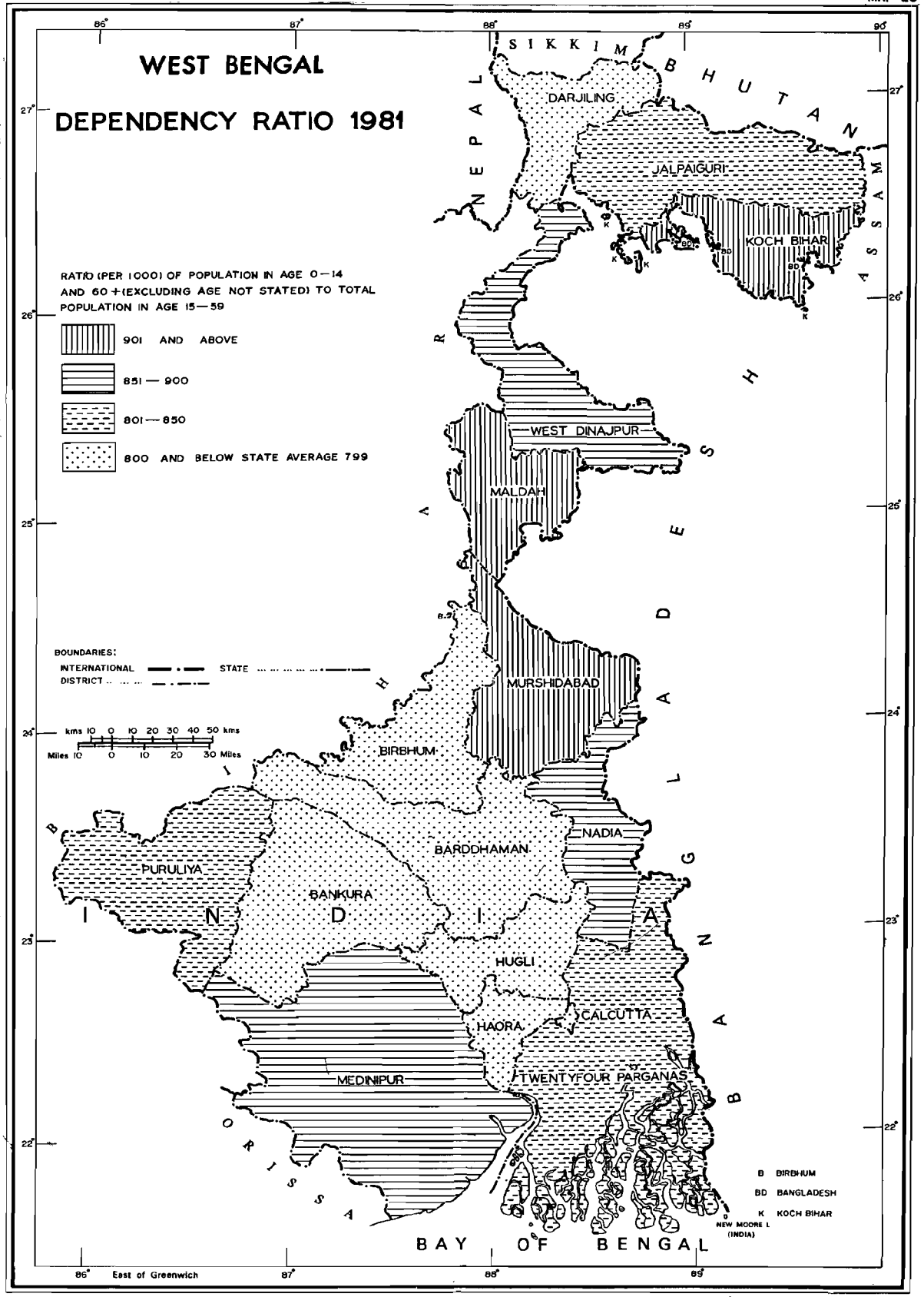
State/District	Dependency ratio 1971	Dependency ratio 1981
WEST BENGAL	**935**	**799**
Koch Bihar	1128	913
Jalpaiguri	921	816
Darjiling	827	717
West Dinajpur	1044	878
Maldah	1100	915
Murshidabad	1124	928
Nadia	1076	893
Twentyfour Parganas	927	802
Calcutta	584	479
Haora	836	765
Hugli	828	753
Medinipur	1019	876
Bankura	975	799
Puruliya	860	818
Barddhaman	939	755
Birbhum	1010	792

CHANGE IN DEPENDENCY



RATIO 1971-81

MAP 26



MAP 27

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

The map shows the distribution of the males in the working age 15-59 at the district level for the 1981 Census.

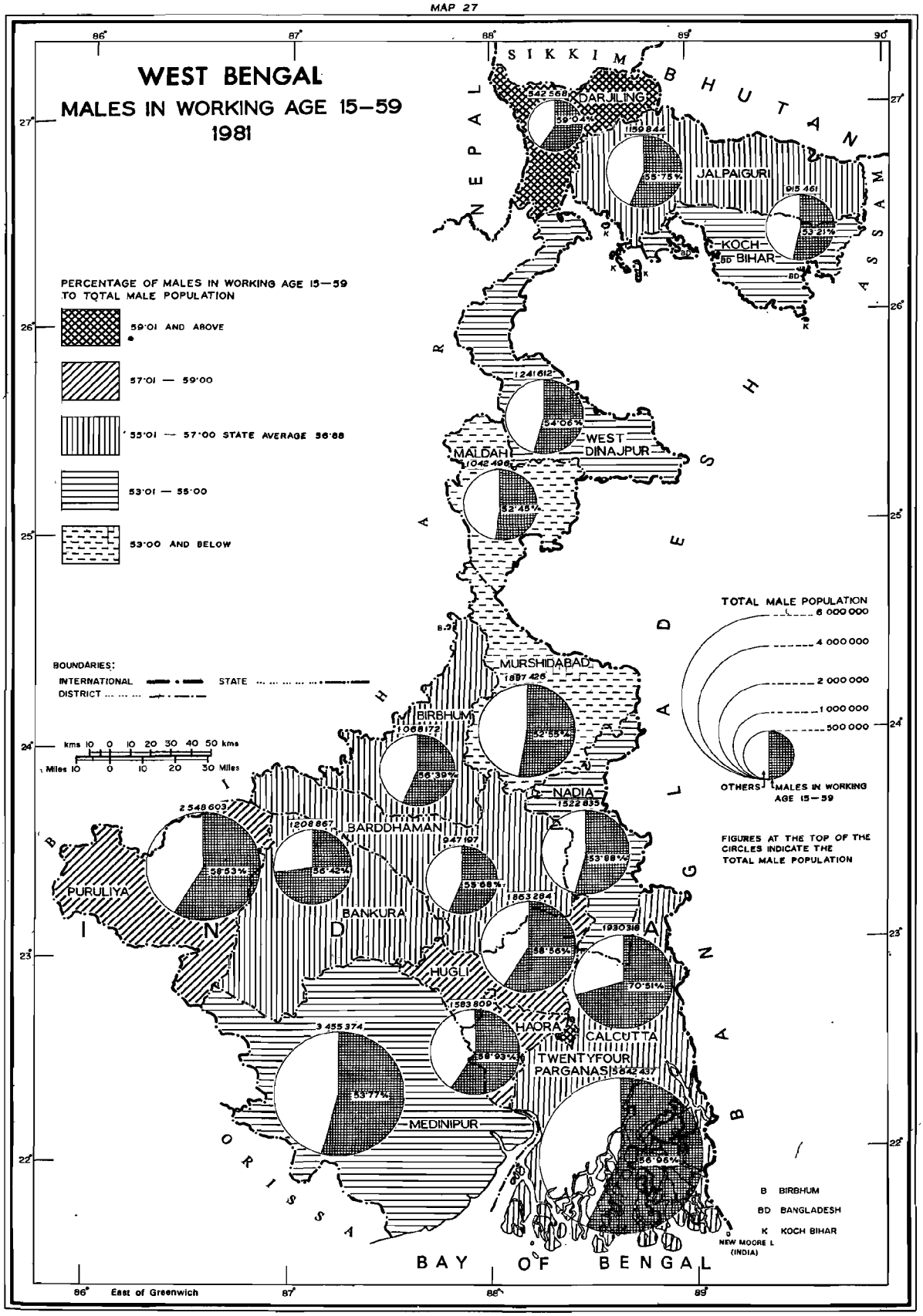
Circle proportionate to the total male population is drawn for each district. The shaded sectors inside the circles show the percentage of the male population in age 15-59. The figures at the top of the circles indicate the total male population while the percentage figures inside or outside the sectors relate to the percentage of the male population in age 15-59.

The districtwise data showing percentage of the male population in the working age 15-59 to the total male population have been grouped into five suitable ranges. The districts are then shaded by different grades of hatching from high to low according to their values as shown in the legend of the map.

The state has recorded 56.88 per cent of the males in the working age 15-59. Of the total districts, Calcutta has recorded the highest percentage (70.51) followed by Darjiling (59.04). The lowest percentage of 52.45 is found in the district of Maldah closely followed by Murshidabad with 52.55 per cent. The next higher range (57.01 to 59.00 per cent) covers the districts of Haora, Hugli and Puruliya. There are 5 districts which fall in the range of 55.01 to 57.00 per cent and 4 districts in the range of 53.01 to 55.00 per cent of the working males in age 15-59.

The following table gives the percentage of the males in the working age 15-59 at the district level for 1981.

State/District	Total male population	Males in working age 15-59	Percentage of males in working age 15-59 to total male population
WEST BENGAL	**28560305**	**16245146**	**56.88**
Koch Bihar	915461	487125	53.21
Jalpaiguri	1159844	646638	55.75
Darjiling	542568	320326	59.04
West Dinajpur	1241612	671156	54.06
Maldah	1042498	546742	52.45
Murshidabad	1887426	991834	52.55
Nadia	1522835	820578	53.88
Twentyfour Parganas	5642437	3213967	56.96
Calcutta	1930318	1361056	70.51
Haora	1583809	933283	58.93
Hugli	1863284	1091103	58.56
Medinipur	3455374	1857882	53.77
Bankura	1208867	682043	56.42
Puruliya	2548603	1491593	58.53
Barddhaman	947197	527440	55.68
Birbhum	1068172	602380	56.39


WEST BENGAL
MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59
1981
PERCENTAGE OF MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59 TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION
59·01 AND ABOVE
57·01 — 59·00
55·01 — 57·00 STATE AVERAGE 56·88
53·01 — 55·00
53·00 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
TOTAL MALE POPULATION
6 000 000
4 000 000
2 000 000
1 000 000
500 000
OTHERS
MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
East of Greenwich

MAP 28

CHANGE IN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971-81

The map shows change in proportion of the males in the working age 15-59 at the district level in the state during 1971-81.

The percentage of total males in working age 15-59 to the total male during 1971-81 for each district has been worked out as per the equation given below:

$$C = \frac{(B}{A} \frac{-B')}{A'} \times 100$$

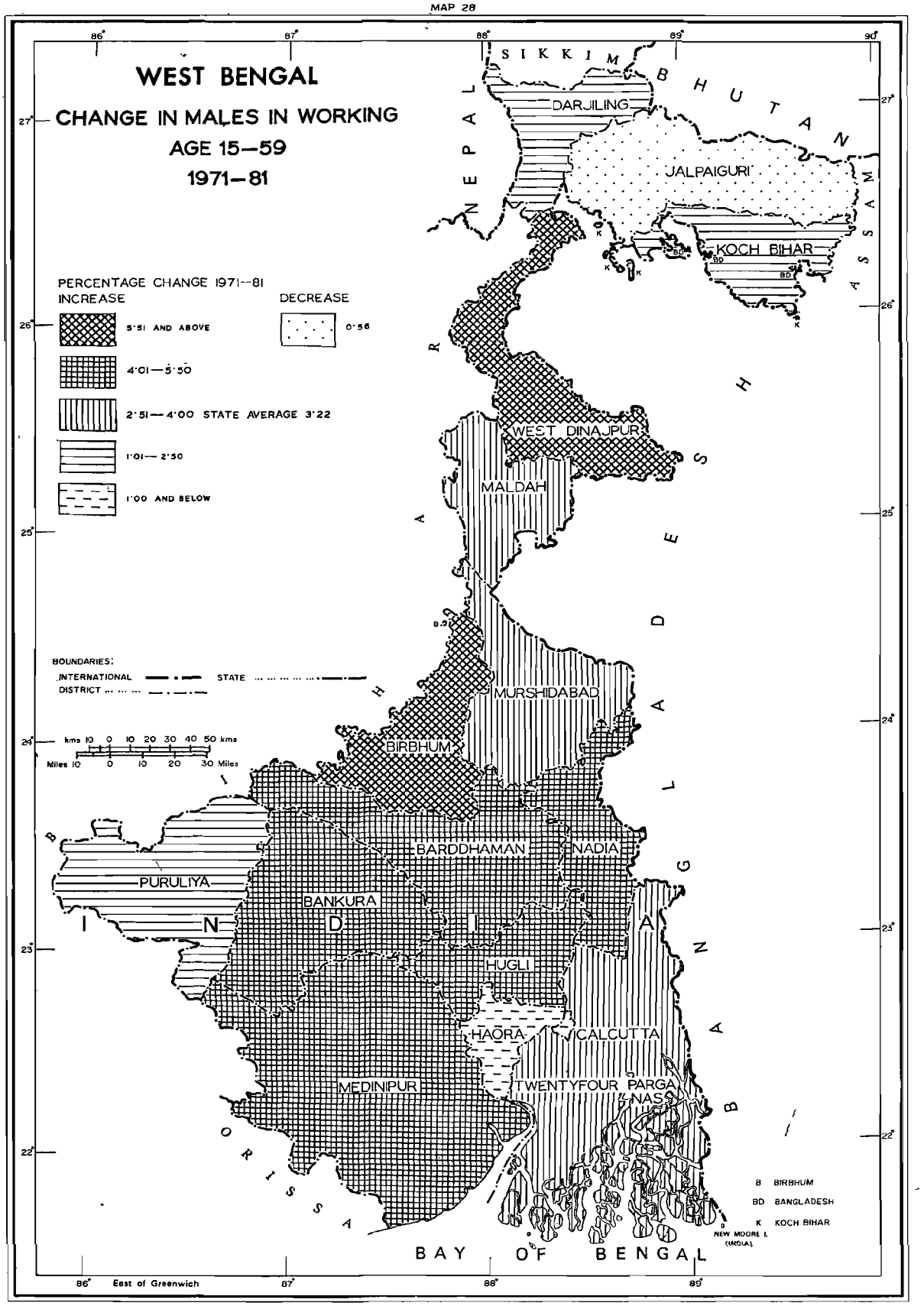
Where A and A' stand for the total male population in 1981 and 1971 respectively while B and B' stand for the total male population in the working age 15-59 in 1981 and 1971 respectively. The percentage figures thus obtained have been grouped into five suitable ranges and the districts have been shaded by the choropleth technique. Decrease has also been shown by hatching separately.

The state has recorded a gain of 3.22 per cent of the male in working age 15-59, during 1971-81. In 9 districts of the state the proportion is above the state average and in the remaining districts it is below. In fact Murshidabad district has the same proportion as that of the state. The highest increase is recorded in West Dinajpur (8.00 per cent) followed by Birbhum (6.37 per cent). On the other hand, the lowest increase is found in Calcutta (0.74 per cent) followed by Haora (0.90 per cent). In the range of 4.01 to 5.50 per cent are found a large number of districts, viz., Nadia, Hugli, Medinipur, Bankura and Barddhaman. Likewise, there are three districts each in the ranges of 2.51 to 4.00 and 1.01 to 2.50 per cent. Maldah, Murshidabad and Twentyfour Parganas come under the former and Koch Bihar, Darjiling and Puruliya in the latter. Jalpaiguri is the only district which has shown a slight decrease (0.56 per cent) over the decade.

The following table shows the percentage change of males in the working age 15-59 to the total male population during 1971-81 at the district level.

State/District	Total male population 1981	Males in working age 15-59, 1981	Total male population 1971	Males in working age 15-59, 1971	Percentage change gain- or loss) 1971-81
WEST BENGAL	**28560907**	**16245343**	**23435987**	**12574888**	**+ 3.22**
Koch Bihar	915461	487126	737931	374605	+ 2.45
Jalpaiguri	1159843	646638	927707	522377	- 0.56
Darjiling	542568	314526	415442	232940	+ 1.90
West Dinajpur	1241612	721155	967937	484789	+ 8.00
Maldah	1042498	546742	827706	403410	+ 3.71
Murshidabad	1887426	964834	1503427	720075	+ 3.22
Nadia	1522936	820578	1144977	566492	+ 4.40
Twentyfour Parganas	5642437	3213967	4488441	2400180	+ 3.49
Calcutta	1930320	1361056	1924505	1342661	+ 0.74
Haora	1583808	933282	1318715	765244	+ 0.90
Hugli	1863782	1091104	1514874	806092	+ 5.33
Medinipur	3455374	1857882/	2831863	1401361	+ 4.28
Bankura	1208867	682043	1037267	542511	+ 4.12
Puruliya	947197	527440	816544	438995	+ 1.92
Barddhaman	2548603	1491593	2076210	1121774	+ 4.50
Birbhum	1068172	602380	902441	451422	+ 6.37

MAP 28


WEST BENGAL
CHANGE IN MALES IN WORKING
AGE 15–59
1971–81
PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1971–81
INCREASE
DECREASE
5·51 AND ABOVE
4·01—5·50
2·51—4·00 STATE AVERAGE 3·22
1·01—2·50
1·00 AND BELOW
0·56
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGA
NASS
MEDINIPUR
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 29

FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

The map shows the districtwise distribution of the females in the working age 15-59 in the state in 1981.

Similar to Map 27, the pie diagram proportionate to the total female population in each district has been drawn and which is again divided into sectors proportionate to the percentage of the females in the working age 15-59, and the sectors are shaded. The total number of the female population of the district at the top of the pie diagram and the percentage figures inside or outside the sectors have been written.

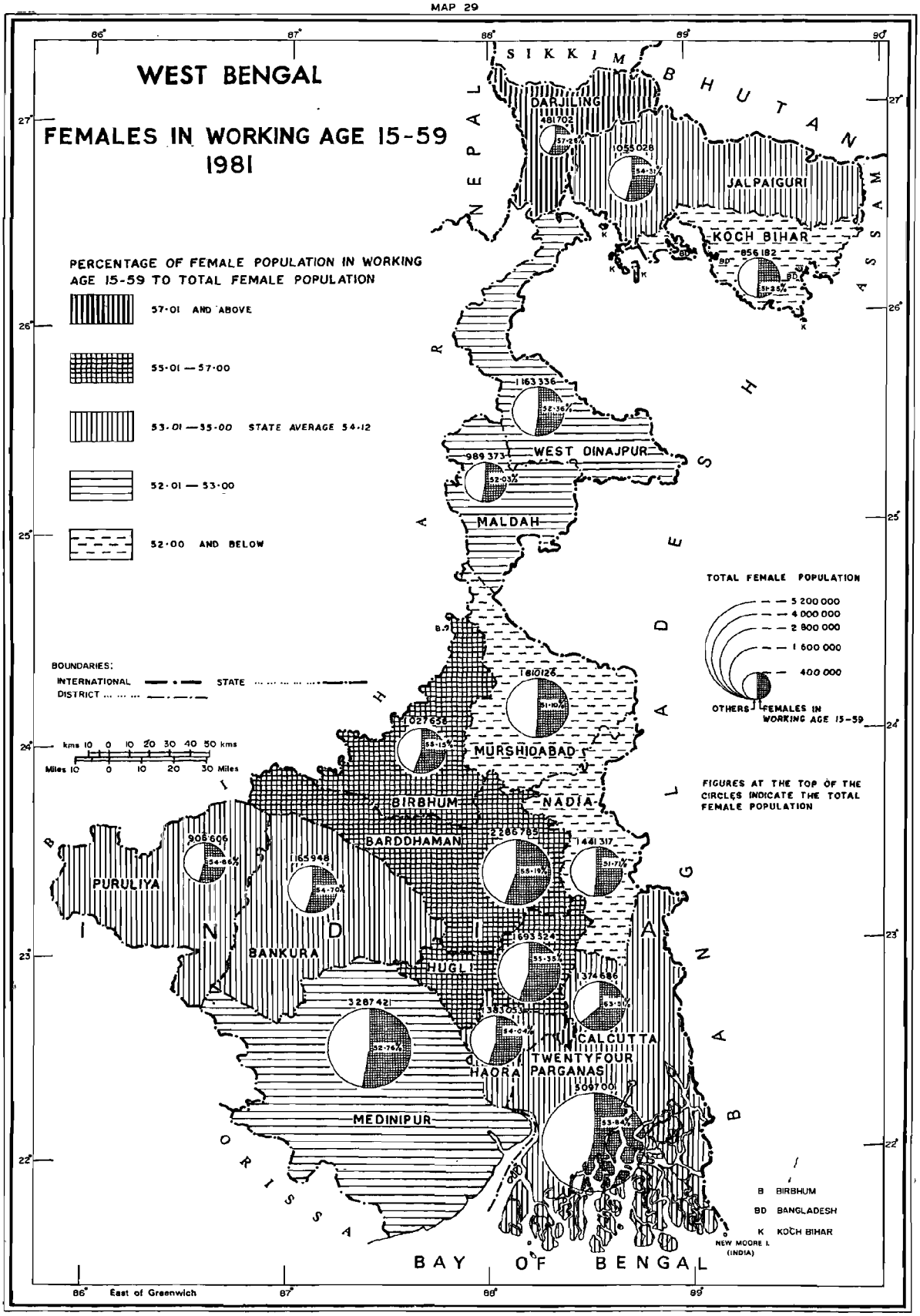
The percentage figures have been grouped into five suitable ranges from high to low order and the districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching relating to the ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

In the state there are 54.12 per cent females in the working age 15-59 to the total female population. It is found that out of 16 districts in the state, 8 have recorded the figures above and eight below the state average. The highest percentage of the female workers is found in Calcutta (63.51 per cent) and the next is in Darjiling district (57.28 per cent). It has been observed that in both cases of the male and female workers the highest percentage is found in Calcutta and Darjiling, districts respectively. On the other hand, Murshidabad with 51.10 per cent has registered the lowest figure followed by Koch Bihar with 51.25 per cent.

The following statement shows proportion of the females in the working age 15-59 to the total female population at the district level.

State/District	Total female population	Females in working age 15-59	Percentage of females in working age 15-59
WEST BENGAL	**26019746**	**14082662**	**54.12**
Koch Bihar	856182	438822	51.25
Jalpaiguri	1055028	573009	54.31
Darjiling	481702	275900	57.28
West Dinajpur	1163336	609107	52.36
Maldah	989373	514807	52.03
Murshidabad	1810126	924988	51.10
Nadia	1441317	745240	51.71
Twentyfour Parganas	5097001	2744368	53.84
Calcutta	1374686	873080	63.51
Haora	1383053	747434	54.04
Hugli	1693524	937444	55.35
Medinipur	3287421	1734428	52.76
Bankura	1165948	637818	54.70
Puruliya	906606	497360	54.86
Barddhaman	2286785	1262132	55.19
Birbhum	1027658	566725	55.15

MAP 29


WEST BENGAL
FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
57·01 AND ABOVE
55·01 — 57·00
53·01 — 55·00 STATE AVERAGE 54·12
52·01 — 53·00
52·00 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
5 200 000
4 000 000
2 800 000
1 600 000
400 000
OTHERS
FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
481702
JALPAIGURI
1055028
KOCH BIHAR
856182
WEST DINAJPUR
1163336
989373
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
1027638
NADIA
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
2286783
1441317
PURULIYA
908606
65948
BANKURA
HUGLI
1693524
1374686
HOWRAH
3287421
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
HAORA
3097001
MEDINIPUR
BAY OF BENGAL
East of Greenwich

MAP 30

CHANGE IN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971-81

The map reveals change in proportion of the females in the working age 15-59, at the district level during 1971-81.

As in Map 28, this map has also been prepared by calculating the percentage of the total females in the working age 15-59 to the total female population during 1971-81 for each district.

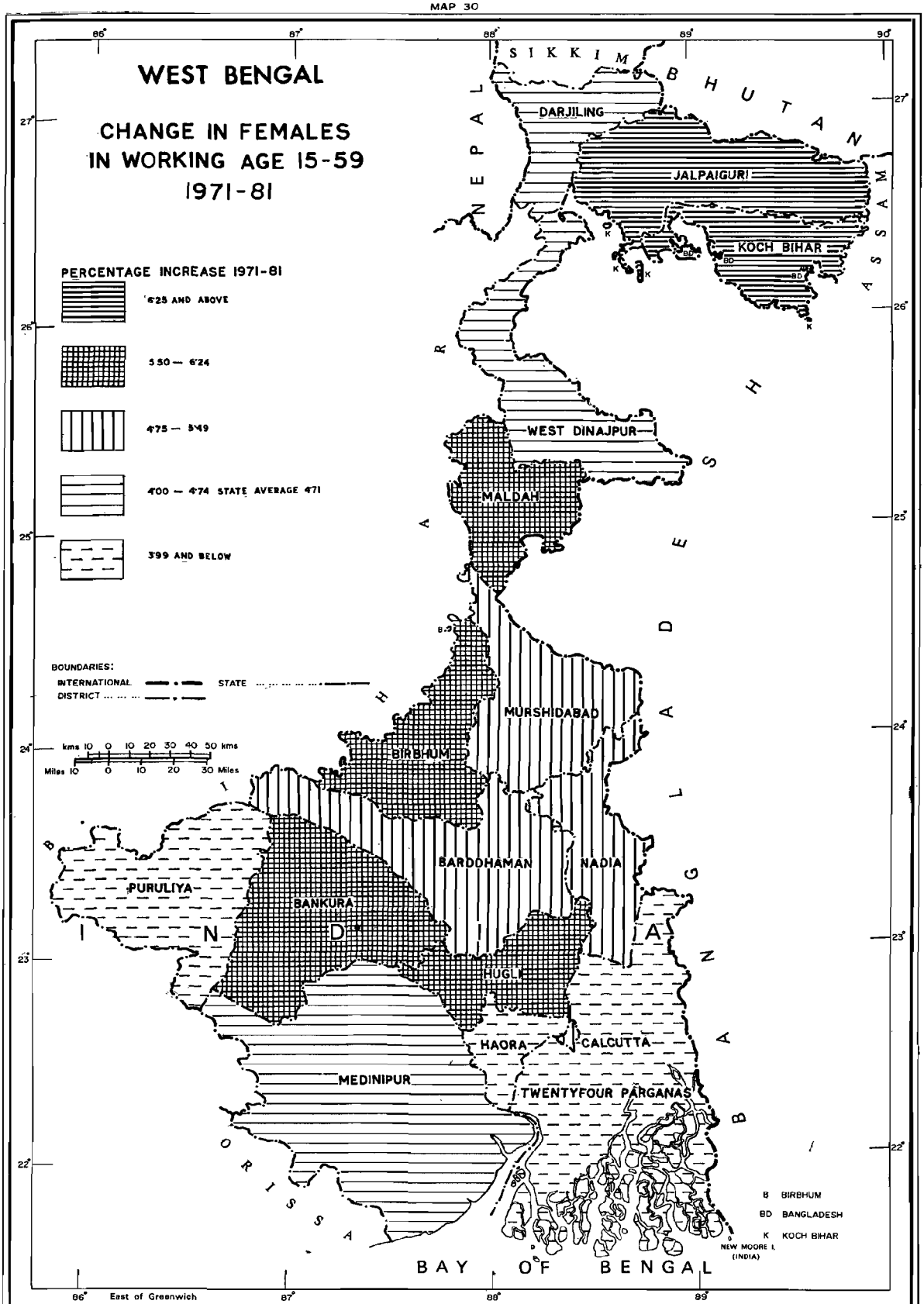
The districtwise percentage figures obtained have been grouped into five suitable ranges and the districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching as per the values shown in the legend of the map.

The state accounts for 4.71 per cent increase in the proportion of the females in working age 15-59 during 1971-81. All the 16 districts have shown increase in proportion of the females in working age. Of the total 16 districts, 11 districts have recorded the figure above and the remaining 5 below the state average (4.71). The highest proportion of the females in working age 15-59 to the total female population is distributed in Koch Bihar (8.49 per cent) followed by Jalpaiguri (7.07 per cent). On the other hand the lowest is found in Puruliya (1.13 per cent). The next higher range of 5.50 to 6.24 per cent covers Maldah, Hugli, Bankura and Birbhum while Murshidabad, Nadia, Calcutta and Barddhaman fall under the range of 4.75 to 5.49 per cent. IN Darjiling, West Dinajpur and Medinipur districts this proportion varies from 4.00 to 4.74 per cent. The lowest range of 3.99 and below is noticed in Twentyfour Parganas and Haora districts.

The following statement shows the percentage change of the females in the working age 15-59 to the total female population during 1971-81 at the district level.

State/District	Total female population 1981	Females in working age 15-59, 1981	Total female population 1971	Females in working age 15-59, 1971	Percentage change, 1971-81
WEST BENGAL	**26019746**	**14082662**	**20876024**	**10314008**	**+ 4.71**
Koch Bihar	856182	438822	676252	289148	+ 8.49
Jalpaiguri	1055028	573009	822452	388549	+ 7.07
Darjiling	481702	275900	366335	194928	+ 4.07
West Dinajpur	1163226	609107	891950	424877	+ 4.73
Maldah	989373	514807	784951	364102	+ 5.64
Murshidabad	1810126	924988	1436777	663649	+ 4.91
Nadia	1441317	745240	1085293	507708	+ 4.93
Twentyfour Parganas	5097001	2744368	3961041	1985040	+ 3.73
Calcutta	1374686	873080	1224241	718347	+ 4.83
Haora	1383053	747434	1098571	551402	+ 3.85
Hugli	1693524	937444	1357242	671458	+ 5.88
Medinipur	3287421	1734428	2677384	1298634	+ 4.26
Bankura	1165948	637818	993772	485895	+ 5.81
Puruliya	906606	497360	786331	422509	+ 1.13
Barddhaman	2286785	1262132	1839964	915582	+ 5.43
Birbhum	1027658	566725	873468	432174	+ 5.67

MAP 30


WEST BENGAL
CHANGE IN FEMALES
IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971-81
PERCENTAGE INCREASE 1971-81
6·25 AND ABOVE
5·50 — 6·24
4·75 — 5·49
4·00 — 4·74 STATE AVERAGE 4·71
3·99 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BANGLADESH
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
86° East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 31

URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

The map shows distribution of the urban males in the working age 15-59 at the district level for the 1981 Census.

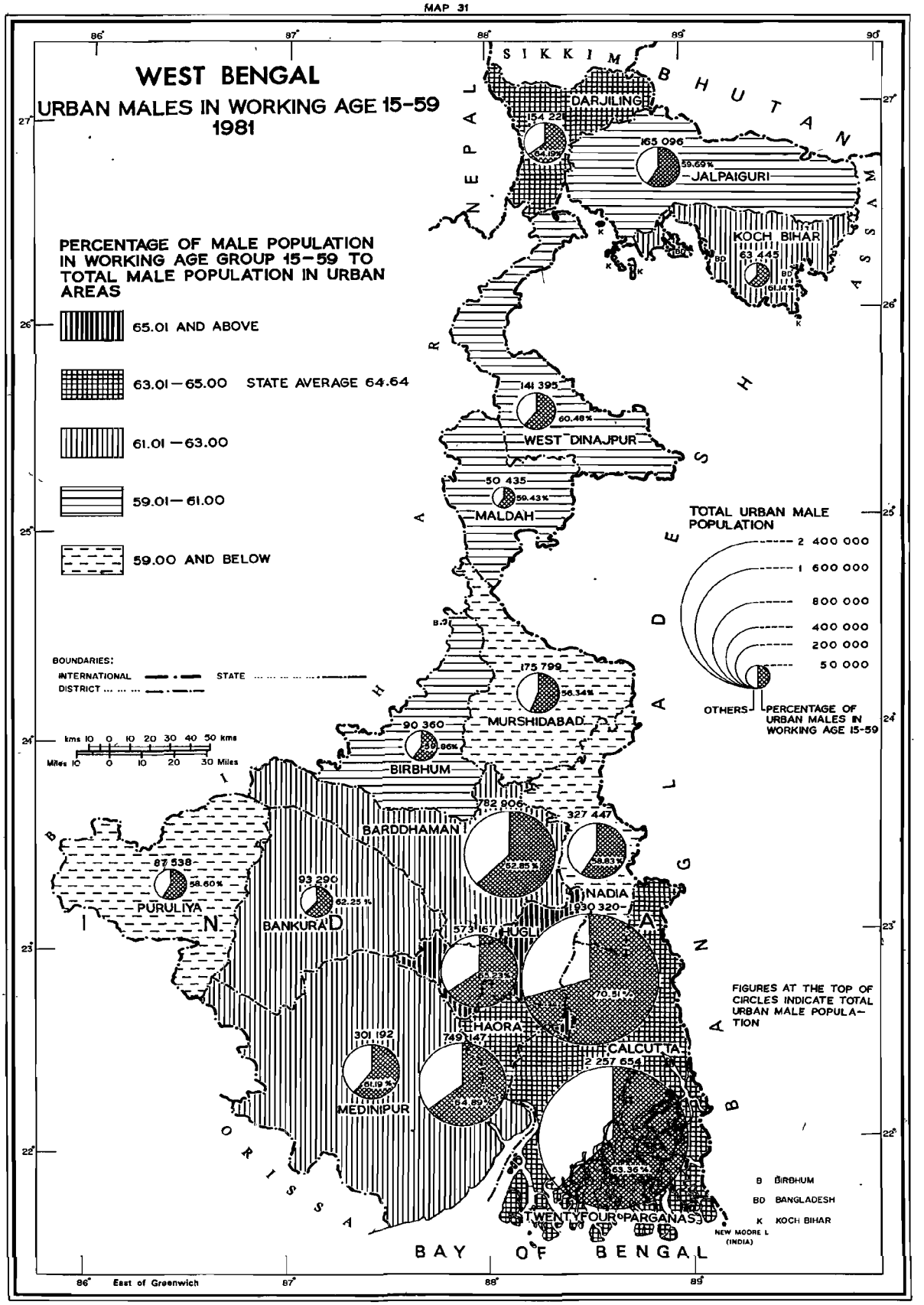
The cartographic technique adopted for this map is the same as for Map 27.

In 1981, the state accounts for 64.64 per cent of the urban males in the working age 15-59 to total urban male population. In 3 districts of the state, the proportion is higher than the state average. Among the districts, Calcutta (70.51 per cent) has registered the highest figure and next comes Hugli (65.23 per cent). The lowest figure has been recorded in Murshidabad (56.34 per cent) followed by Puruliya (58.60 per cent). The districts of Darjiling, Twentyfour Parganas and Haora are found in the range of 63.01 to 65.00 per cent. There are 4 district, viz., Koch Bihar, Medinipur, Bankura and Barddhaman in the range of 61.01 to 63.00 per cent. The districts of Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur, Maldah and Birbhum are covered under the range of 59.01 to 61.00 per cent.

The following statement shows the proportion of the urban males in the working age 15-59 to the total urban male population at the district level.

State/District	Total urban male population	Urban males in working age 15-59	Percentage of urban males in working age 15-59 to total urban male population
WEST BENGAL	**7943412**	**5134958**	**64.64**
Koch Bihar	63445	38790	61.14
Jalpaiguri	165096	98539	59.69
Darjiling	154221	98997	64.19
West Dinajpur	141395	85586	60.48
Maldah	50435	29971	59.43
Murshidabad	175799	99052	56.34
Nadia	327447	192649	58.83
Twentyfour Parganas	2257654	1430535	63.36
Calcutta	1930320	1361056	70.51
Haora	749147	486086	64.89
Hugli	573167	373861	65.23
Medinipur	301192	184306	61.19
Bankura	93290	58074	62.25
Puruliya	87538	51299	58.60
Barddhaman	782906	492063	62.85
Birbhum	90360	54094	59.86

MAP 31


WEST BENGAL
URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS
65.01 AND ABOVE
63.01 — 65.00 STATE AVERAGE 64.64
61.01 — 63.00
59.01 — 61.00
59.00 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION
2 400 000
1 600 000
800 000
400 000
200 000
50 000
OTHERS
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
154 228
64.19%
165 096
59.69%
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
63 445
61.14%
141 395
60.48%
WEST DINAJPUR
50 435
59.43%
MALDAH
175 799
56.14%
MURSHIDABAD
90 360
86%
BIRBHUM
82 906
62.85%
BARDDHAMAN
327 447
58.83%
87 538
58.60%
PURULIYA
93 290
62.25%
BANKURA
930 320
NADIA
57 167
63.23%
HUGLI
70.81%
HAORA
301 192
61.19%
MEDINIPUR
749 147
64.89%
CALCUTTA
2 257 654
63.36%
TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS
BAY OF BENGAL
ORISSA
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
BANGLADESH
East of Greenwich

MAP 32

CHANGE IN URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971-81

The map shows change in proportion of the urban males in the working age 15-59 at the district level during 1971-81.

For this map, the same cartographic technique for Map 28 is adopted and the percentage change of the urban males in the working age 15-59 to the total urban male population during 1971-81 for each district has been calculated.

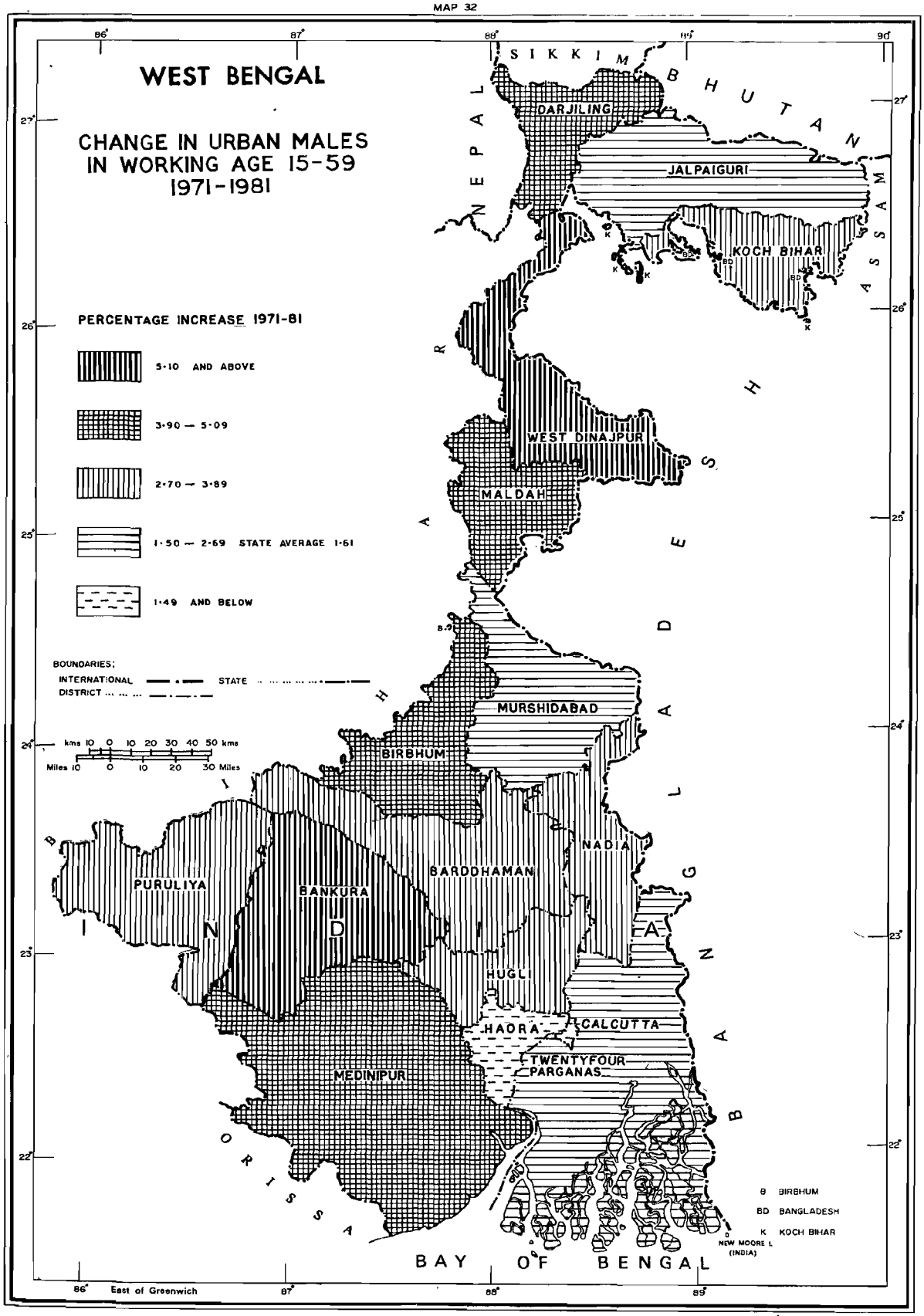
The percentage figures have been grouped into five suitable ranges from high to low order and the districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching as per the legend of the map.

In the state, the increased proportion of the urban males in the working age 15-59 to the total urban male population is 1.61 per cent during 1971-81. The state has recorded increased proportion in all the districts of which 14 districts are above the state average. The remaining districts of Calcutta and Haora have a very low proportion to the extent of 0.74 and 0.32 per cent respectively. Bankura has recorded the highest increase of 7.64 per cent and next comes West Dinajpur with 6.67 per cent. The next higher range of 3.90 to 5.09 per cent represents Darjiling, Maldah, Medinipur and Birbhum. The proportion between 2.70 and 3.89 per cent is largely distributed in Koch Bihar, Nadia, Hugli, Puruliya and Barddhaman. On the other hand Jalpaiguri, Murshidabad and Twentyfour Parganas fall under the lower range of 1.50 to 2.69 per cent.

The following statement shows the percentage change of the urban males in the working age 15-59 to the total urban male population at the district level during 1971-81.

State/District	Total urban male population, 1981	Urban males in working age 15-59, 1981	Total urban male population, 1971	Urban males in working age 15-59, 1971	Percentage change 1971-81
WEST BENGAL	**7943412**	**5134958**	**6262435**	**3946910**	**+ 1.61**
Koch Bihar	63445	38790	52628	30142	+ 3.87
Jalpaiguri	165096	98539	91905	53129	+ 1.88
Darjiling	154221	98997	100508	60596	+ 3.90
West Dinajpur	141315	85586	93250	50252	+ 6.67
Maldah	50435	29971	35876	19732	+ 4.43
Murshidabad	175799	99052	128550	69320	+ 2.42
Nadia	327447	192649	216699	120179	+ 3.37
Twentyfour Parganas	225654	1430535	1656813	1005205	+ 2.69
Calcutta	1930320	1361056	1924505	1342661	+ 0.74
Haora	749147	486086	595481	384510	+ 0.32
Hugli	573167	373861	426255	265017	+ 3.06
Medinipur	301192	184306	225253	127007	+ 4.81
Bankura	93290	58074	79011	43144	+ 7.64
Puruliya	87538	51299	70018	39127	+ 2.72
Barddhaman	782906	492063	499785	300177	+ 2.80
Birbhum	90360	54094	65898	36752	+ 4.09

MAP 32


WEST BENGAL
CHANGE IN URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971-1981
PERCENTAGE INCREASE 1971-81
5·10 AND ABOVE
3·90 — 5·09
2·70 — 3·89
1·50 — 2·69 STATE AVERAGE 1·61
1·49 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES;
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 33

RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

The map shows distribution of the rural males in the working age 15-59 at the district level for the 1981 Census.

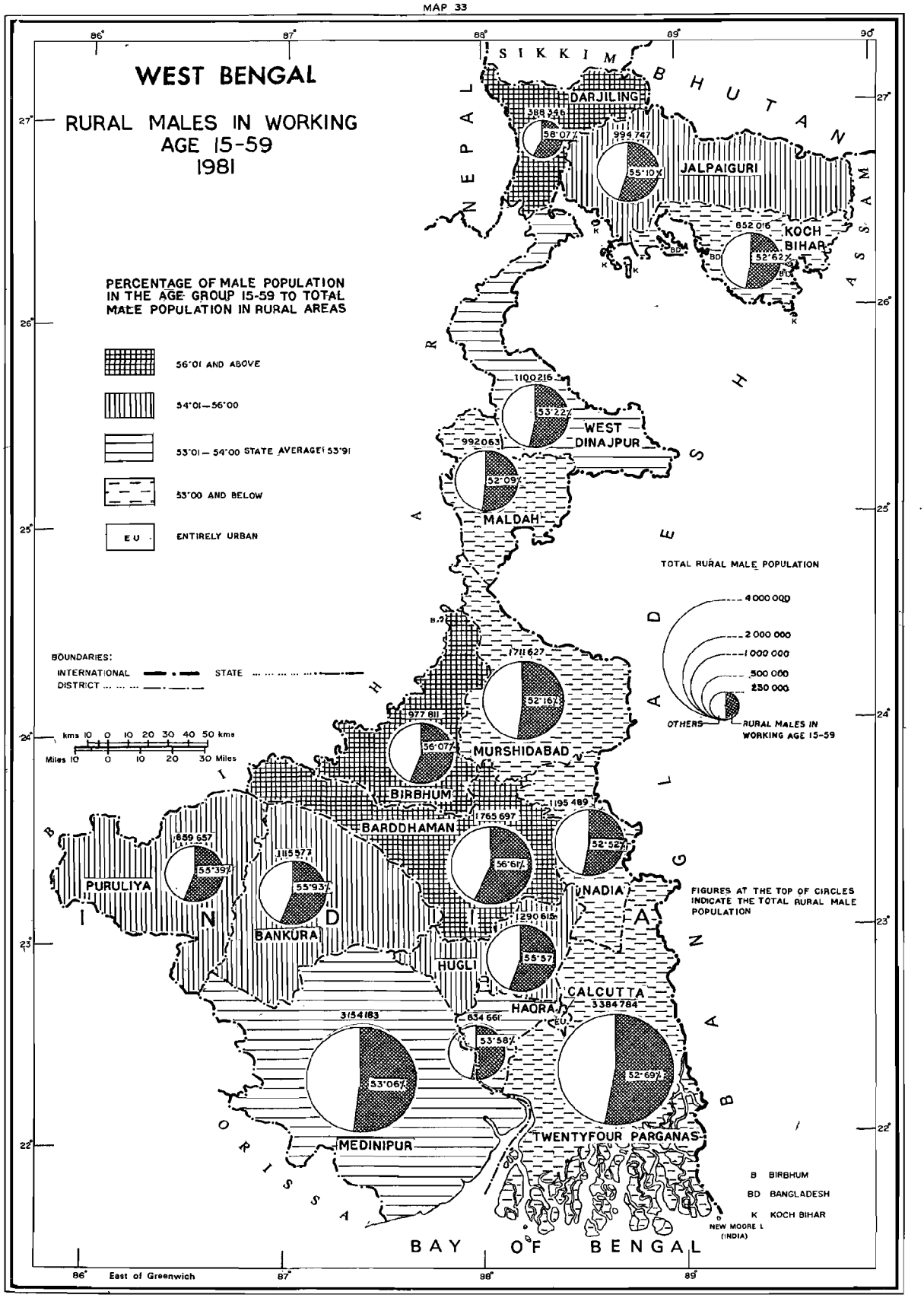
The cartographic technique adopted for this map is the same as in Map 27.

In 1981, the state has recorded 53.91 per cent of the rural male in working age 15-59, to the total rural male population. In 7 districts this proportion is above the state average and the remaining 9 districts it is below this average. Among the districts, Darjiling has recorded the highest percentage of 58.07 of the rural males in the working age 15-59, followed by Barddhaman with 56.61 per cent. The district of Birbhum is also covered in this highest range of 56.01 and above. The lowest proportion is found in Maldah (52.09 per cent) closely followed by Murshidabad (52.16 per cent) and Nadia (52.52 per cent). In Jalpaiguri, Hugli, Bankura and Puruliya, the proportion of the rural male in working age varies between 54.01 and 56.00 per cent, while West Dinajpur, Haora and Medinipur are found in the range of 53.01 to 54.00 per cent. The lowest range of 53.00 and below covers the districts of Koch Bihar and Twentyfour Parganas.

The following table gives the proportion of the rural male in working age 15-59 to the total rural male population at the district level.

State/District	Total rural male population	Rural males in working age 15-59	Percentage of rural males in working age 15-59 to total rural male population
WEST BENGAL	**20617489**	**11114379**	**53.91**
Koch Bihar	852016	448336	52.62
Jalpaiguri	994747	548099	55.10
Darjiling	388346	225529	58.07
West Dinajpur	1100216	585567	53.22
Maldah	992063	516771	52.09
Murshidabad	1711627	892782	52.16
Nadia	1195489	627929	52.52
Twentyfour Parganas	3384784	1783431	52.69
Calcutta		Entirely Urban	
Haora	834661	447197	53.58
Hugli	1290615	717240	55.57
Medinipur	3154183	1673576	53.06
Bankura	1115577	623968	55.93
Puruliya	859657	476141	55.39
Barddhaman	1765697	999530	56.61
Birbhum	977811	548283	56.07

MAP 33


WEST BENGAL
RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981
PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS
56·01 AND ABOVE
54·01—56·00
53·01—54·00 STATE AVERAGE 53·91
53·00 AND BELOW
E U ENTIRELY URBAN
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION
4 000 000
2 000 000
1 000 000
500 000
250 000
OTHERS
RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I (INDIA)
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
388 246
58·07%
994 747
55·10%
JALPAIGURI
852 016
KOCH BIHAR
52·62%
1100 216
53·22%
WEST DINAJPUR
992 063
52·09%
MALDAH
1711 627
52·16%
977 811
56·07%
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
1195 489
52·52%
1765 697
56·61%
BARDDHAMAN
689 657
55·39%
1115 977
55·93%
PURULIYA
BANKURA
NADIA
1290 615
55·57%
HUGLI
CALCUTTA
3384 784
HAORA
834 661
53·58%
3154 183
53·06%
52·69%
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BAY OF BENGAL
86° East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 34

CHANGE IN RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971-81

The map shows change in proportion of the rural males in the working age 15-59 at the district level during the decade 1971-81.

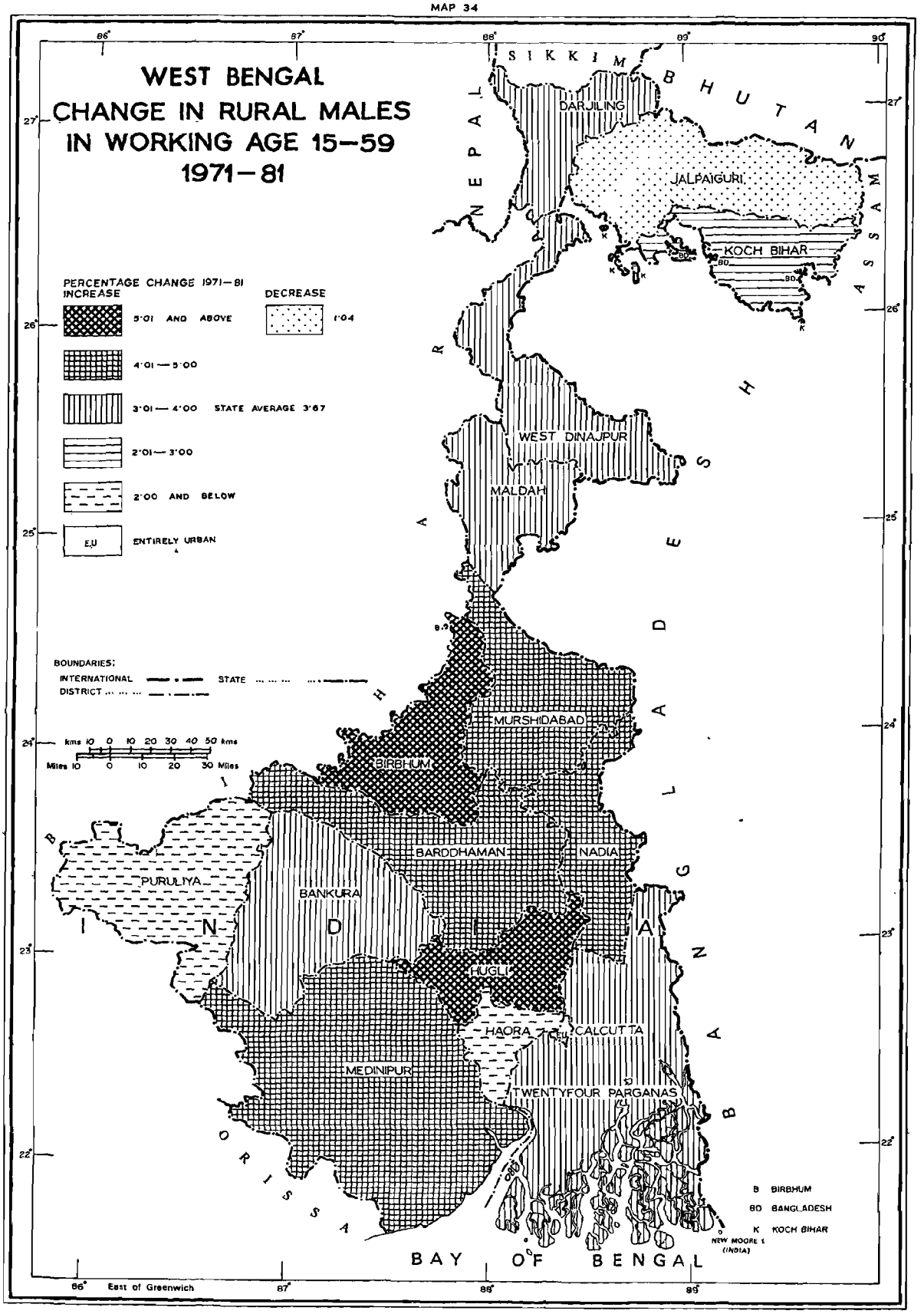
Similar to Map 28, this map is prepared by calculating the percentage change of the rural males in the working age 15-59 to the total rural male population during the years 1971-81 for each district. The districts have been shaded as per legend of the map.

In the state, there is an overall increase of 3.67 per cent of the rural males in the working age 15-59 during the years 1971-81. In 7 districts of the state, the increased proportion is above the state average and the rest is below it. The state has shown increased proportion in all the districts, except Jalpaiguri which has shown a decrease of 1.04 per cent of the rural males in working age 15-59. Among the districts, Birbhum has topped the list and next comes Hugli. On the other hand, the lowest proportion is recorded in Haora (0.94 per cent) followed by Puruliya (1.83 per cent). The next higher range of 4.01 to 5.00 per cent has been recorded in Murshidabad, Nadia, Medinipur and Barddhaman. The proportion in the range of 3.01 to 4.00 per cent comprises large number of district, viz., Darjiling, West Dinajpur, Maldah, Twentyfour Parganas and Bankura. Only Koch Bihar is noticed in the range of 2.01 to 3.00 per cent.

The following statement shows the percentage change of the rural males in the working age 15-59 to the total rural male population during 1971-81.

State/District	Total rural male population, 1981	Rural males in working age 15-59, 1981	Total rural male population, 1971	Rural males in working age 15-59, 1971	Percentage change (gain/loss) 1971-81
WEST BENGAL	**20617489**	**11114379**	**17173552**	**8627981**	**+ 3.67**
Koch Bihar	852016	448336	685303	344463	+ 2.36
Jalpaiguri	994747	548099	835802	469248	- 1.04
Darjiling	388346	225529	314934	172344	+ 3.35
West Dinajpur	1100216	585567	874687	434537	+ 3.54
Maldah	992063	516771	791830	383678	+ 3.64
Murshidabad	1711627	892782	1374877	650755	+ 4.83
Nadia	1195489	627929	928278	446313	+ 4.44
Twentyfour Parganas	3384784	1783431	2831628	1394975	+ 3.43
Calcutta		Entirely	Urban		
Haora	834661	447197	723234	380734	+ 0.94
Hugli	1290615	717240	1088619	541075	+ 5.87
Medinipur	3154183	1673576	2606610	1274354	+ 4.17
Bankura	1115577	623968	958256	499367	+ 3.82
Puruliya	859657	476141	746526	399871	+ 1.83
Barddhaman	1765697	999530	1576425	821597	+ 4.49
Birbhum	977811	548283	836543	414670	+ 6.50

MAP 34


WEST BENGAL
CHANGE IN RURAL MALES
IN WORKING AGE 15–59
1971–81
PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1971–81
INCREASE
DECREASE
5·01 AND ABOVE
1·04
4·01 — 5·00
3·01 — 4·00 STATE AVERAGE 3·67
2·01 — 3·00
2·00 AND BELOW
EU ENTIRELY URBAN
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 35

URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

The map depicts the districtwise distribution of the urban females in the working age 15-59 in the state in 1981.

Circles proportionate to the total urban females population have been drawn and dissected into sectors proportionate to the percentage of the urban females in working 15-59 for each district.

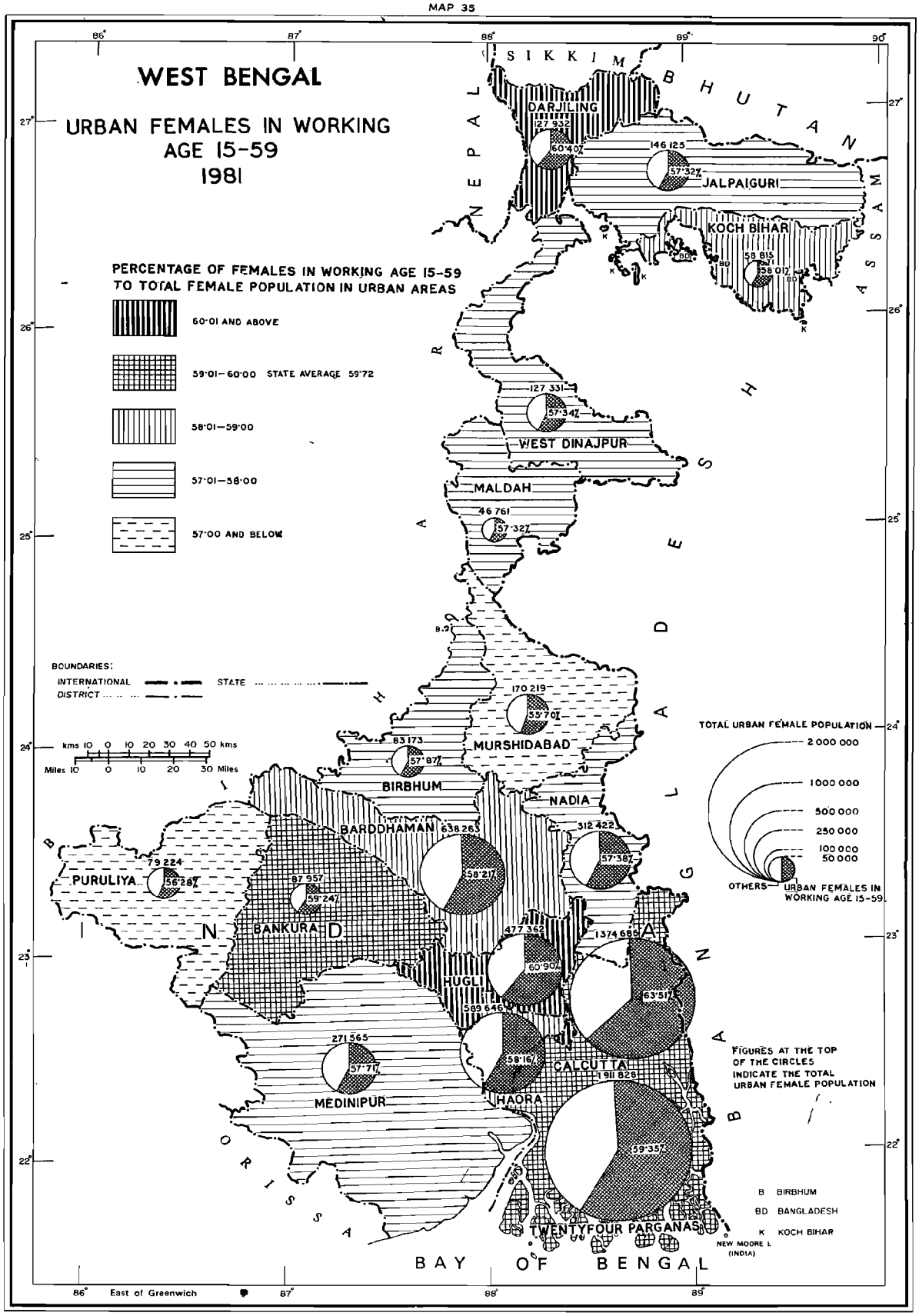
The percentage of the urban females in the working age 15-59 to the total urban female population in each district has been calculated. The percentage figures have been arranged into five suitable ranges of high and low order and different grades of hatching corresponding to the ranges have been drawn in the districts as shown in the legend of the map.

The state accounts for 59.72 per cent of the urban females in working age 15-59 to the total urban female population. In all the districts of the state, the proportion of the females in working age in the urban area is found less than that of the males. In the state, only 3 districts, viz., Darjiling, Calcutta and Hugli have recorded their proportions above the state average. The highest percentage is noticed in Calcutta (63.51 per cent) while the lowest percentage is in Murshidabad (55.70). The range 59.01 and 60.00 per cent has covered the districts of Twentyfour Parganas and Bankura. Koch Bihar, Haora and Barddhaman have recorded the percentage share between 58.01 and 59.00 per cent. The lower range of 57.01 to 58.00 per cent covers the largest number of districts, viz., Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur, Maldah, Nadia, Medinipur and Birbhum.

The following table shows proportion of the urban females in working age 15-59 at the district level.

State/District	Total Urban female population	Urban females in working age 15-59	Percentage of urban females in working age 15-59 to total urban female population
WEST BENGAL	**6503309**	**388646**	**59.72**
Koch Bihar	58815	34120	58.01
Jalpaiguri	146125	83763	57.32
Darjiling	127932	77271	60.40
West Dinajpur	127331	73015	57.34
Maldah	46761	26805	57.32
Murshidabad	170219	94813	55.70
Nadia	312422	179274	57.38
Twentyfour Parganas	1911828	1134756	59.35
Calcutta	1374686	873080	63.51
Haora	589646	342953	58.16
Hugli	477362	290712	60.90
Medinipur	271565	156716	57.71
Bankura	87957	52102	59.24
Puruliya	79224	44584	56.28
Barddhaman	638263	371552	58.21
Birbhum	83173	48130	57.87

MAP 35


WEST BENGAL
URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS
60·01 AND ABOVE
59·01–60·00 STATE AVERAGE 59·72
58·01–59·00
57·01–58·00
57·00 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
TOTAL URBAN FEMALE POPULATION
2 000 000
1 000 000
500 000
250 000
100 000
50 000
OTHERS
URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL URBAN FEMALE POPULATION
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BIHAR
ORISSA
BANGLADESH
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJILING
60·40%
146 125
57·32%
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
58 815
58·01%
127 331
57·34%
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
46 761
57·32%
170 219
55·70%
MURSHIDABAD
83 173
57·87%
BIRBHUM
NADIA
312 422
57·38%
BARDDHAMAN
638 263
58·21%
79 224
56·28%
PURULIYA
87 557
59·24%
BANKURA
477 362
60·90%
1 374 686
63·51%
HUGLI
589 646
59·16%
CALCUTTA
1 911 826
271 565
57·71%
MEDINIPUR
HAORA
59·35%
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
86° East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 36

CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971-81

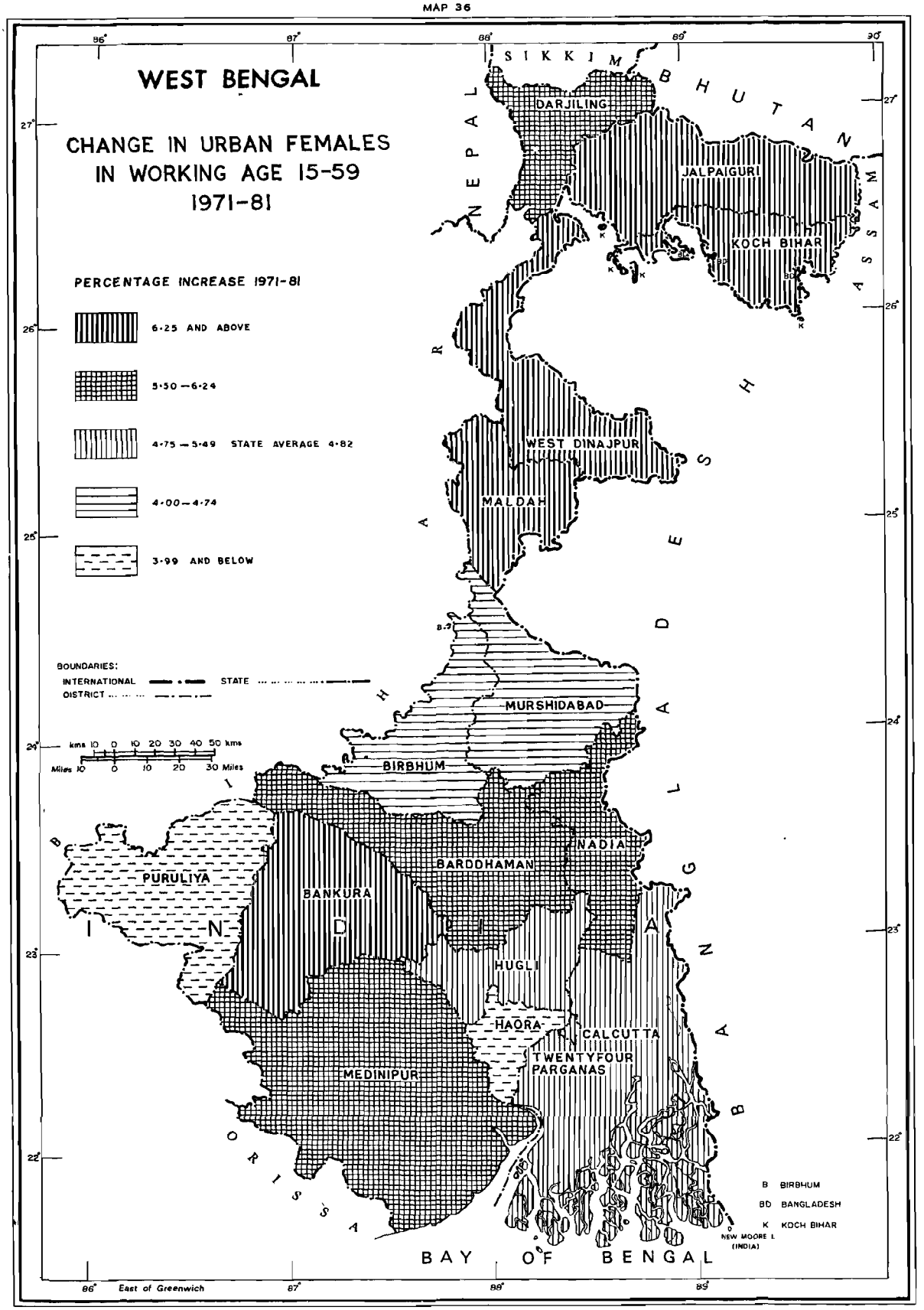
The map shows change in proportion of the urban females in the working age 15-59 at the district level during 1971-81.

The percentage change of the urban females in the working age 15-59 to the total urban female population in each district during 1971-81 has been worked out. The percentage figures have been grouped into five suitable ranges and the districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching above and below the state average as per the legend of the map.

For the state as a whole, there is an increase of 4.82 per cent of the urban females in the working age 15-59, during the years 1971-81. The proportion is shown increased in all the districts of which 12 are above and 4 below the state average (4.82). Among the districts, West Dinajpur (8.63 per cent) is listed at the top, while Haora (3.30 per cent) is noticed at the lowest. This is closely followed by Puruliya (3.87 per cent). Koch Bihar, Jalpaiguri, Maldah and Bankura have also recorded very high proportion falling in the range of 6.25 and above. The districts of Darjiling, Nadia, Medinipur and Barddhaman have registered the proportion between 5.50 and 6.24 per cent. The districts of Twentyfour Parganas, Calcutta and Hugli have been covered under the middle range of 4.75 to 5.49 per cent and Murshidabad and Birbhum in the lower range of 4.00 to 4.74 per cent.

The following statement shows the percentage change of the urban females in the working age 15-59 to the total urban female population at the district level during 1971-81.

State/District	Total urban female population 1981	Urban females in working age 15-59, 1981	Total urban female population, 1971	Urban females in working age 15-59, 1971	Percentage change (gain) 1971-81
WEST BENGAL	**6503309**	**3883646**	**4704598**	**2582299**	**+ 4.82**
Koch Bihar	58815	34120	44024	22696	+ 6.46
Jalpaiguri	146125	83763	76175	38574	+ 6.68
Darjiling	127932	77271	79704	43468	+ 5.86
West Dinajpur	127331	73015	80440	39185	+ 8.63
Maldah	46761	26805	32150	16394	+ 6.33
Murshidabad	170219	94813	119875	61161	+ 4.67
Nadia	312422	179274	201360	104089	+ 5.69
Twentyfour Parganas	1911828	1134756	1313507	715349	+ 4.89
Calcutta	1374686	873080	1224241	718347	+ 4.83
Haora	589646	342953	418052	229336	+ 3.30
Hugli	477362	290712	334015	185090	+ 5.49
Medinipur	271565	156716	194903	101445	+ 5.66
Bankura	87957	52102	72724	38418	+ 6.41
Puruliya	79224	44584	62349	32679	+ 3.87
Barddhaman	638263	371552	392205	204611	+ 6.03
Birbhum	83173	48130	58874	31457	+ 4.44


WEST BENGAL
CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971-81
PERCENTAGE INCREASE 1971-81
6·25 AND ABOVE
5·50—6·24
4·75—5·49 STATE AVERAGE 4·82
4·00—4·74
3·99 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BANGLADESH
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 37

RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

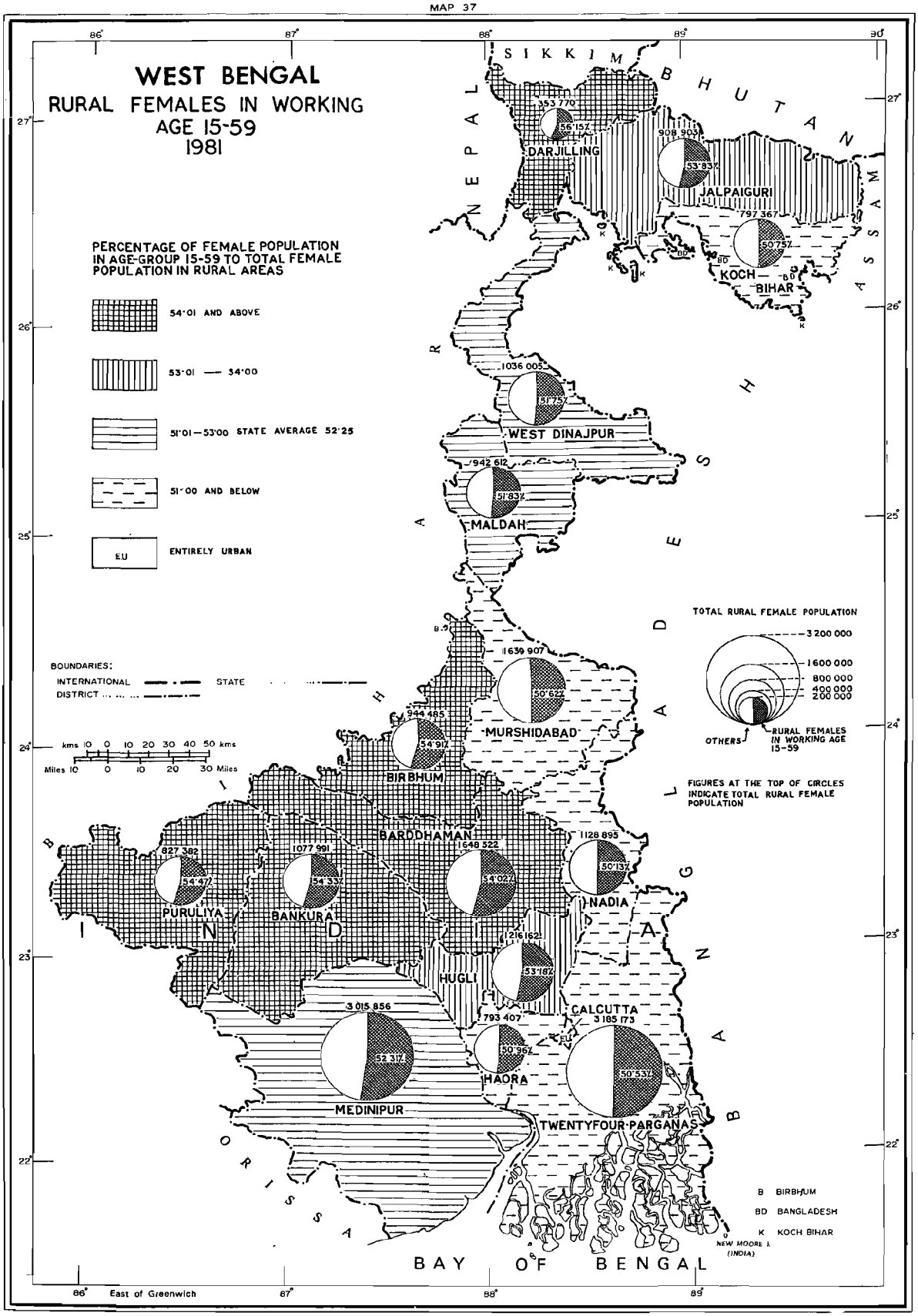
The map illustrates distribution of the rural females in the working age 15-59 at the district level in the state in 1981.

Circle proportionate to the total rural female population in each district has been drawn and further into sectors proportionate to the percentage figures of the rural females in the working age 15-59 and the sectors are shaded. The percentage figures of the rural females in the working age 15-59 have been grouped into five suitable ranges of high and low intensities and different grades of hatching corresponding to the ranges have been drawn in the districts as shown in the legend of the map.

The proportion of the rural females in the working age 15-59 of the state is 52.25 per cent according to the 1981 Census. In this map, 8 of the total 16 districts have recorded their proportions above the state average. Darjiling (56.15 per cent) has topped the list while Nadia (50.13 per cent) is at the lowest. In the highest range of 54.01 and above the districts of Birbhum, Puruliya, Bankura and Barddhaman are found. In the lowest range of 51.00 and below, Twentyfour Parganas, Murshidabad and Koch Bihar are recorded. The districts of Jalpaiguri and Hugli have fallen in the range of 53.01 to 54.00 per cent and West Dinajpur, Maldah and Medinipur in the range of 51.01 to 53.00 per cent.

The following statement shows proportion of the rural females in the working age 15-59 at the district level for 1981.

State/District	Total rural female population	Rural females in working age 15-59	Percentage of rural females in working age 15-59 to total rural female population
WEST BENGAL	**19516437**	**10196714**	**52.25**
Koch Bihar	797367	404703	50.75
Jalpaiguri	908903	489246	53.83
Darjiling	353770	198628	56.15
West Dinajpur	1036005	536091	51.75
Maldah	942612	488002	51.83
Murshidabad	1639907	830175	50.62
Nadia	1128895	565964	50.13
Twentyfour Parganas	3185173	1609614	50.53
Calcutta		**Entirely Urban**	
Haora	793407	404282	50.96
Hugli	1216162	646731	53.18
Medinipur	3015856	1577711	52.31
Bankura	1077991	585717	54.33
Puruliya	827382	450676	54.47
Barddhaman	1648522	890580	54.02
Birbhum	944485	518594	54.91


WEST BENGAL
RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS
54·01 AND ABOVE
53·01 — 54·00
51·01—53·00 STATE AVERAGE 52·25
51·00 AND BELOW
EU ENTIRELY URBAN
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULATION
3 200 000
1 600 000
800 000
400 000
200 000
OTHERS
RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULATION
353 770
56·15%
DARJILLING
908 903
53·83%
JALPAIGURI
797 367
50·75%
KOCH BIHAR
1036 005
51·75%
WEST DINAJPUR
942 612
51·83%
MALDAH
1639 907
50·62%
MURSHIDABAD
944 485
54·91%
BIRBHUM
827 382
54·47%
PURULIYA
1077 991
54·33%
BANKURA
1648 322
54·02%
BARDDHAMAN
1128 895
50·13%
NADIA
1216 162
53·16%
HUGLI
3 015 856
52·31%
MEDINIPUR
1 793 407
50·95%
HAORA
CALCUTTA
3 185 173
50·53%
TWENTYFOUR-PARGANAS
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
86° East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 38

CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971-81

The map shows change in proportion of the rural females in the working age 15-59 at the district level during 1971-81.

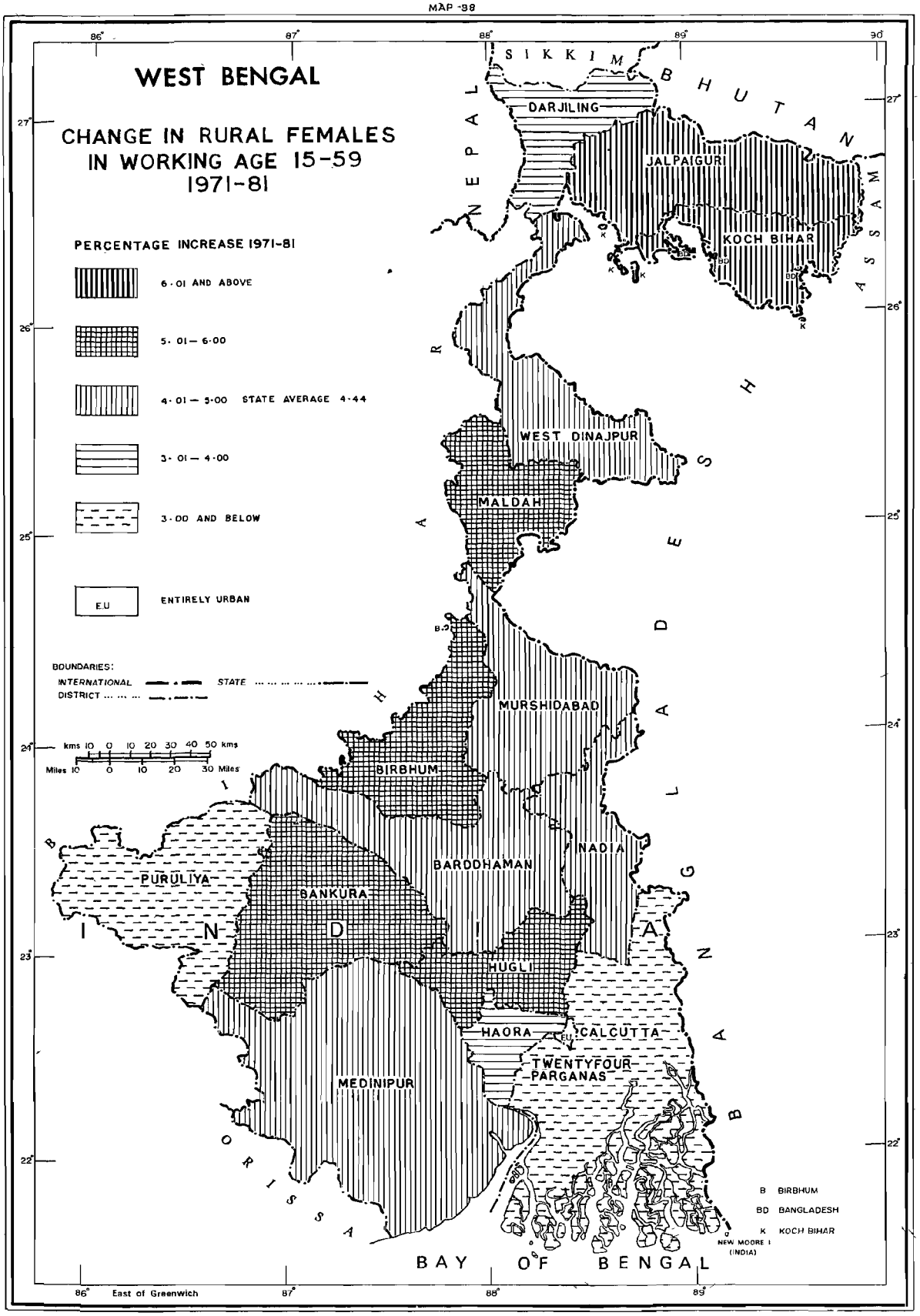
This map is also prepared by the same technique as in Map 28, by calculating the percentage change of the rural females in the working age 15-59, to the total rural female population in each district during 1971-81. The percentage figures thus obtained, have been grouped into five suitable ranges from high to low and the districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching corresponding to the values as shown in the legend of the map.

For the state as a whole, the percentage change of the rural females in the working age 15-59 is 4.44 during the years 1971-81. All the districts have recorded increased proportion. Of the total districts, Koch Bihar has shown the highest proportion of 8.61 per cent and next is Jalpaiguri with 6.93 per cent. On the other hand, the lowest proportion is noticed in Puruliya (0.62 per cent) followed by Twentyfour Parganas (2.57 per cent). The next higher range of 5.01 to 6.00 per cent covers Maldah, Hugli, Bankura and Birbhum. The range 4.01 to 5.00 per cent is distributed in large number of districts, viz., West Dinajpur, Murshidabad, Nadia, Medinipur and Barddhaman while the range 3.01 to 4.00 per cent represents only Darjiling and Haora districts.

The following statement shows the percentage change of the rural females in the working age 15-59 to the total rural female population at the district level during 1971-81.

State/District	Total rural female population, 1981	Rural females in working age 15-59, 1981	Total rural female population, 1971	Rural females in working age 15-59, 1971	Percentage change (gain) 1971-81
WEST BENGAL	**19516437**	**10196714**	**16171426**	**7732702**	**+ 4.44**
Koch Bihar	797367	404703	632228	266452	+ 8.61
Jalpaiguri	908903	489246	746277	349975	+ 6.93
Darjiling	353770	198628	286631	151460	+ 3.31
West Dinajpur	1036005	536091	811510	385692	+ 4.22
Maldah	942612	488002	752801	347708	+ 5.58
Murshidabad	1639907	830175	1316902	602488	+ 4.87
Nadia	1128895	565964	883933	403619	+ 4.47
Twentyfour Parganas	3185173	1609614	2647534	1269691	+ 2.57
Calcutta			**Entirely Urban**		
Haora	793407	404282	680519	322065	+ 3.63
Hugli	1216162	646731	1023227	486368	+ 5.65
Medinipur	3015856	1577711	2482481	1197189	+ 4.08
Bankura	1077991	585717	921048	448477	+ 5.64
Puruliya	827382	450676	723982	389830	+ 0.62
Barddhaman	1648522	890580	1447759	710971	+ 4.91
Birbhum	94485	518594	814594	400717	+ 5.72

MAP -98


WEST BENGAL
CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971-81
PERCENTAGE INCREASE 1971-81
6·01 AND ABOVE
5·01 — 6·00
4·01 — 5·00 STATE AVERAGE 4·44
3·01 — 4·00
3·00 AND BELOW
E.U ENTIRELY URBAN
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR-PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 39

URBAN POPULATION 1981

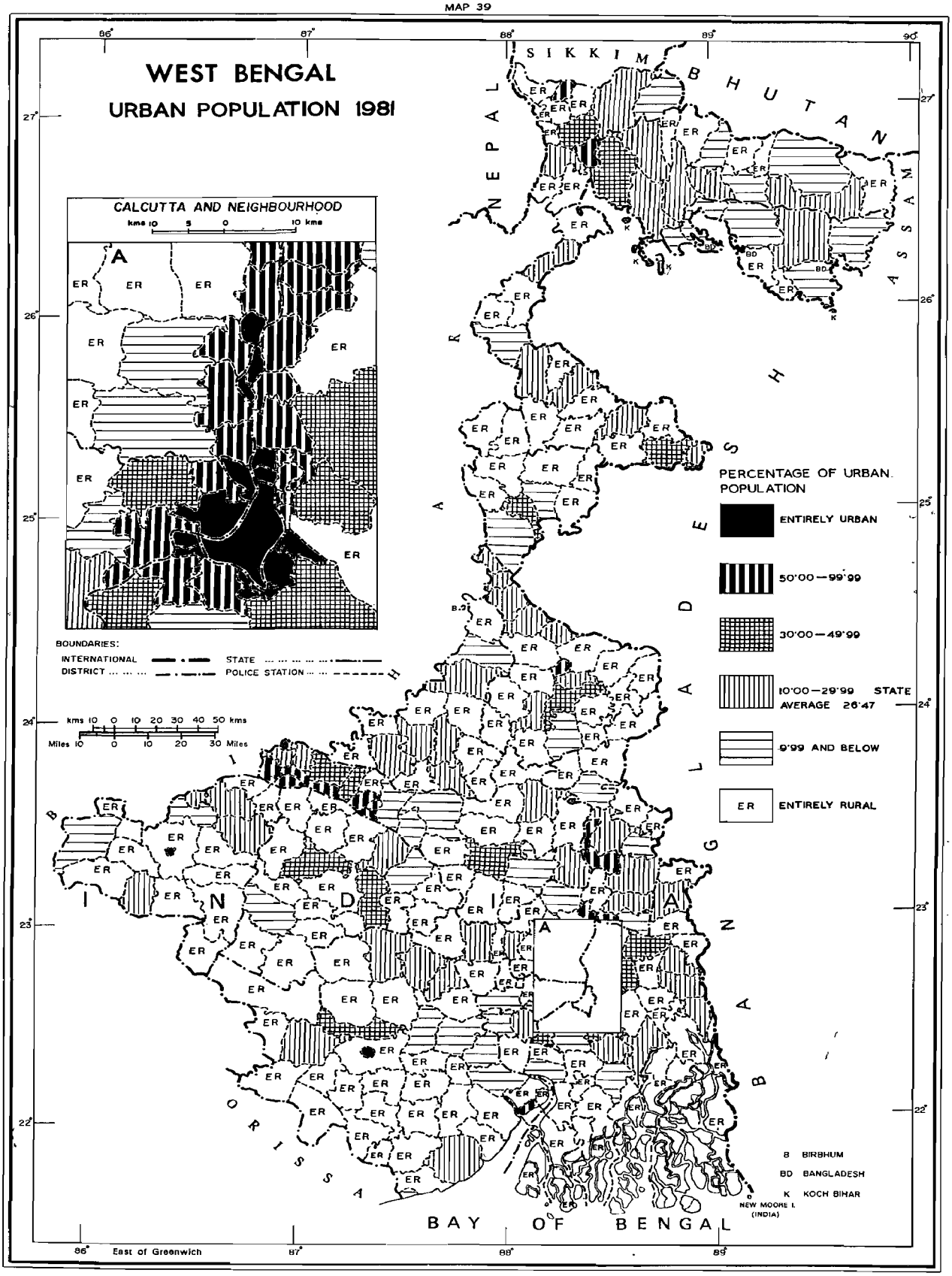
The map shows the police stationwise percentage distribution of the urban population to total population as per the 1981 Census.

The map has been compiled by calculating the percentage of the urban population to the total population for each police station. The percentage figures thus obtained, have been grouped into five ranges above and below the state average. The police stations have been shaded from the dark to light hatching according to the gradation from higher to lower values as shown in the legend of the map.

The urban population of the state is 26.47 per cent in 1981. The state has 311 police stations of which 22 are found as entirely urban and 149 as entirely rural. The percentage of the urban population in the range of 50.00 to 99.99 comprises 34 police stations. In this range Durgapur (99.51 per cent) in Barddhaman district, Dum Dum (97.49 per cent) and Air Port (97.33 per cent) both in Twentyfour Parganas have recorded very high percentage of urban population. On the other hand, in the lowest range of 9.99 and below there are 38 police stations of which the lowest proportion of urban population is found in Kaliachak (0.86 per cent) in Maldah district followed by Tufanganj (1.70 per cent) in Koch Bihar district and Bagnan (2.47 per cent) in Haora. There are 17 police stations where the urban proportion of urban population varies between 30.00 to 49.99 per cent. There are 51 police stations where this proportion is between 10.00 to 29.99 per cent. Among the districts excluding Calcutta which is entirely urban, the higher proportion of urban population is found in Haora and Twentyfour Parganas while the lowest in noticed in Maldah.

The following statement shows the proportion of the urban population to the total population at the district level for 1981.

State/District	Total population	Urban population	Percentage of urban population to total population
WEST BENGAL	**54580647**	**14446721**	**26.47**
Koch Bihar	1771643	122260	6.90
Jalpaiguri	2214871	311221	14.05
Darjiling	1024269	282153	27.55
West Dinajpur	2404947	268726	11.17
Maldah	2031871	97176	4.78
Murshidabad	3697552	346018	9.36
Nadia	2964253	639869	21.59
Twentyfour Parganas	10739439	4169482	38.82
Calcutta	3305006	3305006	Entirely urban
Haora	2966861	1338793	45.10
Hugli	3557306	1050529	29.53
Medinipur	6742796	572757	8.49
Bankura	2374815	181247	7.63
Puruliya	1853801	166762	8.99
Barddhaman	4835388	1421169	29.39
Birbhum	2095829	173533	8.28


WEST BENGAL
URBAN POPULATION 1981
CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
kms 10 5 0 10 kms
A
ER
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
POLICE STATION
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION
ENTIRELY URBAN
50·00—99·99
30·00—49·99
10·00—29·99 STATE AVERAGE 26·47
9·99 AND BELOW
ENTIRELY RURAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BANGLADESH
INDIA
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 40

CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1971-81

The map displays change in the urban population at the police station level in the state during the years 1971-81.

The map has been prepared by calculating the percentage increase/decrease in the urban population during 1971-81 for each police station as below:—

$$\text{Percentage change} = \frac{A-B}{B} \times 100$$

Where 'A' stands for 1981 urban population and 'B' for 1971 urban population. The police stationwise percentage figures obtained have been grouped into suitable ranges under 'Increase' and 'Decrease'. Different grades of hatching relevant to the gradation of the ranges have been given in the police stations as shown in the legend of the map.

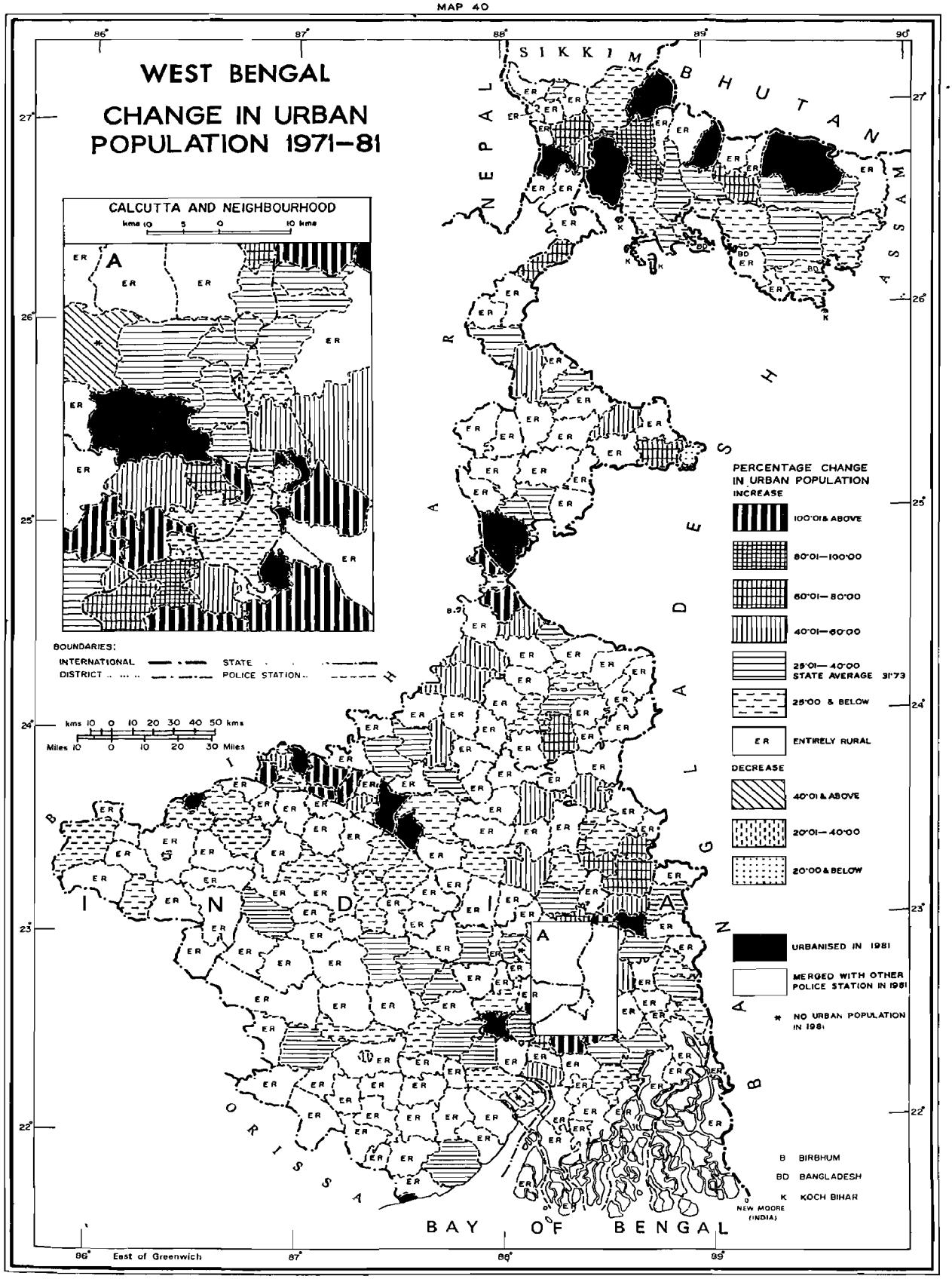
The state accounts for 31.73 per cent increase in the urban population during 1971-81. Among the police stations, Jamuria in Barddhaman district has recorded the highest urban growth rate (712.44 per cent) followed by Bally with 420.91 per cent in Haora district. On the other hand, Jaynagar in Twentyfour Parganas shows the lowest urban growth of 8.03 per cent and next is Jalpaiguri with 11.93 per cent. The abrupt increase in growth of the urban population in Jamuria and Bally may be due to the obvious reasons of the rapid increase in industrial and commercial establishments located therein.

The map further shows that in 6 police stations the percentage of urban population has decreased during 1971-81. The decrease is 40.02 per cent and above in Haripal and Sutahata police stations and between 20.01 and 40.00 per cent in Barrackpur police station. Hillis Dum Dum and Metiabruz police stations have recorded a decrease of urban population to the extent of 20.00 per cent and below during 1971-81.

The following statement shows the percentage increase in the urban population during 1971-81 at the district level.

State/District	Urban population, 1981	Urban population, 1971	Percentage increase in urban population 1971-81
WEST BENGAL	**14446721**	**10967033**	**31.73**
Koch Bihar	122260	96652	26.50
Jalpaiguri	311221	168080	85.16
Darjiling	282153	180212	56.57
West Dinajpur	268726	173690	54.72
Maldah	97196	68026	42.88
Murshidabad	346018	248425	39.28
Nadia	639869	418059	53.06
Twentyfour Parganas	4169482	2970320	40.37
Calcutta	3305006	3148746	4.96
Haora	1338793	1013533	32.09
Hugli	1050529	760270	38.18
Medinipur	572757	420156	36.32
Bankura	181247	151735	19.45
Puruliya	166762	132367	25.98
Barddhaman	1421169	891990	59.33
Birbhum	173533	124772	39.08

MAP 40


WEST BENGAL
CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1971–81
CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
kms 10 5 0 10 kms
A
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
POLICE STATION
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION
INCREASE
100·01& ABOVE
80·01—100·00
60·01—80·00
40·01—60·00
25·01—40·00
STATE AVERAGE 31·73
25·00 & BELOW
ER ENTIRELY RURAL
DECREASE
40·01 & ABOVE
20·01—40·00
20·00 & BELOW
URBANISED IN 1981
MERGED WITH OTHER POLICE STATION IN 1981
* NO URBAN POPULATION IN 1981
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE (INDIA)
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA
BANGLADESH
East of Greenwich

MAP 41

GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES 1971-81

The map shows the distribution and growth of urban centres in the state during the decade 1971-81.

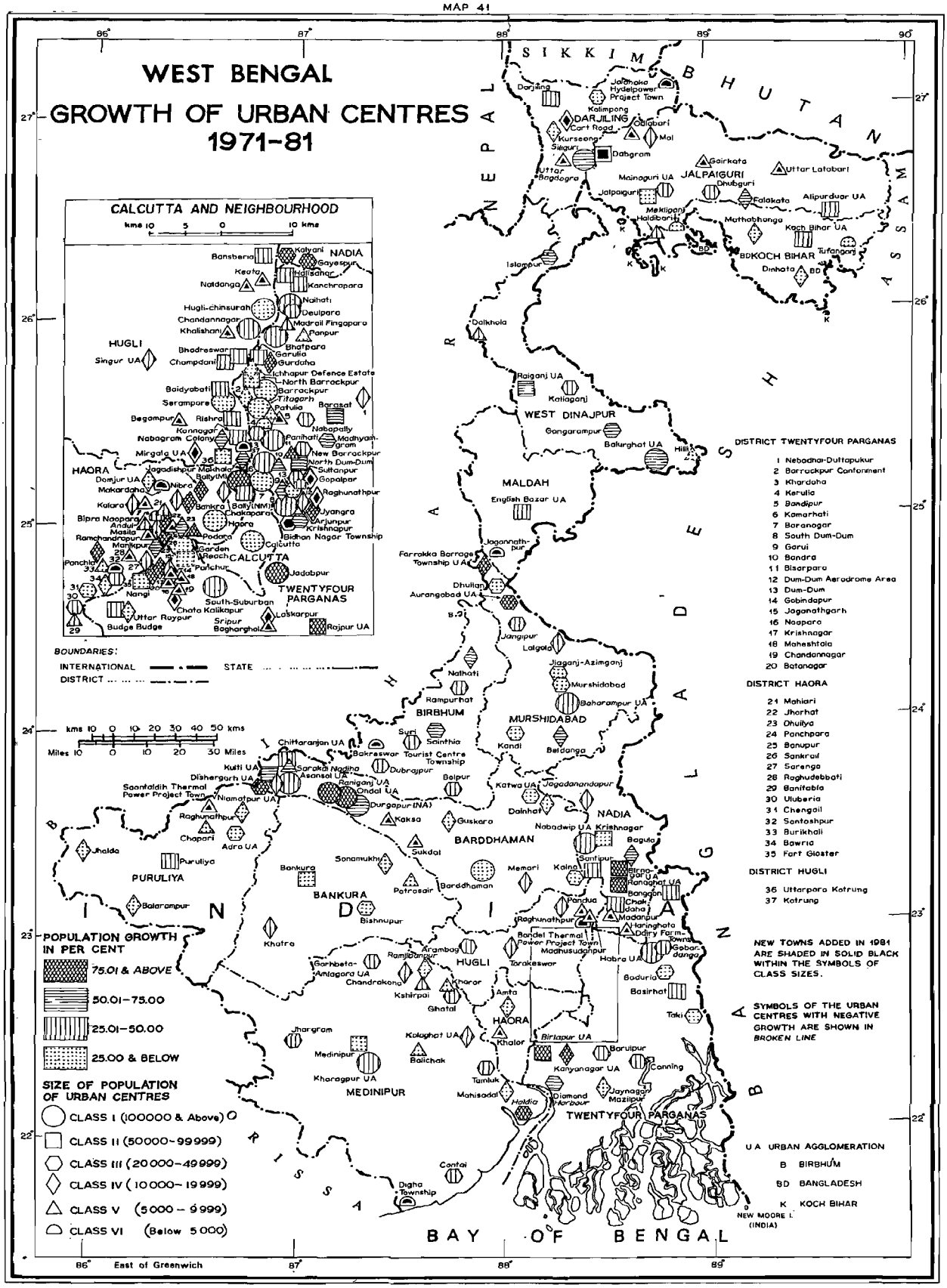
The map has been prepared by ploting the urban centres in each police station. All urban agglomerations are considered as one single unit except in case of Calcutta UA, where all the constituent units are separately shown on the map. All the towns and urban agglomerations have been grouped into six classes according to the size of population, viz., Class I (population 100000 and above), Class II (population 50000 to 99999), class III (population 20000 to 49999), class IV (population 10000 to 19999), class V (population 5000 to 9999) and class VI (population below 5000).

The percentage growth of population for each town/urban agglomeration during the decade 1971-81 has been worked out. The percentage figures thus obtained have been grouped into four suitable ranges from high to low order and the different symbols representing the size of population have been shaded by different grades of hatching as shown in the legend of the map. The symbols of the urban centres with negative growth are shown in broken line and new towns added in 1981 are shaded in solid black within the symbols of class and size of population.

During 1971-81 the urban population of the state has increased by 31.73 per cent. If all the individual towns are considered, then the number of urban centres of the state has increased from 223 in 1971 to 291 in 1981. Among all the urban centres, highest growth rate has been recorded by Dishergarh UA (329.65 per cent) followed by Bally (279.86 cent). On the other hand Haora has shown the lowest rate of 0.89 per cent.

In all, 25 towns/urban agglomerations have recorded very high growth rate (75.01 per cent and above). Among these Ondal, Gayespur, Birlapur and Jhorhat are worthmentioning. There are 25 urban centres which have recorded a growth rate in the range of 50.01 - 75.00 per cent. On the other hand, medium growth rate (25.01 - 50.00) is noticed in 84 urban centres. In all, 55 urban centres have achieved a growth rate of 25.00 per cent and below. The map further shows that 42 towns/urban agglomerations including the constituent units of Calcutta UA have emerged as new towns in the 1981 Census. Negative growth is noticed in 5 urban centres, viz., Hilli (0.57 per cent), Ichhapur Defence Estate (12.72 per cent), Barrackpur Cantt. (20.50 per cent), Dum Dum Aerodrome (25.39 per cent) and Panchur (13.21 per cent).

MAP 41


WEST BENGAL
GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES
1971-81
CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
kms 10 5 0 10 kms
NADIA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
POPULATION GROWTH IN PER CENT
75.01 & ABOVE
50.01–75.00
25.01–50.00
25.00 & BELOW
SIZE OF POPULATION OF URBAN CENTRES
CLASS I (100000 & Above)
CLASS II (50000–99999)
CLASS III (20000–49999)
CLASS IV (10000–19999)
CLASS V (5000 – 9999)
CLASS VI (Below 5000)
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
NEPAL
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
BANKURA
PURULIYA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
DISTRICT TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
1 Nebadhai-Duttapukur
2 Barrackpur Cantonment
3 Khardaha
4 Kerulia
5 Bandipur
6 Kamarhati
7 Baranagar
8 South Dum-Dum
9 Garui
10 Bandra
11 Bisarpara
12 Dum-Dum Aerodrome Area
13 Dum-Dum
14 Gobindapur
15 Jagannathgarh
16 Naopara
17 Krishnagar
18 Maheshtala
19 Chandannagar
20 Batanagar
DISTRICT HAORA
21 Mahiari
22 Jhorhat
23 Ohuliya
24 Panchpara
25 Banupur
26 Sankrail
27 Sarenga
28 Raghudebbati
29 Banitabla
30 Uluberia
31 Chengail
32 Santoshpur
33 Burikhali
34 Bawria
35 Fort Gloster
DISTRICT HUGLI
36 Uttarpara Kotrung
37 Kotrung
NEW TOWNS ADDED IN 1981 ARE SHADED IN SOLID BLACK WITHIN THE SYMBOLS OF CLASS SIZES.
SYMBOLS OF THE URBAN CENTRES WITH NEGATIVE GROWTH ARE SHOWN IN BROKEN LINE
UA URBAN AGGLOMERATION
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 42

IN-MIGRANTS 1981

The map shows the districtwise proportion of the in-migrants according to the place of birth, in the state for the 1981 Census.

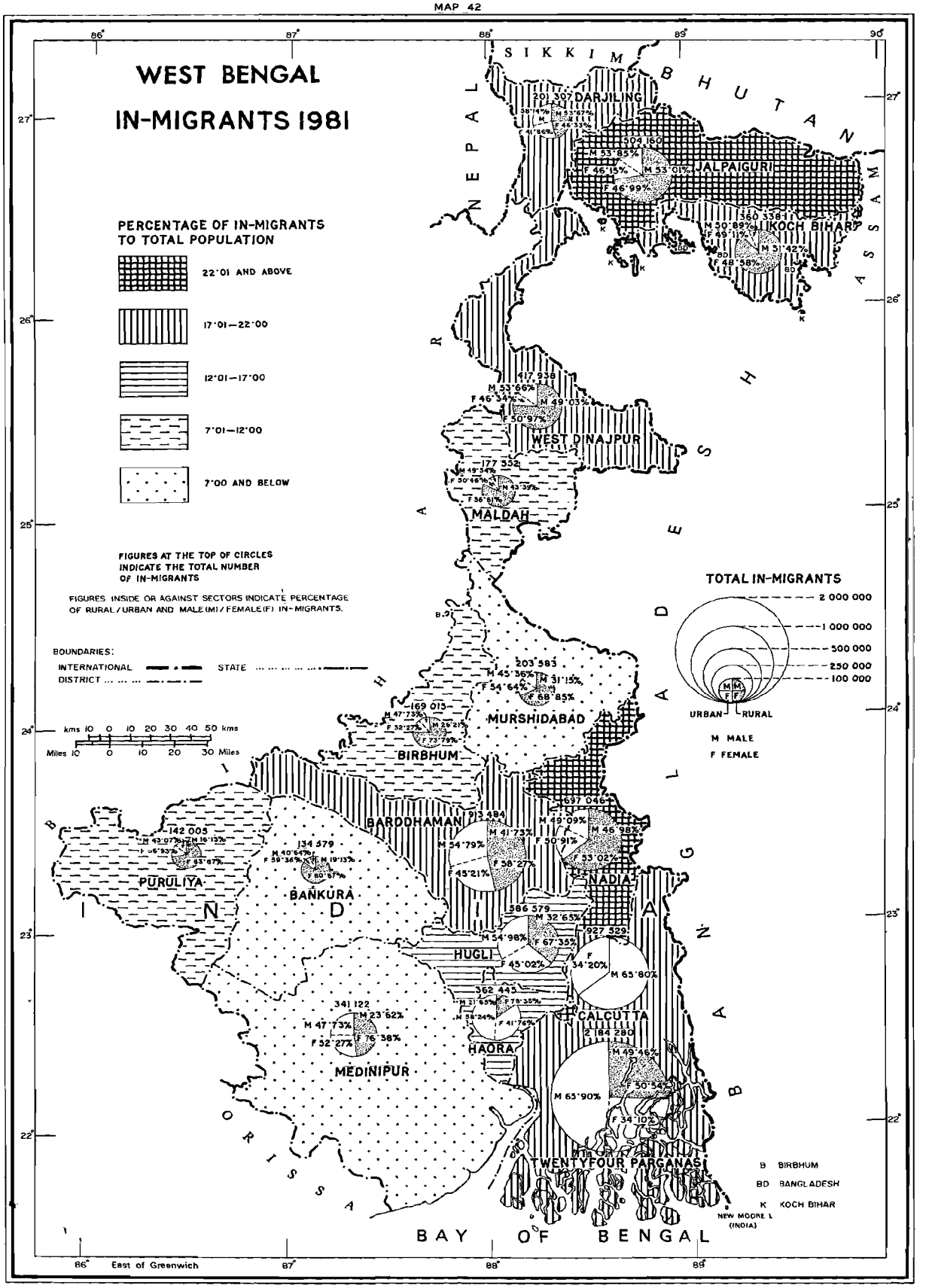
Circle proportionate to the total in-migrants according to the place of birth, in each district has been drawn and divided into sectors representing 'Rural' and 'Urban' in-migrants with male and female subdivisions. To differentiate it from the urban, the rural sector is shaded.

The percentage of the in-migrants to the total population, in each district has been worked out. The percentage figures thus obtained have been grouped into five ranges from high to low order and the districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching corresponding to the ranges.

Among the districts, the highest concentration of in-migrants is noticed in Calcutta (28.06 per cent), followed by Nadia (23.28 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (22.76 per cent). On the other hand, the lowest is recorded in Medinipur (5.06 per cent), closely followed by Murshidabad (5.51 per cent) and Bankura (5.67 per cent). The districts of Koch Bihar, Darjiling, West Dinajpur, Twentyfour Parganas and Barddhaman have returned higher proportion of in-migrants ranging from 17.01 to 22.00 per cent. The districts of Haora and Hugli fall in the middle range of 12.01 to 17.00 per cent while Maldah, Puruliya and Birbhum are included in the lower range of 7.01 to 12.00 per cent of the in-migrants.

The proportion of the in-migrants according to the place of birth at the district level is given in the following table.

District	Total population	Total in-migrants	Percentage of in-migrants to total population
Koch Bihar	1771643	360338	20.34
Jalpaiguri	2214871	504160	22.76
Darjiling	1024269	201307	19.65
West Dinajpur	2404947	417938	17.38
Maldah	2031871	177552	8.74
Murshidabad	3697552	203583	5.51
Nadia	2994253	697046	23.28
Twentyfour Parganas	10739439	2184280	20.34
Calcutta	3305006	927529	28.06
Haora	2966861	362445	12.22
Hugli	3557306	586579	16.49
Medinipur	6742797	341122	5.06
Bankura	2374815	134579	5.67
Puruliya	1853801	142005	7.66
Barddhaman	4835388	913484	18.89
Birbhum	2095821	169015	8.06


WEST BENGAL
IN-MIGRANTS 1981
PERCENTAGE OF IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION
22·01 AND ABOVE
17·01—22·00
12·01—17·00
7·01—12·00
7·00 AND BELOW
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF IN-MIGRANTS
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF RURAL/URBAN AND MALE(M)/FEMALE(F) IN-MIGRANTS.
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS
2 000 000
1 000 000
500 000
250 000
100 000
URBAN
RURAL
M MALE
F FEMALE
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
HUGLI
CALCUTTA
HAORA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
86° East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 43

INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION 1981

The map displays the districtwise proportion of the inter-district migration in the state as in 1981.

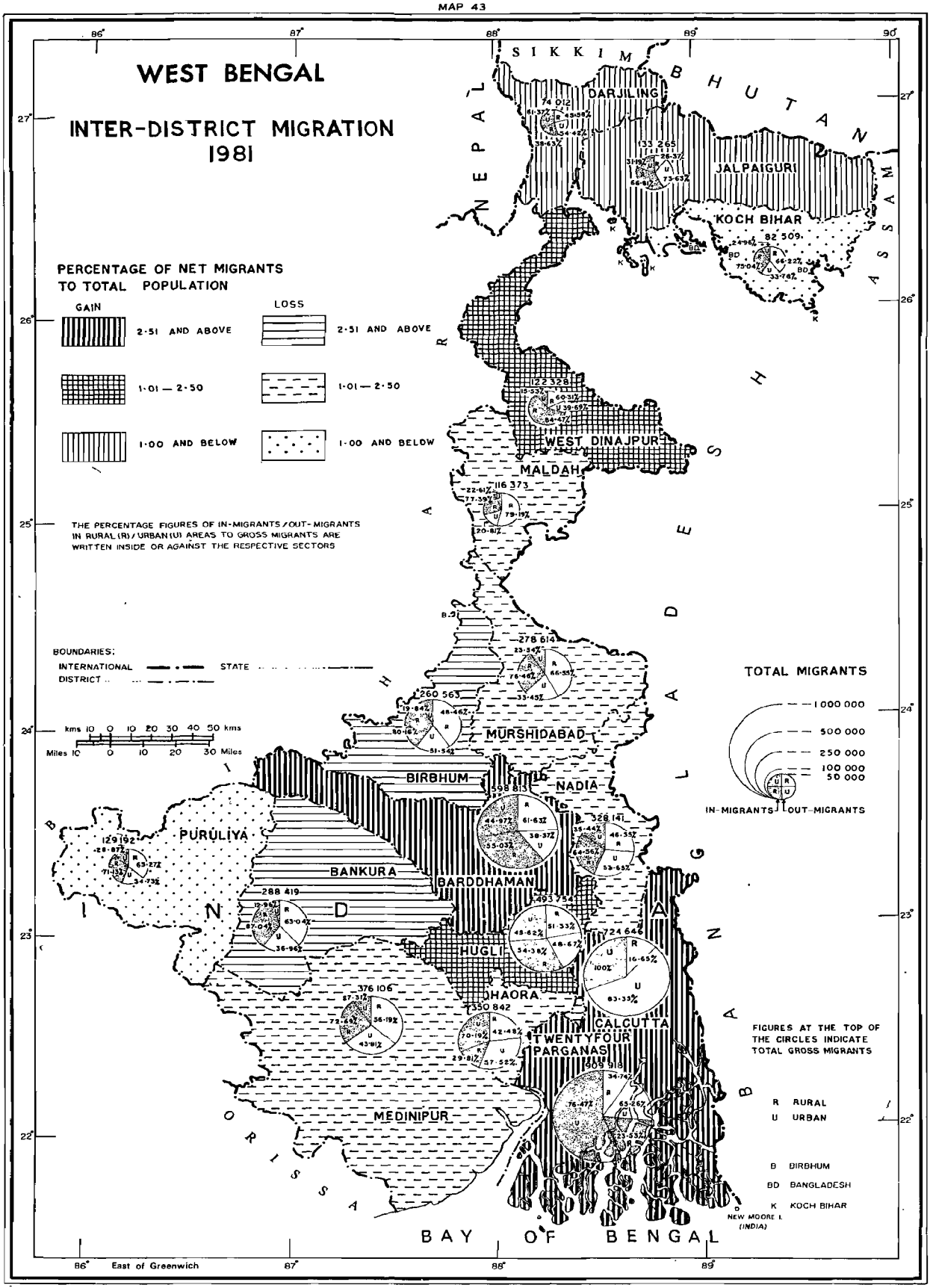
Circle proportionate to the gross migrants in each district has been drawn and divided into two sectors representing out-migrants and in-migrants with 'Rural' and 'Urban' sub-divisions. The in-migrants sector is shaded to differentiate it from the out-migrants. The percentage of the net migrants to the total population for each district is calculated. The net migrants have been derived by deducting the out-migrants from the in-migrants. The districtwise figures of the net-migrants (gain or loss) are shown in the map by choropleth technique.

The map shows that 6 districts have gained and 10 districts registered loss in the proportion of the net-migrants. Among the districts which have gained in this regard, Twentyfour Parganas and Barddhaman are recorded in the highest range of 2.51 per cent and above while Jalpaiguri and Darjiling come within the lowest range of 1.00 per cent and below. West Dinajpur and Hugli fall in the next higher range between 1.01 and 2.50 per cent. Among the districts which have shown loss of the net-migrants, Calcutta with 8.56 per cent comes on the top followed by Bankura (2.65 per cent) and Birbhum (2.60 per cent). Koch Bihar and Puruliya are noticed in the lowest range of 1.00 per cent and below. The largest number of districts, viz., Maldah, Murshidabad, Nadia, Haora & Medinipur fall within the range of 1.01 to 2.50 per cent.

The following statement shows the inter-district migration at the district level for 1981.

District	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net-migrants	Percentage of net-migrants (gain/loss) to total population
Koch Bihar	33420	49089	- 15669	- 0.88
Jalpaiguri	77455	55810	21645	+ 0.98
Darjiling	39885	34127	5758	+ 0.56
West Dinajpur	86506	35822	50684	+ 2.11
Maldah	35097	81276	- 46179	- 2.27
Murshidabad	102789	175825	- 73036	- 1.98
Nadia	143888	184253	- 40365	- 1.36
Twentyfour Parganas	669900	240018	429882	+ 4.00
Calcutta	220914	503732	- 282818	- 8.56
Haora	155050	195792	- 40742	- 1.37
Hugli	283262	210492	72770	+ 2.04
Medinipur	133401	242705	- 109304	- 1.62
Bankura	112729	175690	- 62961	- 2.65
Puruliya	57419	71773	- 14354	- 0.77
Barddhaman	364916	233897	131019	+ 2.71
Birbhum	102992	157571	- 54579	- 2.60

MAP 43


WEST BENGAL
INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION
1981
PERCENTAGE OF NET MIGRANTS
TO TOTAL POPULATION
GAIN
LOSS
2·51 AND ABOVE
1·01 — 2·50
1·00 AND BELOW
THE PERCENTAGE FIGURES OF IN-MIGRANTS / OUT-MIGRANTS IN RURAL (R) / URBAN (U) AREAS TO GROSS MIGRANTS ARE WRITTEN INSIDE OR AGAINST THE RESPECTIVE SECTORS
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
TOTAL MIGRANTS
1 000 000
500 000
250 000
100 000
50 000
IN-MIGRANTS
OUT-MIGRANTS
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL GROSS MIGRANTS
R RURAL
U URBAN
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
NADIA
BIRBHUM
PURULIYA
BANKURA
BARDDHAMAN
HUGLI
HOWRAH
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA
BANGLADESH
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
86° East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 44

INTRA-DISTRICT MIGRATION 1981

The map shows the proportion of the intra-district migrants residing elsewhere in the district of enumeration in the state in 1981.

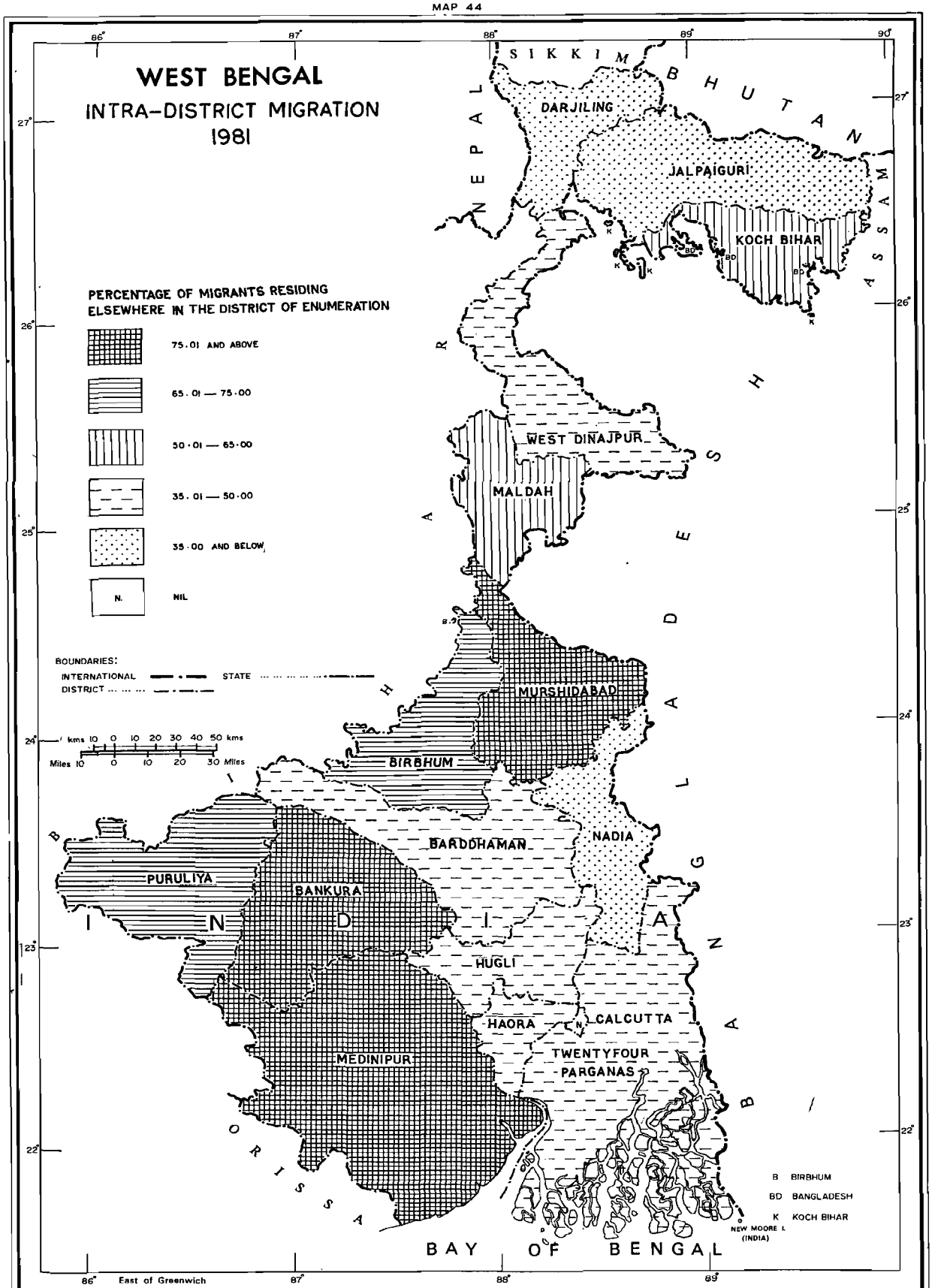
This map is prepared by calculating the percentage of the intra-district migrants residing elsewhere in the district of enumeration to the gross migrants in each district. The percentage figures thus obtained have been grouped into five ranges from high to low order and the districts have been then shaded by choropleth technique as per the legend of the map.

In the state the proportion of migrants residing elsewhere in the district of enumeration to gross migrants is highest in Medinipur (84.63 per cent) followed by Bankura (77.98 per cent) and Murshidabad (75.72 per cent). These districts are all included in the highest range of 75.01 and above. On the other hand, the lowest range of 35.00 and below are found Nadia (30.69 per cent), Jalpaiguri (31.69 per cent) and Darjiling (31.91 per cent) in order. There are two districts each, i.e., Puruliya and Birbhum in the next higher range of 65.01 to 75.00 per cent, and Koch Bihar and Maldah in the middle range of 50.01 to 65.00 per cent. The lower range of 35.01 to 50.00 per cent is seen covering maximum districts of West Dinajpur, Twentyfour Parganas, Haora, Hugli and Barddhaman.

The following table gives the proportion migrants residing elsewhere in the districts of enumeration to gross migrants at district level.

District	Gross migrants	Migrants residing elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Percentage of migrants residing elsewhere in the district of enumeration to gross migrants
Koch Bihar	569720	209384	50.63
Jalpaiguri	737597	233732	31.69
Darjiling	295642	94335	31.91
West Dinajpur	752855	334991	44.50
Maldah	504643	327090	64.82
Murshidabad	838496	634913	75.72
Nadia	1048972	321927	30.69
Twentyfour Parganas	3759323	1574992	41.90
Calcutta	927528	—	—
Haora	696426	333983	47.96
Hugli	1101225	514646	46.73
Medinipur	1684990	1425943	84.63
Bankura	611143	476564	77.98
Puruliya	500683	358679	71.64
Barddhaman	1610323	696838	43.27
Birbhum	539714	370700	68.68

MAP 44


WEST BENGAL
INTRA-DISTRICT MIGRATION
1981
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS RESIDING ELSEWHERE IN THE DISTRICT OF ENUMERATION
75.01 AND ABOVE
65.01 — 75.00
50.01 — 65.00
35.01 — 50.00
35.00 AND BELOW
N. NIL
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
BAY OF BENGAL
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
East of Greenwich

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

MAP 45

MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1981

The map shows the districtwise proportion of the main workers and non-workers to total population in the state in 1981.

Pyramids showing main workers and non-workers for males and females are prepared for each district. Horizontal bars for males and females and age-groups in the middle of the pyramids are drawn. Each male and female bar is divided into the main workers and the non-workers. These divisions are differentiated by different hatchings in black and white as shown in the legend of the map. The male and the female bars falling in the various age-groups are indicated on the left and right hand sides of the pyramids respectively.

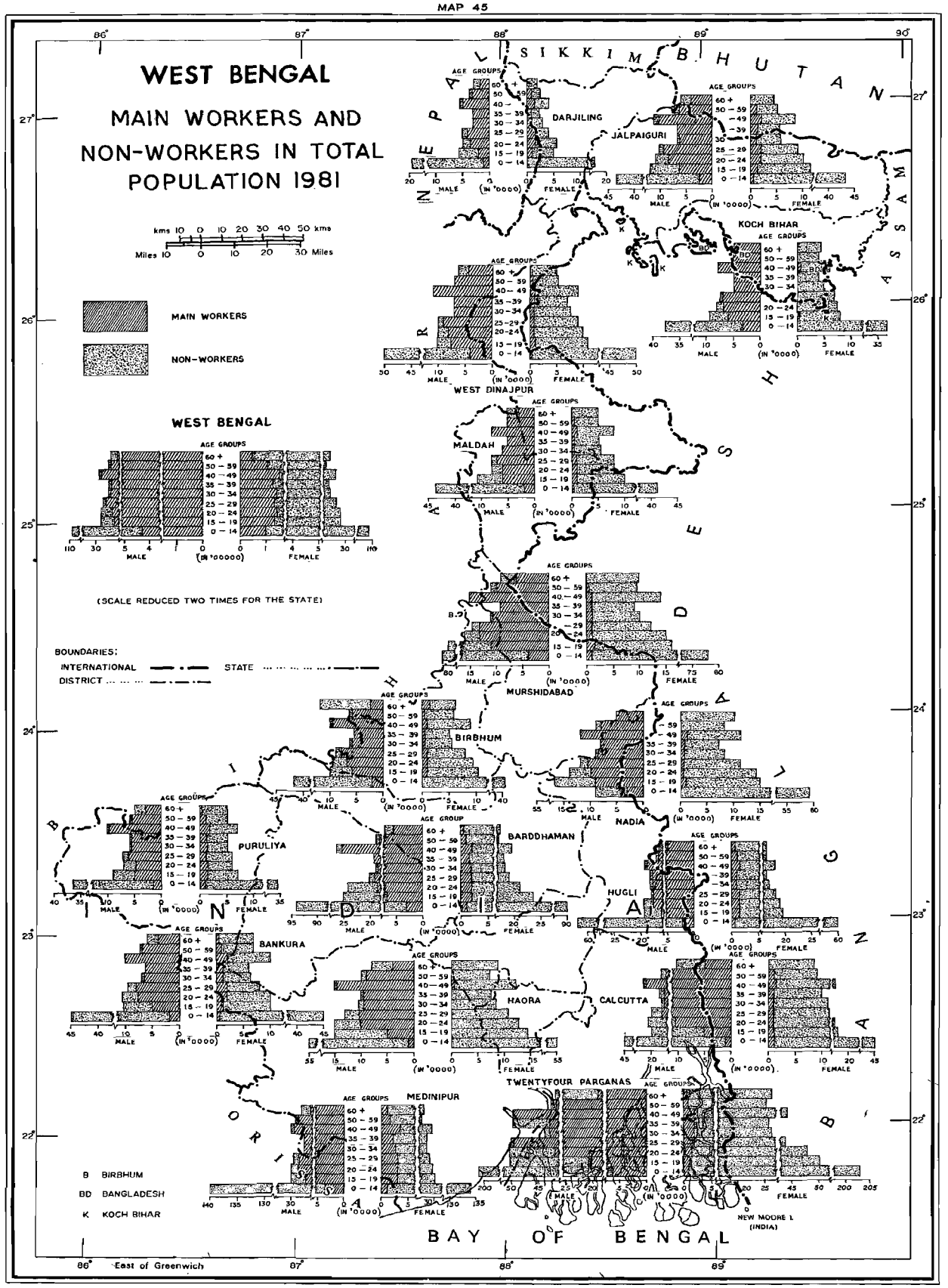
The state has recorded 28.25 per cent of the main workers of which 25.49 per cent are male workers and 2.76 per cent are female workers. While the non-workers constitute 69.83 per cent giving the male and female non-workers to a ratio of 26.01 per cent to 43.82 per cent. Among the districts, the highest proportion of the main workers is found in Darjiling (35.00 per cent), closely followed by Calcutta (34.86 per cent). On the other hand, the lowest (26.15 per cent) is found in Twentyfour Parganas in this regard. Again for the male workers, the district of Calcutta has recorded the highest percentage (32.30), while the district of Darjiling with 9.23 per cent of the female workers comes at the top. In respect of the non-workers, on the other hand, the highest proportion of 73.07 per cent is recorded in the district of Haora followed by Twentyfour Parganas with 72.78 per cent. The lowest proportion (54.90 per cent) is found in the district on Nadia.

The following table gives the proportion of the main workers and non-workers at the district level.

(In per cent)

State/District	Main workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
WEST BENGAL	**28.25**	**25.49**	**2.76**	**69.83**	**26.01**	**43.82**
Koch Bihar	28.98	27.36	1.62	70.20	23.96	46.24
Jalpaiguri	31.74	26.46	5.28	66.39	25.13	41.26
Darjiling	35.00	25.77	9.23	63.76	26.72	37.04
West Dinajpur	29.85	27.15	2.70	67.94	23.66	44.28
Maldah	27.27	24.45	2.82	69.69	25.61	44.08
Murshidabad	27.38	25.18	2.20	72.02	25.75	46.27
Nadia	26.70	25.14	1.56	54.90	8.15	46.75
Twentyfour Parganas	26.15	24.83	1.32	72.78	27.02	45.76
Calcutta	34.86	32.30	2.56	64.79	25.84	38.95
Haora	26.20	25.28	0.92	73.07	27.52	45.55
Hugli	28.61	25.69	2.92	70.22	26.06	44.16
Medinipur	26.73	23.55	3.18	70.23	26.42	43.81
Bankura	29.13	23.88	5.25	67.07	25.46	41.61
Puruliya	31.08	24.36	6.72	62.23	25.02	37.21
Barddhaman	28.19	25.24	2.95	69.36	26.34	43.02
Birbhum	28.11	25.39	2.72	69.46	24.73	44.73

MAP 45


WEST BENGAL
MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN TOTAL POPULATION 1981
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
MAIN WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
WEST BENGAL
(SCALE REDUCED TWO TIMES FOR THE STATE)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
PURULIYA
BARDDHAMAN
HUGLI
BANKURA
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
AGE GROUPS
MALE
FEMALE
East of Greenwich

MAP 46

RURAL MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1981

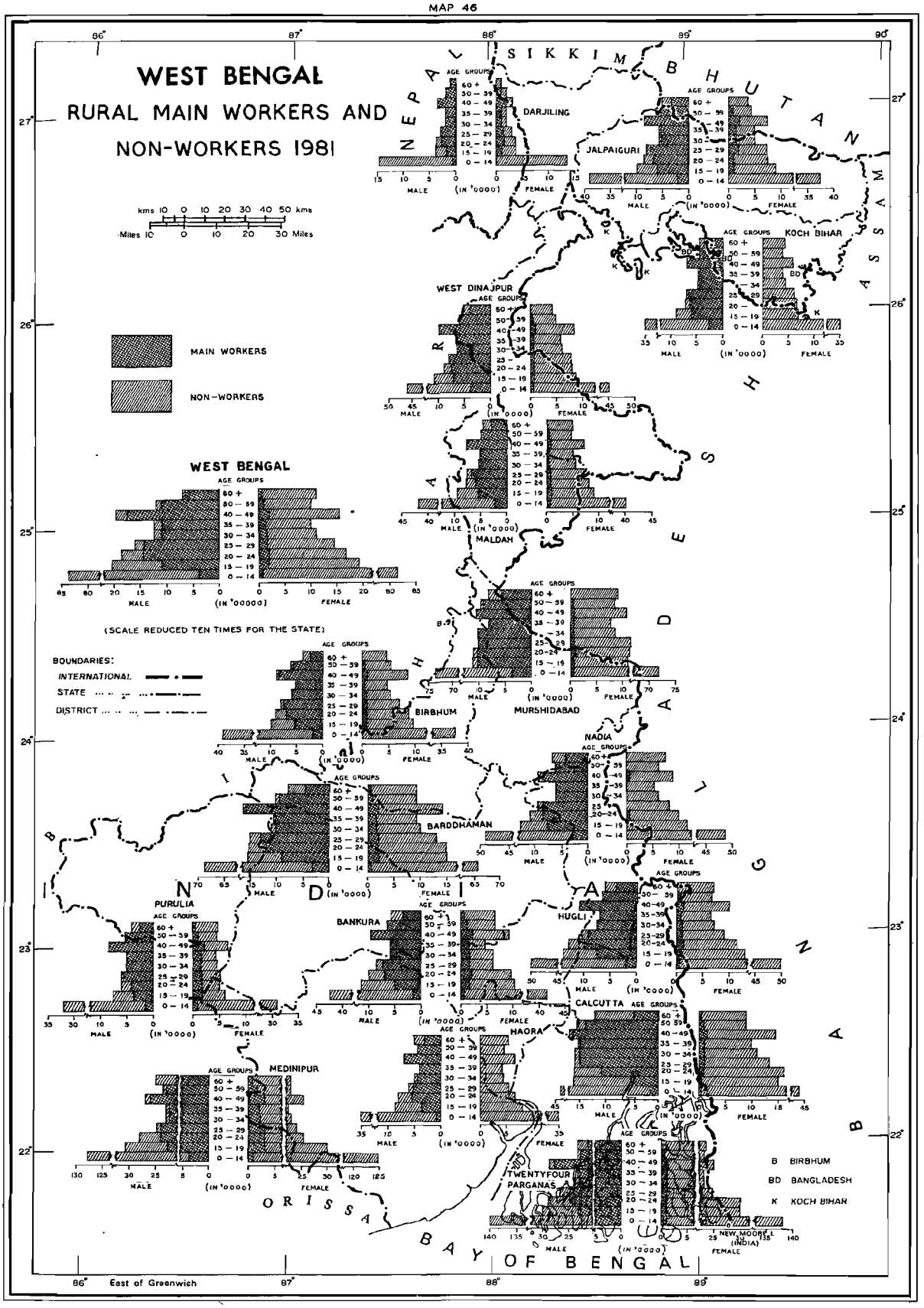
The map shows the districtwise proportion of the rural main workers and non-workers in the state in 1981.

The same cartographic technique for Map 45 is used for this map also. The structure of the rural male workers and non-workers is shown by pyramid in each district. The horizontal bars for the rural males and females corresponding to their absolute figures and age-groups in the middle of the pyramid are drawn. Each male and female bar is divided into the main workers and the non-workers. These divisions are distinguished by different hatching in black and white. The male bars falling in each of the age-groups are indicated on the left side and the female bars on the right side of the pyramid.

The state shows 28.04 per cent of the main workers and 69.70 per cent of the non-workers in the rural area. The rural main workers are found comprising 25.03 per cent males and 3.01 per cent females. Among the districts, Darjiling shows the highest rural male workers of 36.93 per cent and Jalpaiguri follows with 32.43 per cent, while the lowest proportion of the main workers is shown in the district of Haora (23.66 per cent). The district of Koch Bihar is found having the highest percentage (27.68) of rural male main workers. The district of Darjiling shows the highest percentage of 11.57 of the female workers. On the other hand, the highest proportion of the rural non-workers is seen in the district of Haora (75.35 per cent), followed by Twentyfour Parganas (72.91 per cent). The lowest proportion, in this regard is recorded in the district of Puruliya (60.50 per cent).

The following statement shows the proportion of the rural main workers and non-workers at the district level.

State/District	Percentage of rural main workers			Percentage of rural non-workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
WEST BENGAL	**28.04**	**25.03**	**3.01**	**69.70**	**25.40**	**44.30**
Koch Bihar	29.18	27.68	1.50	69.96	23.61	46.35
Jalpaiguri	32.43	26.63	5.80	65.47	24.77	40.70
Darjiling	36.93	25.36	11.57	61.33	26.24	35.09
West Dinajpur	30.43	26.68	3.75	67.16	22.97	44.19
Maldah	27.40	24.56	2.84	69.45	25.43	44.02
Murshidabad	27.10	25.17	1.93	71.13	25.21	45.92
Nadia	26.80	25.60	1.20	72.37	25.31	47.06
Twentyfour Parganas	25.58	24.58	1.00	72.91	25.99	46.92
Calcutta		Entirely Urban				
Haora	23.66	22.93	0.73	75.35	27.54	47.81
Hugli	28.93	25.51	3.42	69.68	25.26	44.42
Medinipur	26.93	23.64	3.29	69.92	26.19	43.73
Bankura	29.40	23.95	5.45	66.58	25.27	41.31
Puruliya	31.71	24.50	7.21	60.50	24.65	35.85
Barddhaman	29.01	25.49	3.52	69.88	25.69	44.19
Birbhum	28.31	25.57	2.74	69.12	24.42	44.70


WEST BENGAL
RURAL MAIN WORKERS AND
NON-WORKERS 1981
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
MAIN WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
AGE GROUPS
60 +
50 — 59
40 — 49
35 — 39
30 — 34
25 — 29
20 — 24
15 — 19
0 — 14
MALE
FEMALE
(IN '0000)
WEST BENGAL
(SCALE REDUCED TEN TIMES FOR THE STATE)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
HUGLI
CALCUTTA
HAORA
PURULIA
BANKURA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
East of Greenwich

MAP 47

URBAN MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1981

The map depicts the proportion of the urban main workers and non-workers in each district of the state in 1981.

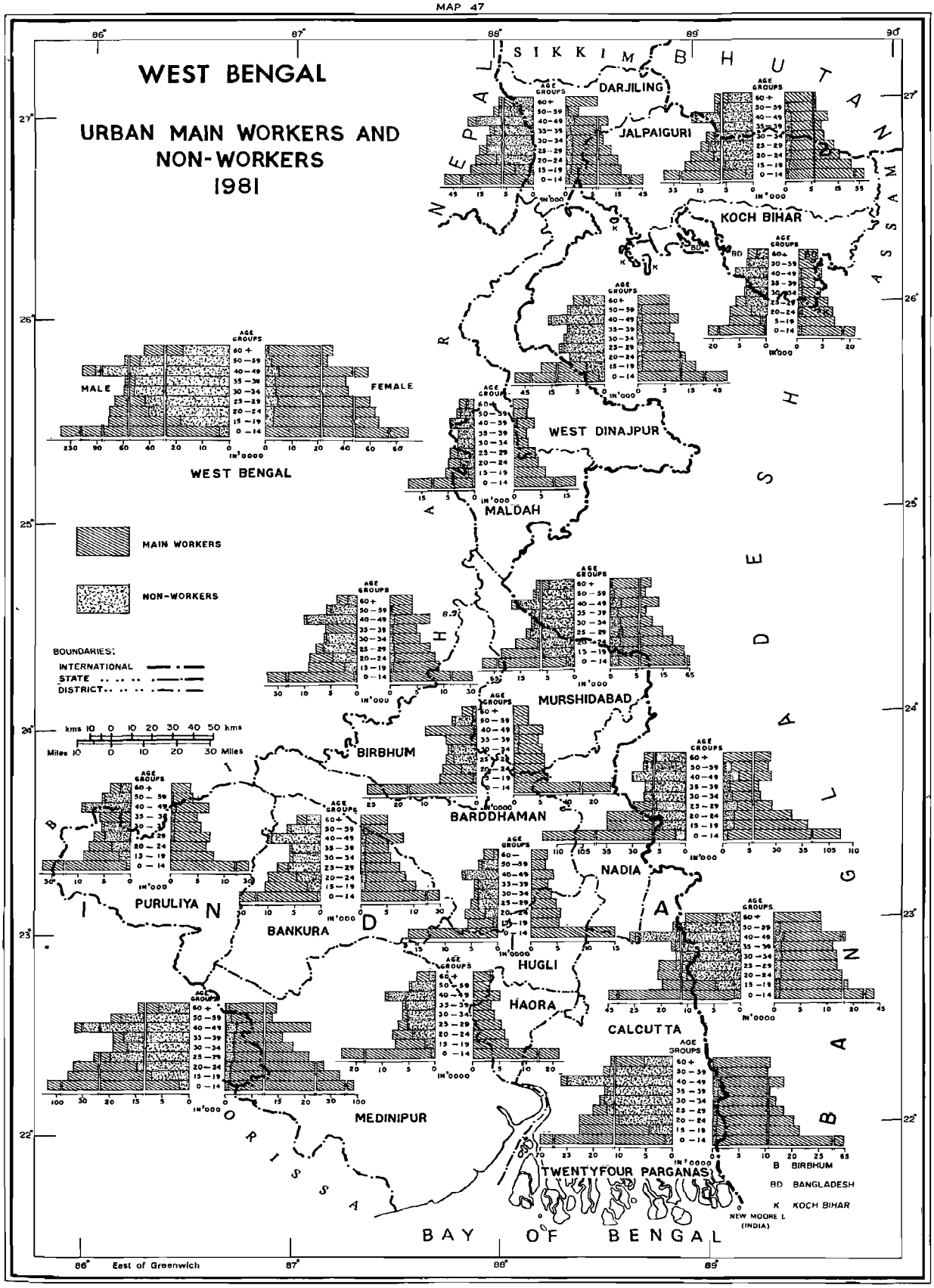
This map is prepared by the same cartographic technique as in Map 45. For each district pyramids are drawn showing the urban main workers and non-workers for the males and the females. The horizontal bars representing the males and the females and the age-groups in the middle of the vertical pyramids are drawn. Each male and female bar is divided into two divisions showing the main workers and non-workers. These divisions are distinguished by different hatching in black and white.

In the state, there are 28.87 per cent urban main workers and 70.20 per cent urban non-workers. Of these total urban main workers, 26.78 per cent are males and 20.09 per cent are female workers. Among the districts, Calcutta district which is entirely urban tops the list with 34.87 per cent of the urban main workers, followed by Darjiling with 29.56 per cent. On the other hand the district of Maldah figures at the bottom showing 24.72 per cent of urban main workers. In respect of the urban male main workers these two districts, i.e., Calcutta and Darjiling stand in the first (32.20 per cent) and the second (26.48 per cent) positions. For the urban female main workers, the highest percentage of 4.55 is seen in the district of Murshidabad. For the urban non-workers, the highest percentage of 75.41 is recorded in the district of Maldah, and the lowest is seen in Calcutta (64.81 per cent).

The statement shows the proportion of the urban main workers and non-workers at the district level.

State/District	Percentage of urban main workers			Percentage of urban non-workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
WEST BENGAL	**28.87**	**26.78**	**2.09**	**70.20**	**27.70**	**42.50**
Koch Bihar	26.44	23.09	3.35	73.38	28.68	44.70
Jalpaiguri	27.54	25.39	2.15	72.02	27.37	44.65
Darjiling	29.56	26.48	3.08	68.73	27.93	40.70
West Dinajpur	25.21	23.00	2.21	74.15	29.20	44.95
Maldah	24.72	22.26	2.46	74.51	29.09	45.42
Murshidabad	26.95	22.40	4.55	72.34	28.06	44.28
Nadia	26.38	23.48	2.90	73.36	27.44	45.92
Twentyfour Parganas	27.06	25.23	1.83	72.59	28.65	43.94
Calcutta	34.87	32.20	2.67	64.82	25.85	38.96
Haora	29.29	28.14	1.15	70.35	27.53	42.82
Hugli	27.90	26.19	1.71	71.61	28.04	43.57
Medinipur	24.98	22.98	2.00	74.15	29.12	45.03
Bankura	26.02	23.18	2.84	73.18	27.89	45.29
Puruliya	24.98	23.15	1.83	74.13	29.00	45.13
Barddhaman	26.26	24.68	1.58	68.19	27.92	40.27
Birbhum	25.94	23.51	2.43	73.41	28.21	45.20

MAP 47


WEST BENGAL
URBAN MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1981
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BAY OF BENGAL
MALE
FEMALE
WEST BENGAL
MAIN WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 48

MAIN WORKERS 1981

The map shows proportion of the main workers in age 15-59 at the district level in the state for the 1981 Census.

For each district circle proportionate to the total main workers in age 15-59 has been drawn. The circles are again divided into two sectors representing the rural and urban main workers in age 15-59. In order to differentiate urban and rural sectors are given different hatchings.

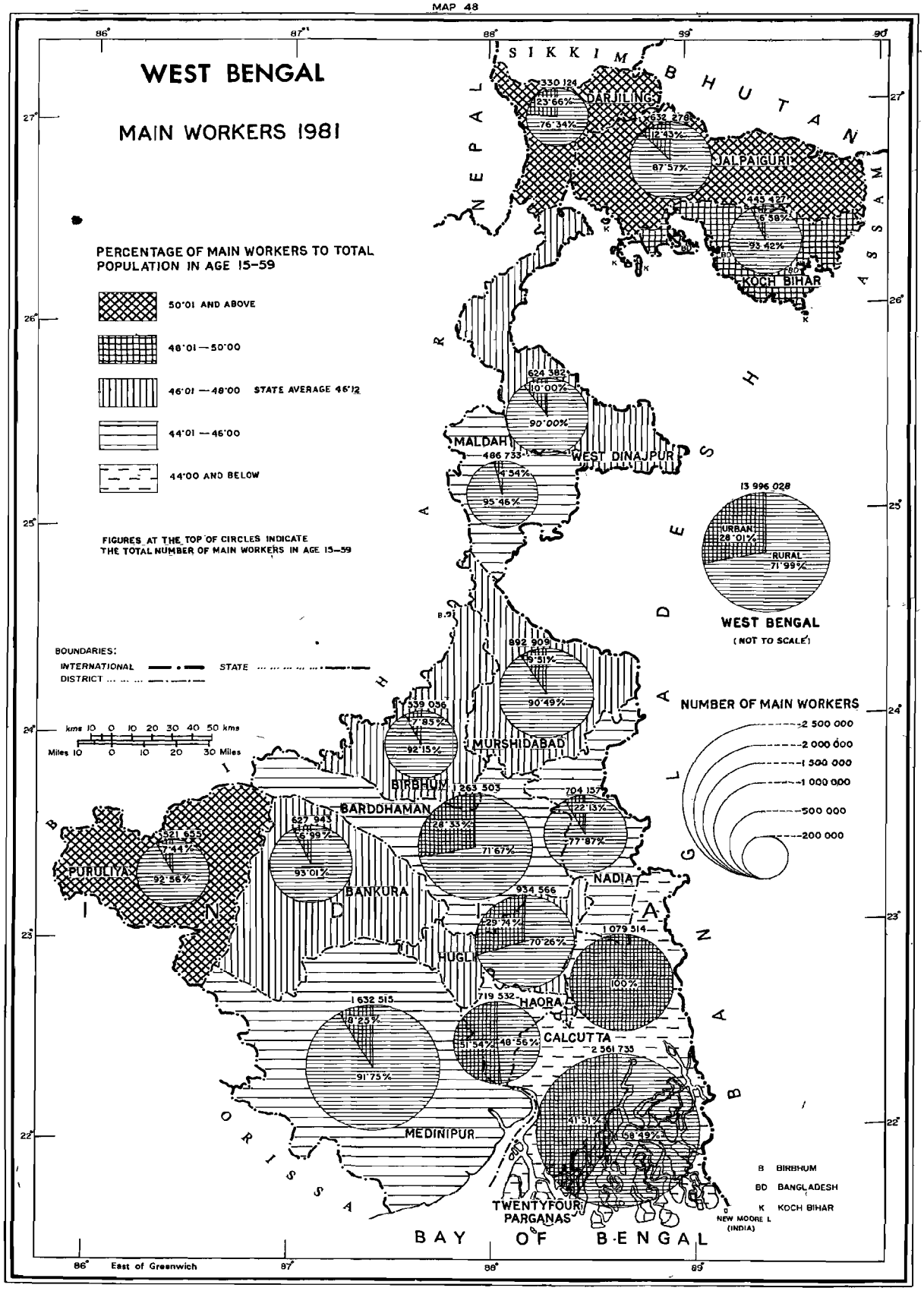
The percentage of main workers in age 15-59 to the total population in age 15-59 has been worked out for each district. These percentage figures have been grouped into five suitable ranges above and below the state average. The districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching corresponding to the intensities of the ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

The state has recorded 46.12 per cent of main workers in age 15-59. There are eight districts each which have recorded the figures above and below the state average. Of the total districts, the highest proportion is recorded in Darjiling (55.91 percent) followed by Jalpaiguri (51.84 per cent) and Puruliya (50.91 per cent). The lowest is 42.81 per cent in Haora and the next is 42.99 per cent in Twentyfour Parganas. Koch Bihar and Calcutta districts are included in the next higher range of 48.01 to 50.00 per cent. Maximum number districts viz., Murshidabad, Hugli, West Dinajpur, Bankura and Birbhum have follow under the range of 46.01 to 48.00 per cent while Maldah, Nadia, Medinipur and Barddhaman are covered under the range of 44.01 to 46.00 per cent.

The following statement shows proportion of the main workers to the total population in age 15-59 at the district level.

State/District	Total population in age 15-59	Main workers in age 15-59	Percentage of main workers in age 15-59 to total population in age 15-59
WEST BENGAL	**30344707**	**13996028**	**46.12**
Koch Bihar	925948	445427	48.10
Jalpaiguri	1219645	632278	51.84
Darjiling	590427	330124	55.91
West Dinajpur	1330262	624382	46.94
Maldah	1061548	486733	45.85
Murshidabad	1889823	892909	47.25
Nadia	1565817	704157	44.97
Twentyfour Parganas	5958335	2561735	42.99
Calcutta	2234137	1079514	48.31
Haora	1680516	719532	42.81
Hugli	2028549	934566	46.07
Medinipur	5392308	1632515	45.44
Bankura	1319863	627943	47.57
Puruliya	1024700	521655	50.91
Barddhaman	2753725	1263503	45.88
Birbhum	1169104	539056	46.11

MAP 48


WEST BENGAL
MAIN WORKERS 1981
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
50·01 AND ABOVE
48·01 — 50·00
46·01 — 48·00 STATE AVERAGE 46·12
44·01 — 46·00
44·00 AND BELOW
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15–59
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJILING
330 124
23·66%
76·34%
JALPAIGURI
632 278
12·43%
87·57%
KOCH BIHAR
445 437
6·58%
93·42%
MALDAH
624 382
10·00%
90·00%
WEST DINAJPUR
486 733
4·54%
95·46%
MURSHIDABAD
892 909
9·51%
90·49%
BIRBHUM
539 036
7·85%
92·15%
BARDDHAMAN
1 263 503
28·33%
71·67%
NADIA
704 157
22·13%
77·87%
PURULIYA
521 655
7·44%
92·56%
BANKURA
627 943
6·99%
93·01%
HUGLI
934 566
29·74%
70·26%
HAORA
1 079 514
100%
CALCUTTA
719 532
51·54%
48·56%
2 561 735
MEDINIPUR
1 632 515
8·25%
91·75%
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
41·51%
58·49%
WEST BENGAL
(NOT TO SCALE)
13 996 028
URBAN
28·01%
RURAL
71·99%
NUMBER OF MAIN WORKERS
2 500 000
2 000 000
1 500 000
1 000 000
500 000
200 000
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 49

MALE MAIN WORKERS, 1981

The map shows the districtwise proportion of the male main workers in age 15-59 in the state in 1981.

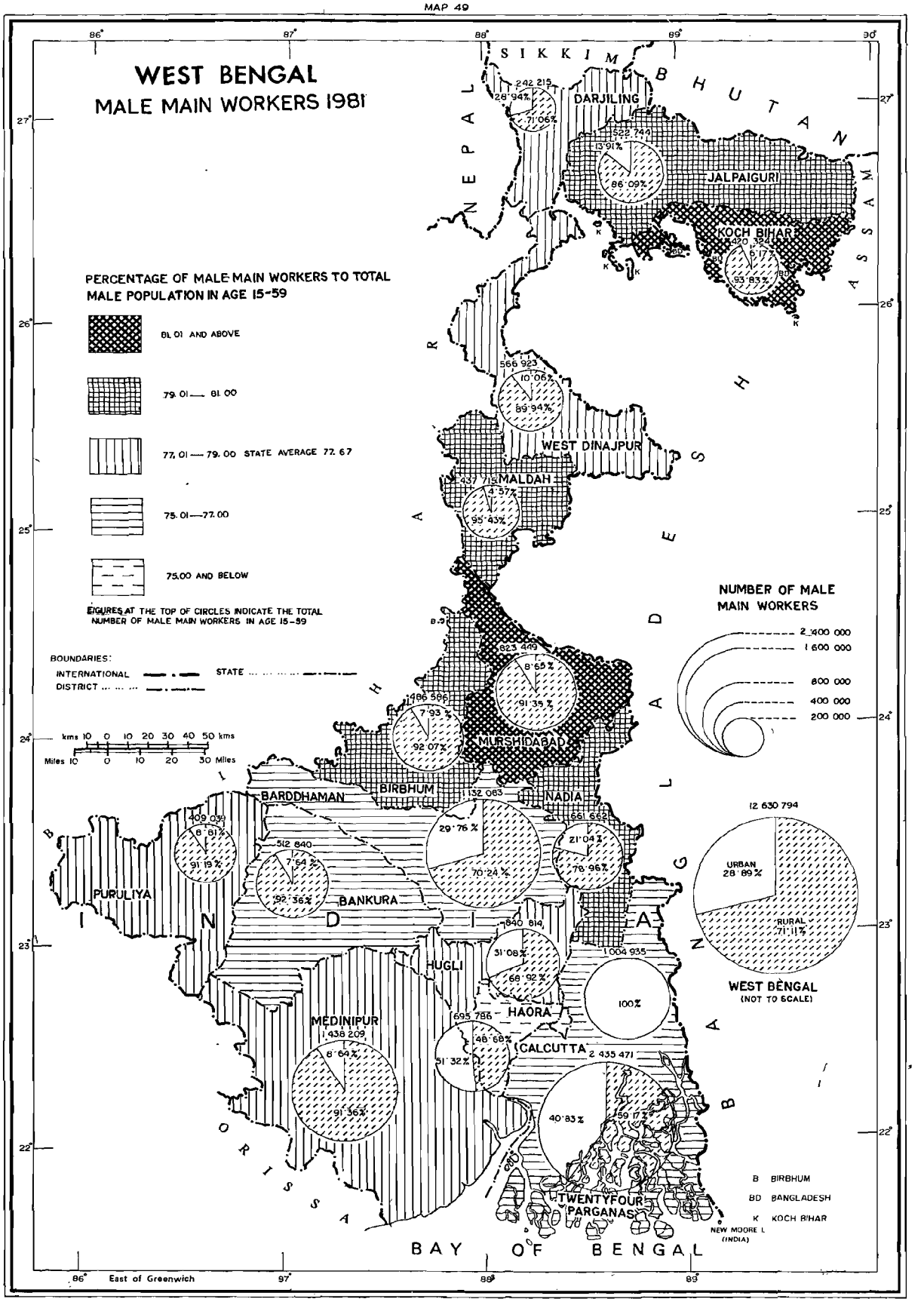
For this map the same cartographic technique as in Map 48 is used. The circle proportionate to the total male main workers in age 15-59, is drawn in each district and divided into the rural and urban sectors and the rural sector is shaded.

The percentage of male main workers to the total male population in age 15-59 have been calculated and the data are grouped into five ranges. The districts have been shaded by choropleth technique as per the legend of the map.

The state has recorded 77.67 per cent of the male main workers in age 15-59. In 7 districts the proportion of male main workers is above the state average and in the remaining districts this proportion to below the state average. The highest proportion is recorded in the district of Koch Bihar (86.29 per cent) followed by Murshidabad (85.35 per cent). On the other hand the lowest is distributed in Calcutta (73.83 per cent) which is followed by Haora (74.55 per cent). The next higher range of 79.01 to 81.00 per cent comprises the districts of Jalpaiguri, Maldah, Nadia and Birbhum. The districts of Darjiling, West Dinajpur, Hugli, Medinipur and Puruliya fall in the range of 77.01 to 79.00 per cent and Twentyfour Parganas, Bankura and Barddhaman in the range of 75.01 to 77.00 per cent.

The following table shows the proportion of the male main workers to the total male population in age 15-59 at the district level.

State/District	Total Male population in age 15-59	Mainly main workers in age 15-59	Percentage of male main workers in age 15-59 to total male population in age 15-59.
WEST BENGAL	**16262347**	**12630794**	**77.67**
Koch Bihar	487126	420324	86.29
Jalpaiguri	646638	522744	80.84
Darjiling	314527	242215	77.01
West Dinajpur	721155	566923	78.61
Maldah	546742	437715	80.06
Murshidabad	964834	823449	85.35
Nadia	820578	661662	80.63
Twentyfour Parganas	3213967	2435471	75.78
Calcutta	1361057	1004935	73.83
Haora	933282	695786	74.55
Hugli	1091105	840814	77.06
Medinipur	1857881	1438209	77.41
Bankura	682043	512840	75.19
Puruliya	527440	409039	77.55
Barddhaman	1491593	1132083	75.90
Birbhum	602379	486586	80.78


WEST BENGAL
MALE MAIN WORKERS 1981
PERCENTAGE OF MALE MAIN WORKERS TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
81.01 AND ABOVE
79.01 — 81.00
77.01 — 79.00 STATE AVERAGE 77.67
75.01 — 77.00
75.00 AND BELOW
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
NUMBER OF MALE MAIN WORKERS
2 400 000
1 600 000
800 000
400 000
200 000
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
242 215
28·94%
71·06%
JALPAIGURI
522 744
13·91%
86·09%
KOCH BIHAR
1420 324
6·17%
93·83%
WEST DINAJPUR
566 923
10·06%
89·94%
MALDAH
437 715
4·57%
95·43%
MURSHIDABAD
1486 506
7·93%
92·07%
623 449
8·65%
91·35%
BIRBHUM
132 063
29·76%
70·24%
NADIA
661 662
21·04%
78·96%
BARDDHAMAN
409 039
8·81%
91·19%
512 840
7·64%
92·36%
PURULIYA
BANKURA
840 814
31·08%
68·92%
HUGLI
1004 935
100%
HAORA
695 786
48·68%
51·32%
CALCUTTA
2 435 471
59·17%
40·83%
MEDINIPUR
1438 209
8·64%
91·36%
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
INDIA
BAY OF BENGAL
ORISSA
BANGLADESH
12 630 794
URBAN 28·89%
RURAL 71·11%
WEST BENGAL
(NOT TO SCALE)
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 50

FEMALE MAIN WORKERS 1981

The map depicts the districtwise proportion of the female main workers in age 15-59 in the state in 1981.

Similar to Map 48, circle proportionate to the female main workers in age 15-59, in each district has been drawn and further divided into the rural and urban sectors. The rural sector is shaded to distinguish from the urban.

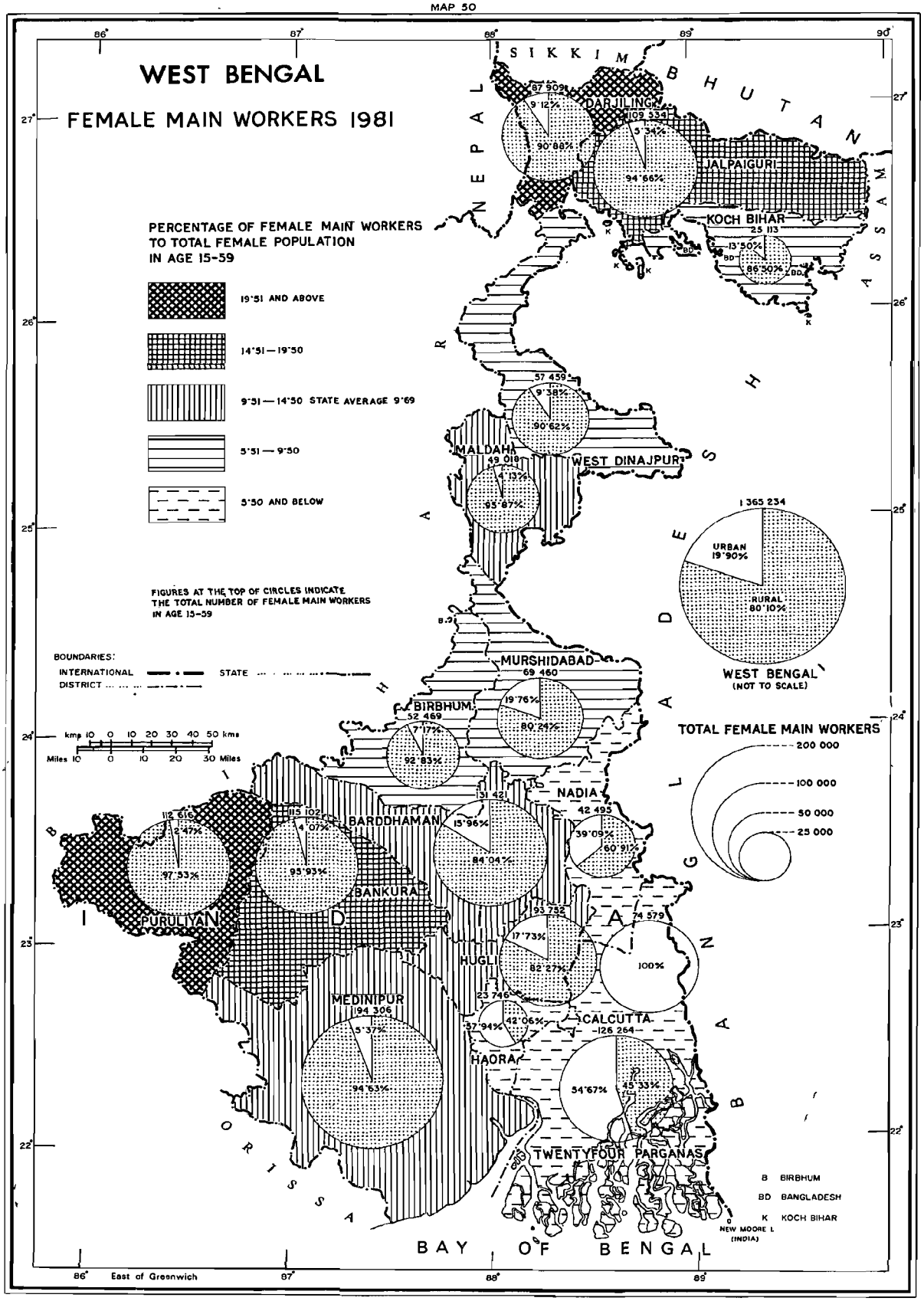
The percentage figures of the female main workers to the total female population in age 15-59 for all the districts have been calculated and the data are arranged into five ranges from high to low order. Different grades of hatching corresponding to the ranges have been drawn in the districts.

The proportion of the female main workers in age 15-59 in the state is 9.69 per cent which is much less than that of the female main workers. In 7 districts, the proportion is higher than the state average. Among the districts, Darjiling has recorded the highest proportion (31.86 per cent), next is Puruliya (22.65 per cent). The lowest is recorded in Haora district (3.18 per cent) which is followed by Twentyfour Parganas (4.60 per cent) and Nadia (5.70 per cent) districts. The districts of Jalpaiguri and Bankura fall in the next higher range of 14.51 to 19.50 per cent. The range of 9.51 to 14.50 per cent comprises of Maldah, Hugli Medinipur and Barddhaman, while Koch Bihar, West Dinajpur, Murshidabad, Calcutta and Birbhum districts are concentrated in the lower range of 5.51 to 9.50 per cent.

The following statement shows proportion of the female main workers to the total female population in age 15-59 at the district level.

State/District	Total Female population in age 15-59	Female main workers in age 15-59	Percentage of male main workers in age 15-59 to total female population in age 15-59
WEST BENGAL	**14082360**	**1365234**	**9.69**
Koch Bihar	438822	25113	5.72
Jalpaiguri	573007	109534	19.12
Darjiling	275900	87909	31.86
West Dinajpur	609107	57459	9.43
Malda	514806	49018	9.52
Murshidabad	924989	69460	7.51
Nadia	745239	42495	5.70
Twentyfour Parganas	2744368	126264	4.60
Calcutta	873080	74579	8.54
Haora	747234	23746	3.18
Hugli	937444	93752	10.00
Medinipur	1734427	194306	11.20
Bankura	637820	115102	18.04
Puruliya	497260	112616	22.65
Barddhaman	1262132	131421	10.41
Birbhum	566725	52469	9.26

MAP 50


WEST BENGAL
FEMALE MAIN WORKERS 1981
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE MAIN WORKERS TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
19·51 AND ABOVE
14·51 — 19·50
9·51 — 14·50 STATE AVERAGE 9·69
5·51 — 9·50
5·50 AND BELOW
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FEMALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJILING
87 509
9·12%
109 534
5·34%
90·88%
94·66%
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
25 113
13·50%
86·50%
57 459
9·38%
90·62%
MALDAH
49 018
4·13%
95·87%
WEST DINAJPUR
1 365 234
URBAN
19·90%
RURAL
80·10%
WEST BENGAL
(NOT TO SCALE)
MURSHIDABAD
69 460
19·76%
80·24%
BIRBHUM
52 469
7·17%
92·83%
TOTAL FEMALE MAIN WORKERS
200 000
100 000
50 000
25 000
NADIA
42 495
39·09%
60·91%
31 421
15·96%
84·04%
BARDDHAMAN
112 616
2·47%
97·53%
115 102
4·07%
95·93%
BANKURA
PURULIYA
93 752
17·73%
82·27%
74 579
100%
HUGLI
23 746
42·06%
57·94%
CALCUTTA
126 264
MEDINIPUR
194 306
5·37%
94·63%
HAORA
54·67%
45·33%
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I (INDIA)
86° East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 51

MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

The map shows the districtwise distribution of the male and female main workers classified by the industrial categories in the state in 1981.

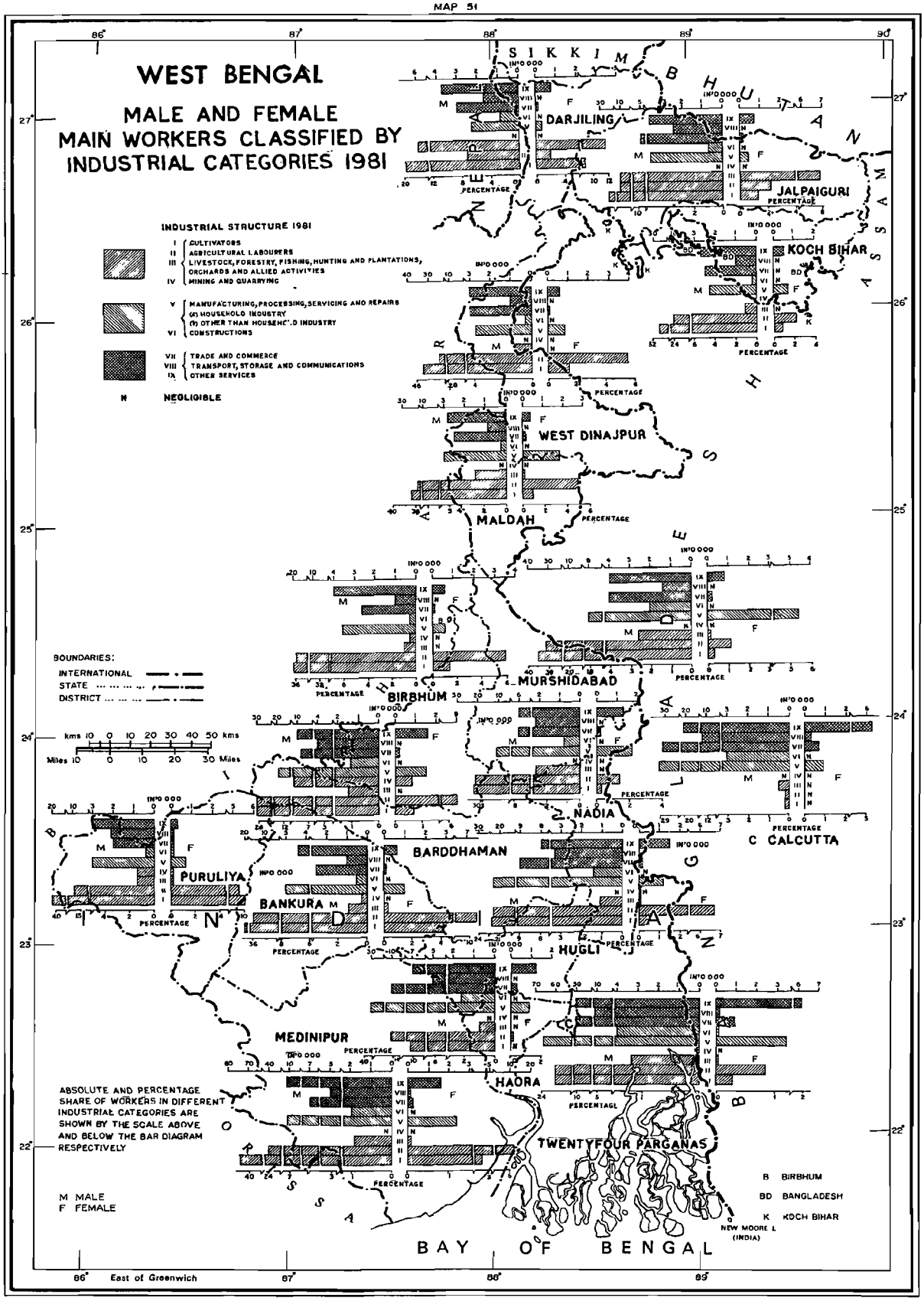
For each district, the industrial structure of the male and female main workers is shown by pyramids. Two vertical lines in the centre of each district show the industrial categories I-IX. From the central axis, horizontal bars proportionate to the total main workers engaged in each category are drawn on either side of the vertical lines for males and females respectively. These nine categories have been grouped under primary (I-IV), secondary (V-VI) and tertiary (VII-IX) activities and are shown by different shades.

The state has recorded 52.90 and 6.24 per cent of the male and female main workers in the primary, 16.43 and 1.60 per cent in the secondary and 20.88 and 1.95 per cent in the tertiary activities respectively. In the primary activities, the highest percentage of the male worker (77.52) is found in the district of Koch Bihar and 22.28 per cent of the female workers in Darjiling. Likewise, Haora with 41.86 per cent and Murshidabad with 5.46 per cent top the lists in respect of the male and female workers respectively in the secondary activities. In the tertiary activities, on the other hand, Calcutta district stands at the top in respect of both male and female main workers being 60.01 and 6.43 per cent respectively. In respect of male and female main workers in the primary activities, Calcutta district figures at the bottom with 0.87 and 0.08 per cent respectively.

The following statement shows percentage of male and female main workers classified by the industrial categories at the district level.

State/District	Primary Workers		Secondary Workers		Tertiary Workers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
WEST BENGAL	**52.90**	**6.24**	**16.43**	**1.60**	**20.88**	**1.95**
Koch Bihar	77.52	3.00	4.88	1.45	12.00	1.15
Jalpaiguri	61.75	14.66	6.08	0.54	15.52	1.45
Darjiling	41.37	22.28	8.71	1.29	23.53	2.81
West Dinajpur	75.78	6.90	4.15	1.20	11.03	0.94
Maldah	71.28	6.03	7.05	3.25	11.31	1.08
Murshidabad	69.97	1.59	10.82	5.46	11.17	0.99
Nadia	61.24	1.69	14.70	2.25	18.18	1.94
Twentyfour Parganas	43.80	1.17	25.27	1.27	25.88	2.61
Calcutta	0.87	0.08	31.75	0.85	60.01	6.43
Haora	25.64	0.36	41.86	1.18	28.97	1.99
Hugli	45.93	7.18	24.01	1.20	19.87	1.81
Medinipur	65.95	9.46	8.44	1.33	13.72	1.10
Bankura	62.27	15.50	8.09	1.56	11.63	0.95
Puruliya	58.82	19.38	7.02	1.37	12.53	0.88
Barddhaman	56.44	7.95	15.27	1.16	17.83	1.35
Birbhum	70.63	7.42	6.61	1.04	13.10	1.20

MAP 51


WEST BENGAL
MALE AND FEMALE
MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY
INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE 1981
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV MINING AND QUARRYING
V MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS (a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTIONS
VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
N NEGLIGIBLE
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
ABSOLUTE AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORKERS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES ARE SHOWN BY THE SCALE ABOVE AND BELOW THE BAR DIAGRAM RESPECTIVELY
M MALE
F FEMALE
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
C CALCUTTA
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
MEDINIPUR
HAORA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BAY OF BENGAL
PERCENTAGE
'000
East of Greenwich

MAP 52

URBAN MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

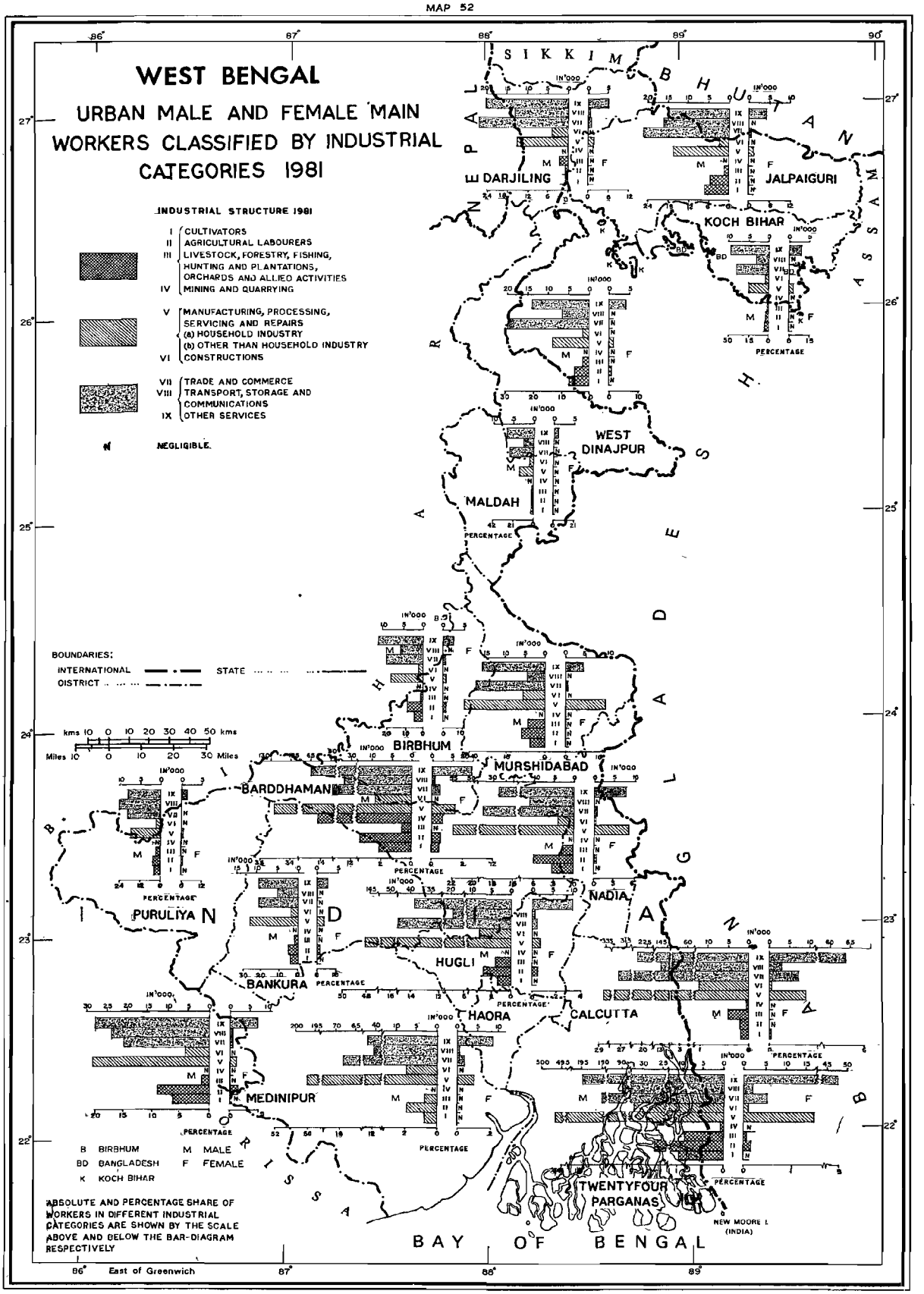
The map depicts the districtwise distribution of the urban male and female main workers classified by the industrial categories in the state in 1981.

For this map, the same cartographic technique as for Map 51 is used. Horizontal bars proportionate to the total urban male and female main workers in each of the nine industrial categories (I to IX) are drawn for each district. These nine industrial categories are then grouped under primary, secondary and tertiary activities.

For the urban and female main workers, the state has recorded 6.30 and 0.43 per cent in the primary, 38.22 and 1.70 per cent in the secondary, and 48.22 and 5.13 per cent in the tertiary activities. Among the districts, the highest urban male main workers are recorded in Barddhaman (20.50 per cent) and the urban female main workers in Birbhum (1.63 per cent) in the primary activities. On the other hand, Calcutta and Haora have recorded the lowest percentages of 0.87 and 0.06 of the urban male and female main workers in this category respectively. In the secondary activities the district of Hugli has recorded the highest percentage of 52.56 of the urban male main workers and Murshidabad in the same category with 11.02 per cent of the urban female main workers stand first.) Further in respect of the urban male and female main workers, the districts of Darjiling and Koch Bihar rank first and second positions with 66.43 and 9.36 per cent respectively in the tertiary activities. On the other hand, the districts of Hugli (36.31 per cent) and Haora (2.79 per cent) have recorded the lowest urban male and female main workers in the same category.

The percentages of the urban male and female main workers under the major industrial categories are given in the following table at the district level.

State/District	Primary Workers		Secondary Workers		Tertiary Workers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
WEST BENGAL	**6.30**	**0.43**	**38.22**	**1.70**	**48.22**	**5.13**
Koch Bihar	5.97	0.78	17.56	2.50	63.83	9.36
Jalpaiguri	13.70	0.62	18.39	1.20	60.10	5.99
Darjiling	3.39	0.64	19.75	1.79	66.43	8.00
West Dinajpur	14.66	0.98	15.81	1.70	60.75	6.10
Maldah	7.23	0.23	19.87	1.14	62.93	8.61
Murshidabad	15.34	0.50	27.76	11.02	40.02	5.36
Nadia	11.16	0.50	34.83	5.30	43.00	5.21
Twentyfour Parganas	4.29	0.20	46.91	1.59	42.05	4.95
Calcutta	0.87	0.08	31.75	0.85	60.01	6.43
Haora	3.37	0.06	52.19	1.07	40.52	2.79
Hugli	5.01	0.49	52.56	1.64	36.31	3.99
Medinipur	16.39	1.42	23.96	1.01	51.65	5.56
Bankura	9.99	1.40	28.25	3.82	50.84	5.70
Puruliya	10.20	1.39	19.80	1.24	62.66	4.70
Barddhaman	20.50	1.55	36.86	1.57	36.62	2.89
Birbhum	14.06	1.63	19.61	1.10	56.95	6.65


WEST BENGAL
URBAN MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE 1981
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV MINING AND QUARRYING
V MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS (a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTIONS
VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
N NEGLIGIBLE
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
BIRBHUM
MURSHIDABAD
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
HUGLI
BANKURA
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
M MALE
F FEMALE
ABSOLUTE AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORKERS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES ARE SHOWN BY THE SCALE ABOVE AND BELOW THE BAR-DIAGRAM RESPECTIVELY
86° East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 53

RURAL MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

The map shows the districtwise distribution of the rural male and female main workers classified by industrial categories in the state in 1981.

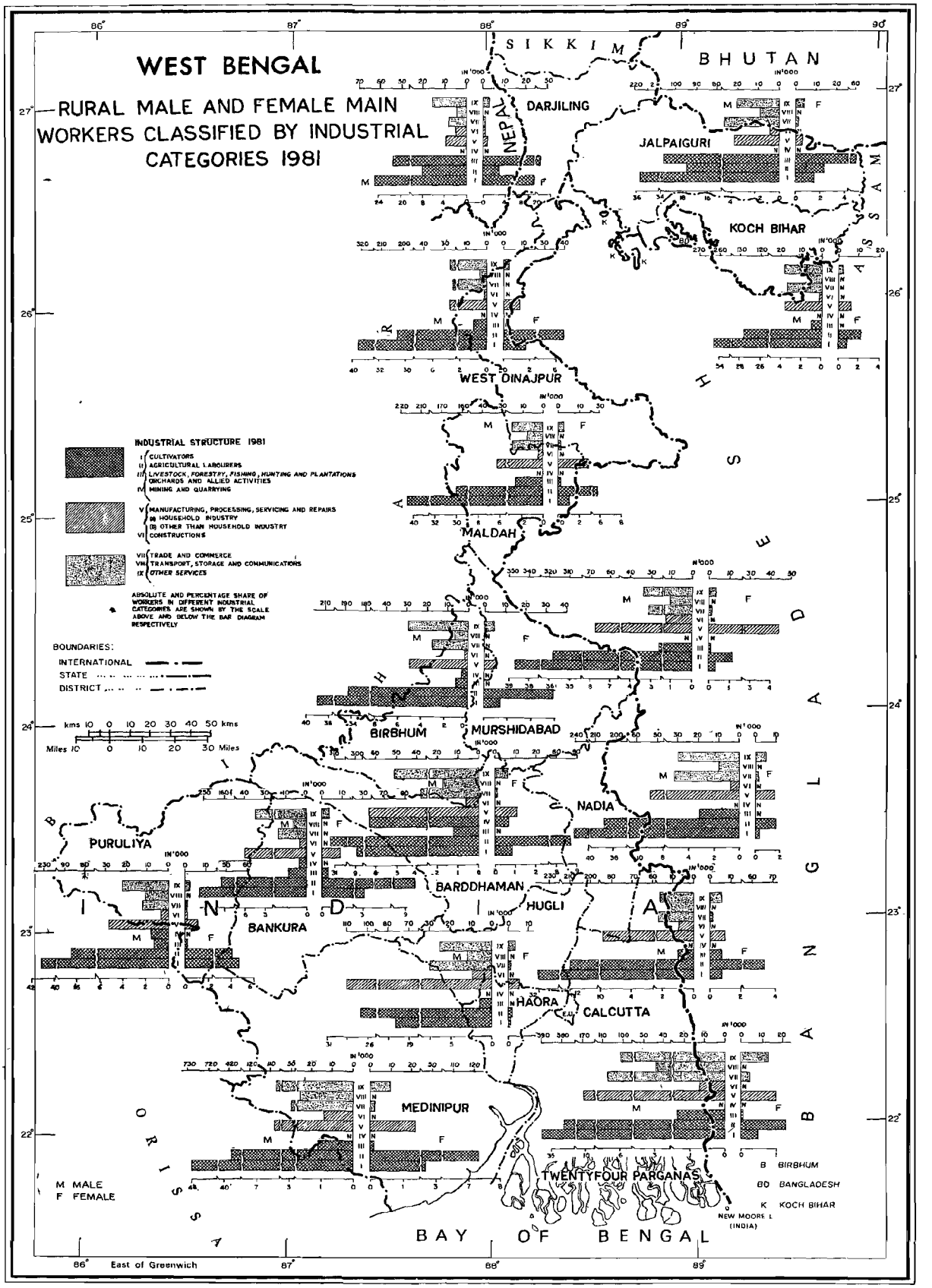
This map is prepared by the same cartographic technique as used in Map 15. Horizontal bars proportionate to the total rural male and female main workers in each of the nine industrial categories for each district are drawn. These nine industrial categories (I to IX), are then grouped under the primary (I to IV), secondary (V and VI) and tertiary (VII to IX) activities and they are shaded by different hatchings.

In the state, the rural male and female main workers have recorded 70.17 and 8.39 per cent in the primary activities, 8.35 and 1.56 per cent in the secondary and 10.74 and 0.79 per cent in the tertiary activities respectively. Among the districts, the highest proportion of the rural male main workers is recorded in Koch Bihar (82.24 per cent) and the female main workers in Darjiling (28.84 per cent) in the primary activities. It is seen that the district of Haora tops the lists in respect of the rural male main workers in both secondary (31.34 per cent) and the tertiary (17.21 per cent) sectors. The districts of Murshidabad and Darjiling have recorded the highest percentages of 4.89 and 1.23 of the rural female main workers respectively. On the other hand, in the primary activities the lowest proportions for both the rural male (48.33 per cent) and female main workers (0.66 per cent) are found in the Haora district. Like-wise, West Dinajpur shows the lowest percentages of 5.85 and 0.40 of the rural male and female main workers respectively in the tertiary activities.

The percentages of the rural male and female main workers under the major industrial categories are given in the following table at the district level.

State/District	Primary Workers		Secondary Workers		Tertiary Workers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
WEST BENGAL	**70.17**	**8.39**	**8.35**	**1.56**	**10.74**	**0.79**
Koch Bihar	82.24	3.15	4.02	1.38	8.61	0.60
Jalpaiguri	68.42	16.61	4.37	0.45	9.33	0.82
Darjiling	52.90	28.84	5.37	1.14	10.52	1.23
West Dinajpur	82.15	7.52	2.93	1.15	5.85	0.40
Maldah	74.18	6.29	6.46	3.35	8.97	0.74
Murshidabad	75.57	1.70	9.08	4.89	8.22	0.54
Nadia	74.82	2.01	9.25	1.42	11.45	1.05
Twentyfour Parganas	70.33	1.83	10.74	1.05	15.01	1.04
Calcutta			**Entirely Urban**			
Haora	48.33	0.66	31.34	1.28	17.21	1.17
Hugli	62.46	9.89	12.48	1.02	13.22	0.93
Medinipur	70.22	10.15	7.10	1.36	10.46	0.71
Bankura	66.09	16.53	6.61	1.40	8.76	0.61
Puruliya	62.61	20.78	6.02	1.38	8.52	0.58
Barddhaman	69.98	10.36	7.14	1.00	10.75	0.77
Birbhum	75.31	7.90	5.53	1.04	9.47	0.75

MAP 53


WEST BENGAL
RURAL MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
PURULIYA
BARDDHAMAN
HUGLI
BANKURA
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BAY OF BENGAL
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE 1981
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV MINING AND QUARRYING
V MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS (a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTIONS
VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
ABSOLUTE AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORKERS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES ARE SHOWN BY THE SCALE ABOVE AND BELOW THE BAR DIAGRAM RESPECTIVELY
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
M MALE
F FEMALE
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
86° East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 54

MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS 1981

The map shows the proportion of the main workers with their educational levels at the district level in the state in 1981.

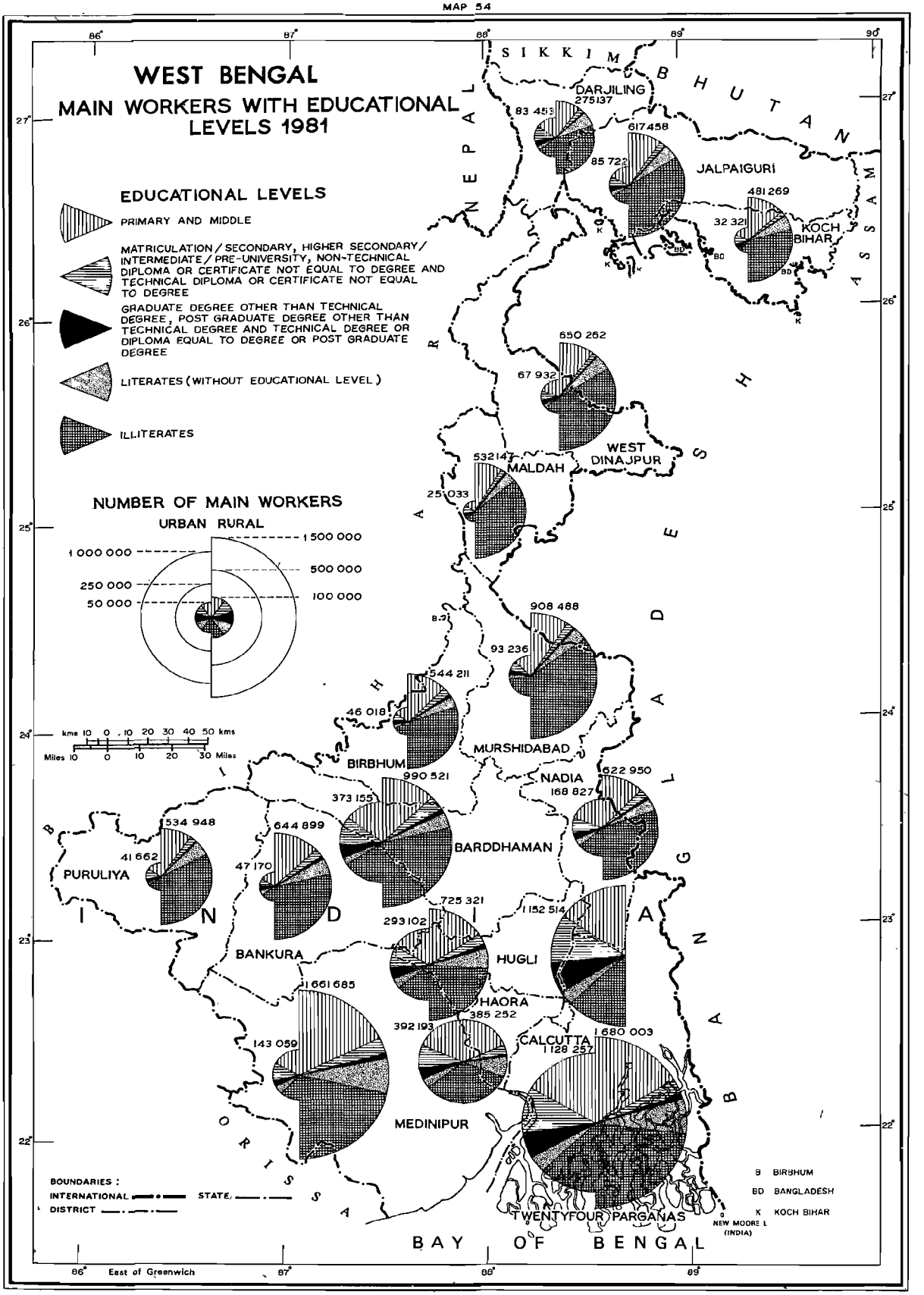
Two half adjusted circles proportionate to the total urban and rural main workers with their educational levels are drawn in each district. All the educational levels are grouped into five categories, viz., 1. primary and middle, 2. matriculation/secondary/intermediate/pre-university, non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree, 3. graduate and post-graduate degrees other than technical degree and technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree, 4. literates (without educational level) and 5. illiterates.

The half circles of the rural and urban main workers are divided into five divisions proportionate to the percentage shares of each of the above five categories of the educational levels. These five divisions are then given different shades as shown in the legend of the map.

The state has recorded 72.96 per cent and 27.04 per cent of the rural and urban main workers with their all educational levels respectively. In the state, the rural main workers constitute 26.77 per cent for primary/middle, 5.04 per cent for matriculation/secondary and others in the category 2, 1.48 per cent for graduate and post-graduate degrees other than technical and technical degree or post-graduate degree, 10.43 per cent for literates (without educational level) and 56.28 per cent for the illiterates. On the other hand, the urban main workers have registered 32.73, 21.08, 11.25, 7.11 and 27.83 per cent for the five categories of the educational levels in that order respectively.

Among the districts, for the rural areas, the highest proportions of the main workers with primary/middle and matriculation/secondary levels.., i.e., in the categories 1 and 2 are recorded in Haora (37.59 per cent) and Barddhaman (7.08 per cent). This is followed by Medinipur with 35.57 per cent and Haora with 6.76 per cent in these two categories. In the category 3, i.e., graduate/post-graduate and technical degree levels, the district of Hugli stands first and the next is Barddhaman. In terms of percentage, these figures are 2.50 and 2.23 respectively. The district of West Dinajpur on the other hand, figures lowest in both the 2nd and 3rd categories. Again Haora has recorded the highest percentage of 15.14 of literates (without educational level). In respect of illiterates, the district of Maldah has recorded the highest percentage of 71.86 of main workers.

As for the urban area, the proportion of the main workers with the primary/middle standard level is found highest in the district of Nadia (39.02 per cent) followed by West Dinajpur with 38.80 per cent. In the educational category 2, i.e., matriculation/secondary.. etc., Puruliya shares 24.54 per cent of main workers as highest. The districts of Calcutta (14.10 per cent) and Twentyfour Parganas (11.92 per cent) occupy the first and second positions respectively in respect of the category 3. For the literates (without educational level) the highest figure of 11.53 per cent is shown in the district of Bankura. On the other hand, the highest illiterate main workers are found in the district of Murshidabad (45.00 per cent).


WEST BENGAL
MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS 1981
EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
PRIMARY AND MIDDLE
MATRICULATION / SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY / INTERMEDIATE / PRE-UNIVERSITY, NON-TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE
GRADUATE DEGREE OTHER THAN TECHNICAL DEGREE, POST GRADUATE DEGREE OTHER THAN TECHNICAL DEGREE AND TECHNICAL DEGREE OR DIPLOMA EQUAL TO DEGREE OR POST GRADUATE DEGREE
LITERATES (WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL LEVEL)
ILLITERATES
NUMBER OF MAIN WORKERS
URBAN RURAL
1 000 000
250 000
50 000
1 500 000
500 000
100 000
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BANGLADESH
DARJILING 275137
83 453
617 458
85 722
JALPAIGURI
481 269
32 321
KOCH BIHAR
650 262
67 932
WEST DINAJPUR
532 147
MALDAH
25 033
908 488
93 236
544 211
46 018
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
990 521
373 155
NADIA
622 950
168 827
534 948
41 662
644 899
47 170
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
725 321
293 102
1 152 514
BANKURA
HUGLI
1 661 685
143 059
HAORA
385 252
392 193
1 680 003
1 128 257
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
BAY OF BENGAL
BOUNDARIES :
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 55

CULTIVATORS 1981

The map shows the districtwise proportion of cultivators to the total main workers in age 15-59 in the state of West Bengal in 1981.

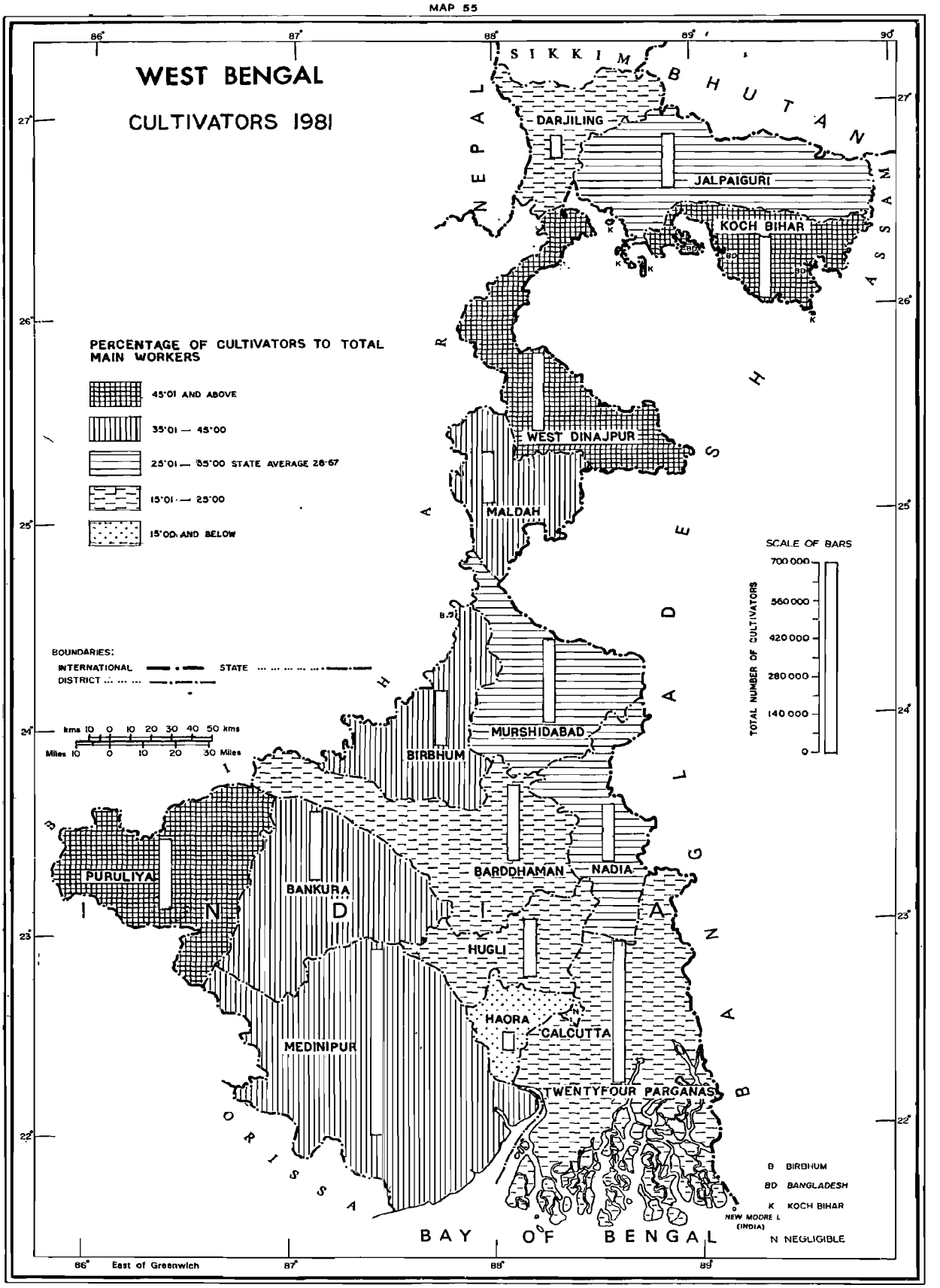
Solid yellow coloured bar proportionate to the absolute number of cultivators in age 15-59, for each district has been drawn. Then the percentages of cultivators to the total main workers in age 15-59 for all the districts have been worked out and the data grouped into five suitable ranges from high to low. The districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching from deep to light as per values of the ranges.

According to the 1981 Census, the state accounts for 28.67 per cent of cultivators to the total main workers in age 15-59. In 10 districts of the state, the proportion of cultivators is more than the state average while in other districts. This is below the state average. The highest percentage of 51.05 of cultivators is noticed in Koch Bihar district followed by 49.58 per cent in Puruliya and West Dinajpur districts (46.36 per cent). The lowest percentage of 0.22 in this regard is evinced in the Calcutta district which is totally an urban area. Regarding the absolute number of cultivators in age 15-59, it is found that Medinipur has the largest number (690675) followed by Twentyfour Parganas (525397). In this respect the smaller number (2389) is recorded in the Calcutta district. Since the figure is insignificant, the bar for Calcutta is not shown in the map. The districts of Malda, Medinipur, Bankura and Birbhum have been included in the next higher range of 35.01 to 45.00 per cent followed by districts of Jalpaiguri, Murshidabad and Nadia in the middle range of 25.01 to 35.00 per cent. The districts of Darjiling, Twentyfour Parganas, Hugli and Barddhaman have been grouped under the lower range of 15.01 to 25.00 per cent of cultivators.

The following statement shows the districtwise proportion of cultivators to the total main workers in age 15-59 for 1981.

State/District	Total main workers in age 15-59	Cultivators in age 15-59	Percentage of cultivators to total main workers in age 15-59
WEST BENGAL	**13990292**	**4010522**	**28.67**
Koch Bihar	445492	227461	51.05
Jalpaiguri	632377	199345	31.52
Darjiling	330126	81456	24.67
West Dinajpur	624481	289489	46.36
Maldah	482732	190891	39.54
Murshidabad	892906	307140	34.40
Nadia	702161	213698	30.43
Twentyfour Parganas	2561732	525397	20.51
Calcutta	1079514	2389	0.22
Haora	719535	68778	9.56
Hugli	934564	216599	23.18
Medinipur	1632515	690675	42.31
Bankura	627943	252044	40.14
Puruliya	5216655	258662	49.58
Barddhaman	1263502	284065	22.48
Birbhum	539057	202434	37.55

MAP 55


WEST BENGAL
CULTIVATORS 1981
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
45·01 AND ABOVE
35·01 — 45·00
25·01 — 35·00 STATE AVERAGE 28·67
15·01 — 25·00
15·00 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SCALE OF BARS
TOTAL NUMBER OF CULTIVATORS
700 000
560 000
420 000
280 000
140 000
0
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BANGLADESH
INDIA
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
N NEGLIGIBLE
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
86° East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 56

CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION 1981

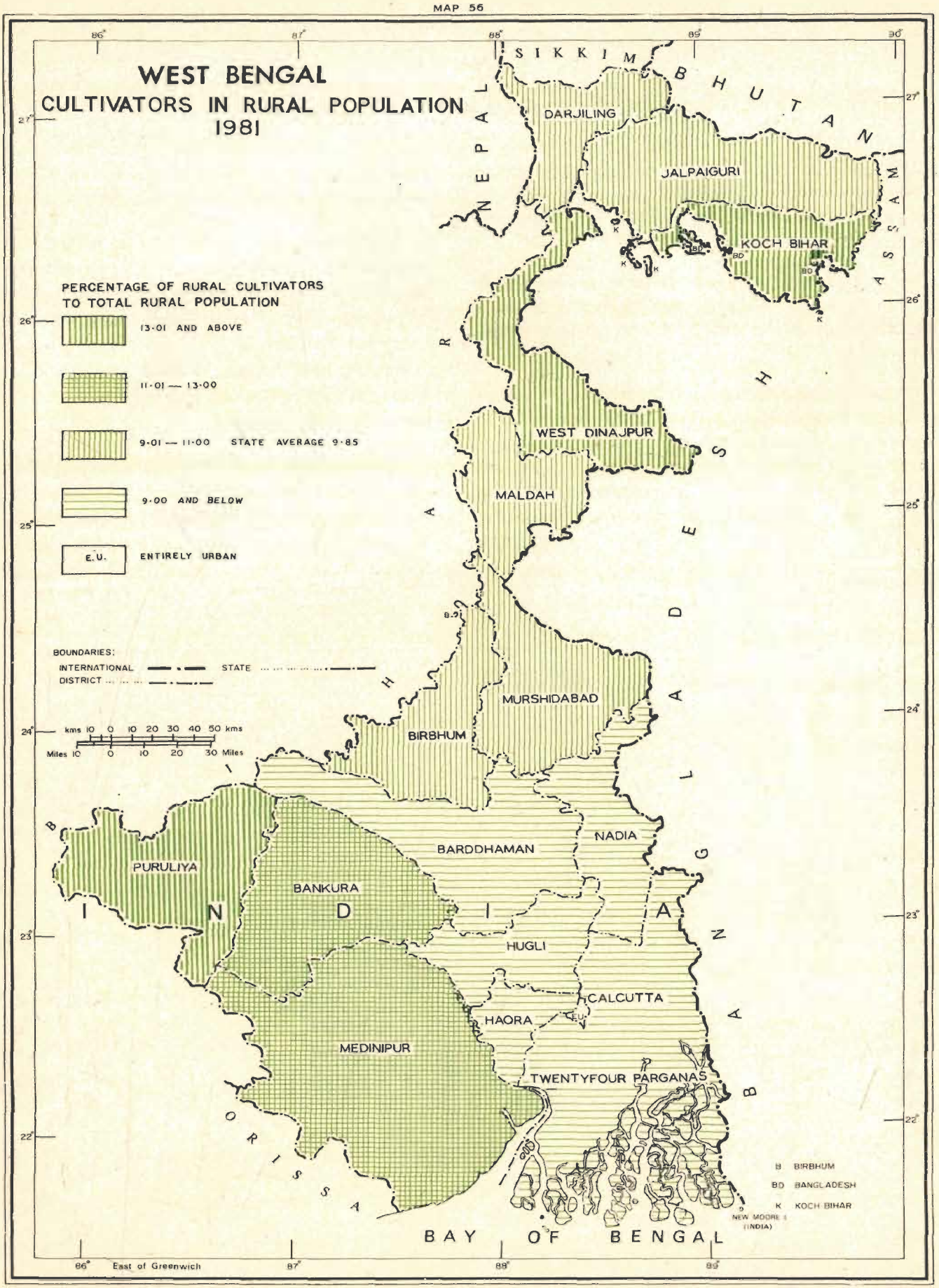
The map depicts proportion of the rural cultivators to the total rural population in the state in 1981 at the district level.

The map has been compiled by working out the percentages of rural cultivators to the total rural population for the districts. The percentage figures have been arranged into four ranges above and below the state average. The districts have been shaded by various grades of green hatching from dark to light as shown in the legend of the map.

The proportion of the rural cultivators to the total rural population in the state is 9.85 per cent. In 8 districts, the proportion of rural cultivators is above the state average. Calcutta district is entirely urban. The highest percentage of rural cultivators has been recorded in the Puruliya district (15.25 per cent) which is closely followed by Koch Bihar (13.74 per cent). On the other hand, the lowest is noticed in Haora (4.07 per cent) and the next above is in Twentyfour Parganas (7.85 per cent). A higher proportion of rural cultivators is also found in the districts of West Dinajpur (13.35 per cent), Medinipur (11.05 per cent) and Bankura (11.42 per cent). The districts of Jalpaiguri, Darjiling, Malda, Murshidabad and Birbhum are in the range of 9.01 to 11.00 per cent, while Nadia, Hugli and Barddhaman are recorded in the lowest range of 9.00 per cent and below.

The following statement shows proportion of the rural cultivators to the total rural population at the district level for 1981.

State/District	Total rural population	Rural Cultivators	Percentage of rural cultivators
WEST BENGAL	**40133926**	**3951560**	**9.85**
Koch Bihar	1649383	226644	13.74
Jalpaiguri	1903650	194209	10.20
Darjiling	742116	80967	10.91
West Dinajpur	2136221	685166	13.35
Maldah	1934675	190305	9.84
Murshidabad	3351584	303680	9.06
Nadia	2324384	208828	8.98
Twentyfour Parganas	6569957	515500	7.85
Calcutta	**Entirely Urban**		
Haora	1628068	66283	4.07
Hugli	2506777	213507	8.56
Medinipur	6170039	681921	11.05
Bankura	2193568	250546	11.42
Puruliya	1687039	257217	15.25
Barddhaman	3414219	276225	8.09
Birbhum	1922296	200566	10.43


WEST BENGAL
CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION
1981
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
13·01 AND ABOVE
11·01 — 13·00
9·01 — 11·00 STATE AVERAGE 9·85
9·00 AND BELOW
E.U. ENTIRELY URBAN
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
CALCUTTA
HAORA
EU
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BANGLADESH
INDIA
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 57

MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS, 1981

The map shows the districtwise proportion of the male and female cultivators to the total male and female main workers in the age group 15-59 in the state in 1981.

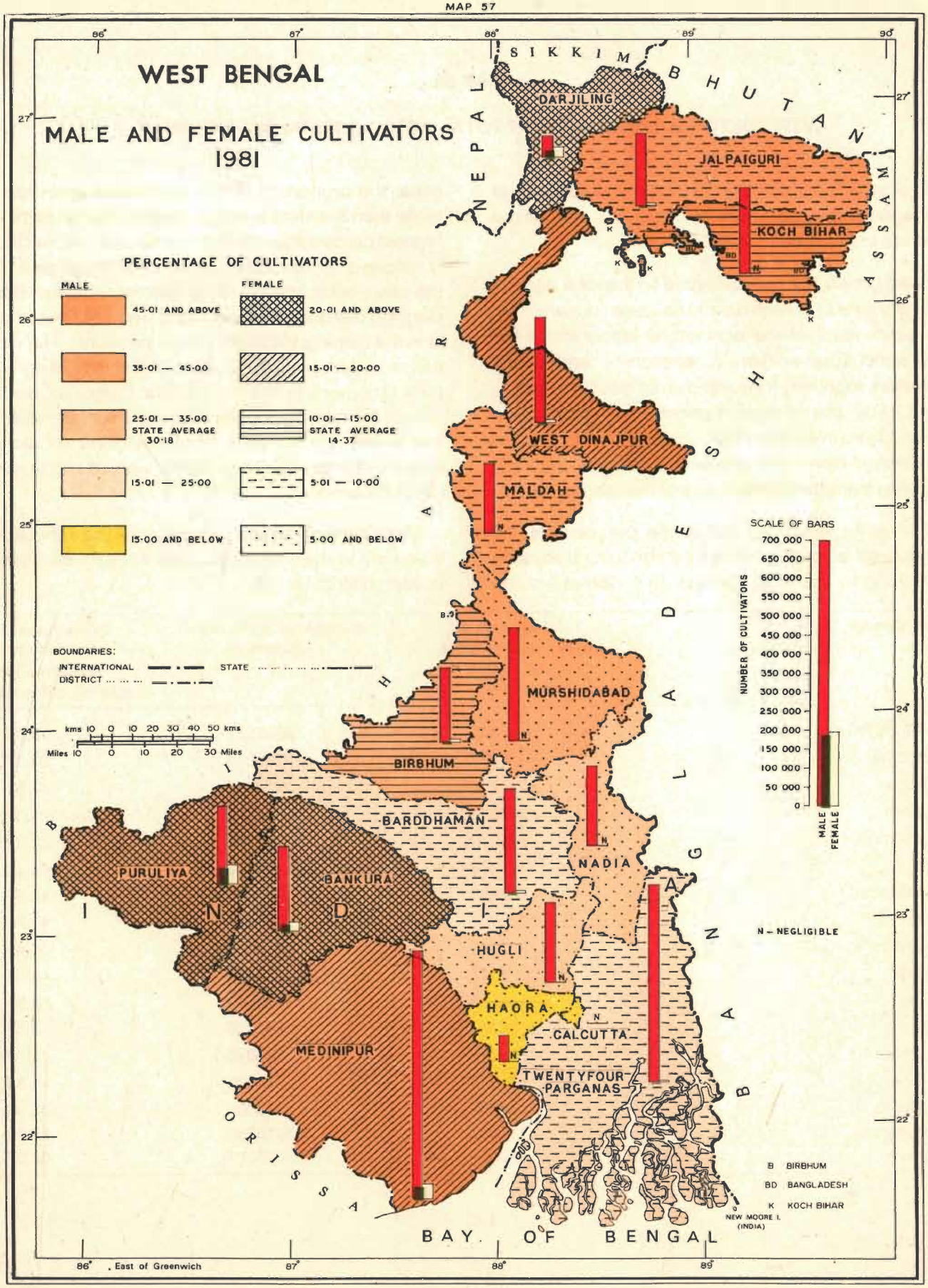
For this map the total number of male and female cultivators in age 15-59 for each district have been depicted by solid red and green colour vertical bars respectively.

The percentage of the male and female cultivators to the total male and female main workers in age 15-59 for each district has been calculated. The percentage figures have been grouped into five ranges above and below the state average. The percentages of the male cultivators by depicted by flat colour shades in the background and the female cultivators by black hatching from dark to light as per the percentage values of the ranges.

The state accounts for 30.18 and 14.37 per cent of the male and female cultivators respectively. It is apparent that the proportion of the male cultivator is more than double the female cultivators. The state has recorded 10 districts having the proportion of the male cultivators above the state average. In respect of the female cultivators, there are only five districts above the state average.

Details can be seen from the following statement which shows the proportions of the male and female cultivators to the total male and female main workers in age 15-59 at the district level for 1981.

State/District	Percentage of male cultivators in age 15-59	Percentage of female cultivators in age 15-59
WEST BENGAL	**30.18**	**14.37**
Koch Bihar	53.31	13.24
Jalpaiguri	36.56	7.44
Darjiling	23.14	28.86
West Dinajpur	49.52	15.07
Maldah	42.69	8.13
Murshidabad	36.98	3.39
Nadia	32.05	3.49
Twentyfour Parganas	21.29	5.24
Calcutta	0.19	0.66
Haora	9.79	2.67
Hugli	25.27	4.34
Medinipur	45.31	19.67
Bankura	43.96	23.11
Puruliya	50.76	45.20
Bárddhaman	24.39	5.94
Birbhum	40.09	13.97


WEST BENGAL
MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS
1981
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS
MALE
FEMALE
45·01 AND ABOVE
20·01 AND ABOVE
35·01 — 45·00
15·01 — 20·00
25·01 — 35·00
STATE AVERAGE
30·18
10·01 — 15·00
STATE AVERAGE
14·37
15·01 — 25·00
5·01 — 10·00
15·00 AND BELOW
5·00 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SCALE OF BARS
NUMBER OF CULTIVATORS
700 000
650 000
600 000
550 000
500 000
450 000
400 000
350 000
300 000
250 000
200 000
150 000
100 000
50 000
0
MALE
FEMALE
N – NEGLIGIBLE
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
86° East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 58

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS 1981

The map illustrates the districtwise proportion of the agricultural labourers to the total agricultural workers in the state in 1981.

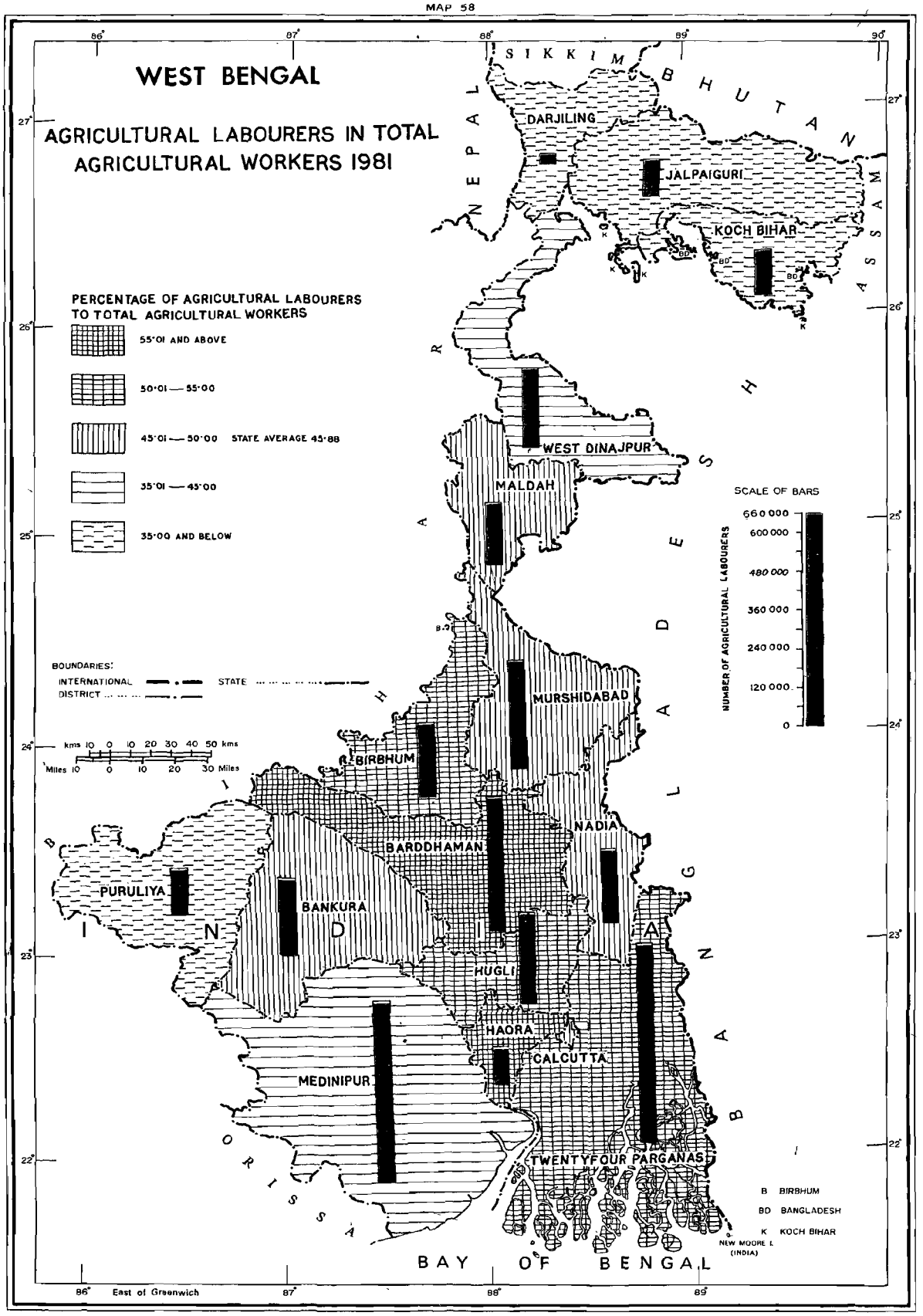
Solid brown bar proportionate to the total agricultural labourers for each district has been drawn. Then the percentage of the agricultural labourers to the total agricultural workers (cultivators + agricultural labourers together) for each district has been calculated. The percentage figures have been then grouped into five suitable ranges from high to low and the districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching from dark to light as per the ranges.

The state has recorded 45.88 per cent of the agricultural labourers to the total agricultural workers according to the 1981 Census. In 9 districts of the state, the proportion of the agricultural labourers is more than the state average. Among the districts the highest percentage of 58.50 is noticed in Haora closely followed by Barddhaman with 56.79 per cent. On the other hand, the lowest proportion is found in the Darjiling district (25.32 per cent) and the next above is in the Jalpaiguri district (32.84 per cent). The state has recorded the highest number (618822) of agricultural labourers in the Twentyfour Parganas district closely followed by the Medinipur district with 559016. The lowest figure of 2455 has been found in Calcutta, followed by the Darjiling district with 32120 agricultural labourers.

The statement shows proportion of the agricultural labourers to the total agricultural workers distributed in each district for 1981.

State/District	Total agricultural workers (cultivators + agricultural labourers)	Number of agricultural labourers	Percentage of agricultural labourers to agricultural workers
WEST BENGAL	**8482465**	**3891531**	**45.88**
Koch Bihar	407087	139914	34.37
Jalpaiguri	348745	114519	32.84
Darjiling	126848	32120	25.32
West Dinajpur	585210	247630	42.31
Maldah	411766	190256	46.20
Murshidabad	689932	335640	48.65
Nadia	475802	227344	47.78
Twentyfour Parganas	1227940	618822	50.40
Calcutta	5227	2455	46.97
Haora	194204	113612	58.50
Hugli	528387	283936	53.74
Medinipur	1339747	559016	41.73
Bankura	524077	240139	45.82
Puruliya	433562	142801	32.94
Barddhaman	733950	416790	56.79
Birbhum	450017	226573	50.35

MAP 58


WEST BENGAL
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS 1981
PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
55·01 AND ABOVE
50·01 — 55·00
45·01 — 50·00 STATE AVERAGE 45·88
35·01 — 45·00
35·00 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SCALE OF BARS
NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
660 000
600 000
480 000
360 000
240 000
120 000
0
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 59

NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1981

The map reveals distribution of the non-agricultural workers in the primary sector at the district level for the 1981 Census.

The primary sector comprises four Industrial categories, viz., (i) cultivators (ii) agricultural labourers (iii) livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities and (iv) mining and quarrying. The non-agricultural workers include categories (iii) and (iv) as mentioned above.

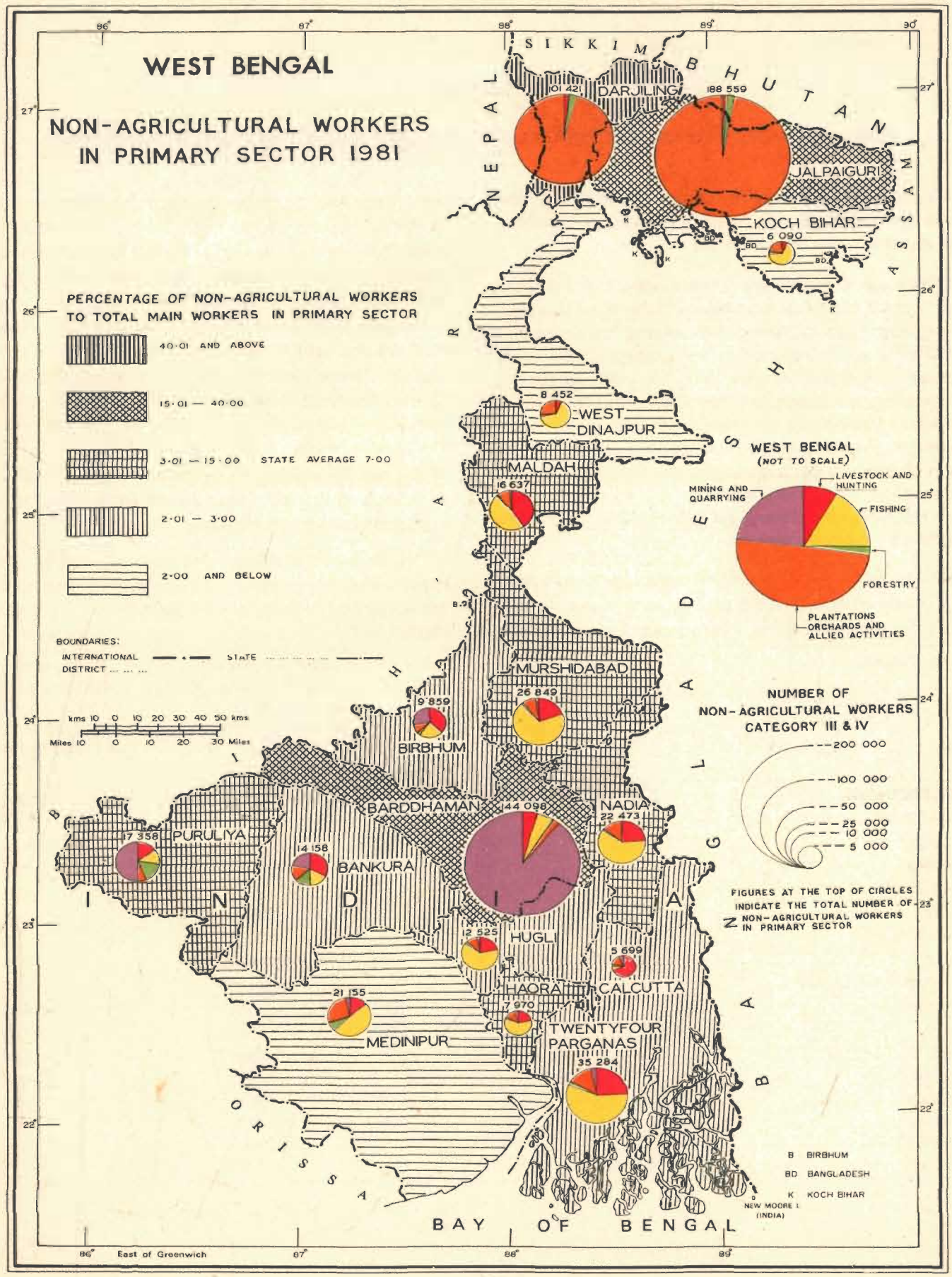
Circle proportionate to the number of non-agricultural workers in primary sector has been drawn in each district. The circles have been divided into five sectors representing workers engaged in (i) livestock and hunting (ii) fishing (iii) forestry (iv) plantations, orchards and allied activities and (v) mining and quarrying. These sectors within the circles have been shaded in different colours as shown in the legend of the map.

The percentages of the non-agricultural workers to the total main workers in the primary sector have been calculated for all the districts and the data are grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching from dark to light as per the values.

The state has recorded 7.00 per cent of non-agricultural workers to the total main workers in the primary sector. Of the total districts, Calcutta has recorded the highest percentage of 52.16, while West Dinajpur shares the lowest percentage of 1.42. A fairly large proportion of the non-agricultural workers is found in the districts of Darjiling (44.43 per cent). Jalpaiguri (35.09 per cent) and Barddhaman 16.41 per cent) which are above the state average. In remaining 12 districts this proportion is below the state average. In this connection the Koch Bihar and the Medinipur districts are having negligible percentages of 1.47 and 1.55 respectively.

The following statement shows distribution of the non-agricultural workers in the primary sector to the total main workers at the district level for 1981.

State/District	Total main workers in primary sector (category i, ii, iii and iv)	Non-agricultural workers in primary sector (category iii and iv)	Percentage of non-agricultural workers in primary sector (category iii & iv)
WEST BENGAL	**9121036**	**638571**	**7.00**
Koch Bihar	413177	6090	1.47
Jalpaiguri	537304	188559	35.09
Darjiling	228269	101421	44.43
West Dinajpur	593662	8452	1.42
Maldah	428403	16637	3.88
Murshidabad	716781	26849	3.75
Nadia	498275	22473	4.51
Twentyfour Parganas	1263224	35284	2.79
Calcutta	10926	5699	52.16
Haora	202174	7970	3.94
Hugli	540912	12525	2.32
Medinipur	1360902	21155	1.55
Bankura	538235	14158	2.63
Puruliya	450920	17358	3.85
Barddhaman	878048	144098	16.41
Birbhum	459876	9859	2.14


WEST BENGAL
NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1981
PERCENTAGE OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR
40·01 AND ABOVE
15·01 — 40·00
3·01 — 15·00 STATE AVERAGE 7·00
2·01 — 3·00
2·00 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
DISTRICT
STATE
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
DARJILING
101 421
188 559
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
6 090
8 452
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
16 637
MURSHIDABAD
26 849
9 859
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
144 098
NADIA
22 473
PURULIYA
17 358
14 158
BANKURA
12 525
HUGLI
5 699
HAORA
CALCUTTA
21 155
7 970
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
35 284
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA
BANGLADESH
WEST BENGAL
(NOT TO SCALE)
MINING AND QUARRYING
LIVESTOCK AND HUNTING
FISHING
FORESTRY
PLANTATIONS ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
NUMBER OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS CATEGORY III & IV
200 000
100 000
50 000
25 000
10 000
5 000
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
86° East of Greenwich
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 60

MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS 1981

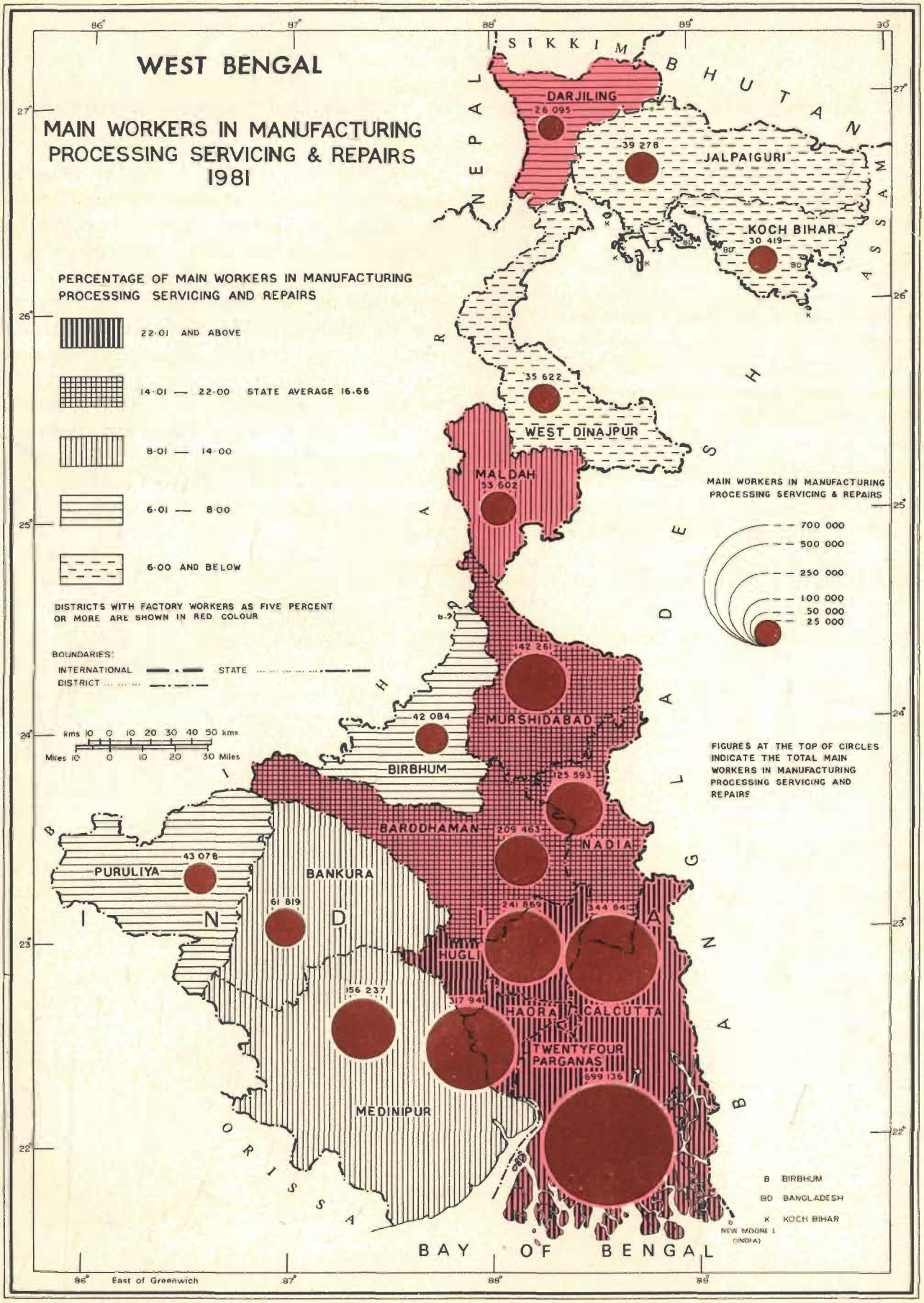
The map shows the districtwise distribution of the main workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in the state in 1981.

Three components are shown in the map. viz., (a) Solid brown circle proportionate to the main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs for each district. (b) percentage of the main workers engaged in category (V), manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to the total main workers for each district. The percentage figures have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded as per the ranges. (c) The districts with percentage of factory workers (category Vb-other than Household Industry) as five or more have been shaded by flat red colour.

The proportion of the main workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in the state is 16.66 per cent. There are only four districts in the state which are having proportions more than the state average. Among the districts, Haora with 40.90 per cent tops the list closely followed by Calcutta with 29.92 per cent. On the other hand, the lowest is found in West Dinajpur (4.96 per cent) and the next is Jalpaiguri (5.59 per cent). The districts with factory workers as five per cent or more are shown in red colour. These districts are Darjiling (5.96), Malda (5.43), Murshidabad (8.44), Nadia (10.09), Twentyfour Parganas (21.92), Calcutta (28.19), Haora (35.30), Hugli (20.17) and Barddhaman (12.16). Most of the manufacturing and business centres are concentrated in the last five districts attracting thereby higher proportion of workers.

The following statement shows proportion of the main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to the total main workers at the district level.

State/District	Total main workers	Main workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs	Percentage of main workers in manufacturing processing, servicing & repairs to total main workers
WEST BENGAL	**15424431**	**2569336**	**16.66**
Koch Bihar	513090	30419	5.93
Jalpaiguri	703180	39278	5.59
Darjiling	358590	26095	7.28
West Dinajpur	718013	35622	4.96
Maldah	554177	53602	9.67
Murshidabad	1001723	142261	14.20
Nadia	791787	125593	15.86
Twentyfour Parganas	2808660	699136	24.89
Calcutta	1152514	344841	29.92
Haora	777445	317941	40.90
Hugli	1018423	241869	23.75
Medinipur	1804744	156237	8.66
Bankura	692069	61819	8.93
Puruliya	576610	43078	7.47
Barddhaman	1363676	209463	15.36
Birbhum	589230	42084	7.14


WEST BENGAL
MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING PROCESSING SERVICING & REPAIRS 1981
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING PROCESSING SERVICING AND REPAIRS
22·01 AND ABOVE
14·01 — 22·00 STATE AVERAGE 16.66
8·01 — 14·00
6·01 — 8·00
6·00 AND BELOW
DISTRICTS WITH FACTORY WORKERS AS FIVE PERCENT OR MORE ARE SHOWN IN RED COLOUR
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING PROCESSING SERVICING & REPAIRS
700 000
500 000
250 000
100 000
50 000
25 000
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING PROCESSING SERVICING AND REPAIRS
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I (INDIA)
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
26 095
39 278
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
30 419
35 622
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
53 602
MURSHIDABAD
142 261
42 084
BIRBHUM
125 593
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
209 463
PURULIYA
43 078
BANKURA
61 819
241 869
344 843
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
156 237
317 941
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
599 136
MEDINIPUR
BAY OF BENGAL
East of Greenwich

MAP 61

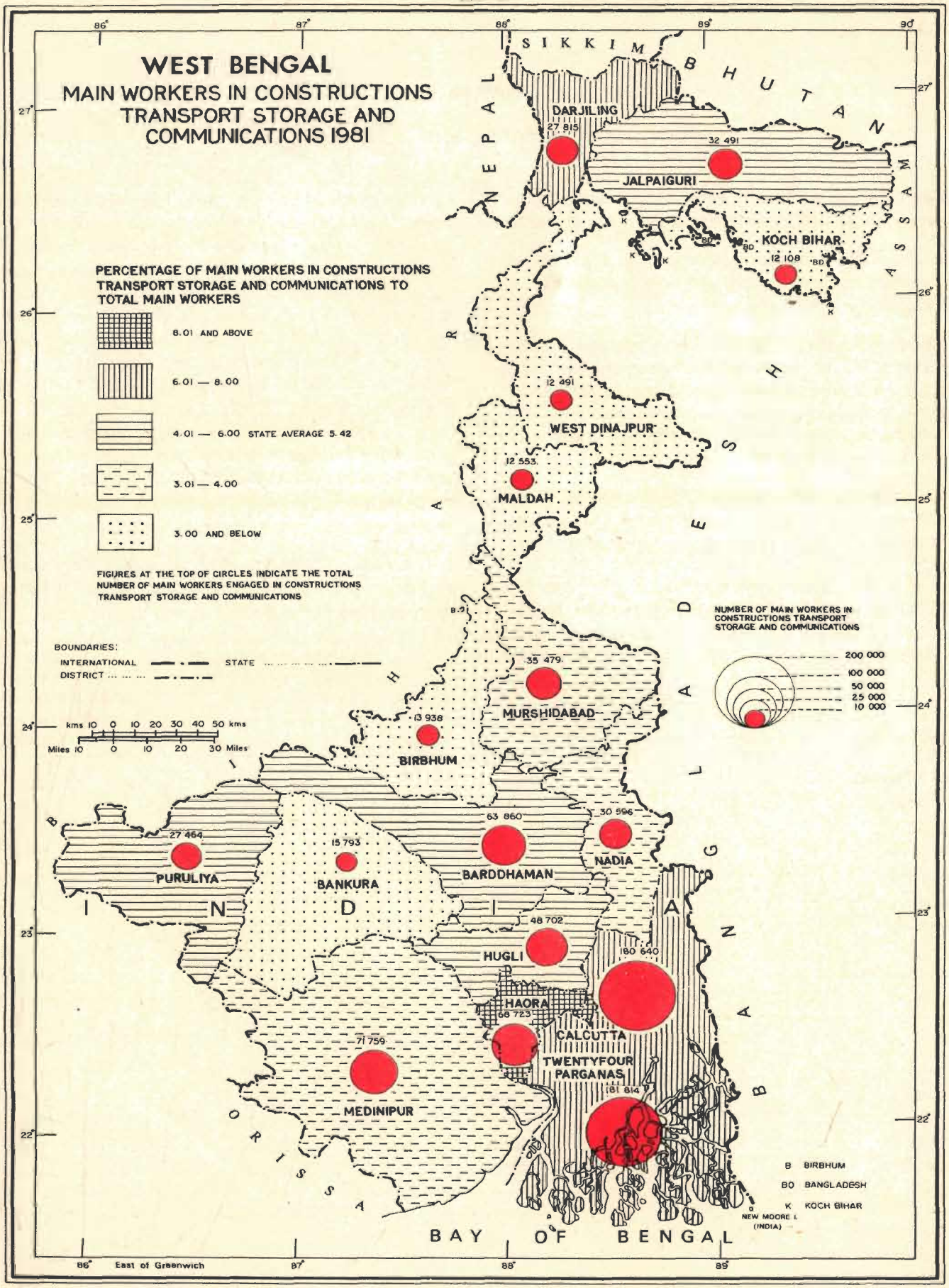
MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTIONS, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS 1981

The map shows districtwise distribution of main workers in constructions, transport, storage and communications in the state in 1981.

Solid red circle proportionate to main workers engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications has been shown in each district. The percentage of main workers engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications to the total main workers in each district has been worked out. The percentage figures have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded as per the ranges.

The state has shown 5.42 per cent of main workers engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications. In this respect the highest percentage is found in the district of Calcutta (15.67) followed by Haora (8.84), while the lowest is seen in West Dinajpur (1.74 per cent).Maldah with 2.27 per cent is just above West Dinajpur in this connection. There are 4 districts having percentages above the state average. Darjiling and Twentyfour Parganas fall in the next higher range of 6.01 to 8.00 per cent whereas the districts of Jalpaiguri, Hugli, Puruliya and Barddhaman are covered in the range of 4.01 to 6.00 per cent and Murshidabad, Nadia and Medinipur in the range of 3.01 to 4.00 per cent. The lowest range of 3.00 and below includes Bankura and Birbhum. The districtwise proportions are given in the table given below:-

State/District	Total main workers	Main workers in constructions, transport, storage and communications	Percentage of main workers in constructions, transport, storage and communications to total main workers
WEST BENGAL	**15424431**	**836229**	**5.42**
Koch Bihar	513090	12108	2.36
Jalpaiguri	703180	32491	4.62
Darjiling	358590	27815	7.76
West Dinajpur	718013	12491	1.74
Maldah	554177	12553	2.27
Murshidabad	1001723	35479	3.54
Nadia	791787	30596	3.86
Twentyfour Parganas	2008660	181814	6.47
Calcutta	1152514	180640	15.67
Haora	777445	68723	8.84
Hugli	1018423	48702	4.78
Medinipur	1804744	71759	3.98
Bankura	692069	15793	2.28
Puruliya	576610	27464	4.76
Barddhaman	1363676	63860	4.68
Birbhum	589230	13938	2.36


WEST BENGAL
MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTIONS TRANSPORT STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS 1981
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTIONS TRANSPORT STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
8.01 AND ABOVE
6.01 — 8.00
4.01 — 6.00 STATE AVERAGE 5.42
3.01 — 4.00
3.00 AND BELOW
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTIONS TRANSPORT STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
NUMBER OF MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTIONS TRANSPORT STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
200 000
100 000
50 000
25 000
10 000
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJILING
27 815
JALPAIGURI
32 491
KOCH BIHAR
12 108
WEST DINAJPUR
12 491
MALDAH
12 553
MURSHIDABAD
35 479
BIRBHUM
13 936
PURULIYA
27 464
BANKURA
15 793
BARDDHAMAN
63 860
NADIA
30 596
HUGLI
48 702
HAORA
68 723
CALCUTTA
180 640
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
181 814
MEDINIPUR
71 759
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 62

MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE 1981

The map shows the districtwise distribution of main workers in trade and commerce in the state in 1981.

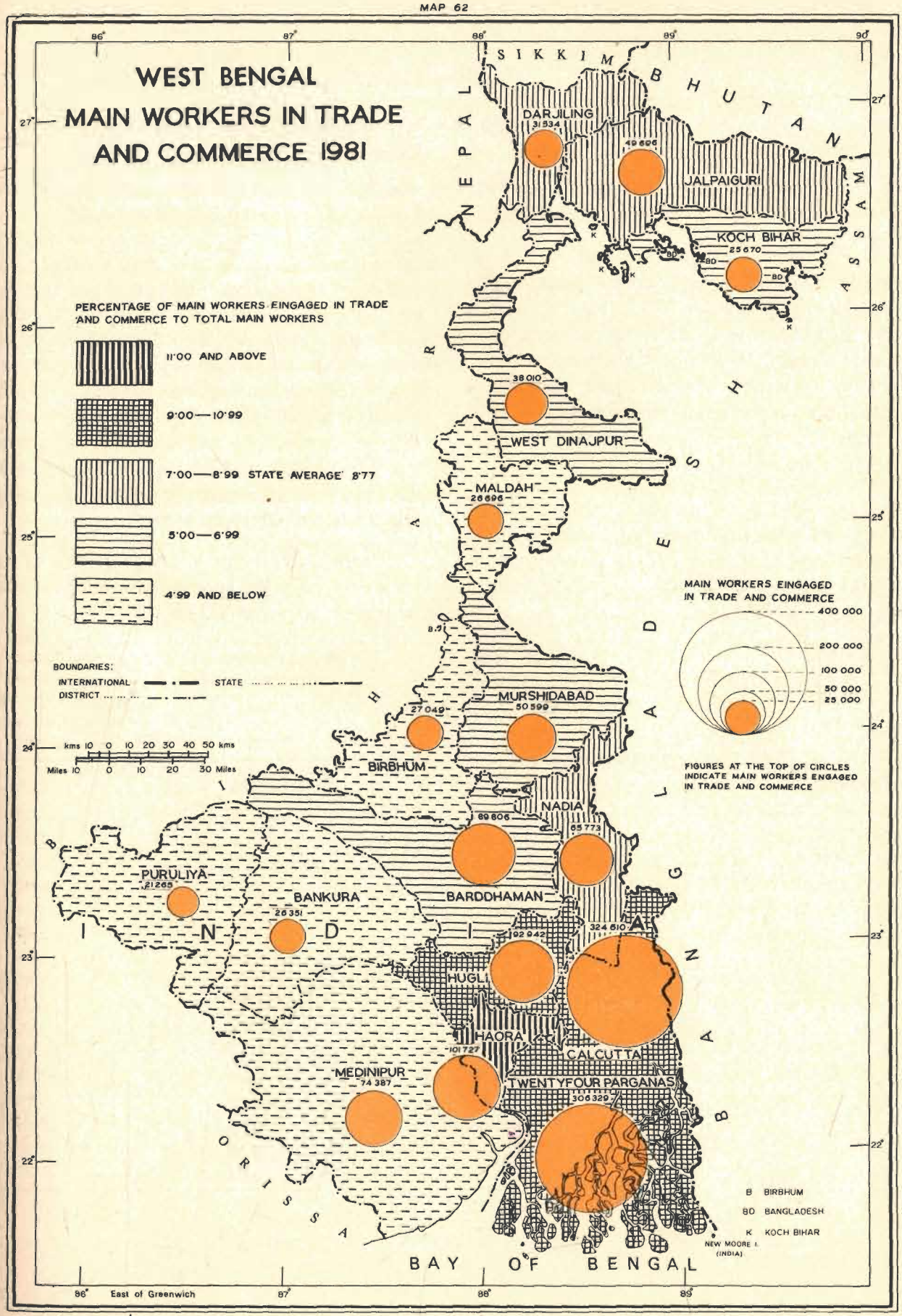
Solid orange circle proportionate to the size of main workers engaged in trade and commerce for each district has been drawn.

The percentages of main workers engaged in trade and commerce to the total main workers for each district have been calculated and the data are arranged into five ranges from high to low order. The districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching as per the ranges.

The state has recorded 8.77 per cent of main workers engaged in trade and commerce. In the state, 5 districts have their proportions above the state average. Calcutta with 28.16 per cent stands first followed by the Haora district with 13.08 per cent. On the other hand, the lowest proportion is found in the Puruliya district (3.69 per cent) followed by Bankura district with 3.81 per cent. It may be noted that Calcutta and Haora cities are the two main centres in respect of trade and commerce in the state having higher proportion of workers. The proportions of 10.91 and 9.13 per cent in this respect are found in the districts of Twentyfour Parganas and Hugli respectively. The districts of Jalpaiguri, Darjiling and Nadia have registered workers in trade & commerce ranging from 7.00 to 8.99 per cent, while Koch Bihar, West Dinajpur, Murshidabad and Barddhaman are found in the range of 5.00 to 6.99 per cent on the other hand the districts of Maldah, Medinipur and Birbhum are grouped in the lowest range of 4.99 per cent and below.

The following statement shows proportion of main workers engaged in trade and commerce to the total main workers at the district level.

State/District	Total main workers	Main workers engaged in trade & commerce	Percentage of main workers engaged in trade & commerce to total main workers
WEST BENGAL	**15424431**	**1352443**	**8.77**
Koch Bihar	513090	25670	5.00
Jalpaiguri	703180	49696	7.07
Darjiling	358590	31534	8.79
West Dinajpur	718013	38010	5.29
Maldah	554177	26696	4.82
Murshidabad	1001723	50599	5.05
Nadia	791787	65773	8.31
Twentyfour Parganas	2808660	306329	10.91
Calcutta	1152514	324610	28.16
Haora	777445	101727	13.08
Hugli	1018423	92942	9.13
Medinipur	1804744	74387	4.12
Bankura	692069	26351	3.81
Puruliya	576610	21265	3.69
Barddhaman	1363676	89806	6.59
Birbhum	589230	27049	4.59


WEST BENGAL
MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE 1981
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS EINGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
11·00 AND ABOVE
9·00—10·99
7·00—8·99 STATE AVERAGE 8·77
5·00—6·99
4·99 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
MAIN WORKERS EINGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
400 000
200 000
100 000
50 000
25 000
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
DARJILING
31534
19606
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
25670
38010
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
26696
MURSHIDABAD
50599
27049
BIRBHUM
NADIA
89806
65773
PURULIYA
21265
BANKURA
26351
BARDDHAMAN
324610
92042
HUGLI
HAORA
101727
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
74387
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
306329
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 63

MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES 1981

The map depicts the districtwise distribution of main workers in services in the state for the 1981 Census.

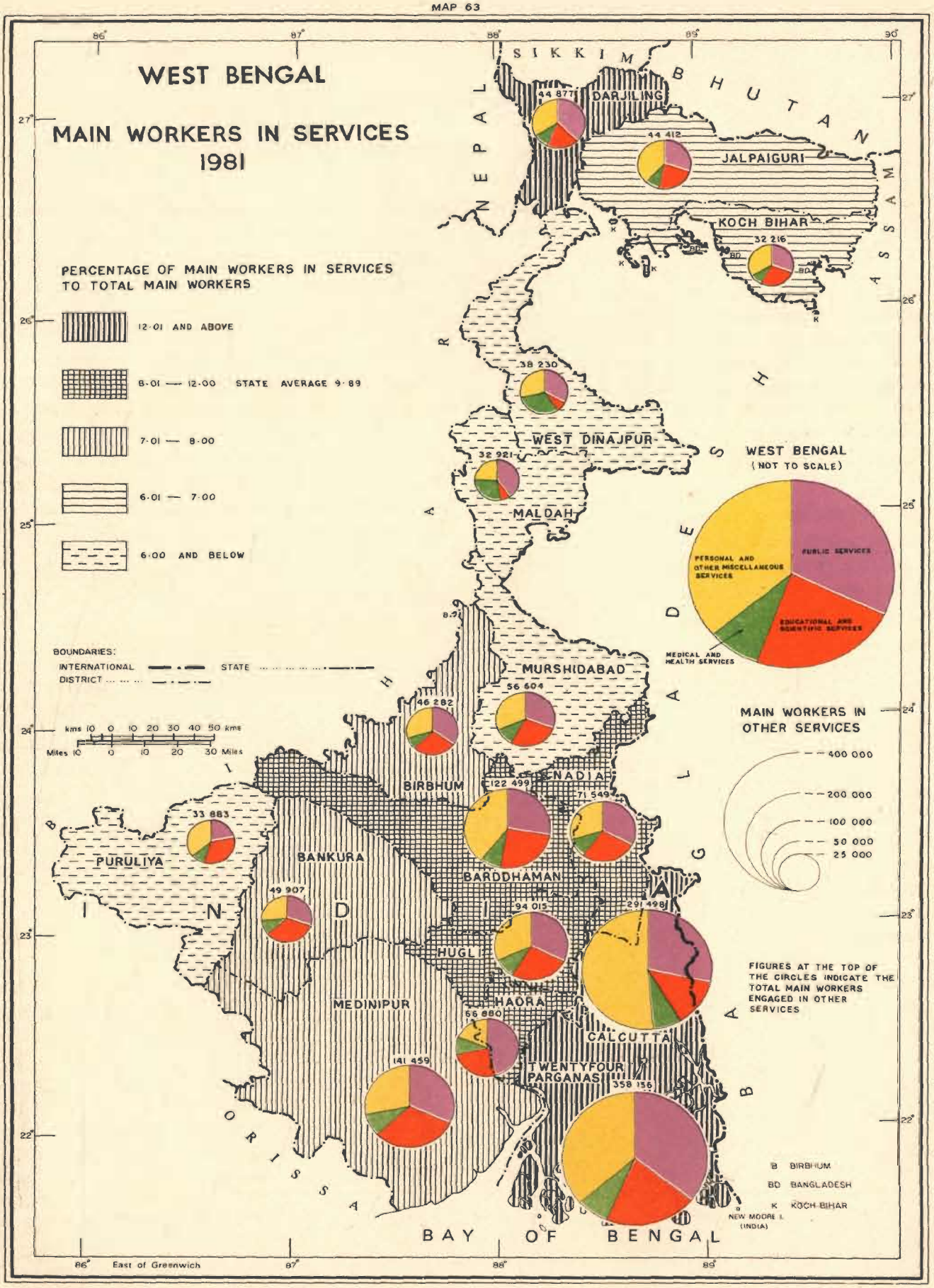
Circle proportionate to the main workers engaged in four categories of other services such as (a) Public services, (b) Educational and Scientific services, (c) Medical and Health services and (d) Personal and other miscellaneous services has been drawn and divided into four sectors proportionate to the workers in each category. These four sectors are differentiated by different transparent flat colours.

The percentages of the main workers engaged in other services to the total main workers for the districts have been calculated and the data are arranged into five ranges from high to low and the districts have been shades as per the ranges.

The state accounts for 9.89 per cent of main workers engaged in other services. There are only three districts having the proportion above the state average. These districts are Calcutta (25.29 per cent), Twentyfour Parganas (12.75 per cent) and Darjiling (12.51 per cent). The lowest proportion is found in West Dinajpur (5.32 per cent) closely followed by Murshidabad (5.65 per cent) and Puruliya (5.88 per cent). The proportion varies between 8.01 and 12.00 per cent in Nadia, Haora, Hugli and Barddhaman. The middle range (7.01 and 8.00 per cent) covers Medinipur, Bankura and Birbhum. The districts of Koch Bihar and Jalpaiguri come under the lower range of 6.01 to 7.00 per cent.

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

State/District	Total main workers	Main workers engaged in other services	Percentage of of main workers engaged in other services to total main workers
WEST BENGAL	**15424431**	**1525388**	**9.89**
Koch Bihar	513090	32216	6.28
Jalpaiguri	703180	44412	6.32
Darjiling	358590	44877	12.51
West Dinajpur	718013	38230	5.32
Maldah	554177	32921	5.94
Murshidabad	1001723	56604	5.65
Nadia	791787	71549	9.04
Twentyfour Parganas	2808660	358156	12.75
Calcutta	1152514	291498	25.29
Haora	777445	66880	8.60
Hugli	1018423	94015	9.23
Medinipur	1804744	141459	7.84
Bankura	692069	49907	7.21
Puruliya	576610	33883	5.88
Barddhaman	1363676	122499	8.98
Birbhum	589230	46282	7.85


WEST BENGAL
MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES
1981
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
12·01 AND ABOVE
8·01 — 12·00 STATE AVERAGE 9·89
7·01 — 8·00
6·01 — 7·00
6·00 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BANGLADESH
INDIA
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJILING
44 877
JALPAIGURI
44 412
KOCH BIHAR
32 216
WEST DINAJPUR
38 230
MALDAH
32 921
MURSHIDABAD
56 604
NADIA
71 549
BIRBHUM
46 282
BARDDHAMAN
122 499
PURULIYA
33 883
BANKURA
49 907
HUGLI
94 015
HAORA
66 880
MEDINIPUR
141 459
CALCUTTA
291 498
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
358 156
WEST BENGAL
(NOT TO SCALE)
PUBLIC SERVICES
EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES
MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES
MAIN WORKERS IN OTHER SERVICES
400 000
200 000
100 000
50 000
25 000
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN OTHER SERVICES
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 64 (A)

MAIN WORKERS IN PUBLIC SERVICES 1981

The map shows the proportion of main workers engaged in public services in the state at the district level in 1981.

The map has been prepared by working out the percentage of main workers engaged in public services to the total main workers in services (category IX). The districtwise percentage figures have been grouped into five ranges above and below the state average. The districts have been shaded by choropleth technique from dark to light hatching as per high to low order of the ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

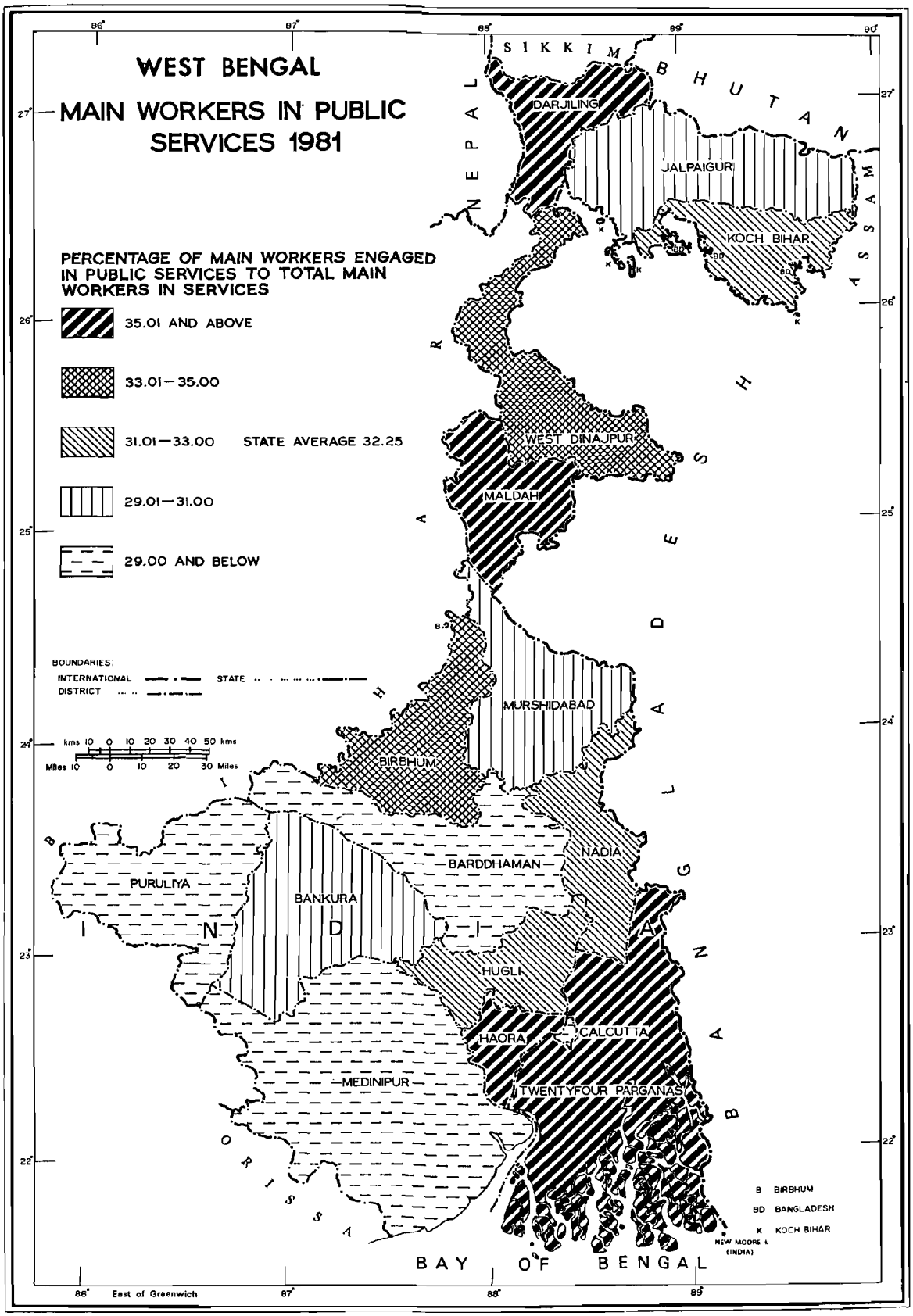
The state accounts for 32.25 per cent of main workers engaged in public services. In 8 districts of the state, the proportion of main workers in Public services is above the state average. Among the districts, Haora with 45.24 per cent tops the list in this regard followed by Maldah with 40.45 per cent. On the other hand, the Puruliya district with 21.88 per cent figures at the bottom in this respect. Next above is the Barddhaman district with 27.68 per cent. The highest range of 35.01 and abve covers. The districts of Darjiling, Maldah, Twentyfour Parganas and Haora, while West Dinajpur and Birbhum districts are distributed in the range of 3.01 to 35.00 per cent. There are three districts each, viz., Koch Bihar, Nadia, and Hugli in the range of 31.01 to 33.00 and Jalpaiguri, Murshidabad and Bankura districts in the range of 29.01 to 31.00 per cent. The districts of Calcutta, Medinipur, Barddhaman, Puruliya have fallen under the lowest range of 29.00 and below.

The following statement shows the proportion of main workers engaged in public services to the total main workers at the district level.

State/District	Total main workers in services	Main workers engaged in Public services	Percentage of main workers engaged in Public services to total main workers in services
WEST BENGAL	**1525358**	**492058**	**32.25**
Koch Bihar	32216	10021	31.10
Jalpaiguri	44412	13457	30.30
Darjiling	44877	16933	37.73
West Dinajpur	38230	12787	33.44
Maldah	32921	13318	40.45
Murshidabad	56604	17436	30.80
Nadia	71549	23461	32.79
Twentyfour Parganas	358156	128233	35.80
Calcutta	291498	82317	28.23
Haora	66880	30263	45.24
Hugli	94015	30425	32.36
Medinipur	141459	40809	28.84
Bankura	49907	15226	30.50
Puruliya	33883	7416	21.88
Barddhaman	122499	33915	27.68
Birbhum	46282	16041	34.65

MAP 64

MAP – A


WEST BENGAL
MAIN WORKERS IN PUBLIC SERVICES 1981
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN PUBLIC SERVICES TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES
35.01 AND ABOVE
33.01–35.00
31.01–33.00 STATE AVERAGE 32.25
29.01–31.00
29.00 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGUR
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BANGLADESH
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAIN 64 (B)

MAIN WORKERS IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES 1981

The map depicts the proportion of main workers engaged in Educational and Scientific services at the district level in the state in 1981.

Similar to Map 64(A), the percentage of main workers engaged in the Educational and Scientific services to the total main workers in services, in each district has been worked out. The percentage figures have been then arranged into five ranges from high to low grade. The districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching from dark to light as per the ranges shown in the legend of the map.

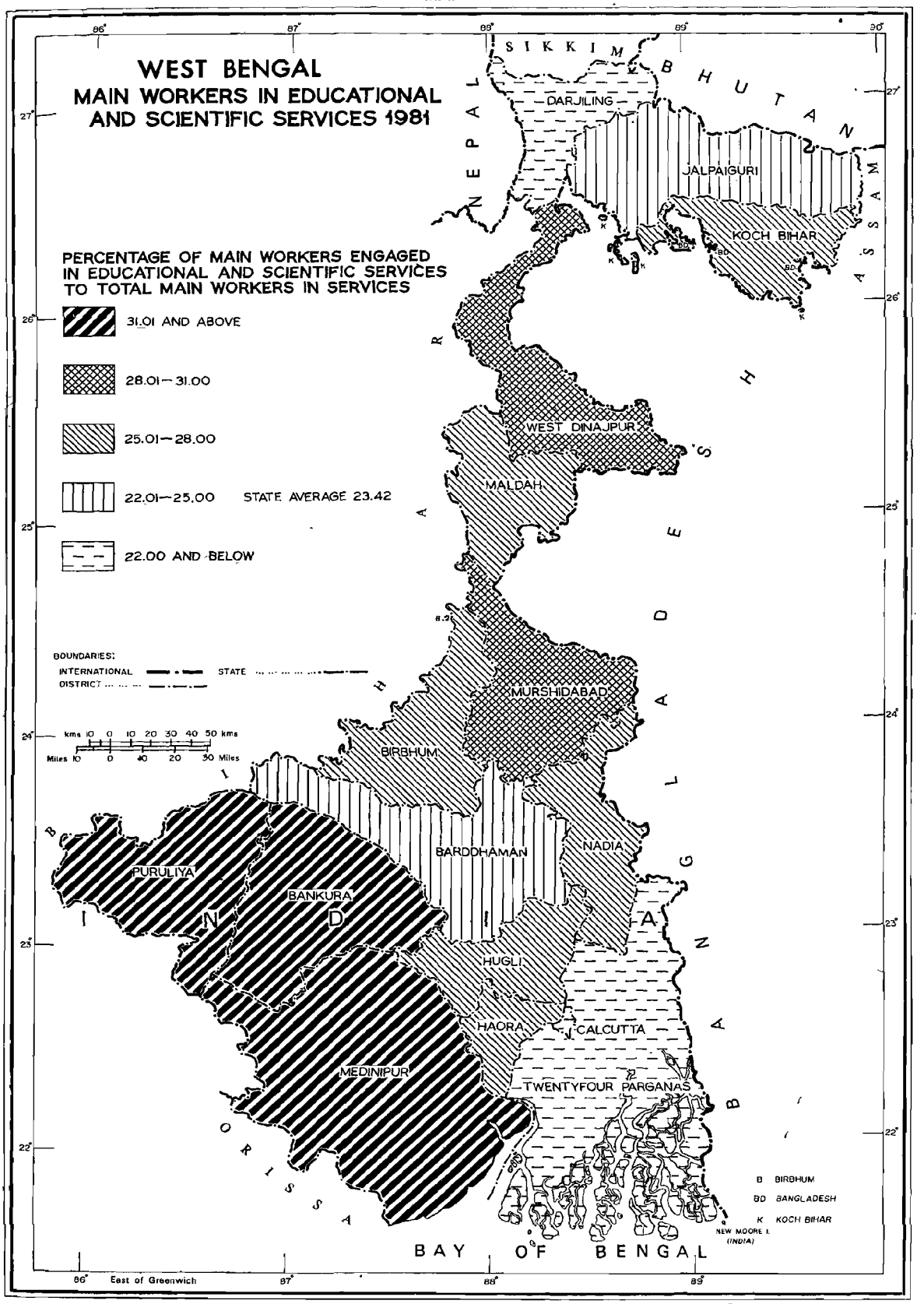
The main workers in the Educational and Scientific services constitute 23.42 per cent in the state. In 12 districts, the proportion of workers in this category is found higher than the state average. Among the districts, the proportion is highest in Medinipur (34.15 per cent) and the next is in Bankura (32.98 per cent). The lowest is in noticed in Calcutta (13.16 per cent) followed by Darjiling (18.46 per cent) and Twentyfour Parganas (20.57 per cent). The district of Puruliya has 32.72 per cent of workers and under this category and falls in the highest range of 31:01 per cent and above. The range of 28.01 to 31.00 per cent covers only the two districts of West Dinajpur and Murshidabad. There are maximum number of districts, viz., Koch Bihar, Maldah, Nadia, Haora, Hugli and Birbhum in the range of 25.01 to 28.00 per cent. The lower range of 22.01 to 25.00 per cent is noticed in the Jalpaiguri and Barddhaman districts.

The following statement shows the proportion of main workers engaged in Educational and Scientific services to the total main workers in services at the district level.

State/District	Total main workers in services	Main workers engaged in Educational & Scientific services	Percentage of main workers engaged in Educational and Scientific services to total main workers in services
WEST BENGAL	**1525388**	**357306**	**23.42**
Koch Bihar	32216	8827	27.39
Jalpaiguri	44412	10339	23.27
Darjiling	44877	8288	18.46
West Dinajpur	38230	11583	30.29
Maldah	32921	9196	27.93
Murshidabad	56604	16548	29.23
Nadia	71549	19470	27.21
Twentyfour Parganas	358156	73686	20.57
Calcutta	291498	38388	13.16
Haora	66880	17401	26.02
Hugli	94015	24663	26.23
Medinipur	141459	48318	34.15
Bankura	49907	16462	32.98
Puruliya	33883	11088	32.72
Barddhaman	122499	30152	24.61
Birbhum	46282	12897	27.86

MAP 64

MAP – B


WEST BENGAL
MAIN WORKERS IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES 1981
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES
31.01 AND ABOVE
28.01 – 31.00
25.01 – 28.00
22.01 – 25.00
STATE AVERAGE 23.42
22.00 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 64 (C)

MAIN WORKERS IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES, 1981

The map reveals the districtwise proportion of main workers engaged in Medical and Health services in the state in 1981.

For this map, the same cartographic technique as in Map 64(A) is used. The percentage of main workers in the Medical and Health services for each district has been calculated. These percentage figures have been grouped into five ranges and different grades of hatching as per the percentage values have been drawn in the districts as shown in the legend of the map.

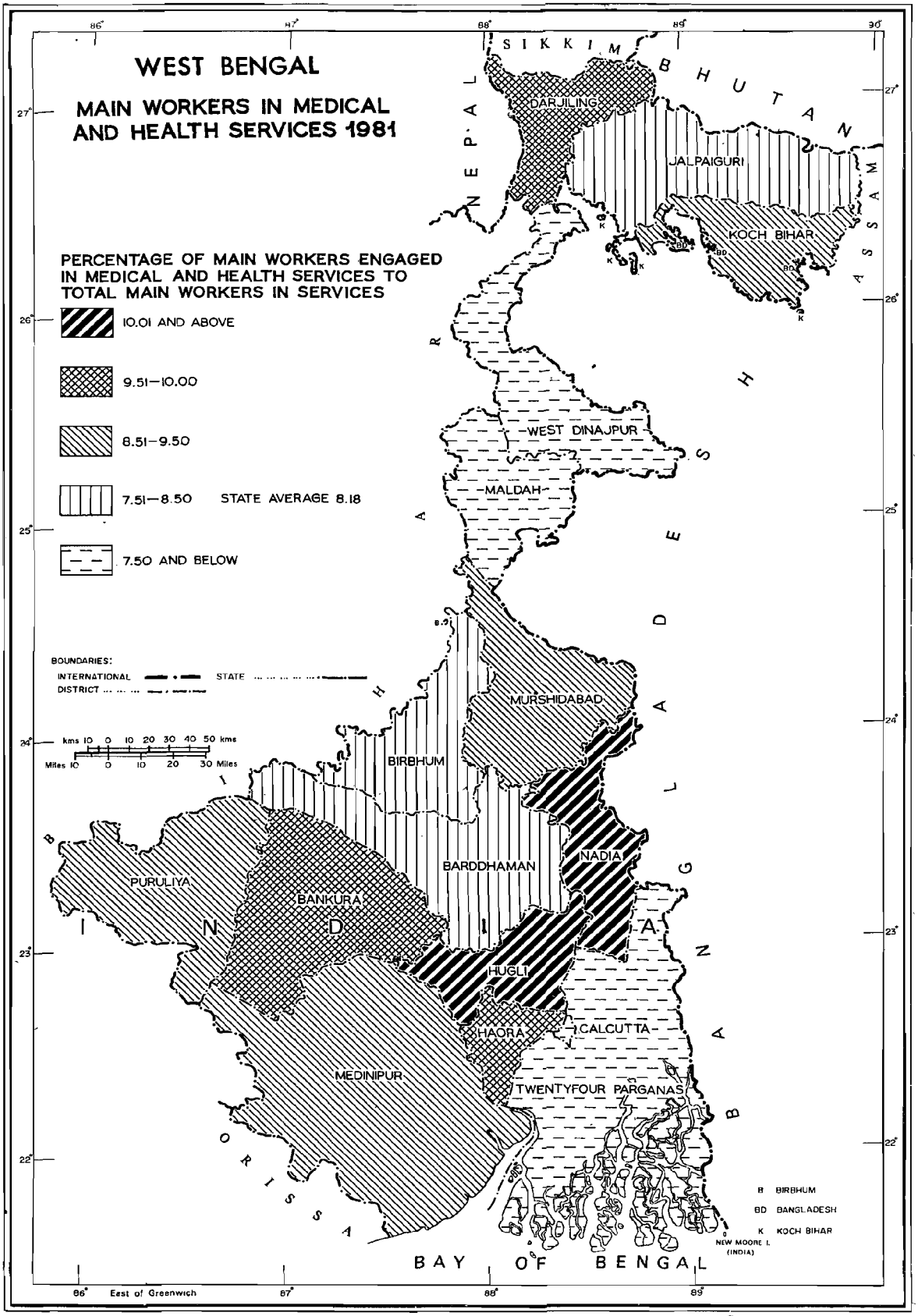
The state has recorded 8.18 per cent of main workers engaged in the Medical and Health services in 1981. In the state, 10 districts are having the proportion above the state average. The highest proportion of Medical and Health services workers is recorded in the Nadia district (10.17 per cent) closely followed by the Hugli district (10.06 per cent), while the lowest is noticed in Calcutta (6.86 per cent) and the next above is in Maldah (7.05 per cent). The districts of Twentyfour Parganas and West Dinajpur have also recorded low proportions of workers being 7.23 and 7.38 per cent respectively. The next higher range of 9.51 to 10.00 covers the districts of Darjiling, Haora and Bankura, while the range 8.51 to 9.50 covers Koch Bihar, Murshidabad, Medinipur and Puruliya. The districts of Jalpaiguri, Birbhum and Barddhaman are found falling in the lower range of 7.51 to 8.50 per cent of Medical and Health workers.

The following statement shows the proportion of main workers engaged in Medical and Health services to the total main workers in services at the district level.

State/District	Total main workers in services	Main workers engaged in Medical and Health services	Percentage of main workers engaged in Medical and Health services to total main workers in services
WEST BENGAL	**1525388**	**124767**	**8.18**
Koch Bihar	32216	2748	8.53
Jalpaiguri	44412	3689	8.31
Darjiling	44877	4431	9.87
West Dinajpur	38230	2824	7.38
Maldah	32921	2323	7.05
Murshidabad	56604	5068	8.95
Nadia	71549	7275	10.17
Twentyfour Parganas	358156	25893	7.23
Calcutta	291498	20002	6.86
Haora	66880	6588	9.85
Hugli	94015	9463	10.06
Medinipur	141459	12648	8.94
Bankura	49907	4987	9.99
Puruliya	33883	3128	9.23
Barddhaman	122499	10001	8.16
Birbhum	46282	3699	7.99

MAP 64

MAP – C


WEST BENGAL
MAIN WORKERS IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES 1981
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES
10.01 AND ABOVE
9.51–10.00
8.51–9.50
7.51–8.50 STATE AVERAGE 8.18
7.50 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 64(D)

MAIN WORKERS IN PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES 1981

The map shows the distribution of main workers engaged in Personal and other Miscellaneous services at the district level for the 1981 Census.

The cartographic technique adopted for this map is the same as in Map 84(A).

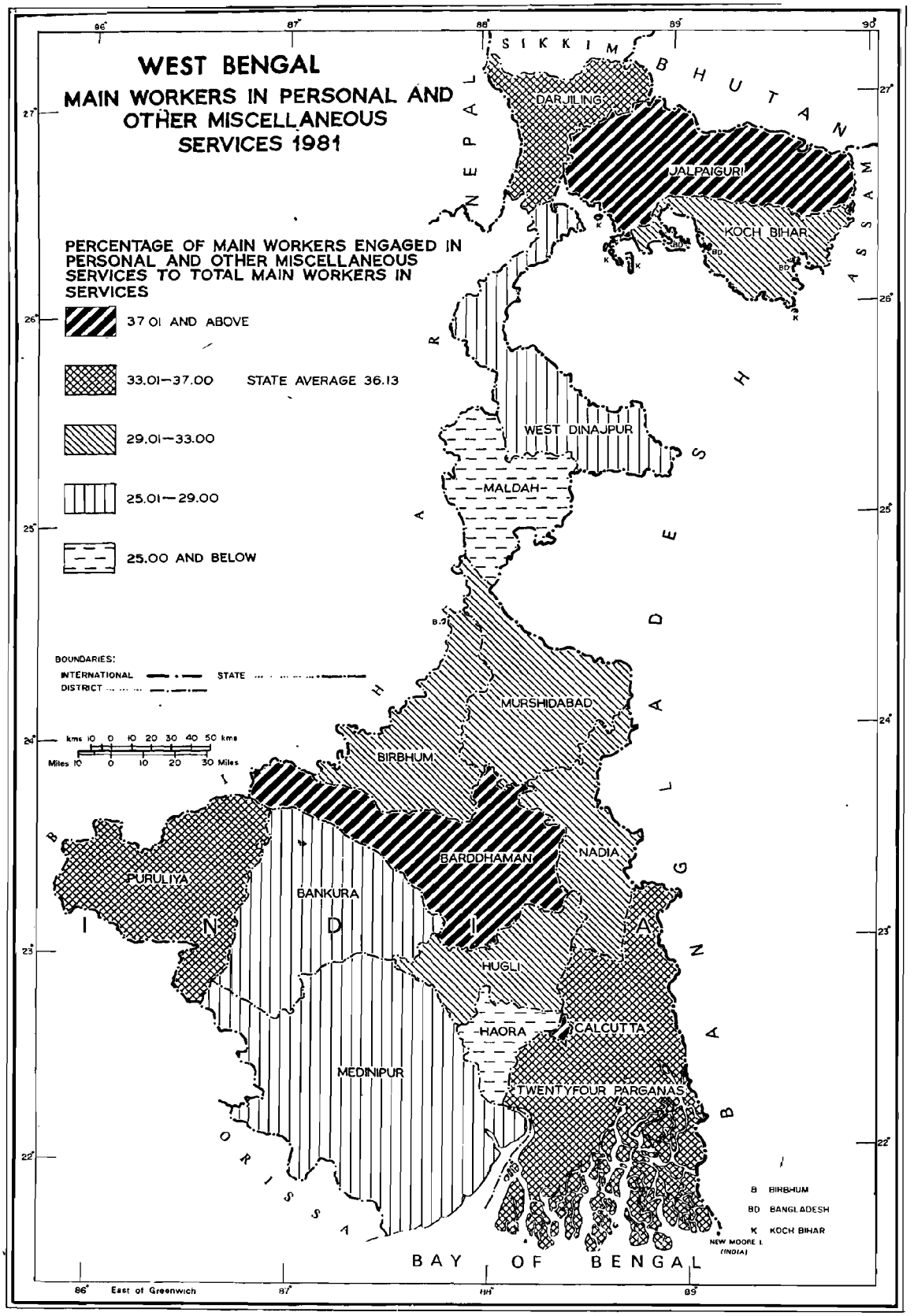
In the state, the workers in Personal and other miscellaneous services form 36.13 percent. Only five districts have higher percentage of workers engaged in this category than the state average figure. Of the total districts, the highest is noticed in Calcutta (51.72 per cent) followed by Barddhaman (39.53 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (38.11 per cent), while the lowest is recorded in Haora (18.88 per cent) and the next is in Maldah (24.55 per cent). The districts of Darjiling, Twentyfour Parganas and Puruliya are covered in the range of 33.01 to 37.00 per cent. The middle range of 29.01 to 33.00 per cent covers large number of districts, viz., Koch Bihar, Murshidabad, Nadia, Hugli and Birbhum. The lower range of 25.01 to 29.00 per cent represents West Dinajpur, Medinipur and Bankura.

The following statement shows the proportion of main workers engaged in Personal and other miscellaneous services to the total main workers in services at the district level.

State/District	Total main workers in service	Main workers engaged in Personal & other miscellaneous services	Percentage of main workers engaged in personal & other miscellaneous services to total main workers in services
WEST BENGAL	**1525388**	**551257**	**36.13**
Koch Bihar	32216	10620	32.96
Jalpaiguri	44412	16927	38.11
Darjiling	44877	15225	33.92
West Dinajpur	38230	11036	28.86
Maldah	32921	8084	24.55
Murshidabad	56604	17552	31.00
Nadia	71549	21343	29.82
Twentyfour Parganas	358156	130344	36.39
Calcutta	291498	150791	51.72
Haora	66880	12628	18.88
Hugli	94015	29464	31.33
Medinipur	141459	39684	28.05
Bankura	49907	13232	26.51
Puruliya	33883	12251	36.15
Barddhaman	122499	48431	39.53
Birbhum	46282	13645	29.48

MAP 6.4

MAP – D


WEST BENGAL
MAIN WORKERS IN PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES 1981
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES
37.01 AND ABOVE
33.01–37.00
STATE AVERAGE 36.13
29.01–33.00
25.01–29.00
25.00 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

Map 65

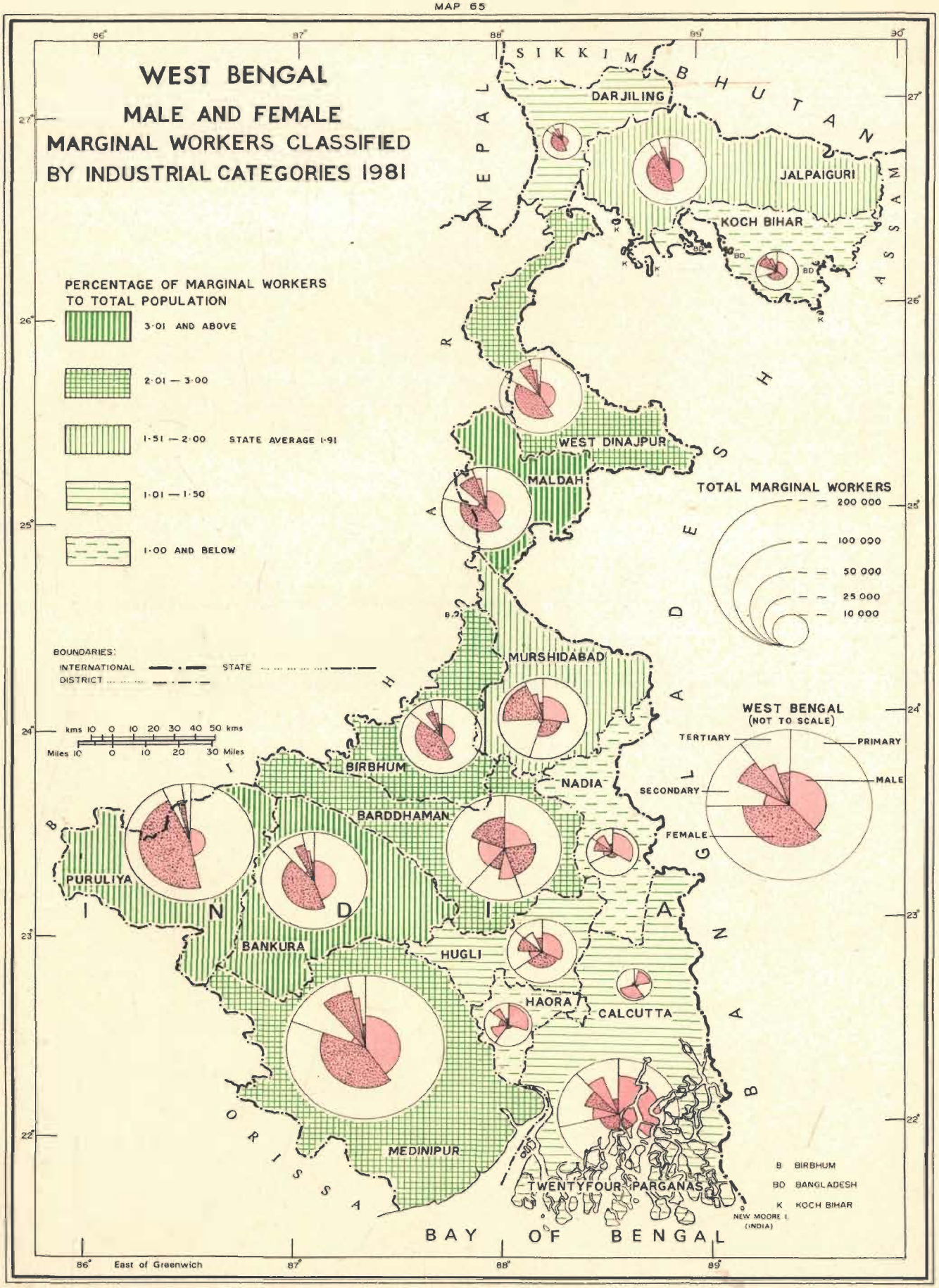
MALE AND FEMALE MARGINAL WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

The map shows the districtwise distribution of the male and female marginal workers classified by industrial categories in the state in 1981.

Circles proportionate to the total marginal workers have been drawn for each district. The marginal workers engaged in different nine industrial categories have been then classified into three major groups, i.e., Primary activities, Secondary activities and Tertiary activities. The circles are again divided into three sectors representing the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary activities. The sectors are further divided into two divisions to bring out the percentage shares of males and females by treating the radius as 100 percent. Both these divisions are shown by flat pink colour, however, the female division is dotted black for distinct identity. The percentage figures of marginal workers to total population have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded by choropleth technique in green colour from dark to light hatching.

The state accounts for a very small percentage of 1.91 of the male and female marginal workers under the industrial categories. There are seven districts showing this proportion above the state average. The highest proportion is found in Puruliya (7.17 per cent) followed by 3.77 and 3.03 per cent for Bankura and Maldah respectively. Calcutta has recorded, on the other hand, the lowest percentage of 0.32 of marginal workers. Koch Bihar, Nadia, Haora and Calcutta districts fall under the lowest range of 1.00 and below. The next higher proportion of marginal workers between 2.01 and 3.00 per cent is found in West Dinajpur, Medinipur, Barddhaman and Birbhum. Jalpaiguri and Murshidabad districts are included in the range of 1.51 to 2.00 per cent and Darjiling, Twentyfour Parganas and Hugli are gouped in the range 1.01 and 1.50 per cent. The proportions of the male and female marginal workers under industrial categories for the districts are given in the following table:—

State/District	Total Population	Marginal workers	Percentage of marginal workers to total population
WEST BENGAL	**54580647**	**1040134**	**1.91**
Koch Bihar	1771643	14370	0.81
Jalpaiguri	2214871	41043	1.85
Darjiling	102469	12606	1.23
West Dinajpur	2404947	52804	2.20
Maldah	2031871	61608	3.03
Murshidabad	3697552	61389	1.66
Nadia	2964253	22444	0.76
Twentyfour Parganas	10739439	113817	1.06
Calcutta	3305006	10476	0.32
Haora	2966861	20820	0.70
Hugli	3557306	39956	1.12
Medinipur	6742796	199206	2.95
Bankura	2374815	89631	3.77
Puruliya	1853801	132905	7.17
Barddhaman	4835388	116563	2.41
Birbhum	2095829	50496	2.41


WEST BENGAL
MALE AND FEMALE
MARGINAL WORKERS CLASSIFIED
BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981
PERCENTAGE OF MARGINAL WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION
3·01 AND ABOVE
2·01 — 3·00
1·51 — 2·00
STATE AVERAGE 1·91
1·01 — 1·50
1·00 AND BELOW
TOTAL MARGINAL WORKERS
200 000
100 000
50 000
25 000
10 000
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
WEST BENGAL
(NOT TO SCALE)
TERTIARY
PRIMARY
SECONDARY
MALE
FEMALE
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
86° East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

MAP-66

SCHEDULED CASTES 1981

The map shows the districtwise distribution of the scheduled castes in the state of West Bengal for the 1981 Census.

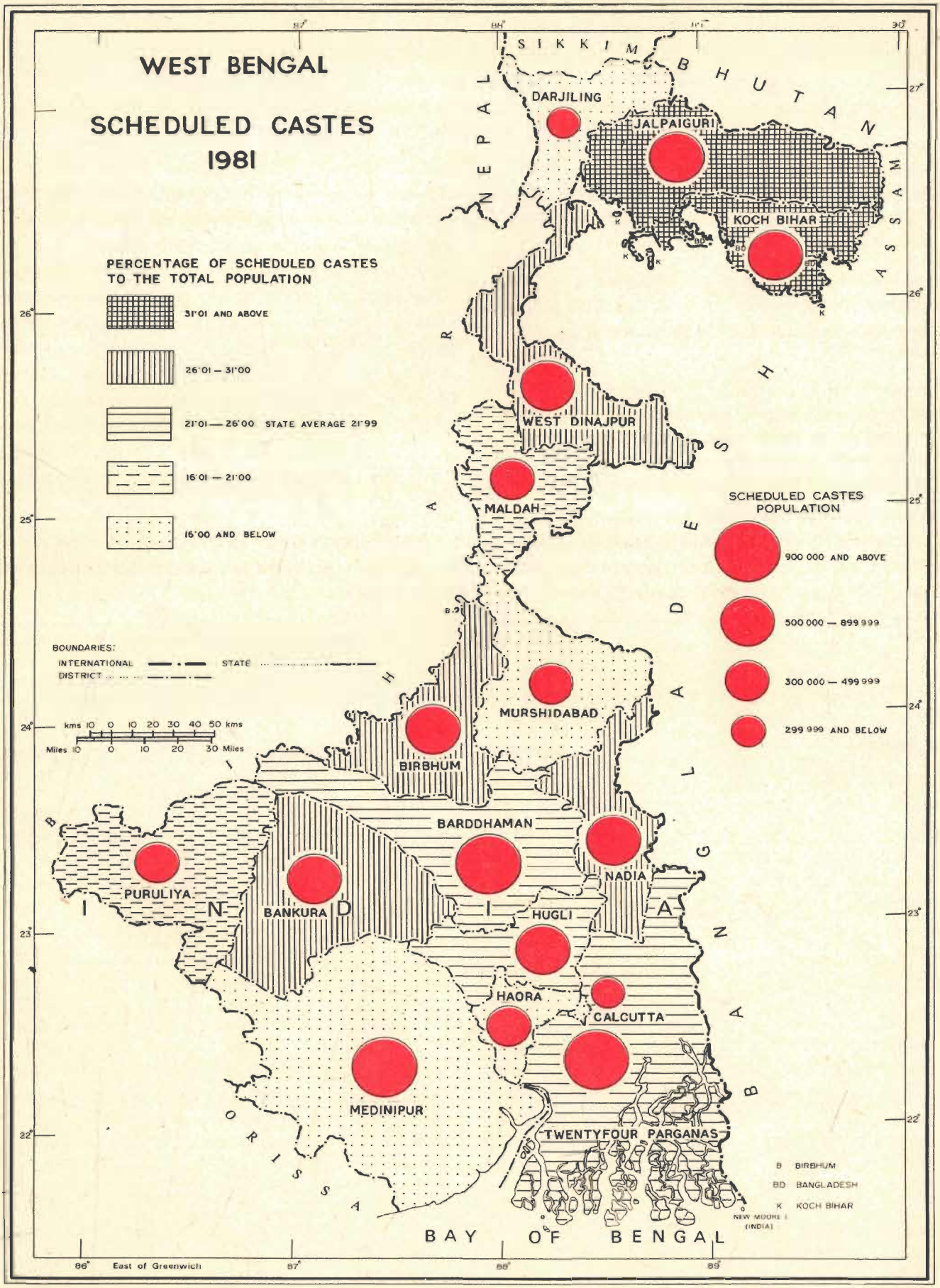
Solid red circles proportionate to the Scheduled Caste population are drawn for the districts as per legend of the map.

The percentage scheduled castes to the total population for each district has been calculated. These percentage figures have been grouped into five ranges above and below the state average, and all the districts have been shaded with dark to light hatching as per the percentage values of the ranges.

In the state the scheduled caste population account for 21.99 per cent of the total population. In 8 districts of the state, the proportion of the scheduled castes is above the state average. Among the districts, Koch Bihar has recorded the highest proportion of 49.84 per cent of scheduled castes followed by Jalpaiguri with 34.61 per cent. On the other hand, the lowest percentage of the scheduled castes is found in Calcutta (4.54 per cent) preceded by Murshidabad (13.05 per cent). The districts of West Dinajpur, Nadia, Bankura and Birbhum have larger proportions of scheduled castes which fall in the range of 26.01 to 31.00 per cent. The range 21.01 to 26.00 per cent comprises of Twentyfour Parganas, Hugli and Barddhaman districts. The districts of Maldah and Puruliya fall under the range of 16.01 to 21.00 per cent. On the other hand, Darjiling. Haora and Medinipur are grouped in the lowest range of 16.00 per cent and below:

The following statement shows distribution of the scheduled castes to the total population for each district.

State/District	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population to total population
WEST BENGAL	**54580647**	**12000768**	**21.99**
Koch Bihar	1771643	883084	49.84
Jalpaiguri	2214871	766498	34.61
Darjiling	102469	145942	14.25
West Dinajpur	2404947	687094	28.57
Maldah	2031871	343089	16.89
Murshidabad	3697552	482583	13.05
Nadia	2964253	776924	26.21
Twentyfour Parganas	10739439	2688623	25.04
Calcutta	3305006	149903	4.54
Haora	2966861	452322	15.25
Hugli	3557306	767502	21.58
Medinipur	6742796	984731	14.60
Bankura	2374815	686300	28.90
Puruliya	1853801	348217	18.78
Barddhaman	4835388	1213435	25.09
Birbhum	2095829	624521	29.80


WEST BENGAL
SCHEDULED CASTES
1981
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION
31·01 AND ABOVE
26·01 — 31·00
21·01 — 26·00 STATE AVERAGE 21·99
16·01 — 21·00
16·00 AND BELOW
SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION
900 000 AND ABOVE
500 000 — 899 999
300 000 — 499 999
299 999 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
86° East of Greenwich
87°
88°
89°
22°
23°
24°
25°
26°
27°

MAP 67

SCHEDULED TRIBES 1981

The map depicts the districtwise distribution of the scheduled tribes in respect of West Bengal as per the 1981 Census.

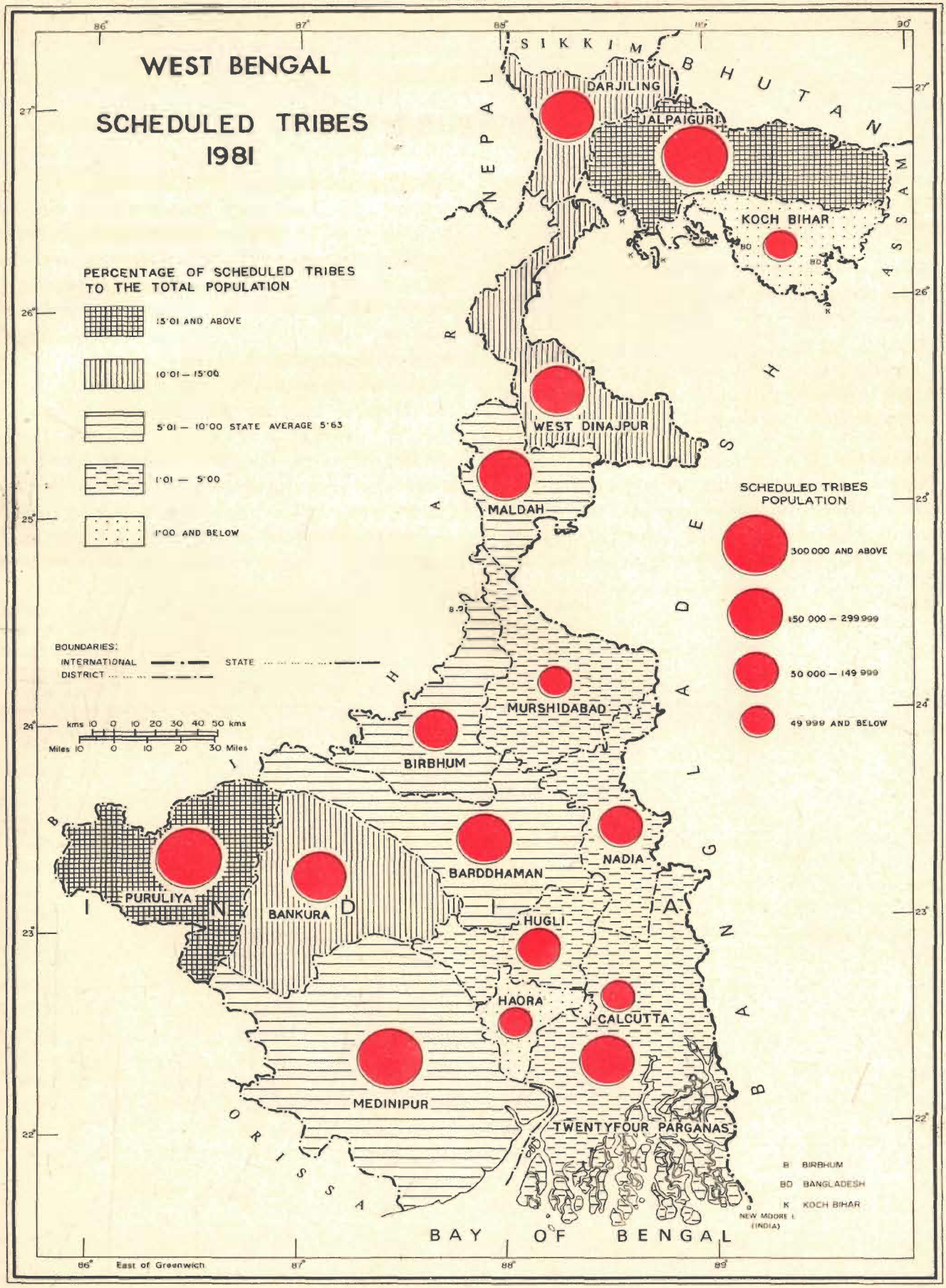
Solid red circles have been arranged into four population sizes of the scheduled tribes. The circles have been drawn in the districts as per the sizes of the scheduled tribes.

The percentage of scheduled tribes to the total population for each district has been worked out. The percentage figures have been grouped into five ranges and different grades of hatching are drawn in the districts corresponding to the ranges.

The proportion of the scheduled tribes in the state as a whole is 5.63 per cent. In the state, 9 districts have recorded this proportion above the state average. Of the districts, Jalpaiguri has shown the highest concentration of scheduled tribes (22.20 per cent) followed by Puruliya with 18.79 per cent. While the lowest proportion is found in Calcutta (0.13 per cent preceded by Haora (0.25 per cent) and Koch Bihar (0.57 per cent). The district of Darjiling, West Dinajpur and Bankura are found in the next higher range of 10.01 to 15.00 per cent. There are found districts, viz., Maldah, Medinipur, Barddhaman and Birbhum which have been covered under the range of 5.01 to 10.00 per cent, while the next lower range of 1.01 to 5.00 per cent scheduled tribes comprises the districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, Twentyfour Parganas and Hugli.

The following statement shows proportion of the scheduled tribes to the total population distributed in each district.

State/District	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population to total population
WEST BENGAL	**54580647**	**3070672**	**5.63**
Koch Bihar	1771643	10105	0.57
Jalpaiguri	2214871	491791	22.20
Darjiling	102469	151073	14.75
West Dinajpur	2404947	260160	10.82
Maldah	2031871	153300	7.54
Murshidabad	3697552	54302	1.23
Nadia	2964253	55984	1.89
Twentyfour Parganas	10739439	189044	1.76
Calcutta	3305006	4420	0.13
Haora	2966861	7280	0.25
Hugli	3557306	141047	3.96
Medinipur	6742796	538877	7.99
Bankura	2374815	2505590	10.55
Puruliya	1853801	348375	18.79
Barddhaman	4835388	278191	5.75
Birbhum	2095829	145133	6.92


WEST BENGAL
SCHEDULED TRIBES
1981
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION
15·01 AND ABOVE
10·01 — 15·00
5·01 — 10·00 STATE AVERAGE 5·63
1·01 — 5·00
1·00 AND BELOW
SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION
300 000 AND ABOVE
150 000 — 299 999
50 000 — 149 999
49 999 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 68

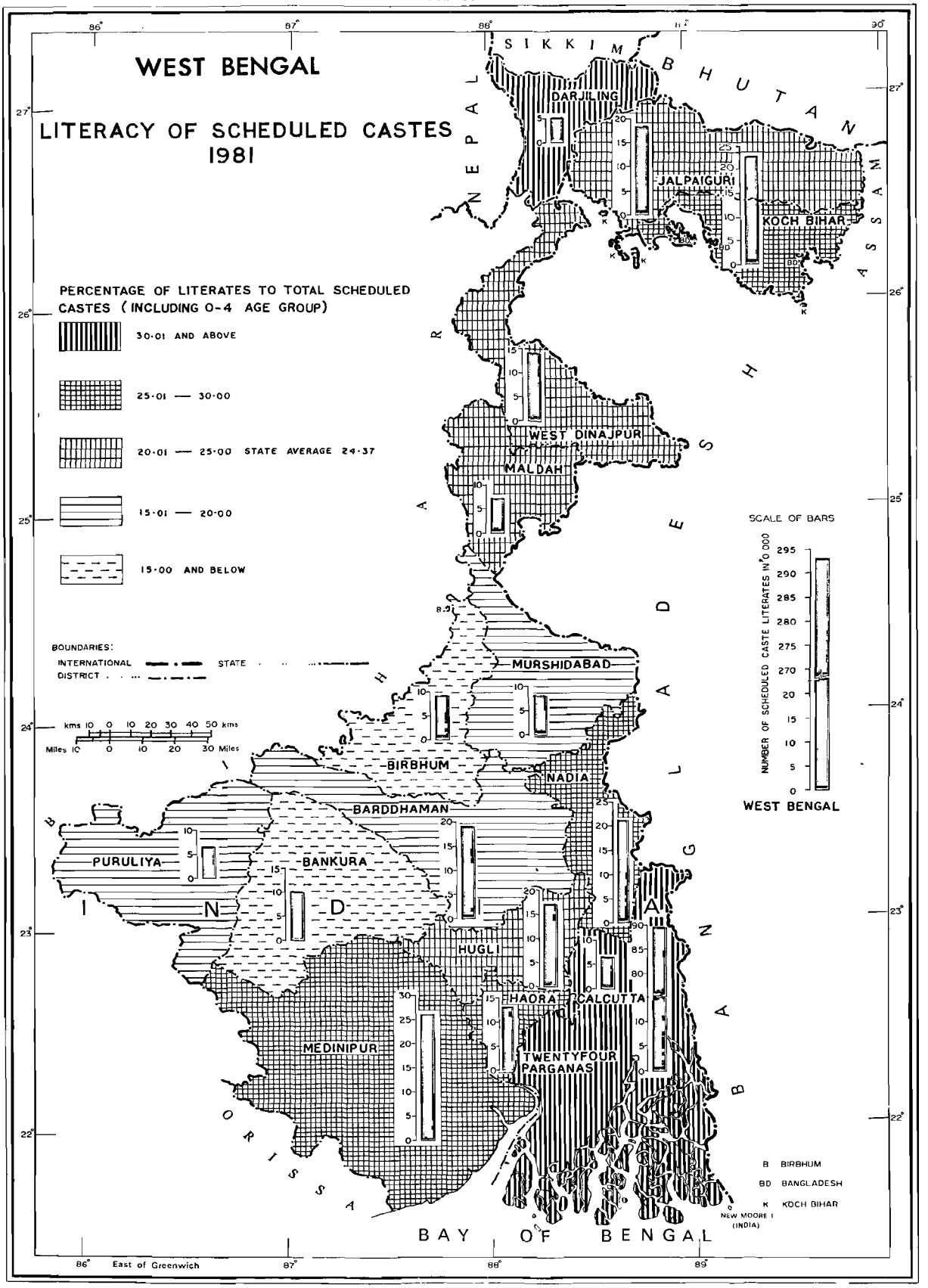
LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTES 1981

The map shows the districtwise proportion of the literacy of scheduled castes distributed in the state of West Bengal in 1981.

Solid green coloured vertical bar proportionate to the total scheduled caste literates in each district has been drawn. The percentages of literates to the total scheduled castes for all the districts have been calculated and the data are grouped into five ranges from high to low grades and the districts have been shaded by choropleth technique as per the ranges of the map.

In the state 24.37 per cent of the Scheduled Castes are literates. Seven districts have recorded this proportion above the state average. The highest proportion of literates is found in Calcutta (42.59 per cent) followed by Twentyfour Parganas and Darjiling having proportions of 33.28 and 31.76 per cent respectively. The lowest proportion on the other hand, is found in Birbhum (14.79). Bankura (14.93) follows a close second in this regard. The next higher range of 25.01 to 30.00 per cent comprises the districts of Koch Bihar, Nadia, Haora and Medinipur. In all seven districts, viz., Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur, Maldah and Hugli fall in the range of 20.01 to 25.00, and Murshidabad and Puruliya and Barddhaman in the range of 15.01 to 20.00 per cent. Among the districts, Twentyfour Parganas has the largest scheduled caste literate population numbering 894881 persons closely followed by Medinipur with 263470 persons. The following statement shows the proportion of the scheduled caste literates to the total scheduled caste population at the district level.

State/District	Total Scheduled caste population	Scheduled caste literates	Percentage of scheduled caste literates to total Scheduled Caste Population
WEST BENGAL	**12000768**	**2925177**	**24.37**
Koch Bihar	883084	222582	25.21
Jalpaiguri	766498	176712	23.05
Darjiling	145942	46359	31.76
West Dinajpur	687094	137614	20.03
Maldah	343089	70028	20.41
Murshidabad	482583	82386	17.07
Nadia	776924	213708	27.07
Twentyfour Parganas	2688623	894881	33.28
Calcutta	149903	63838	42.59
Haora	452322	130271	28.80
Hugli	767502	172659	22.50
Medinipur	984731	263470	26.76
Bankura	686300	102455	14.93
Puruliya	348217	64291	18.46
Barddhaman	1213435	191575	15.79
Birbhum	624521	92348	14.79


WEST BENGAL
LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTES
1981
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL SCHEDULED CASTES (INCLUDING 0-4 AGE GROUP)
30·01 AND ABOVE
25·01 — 30·00
20·01 — 25·00 STATE AVERAGE 24·37
15·01 — 20·00
15·00 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SCALE OF BARS
NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTE LITERATES IN '0 000
WEST BENGAL
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 69

LITERACY OF SCHEDULED TRIBES 1981

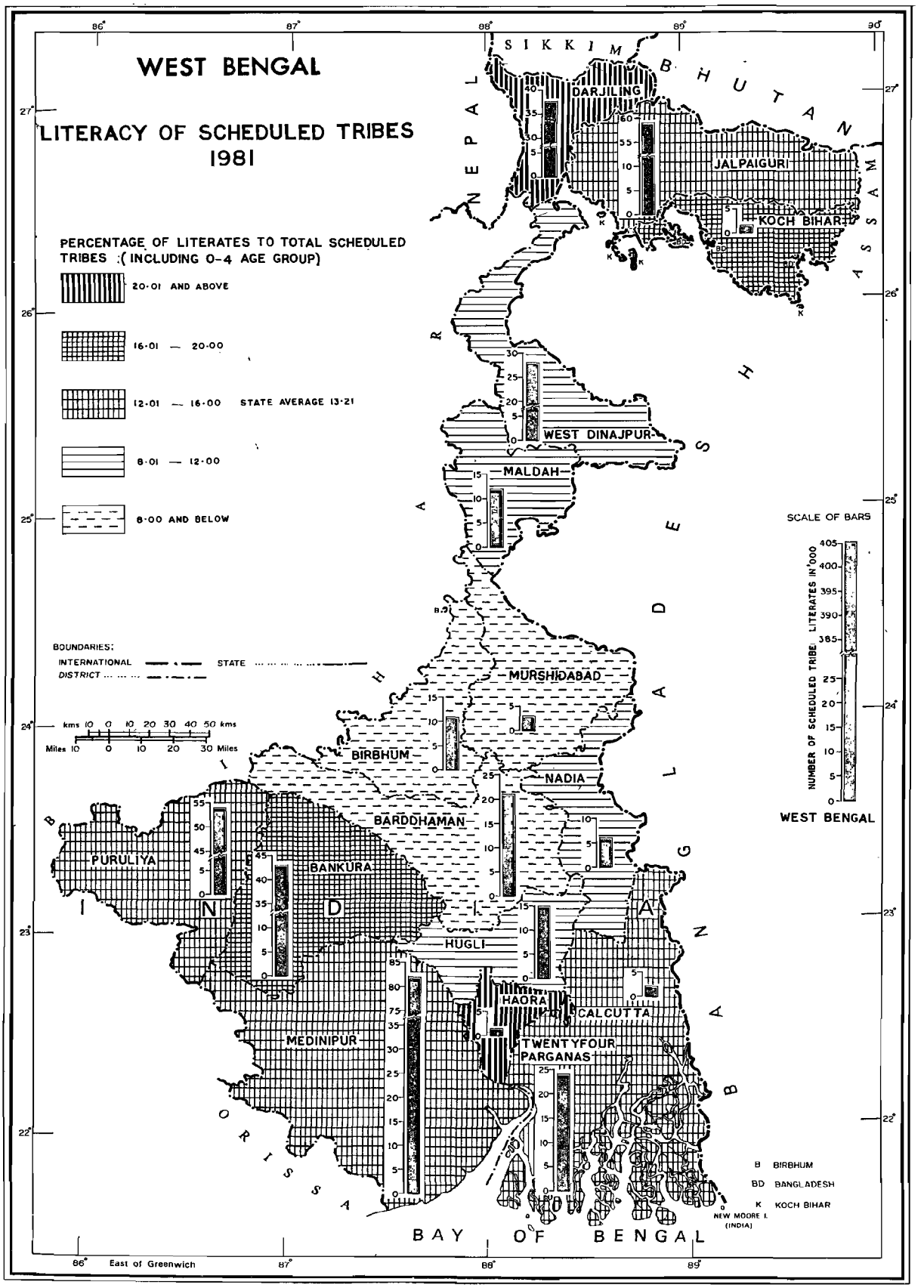
The map shows the districtwise proportion of the scheduled tribe literates distributed in the state in 1981.

This map is prepared by the same cartographic technique as used for Map 68. In each district, bar proportionate to the total scheduled tribe literates has been drawn and shaded by red colour. The percentage of the scheduled tribe literates to the total scheduled tribe population has been calculated for each district. These percentage figures have been grouped in to five ranges from high to low order and different grades of hatching have been drawn in the districts as per the ranges.

For the state as a whole, the proportion of the scheduled tribe literates is 13.21 per cent. In this respect, Calcutta stands first (48.10 per cent) followed by Darjiling (24.75 per cent) and Haora (20.99 per cent) in order. The districts of Koch Bihar and Bankura have a relatively higher proportion of literates of 16.50 per cent and 17.40 per cent respectively, while Birbhum (7.53 per cent), Murshidabad (7.55 per cent) and Barddhaman (7.56 per cent) fall very closely in the lowest range of 8.00 and below. Jalpaiguri, Twentyfour Parganas, Medinipur and Puruliya have been covered in the middle range of 12.01 to 16.00 per cent. Equal number of districts such as West Dinajpur, Maldah, Nadia and Hugli have shown this proportion in the lower range of 8.01 to 12.00 per cent.

The following statement shows proportion of the scheduled tribe literates to the total scheduled tribe population at the district level.

State/District	Total Population of Scheduled tribes	No. of Scheduled tribes	Percentage of scheduled tribe literates to total Scheduled tribe Population
WEST BENGAL	**3070672**	**405597**	**13.21**
Koch Bihar	10105	1667	16.50
Jalpaiguri	491791	59528	12.10
Darjiling	151073	37388	24.75
West Dinajpur	260160	28420	10.92
Maldah	153300	12340	8.05
Murshidabad	45302	3422	7.55
Nadia	55984	6267	11.19
Twentyfour Parganas	189044	24310	12.86
Calcutta	4420	2126	48.10
Haora	7280	1528	20.99
Hugli	141047	15524	11.01
Medinipur	538877	82898	15.38
Bankura	250590	43595	17.40
Puruliya	348375	54620	15.68
Barddhaman	278191	21034	7.56
Birbhum	145133	10930	7.53


WEST BENGAL
LITERACY OF SCHEDULED TRIBES
1981
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL SCHEDULED TRIBES (INCLUDING 0-4 AGE GROUP)
20·01 AND ABOVE
16·01 — 20·00
12·01 — 16·00 STATE AVERAGE 13·21
8·01 — 12·00
8·00 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SCALE OF BARS
NUMBER OF SCHEDULED TRIBE LITERATES IN '000
WEST BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
BAY OF BENGAL
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 70

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

The map shows the districtwise proportion of the main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to the total scheduled castes in the state in 1981.

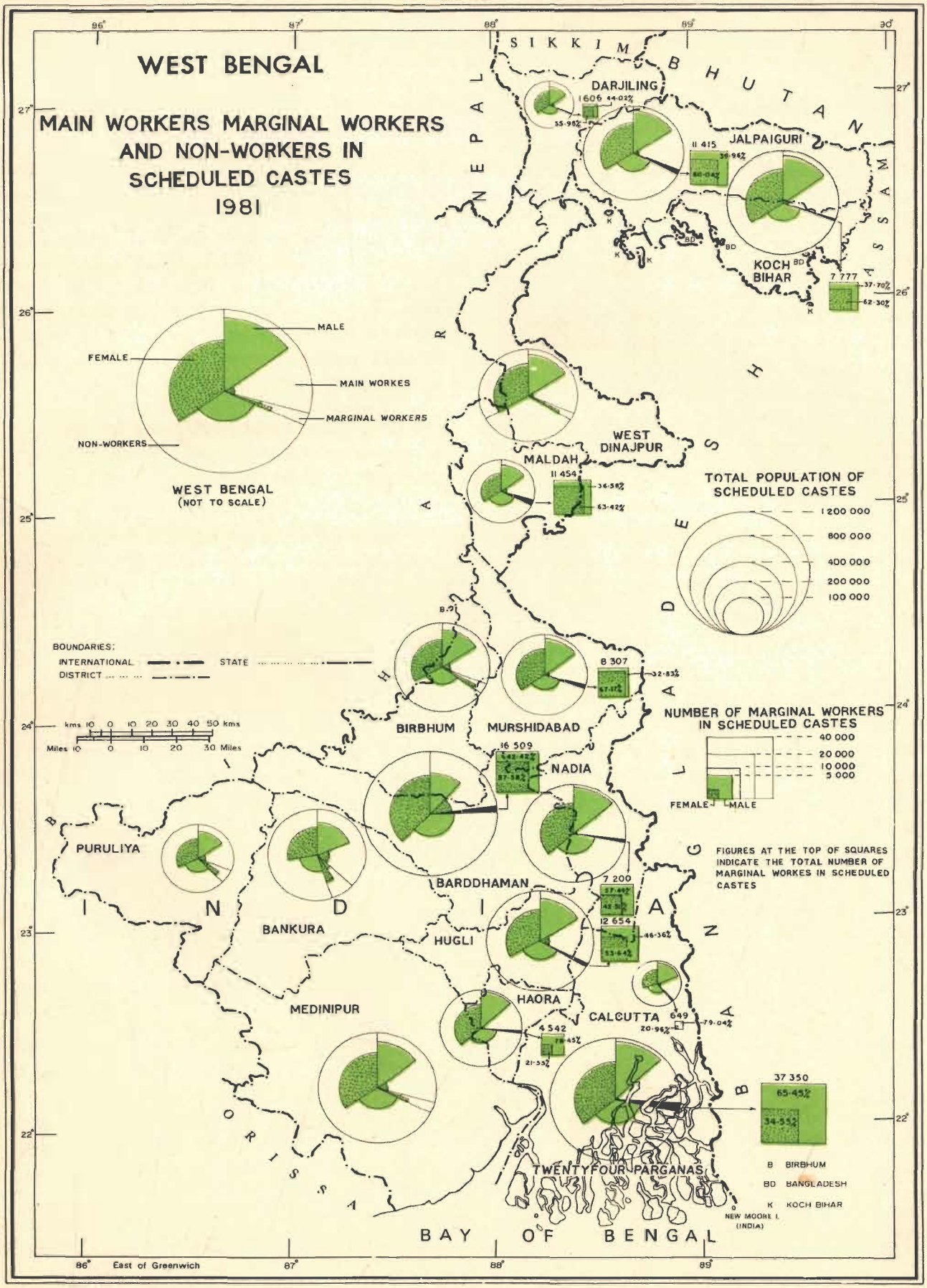
Circle proportionate to the total scheduled castes in each district has been drawn and divided into three sectors, viz., (I) main workers, (II) marginal workers, and (III) non-workers. Each sector is again divided into the male and female sub-sectors by taking the radius as 100 per cent. Both the male and female sub-sectors are shaded by green colour wash and black dots are given for the female shares to distinguish it from the males.

In the state, among scheduled caste, 29.56 per cent are main workers, 2.08 per cent marginal workers and 68.36 per cent non-workers. Among the districts, the highest percentage (37.33) of the scheduled caste main workers is found in Calcutta, closely followed by Bankura with 36.24 per cent. In case of marginal workers among scheduled castes, the district of Puruliya has recorded highest percentage of 7.02 and the next is Bankura with 4.82 per cent. On the other hand, the lowest main workers of 25.56 per cent and the marginal workers of 0.44 per cent are found in the districts of Haora and Calcutta respectively. Further in respect of the non-workers of the scheduled castes, the districts of Haora and Twentyfour Parganas have recorded the highest and the second highest percentages of 73.44 and 72.58 respectively.

The proportions of the main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to the total scheduled castes are given in the following table at the district level.

(In per cent)

State/District	Scheduled Castes		
	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Non-Workers
WEST BENGAL	**29.56**	**2.08**	**68.36**
Koch Bihar	29.96	0.88	69.16
Jalpaiguri	30.67	1.49	67.84
Darjiling	32.86	1.10	66.04
West Dinajpur	30.70	2.44	66.86
Maldah	29.46	3.34	67.20
Murshidabad	29.44	1.72	68.84
Nadia	28.06	0.93	71.01
Twentyfour Parganas	26.03	1.39	72.58
Calcutta	37.33	0.44	62.23
Haora	25.56	1.00	73.44
Hugli	31.58	1.65	66.77
Medinipur	28.77	3.28	67.95
Bankura	36.24	4.82	58.94
Puruliya	31.63	7.02	61.35
Barddhaman	30.93	1.36	67.71
Birbhum	31.42	3.72	64.86


WEST BENGAL
MAIN WORKERS MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED CASTES 1981
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJILING
1606
64·02%
35·98%
JALPAIGURI
11 415
39·96%
60·04%
KOCH BIHAR
7 777
37·70%
62·30%
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
11 454
36·58%
63·42%
BIRBHUM
MURSHIDABAD
8 307
32·83%
67·17%
NADIA
16 509
42·42%
57·58%
BARDDHAMAN
7 200
12 654
46·36%
53·64%
HUGLI
HAORA
4 542
78·45%
21·55%
CALCUTTA
649
20·96%
79·04%
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
37 350
65·45%
34·55%
PURULIYA
BANKURA
MEDINIPUR
MALE
FEMALE
MAIN WORKES
MARGINAL WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
WEST BENGAL
(NOT TO SCALE)
TOTAL POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES
1 200 000
800 000
400 000
200 000
100 000
NUMBER OF MARGINAL WORKERS IN SCHEDULED CASTES
40 000
20 000
10 000
5 000
FEMALE
MALE
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF SQUARES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MARGINAL WORKES IN SCHEDULED CASTES
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
86° East of Greenwich
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 71

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

The map illustrates the districtwise proportion of the main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to the total scheduled tribes in the state in 1981.

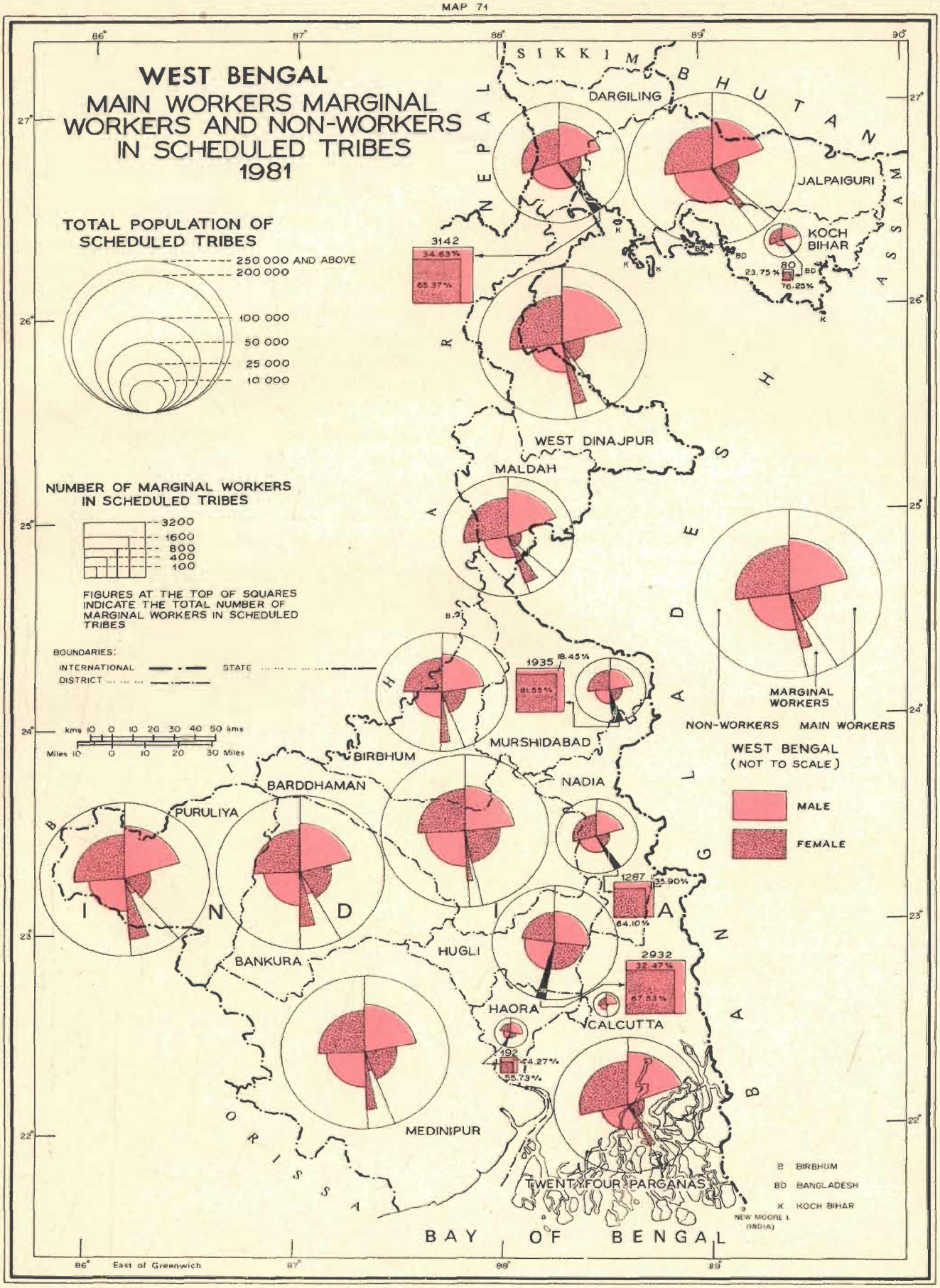
This map is prepared by the same cartographic technique as used in Map 70. In each district, circle proportionate to the total scheduled tribes has been drawn and divided into three sectors showing main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. Each sector is further divided into the male and female sub-sectors taking the radius as 100 per cent. Both the male and female sub-sectors are shaded by red colour wash and black dots are given for the female shares for distinct identity.

Of the total scheduled tribes, 41.48 per cent are main workers, 5.29 per cent marginal workers and 53.23 per cent non-workers. Haora has recorded the highest main workers among scheduled tribes (54.40 per cent) and next comes Hugli with 53.05 per cent. The district of Maldah has the lowest percentage of 36.32 in this regard, while in case of marginal workers among scheduled tribes, the district of Puruliya has recorded 9.73 per cent as the highest and Bankura with 8.02 per cent follows. The district of Calcutta is having the lowest percentage (0.11) of the marginal workers among scheduled tribes. On the other hand, the highest proportion of the non-workers is found in the district of Koch Bihar followed by Jalpaiguri. In terms of percentage these two districts have recorded 62.13 and 59.36 respectively.

The following table gives the proportion of the main workers, marginal workers and non-workers among scheduled tribes at the district level.

(in percent)

State/District	Scheduled Tribes		
	Main workers	Marginal workers	Non-workers
WEST BENGAL	**41.48**	**5.29**	**53.23**
Koch Bihar	37.08	0.79	62.13
Jalpaiguri	37.08	3.56	59.36
Darjiling	38.98	2.08	58.94
West Dinajpur	40.67	6.19	53.14
Maldah	36.32	7.56	56.12
Murshidabad	45.11	4.27	50.62
Nadia	40.41	2.30	57.29
Twentyfour Parganas	37.86	5.04	57.10
Calcutta	48.28	0.11	51.61
Haora	54.40	2.64	42.96
Hugli	53.05	2.08	44.87
Medinipur	44.21	5.34	50.45
Bankura	41.91	8.02	50.07
Puruliya	38.59	9.73	51.68
Barddhaman	46.35	2.29	51.36
Birbhum	44.85	6.27	48.88


WEST BENGAL
MAIN WORKERS MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED TRIBES 1981
TOTAL POPULATION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES
250 000 AND ABOVE
200 000
100 000
50 000
25 000
10 000
NUMBER OF MARGINAL WORKERS IN SCHEDULED TRIBES
3200
1600
800
400
100
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF SQUARES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MARGINAL WORKERS IN SCHEDULED TRIBES
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
DARGILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
3142
34.63%
65.37%
23.75%
76.25%
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
BIRBHUM
MURSHIDABAD
1935
18.45%
81.55%
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
1287
35.90%
64.10%
2932
32.47%
67.53%
HAORA
CALCUTTA
192
44.27%
55.73%
MEDINIPUR
TWENTY-FOUR PARGANAS
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
BAY OF BENGAL
ORISSA
MARGINAL WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
MAIN WORKERS
WEST BENGAL
(NOT TO SCALE)
MALE
FEMALE
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
East of Greenwich

MAP 72

TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES 1981

The map depicts the distribution of the first ten numerically major scheduled castes in each district of the state in 1981.

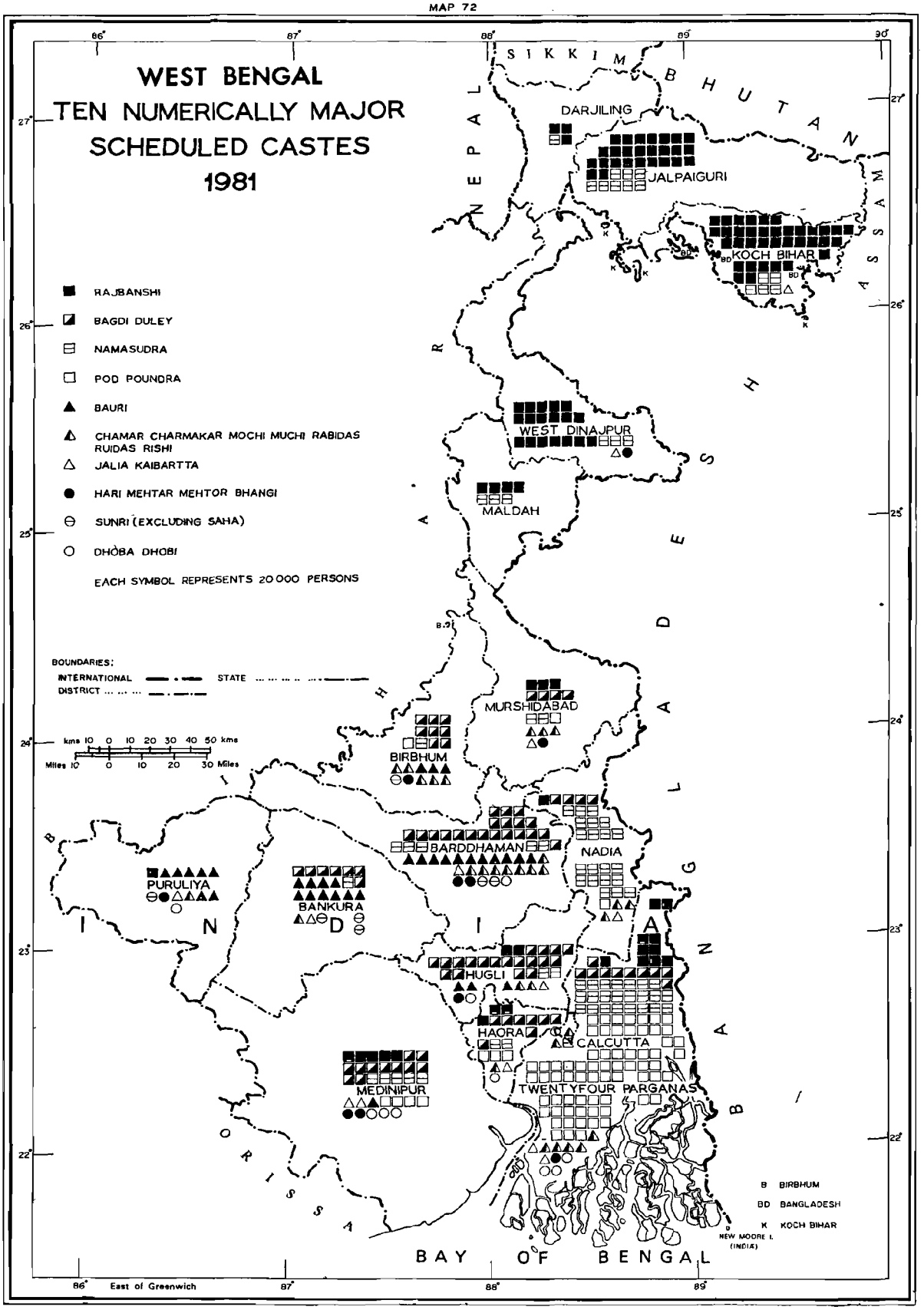
The map has been compiled by depicting the first ten numerically major scheduled castes of the state in the district represented by different symbols in black. Each symbol represents 20,000 persons. The ten major scheduled castes in terms of their numerical strength are listed below: –

(1) Rajbanshi, (2) Bagdi, Duley, (3) Namsudra, (4) Pod, Poundra, (5) Bauri, (6) Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas, Rishi, (7) Jalia Kaibartta, (8) Hari, Mehtar, Mehtor, Bhangi, (9) Sunri (excluding Saha) and (10) Dhoba, Dhobi.

Out of the total population of 54580647, the state accounts for 12000768 scheduled castes or 21.99 per cent. Rajbanshis, the most numerous scheduled caste community in the state are concentrated in the northern district of Koch Bihar, (715373), Jalpaiguri (513551), West Dinajpur (371602), Maldah (81761) and Darjiling (62794). The Bagdi Duleys, the second largest scheduled castes are found mostly in the districts of Barddhaman (390976), Hugli (381667), Medinipur (226912), Twentyfour Parganas, Haora and Birbhum. The Twentyfour Parganas district is charactersied by the largest concentration of the Namasudra (471879) and followed by Nadia with 430318. The stronghold of the Pod/Poundra is in Twentyfour Parganas (1294854) though the districts of Medinipur and Haora do not fall far behind in this respect. The Bauris are confined mostly in the districts of Barddhaman, Bankura and Puruliya, while the Jalia Kaibartha are distributed in sizable numbers in Medinipur, Twentyfour Parganas and Hugli. The Chamar, Muchi, etc., are mostly found in Twentyfour Parganas, Barddhaman, Birbhum and in a lesser number in Murshidabad and Nadia. The Dhoba, Dhobis are found concentrated in Medinipur and Twentyfour Parganas. The number of Hari, Mehtars are not significant in the state but concentration of Sunri is found in Barddhaman, Bankura and Puruliya.

The district of Calcutta which is entirely an urban area has a sizable population of the scheduled caste/community. The distribution of the scheduled caste population in Calcutta city as per numerical strength is as follows. Charmakar, Muchi, Rabidas etc., (39375), Namasudra (19429), followed by Dhoba/Dhobi (15401). Although Pod-Poundra Kaibartta, Hari, Mehtar, Sunri etc., are also found in the the city but their contribution is small.

MAP 72


WEST BENGAL
TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES 1981
RAJBANSHI
BAGDI DULEY
NAMASUDRA
POD POUNDRA
BAURI
CHAMAR CHARMAKAR MOCHI MUCHI RABIDAS RUIDAS RISHI
JALIA KAIBARTTA
HARI MEHTAR MEHTOR BHANGI
SUNRI (EXCLUDING SAHA)
DHOBA DHOBI
EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 20 000 PERSONS
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 73

TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES 1981

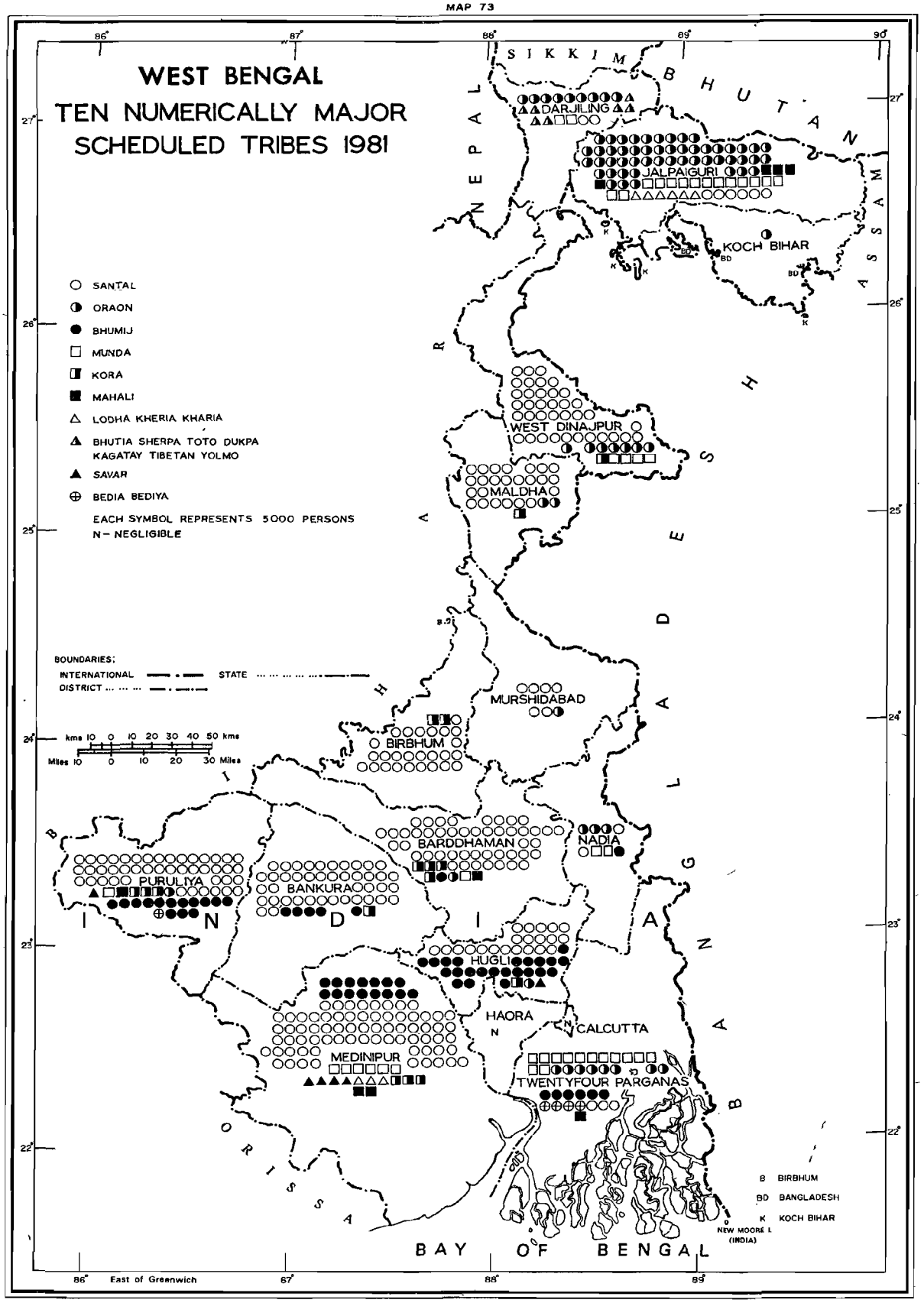
The map shows the distribution of the first ten numerically major scheduled tribes in each district of the state in 1981.

The first ten numerically major scheduled tribes of the state are shown by different symbols in black in each district. Each symbol represents 5000 persons. The order of the first ten scheduled tribes according to their numerical strength is as follows :—

(1) Santal, (2) Oraon, (3) Bhumij, (4) Munda, (5) Kora, (6) Mahali, (7) Lodha, Kheria, Kharia, (8) Bhutia, Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan, Yolmo, (9) Savar and (1) Bedia, Bediya.

Among the tribes Santals have the largest population (1671594), which is more than the half of the total tribal population of the state. The second largest tribes are the Oraons (436691) which is about one fourth of the Santal. Both the Santals and the Oraons are found distributed in almost all the districts of the state. The Santals are mostly concentrating in the western districts of Medinipur, Bankura, Puruliya, Barddhaman and Birbhum and in northern districts of West Dinajpur and Maldah. The district of Hugli is also inhabited by the Santals. Among the districts, Medinipur has the largest number of Santals (355174) followed by Barddhaman (233295). The largest population of Oraon is confined in Jalpaiguri (257465) followed by Darjiling (48082), Twentyfour Parganas (38952) and West Dinajpur (36783). Like the Oraons, the Mundas are concentrating largely in Jalpaiguri (69055) but in lesser number in Darjiling (12913) and West Dinajpur (20417). In Calcutta and Haora, the tribal populations are almost insignificant and hence there are not shown in the map. The other smaller tribes of Bhutia, Sherpa, Lepcha etc., are concentrated in Darjiling; Bhumij in Twentyfour Parganas, Hugli, Medinipur and Bankura; Kora, Savar, Lodha and Mahali in Medinipur and Jalpaiguri.

MAP 73


WEST BENGAL
TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES 1981
SANTAL
ORAON
BHUMIJ
MUNDA
KORA
MAHALI
LODHA KHERIA KHARIA
BHUTIA SHERPA TOTO DUKPA KAGATAY TIBETAN YOLMO
SAVAR
BEDIA BEDIYA
EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 5000 PERSONS
N – NEGLIGIBLE
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDHA
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 74

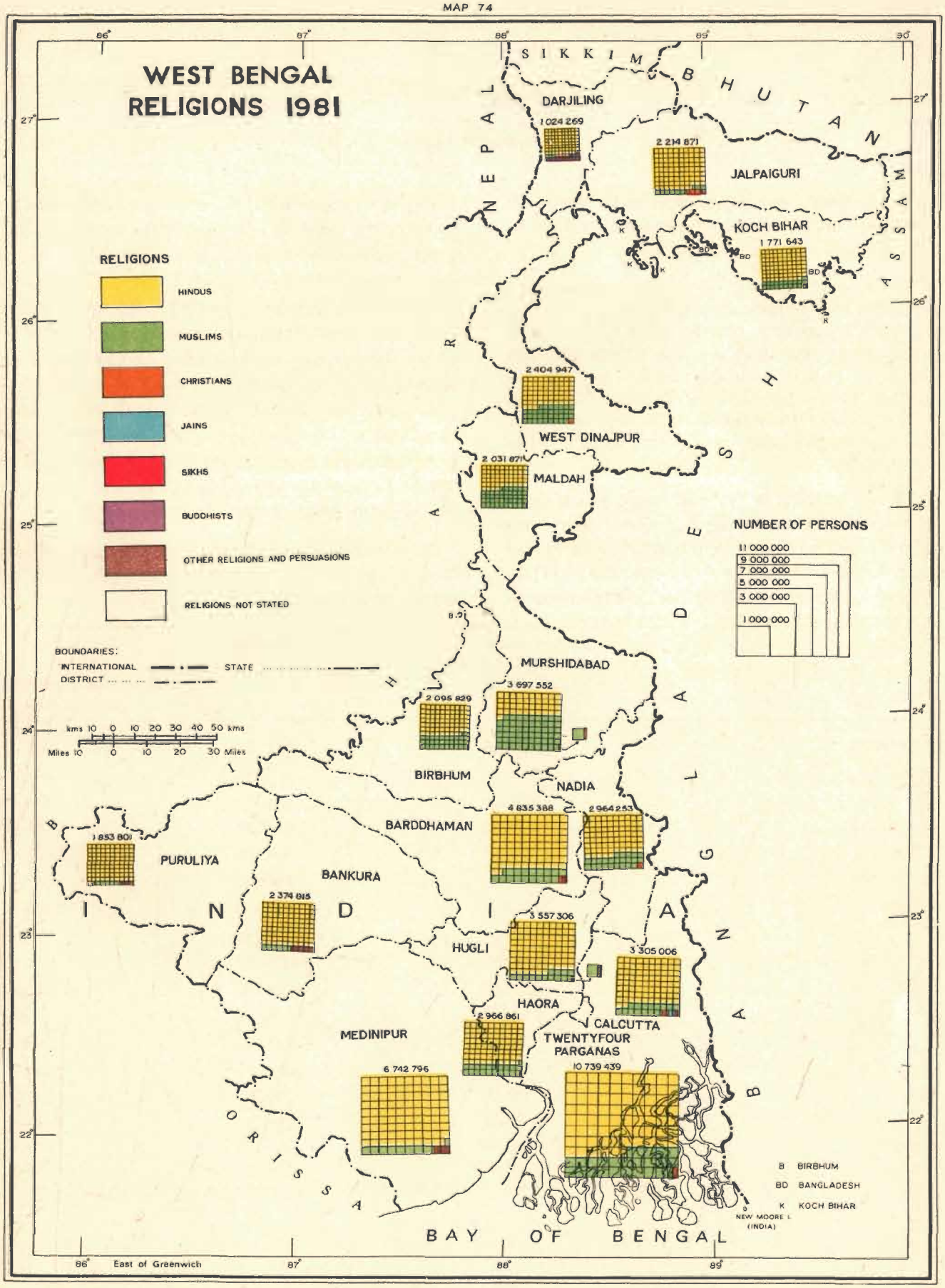
RELIGIONS 1981

The map shows the distribution of major religions namely, Hindus, Muslims (Islam) Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs and others in each districts of the state in 1981.

Square proportionate to the total population in each district has been drawn. Each square has been divided into 100 small squares each representing 1 per cent of the population. The percentage of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs and other religions and religion not stated to the total population for each district has been worked out. The different religions are indicated by Shading the number of small squares equal to the percentage share of each religion by different colours as per legend.

In the state, more than three fourths of the total population are Hindus. In terms of percentage it works out to 76.96. The Muslims constitute 21.52 per cent. Christians, Jains Buddhists, Sikhs and other religions and religion not stated together form less than 2 per cent. At the district level, the highest percentage of Hindus, i.e., 91.62 per cent is noticed in Puruliya followed by Bankura with 89.37 per cent. The lowest in this regard is recorded in Murshidabad (41.15 per cent), where the highest proportion of the population is Muslims (58.86 percent). The Maldah district with 45.27 per cent Muslims comes close second, whereas the lowest percentage of Muslims (3.64) is found in Darjiling. The Christians and the Buddhists are mainly concentrated in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjiling. It is observed that 4.60 per cent and 2.87 per cent of Christians are found in Darjiling and Jalpaiguri respectively and 11.80 per cent and 0.74 per cent of Buddhists in Darjiling and Jalpaiguri respectively. Rest of the religions are insignificant.

It has been observed that the percentage share of Hindus has decreased by about 1.15 per cent during the decade 1971-81. It was 78.11 per cent in 1971 and 76.96 per cent in 1981. On the other hand, Muslims have increased by about 1.06 per cent over the period. It was 20.46 per cent in 1971 and 21.52 per cent in 1981. Except Hindus, population of all other religions has increased during the decade in the districts as well as the state as a whole.


WEST BENGAL
RELIGIONS 1981
RELIGIONS
HINDUS
MUSLIMS
CHRISTIANS
JAINS
SIKHS
BUDDHISTS
OTHER RELIGIONS AND PERSUASIONS
RELIGIONS NOT STATED
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
NUMBER OF PERSONS
11 000 000
9 000 000
7 000 000
5 000 000
3 000 000
1 000 000
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
1 024 269
JALPAIGURI
2 214 871
KOCH BIHAR
1 771 643
WEST DINAJPUR
2 404 947
MALDAH
2 031 871
MURSHIDABAD
3 697 552
2 095 829
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
4 835 388
2 964 243
PURULIYA
1 853 801
BANKURA
2 374 815
HUGLI
3 557 306
3 305 006
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
2 966 861
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
10 739 439
6 742 796
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
BAY OF BENGAL
ORISSA
INDIA
East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 75

LITERACY 1981

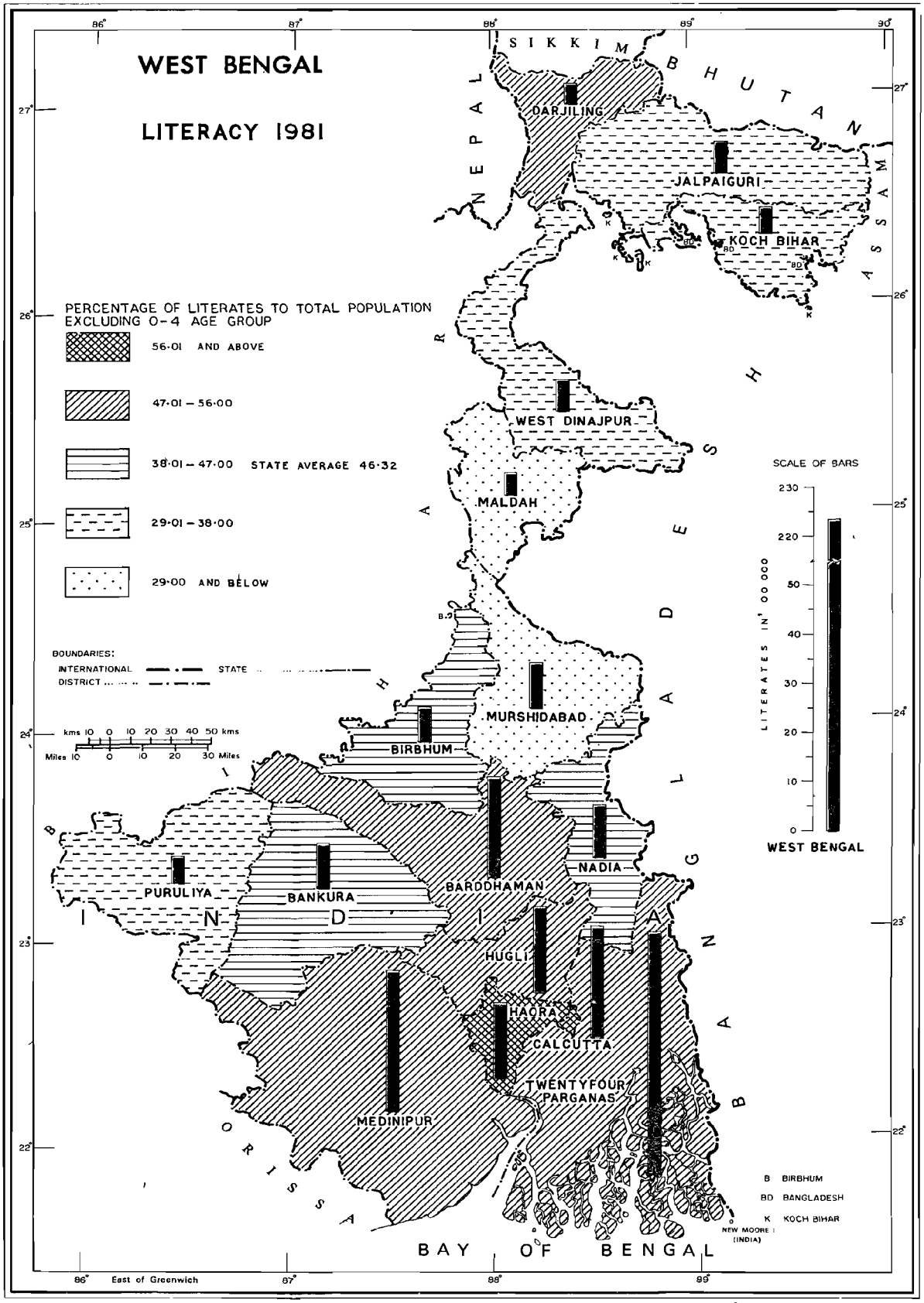
The map reveals the proportion of literates distributed at the district level in the state according to the 1981 Census.

For this map the solid green vertical bar proportionate to the total literates in each district has been drawn. The Percentages of the total literates to the total population excluding 0-4 age group for each district have been calculated and the data are grouped into five ranges. The districts have been then shaded by choropleth technique from dark to light as per the percentage values shown in the legend of the map.

The rate of literacy of the state has been worked out as 46.32 per cent in 1981. Seven districts are having the proportions above the state average and 9 districts below it. Among the districts, Calcutta has the highest literacy rate of 74.13 per cent followed by Haora (57.73 per cent). The next higher range of 47.01 to 56.00 per cent comprises the districts of Darjiling (47.90 per cent) Twentyfour Parganas (52.15 per cent), Hugli (54.65 per cent), Medinipur (48.52 per cent) and Barddhaman (47.89 per cent). Maldah (26.52 per cent), Murshidabad (28.80 per cent) are characterised by low incidence of literates in the districts. In the range of 38.01 to 47.00, Nadia (41.88 per cent), Bankura (43.05 per cent) and Birbhum (38.45 per cent), are found while Koch Bihar (34.82 per cent), Jalpaiguri (33.42 per cent), West Dinajpur (31.04 per cent) and Puruliya (33.66 per cent) find place in the range of 29.01 to 38.00 per cent.

The following statement shows the proportion of literates to the total population excluding 0-4 age group for each district.

State/District	Total Population excluding 0-4 age group	Total literates	Percentage of literates to total population excluding age 0-4
WEST BENGAL	**48237138**	**22344154**	**46.32**
Koch Bihar	1531712	533346	34.82
Jalpaiguri	1933805	646432	33.42
Darjiling	908093	435007	47.90
West Dinajpur	2091517	649381	31.04
Maldah	1766723	468536	26.52
Murshidabad	3195217	920503	28.80
Nadia	2598101	1088284	41.88
Twentyfour Parganas	9506462	4958084	52.15
Calcutta	3081516	2284492	74.13
Haora	2640820	1524594	57.73
Hugli	3175549	1735482	54.65
Medinipur	5938186	2881440	48.52
Bankura	2114571	910351	43.05
Puruliya	1634544	550302	33.66
Barddhaman	4284174	2051813	47.89
Birbhum	1836148	706107	38.45


WEST BENGAL
LITERACY 1981
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION EXCLUDING 0-4 AGE GROUP
56·01 AND ABOVE
47·01 – 56·00
38·01 – 47·00 STATE AVERAGE 46·32
29·01 – 38·00
29·00 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SCALE OF BARS
LITERATES IN '00 000
230
220
50
40
30
20
10
0
WEST BENGAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BIHAR
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I (INDIA)
BAY OF BENGAL
East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 76

CHANGE IN LITERACY 1971-81

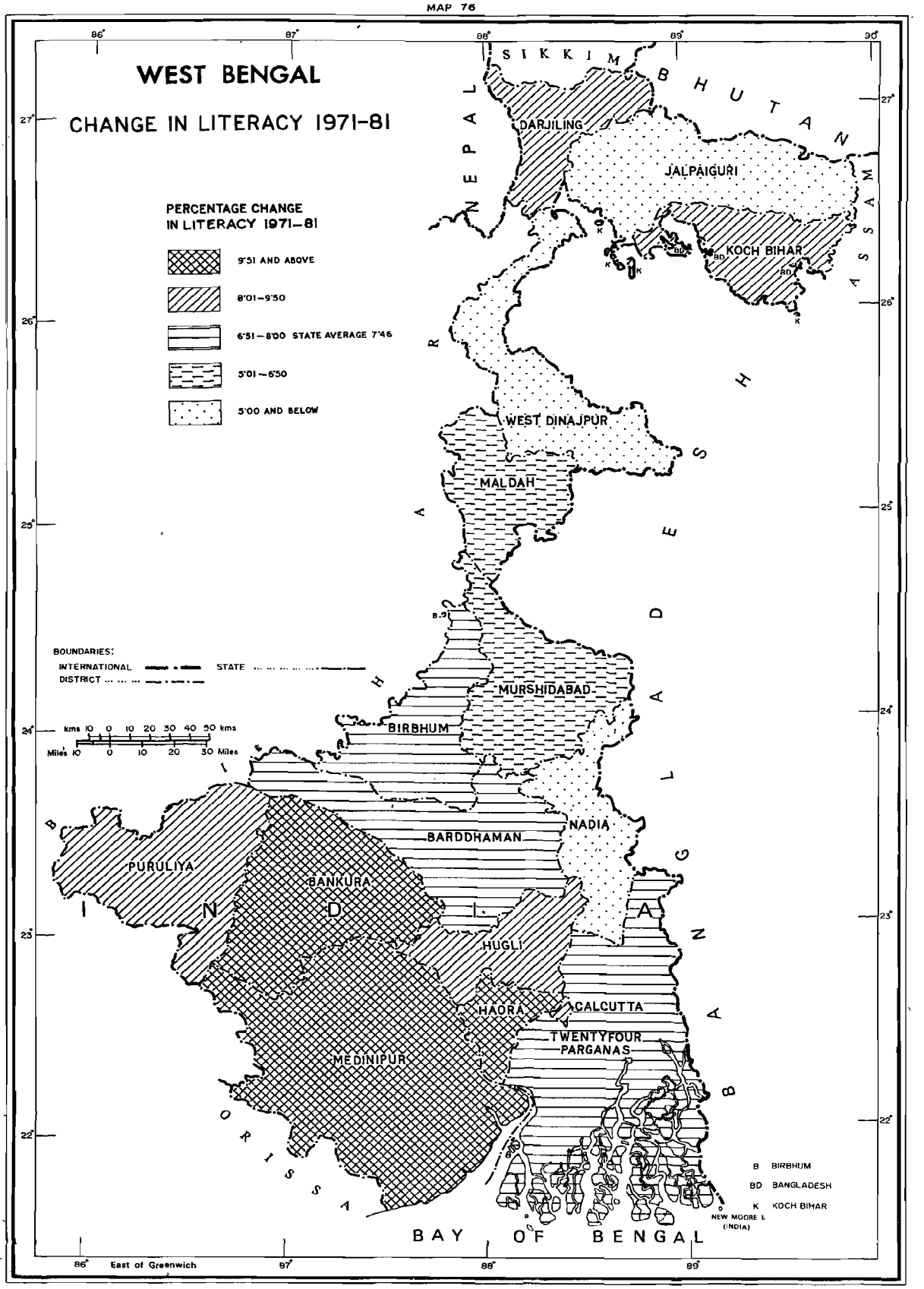
The map shows the change in literacy rate in each district of the state during 1971-81.

The percentage of total literates to the total population excluding age group 0-4, for each district for 1971 and 1981 have been calculated. The intercensal changes in literacy rate (gain or loss) during 1971-81 have been found out by subtracting the percentage figures of 1971 from 1981. The figures have been grouped into five suitable ranges and all the districts have been shaded according to the percentage values by choropleth technique as per the ranges.

The state has shown a gain in literacy rate of 7.46 per cent during 1971-81. In the state, all the districts have shown a gain in intercensal change in literacy rate in all, 9 districts have recorded the gain above the state average and 7 district below it. Among the districts, the highest increase in literacy rate of 12.04 per cent is noticed in Bankura followed by Haora (10.60 per cent). Medinipur with 10.06 per cent also falls in the higher range of 9.51 per cent and above. On the other hand, the lowest increase is found in West Dinajpur followed by Jalpaiguri and Nadia. The districts of Koch Bihar, Darjiling, Calcutta, Hugli and Puruliya have their proportions in the next higher range between 8.01 and 9.50 per cent. Twentyfour Parganas Barddhaman and Birbhum fall in the middle range of 6.51 to 8.00 per cent, while Maldah and Murshidabad are included in the lower range of 5.01 to 6.50 per cent.

The following statement shows the change in literacy rate at the district level during 1971-81.

State/District	Percentage of literates to total population (excluding age 0-4)		Percentage change 1971-81
	1981	1971	
WEST BENGAL	**46.32**	**38.86**	**7.46**
Koch Bihar	34.82	26.49	8.33
Jalpaiguri	33.42	28.56	4.86
Darjiling	47.90	38.47	9.43
West Dinajpur	31.04	27.03	4.01
Maldah	26.52	20.95	5.57
Murshidabad	28.80	23.65	5.25
Nadia	41.88	36.94	4.94
Twentyfour Parganas	52.15	44.63	7.52
Calcutta	74.13	65.50	8.63
Haora	57.73	47.13	10.60
Hugli	54.65	45.58	9.07
Medinipur	48.52	38.46	10.06
Bankura	43.05	31.01	12.04
Puruliya	33.66	25.11	8.55
Barddhaman	47.89	40.48	7.41
Birbhum	38.45	31.43	7.02


WEST BENGAL
CHANGE IN LITERACY 1971-81
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN LITERACY 1971-81
9·51 AND ABOVE
8·01-9·50
6·51-8·00 STATE AVERAGE 7·46
5·01-6·50
5·00 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 77

MALE LITERACY 1981

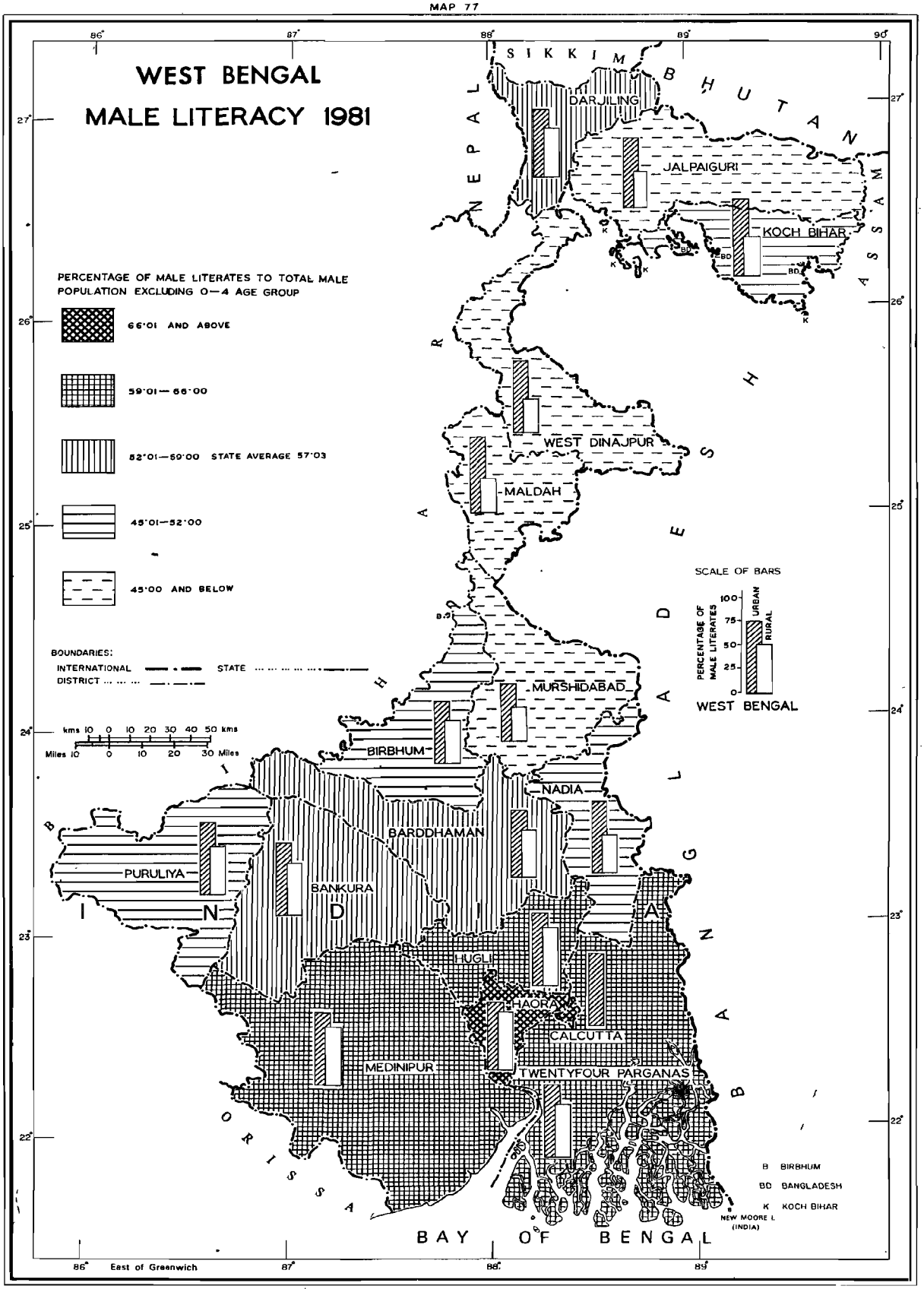
The map depicts the proportion of the male literates to total male population at the district level in the state in 1981.

Two side overlapping bars proportionate to the percentage figures for the male literates to the total male population excluding 0-4 age group in the rural and urban areas are drawn for each district. The bar depicting urban male literacy rate is shaded and the rural bar is kept blank. The districtwise percentage figures of the male literates to the total male population excluding 0-4 age group, have been calculated and the data are grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded by choropleth technique according to the ranges.

The state has a male literacy rate of 57.03 per cent in 1981. In all 8 districts each recording the proportions above and below the state average. Among the districts, Calcutta with 78.09 per cent tops list in this respect, followed by Haora with 64.62 per cent. The reason of high proportion of the male literacy rate in these three districts is obviously due to availability of better facilities and overall urbanisation. The lowest rate of 36.13 per cent is found in Maldah district closely followed by Murshidabad and Wet Dinajpur. In respect of the urban male literacy rate on the other hand, the state has recorded 75.19 per cent. Koch Bihar has the highest urban male literacy rate of 80.53 per cent, while the lowest is seen in Murshidabad with 63.11 per cent. The percentage of the rural male literates is highest in Haora (62.41 per cent). The district of Murshidabad has registered the lowest percentage of 33.87.

The following statement shows the proportion of the male literates to the total male population excluding 0-4 age group at the district level.

State/District	Total male population (excluding age 0-4)	Total male literates	Percentage of male literates to total male population (excluding age 0-4)
WEST BENGAL	**25374861**	**14473045**	**57.03**
Koch Bihar	795558	366965	46.12
Jalpaiguri	1015993	432566	42.57
Darjiling	484310	281564	58.13
West Dinajpur	1084502	449688	41.46
Maldah	907234	327808	36.13
Murshidabad	1634782	599239	36.65
Nadia	1338352	666238	49.78
Twentyfour Parganas	5023745	3147288	62.64
Calcutta	1816053	1418245	78.09
Haora	1420692	962584	67.75
Hugli	1672474	1080884	64.62
Medinipur	3051434	1920232	62.92
Bankura	1081084	627675	58.05
Puruliya	838227	430132	51.31
Barddhaman	2273165	1307145	57.50
Birbhum	937256	454791	48.52


WEST BENGAL
MALE LITERACY 1981
PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION EXCLUDING 0—4 AGE GROUP
66·01 AND ABOVE
59·01—66·00
52·01—59·00 STATE AVERAGE 57·03
45·01—52·00
45·00 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SCALE OF BARS
PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES
100
75
50
25
0
URBAN
RURAL
WEST BENGAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BIHAR
ORISSA
BANGLADESH
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 78

CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY 1971-81

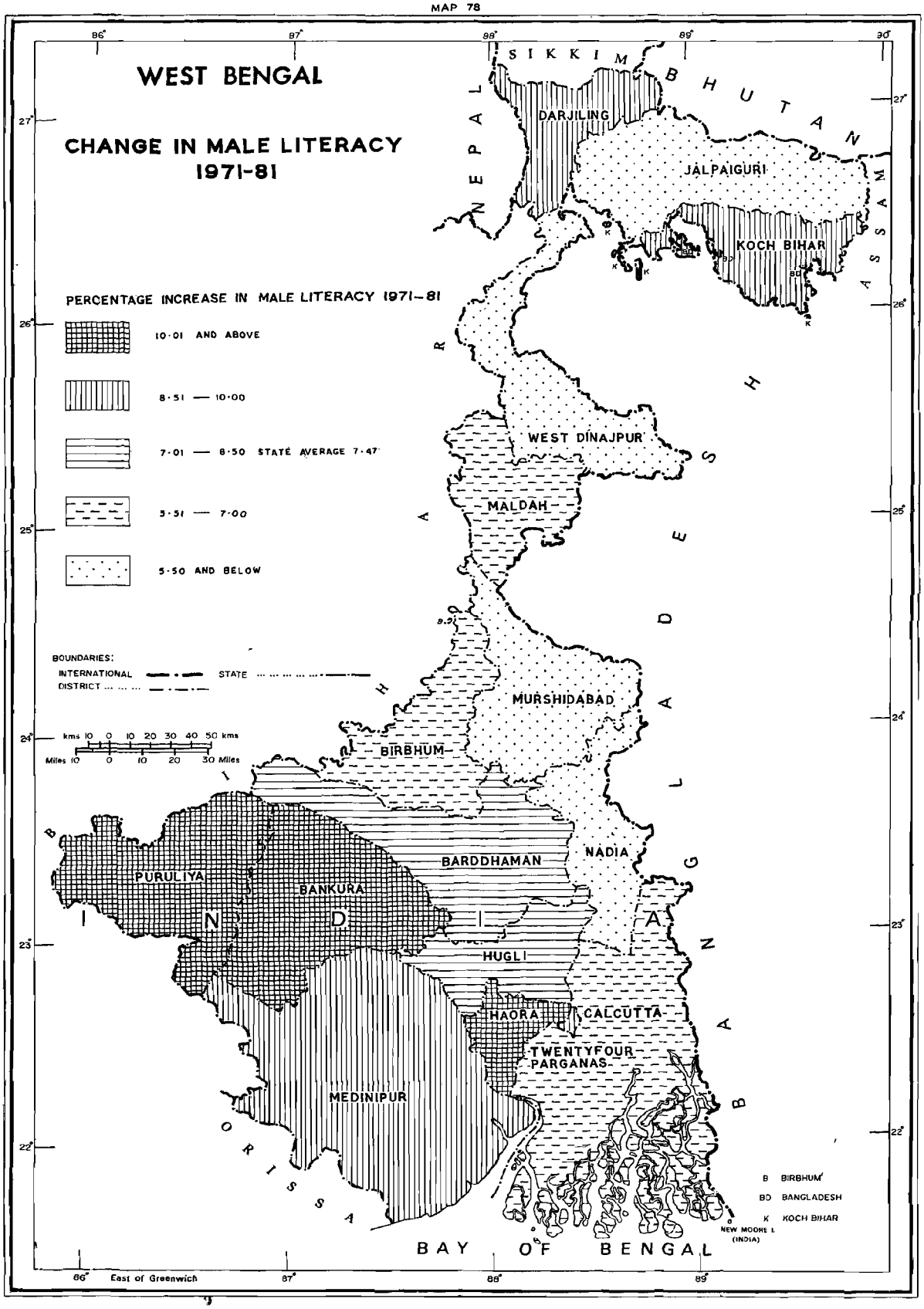
The map shows the districtwise change in male literacy rate during 1971-81 in the state.

The percentages of the male literates to the total male population excluding age-group 0-4, for each district, for 1971 and 1981 have been separately calculated. The inter censal changes in male literacy rates are found out by subtracting the percentage figures of 1971 from 1981. These figures have been grouped into five ranges from high to low order as per the percentage values. the districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching corresponding to the ranges.

In the state, increase in male literacy rate is 7.47 per cent during the decade 1971-81. The state has shown the percentage increase in all the districts of which 9 districts are above and 7 districts below the state average. The district of Bankura stands first with 13.91 per cent followed by Puruliya with 11.54 per cent, while the lowest change of 3.87 per cent is found in West Dinajpur followed by Nadia with 4.50 per cent, Murshidabad (4.72 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (5.39 per cent). These are grouped under the lowest range of 5.50 and below. The second higher range of 8.51 to 10.00 per cent covers the districts of Koch Bihar, Darjiling, Calcutta, Medinipur, while Hugli and Barddhaman have recorded the percentage change between 7.01 to 8.50. The districts of Maldah, Twentyfour Parganas and Birbhum are found in the lower range of 5.51 to 7.00 per cent.

The following statement shows the districtwise change in proportion of the male literates to the total male population excluding 0-4 age group, during 1971-81.

State/District	Percentage of male literates to total male population (excluding age 0-4)		Percentage change 1971-81
	1981	1971	
WEST BENGAL	**57.03**	**49.56**	**7.47**
Koch Bihar	46.12	37.02	9.10
Jalpaiguri	42.57	37.18	5.39
Darjiling	58.13	48.24	9.89
West Dinajpur	41.46	37.59	3.87
Maldah	36.13	29.94	6.19
Murshidabad	36.65	31.93	4.72
Nadia	49.78	45.28	4.50
Twentyfour Parganas	62.64	55.73	6.91
Calcutta	78.09	68.66	9.43
Hoara	67.75	57.61	10.14
Hugli	64.62	56.33	8.29
Medinipur	62.92	53.02	9.90
Bankura	58.05	44.14	13.91
Puruliya	51.31	39.77	11.54
Barddhaman	57.50	49.88	7.62
Birbhum	48.52	41.83	6.69


WEST BENGAL
CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY
1971-81
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MALE LITERACY 1971–81
10·01 AND ABOVE
8·51 — 10·00
7·01 — 8·50 STATE AVERAGE 7·47
5·51 — 7·00
5·50 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 79

FEMALE LITERACY 1981

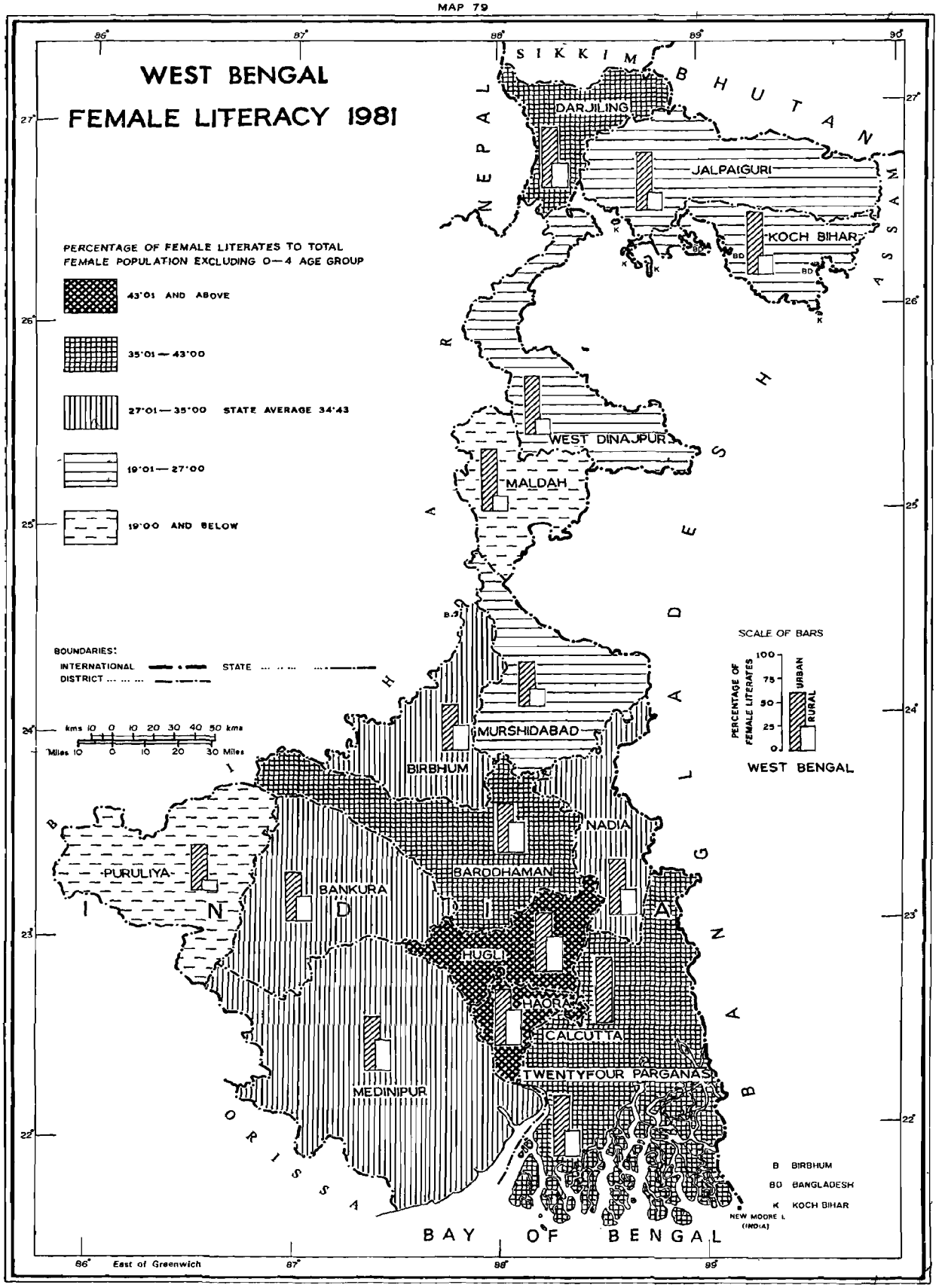
The map shows the proportion of the female literates to total female population for each district of the state in 1981.

This map is prepared by the same technique as for Map 77. Two overlapping bars proportionate to the percentage figures for the female literates in the rural and urban areas for each district have been drawn. The bar dipicting the urban female literacy rate is shaded and the rural bar is keep blank. The percentages of the females literates to the total female population excluding 0-4 age-group, for each district have been calculated and the data are grouped into five different ranges from high to low order and the districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching as per the ranges.

The proportion of the female literates to the total females excluding 0-4 age-group, in the state is 34.43 per cent. There are 6 districts having percentage of the female literates more than the state average and 10 districts less than the average. Among the districts, Calcutta has shows the highest female literacy rate of 68.49 per cent followed by Haora and Hugli with 46.06 and 43.55 per cent respectively. The lowest percentage is found in Puruliya (15.09) followed by Maldah (16.37). As for the urban female literacy rate, Calcutta has recorded the highest percentage of 68.49 while the lowest is noticed in Murshidabad with 45.83. Haora has registered the highest rural female literacy rate of 36.53 per cent. The lowest proportion, on the other hand, is found in Puruliya (11.92 per cent).

The statement shows the proportion of the female literates to the total female population excluding 0-4 age-group in each district of the state.

State/District	Total female population (excluding age 0-4)	Total female literates	Percentage of female literates to total female population (excluding age 0-4)
WEST BENGAL	**22862278**	**7871707**	**34.43**
Koch Bihar	736154	166382	22.60
Jalpaiguri	917812	213866	23.30
Darjiling	423783	153442	36.20
West Dinajpur	1007015	200292	19.88
Maldah	859489	140728	16.37
Murshidabad	1560435	321262	20.58
Nadia	1259750	422045	33.50
Twentyfour Parganas	4482717	1810795	40.39
Calcutta	1264763	866247	68.49
Haora	1220129	562013	46.06
Hugli	1503075	654598	43.55
Medinipur	2886752	961208	33.29
Bankura	1033487	282676	27.35
Puruliya	796317	120172	15.09
Barddhaman	2011008	744667	37.02
Birbhum	898893	251315	27.95


WEST BENGAL
FEMALE LITERACY 1981
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION EXCLUDING 0—4 AGE GROUP
43·01 AND ABOVE
35·01 — 43·00
27·01 — 35·00 STATE AVERAGE 34·43
19·01 — 27·00
19·00 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SCALE OF BARS
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES
100
75
50
25
0
URBAN
RURAL
WEST BENGAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BARODHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 80

CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY 1971-81

The map shows the change in female literacy rate at the district level during 1971-81 in the State.

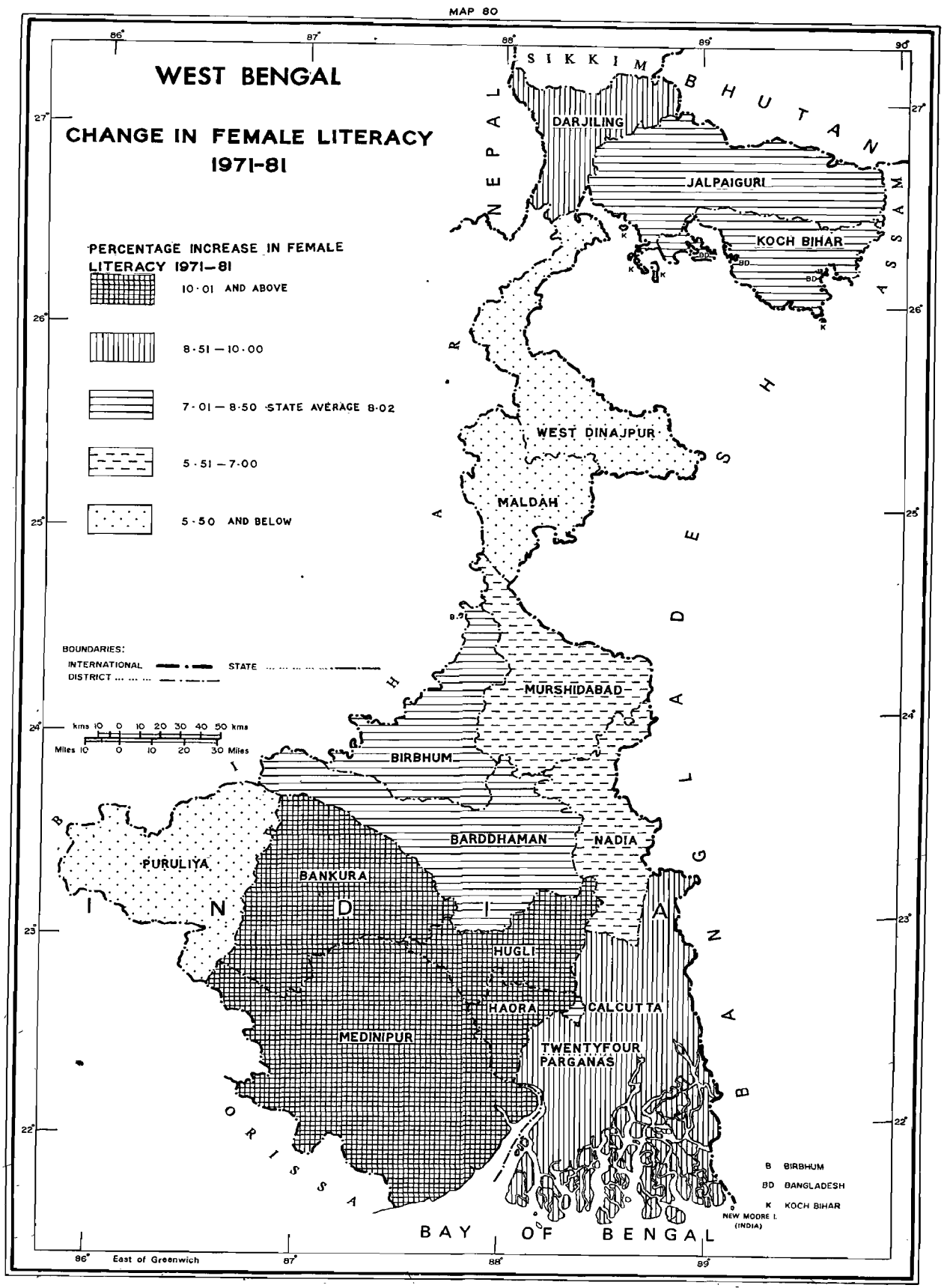
The map has been prepared by calculating the percentage changes in the same process as in Map 78 representing changes in the male literacy rates during the decade 1971-81. For this map also five ranges from high to low order have been arranged and the districts have been shaded by choropleth technique as per the legend of the map.

The state has experienced 8.02 per cent increase in female literacy rate during 1971-81. All the districts and the state as a whole have shown increase in the percent of literates during the decade. Seven districts are falling above and 9 below the state average. Among the districts, Haora has the highest percentage increase of 12.03 followed by Medinipur with 10.42 per cent. Hugli and Bankura have recorded 10.16 and 10.20 per cent respectively. On the other hand, the district of West Dinajpur has shown the lowest increase in this respect, i.e., 4.52 per cent and next in order is Maldah with 5.13 per cent. The districts of Darjiling and Twentyfour Parganas fall in the range of 8.51 to 10.00 per cent and the districts of Koch Bihar, Jalpaiguri, Calcutta, Barddhaman and Birbhum in the range of 7.01 to 8.50 per cent. Murshidabad and Nadia are found place in the lower range of 5.51 to 7.00 per cent.

The statement shows the percentage change of the female literates to the total female population excluding 0-4 age-group at the district level during 1971-81.

State/District	Percentage of female literates to total female population (excluding age 0-4)		Percentage change, 1971-81
	1981	1971	
WEST BENGAL	**34.43**	**26.41**	**8.02**
Koch Bihar	22.60	14.64	7.96
Jalpaiguri	23.30	15.99	7.31
Darjiling	36.20	27.23	8.97
West Dinajpur	19.88	15.31	4.52
Maldah	16.37	11.24	5.13
Murshidabad	20.58	14.85	5.73
Nadia	33.50	27.97	5.53
Twentyfour Parganas	40.39	31.80	8.59
Calcutta	68.45	60.34	8.11
Haora	46.06	34.03	12.03
Hugli	43.55	33.39	10.16
Medinipur	33.29	22.87	10.42
Bankura	27.35	17.15	10.20
Puruliya	15.09	9.69	5.40
Barddhaman	37.02	29.58	7.44
Birbhum	27.95	20.64	7.31

MAP 80


WEST BENGAL
CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY
1971-81
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN FEMALE LITERACY 1971–81
10·01 AND ABOVE
8·51 — 10·00
7·01 — 8·50 STATE AVERAGE 8·02
5·51 — 7·00
5·50 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BANGLADESH
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 81

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 1981

The map shows at the district level the number of persons with five different educational levels as per the 1981 Census.

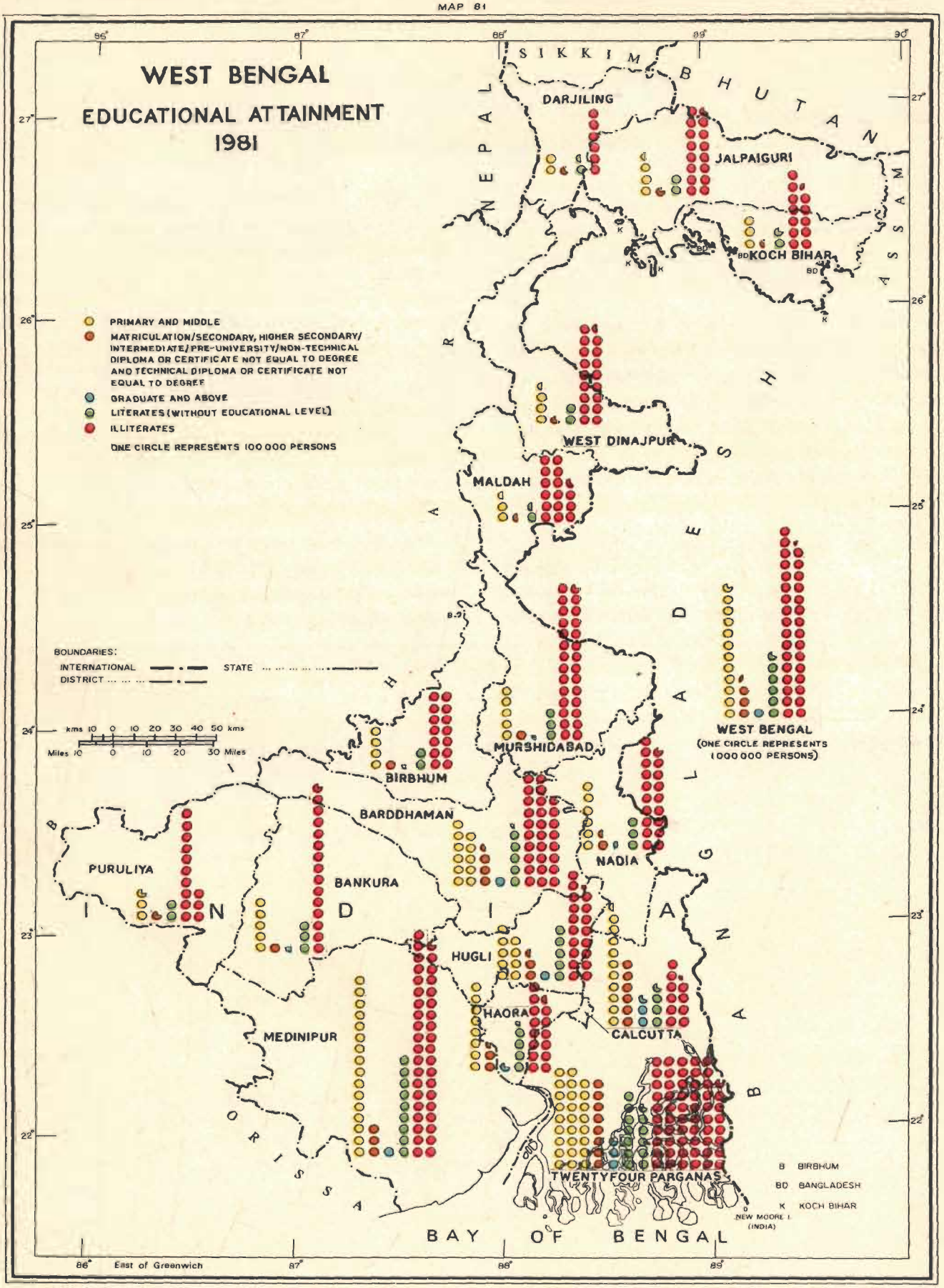
The number of persons with five different educational levels are grouped viz., (I) primary and middle; (II) matriculation/secondary, higher secondary/intermediate/pre-university, non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree (III) graduate and above (IV) literates (without educational level) including formal literates and (V) illiterates.

Each of the above five categories is shown by columnar diagram represented by solid equal sized circles. Each circle represents 100000 persons for the districts and 1000000 persons for the state. The circles are shaded with different colours indicating the different categories of the educational levels as shown in the legend of the map.

The analysis of the map reveals that in the state 11801906 persons (24.96 per cent) have primary and middle levels of education. This is followed by literates without educational level (5645879 or 11.70 per cent) and matriculation/secondary, higher secondary, pre-university, non-technical or technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree (3356691 or 6.95 per cent). In all 1069679 or 2.21 per cent of the total population have attained the educational level of graduate and above. Total number of illiterates in the state is 32236493.

In all the five categories the district of Twnetyfour Parganas tope the list. Calcutta and Medinipur are the other districts where the number of persons under the first three categories are significantly high. On the other hand, the lowest number of population with primary and middle and literates without educational levels are recorded in the Darjiling district. In respect of matriculation, secondary and graduate and above, Koch Bihar has recorded the lowest figure.

Illiterates are found maximum in Twentyfour Parganas followed by Medinipur while Darjiling has recorded the lowest figure.


WEST BENGAL
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
1981
PRIMARY AND MIDDLE
MATRICULATION/SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY/ INTERMEDIATE/PRE-UNIVERSITY/NON-TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE
GRADUATE AND ABOVE
LITERATES (WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL LEVEL)
ILLITERATES
ONE CIRCLE REPRESENTS 100 000 PERSONS
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
WEST BENGAL
(ONE CIRCLE REPRESENTS 1 000 000 PERSONS)
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 82

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

The map shows the districtwise proportion of the urban literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14, over literates per 1000 of population in age 15-34 in the state of West Bengal in 1981.

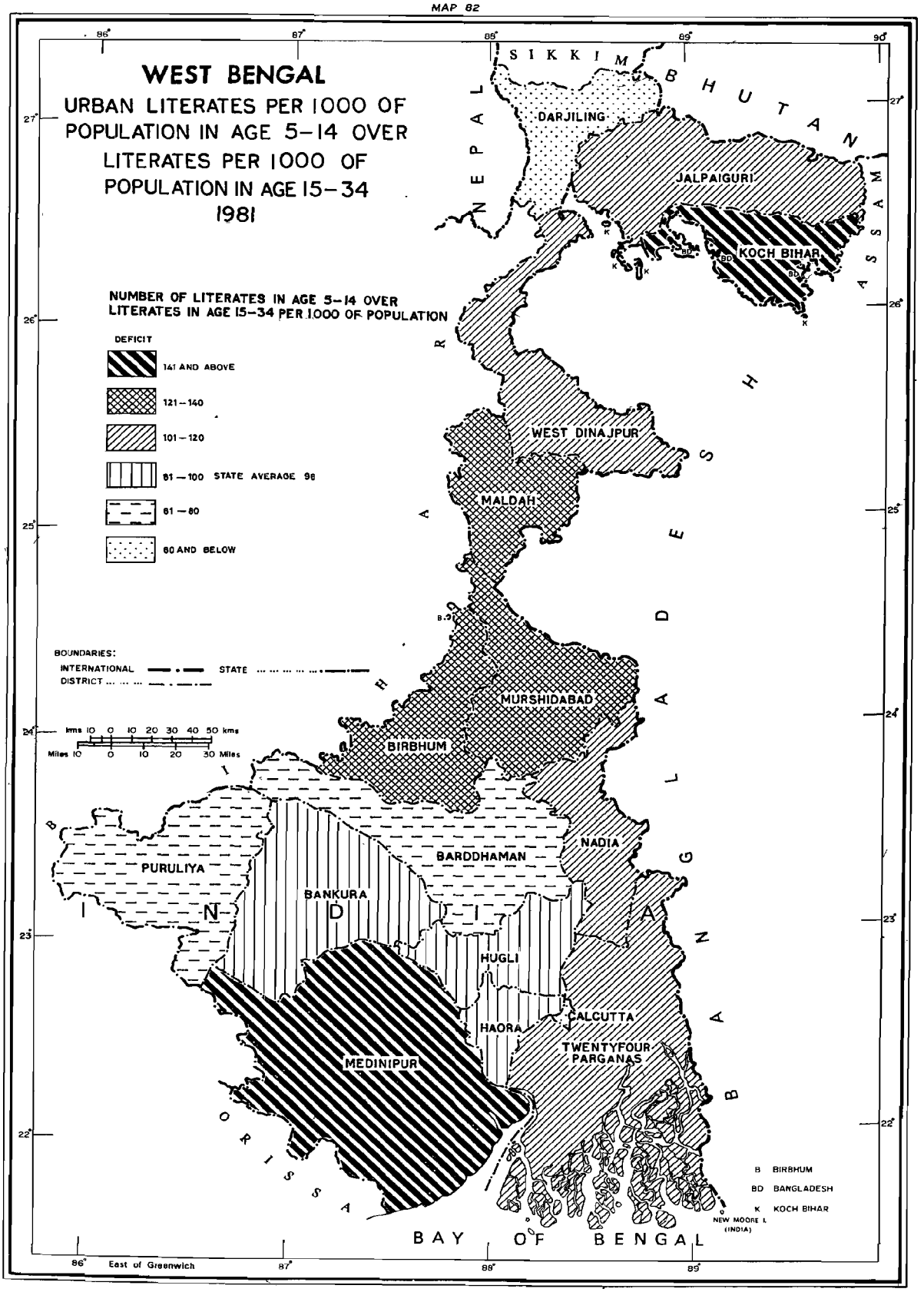
The map has been prepared by compiling the number of literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14 and 15-34, for the urban areas in all the districts. The number of literates in age 15-34 is subtracted from that in age 5-14, which gives rise to 'Deficit' values which are grouped into different ranges of high and low. The districts are then shaded according to the ranges.

The number of urban literates in age 5-14 over 15-34, per 1000 of population in the state as a whole has a deficit value of 96. All the districts show deficit values. In 9 districts, the proportion is more than the state average and in the remaining districts this is below the average. Among the districts, Koch Bihar has recorded the highest deficit (153) followed by Medinipur (149) and Birbhum (132). On the other hand, the lowest deficit is noticed in Calcutta (50) followed by Darjiling (52). The Districts of Maldah (124) and Murshidabad (125) fall in the next higher range of 121 to 140 whereas a large number of districts viz., Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur, Nadia and Twentyfour Parganas find place in the range of 101 to 120. The districts of Haora, Hugli and Bankura come in the lower range of 81 to 100 and the districts of Puruliya and Barddhaman in the range of 61 to 80, which are all below the state average.

The following statement shows the number of urban literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14 over literates per 1000 of population in age 15-34, at the district level.

State/District	Number of Urban literates per 1000 of population in age		Urban literates (Deficit)
	5-14	15-34	
WEST BENGAL	**657**	**753**	**96**
Koch Bihar	663	816	153
Jalpaiguri	632	751	119
Darjiling	700	752	52
West Dinajpur	652	764	112
Maldah	654	778	124
Murshidabad	496	621	125
Nadia	636	749	113
Twentyfour Parganas	657	772	115
Calcutta	735	785	50
Haora	649	739	90
Hugli	665	753	88
Medinipur	595	744	149
Bankura	626	712	86
Puruliya	612	676	64
Barddhaman	619	682	63
Birbhum	515	647	132

MAP 82


WEST BENGAL
URBAN LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5–14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15–34
1981
NUMBER OF LITERATES IN AGE 5–14 OVER LITERATES IN AGE 15–34 PER 1000 OF POPULATION
DEFICIT
141 AND ABOVE
121 – 140
101 – 120
81 – 100 STATE AVERAGE 98
61 – 80
60 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
East of Greenwich

MAP 83

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

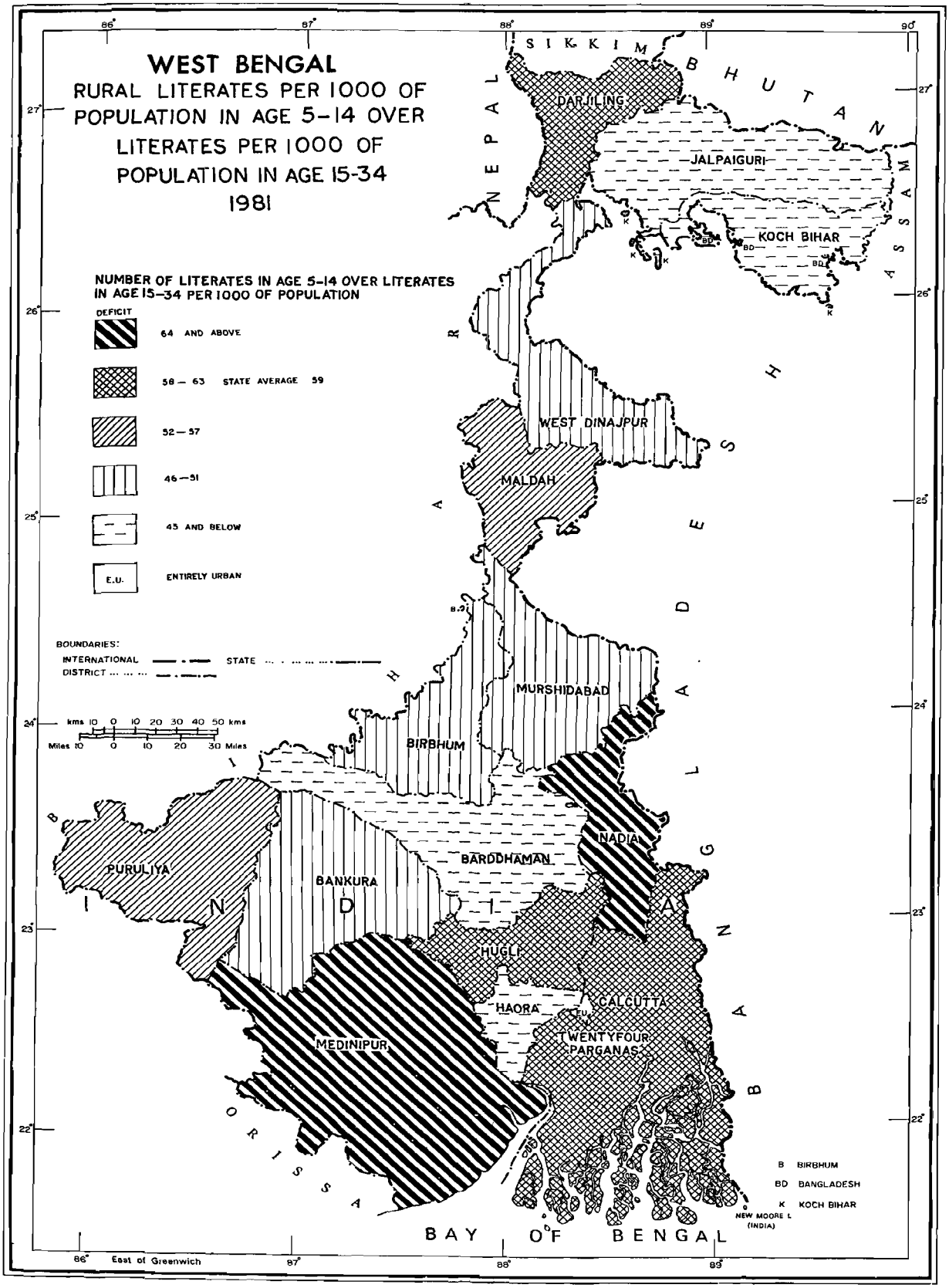
The map shows the distrctwise of the rural literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14, over literates per 1000 of population in age 15-34 in the state in 1981.

This map is prepared by the same technique as for Map 82. The number of rural literates per 1000 of population in age 15-34, is subtracted from that in age 5-14. The figures have yielded deficit values and these figures have been arranged into five ranges from high to low order. The districts have been shaded with different grades of hatching as per the ranges.

The state accounts for a deficit of 59 rural literates in age 5-14, over literates in age 15-34, per 1000 of population according to the 1981 Census. All the districts in the state have shown deficit values. Three districts are found having the proportion more than and one district equal to the state average. In the remaining districts this proportion is below the average. The district of Calcutta is entirely urban. Among the districts, Medinipur shows the highest deficit value of 99 followed by Nadia with 74. The districts of Darjiling (59), Twentyfour Parganas (62) and Hugli (58) have recorded comparatively higher proportions and fall in the range of 58-63. The lowest proportion of 6 is recorded in Haora followed by Barddhaman with 40.

The following statement shows the number of rural literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14, over literates per 1000 of population in age 15-34, at district level.

State/District	Number of Rural literates per 1000 of Population in age		Rural literates (Deficit)
	5-14	15-34	
WEST BENGAL	**938**	**997**	**59**
Koch Bihar	954	999	45
Jalpaiguri	957	999	42
Darjiling	940	999	59
West Dinajpur	949	999	50
Maldah	943	999	56
Murshidabad	948	999	51
Nadia	925	999	74
Twentyfour Parganas	937	999	62
Calcutta		**Entirely Urban**	
Haora	948	954	6
Hugli	941	999	58
Medinipur	900	999	99
Bankura	948	999	51
Puruliya	946	999	53
Barddhaman	959	999	40
Birbhum	948	999	51


WEST BENGAL
RURAL LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34
1981
NUMBER OF LITERATES IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES IN AGE 15-34 PER 1000 OF POPULATION
DEFICIT
64 AND ABOVE
58 — 63 STATE AVERAGE 59
52 — 57
46 — 51
45 AND BELOW
E.U. ENTIRELY URBAN
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 84

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS 1981

The map shows the proportion of the primary school enrolment of boys at the district level in the state in 1981.

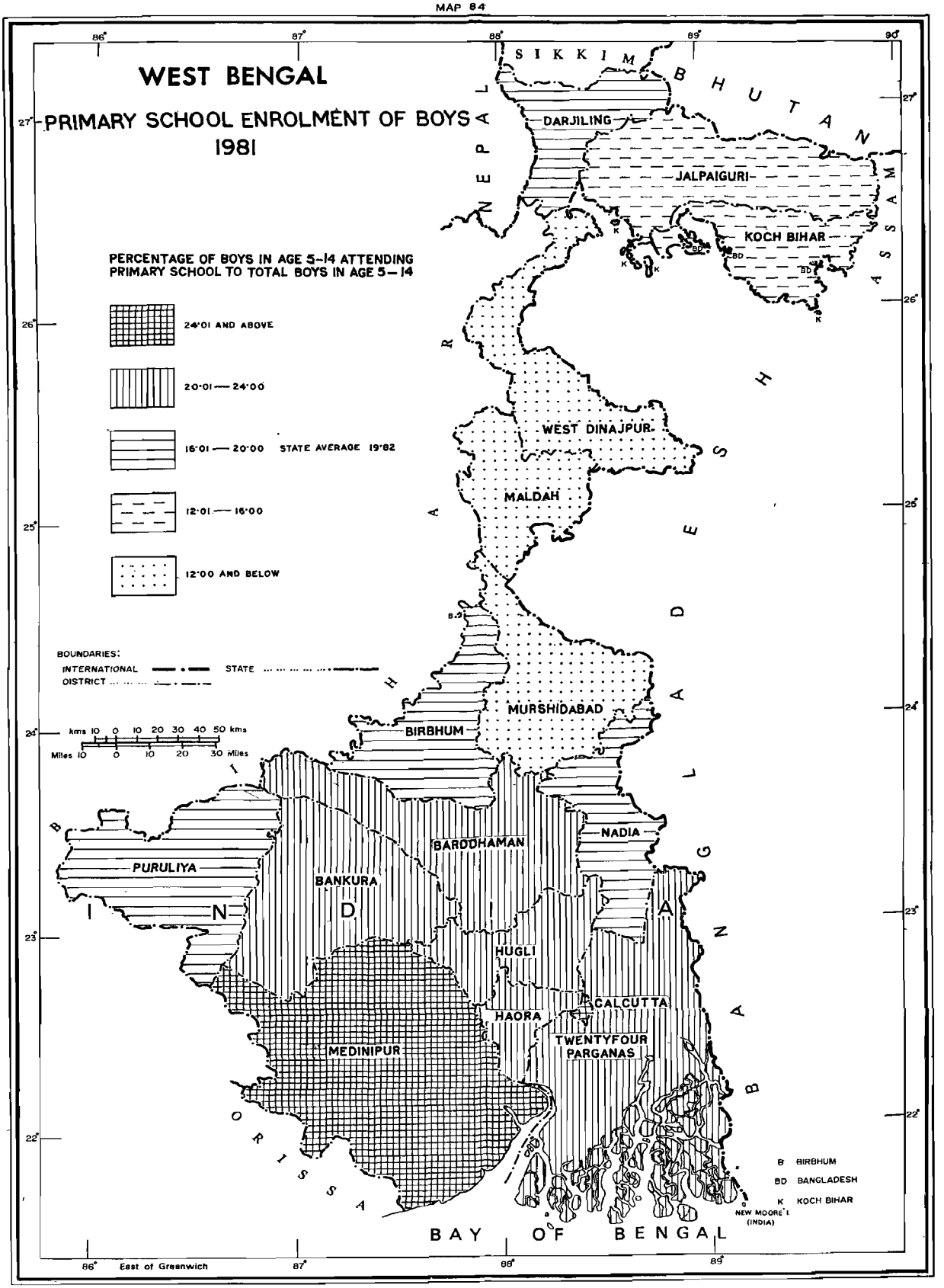
The map has been prepared by calculating the percentage of the boys of the age-group 5-14, attending primary schools (including middle class), to the total population of the boys of the age-group 5-14, during the academic year beginning in 1981, for each district. The percentage figures have been grouped into five ranges and all the districts have then been shaded by choropleth method from dark to light as per the percentage values. The ranges are shown in the legend of the map.

The state has recorded 19.82 per cent of boys in age 5-14 enroled in primary and middle schools. Among the districts in the state, Calcutta with 36.37 per cent stands first which is followed by Medinipur with 33.19 per cent. In the next higher range of 20.01 to 24.00 per cent, the districts of Twentyfour Parganas (20.66 per cent), Haora (22.13 per cent), Hugli (20.98 per cent), Bankura (20.63 per cent) and Barddhaman (21.49 per cent) have been clubbed together. The lowest percentage is recorded by Maldah (10.44 per cent) followed by Murshidabad (10.54 per cent) and West Dinajpur (11.81 per cent). The remaining districts of Darjiling, Nadia, Birbhum, Puruliya come in the range of 16.01 to 20.00 and the districts of Koch Bihar and Jalpaiguri in the range of 12.01 to 16.00 per cent. All these districts have shown the proportions below the state average.

The following statement shows the proportion of the primary school enrolment of boys distributed in each district.

State/District	Total population of boys in age-group 5-14	Number of primary school boys in age-group 5-14	Percentage of boys in age 5-14 boys enrolled in primary school
WEST BENGAL	**7194773**	**1426093**	**19.82**
Koch Bihar	255867	32339	12.63
Jalpaiguri	307287	38051	12.38
Darjiling	135049	23924	17.71
West Dinajpur	349019	41250	11.81
Maldah	307327	32089	10.44
Murshidabad	550461	58060	10.54
Nadia	428893	69211	16.13
Twentyfour Parganas	1488208	307591	20.66
Calcutta	340936	124028	36.37
Haora	404073	89425	22.13
Hugli	484699	101714	20.98
Medinipur	583275	193605	33.19
Bankura	336296	69395	20.63
Puruliya	261867	51832	19.79
Barddhaman	672568	144586	21.49
Birbhum	288948	48993	16.95

MAP 84


WEST BENGAL
PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS
1981
PERCENTAGE OF BOYS IN AGE 5-14 ATTENDING PRIMARY SCHOOL TO TOTAL BOYS IN AGE 5-14
24·01 AND ABOVE
20·01 — 24·00
16·01 — 20·00 STATE AVERAGE 19·82
12·01 — 16·00
12·00 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
East of Greenwich

MAP 85

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS 1981

The map shows the districtwise proportion of the primary school enrolment of girls in the state, in 1981.

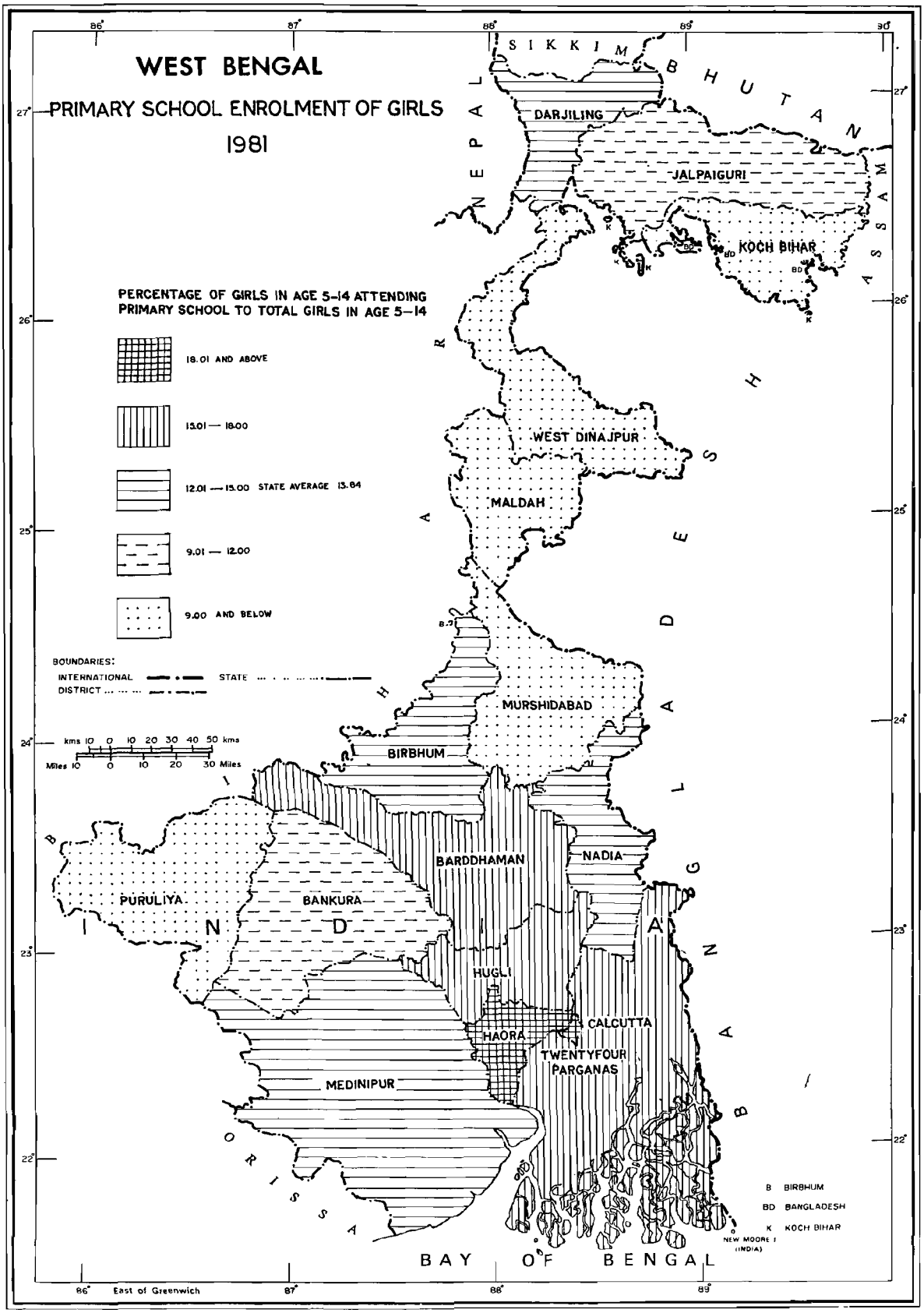
Similar to Map 84, the percentage of the girls in age-group 5-14, attending primary schools (including middle class), to the total population of the girls in age-group 5-14, during the academic year beginning in 1981, for each district has been calculated. The percentage figures have been arranged into five suitable ranges from high to low and the districts have been shaded from dark to light corresponding to the ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

The state accounts for 13.84 per cent of the primary school enrolment of girls in 1981. It shows that 6 districts have the proportions more than the state average while 10 districts below it. Among the districts, the highest is in Calcutta 33.56 per cent closely followed by Haroa with 18.24 per cent. On the other hand, the lowest percentage is found in Maldah (6.47), followed by Puruliya and Murshidabad with 7.34 and 7.62 respectively. In the range of 15.01 to 18.00 per cent are found the districts of Twentyfour Parganas, Hugli and Barddhaman, all of them lying above the state average. The districts of Darjiling, Nadia, Medinipur, Birbhum are covered under the range of 12.01 to 15.00 per cent and, Jalpaiguri, Bankura in the range of 9.01 to 12.00 per cent. Except Darjiling, all these districts fall below the state average. Koch Bihar and West Dinajpur fall in the lowest range of 9.00 and below per cent.

The following statement shows the proportion of the primary school enrolment of girls distributed at the district level.

State/District	Total population of girls in age-group 5-14	Number of primary school girls in age-group 5-14	Percentage of girls in age enrolled 5-14 in primary school
WEST BENGAL	**7264075**	**1005480**	**13.84**
Koch Bihar	250441	22504	8.98
Jalpaiguri	297796	28770	9.63
Darjiling	126722	17562	13.85
West Dinajpur	343943	26623	7.74
Maldah	292483	18952	6.47
Murshidabad	534122	40750	7.62
Nadia	415289	56234	13.54
Twentyfour Parganas	1421815	230716	16.22
Calcutta	304359	102168	33.56
Haora	385582	70346	18.24
Hugli	461941	80257	17.37
Medinipur	952506	120186	12.61
Bankura	322959	37517	11.61
Puruliya	243461	17888	7.34
Barddhaman	628405	101116	16.09
Birbhum	282151	33961	12.03

MAP 85


WEST BENGAL
PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS
1981
PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS IN AGE 5-14 ATTENDING PRIMARY SCHOOL TO TOTAL GIRLS IN AGE 5-14
18.01 AND ABOVE
15.01 — 18.00
12.01 — 15.00 STATE AVERAGE 13.84
9.01 — 12.00
9.00 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
CALCUTTA
HAORA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 86

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1981

The map shows the porportion of the educational enrolment of the male population at the higher secondary and higher levels in the state of West Bengal during the academic year beginning in 1981.

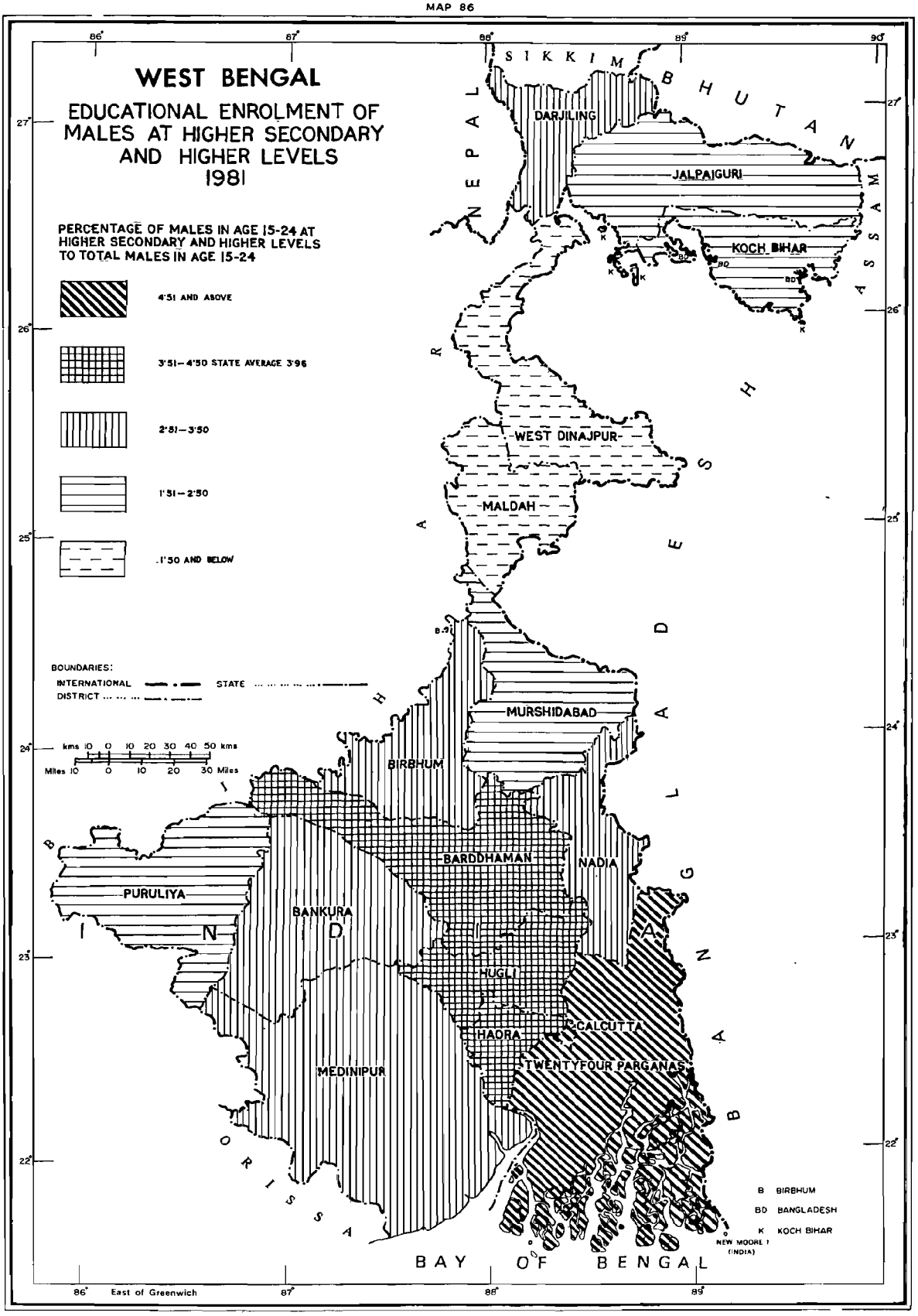
The map has been prepared by calculating the percentage of the male population in the age-group 15-24, at the level of higher secondary and higher education to the total male population in the age-group 15-24, for each district. The percentage figures have been grouped into five suitable ranges from high to low order and the districts have been shaded by choropleth method as per the legend of the map.

The state accounts for 3.96 per cent educational enrolment of the males at the higher secondary and higher levels in 1981. There are 5 districts where the proportions are above and 11 districts below the state average. Among the districts, Calcutta with 10.91 per cent ranks first followed by Twentyfour Parganas with 4.88 per cent. The next higher range of 3.51 to 4.50 per cent comprises the districts of Haora, Hugli and Barddhaman. On the other hand, the district of West Dinajpur has recorded the lowest percentage of 1.45 and Maldah with 1.47 per cent comes next. The districts of Darjiling, Nadia, Medinipur, Bankura and Birbhum are in the range of 2.51 to 3.50 per cent and Koch Bihar, Jalpaiguri, Murshidabad and Puruliya in the range of 1.51 to 2.50 per cent. The reason for the high proportion of educational enrolment at the higher levels in the five districts which are above the state average may be attributed to the concentation of large urban centres and educational facilities.

The statement shows the proportion of the educational enrolment of the male population at higher secondary and higher level of education, in the age-group 15-24, at the district level.

State/District	Total male population in age-group 15-24	Male population in age group 15-24 at higher secondary/higher educational levels	Percentage of males in age group 15-24 at higher secondary/higher educational level
WEST BENGAL	**5650913**	**224302**	**3.96**
Koch Bihar	176824	3259	1.84
Jalpaiguri	228455	3872	1.69
Darjiling	111947	3273	2.92
West Dinajpur	231008	3351	1.45
Maldah	194343	2857	1.47
Murshidabad	366429	6584	1.79
Nadia	312097	9728	3.11
Twentyfour Parganas	108714	53118	4.88
Calcutta	414862	45294	10.91
Haora	324838	14377	4.42
Hugli	391251	17297	4.42
Medinipur	677795	20800	3.06
Bankura	248902	7681	3.08
Puruliya	164911	4059	2.46
Barddhaman	506438	22154	4.37
Birbhum	213199	6598	3.09

MAP 86


WEST BENGAL
EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1981
PERCENTAGE OF MALES IN AGE 15-24 AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS TO TOTAL MALES IN AGE 15-24
4·51 AND ABOVE
3·51–4·50 STATE AVERAGE 3·96
2·51–3·50
1·51–2·50
1·50 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 87

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1981

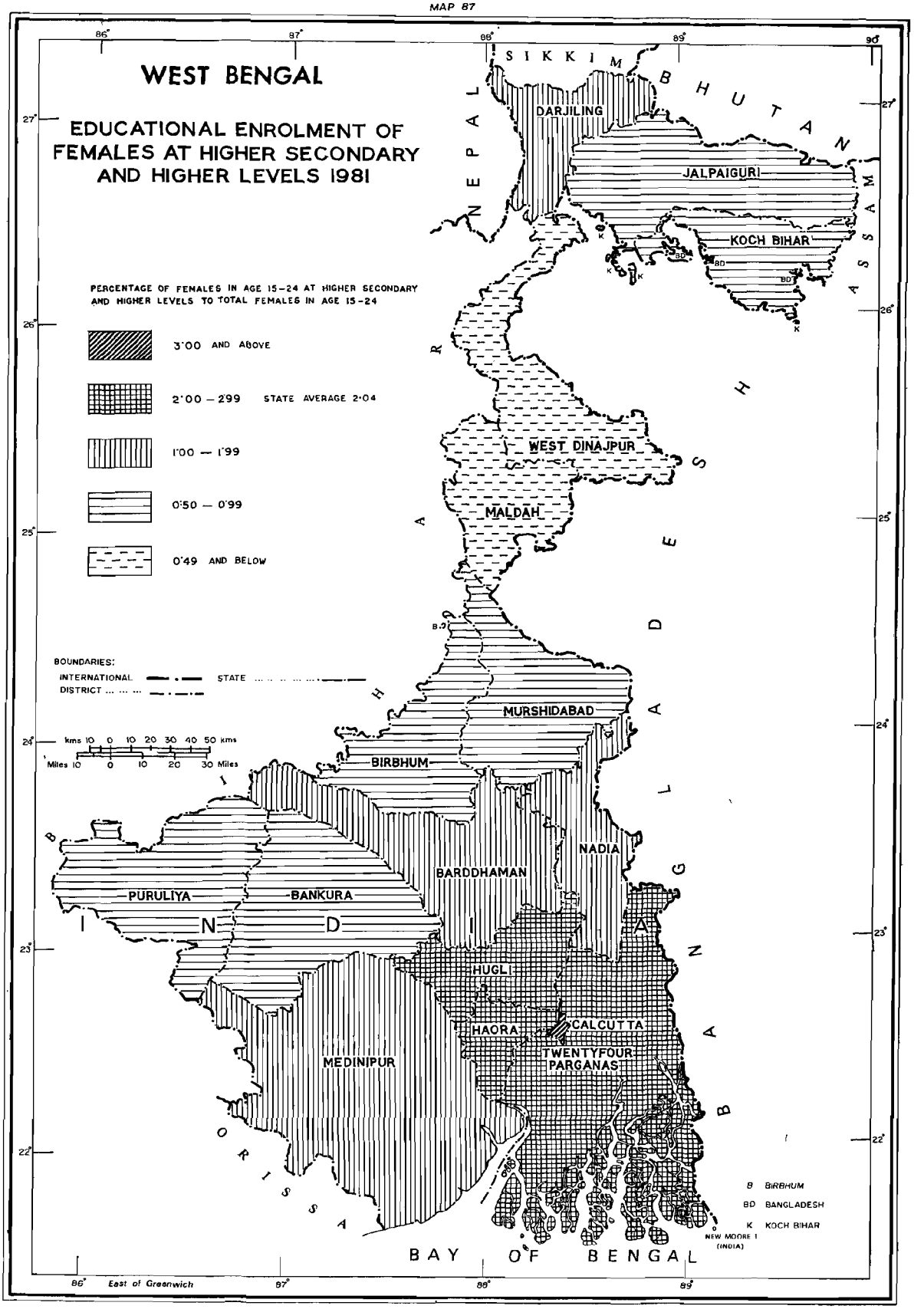
The map shows the proportion of the educational enrolment of the female population at the higher secondary and higher levels in the state during the academic year beginning in 1981.

The map is prepared by the same cartographic technique as used for Map 86. The percentages of the female population in the age-group 15-24 at the level of higher secondary and higher education to the total female population in age-group 15-24, have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded from dark to light according to the percentage values of the ranges.

In the state, the enrolment of female population at the higher secondary and higher education is 2.04 per cent. The state has recorded four districts above and twelve districts below the state average. In case of female too, the highest percentage is in noticed in Calcutta (8.39) and the next is in Twentyfour Parganas (2.91). The districts of Haora and Hugli fall in the next higher range of 2.00 to 2.99 per cent. In the state as a whole, the female enrolment percentage is found much less than the male. The lowest percentage on the other hand is noticed in Maldah (0.48), closely followed by West Dinajpur (0.49) and Puruliya (0.52). There are maximum number of districts, viz., Koch Bihar, Jalpaiguri, Murshidabad, Bankura, Puruliya and Birbhum in the range of 0.50 to 0.99 per cent, while the range of 1.00 to 1.99 per cent covers the districts of Darjiling, Nadia, Medinipur and Barddhaman

The following statement shows the proportion of the educational enrolment of the female population in age group 15-24, at the higher secondary and higher levels at the district level.

State/District	Total female population in age-group 15-24	Female population in age group 15-24 at the higher secondary/higher educational levels	Percentage of female in age 15-24 at higher secondary/higher educational levels.
WEST BENGAL	**5175997**	**105757**	**2.04**
Koch Bihar	159253	1228	0.77
Jalpaiguri	221017	1936	0.88
Darjiling	110267	2107	1.91
West Dinajpur	210298	1023	0.49
Maldah	189643	902	0.48
Murshidabad	345767	2488	0.72
Nadia	287093	4799	1.67
Twentyfour Parganas	1006771	29306	2.91
Calcutta	304640	25560	8.39
Haora	277366	7666	2.76
Hugli	361068	9861	2.73
Medinipur	651745	6955	1.07
Bankura	227868	1770	0.78
Puruliya	155835/	806	0.52
Barddhaman	458685	7753	1.69
Birbhum	208681	1597	0.77


WEST BENGAL
EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1981
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES IN AGE 15-24 AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS TO TOTAL FEMALES IN AGE 15-24
3·00 AND ABOVE
2·00 – 2·99 STATE AVERAGE 2·04
1·00 – 1·99
0·50 – 0·99
0·49 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 88

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

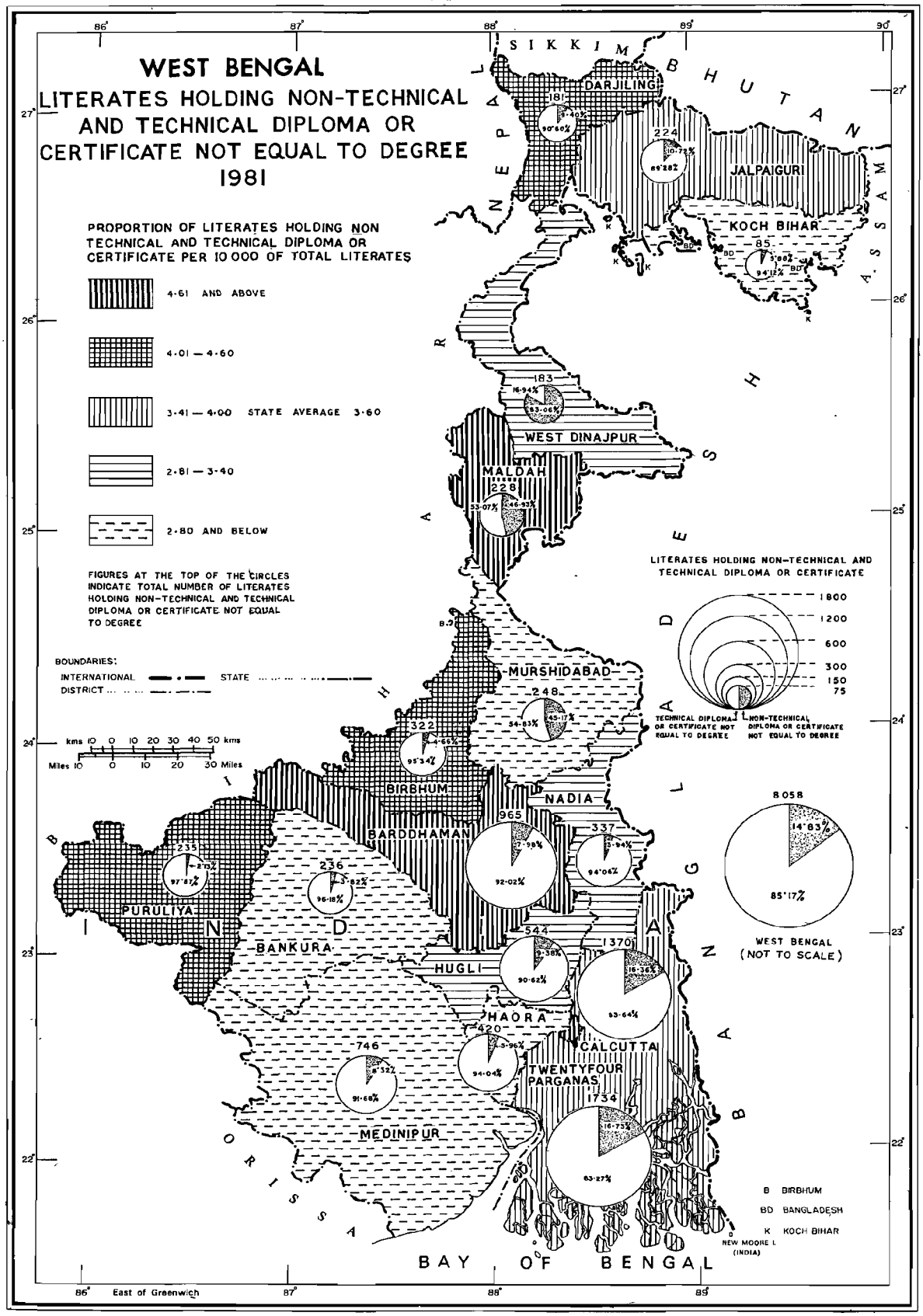
The map illustrates the proportion of the literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree level in the state, at the district level in 1981.

Circle proportionate to the total number of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree has been drawn for each district and the circle is divided into two sectors proportionate to the two categories of technical and non-technical. The two sectors are shaded with different hatching. The number of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders per 1000, of the total literates for each district has been calculated and the data are grouped into five suitable ranges from high to low. The districts have been shaded from dark to light hatching as per values as shown in the legend of the map.

For the state as a whole, the proportion of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree per 10000 of the total literates is 3.60. In 6 districts of the state, this proportion is above the state average. Among the districts, Calcutta has recorded the highest figure (5.99) followed by Maldah (4.86) and Barddhaman (4.70). The lowest proportion is found in Koch Bihar (1.59). Of the total number of technical and non-technical certificate or degree holders, 85.17 per cent are having technical diploma or certificate. This proportion is noticed highest in Puruliya (97.87) followed by Bankura (96.18). On the other hand, the lowest figure has been recorded in West Dinajpur (16.94). In the case of non-technical diploma or certificate holders, West Dinajpur with 83.06 per cent tops the list followed by Maldah (46.93 per cent).

The following statement shows the number of literates holding technical and non-technical diploma or certificate per 10000 of literates at the district level for 1981.

State/District	Total literates	Number of technical/non-Techical diploma holders.	Number of technical/non-technical diploma holders per 1000 of total literates
WEST BENGAL	**22344154**	**8058**	**3.60**
Koch Bihar	533346	85	1.59
Jalpaiguri	646432	224	3.46
Darjiling	435007	181	4.16
West Dinajpur	649381	183	2.81
Maldah	468536	228	4.86
Murshidabad	920503	248	2.69
Nadia	1088284	337	3.09
Twentyfour Parganas	4958084	1734	3.49
Calcutta	2284492	1370	5.99
Haora	1524594	420	2.75
Hugli	1735482	544	3.13
Medinipur	2881440	746	2.58
Bankura	910351	236	2.59
Puruliya	550302	235	4.27
Barddhaman	2051813	965	4.70
Birbhum	706107	322	4.56


WEST BENGAL
LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE 1981
PROPORTION OF LITERATES HOLDING NON TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE PER 10 000 OF TOTAL LITERATES
4·61 AND ABOVE
4·01 — 4·60
3·41 — 4·00 STATE AVERAGE 3·60
2·81 — 3·40
2·80 AND BELOW
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE
1800
1200
600
300
150
75
TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE
NON-TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE
8 058
14·83%
85·17%
WEST BENGAL (NOT TO SCALE)
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
DARJILING
181
3·40%
96·60%
224
10·72%
89·28%
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
85
3·88%
94·12%
WEST DINAJPUR
183
16·94%
83·06%
MALDAH
228
46·93%
53·07%
MURSHIDABAD
248
45·17%
54·83%
322
4·66%
95·34%
BIRBHUM
NADIA
965
7·98%
92·02%
337
5·94%
94·06%
BARDDHAMAN
235
2·13%
97·87%
236
3·82%
96·18%
PURULIYA
BANKURA
544
9·38%
90·62%
HUGLI
1370
16·36%
83·64%
HAORA
420
5·96%
94·04%
CALCUTTA
746
8·32%
91·68%
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
1734
16·73%
83·27%
MEDINIPUR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

Map 89

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

The map shows the districtwise proporation of the literates holding university degree/diploma of the graduate level and above in the state in 1981.

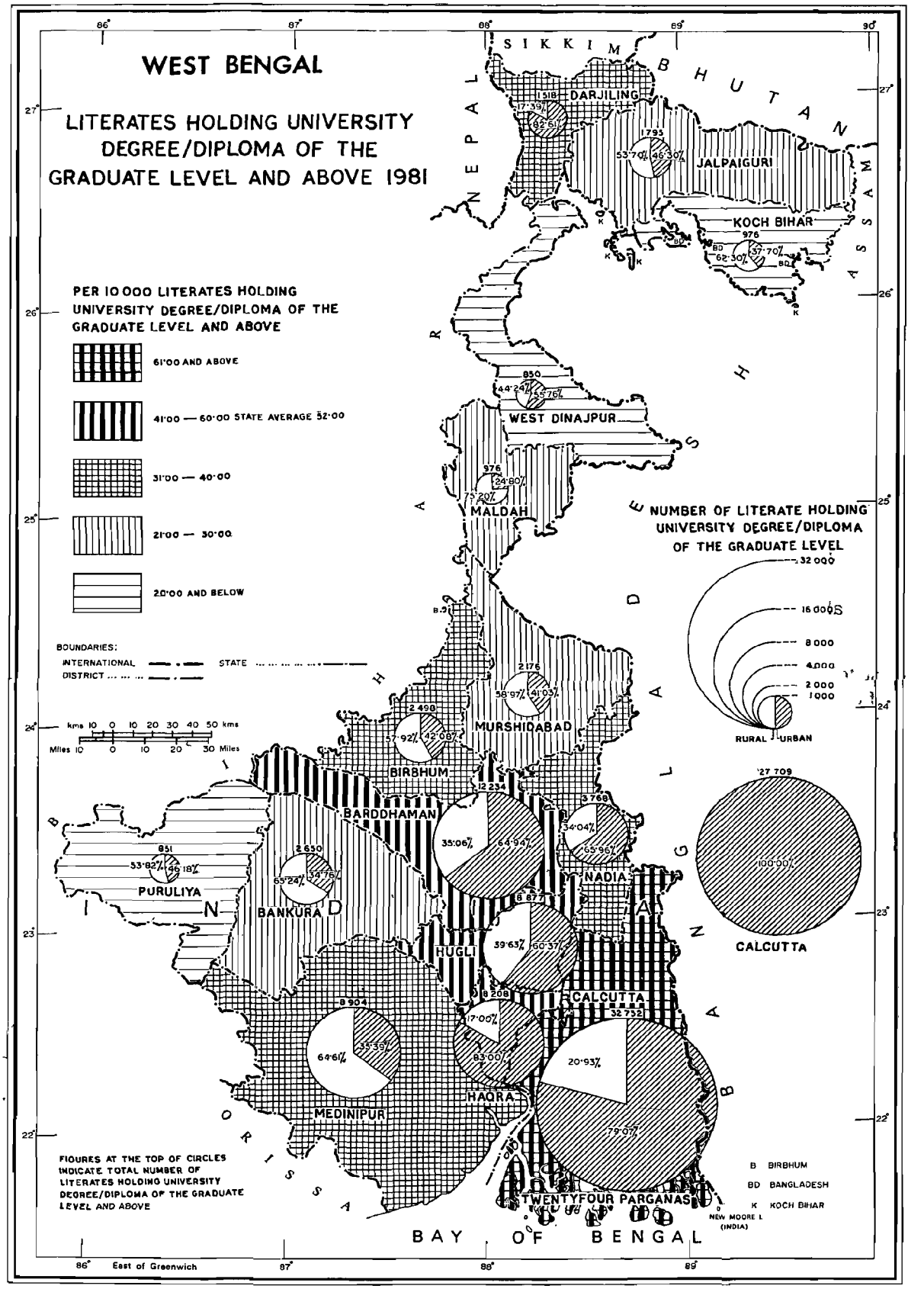
Circles proportionate to the total number of literates holding university degree and diploma of the graduate/level and above for each district have been drawn and divided into two sectors of rural and urban and are shaded with different hatching. Further, the number of literates holding university degree and diploma of the graduate level and above per 10,000 of the total literates for each district has been Calculated and the data are grouped into five ranges and the districts have been hatched from dark to light according to the ranges.

The number of literates holding university degree and diploma of the graduate level and above per 100000 of the total literates in the state is 52. Among the districts, Calcutta has registered the highest number of 121 followed by Twentyfour Parganas with 66, while the lowest is noticed in West Dinajpur (13) and next in order is Puruliya (15). In 4 districts, the figure is above the state average and in the remaining districts this is below it. In terms of the rural and urban percentages, the state accounts for 26.51 and 73.49 respectively. The highest rural percentage of 75.20 is found in Maldah and the lowest in Haora (17.00 per cent). Likewise, the state has recorded the highest urban percentage in Haora (83.00) and the lowest in Maldah (24.80).

The proporation of the literates holding university degree/dipolma of the graduate level and above per 10000 of literates at the district level is given in the following table.

State/District	Total literates	Number of literates holding university degree/Diploma of the graduate level	Number of University degree/ diploma holders per 10,000 of total literates
WEST BENGAL	**22344154**	**116733**	**52**
Koch Bihar	533346	976	18
Jalpaiguri	646432	1795	28
Darjiling	435007	1518	35
West Dinajpur	649381	850	13
Maldah	468536	976	21
Murshidabad	920503	2176	23
Nadia	1088284	3768	35
Twentyfour Parganas	4958084	32752	66
Calcutta	2284492	27709	121
Haora	1524594	8208	54
Hugli	1735482	8877	51
Medinipur	2881440	8904	31
Bankura	910351	2650	29
Puruliya	550302	851	15
Barddhaman	2051813	12234	60
Birbhum	706107	2498	35

MAP 89


WEST BENGAL
LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE 1981
PER 10 000 LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE
61·00 AND ABOVE
41·00 — 60·00 STATE AVERAGE 52·00
31·00 — 40·00
21·00 — 30·00
20·00 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
NUMBER OF LITERATE HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL
32 000
16 000
8 000
4 000
2 000
1 000
RURAL
URBAN
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
DARJILING
1518
17·39%
82·61%
JALPAIGURI
1793
53·70%
46·30%
KOCH BIHAR
976
37·70%
62·30%
WEST DINAJPUR
850
44·24%
55·76%
MALDAH
976
24·80%
75·20%
MURSHIDABAD
2176
58·97%
41·03%
2 490
57·92%
42·08%
BIRBHUM
12 234
BARDDHAMAN
3 768
34·04%
65·96%
35·06%
64·94%
PURULIYA
851
53·82%
46·18%
BANKURA
2 630
65·24%
34·76%
NADIA
6 877
HUGLI
39·63%
60·37%
CALCUTTA
27 709
100·00%
HOWRAH
8 208
17·00%
83·00%
32 752
20·93%
79·07%
8 904
64·61%
35·39%
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
BAY OF BENGAL
ORISSA
86° East of Greenwich
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

Map 90

CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES 1981

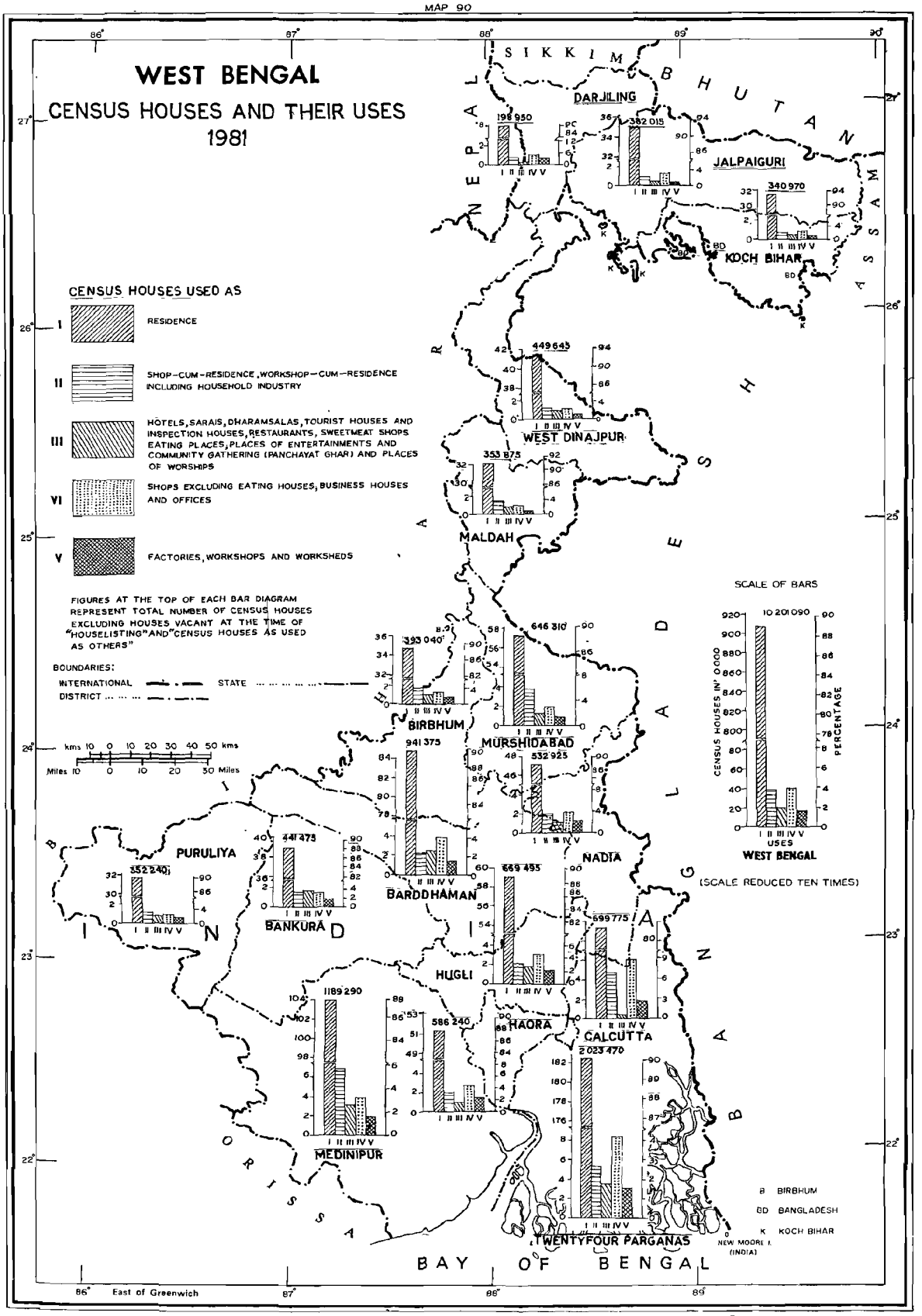
The map shows the districtwise distribution of the occupied census houses being used under five different categories, in the state in 1981.

The five categories of the census houses as per uses are expressed as (I) residence, (II) shop cum residence, workshop-cum-residence including household industry, (III) hotels, sarais and dharamshalas, tourist houses and inspection houses, restaurants, sweetmeat shops, eating places, places of entertainments and community gatherings, panchayat ghars and places of worship (IV) Shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices and (V) factories, workshops and worksheds. This map is prepared by drawing five bar diagrams proportionate to the aboslute number of census houses used in the above five categories, in each district. The bars are shaded by different hatchings. Both the scales, i.e., absolute and percentage are drawn on the left and right sides of the bar diagrams respectively.

The state has recorded the highest percentage of 88.95 of the occupied census houses as residence, 3.62 for shop-cum-residence-cum-workshop, 1.99 for hotels, sarais and tourist houses etc., 3.87 shops excluding eating houses and 1.57 for factories and workshops. It is seen that the highest proporation of the census houses used as residence is recorded highest in all the districts. Among the districts, Koch Bihar has the highest percentage of 92.91 in this regard. In shop-cum-residence-workshop and shops excluding eating places, Calcutta is at the top with 6.41 and 8.61 per cent respectively. Obviously the Calcutta district which is entirely urban is a big business and industrial centre in the country. With regards to the census houses used as hotels, sarais and tourist houses, the district of Bankura has recorded the highest percentage of 3.53. In respect of census houses used as factories and workshops, the district of Haora with 2.58 per cent is in the forefront.

The percentages of the occupied census houses used under five different categories are given in the following table at the district level.

State/District	Percentage of occupied census houses				
	Residence (I)	Shop/ Residence (II)	Hotel sarais (III)	Shops excluding eating houses (IV)	Factories/ workshop (V)
WEST BENGAL	**88.95**	**3.62**	**1.99**	**3.87**	**1.57**
Koch Bihar	92.91	2.02	1.53	2.53	1.01
Jalpaiguri	92.91	1.87	1.36	3.27	0.92
Darjiling	89.81	3.09	1.14	4.93	1.03
West Dinajpur	92.64	2.13	1.98	2.27	0.98
Maldah.	91.44	4.09	1.72	1.99	0.76
Murshidabad	88.52	5.71	1.85	2.71	1.20
Nadia	88.40	3.39	1.60	4.15	2.46
Twentyfour Parganas	90.05	2.67	1.68	4.11	1.48
Calcutta	82.00	6.41	0.56	8.61	2.42
Haora	87.70	3.47	1.91	4.34	2.58
Hugli	88.27	2.86	2.29	4.53	2.05
Medinipur	87.36	5.68	2.65	2.94	1.37
Bankura	88.25	3.46	3.53	3.15	1.61
Puruliya	90.13	3.25	2.29	2.94	1.39
Barddhaman	89.85	2.36	2.56	3.78	1.45
Birbhum	88.76	3.79	2.88	3.15	1.42


WEST BENGAL
CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES
1981
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
DARJILING
198 950
382 015
JALPAIGURI
340 970
KOCH BIHAR
449 645
WEST DINAJPUR
353 875
MALDAH
393 040
BIRBHUM
646 310
MURSHIDABAD
941 375
532 925
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
441 275
352 240
PURULIYA
BANKURA
669 495
699 775
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
1189 290
586 240
2 023 470
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BAY OF BENGAL
ORISSA
CENSUS HOUSES USED AS
I RESIDENCE
II SHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE, WORKSHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE INCLUDING HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
III HOTELS, SARAIS, DHARAMSALAS, TOURIST HOUSES AND INSPECTION HOUSES, RESTAURANTS, SWEETMEAT SHOPS EATING PLACES, PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENTS AND COMMUNITY GATHERING (PANCHAYAT GHAR) AND PLACES OF WORSHIPS
VI SHOPS EXCLUDING EATING HOUSES, BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES
V FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH BAR DIAGRAM REPRESENT TOTAL NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES EXCLUDING HOUSES VACANT AT THE TIME OF "HOUSELISTING" AND "CENSUS HOUSES AS USED AS OTHERS"
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SCALE OF BARS
10 201 090
CENSUS HOUSES IN' 0000
PERCENTAGE
USES
WEST BENGAL
(SCALE REDUCED TEN TIMES)
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

Map 91

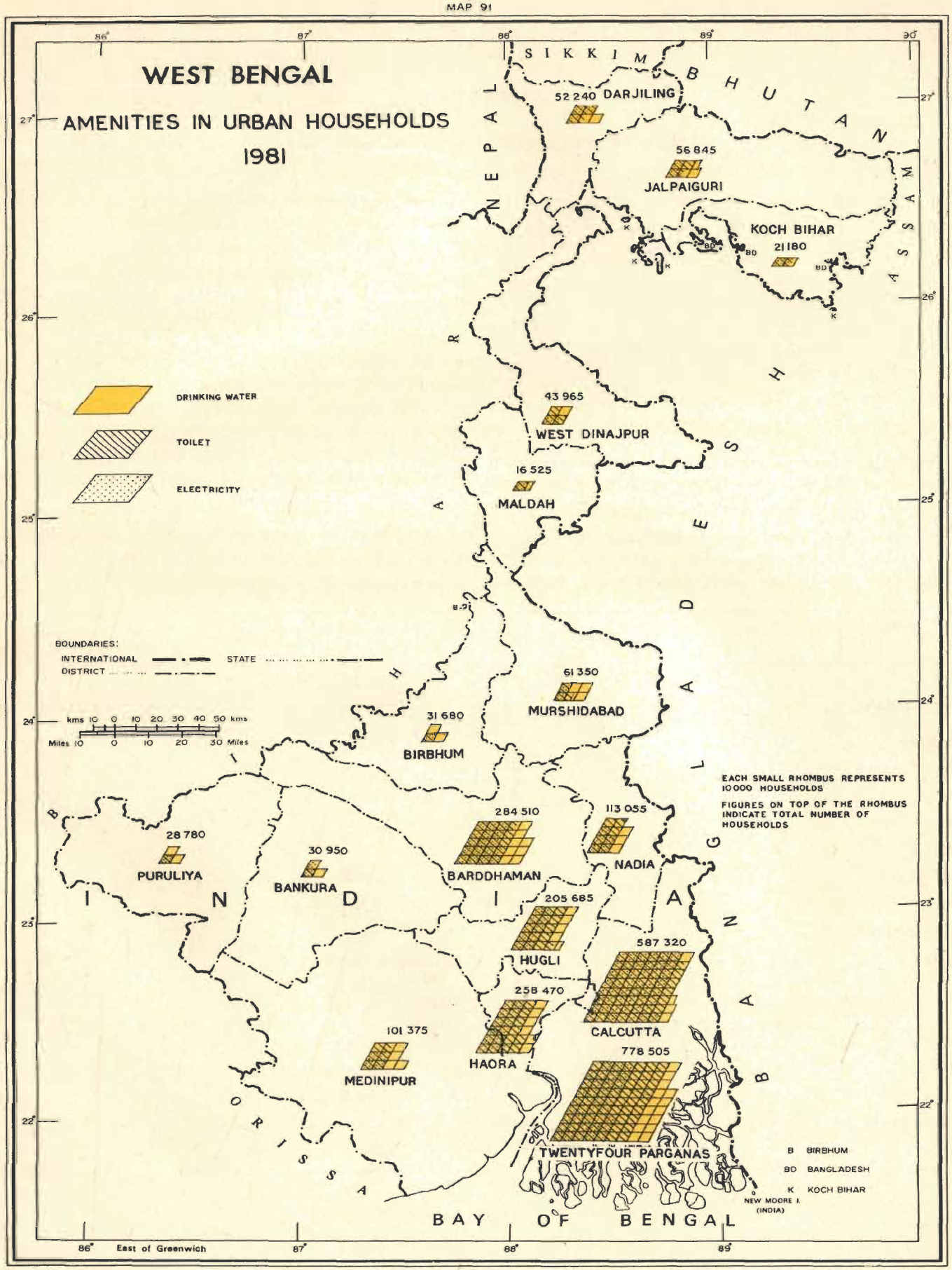
AMENITIES IN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1981

The map shows the distribution of the urban households with amenities such as electricity, toilet and drinking water in each district of the state in 1981.

The map has been compiled by a group of small rhombuses representing the fixed number of households in each district. Three different shades superimposed on each other to represent three categories of amenities, viz., (a) electricity, (b) toilet and (c) drinking water are used in the rhombuses. The small rhombuses representing households having electricity are shaded by black dots, households having toilet by hatching in black households having drinking water by flat yellow colour.

In the state 1546355 households or 16.12 per cent are having electricity, 2077430 or 21.65 per cent with toilet facilities and 2672435 or 27.86 per cent with drinking water facilities, in the urban area. Among the districts, Calcutta has the largest number of electrified households (491350), obviously because it is entirely an urban area. The second largest number of electrified households are found in Twentyfour Parganas while the third district in this connection is Barddhaman. In respect of toilet and drinking water facilities in the households, Twentyfour Parganas leads the show followed by Calcutta. A large number of households provided with all these amenities are also found in Haora and Hugli which are largely urbanished. On the other hand, the districts of Maldah, Birbhum, Bankura, Puruliya and Koch Bihar and to some extent Nadia and Medinipur have a number of households with poor amenities. Likewise, the districts of Jalpaiguri, Darjiling and Murshidabad are also having these amenities to a great extent. It may be noted, however, that all the districts in the state have drinking water facilities. The details in this respect are given in the table below.

State/District	Number of Households having electricity	Number of Households having toilet	Number of Households having drinking water
West Bengal	**1546355**	**2077430**	**2672435**
Koch Bihar	15035	17475	21180
Jalpaiguri	25295	35345	56845
Darjiling	31445	35070	52240
West Dinajpur	16410	30995	43965
Maldah	11825	11970	16525
Murshidabad	23700	29140	61350
Nadia	51485	79880	113055
Twentyfour Parganas	394010	633260	778505
Calcutta	491350	546040	587320
Haora	126525	202710	258470
Hugli	101150	159875	205685
Medinipur	44715	58750	101375
Bankura	19330	11345	30950
Puruliya	13880	14160	28780
Barddhaman	168135	198210	284510
Birbhum	12065	13205	31680


WEST BENGAL
AMENITIES IN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS
1981
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
DRINKING WATER
TOILET
ELECTRICITY
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
52 240 DARJILING
56 845 JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
21 180
43 965 WEST DINAJPUR
16 525 MALDAH
61 350 MURSHIDABAD
31 680 BIRBHUM
284 510 BARDDHAMAN
113 055 NADIA
28 780 PURULIYA
30 950 BANKURA
205 685 HUGLI
587 320 CALCUTTA
258 470 HAORA
101 375 MEDINIPUR
778 505 TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 10 000 HOUSEHOLDS
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE RHOMBUS INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 92

AMENITIES IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1981

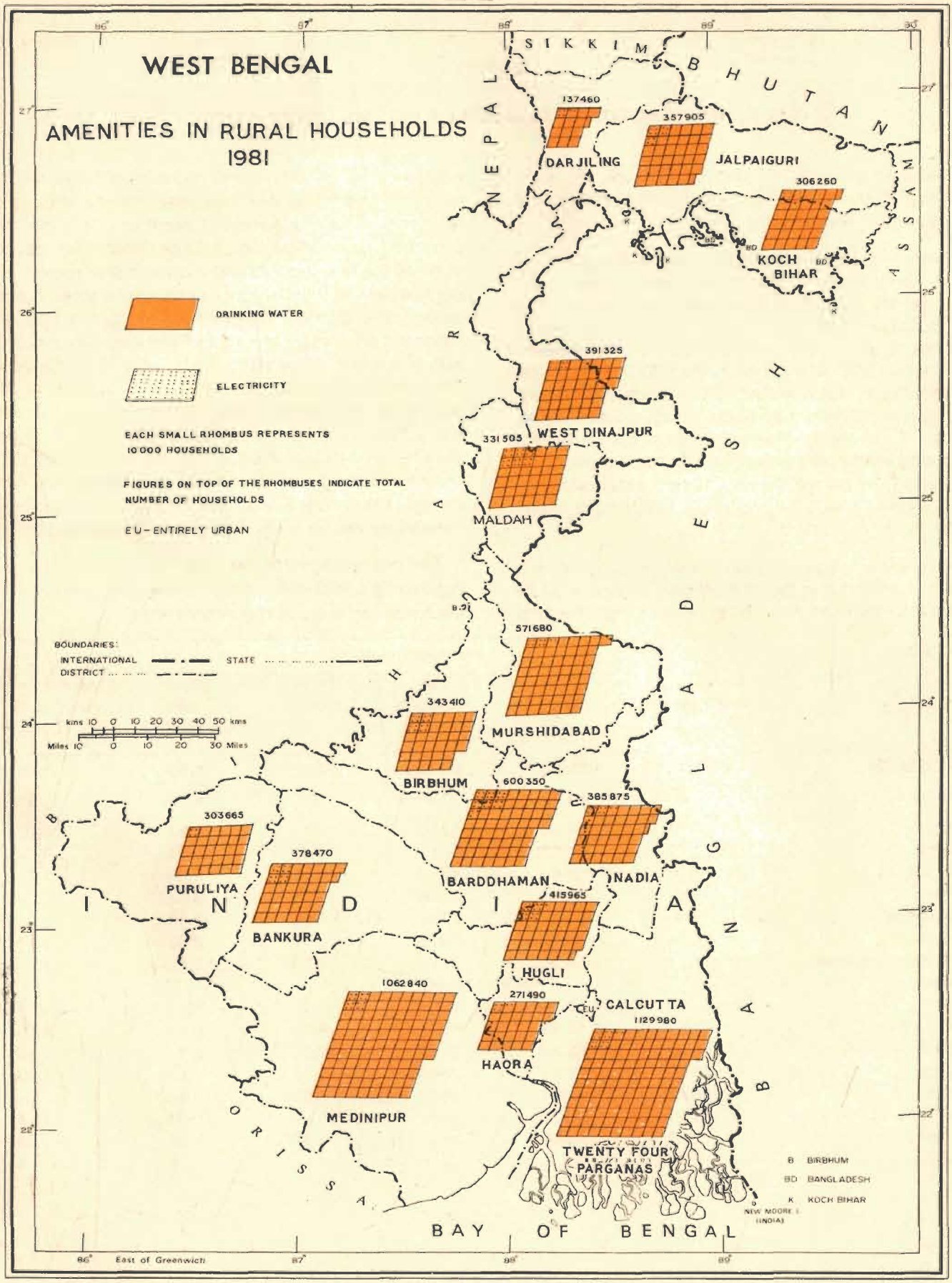
The map shows the distribution of the rural households having electricity and drinking water in each district of the state in 1981.

This map has also been prepared by the same cartographic technique as used for Map 91, depicting amenities in the urban households. The map shows two amenities instead of three, viz., electricity and drinking water. Here flat orange colour is used for drinking water.

In the state, there are 490430 (5.11 per cent) rural households having electricity and 6988180 (72.86 per cent) having drinking water facilities according to the 1981 Census. Among the districts, the most numerous households having electricity are in Barddhaman (67720) followed by Maldah and Twentyfour Parganas with 63480 and 46155 households respectively. The districts of Hugli, Medinipur, Bankura, Birbhum, Jalpaiguri are also having these amenities in large number of households. The districts of Puruliya and Koch Bihar, on the other hand, are the two districts which have households poorly provided with electricity facility. As regards drinking water facility, all the districts in the state are well provided within the households. The district of Twentyfour Parganas with 1129980 households tops the list, next in order is Medinipur with 1062840 households. On the contrary, Darjiling has the lowest number of households (137460) in this respect. Calcutta district is entirely urban.

The following statement shows the number of the rural households with amenities of electricity and drinking water at the district level.

State/District	Number of households having electricity	Number of household having drinking water
WEST BENGAL	**490430**	**6988180**
Kotch Bihar	9895	306260
Jalpaiguri	32815	357905
Darjiling	13890	137460
West Dinajpur	20460	391325
Maldah	63480	331505
Murshidabad	24855	571680
Nadia	24745	385875
Twentyfour Parganas	46155	1129980
Calcutta	**Entirely urban**	
Haora	15455	271490
Hugli	40940	415965
Medinipur	39890	1062840
Bankura	39620	378470
Puruliya	8495	303665
Barddhaman	67720	600350
Birbhum	42015	343410


WEST BENGAL
AMENITIES IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS
1981
DRINKING WATER
ELECTRICITY
EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS
10 000 HOUSEHOLDS
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE RHOMBUSES INDICATE TOTAL
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
EU - ENTIRELY URBAN
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
137460
DARJILING
357905
JALPAIGURI
306260
KOCH BIHAR
391325
WEST DINAJPUR
331505
MALDAH
571680
MURSHIDABAD
343410
BIRBHUM
600350
BARDDHAMAN
385875
NADIA
303665
PURULIYA
378470
BANKURA
415965
HUGLI
1062840
MEDINIPUR
271490
HAORA
CALCUTTA
EU
1129980
TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
86° East of Greenwich
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 93

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981

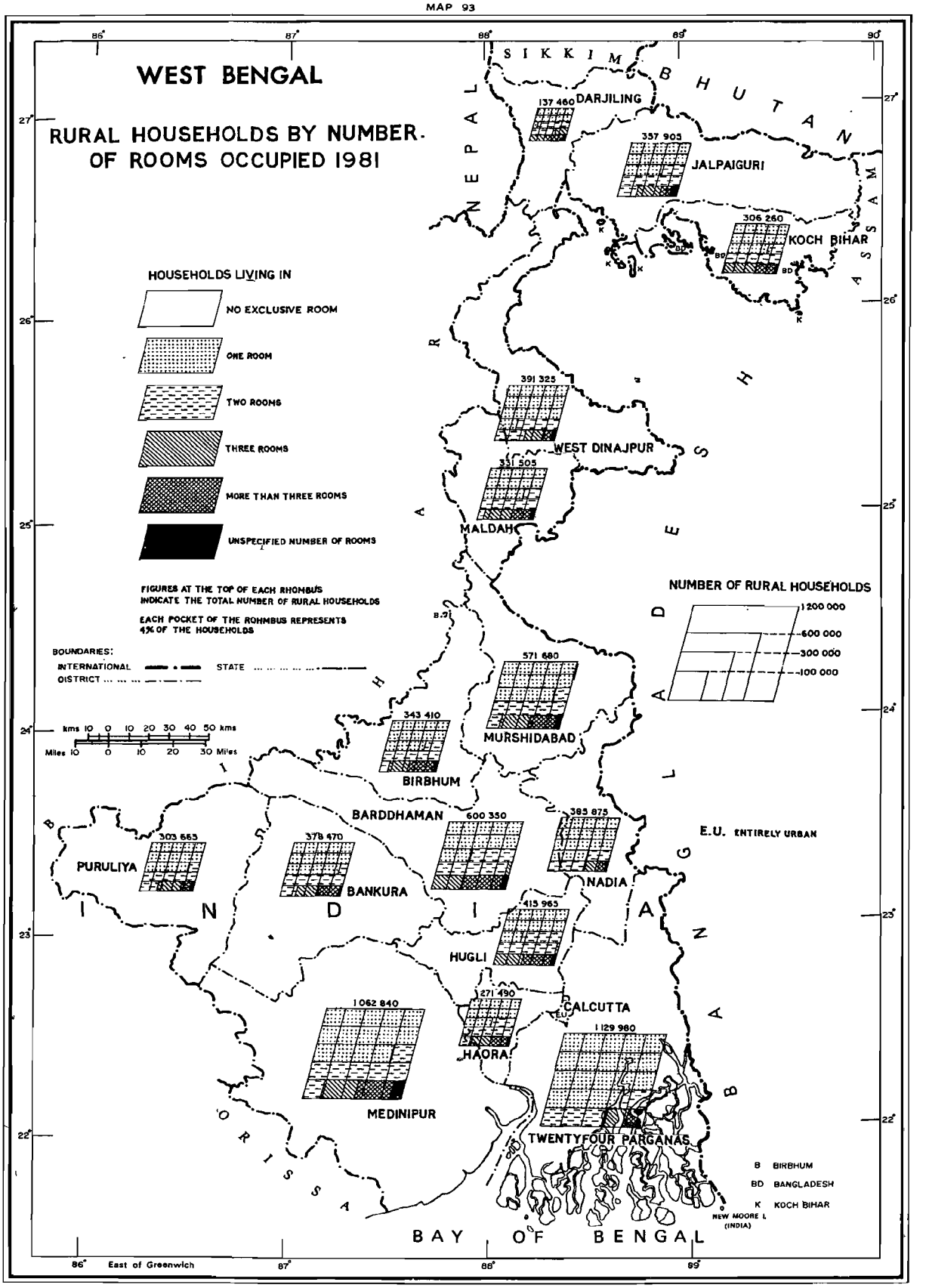
The map shows the distribution of the rural households by number of rooms occupied at the district level in the state for 1981.

Percentages of the rural households occupying (I) no exclusive room, (II) one room, (III) two rooms, (IV) three rooms, (V) more than three rooms and (VI) unspecified number of rooms to the total number of rural households, for each district have been worked out. Then rhombuses proportionate to the total rural households in each district have been drawn and divided into 25 equal pockets, each pocket representing 4 per cent. The pockets or parts thereof according to the percentages of the rural households occupying the rooms under different categories I to VI have been shaded by different hatching in black, as shown in the legend.

In the state, the proportion of the rural households having one room has the highest percentage of 58.24 followed by two rooms with 26.74 per cent. The rural households with three and more than there rooms have 7.30 and 5.99 per cent respectively. Incase of households with unspecified number of rooms, the proportion is very low, i.e., 1.63 per cent. The proportions of the households with no exclusive rooms are negligible in all the districts as well as the state. Again, among the districts, Twentyfour Parganas has the highest percentage of 74.39 of the rural households with one room, followed by Nadia with 72.12 per cent. The lowest percentage of 41.51 is in Darjiling in this regard. In case of the households with two, three and more than three rooms, 34.24, 14.35 and 10.86 per cent have been recorded as highest in the districts of Haora, Darjiling and Barddhaman respectively. The lowest percentages of 17.66, 4.18 and 2.12 in these categories are found in Twentyfour Parganas.

The percentages of the rural households occupying rooms under different six categories are given in the following table at the district level.

State/District	Households occupying					
	No exclusive room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	More than three rooms	Unspecified number of rooms
WEST BENGAL	**0.10**	**58.24**	**26.74**	**7.30**	**5.99**	**1.63**
Kotch Bihar	0.003	53.78	27.46	10.97	6.79	0.99
Jalpaiguri	0.02	52.96	33.00	8.12	3.27	2.62
Darjiling	1.02	41.51	30.99	14.35	10.34	1.79
West Dinajpur	0.01	65.82	23.69	6.25	2.98	1.25
Maldah	0.02	54.30	27.64	10.03	6.63	1.38
Murshidabad	0.01	55.83	27.44	7.51	7.47	1.74
Nadia	0.24	72.12	20.05	4.77	2.36	0.46
Twentyfour Parganas	0.05	74.39	17.66	4.18	2.12	1.60
Calcutta	**Entirely Urban**					
Haora	0.002	50.34	34.24	7.45	6.43	1.54
Hugli	0.007	47.35	42.11	9.63	9.43	1.48
Medinipur	0.35	55.56	27.82	6.88	6.99	2.40
Bankura	0.01	57.23	27.75	7.17	6.55	1.29
Puruliya	55.86	30.81	8.08	3.81	1.44	
Barddhaman	0.01	48.11	30.89	8.69	10.86	1.44
Birbhum	0.03	53.62	28.95	7.03	8.68	1.69


WEST BENGAL
RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN
NO EXCLUSIVE ROOM
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF ROOMS
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS
EACH POCKET OF THE ROHMBUS REPRESENTS 4% OF THE HOUSEHOLDS
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
NUMBER OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS
1 200 000
600 000
300 000
100 000
E.U. ENTIRELY URBAN
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
137 460
JALPAIGURI
357 905
KOCH BIHAR
306 260
WEST DINAJPUR
391 325
MALDAH
331 505
MURSHIDABAD
571 680
BIRBHUM
343 410
BARDDHAMAN
600 350
PURULIYA
303 663
BANKURA
378 470
NADIA
385 875
HUGLI
415 965
HAORA
271 490
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
1 062 840
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
1 129 980
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
East of Greenwich

MAP 94

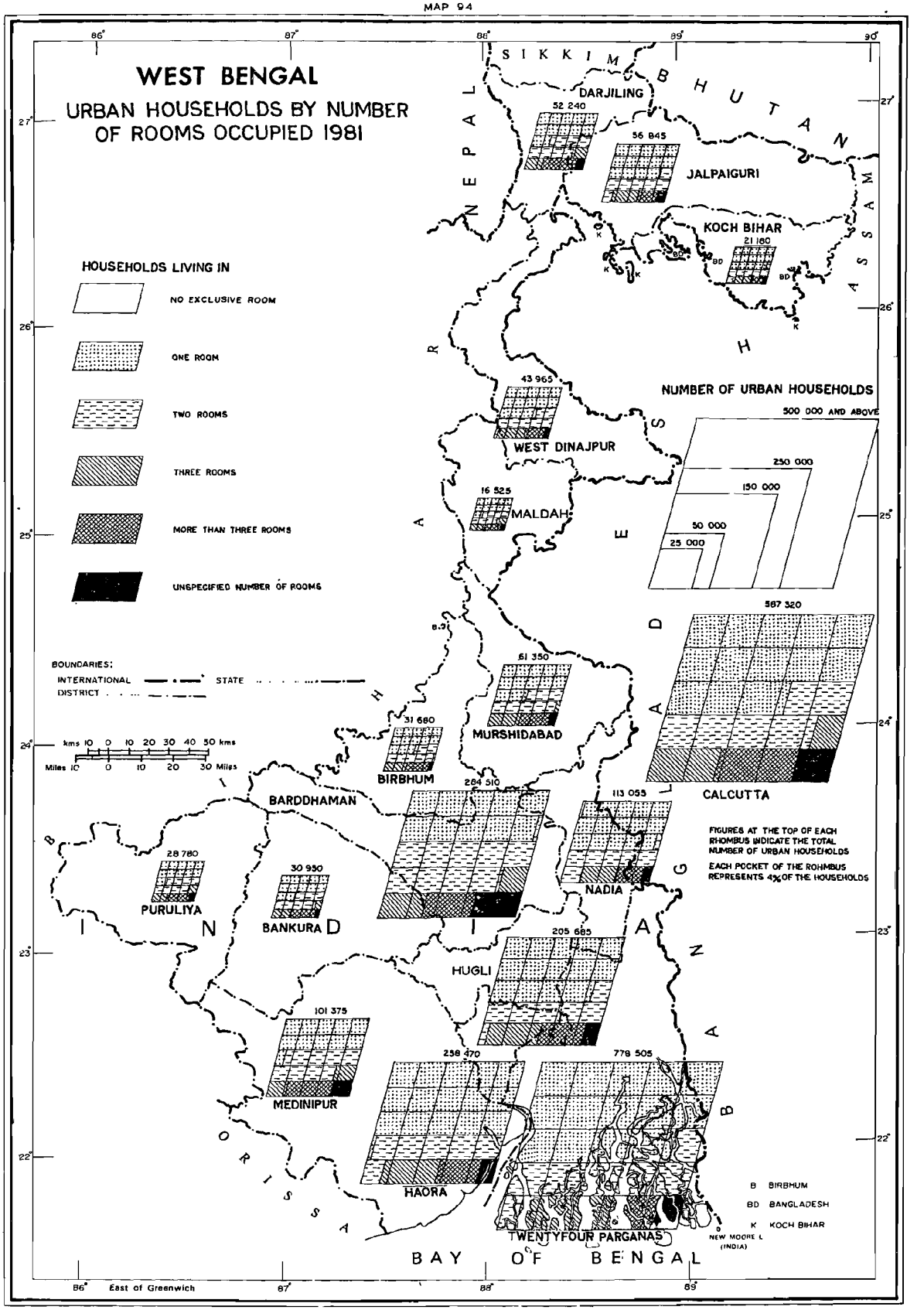
URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981

The map shows the distribution of the urban households by number of rooms occupied at the district level, in the state in 1981.

For this map the same cartographic technique as in Map 93 is used. The percentages of the urban households occupying the rooms under six different categories I, II, III, IV, V and VI, to the total urban households for each district have been calculated. The rhombuses proportionate to the total urban households in each district have been drawn and divided into 25 equal pockets, each small pocket representing 4 per cent. The pockets or parts thereof as per the percentages of the urban households occupying the rooms under the different categories, have been shaded by different hatching in black.

The state has recorded the highest percentage of the urban households with one room (53.49). This is followed by two (26.53) three (9.30) and more than three rooms (7.35) respectively. The proportion of the urban households with unspecified rooms is 3.29 per cent and households having no exclusive rooms is less than 1.00 per cent in the state. The higher proportions of the urban households with one and two rooms are noticed in all the districts. For one room households, Haora has recorded the highest percentage (60.47) while Barddhaman with 36.86 per cent has recorded the highest figure for two rooms in the state. The urban households with three rooms and more than three rooms have shown lower proportions in general. The highest proportion of households with three rooms is found in Maldah (12.80 per cent). In case of households with more than three rooms, the highest proportion is noticed in Darjiling (10.95). Barddhaman has recorded the highest percentage of 6.48 in case of unspecified number of rooms followed by Medinipur with 4.66 per cent. On the other hand, the lowest proportion of one room, two, three and more than three rooms are found in Barddhaman, Haora and Koch Bihar districts respectively. The following table gives the percentages of the urban households by number of rooms occupied at the district level.

State/District	Households occupying					
	No exclusive room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	More than three rooms	Unspecified number of rooms
WEST BENGAL	**0.04**	**53.49**	**26.53**	**9.30**	**7.35**	**3.29**
Kotch Bihar		58.26	24.88	9.44	5.67	1.75
Jalpaiguri	0.02	56.60	26.44	8.16	6.45	2.33
Darjiling	0.10	47.15	28.16	11.04	10.95	2.60
West Dinajpur	0.16	53.05	28.08	9.78	6.38	2.55
Maldah	-	45.57	29.41	12.80	9.86	2.36
Murshidabad	-	49.30	29.36	10.12	9.09	2.13
Nadia	0.56	58.70	25.54	8.04	5.82	1.34
Twentyfour Parganas	0.05	57.63	24.88	8.80	5.95	2.69
Calcutta	0.02	53.00	24.17	10.38	8.45	3.98
Haora	-	60.47	22.44	7.83	6.73	2.53
Hugli	-	57.19	24.39	8.68	7.60	2.14
Medinipur	0.004	42.44	33.14	9.27	10.49	4.66
Bankura	-	47.66	30.01	10.10	10.61	1.62
Puruliya	0.03	44.39	31.50	10.67	9.69	3.72
Barddhaman	0.001	39.55	36.86	9.88	7.23	6.48
Birbhum	-	49.81	29.44	9.56	9.53	1.66


WEST BENGAL
URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN
NO EXCLUSIVE ROOM
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF ROOMS
NUMBER OF URBAN HOUSEHOLDS
500 000 AND ABOVE
250 000
150 000
50 000
25 000
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF URBAN HOUSEHOLDS
EACH POCKET OF THE ROHMBUS REPRESENTS 4% OF THE HOUSEHOLDS
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
52 240
JALPAIGURI
56 845
KOCH BIHAR
21 160
WEST DINAJPUR
43 965
MALDAH
16 525
MURSHIDABAD
61 350
BIRBHUM
31 680
BARDDHAMAN
284 510
CALCUTTA
587 320
NADIA
113 055
HUGLI
205 685
PURULIYA
28 780
BANKURA
30 950
MEDINIPUR
101 375
HAORA
258 470
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
778 505
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA
ORISSA
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 95

PERSONS BY RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1981

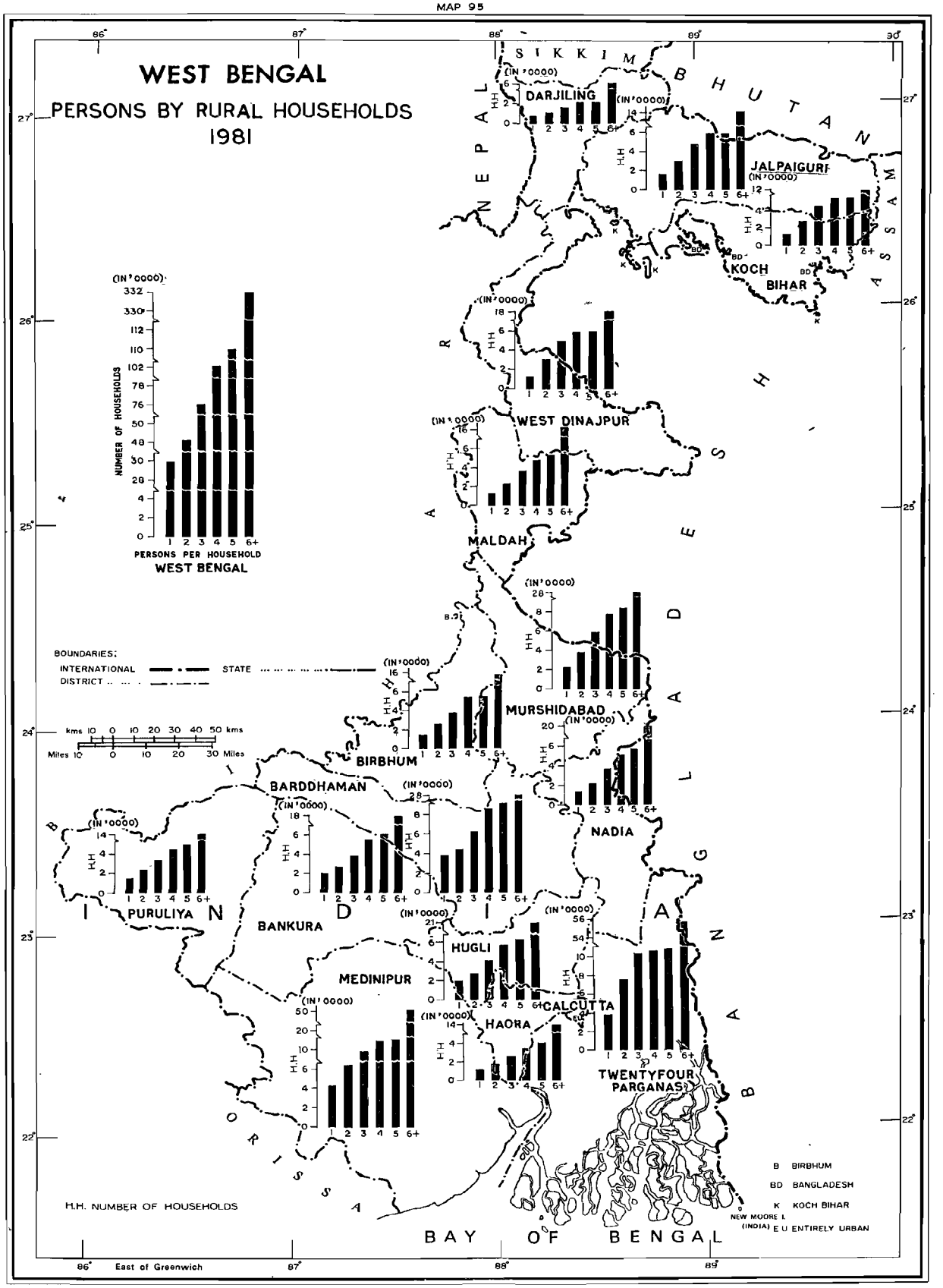
The map shows the distribution of the rural households with one, two three, four, five and six and more persons in each of the districts of the state in 1981.

On the vertical axis, the number of households and on the horizontal axis the number of persons per household are shown. The solid black bars representing six categories as per the number of persons 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 and 6+ are prepared separately.

The state accounts for the highest number of households (3321145) with more than six persons per household in the rural area. It is followed by the households (11094100) with 5 persons per household. Four persons, three persons, two persons and one person per household follow thereafter in that order. Among the districts, Twentyfour Parganas has the highest number of rural households in all the five categories except 1 person per household. On the other hand, the lowest number of households in all the categories are found in the district of Darjiling followed by Haora. The households with 1 person are recorded maximum in the district of Medinipur followed by the districts of Barddhaman and Twentyfour Parganas in that order. The number of rural households increases gradually with the increase in number of persons per household in all the districts and the state except the districts of Koch Bihar, Jalpaiguri and Darjiling where the largest number of households are found in the four persons per household category.

The following statement shows the number of persons per rural household distributed in each district.

State/District	Households with 1 person	Households with 2 persons	Households with 3 persons	Households with 4 persons	Households with 5 persons	Households with 6 + persons
WEST BENGAL	**298150**	**490445**	**762320**	**1027130**	**1109410**	**3321145**
Kotch Bihar	12075	25720	42265	50535	49390	127735
Jalpaiguri	16110	29430	47650	59200	58795	148470
Darjiling	7370	11435	16775	22215	21995	58580
West Dinajpur	12900	30265	50700	63680	64370	171000
Maldah	11915	224000	36100	47875	51115	162925
Murshidabad	22810	38740	60725	81030	87105	282070
Nadia	13670	23255	37785	52190	58725	200710
Twentyfour Parganas	36590	72965	121145	164765	180875	555880
Calcutta				**Entirely urban**		
Haora	11565	17190	25645	34195	40215	143340
Hugli	19980	26835	40480	57270	63300	210740
Medinipur	44755	70725	108895	151555	170620	518245
Bankura	18610	26745	38285	54595	61985	178845
Puruliya	15105	23740	33560	46670	50900	134425
Barddhaman	39525	45535	63745	87470	93545	273585
Birbhum	15170	25465	38565	53885	56475	154595


WEST BENGAL
PERSONS BY RURAL HOUSEHOLDS
1981
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BIHAR
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
MEDINIPUR
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BAY OF BENGAL
ORISSA
BANGLADESH
(IN '0000)
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD
WEST BENGAL
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
H.H. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
E U ENTIRELY URBAN
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 96

PERSONS BY URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1981

The map depicts the distribution of the urban households according to the number of persons in each size, in the districts of the state in 1981.

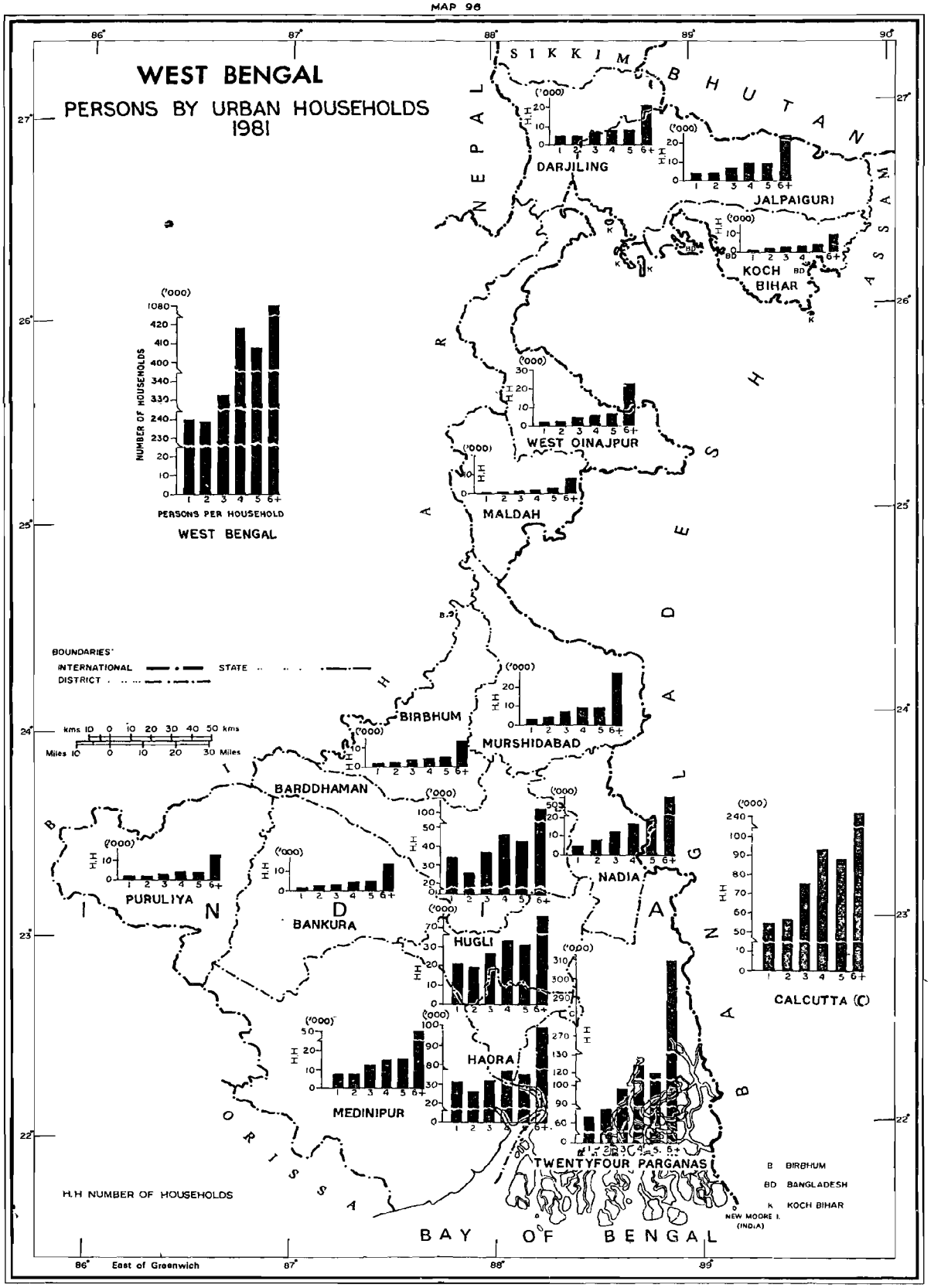
The map has been prepared by the same cartographic technique as in Map 95. The solid black bars showing the number of households on the vertical axis and persons 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 + per household on the horizontal axis are drawn in each district.

In the state, the urban households with 6 + persons per household have recorded the largest number of 1083970 followed by 4 persons per household numbering 418530. In the categories of 1 to 6 + persons per household, the district of Twentyfour Parganas has the largest concentration of urban households and the next is Calcutta. The third largest number of urban households in all the categories, except 2, is found in Barddhaman. Haora and Hugli also have recorded a considerable number of urban households in this respect. The reason for the numerous urban households in these districts may be attributed to the concentration of large urban centres. The district of Maldah shows the lowest number of urban households distributed in all the categories, i.e., 1 to 6 + persons per household followed by Koch Bihar. This is also due to small numbers of urban centres located in these tow districts. The small number of urban households in each size are found distributed in the districts of Puruliya, Birbhum, Bankura and West Dinajpur.

The following statement shows the number of persons per urban household for each district for 1981.

State/District	Households with 1 person	Households with 2 persons	Households with 3 persons	Households with 4 persons	Households with 5 persons	Households with 6 + persons
WEST BENGAL	**239920**	**238595**	**332350**	**418530**	**407010**	**1083970**
Kotch Bihar	1520	1650	2560	3300	3465	9360
Jalpaiguri	4085	4390	7090	9170	9220	23925
Darjiling	4825	4780	6720	8170	7970	20895
West Dinajpur	2345	2795	4505	6015	6560	22685
Maldah	840	1065	1825	2530	2600	7855
Murshidabad	3525	4475	7370	8885	9695	27720
Nadia	5775	8240	12585	17395	18605	51075
Twentyfour Parganas	63495	67700	98175	124250	120205	313885
Calcutta	53480	57140	75550	93370	88030	242285
Haora	31395	26180	31320	37580	36535	100455
Hugli	21320	19720	26315	33275	31090	75650
Medinipur	7510	7480	11550	15335	15805	44880
Bankura	1945	2415	3195	4620	4740	14310
Puruliya	2095	2140	3015	4310	4150	13370
Barddhaman	33960	25705	36765	45360	43015	102175
Birbhum	1805	2720	3810	4965	5325	13445

MAP 96


WEST BENGAL
PERSONS BY URBAN HOUSEHOLDS
1981
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
BIRBHUM
MURSHIDABAD
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
CALCUTTA (C)
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD
WEST BENGAL
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
H.H NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 97

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10000 OF CENSUS HOUSES 1981

The map shows the number of medical institutions per 10,000 of Census houses in the state for the 1981 Census.

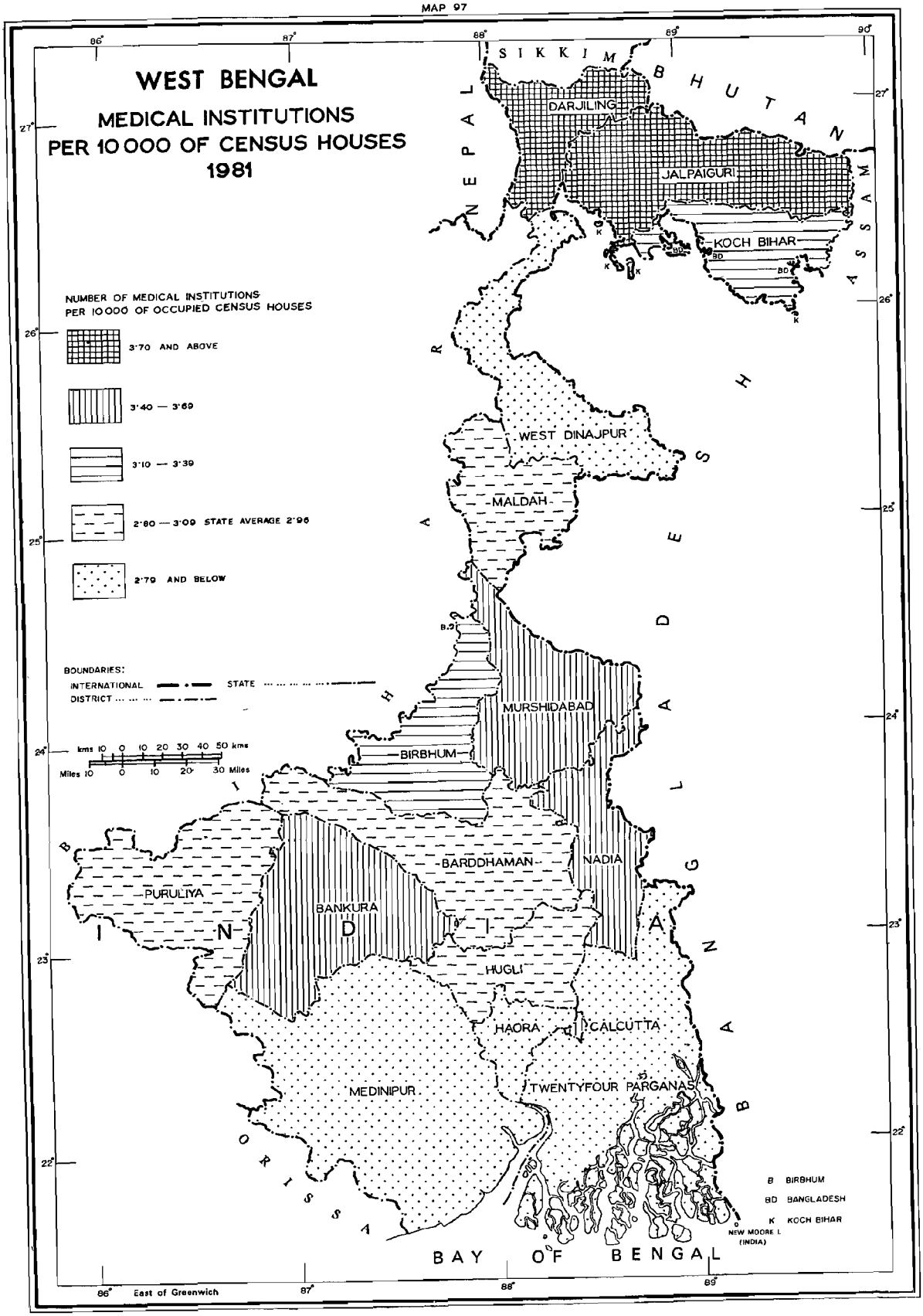
The number of medical institutions (including hospitals, health centres, clinics dispensaries etc.) per 10,000 of occupied census houses for each district has been calculated. These numbers of medical institutions per 10000 of occupied census houses have been grouped into five ranges from high to low and the districts are shaded according to the ranges.

The state of West Bengal has recorded 2.96 medical institutions per 10000 of occupied census houses. In the state, 10 districts have shown their proportions above and 6 below the state average. Among the districts, Darjiling (6.19) has the highest proportion of medical institutions followed by Jalpaiguri (3.80). The district of Twentyfour Parganas, on the other hand has registered the lowest (1.90), in this regard. This is due to the fact that Twentyfour Parganas has recorded 10 times more households than Darjiling. The districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, Calcutta and Bankura are included in the second highest range of 3.40 to 3.69 and Koch Bihar and Birbhum in the middle range of 3.10 to 3.39. The lower range of 2.80 to 3.09 covers the districts of Maldah, Hugli, Puruliya and Barddhaman while West Dinajpur, Twentyfour Parganas, Haora and Medinipur are found in the lowest range of 2.79 and below.

The following statement shows the number of medical institutions per 10000 of census houses at the district level.

State/District	Total number of occupied census houses	Number of medical institutions	Number of Medical institutions per 10,000 census houses
WEST BENGAL	**9591501**	**2837**	**2.96**
Kotch Bihar	328196	104	3.17
Jalpaiguri	409697	156	3.80
Darjiling	190543	118	6.19
West Dinajpur	433776	118	2.72
Maldah	345234	106	3.07
Murshidabad	618967	217	3.50
Nadia	494218	182	3.68
Twentyfour Parganas	1899870	361	1.90
Calcutta	593674	215	3.62
Haora	525801	140	2.66
Hugli	618936	190	3.06
Medinipur	1149406	320	2.78
Bankura	406877	145	3.56
Puruliya	328265	92	2.80
Barddhaman	882754	258	2.92
Birbhum	365287	115	3.15

MAP 97


WEST BENGAL
MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS
PER 10 000 OF CENSUS HOUSES
1981
NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS
PER 10 000 OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES
3·70 AND ABOVE
3·40 — 3·69
3·10 — 3·39
2·80 — 3·09 STATE AVERAGE 2·96
2·79 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 98

HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100000 OF POPULATION 1981

The map depicts the number of hospital beds available per 100000 of population in the state of West Bengal, as per the 1981 Census.

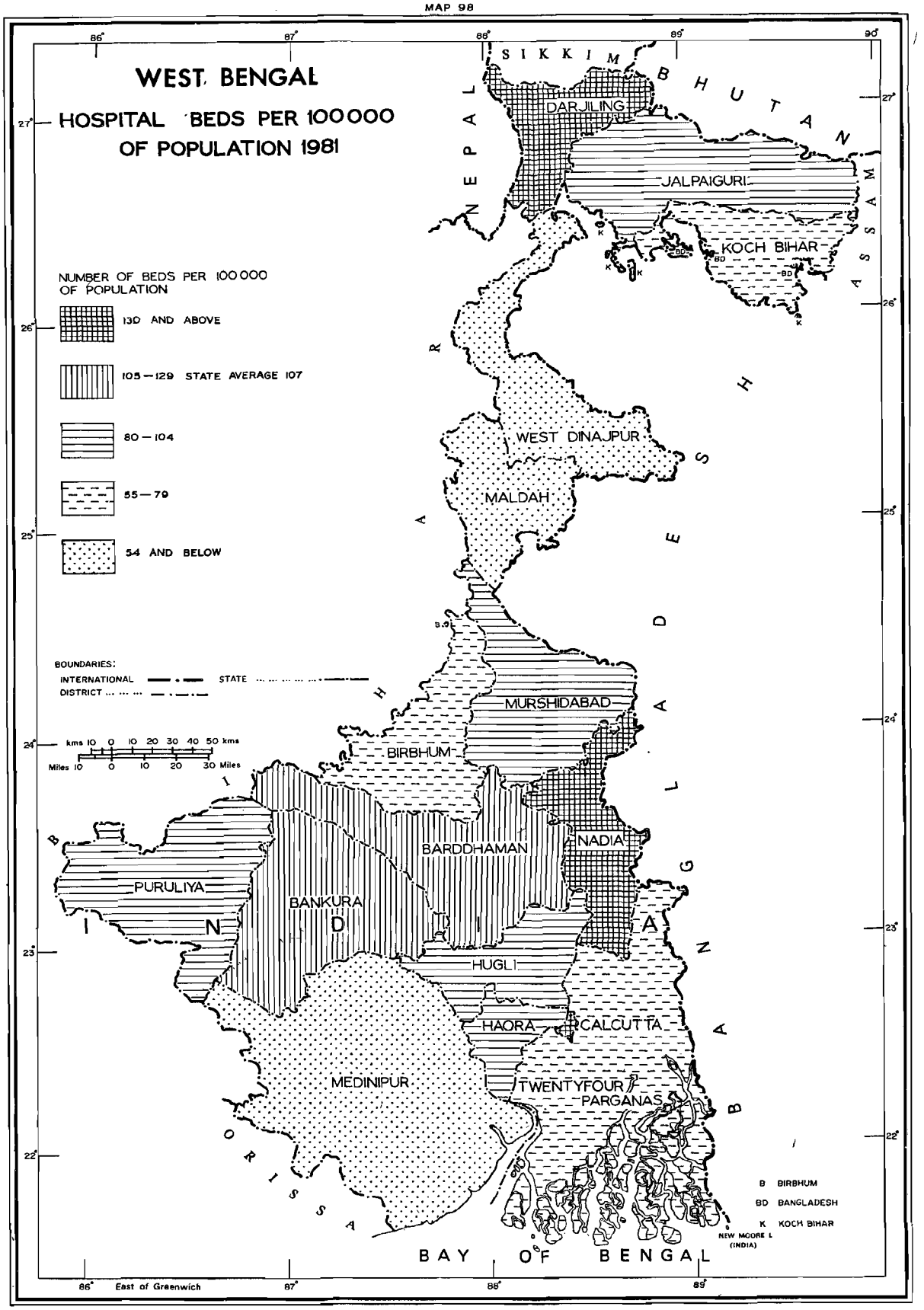
The number of hospital beds per 100000 of population has been compiled for each district. These numbers of beds have been grouped into five suitable ranges from high to low and different grades of hatching are shown in the districts as per the legend of the map.

In the state, there are 197 hospital beds per 100000 of population. This proportion is found higher in 5 districts and lower in 11 districts than the state average. The largest number of hospital beds per 100000 of population is noticed in the district of Calcutta (431) and the smallest number is in West Dinajpur (44). The reason for having the largest proportion of hospital beds in Calcutta is attributable to the concentration of large number of big hospitals, medical colleges and institutes and other clinics. The next high proportion in this respect is observed in the district of Darjiling with 233 beds. Contrary to Calcutta, Darjiling has the smallest population which yields therefore, higher proportion of hospital beds per 100000 of population in that district. Nadia district (166) has also recorded higher number of hospital beds per 10000 population. There are 2 districts which fall in the range of 105 to 129 hospital beds and 5 districts in the range of 80 to 104, while 3 districts each are recorded in the range of 55 to 79 and 54 and below respectively.

The following statement shows the number of hospital beds per 100000 of population at the district level.

State/District	Total population	Total number of hospital beds 1981	Number of hospital beds per 100000 of population
WEST BENGAL	**54580647**	**58448**	**107**
Kotch Bihar	1771643	1005	57
Jalpaiguri	2214871	2144	97
Darjiling	1024269	2392	233
West Dinajpur	2404947	1066	44
Maldah	2031871	1039	51
Murshidabad	3657552	2943	80
Nadia	2964253	4920	166
Twentyfour Parganas	10739439	6628	62
Calcutta	3305006	14245	431
Haora	2966861	2984	101
Hugli	3557306	3278	92
Medinipur	6742796	3633	54
Bankura	2374815	2680	113
Puruliya	1853801	1602	86
Barddhaman	4835388	5249	109
Birbhum	2095929	2640	77

MAP 98


WEST BENGAL
HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100000 OF POPULATION 1981
NUMBER OF BEDS PER 100000 OF POPULATION
130 AND ABOVE
105—129 STATE AVERAGE 107
80—104
55—79
54 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

MAP 99

INCREASE IN HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100000 OF POPULATION 1971-81

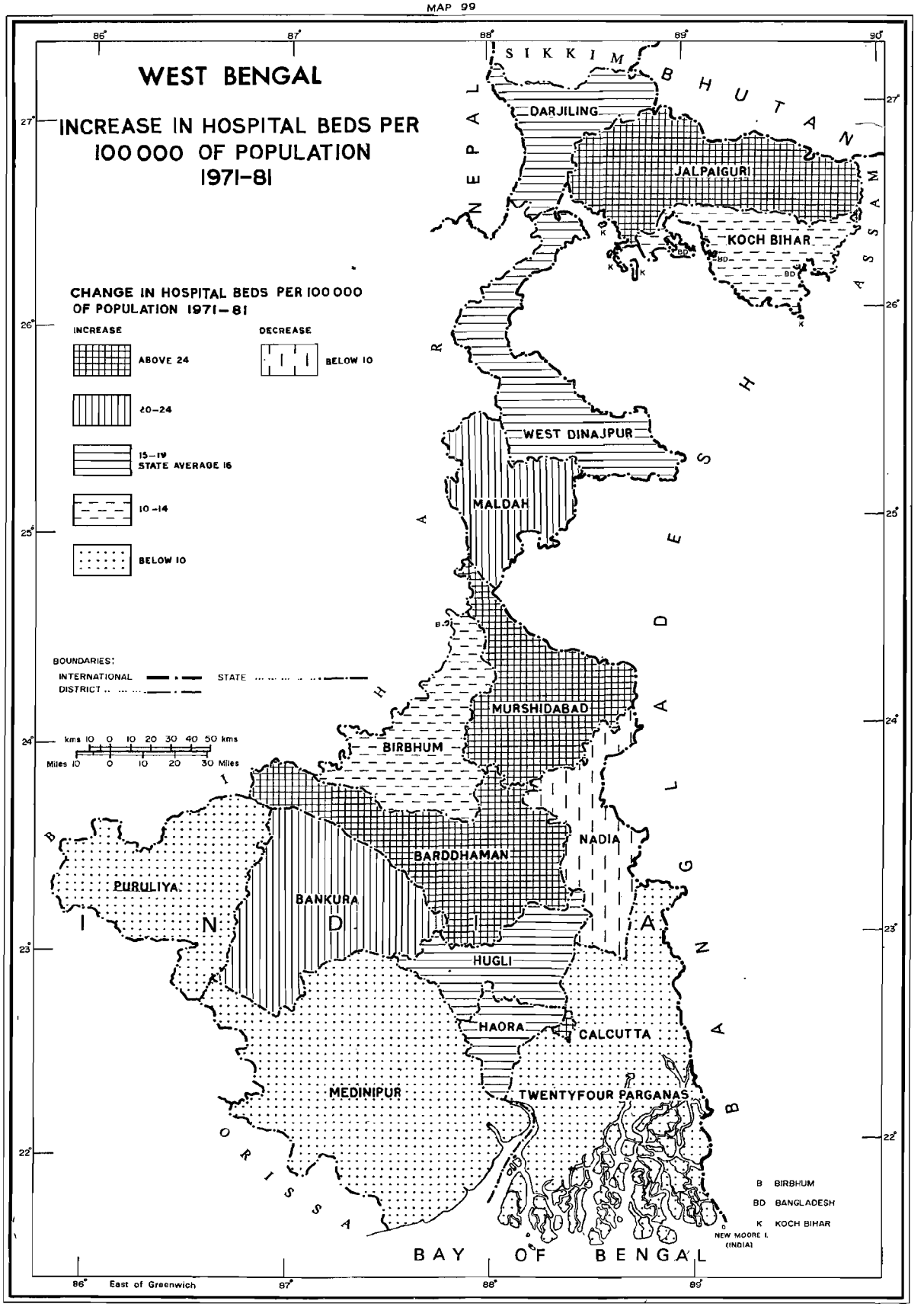
The map shows the number of hospital beds per 100000 of population increased during 1971 and 1981 in the state.

For this map, the number of hospital beds per 100000 of population for each district in 1971 and 1981 has been compiled separately. The increase in hospital beds is worked out by subtracting the number of hospital beds in 1971 from that of 1981. These figures are arranged into 5 ranges from high to low order and the districts are shaded by choropleth technique as per the legend of the map.

The state accounts for an increase of 16 hospital beds per 100000 of population during the period 1971 to 81. This increase is found highest in Calcutta (57) followed by the district of Jalpaiguri (49). The lowest increase is recorded in the district of Purúliya (4). All the districts, except Nadia, have shown increase in this regard of which 7 districts are above 3 equal to and 5 districts below the state average. On the other hand, Nadia is the only district which has shown decrease of 9 beds per 100000 of population during the decade. The districts of Calcutta, Jalpaiguri, Murshidabad and Barddhaman fall in the highest range, i.e., above 24 beds per 100000 of population. The districts of Maldah and Bankura come in the next high range of 20 to 24 hospital beds. The districts of Darjiling West Dinajpur, Haora, Hugli and Koch Bihar and Birbhum fall in the ranges 15 to 19 and 10 to 14 respectively. The remaining 3 districts, viz., Twentyfour Parganas, Medinipur and Puruliya have registered lowest increase in this regard and are included in the lowest range of below 10.

The following statement shows the increase decrease in hospital beds per 100000 of population at the district level during 1971-81.

State/District	Number of hospital beds per 100000 of population, 1981	Number of hospital beds per 100000 of population, 1971	Number of hospital beds (increase/ decrease)
WEST BENGAL	**107**	**91**	**16**
Kotch Bihar	57	46	11
Jalpaiguri	97	48	49
Darjiling	233	216	17
West Dinajpur	44	28	16
Maldah	51	31	20
Murshidabad	80	46	34
Nadia	166	175	-9
Twentyfour Parganas	62	53	9
Calcutta	431	374	57
Haora	101	84	16
Hugli	92	76	16
Medinipur	54	48	6
Bankura	113	93	20
Puruliya	86	82	4
Barddhaman	108	62	46
Birbhum	77	66	11


WEST BENGAL
INCREASE IN HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1971-81
CHANGE IN HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1971-81
INCREASE
DECREASE
ABOVE 24
20-24
15-19
STATE AVERAGE 16
10-14
BELOW 10
BELOW 10
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BANGLADESH
INDIA
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 100

REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTIONERS PER 100000 OF POPULATION 1981

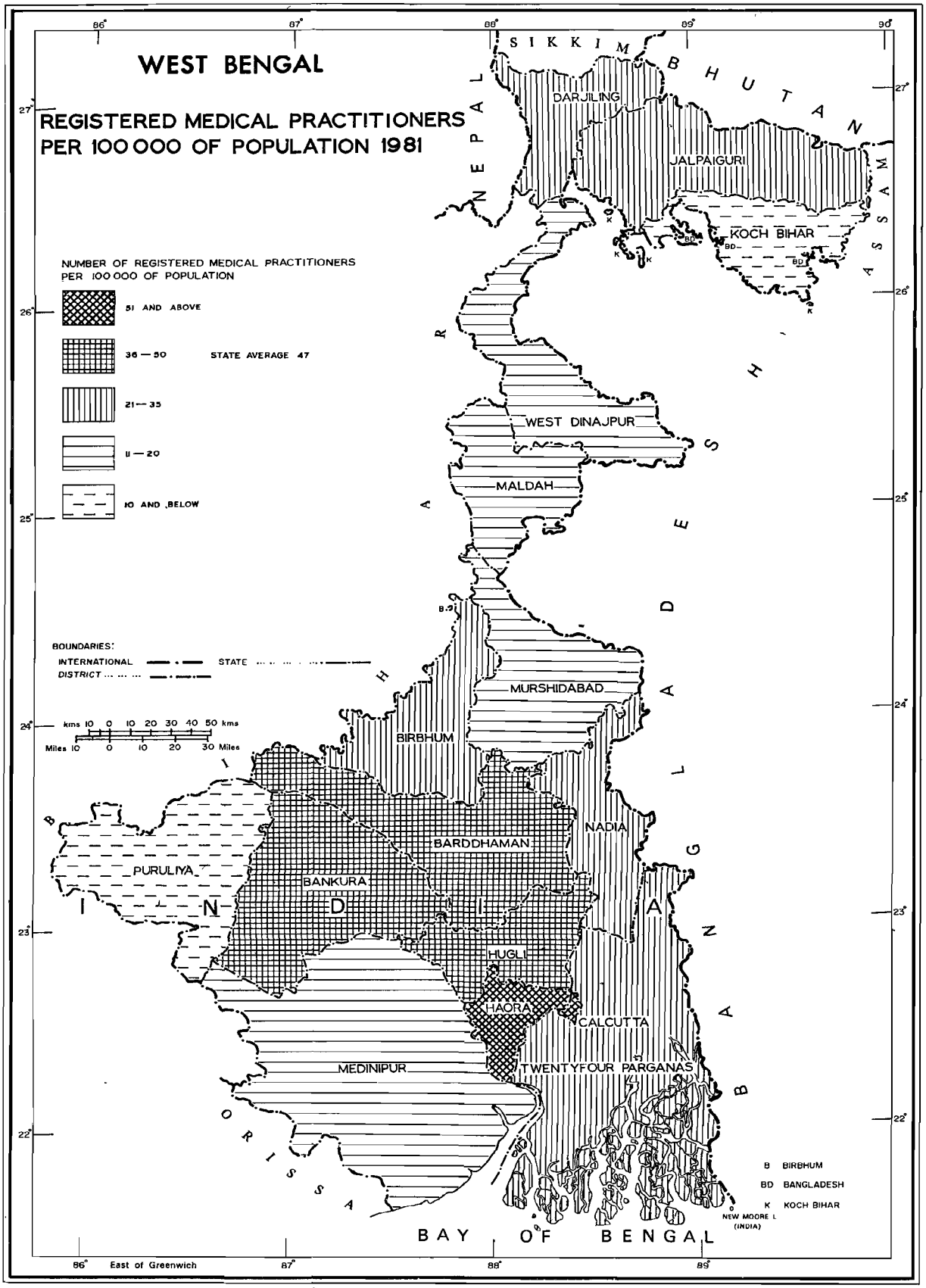
The map shows the number of registered medical practioners per 100000 of population in each district of the state in 1981.

The number of registered medical practioners per 100000 of population has been worked out for all the districts and the data are grouped into five ranges from high to low grades. The districts have been shaded according to the ranges as per the legend of the map.

The state with a population of 54580647 in 1981 has recorded 25558 registered medical practitioners or on an average 47 for every 100000 population. It has recorded three districts above and the remaining districts below the state average. The districts of Calcutta (363) and Haora (51) occupy the first and second positions in respect of number of doctors per 100000 of population. On the other hand, the districts of Koch Bihar and Puruliya have the lowest number of 10 and below doctors per 100000 of population. The districts of Hugli, Bankura and Barddhaman have recorded 36 to 50 doctors per 100000 of population. Doctors numbering 21 to 35 per 100000 of population are found in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Darjiling, Nadia, Twentyfour Parganas and Birbhum. The remaining 4 districts, viz., West Dinajpur, Maldah, Murshidabad and Medinipur have registered a low proportion of 11 to 20 medical practitioners per 100000 of population. It is observed that the proportion of registered medical practitioners is rather low in almost all the districts and the state as a whole.

The following statement shows the number of registered medical practitioners per 100000 of population at the district level.

State/District	Total population	Number of registered medical practitioners	Number of registered medical practioners per 100000 of population
WEST BENGAL	**54580647**	**25558**	**47**
Kotch Bihar	1771643	155	9
Jalpaiguri	2214871	516	23
Darjiling	1024269	268	26
West Dinajpur	2404947	318	13
Maldah	2031871	253	12
Murshidabad	3657552	565	15
Nadia	2964253	709	24
Twentyfour Parganas	10739439	2556	24
Calcutta	3305006	12002	363
Haora	2966861	1513	51
Hugli	3557306	1676	47
Medinipur	6742796	1346	20
Bankura	2374815	863	36
Puruliya	1853801	125	7
Barddhaman	4835388	2072	43
Birbhum	2095829	621	30


WEST BENGAL
REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS
PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1981
NUMBER OF REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS
PER 100 000 OF POPULATION
51 AND ABOVE
36 — 50
STATE AVERAGE 47
21 — 35
11 — 20
10 AND BELOW
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BANGLADESH
INDIA
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

MAP 101

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100000 OF POPULATION 1981

The map depicts the number of the primary health centres per 100000 of population in each district of the state in 1981.

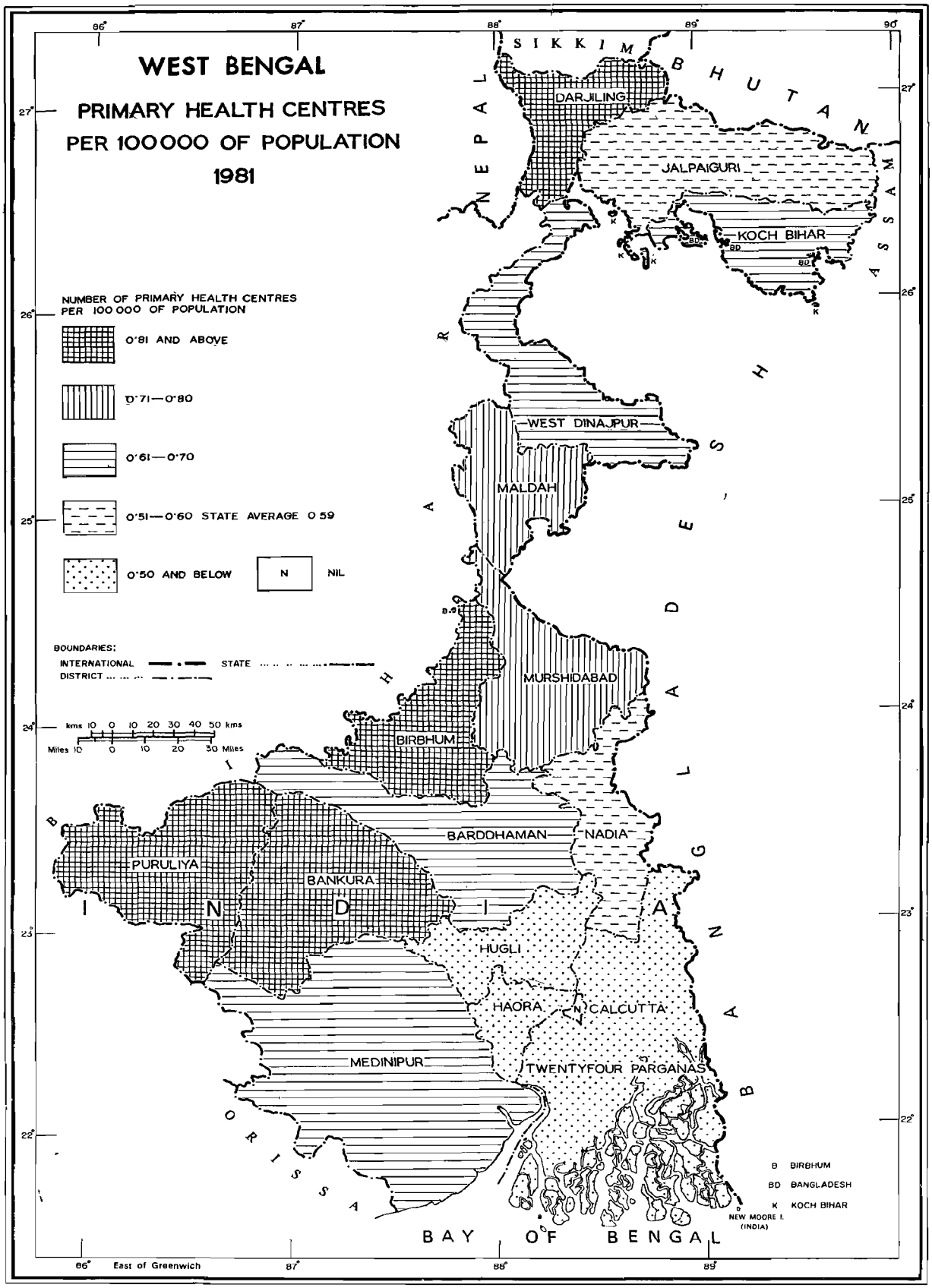
The proportion of the primary health centres per 100000 of population for each district has been worked out and the data are grouped into five ranges from high to low values and accordingly the districts are shaded.

In the state, there are in all 321 primary health centres which in terms of proportion works out to 0.59 per 100000 population. There are 10 districts having proportions above and 5 below the state average. Among the districts, Darjiling, Bankura, Puruliya and Birbhum are in the highest range of 0.81 and above, and Maldah and Murshidabad in the next higher range of 0.71 to 0.80. As many as 4 districts, viz., Koch Bihar, West Dinajpur, Medinipur and Barddhaman have the proportion of primary health centres ranging from 0.61 to 0.70 per 100000 of population, while Jalpaiguri and Nadia are found in the lower range between 0.51 and 0.60. The lowest proportion of 0.50 and below is recorded in the thickly populated districts of Twentyfour Parganas, Haora and Hugli. There is no primary health centre in Calcutta district which is an entirely urban area.

The following statement shows the number of primary health centres per 100000 of population at the district level.

State/District	Total population of the district	Number of primary health centres	Number of primary health centres per 100000 of population
WEST BENGAL	**54580647**	**321**	**0.59**
Kotch Bihar	1771643	11	0.62
Jalpaiguri	2214871	13	0.58
Darjiling	1024269	10	0.98
West Dinajpur	2404947	16	0.66
Maldah	2031871	15	0.74
Murshidabad	3657552	26	0.71
Nadia	2964253	16	0.54
Twentyfour Parganas	10739439	46	0.43
Calcutta	3305006	-	-
Haora	2966861	14	0.47
Hugli	3557306	17	0.48
Medinipur	6742796	47	0.70
Bankura	2374815	22	0.93
Puruliya	1853801	19	1.02
Barddhaman	4835388	30	0.62
Birbhum	2095829	19	0.91

MAP 101


WEST BENGAL
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES
PER 100000 OF POPULATION
1981
NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100 000 OF POPULATION
0·81 AND ABOVE
0·71—0·80
0·61—0·70
0·51—0·60 STATE AVERAGE 0·59
0·50 AND BELOW
N NIL
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
East of Greenwich