CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES—14

MEGHALAYA

Part II–A & B

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

AND

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

J. TAYENG

of the Indian Administrative Service

Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1981

SERIES-14

MEGHALAYA

PART II-A & B

GOVERNOR

RAJ BHAVAN
Shillong

February 3, 1981.

MEGHALAYA

MESSAGE

I am glad to learn that, along with the rest of the country, the 12th Decennial Census Operations have been started in Meghalaya. Conduct of Census Operations is a task of vital national importance. It requires a high degree of devotion to duty on the part of the Census Officials and full co-operation from the people to make the operations successful.

To all officers and staff engaged in the Census Operations in Meghalaya, I convey my best wishes for success in accomplishing their challenging task, and I appeal to the people of Meghalaya to extend full co-operations to the Census enumerators. The Indian census has enjoyed a high reputation for its comprehensive coverage and reliability, for about a hundred years, and I hope the present Census will maintain and even enhance that reputation.

(L. P. SINGH)

CHIEF MINISTER'S RADIO BROADCAST ON THE 12TH DECENNIAL POPULATION CENSUS 1981. *Recorded on 6-2-81 and broadcasted on 7th or 8th Feb., 1981.*

The Census Operations for the 12th Decennial Population Census, 1981 of India are all set for the final phase and the actual enumeration begins from the 9th February. The reference date will be the sunrise of 1st March 1981. This implies that the Census is expected to provide a snapshot of the population of the country as it exists on the sunrise of 1st March, 1981.

The Indian Census has marched with the times. It has grown not only quantitatively but in qualititative terms also. It has taken on its strides new and novel fields of enquiry without losing its continuity and comparability with the past censuses. None should under-estimate the magnitude, importance and complexity of the census operations which are, in fact, internationally recognised as the biggest administrative exercises in the world. Census today is no longer a mere head count. While acknowledging the essential purpose of the demographic aspect, equally important is its role in the collection of vast amount of information on basic characteristics of the people. The Census today is universally acknowledged as the most authentic and comprehensive source of information about our land and the people.

In a welfare state like ours the objects of census are varied. Census date are valuable because of certain unique features which include completeness of coverage, availability of data at various points of times, possibility of analysis of inter-related characteristics, availability of data for small areas, particularly at village level and comparability of data among the States in the country. Entire planning for the future has to be based on the knowledge of the State of the people and accurate assessment of their needs. Requirements of food, housing, medical and educational facilities and employment potential are arrived at by careful study of census data. The number of representatives to be elected to local bodies, State legislatures and Parliament and delineation of constituencies is also fixed on the basis of census data. Every plan to be realistic, is necessarily based on the number of people involved both on an indicator of 'man power' as also 'consumer potential' of the national product.

Meghalaya is a young and backward state beset with multifarious problems, economic and social and it is only with a firm and accurate data base that the need for regional balances and complexities of planning could be taken care of. The problem of jhumming or shifting cultivation has been seriously engaging the attention of the State Government. Efforts are being made to encourage the jhumming households to change over to better and more settled methods of cultivation. For this purpose statistics on the number of households mainly dependent on jhum cultivation is being collected for the first time in the State during the 1981 Census. The results of the 1981 Census will therefore be extremely valuable in this respect.

The fact that census data lend themselves to a variety of uses both legal and constitutional as well would necessitate every possible care to ensure accuracy of the data. In keeping with our administrative structures the Census Operations are implemented almost solely through the hierarchies of the State Governments. The officers concerned from the highest level down to the enumerators have an important role to play in this gigantic tasks involving the entire population. I am sure all of you share with me our anxiety in ensuring that the 1981 Census of India particularly in Meghalaya is a total success both in terms of coverage and accuracy of reporting. This can be achieved only with the whole-hearted co-operation of the people. May I, therefore, appeal to every one to extend the fullest co-operation to the Census enumerator.

COPY

EMBLEM

Additional Secretary
Government of India,
Ministry of Home Affairs

M. L. KAMPANI

D O No. 1/AS(K)/82 Dated the 1st January, 1982.

My dear Padmanabha,

I am desired by the Home Minister to convey his appreciation to you and to your colleagues for the efficiency and speed with which the Census Operations have been carried out and the Provisional Population Totals published. The Home Minister is particularly happy to note that the organisation of the census has received international recognition and he has perused with interest the various letters of appreciation received from international authorities. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Home Secretary and I would also like to add our congratulations on the successful completion of one of the largest administrative exercise in the world.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- M. L. KAMPANI

Shri P. Padmanabha,
Registrar General, India,
New Delhi.

COPY

EMBLEM

STATISTICAL INSTITUTE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Economic Cooperation Centre Building, Annex
42, Honmur-cho, Ichigaya, Shinïuku-ku
Tokyo 162, Japan.

Mail : Akasaka P.O. Box 13, Tokyo 107, Japan.
Cables : Astainst Tokyo
Phone : 357-8351

23rd March, 1981.

P.E.-2-3/1

Dear Mr Padmanabha,

Thank you for your letter of 20 March 1981 sending me a copy of Paper No. 1 of 1981 Census giving the provisional figures of the 1981 Population Census of India. I wish to congratulate you in bringing out this publication so soon after the completion of the Census work on 5th March, 1981. This is a clear demonstration that even seemingly impossible things become possible when there is a will and an inspired direction. I do realise that this publicati on giving the provisional results is the result of devoted work of your staff and thousands of enthusiastic census workers. I hope that the 1981 Population Census of India would become a landmark in our census history by establishing high standards in its publications in respect of both information content and technical orientation.

With best regards,

Yours Sincerely,

Sd/- **M. N. MURTHY**

Mr. P. Padmanabha,
Registrar General and
Census Commissioner, India,
Office of the Registrar General,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
2-A Mansingh Road,
New Delhi-110011,
India.

EMBLEM

COPY

POPULATION INSTITUTE
Padre Fauea, P.O. Box 479, Manila, Phillipines,
2801 Cable Address : "Popinst"
Tele. 50-43-89-59-49-04

27th March 1981

Mr. P. PADMANABHA
Registrar General and
Census Commissioner,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
Government of India,
2-A, Mansingh Road,
New Delhi-110011,
India.

Dear Mr. Padmanabha,

You put us to shame by the speed with which you turned out the provisional results of the 1981 Indian Census. Congratulations on the compilation of the results in such a short time. I was showing the copy to the staff and they could not believe what they saw.

I look forward to seeing you later this year and to the reports which will follow.

Warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

Sd/- **Mercedes B. Conception Dean.**

THE JOSEPH AND ROSE KENNEDY
INSTITUTE OF ETHICS

Georgetown University
Washington, D.C. 20057

Centre for Population Research

202/625-4333

EMBLEM

March 31, 1981

MR. P. PADMANABHA,
Government of India,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
Registrar General & Census,
Commissioner, India,
2/A, Mansingh Road,
New Delhi-110011.

Dear Mr. Padmanabha,

You must have set a record for speed in producing census results, to have provisional results for your large and populous country within two weeks of the date of enumeration is an enviable performance. The inclusion graphics and commentary simply adds reasons for the admiration of the massive teamwork you had organised. We are also impressed by the speed with which this report reached us.

Perhaps it would be useful to compare these provisional results with the final results to see if there are any conclusions which would differ significantly from those that can be drawn from the figures that have now been released. Such a comparison might stimulate others to make a greater effort at prompt release of results.

Sincerely,

Sd/- CONRAD TAEUBER

COPY

THE WORLD BANK,

1818 **H Street, N.W.,**
Washington D.C.,
20433, **U.S.A.**

Telephone ; (202) 477-1234.
Cables ; INTBAFRAD

April 6, 1981.

MR. P. PADMANABHA,
Government of India,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
Registrar General and Census,
Commissioner, 2-A Mansignh Road,
New Delhi-110011,
INDIA.

Dear Mr. Padmanabha,

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of the provisional results of the 1981 census. It will be of much use to me in my work in the Bank. I hope that you will send me a copy of the supplement and other census publications as they come out.

Please accept my hearty congratulations for bringing out the provisional results within days of the completion of the enumeration.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- K. C. ZACHARIAH

Senior Demographer
Population and Human Resources Division,
Development Economics Department.

COPY

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR VITAL REGISTRATION AND STATISTICS
9650 **Rockville Pike, Bethesda,**
Maryland 20014,
U. S. A.

6th April 1981

MR. P. PADMANABHA,

Registrar General and
Census Commissioner, India,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
2/A, Mansingh Road,
New Delhi-110011,
INDIA.

Dear Mr. Padmanabha,

I have just received your letter of 20th March 1981 and Paper I of the 1981 Census giving provisional population totals and data on population density, sex ratio and literacy.

It remains a constant source of surprise and pleasure for me to see India compile, publish and distribute preliminary data for a population of over 650,000,000 on an almost overnight time - table. You certainly set a world record for efficiency.

Your entire census organisation, and all its State Directors, certainly merit most sincere commendations.

We will put a note on this in the IIVRS **Chronicle.**

Best personal regards,

Sd- FORREST E. LINDER

(President)

COPY

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
Office of Population Research
21 Prospect Avenue
Princeton, New Jersey-08544
April 9, 1981.

MR. P. PADMANABHA,

Government of India,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
Registrar General & Census
Commissioner, India,
2-A, Mansingh Road,
New Delhi-110011,
INDIA.

Dear Mr. Padmanabha,

I am honoured to have received a copy of Paper I of the 1981 Census of India and am extremely impressed at the extra-ordinary record of preparing preliminary totals for the second largest population in the world in such a very short time. Congratulations.

Sincerely yours,

Sd]- ANSLEY J. COALE

(*Associate Director*)

WOODROW WILSON SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AND INTERNATIONAL, AFFAIRS.

COPY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census,
Washington, D.C.-20233.

April 15, 1981.

DR. P. PADMANABHA,

Registrar General and Census
Commissioner,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
2-A Mansingh Road,
New Delhi-110011,
INDIA.

Dear Dr. Padmanabha,

We wish to express our sincere appreciation to you for sending the provisional results from the Census of India, 1981 and to offer our congratulations to you and your organization on the timeliness with which the results were available. The results will be very useful in our current project to update our World Population publication to 1981.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Sd/- SAMUEL BUAM
Chief, International Demographic Data Center
Bureau of the Census.

—:—

COPY

Brussels

April 16, 1981.

P.S. NAIR,

Interuniv, Programme in Demography,
V, U, B,: Pleinlaan-2,
1050 **Brussels,**

Dear Shri Padmanabha,

I am extremely thankful to you for sending the Provisional results of '81 Census. It is of great use to me and the colleagues here.

It is of course an incredible feat to bring out this publication in record time. I am yet to locate any other country, even the so called developed ones, which can boast such achievements. As an Indian, I felt proud to show this to my friends here. Please accept my congratulations to you and the central and state staff of India Census machinery.

With best regards,

Yours Sincerely,

Sd/- P. S. NAIR

SHRI P. PADMANABHA

Registrar General & Census
Commissioner of India,
New Delhi.

COPY

STATISTICS STATISTIQUE
Canada Canada
OTTAWA K1A OT6

May 8, 1981.

MR. P. PADMANABHA,

Registrar General & Census
Commissioner,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
Government of India,
2-A Mansingh Road,
New Delhi-110011,
INDIA.

Dear Mr. Padmanabha,

Dr. M. V. George of our staff has kindly brought to my attention the publication, **Provisional Population Totals,** *Census of India 1981,*

You and your staff are to be congratulated for such timely release of these figures. The Census of India is known as a remarkable operation indicating high professional and operational standards. The 1981 Census will undoubtedly uphold that tradition of performance.

We can only aspire in our 1981 Census of Canada to meet your standards.

Sincerely,

Sd/- EDWARD T. PRYOR,

Census Manager,
Social Statistics Field

XC. DR. M. V. GEORGE,
MR. B. PRIGLY (Director),
International Relations.

EMBLEM 1981 CENSUS Recensement
of CANADA du Canada de 1981

—:—

CENSUS HIERARCHY 1981

REGISTRAR GENERAL & CENSUS COMMISSIONER INDIA

DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, MEGHALAYA

PRINCIPAL CENSUS OFFICERS

[DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS]

JOWAI, SHILLONG, NONGSTOIN, WILLIAMNAGAR, TURA

DISTRICT CENSUS OFFICERS

ADDL. DY. COMMISSIONERS JOWAI SUB DIVISIONAL PLANNING OFFICER
SHILLONG, WILLIAMNAGAR, TURA, NONGSTOIN

SUB DIVISIONAL CENSUS OFFICERS

(SUBDIVISIONAL OFFICERS)
AMLAREM, NONGPOH, MAIRANG, BAGHMARA,

CHARGE OFFICERS—62

SUPERVISORS—491

EACH OVER 3-6 ENUMERATORS

NUMERATORS

RURAL	2397	URBAN
EACH OVER 250-750 PERSONS		EACH OVER 600-750 PERSONS

LIST OF CENSUS OFFICERS 1981 CENSUS

LIST OF PRINCIPAL CENSUS OFFICERS

1.	Mr. D. N. Das, I.A.S.	Deputy Commissioner	Jaintia Hills.
2.	Mr. V. S. Jafa, I.A.S.	Do	East Khasi Hills.
3.	Mr. J. M. Phira, I.A.S.	Do	Do
4.	Mr. I. Jyrwa, I.A.S.	Do	West Khasi Hills.
5.	Mr. A. K. Arora, I.A.S.	Do	East Garo Hills.
6.	Mr. P. J. Bazeley, I.A.S.	Do	West Garo Hills

LIST OF DISTRICT CENSUS OFFICERS

1.	Mr. H. P. Rymbai, A.C.S.I.	Addl. Deputy Commissioner	Jaintia Hills.
2.	Mr. A. D. Singh, I.A.S.	Do	East Khasi Hills.
3.	Mr. R. S. Shadap, M.C.S.	Sub-Divisional Planning Officer	West Khasi Hills.
4.	Mr. G. J. Shadap, M.C.S.	Do	Do
5.	Mr. W. R. Laitflang, A.C.S.I.	Additional Deputy Commissioner	West Garo Hills.
6.	Mr. S. Chaterjee, I.A.S.	Do	West Garo Hills.

LIST OF SUBDIVISIONAL CENSUS OFFICERS

1.	Mr. N. Prasad, I.A.S.	Sub-Divisional Officer	Amlarem.
2.	Mr. J. M. Mauakar, I.A.S.	Do	Ribhoi.
3.	Mr. G. P. Wahlang, I. A. S.	Do	Mairang.
4.	Mr. B. M. Rechil, M.C.S.	Do	Baghmara.
5.	Mr. H. A. Marak, M.C.S.	Do	Baghmara.

CHARRGE OFFICERS

1.	Mr. P. S. Pohleng	Block Development Officer.	Thadlaskein C. D. Block.
2.	Mr. G. S. Kharkrang	Do	Laksein C. D. Block.
3.	Mr. P. S. Manners	Do	Khliehriat C. D. Block.
4.	Mr. B. E. Wahlang	Sub-Divisional Planning Officer, Jaintia Hills.	Amlarem.
5.	Mr. P. Lawriniang	Extra Assistant Commissioner	Jowai Town.
6.	Mr. G. W. Lyngdoh	Do	Mairang East.
7.	Mr. S. R. Lyngdoh	Block Development Officer	Bhoi Area C. D. Block.
8.	Mr. A. Shullai	Do	Mawryngkneng.

CHARGE OFFICERS—*contd.*

9.	Mr. K. Shangdiar	Block Development Officer	Mylliem.
10.	Mr. E. Manners	Do.	Mawphlang.
11.	Mr. B. Marwein	Do.	Pynursla.
12.	Mr. J. L. Timung	Do.	Shella Bholaganj.
13.	Mr. F. G. Momin	Do.	Mawsynram.
14.	Mr. D. Wanniang	Asst. Director C. D.	Shillong-1.
15.	Mr. S. Diengdoh,	District Statistical Officer	Shillong-2.
16.	Mr. A. Som	Extra Assistant Commissioner	Shillong-3.
17.	Mr. L. S. Lyngskor	Do.	Shillong-4.
18.	Mr. B. Massar	District Agricultural Officer	Shillong-5.
19.	Mr. Mohinderlal	Executive Officer,	Shillong Cantonment.
20.	Mr. A. K. Baratlam	Executive Officer	Do.
21.	Mr. A. Malngiang	Extra Assistant Commissioner	Mawlai.
22.	Mrs. M. A. Shadap	Do.	Nongthymmai.
23.	Mr. M. Diengdoh	Do.	Madanrting.
24.	Mrs. D. Marak	Do.	Pynthorumkhrah.
25.	Mr. S. K. Jones	Do.	Cherrapunjee.
26.	Mr. S. Khyndeit	Block Development Officer	Mairang.
27.	Mr. K. E. Shrieh	Extra Assistant Commissioner	Mawkyrwat A. U.
28.	Mrs. P. Syiemlieh	Block Development Officer	Mawkyrwat C. D. Block.
29.	Mr. S. Chakravorty	Do.	Nongstoin C. D. Block.
30.	Mr. D. S. Budsan	District Statistical Officer	Mawshynrut.
31.	Mr. G. Paul	S. D. O., P.W.D.	Khonjoy.
32.	Miss P. Myrchiang	District Social Welfare Officer	Nongstoin.
33.	Mr. K. C. Gogoi	Block Development Officer	Dambo-Rongjeng.
34.	Mr. S. Sangma,	Do.	Songsak C. D. Block.
35.	Mr. B. Purkayastha	Extra Assistant Commissioner	Samanda C. D. Block and Williamnagar.
36.	Mr. C. Changsan	Do.	Resubelpara C. D. Block.
37.	Mr. R. Chyne	Do.	Do.
38.	Mr. S. Bhowmik	Do.	Dadenggiri, Resubelpara (West).

CHARGE OFFICERS—*concld.*

39.	Mr. H. Marak	Extra Asstt. Commissioner	Dadenggiri C. D. Block.
40.	Mr. A. C. Momin	Do.	Selsella C. D. Block.
41.	Mr. B. P. Dhar	Do.	Rongram C. D. Block.
42.	Mr. B. Momin	Do.	Betasing C. D. Block.
43.	Mr. K. Tariang	Do.	Zikzak C. D. Block.
44.	Mr. M. N. Sangma	Do.	Dalu C. D. Block.
45.	Mr. W. R. Marak	Do.	Chokpot C. D. Block.
46.	Dr. B. N. Jha	Do.	Dambukaga C. D. Block.
47.	Mr. K. K. Muktan	Block Development Officer	Dadenggiri.
48.	Mr. B. Marwein	Do	Tura.
49.	Mr. T. Marak	Border Area Development Officer.	Baghmara.

LIST OF SPECIAL CHARGE OFFICERS

1. Mr. K. C. Pandit, Deputy Commandant, 83 Bn. B. S. F.
2. Mr. V. S. Singh, Assistant Commandant, 92 Bn. B. S. F.
3. Mr. R. S. Nirvana, Assistant Commandant, 81/96 Bn. B. S. F.
4. Mr. F. Ryntathiang, C. D. II, Project Pushpak.
5. Maj. R. K. Mehdiratta, Commandant Project Dantak.
6. Capt. K. C. Chhadha, Assistant Commandant.
7. Mr. C. Kharkongor, S. A. O., S. S. B.
8. Mr. A. K. Ghose, S. A. O., S. S. B.
9. Maj. R. S. Khokar, Commandant, Construction Coy. Assam Rifles.
10. Maj. S. C. Sharma, Dy. Commandant, Assam Rifles.
11. Maj. S.L. Bathla, Deputy Commandant, Assam Rifles.
12. Capt. R. Mohan, Asstt. Commandant, Signals, AR.
13. Capt. B. K. Chatterjee, 58 G. T. C.
14. Capt. B. K. Paul, 101 Area Headquarters.
15. Flt. Lt. Verma, Eastern Air Commands, Headquarters.
16. Sqn. Leader Das, Air Force, Laitkor.

PREFACE

This volume contains the basic census data which were generated through a system of manual tabulation on full count basis. It consists of two parts, *viz.*, Part II-A General Population Tables and Part II-B Primary Census Abstract. Immediately after the Census enumeration which began from 9th February to 28th February, 1981 followed by a revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 1981 was over the provisional population totals of Meghalaya was released on the 23rd March 1981 with the release of Paper I of 1981 "Provisional Population Total series 14, Meghalaya." The object of bringing out this paper was to satisfy the immediate need and curiosity of the public to know the broad results of 1981 Census.

It is for the first time in 1981 Census that the entire data processing is being carried out on electronic computor. However, the Primary Census Abstract, Caste-wise/tribe-wise data, language and religion of the head of the household including HH-15 table and H-II table are being generated manually on 100 per cent basis. The data that has been incorporated in this publication were generated on 100 per cent basis. The computerised data is expected to flow back sometime by the end of 1983.

The sincere effort in bringing out this volume by the technical staff of the Regional Tabulation office deserves appreciation. The 44 tabulators, 7 checkers and 2 supervisors under the supervision of Shri L. R. Lyngdoh and Shri Cleantone D. Sangma, Statistical Assistants in our two tabulation offices deserve my deep gratitude for their devotion to duty. My thanks are also due to Shri M. T. Singh, Assistant Director, Shri K. S. Lyngdoh, Assistant Director Shri F. Kharkongor, Shri Lenin R. Marak, Investigators who have all exhibited a rare sense of responsibility and actively supervised the generation of the Primary Census Abstracts of Meghalaya.

The staff of the cartographic section, Shri W. S. Roy and A. K. Das, Artists, Shri Thantlinga, Sr. Draughtsman, Shri T. Bhattacharjee and Shri Pradip Roy both draughtsman, who have taken pains to draw the maps and charts under the overall supervision of Shri Sansingh Kharkongor, formerly Cartographer and Shri R. M. Kharmawphlang, Investigator incharge of Map Section deserve my special praise. In the absence of cadastrally surveyed maps, the C. D. Block boundaries, Administrative units and sub-divisional boundaries and even district boundaries had to be drawn by consulting the relevant notifications and also in consultation with the various State Government Departments like Meghalaya Surveys and the Director of Community Development. In a way drawing of the C. D. Block maps, administrative units and Subdivision maps which have been incorporated in this volume is a pioneering work undertaken by the Census Organisation.. The staff of the map Section have taken immense pains to ensure approximately correct presentation of the maps and location of villages. I am also greateful to Shri R. Bora, Joint Director, Meghalaya Surveys for his active co-operation and guidance in finalising the maps.
The manuscript of this volume is the ultimate fruit of the combined efforts of the typing section. Smti. L. Lyngdoh, Sr. Stenographer, Smti. A. M. Syiemlieh, Smti. M. Mohkhiew, Shri C. Pandey, Shri M. K. Rajeevu have taken enormous pains in completing the typing of the manuscript. They all deserve a word of praise for the excellent work they have done.

I am especially indebted to Shri P. Padmanabha, I. A. S., Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India for his support and guidance all through the Census Operations of 1981 by his Circulars, letters, telegrams and personal telephonic conversations.
To Shri K. K. Chakravorty, Deputy Registrar General, India, and his other colleagues I owe a debt of gratitude for their going through the manuscript and offering valuable suggestions for improvement.

J. TAYENG,
Director of Census Operations
Meghalaya.

Dated Shillong,
the 30th Sept. 1982.

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FIGURES AT A GLANCE

CENSUS OF INDIA—1981

MEGHALAYA

Population	Total	Persons	—	13,35,819
		Males	—	6,83,710
		Females	—	6,52,109
	Rural	Persons	—	10,94,486
		Males	—	5,56,958
		Females	—	5,37,528
	Urban	Persons	—	2,41,333
		Males	—	1,26,752
		Females	—	1,14,581
Decennial growth of population (1971-81)	Total		—	(+) 3,24,120(32.04)
	Rural		—	(+) 2,29,957(26.60)
	Urban		—	(+) 94,163(63.98)
Area in Sq. Km.	Total		—	22,429.00
	Rural		—	22,354.22
	Urban		—	74.78
Density of population per Sq. Km.	Total		—	60
	Rural		—	49
	Urban		—	3,227
Sex-Ratio (Number of females per 1,000 males).	Total		—	954
	Rural		—	965
	Urban		—	904

Literacy and percentage		*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
	Total	4,55,191 (34.08)	2,59,024 (37.89)	1,96,167 (30.08)
	Rural	3,00,457 (27.45)	1,71,688 [30.83)	1,28,769 (23.96)
	Urban	1,54,734 (64.12)	87,336 (68.90)	67,398 (58.82)
Percentage of urban population.	Total	18.07	18.54	17.57
Percentage of workers to total population	Total	43.43	53.12	33.29
Main workers.	Rural	45.90	54.43	37.05
	Urban	32.27	47.33	15.61

Break-up of Workers (Percentage to total workers) ;		*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
i) Cultivators	Total	62.56	57.83	70.49
	Rural	71.80	68.82	76.34
	Urban	3 00	2.29	5.36
ii) Agricultural Labourers	Total	9.97	9.42	10.91
	Rural	11.12	10.83	11.55
	Urban	2.64	2.31	3.24
iii) Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing and Repairs.	Total	0.83	0.74	1.01
	Rural	0.72	0.58	0.93
	Urban	1.60	1.51	1.90
iv) Other Workers	Total	26.61	32.01	17.59
	Rural	16.37	19.77	11.18
	Urban	92.77	93.90	89.02
v) Marginal Workers (to total population).	Total	2.94	0.84	4.20
	Rural	2.95	0.99	4.99
	Urban	0.36	0.22	0.51
vi) Non-workers (to total population)	Total	54.08	46.04	62.91
	Rural	51.15	44.58	57.95
	Urban	67.37	52.45	83.88
Percentage of Scheduled Castes (to Total Population).	Total	0.41	0.45	0.37
	Rural	0.27	0.29	0.25
	Urban	1.05	1.16	0.93
Percentage of Schedule Tribes (to Total Population).	Total	80.58	78.63	82.61
	Rural	86.13	84.92	87.40
	Urban	55.36	51.03	60.16
Number of Villages	Total	——	50.48	
	Inhabited	——	4,902	
	Uninhabited	——	146	
Number of towns	12			
No. of occupied Census Houses	Total	2,99,313		
	Rural	2,42,047		
	Urban	57,266		
Number of community development block		– 30		
Number of administrative units		– 6		
Number of Sub-divisions (excluding Sadar Sub-divisions).		– 4		
Number of District		– 5		

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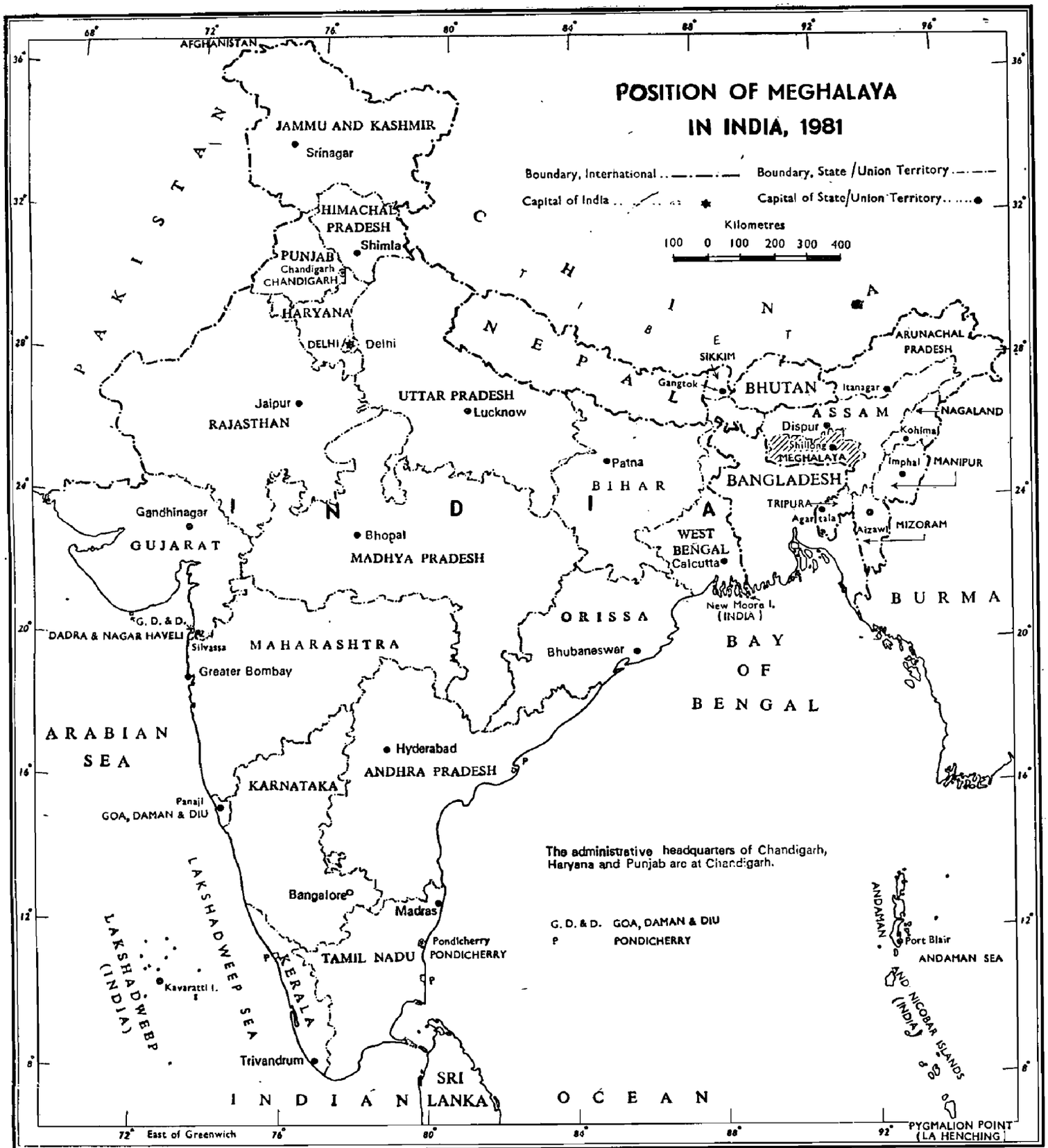

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

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

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

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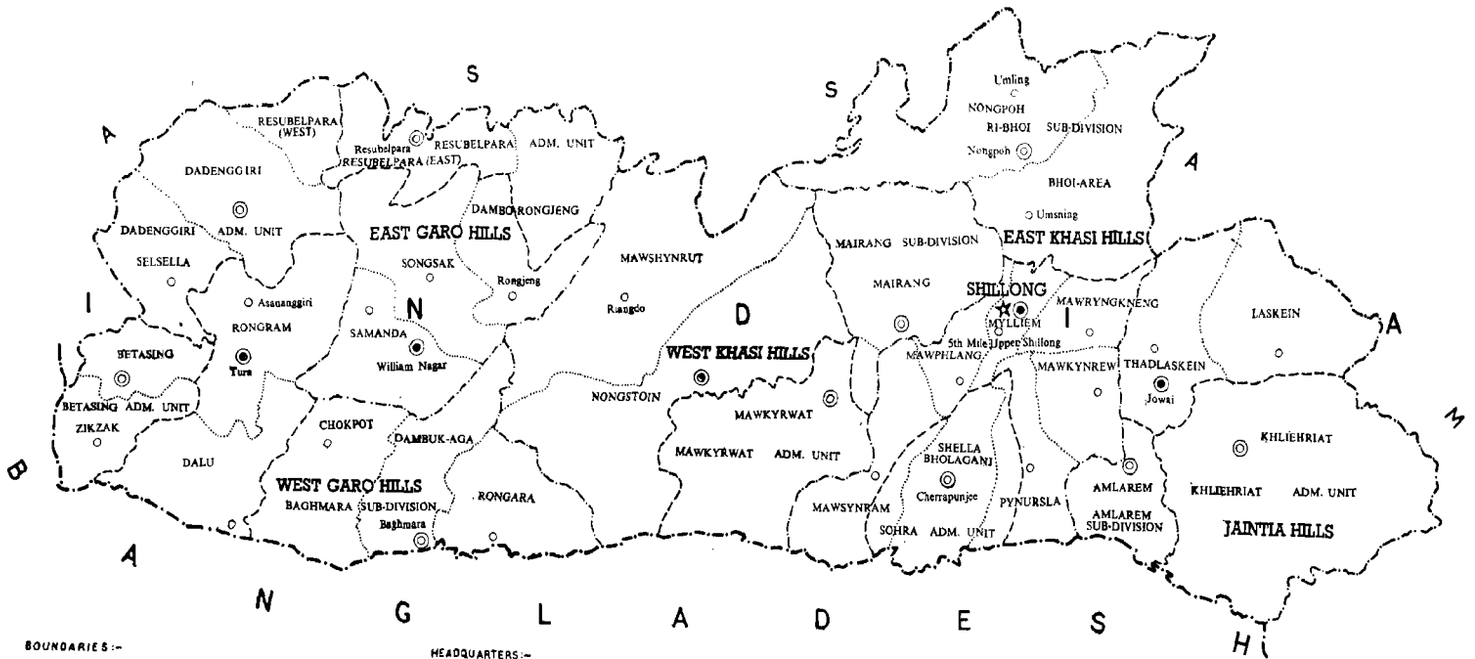
MEGHALAYA

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

1981



BOUNDARIES :-

INTERNATIONAL

STATE

DISTRICT

SUB-DIV./ ADM. UNIT

C. D. BLOCK

HEADQUARTERS :-

STATE

DISTRICT

SUB-DIV/ ADM UNIT

C D BLOCK

10 0 10 20 30 40 KM

MILES 10 0 10 20 30

The headquarters of Resubelpara Administrative unit, Resubelpara east and Resubelpara west C. D blocks are located at Resubelpara.

Where the names of headquarters differ from those of the district/Sub-Divisions/Adm. units/C. D blocks, the former are written in lower caps e.g. Tura.

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
THE BOUNDARY OF MEGHALAYA SHOWN ON THIS MAP IS AS INTERPRETED FROM THE NORTH-EASTERN AREAS (RE-ORGANISATION) ACT, 1971, BUT HAS YET TO BE VERIFIED

THE INDO-BANGLADESH BOUNDARY SHOWN ON THIS MAP IS THE ONE EXISTING PRIOR TO THE CONCLUSION OF THE AGREEMENT ON MAY 16, 1974, BETWEEN INDIA AND BANGLADESH

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PART — II A

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES—A-SERIES

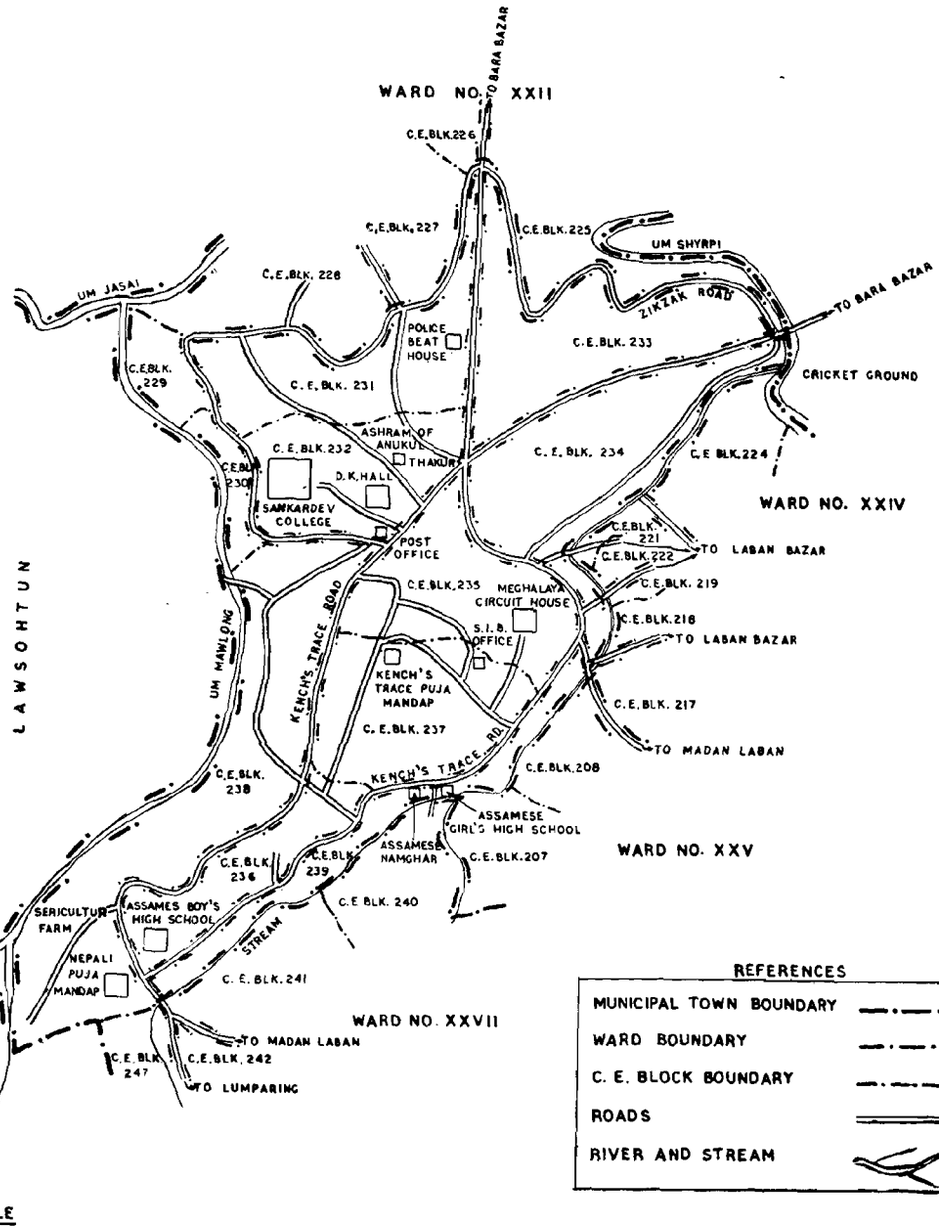
MEGHALAYA

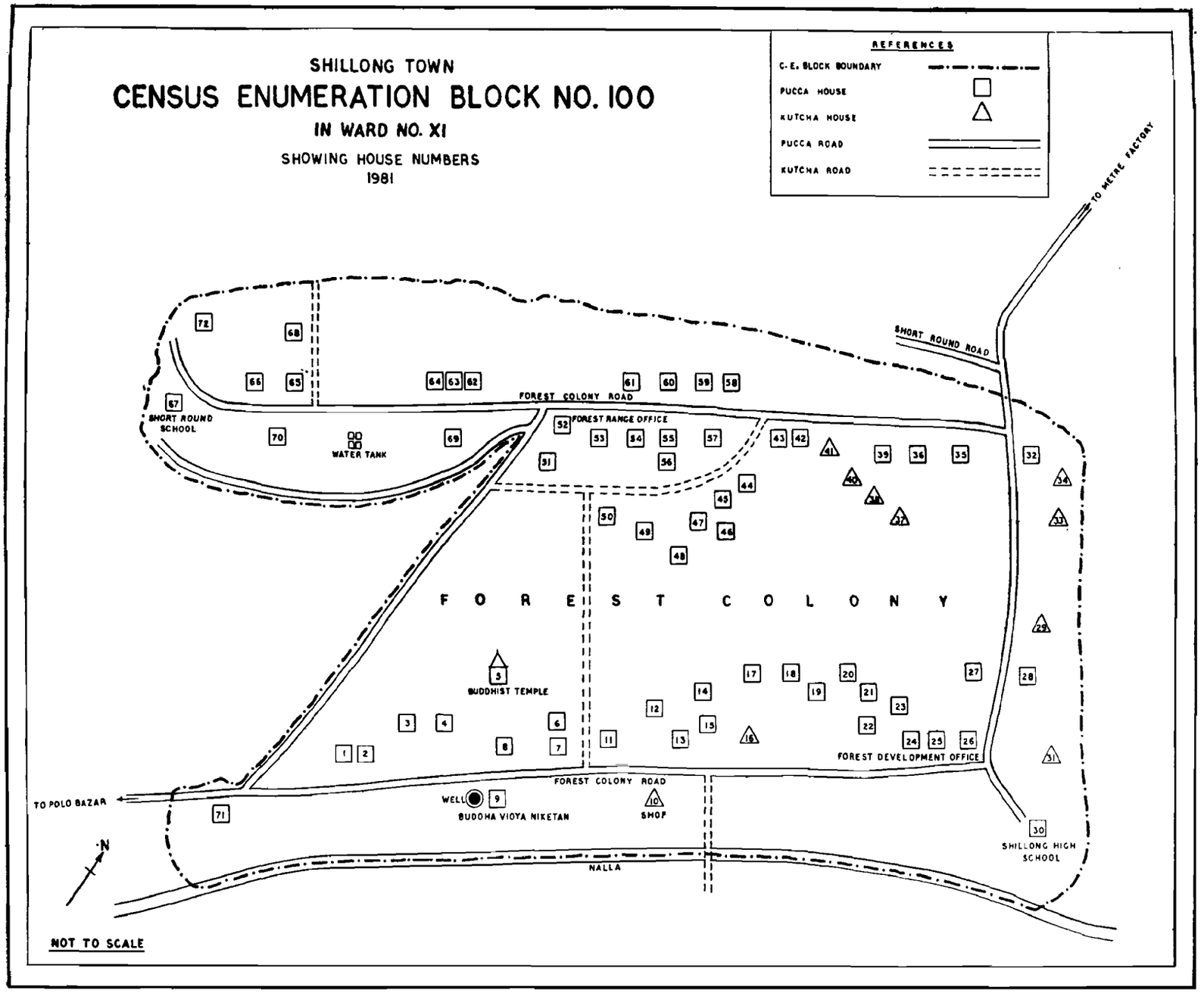
SHILLONG TOWN

WARD NO. XXIII

SHOWING CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS

1981




SHILLONG TOWN
CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCK NO. 100
IN WARD NO. XI
SHOWING HOUSE NUMBERS
1981
REFERENCES
C. E. BLOCK BOUNDARY
PUCCA HOUSE
KUTCHA HOUSE
PUCCA ROAD
KUTCHA ROAD
TO METRE FACTORY
SHORT ROUND ROAD
FOREST COLONY ROAD
SHORT ROUND SCHOOL
FOREST RANGE OFFICE
WATER TANK
F O R E S T C O L O N Y
BUDDHIST TEMPLE
FOREST DEVELOPMENT OFFICE
FOREST COLONY ROAD
TO POLO BAZAR
WELL
BUDDHA VIOYA NIKETAN
SHOP
SHILLONG HIGH SCHOOL
NALLA
N
NOT TO SCALE

MEGHALAYA

VILLAGE MUBAKHON

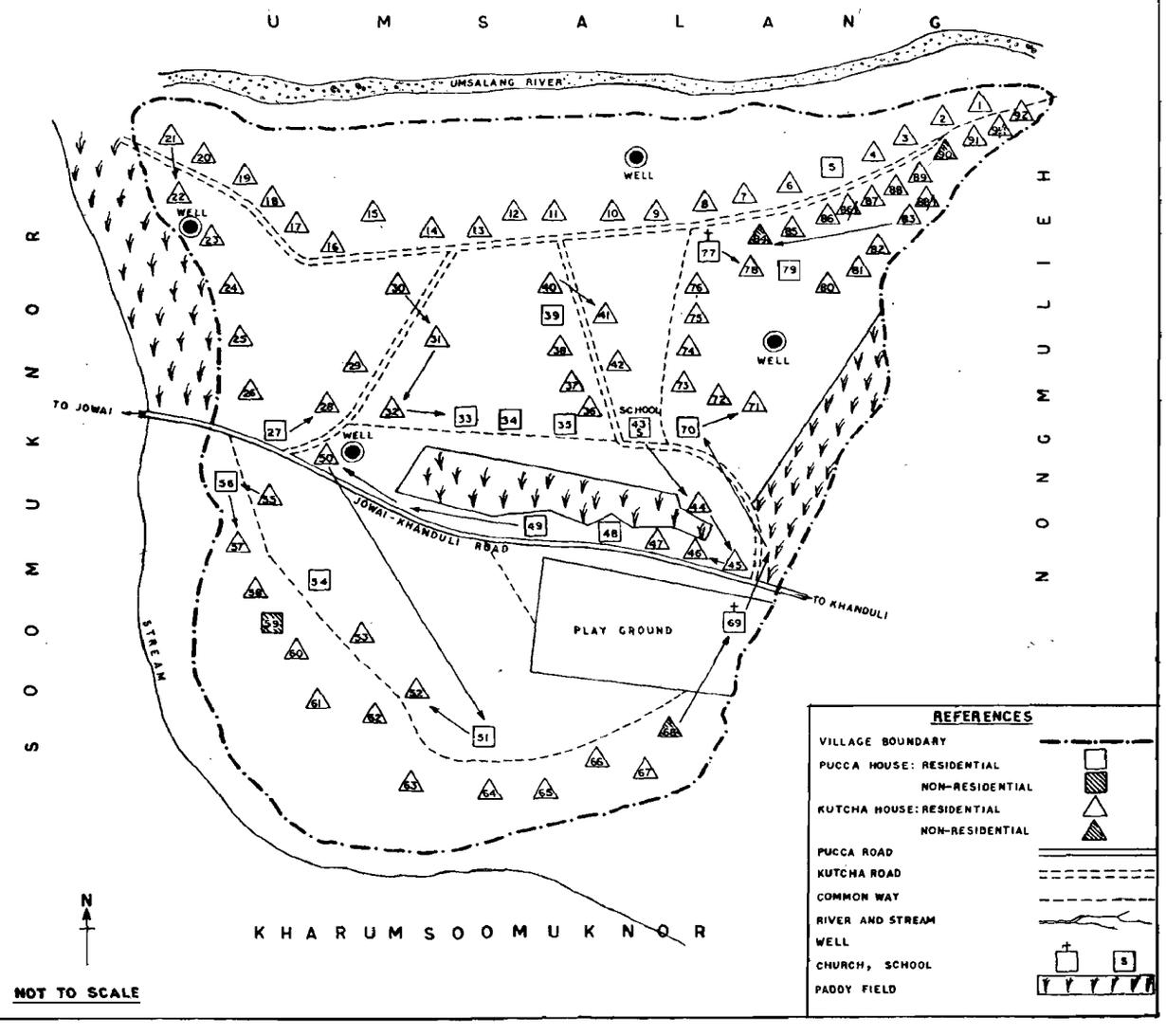
THADLASKEIN C.D. BLOCK

DISTRICT JAINTIA HILLS

HOUSE LISTING BLOCK

SHOWING HOUSE NUMBERS

1981



GENERAL NOTE

A brief introduction of the P C A :

This volume known as Part II-General Population Tables contains the basic population data of the 1981 Census. It is divided in two parts viz. Part IIA-General Population Tables-A-Series and Part II-B-Primary Census Abstract. The first part contains tables relating to the total male and female population of the State, District, Development Block, Town, City and Urban Agglomeration and their areas in Km_2, the decadal variation in population since 1901 of the State and its districts and also of the towns and Urban Agglomeration (U.A.), the classification of villages by size of population, the changes in area and jurisdiction of districts during 1971-81, the new towns of 1981 Census and their population and the Shillong Standard Urban Area. The second part presents the State Primary Census Abstract and the District Primary Census Abstract.

The Primary Census Abstract (PCA) is an important general population table which gives basic information relating to area, occupied residential houses, number of households, population by sex, population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, literates, workers classified under four broad industrial categories, marginal workers and non-workers. There are some deviations in the classification of workers from the 1961 and 1971 Censuses. In the previous Censuses, the workers were classified into nine industrial categories viz., I-Cultivators, II-Agricutural Labourers, III-Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and Allied Activities, IV-Mining and Quarrying, V-Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs-(a) Household Industry, (b) Other than Household Industry, VI-Construction, VII-Trade and Commerce, VIII-Transport, Storage and communications and IX-Other Services. All these nine categories of workers are grouped together in 1981 Census under four broad industrial categories viz., Cultivators (I), Agricultural labourers (II), Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and repairs (V-a) and Other workers (III, IV, V-b and VI to IX).

The 1981 Census Count :

The 1981 Census represents the twelfth Census of India and the fourth after Independence. The Census Operations of India consist of two major stages, viz., the Houselisting Operations and the Enumeration itself. We do not conduct a housing Census in the strict sense of the term but as part of the houselisting operations, normally considerable housing data was collected. The houselisting operation which is the first phase of the Census has certain definite objections. In the Census, apart from the houseless, people are enumerated where they live. This is the basic objective of houselisting operation. The second objective is to use such a list of houses for delineation of the basic census enumeration block. The houselisting operations are conducted well in advance of the main census because there has to be sufficient time for utilising the information obtained to demarcate the enumeration blocks, select the enumerators and train them well before the Census enumeration itself. In the State of Meghalaya, the Houselisting operations commenced from 1st September 1980 and concluded on 15th October, 1980. The second and the most important phase of the Census is the Enumeration itself which took place between 9th Februaiy and 28th February, 1981 followed by the revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 1981. The reference date was the sunrise of 1st March, 1981. During the revisional round the enumerator was required to re-visit each Census household which he had already enumerated. In the case of births and new households he would enumerate and fill in the forms while the details of persons who might have died would be eliminated. This exercise of addition and deletion obviously gave us the population as on sunrise of 1st of March, 1981.

In our country the system of enumeration is neither totally defacto nor totally de jure. Our system is a combination of both and could be called extended de facto system. The procedure for enumeration is through the canvasser method and the canvasser in our case is the enumerator. Information for each individual, irrespective of age and sex is collected on the Census Schedule by the enumerator actually visiting each and every household. In our conditions, this is the more practicable system and was followed in the 1981 Census also.

In the state of Meghalaya there was no non-synchronous area and the 1981 Census was conducted at the same time with the rest of the country. However, there were some regions in the country where the enumeration was carried out non-synchronously. These areas included the snow bound regions of Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh and in certain parts of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The enumeration in these areas was taken at different times in 1981 depending upon the weather conditions and other prevailing conditions. In the case of Assam the 1981 Census could not be taken synchronously with the rest of the country due to the disturbed conditions there.

Preparatory measures :

The planning and preparation of the 1981 Census commenced round about 1976 but it was not till 1979 that a very active pace was built when the Directors of Census operations of the States and Union Territories came into position and the nucleus office was expanded. The preparation for evolving the Census questionnaires was necessarily the first step in the organisation of the 1981 Census. Draft questionnaires

were developed on the basis of past experience, current needs and international recommendations and these were presented at the first Data Users Conference which was held from 13th to 15th February 1978. The Conference was attended by representatives of the user ministries of the Government of India,of the State Governments, of Universities and other expert bodies and research institutions, individual experts and others. Based on these discussions, certain questionnaires were adopted which were later tested out in the field. Hence a pilot study was conducted in some States to assess the methodology and actual reaction to the questionnaires in the field. The pilot study was conducted from 12th to 18th June 1978 with 19th June as the reference date followed by a quick revisional round from 20th to 22nd June, 1978. The questionnaires were confined to demographic, social and cultural and economic characteristics, Migration and fertility questions were proposed to be canvassed on a sample basis and these were not tested during the pilot study. No houselisting operations were however, conducted during the pilot study. There was no such study in the State of Meghalaya.

Soon after the first pre-test was carried out adhering to the preliminary operations of Census viz.,drawing up a notional map, numbering of houses etc. The first pre-test was held in all States and Union Territories except Lakshadeep, Mizoram, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry, during September-October 1978. The first pre-test was going through the full drill,namely, Houselisting, preparation of notional map, canvassing of household schedule and individual slip and filling up of the population record form. In fact, all the questions which were likely to be asked in the 1981 Census were canvassed at this pre-test. Advantage was taken of this pre-test where methodological and sampling studies were also taken. In Meghalaya the first pre-test was carried out in 5 rural and 5 urban block all within East Khasi Hills district. The blocks were selected on the basis of 1971 Census. The urban blocks were Block 63 (Jaiaw-Mission), Block 30 (Police Bazar) both under Shillong Municipality, Block 9 (Jhalupara) under Shillong Cantonment, Block 2(Iewrynghep) under Mawlai Town and Block 10 (Motinagar) under Nongthymmai Town. The rural blocks were Umlyngka, Pynthorumkhrah, Lawsohtun, Smit and Sohryngkham. The pre-test was conducted from 15th to 30th October, 1978 with 31st October as the reference date. The pre-test was conducted by our own staff of the rank of a Computor as an enumerator and of a Statistical Assistants as a Supervisor.

The results of the first pre-test and the questionnaires were again discussed at the Second Data Users Conference held from 21st to 23rd December, 1978. The schedules and the questionnaires as amended and adopted at the Conference were again tested in the second pre-test. The second pre-test which was held in June, 1979 was a full dress rehearsal of the main Census in all the states and Union Territories. The echedules canvassed during this pre-test were (i) Individual slip (Universal and sample), Universal slip includes sthos questions relating to demographic, social and cultural and economic characteristics whereas questions on migration and fertility are included in the Sample slip (ii) Household scheduled containing part I- household particulars and part II- population record and (iii) Houselist. In appreciation of the fact that June is not a very suitable month for field operation it was decided to restrict the second pre-test to 5 rural) and 5 urban blocks in each State/Union Territory. In Meghalaya the blocks were selected to represent the five districts of the State. The rural blocks were (1l Saiden (East Khasi Hills), (2) Riangdo (West khasi Hills), (3) Khliehriat (Jaintia Hills), (4) Rongrenggiri (East Garo Hills) and (5) Asananggiri (West Garo Hills). The urban blocks were (1) Block 7 (Shillong Municipality), (2) Block 16 (Nongthymmai), (3) Block 14 (Mawlai), (4) Block 2 (Jowai) and (5) Block 14 (Tura). The enumeration period in Meghalaya began from 1st June to 15th June 1979 and the reference date was the sunrise of 16th June 1979. The revisional round was conducted on 16th June, to account for any birth and death that might have taken place before the sunrise of 16th June, 1979. The second pre-test was conducted through the State Government agency whereas supervision was provided by this Directorate. As such the enumerators were drawn from defferernt departments of the State Government and a token honorarium of Rs. 25/- in lump sum was paid to each enumerator. In addition TA/DA as admissible under the rules of the State Government was paid to them for attending training classes etc.

Apart from the evaluation of the pilot and pre-tests results, special consideration had also to be made on the operational requirement of easy understanding, simple instructions and feasibility of canvassing the census questionnaires under our conditions. Therefore, however desirable certain items of interest were, the questionnaires had still to be kept as simple as possible. Even so, in developing these questionnaires,the focus had been to provide information which would permit Comparability with data from the previous censuses and also yield information for current requirements. In particular, the questionnaires relating to the working characteristics of the population had been a matter of considerable discussion and consideration in view of the importance attached to them. The final questionnaires developed were the following viz., 1. The Houselist, 2. Household Scheduled and 3. The Individual slip (Universal and Sample). The Establishment Schedule of 1971 Census was dropped in this Census because the economic census was integrated with the houselist operation. The Enterprise List was canvassed on behalf of the Central Statistical Organisation and the processing and presentation of the Enterprise list data would be done by that organisation. The various schedules for the 1981 Census and the instructions for filling these up were translated into regional languages and printed in adequate numbers.

Houselist:

The Houselisting operations which was the first phase of the Census was conducted at different points of time in 1980 in various States and Union Territories.

In the State of Meghalaya the Houselisting operations started from 1st September to 15th October, 1980. The Houselist contained the identification particulars of Census houses, the uses to which they are put, the identification particulars of households, the name of the head of the household and the menbers living in the Census household. A new item was introduced in the houselist of 1981 Census and that was the number of handicapped persons in the household. From the 1931 Census, all attemps to obtain data on the disabled were given up because it was considered that the information would generally be unreliable. However, it was thought desirable to meet at least partly the demand for such data and therefore certain questions were included in the Houselist which would elicit information only in the total number of the totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb. The intention was to provide a frame on the basis of which further surveys would have to be carried out. During the houselisting operations, the Enterprise List was also canvassed on behalf of the Central Statistical Organisation along with the Houselist. The processing and presentation of the Enterprise list data is being done by that organisation.

Household Schedule :

The household schedule was re-introduced in the 1981 Census and had a much greater scope than the Household Schedule of 1961 and 1971 Censuses. This time the Household Schedule, which was to be filled up for every household. had two parts. The first part contained information relating to the household and the Second part, the population Record, was a record of individual information on the members of the household. The household information in part I covered household size, number of couples living in the household, housing condition and housing amenities available to the household, household ownership of house/site, land and household cultivation. Besides these, it contained the name of the head of the household his/her religion, whether he /she belonged to scheduled caste or schedule Tribe and the language mainly spoken in the household. Part II- the population Record contained the lists of members of the household and their social, demographic and economic characteristics. The members of the household as listed here were enumerated in the individual slip. It may be mentioned here that most of the items of the houselist of 1971 Census has been included in part I of the Household Schedule with some new items. The new items included in this schedule were religion of the head of household, language mainly spoken in the household, facilities available to the household and number of married couples living in the household.

Individual Slip :

The Individual slip was the key schedule of the census. It is customary to indicate new questions introduced at every census according to the needs of the time. The scope of the Individual Slip had been extended in the 1981 Census. For the first time in the Indian Census some items of individual information were canvassed on a sample basis. The individual slip of 1981 census consisted of a set of universal items which were canvassed for every person and a set of sample items canvassed only for a sample population. For this purpose a 20 per cent sample of enumeration blocks (rural and urban) were selected and in those selected blocks the sample items as well as the universal items of the Individual Slip were canvassed. In the remaining 80 per cent blocks only the universal items of the Individual Slip were canvassed. Needless to say in small states and Union Territories like Meghalaya both the universal and sample items of the Individual Slip were canvassed.

In 1981 census the universal Individual Slip followed the same pattern as in the 1971 Census in respect of demographic, social and cultural items (excluding fertility and migration), except for the addition of a new item on school attendance. These items covered the relationship to head of household, age, sex, marital status religion, mother-tongue, other languages spoken, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, literacy and education level. A new item was also added to the economic questions of the 1981 Census and that was 'seeking/available for work'.

The Sample Individual Slip contained information on migration, age at marriage and fertility. While some of these information were collected in the 1971 Individual Slip on a universal basis, some further details of migraion and fertility were included in the present sample slip. These details were 'reason for migration' and 'number of children ever born' and 'number of children surviving' by sex for ever-married women. Thus the fertility questions covered current as well as cumulated fertility.

Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Card :

As in the 1971 Census, a census of degree holder and technical personnel was taken by canvassing a schedule of the same name on behalf of the Council of Scientific and Industrial research to meet their needs for man power data. The form had been devised in the shape of an inland letter and the enumerator was expected to collect it back or the respondent was requested to post it. The compilation and presentation of data relating to this card is being done by that Council. A specimen copy of the card is reproduced in Annexure IX.

Preparation of Maps :

It is the primary objective of census that every person in the country is enumerated but only once and without any omission. In order to achieve this the entire country was mapped out for the State, district, tehsil, police station, C.D. block and ultimately every Village and town which were the basic administrative areas of habitation. In 1981 Census the maps were presented in varying scales as was done at the 1971 Census depending on local circumstances in each State. The maps were expected to enhance the utility of the census maps for data analysis and reference by the users. All such categories of information were depicted by the specified standard legends and symbols. The base map for

the State was supplied by the office of the Registrar General and on the basis of this map the district as well as the C.D. block maps (in the case of Meghalaya) were prepared. The boundaries of the districts and the Blocks as also the name, spelling and location of the district and the block headquarters respectively were authenticated and certified by the State Government. In the case of those districts and blocks which have an international boundary or which lie on the coast line, the maps as authenticated by the appropriate authority had to be further vetted and cleared by the Survey of India for which the maps were forwarded to the Map Section of R.G.'s office for onward transmisssion to the Survey of India. The maps of each town, urban agglomeration and standard Urban area were prepared in consultation with the Town Planner of the State. The national map which was not drawn to scale was prepared for the entire village or urban block by the enumerator himself. Beside this, the enumearator also prepare a layout sketch of the block assigned to him and in this sketch the streets or roads and the buildings were shown. This helped the enumerator to carry out the enumeration easily.

Rural/Urban Areas :

It has been the tradition of the Indian Census to present census data for rural and urban areas separately. In fact, in all the censuses throughout the world this classification of census data into rural and urban areas is generally recognised and the data presented accordingly. The basic unit for rural areas is the revenue village which has definite surveyed boundaries. But for non-revenue villages or unsurveyed villages each habitation area with locally recognised boundaries is treated as one unit. The village may comprise several hamlets but the entire village is taken as one unit for presentation of data. In forest areas each habitation area within each forest range officer's beat is treated as one unit. Urban areas are specially defined for census purposes. In the 1981 Census the same criteria as adopted in 1961 and 1971 Census with only some minor variation were adopted. Urban areas in the 1981 Census were :—(a) All places with a municipality corporation or Cantonment board or notified town area (b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria :—

(i) A minimum population of 5,000.

(ii) At least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activity.

(iii) A population of at least 400 per Km^2 (or one thousand per square mile).

The urban criterion of 1981 Census varied slightly from that of 1961 and 1971 Censuses in that the males working in activities such as fishing, logging etc., were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activity and therefore contributed to the 75 per cent criterion in 1961 and 1971 Censuses, whereas in the 1981 Census these activities were treated as on par with cultivation and agricultural labour for the purpose of this criterian. However, this helped to ensure comparability with previous censuses and provide the basis for analysis of trends of urbanisation.

Standard Urban Area :

The concept of the 'Standard Urban Area' which was adopted for the first time in 1971 Census, envisaged a constant statistical spatial reporting unit which was to serve as the basis of urban development planning for the concerned city or town. The same concept was followed in the 1981 Census also. The essential requirements for the constitution of a standard urban area were :—(i) it should have a core town of a minimum population of 50,000 (ii) the contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have mutual socio-economic link with the core town and (iii) in all probability this entire area should get fully urbanised in a period of two or three decades. In the State of Meghalaya, the Shillong Standard Urban Area was determined on this basis in 1971 Census and some basis data were presented for 1951, 1961 and 1971 for the Standard Urban Area and its components. Thus it was a long term planning area and was to remain as a statistical reporting unit during the three successive censuses, 1971, 1981 and 1991. Similar data were presented for the Shillong Standard Urban Area in 1981 also which had undergone a little change. The effect of the changes will be described in the appropriate chapter of this volume.

Urban Agglomeration—

The concept of Urban Agglomeration adopted for the first time during the 1971 Census was an improvement on the concept of town group adopted in the 1961 Census. The same concept of Urban Agglomeration was followed for the 1981 Census and data presented on the same lines as in 1971 Census. An 'urban agglomeration' is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous town together with continuous well recognised urban outgrowths if any, of such towns. In several areas around a core city or statutory town have come up fairly large well recognised railway colonies, university campuses port areas, military camps etc., and even though they are outside the statutory limits of the corporation municipality or Cantonment, they fall within the revenue limits of the village or villages which is or are contiguous to the town. It may not be altogether realistic to treat such areas lying outside the statutory limits of a town as rural units, at the same time each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit. Such areas deserved to be reckoned along with the town and the continuous spread including such urban outgrowths would deserve to be treated as an integrated urban area. Each such agglomeration may be made up of more than one statutory town adjoining one another such as a municipality and the adjoining cantonment and also other adjoining urban outgrowths such as a railway colony, University Campus, etc. Such outgrowths which did

not qualify to be treated as individual towns in their own right should be treated as urban appendages of the units to which they are contiguous.

The following are the possible different situations in which urban agglomerations could be constituted :—

(i) A city or town with a continuous outgrowth (the part of growth being outside the statutory) limits but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages.

(ii) Two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths as in (i) above —

(iii) A city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread.

In varying local conditions there could be similar other combinations which could be treated as agglomeration the basic consideration of contiguity having been satisfied. The area constituting an urban agglomeration may go on changing from census to census depending upon the changing boundaries of the statutory notified main urban unit as well as the extent of other urban outgrowhs.

In the State of Meghalaya, the Shillong Urban Agglomeration which was constituted in 1971 Census and which consisted of Shillong Municipality with the Adjoining towns viz., Shillong Cantonment, Mawlai and Nongthymmai underwent a change in 1981 Census. The Shillong Urban Agglomeration now consists of Shillong Municipality, Shillong Cantonment, Mawlai Nongthymmai, Madanrting and Pynthor Umkhrah. The last two were in fact outgrowths of Nongthymmai and Shillong Municipality respectively. For Census purposes, they are treated as new towns in 1981 Census.

The Census Hierarchy :—

The Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India is responsible for conducting the population census which is a union subject under the charge of Ministry of Home Affairs. He is assisted by several officers who look after the different branches of work within his office. The Director of Census Operations in the State is almost the sole driving force for the successful conduct of the Census. Since he has to energise the State hierarchies which are not under his administrative control and through them he has to get a mammoth task completed. The Director is assisted by a Deputy Director, Assistant Director, Investigators and others who are well experienced and qualified unlike his predecessors who did not have this advantage.

In the census it has been the tradition to operate through the State Departments as the Census itself is a central-state collaboration. The basic and essential functionary is the enumerator who is, by and large a primary school teacher in rural areas and in urban areas the official of the State Government Department. Usually 5 enumerators have a supervisor who would check their works and above him the Charge Officer who would be in charge of the entire ward or part of a town in urban area and of the entire C.D. Block in a rural area. The Charge Officer would be responsible for selecting the enumerators and the supervisors. At the district level, the usual practice is to appoint the Officer who is equivalent to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner as the Principal Census Officer. He is assisted by the District Census Officer of the rank of a Deputy Collector or Assistant Deputy Commissioner on whom would fall the responsibility of organising the Census in the district under the overall guidance of the Principal Census Officer. Subdivisional officers are designated as Subdivisional Census Officers and are responsible for organising the Census in their own sub-divisions. The above hierarchy are created by the issue of the notification by the State Government under Section 4 (ii) of the Census Act, 1948.

Training :

The success of the Census depends much on the quality and extent of the training programmes. The training programmes were chalked out in such a way as to ensure effectiveness and complete coverage of the Census taking. The training programmes formed an important feature in the Census Calendar which is reproduced in Annexure II. It was essential to ensure that the senior staff of the Directorate were themselves trained because they were the presons who were deployed all over the state for imparting training to the Charge Officers supervisors and enumerators. In these training classes the instructions were read through word by word and the concepts were made clear to the trainees. Practical trainings were very essential and the trainees were taken to the field for filling up the form which were printed in red for this purpose. Repeatitive round of training were held in block headquarters and in a central place in the rural areas and in the D.C.'s office, school buildings etc. in the urban areas. The staff of this office spared no pains to go to the very interior villages in the State where communication is difficult and fooding and lodging inadequate to impart training to the enumerators. The Charge Officers were advised to chalk out a training programme in their own charge so that our staff could attend the training classes. Trainings for both the operation viz., the houselisting operation and the enumeration, started immediately after the appointment of supervisors and enumerators and this enabled us to thrash out in time any clarification and doubt.

Trainings at the district level were conducted in some spacious halls arranged by the Deputy Commissioners and in these trainings the Deputy Commissioners, the Additional Deputy Commissioner, the Charge officers (Block Development Officers in the rural areas), the Director and his senior staff attended. At the State level, besides the conferences of the Deputy Commissioners, the Subdivisional Officers, the Charge Officers and the Block Development Officers for organisational aspects, trainings were also held and the Director and his senior colleagues of the Directorate also participated in these trainings.

The Census Act :

The census is conducted under the Census Act (Act No. XXXVII of 1948). The Act is reproduced in Annexure III. This Act empowers the central government to notify and to conduct a census in the whole or part of the Country. The Census Commissioner of India and the Directors of Census Operations are appointed to supervise the taking of Census. The Act empowers the State or such authority to whom the State Government deligate power to appoint Census Officers at various levels to aid in, supervise and take the Census. The Act Authorises the census takers to ask the prescribed census questions and enjoins upon all persons to answer the questions truthfully. The law lays down that the information collected at the census will be used only for statistical purposes and that the information about individuals will be kept confidential and cannot be used as evidence even in a court of law.

The experience in the 1981 Census clearly indicates the urgent need for a hard look at the census Act. Constant vigilance is necessary at every state merely to ensure that enumerators are available and carrying out the operations as required. No doubt under the statute functionaries can be punished but the stipulations in the law are not firm enough with regard to this matter. If the Census has to be carried out successfully next time it is clear that the law has to be considerably made explicit and stringent.

Provisional Totals :

Soon after the enumeration was over, the provisional results were announced. The provisional population totals of Meghalaya was released on the 23rd March 1981 with the release of Paper I of 1981 "Provisional Population Totals — Series 14, Meghalaya".

The preparation of provisional results required careful planning adhering to the strict time schedule. The collection of the provisional totals from the charge officers was entrusted to a team of officials and each team was provided with a vehicle. The usual method was that the charge officer should communicate the provisional totals to the Director of Census Operations and the District Census Officer simultaneously. The District Census Officer would thereby transmit the same by a W.T. message or a special messenger to the Director of Census Operations. A little delay on their part might jeopardise the whole programmes. Hence a team was sent to each district headquarters for collection of the provisional results. The provisional totals and the tables presented in Paper I of 1981, Series 14 Meghalaya were generated from the enumerator's abstracts.

Post-Enumeration check :

The post enumeration check survey has become a part of the census operations of India since the 1951 Census. This survey is concerned with the analysis of likely omissions or duplications in the census enumeration. It also provides a check on the quality of information for items like age, martital status, literacy, school attendance collected in the census. The objectives of the post-enumeration check are (i) it should be taken up immediately after the census, say, within two weeks of the census date. If the time lag between the census and the post enumeration check is larger there will be much change in the population and it may become difficult to reconcile the events. (ii) The data collected in the post enumeration check should refer to the same reference date as for the Census. The concepts and definitions should also be the same. (iii) The enumerators of the post enumeration check should be trained properly and should be better than those of the census. They should have a capacity to follow detailed instructions meticulously and (iv) The post enumeration check should be entirely independent of the census operation. The enumerator should have no knowledge of the census records for the selected enumeration blocks. The post enumeration check of 1981 census was carried out in most of the states of the country. In Meghalaya the post-enumeration check operation was not undertaken.

Computerisation :

For the first time in 1981 Census the entire data processing was carried out on electronic computor, barring some minimum manual compilations. In the 1971 census though the tabulations of individual data for urban areas of 20 per cent sample were made on electronic computor the rural data 10 per cent sample were processed manually. In the 1981 Census except for the Primary Census Abstract (PCA) and Table H-2 all other processing were carried out on the electronic computor. Direct Data Entry Systems were used to speed up the data input. Even so, considering the magnitude of the Indian population size, the tabulations of individual data had had to be limited to a sample in order to produce them within a reasonable time. Hence the main tables of 1981 Census individual data were produced on the basis of a 20 per cent sample on the electronic computor except for the Primary Census Abstruct based on 100 per cent data, which was produced manually.

As the preliminary data processing operations on the Individual Slip like editing, coding and data entry would take considerable time, the main tabulations of individual slip data could be expected to flow from the computor by about 1983. Therefore, it was proposed to bring out a set of advance tabulations of important individual data at the national level based on a 5 per cent sample.

Tabulation :

A comprehensive tabulation plan to bring out the housing stock, the quality of housing, the extent of physically handicapped, the socio-enonomic, cultural and demographic profile of the pupulation in general and of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in particular and the household economic situation was drawn up to meet the requirement of various departments of Government and other data users subject to the limitations of time and data input facilities.

The tabulation plan of the 1981 Census consisted of the following series of tables. ;

A-Series	—General Population Tables.
B-Series	—General Economic Tables.
C-Series	—Social and Cultural Tables.
D-Series	—Migration Tables.
F-Series	—Fertility Tables.
H-Series	—Tables on Houses and Disabled Population.
HH-Series	—Household Tables.
SC-Series	—Special Tables for Scheduled Castes.
ST-Series	—Special Tables for Scheduled Tribes. Village and Town Directories.

Of these the H-Series of tabulations was based on the Houselist, the HH-Series on the Household Schedule and all the remaining series, except the village and Town Directories, on the Individual Slip. The village and Town Directories were mainly based on information external to the Census.

At the 1971 Census an Establishment Schedule was canvassed on the basis of which tables produced were referred to as E-Series. As mentioned earlier at the 1981 Census an Enterprise List was canvassed the processing and tabulation of which was taken over by the Central Statistical Organisation. Therefore, as part of the 1981 tabulation plan it was not proposed to generate E-Series tables. Similarly, it is envisaged that the G-Series tables relating to data on graduates and technical personnel would be presented by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of the Department of Science and Technology.

PUBLICATIONS :

The 1981 Census publications were made up of 32 series, the first series covering the all-India publications and the remaining series were for each State and Union Territory in alphabetical order.

Serial No.	Territorial Unit
1.	**India**
2.	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Assam
4.	Bihar
5.	Gujarat
6.	Haryana.
7.	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Jammu and Kashmir
9.	Karnataka
10.	Kerala
11.	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Maharashtra.
13.	Manipur.
14.	Meghalaya.
15.	Nagaland.
16.	Orissa.
17.	Punjab.
18.	Rajasthan.
19.	Sikkim.
20.	Tamil Nadu.
21.	Tripura.
22.	Uttar Pradesh
23.	West Bengal.
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
25.	Arunachal Pradesh.
26.	Chandigarh.
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
28.	Delhi.
29.	Goa, Daman and Diu.
30.	Lakshadeep.
31.	Mizoram.
32.	Pondicherry.

In each of these series (for all India and each State/ Union Territory) the different series of tables (A-Series General Population Tables, B-Series General Economic Tables etc.) would be brought out as different parts. Apart from these, District Census Handbooks would be published for each district of the State. These contained Census tables for the district, the village and Town Primary Census Abstract and the Village and Town Directories.

For the State of Meghalaya, the part number and types of subject convering specified types of census reports and tables are being brought out as follows ;

Part No.	Subject covered
Part I-A	—Administration Report — Enumeration
Part I-B	—Administration Report — Tabulation
Part II	—A-Series — General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstract (part II-A and Part II-B combined).
Part III	—General Economic Tables (Parts III-A and III B combined).
Part IV	—Social and Cultural Tables (IV-A and IV-B combined).
Part V	—Migration Tables (Part VA and V-B combined).
Part VI	—Fertility Tables (Part VI-A and VI-B).
Part VII	—Houses and disabled Population.
Part VIII	—Household Tables.
Part IX	—Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Part X-A	—Town Directory.
Part X-B	—Survey Reports on selected Towns.
Part X-C	—Survey Reports of selected villages.
Part XI	—Ethnographic notes and special studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Part XII	—State Census Atlas.
Part XIII	—District Census Handbook (Parts XIII-A and XIII-B combined).

TABLE — A - 1

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

TABLE A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Fly Leaf

Table A-I is the basis population table which furnishes the population by sex for the State, District, C.D. Block Urban Agglomeration and towns at different livels seperately for urban and rural areas. Besides population, this table also presents the area in Km², density of population,number of inhabited and uninhabited villages, number of towns, number of occupied residential-houses and households according to the 1981 census. The data are presented upto the Block level for rural areas and for urban areas up to town level including urban agglomeration. The area figures for the State and the district and as supplied by the Serveyor General and at lower levels below district are as computed by the Director or Surveys, Goverments of Meghalaya. This table corresponds to the general population table A-I of the 1951, 1961 and 1971 Census.

A. I. AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District/C.D. Block/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town.	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MEGHALAYA	T	*22429.0*	*60*	*4,902*	*146*	*12*	*2,55,826*	*2,55,935*	*13,35,819*	*6,83,710*	*6,52,109*
	R	*22344.2*	*49*	*4,902*	*146*	—	*2,09,528*	*2,09,618*	*10,94,486*	*55,69,58*	*5,37,528*
	U	*84.8*	*2,847*	—	—	*12*	*46,298*	*46,317*	*2,41,333*	*1,26,752*	*1,14,581*
Jaintia Hills District	T	*3819.0*	*41*	*404*	*14*	*1*	*28,341*	*28,352*	*1,56,402*	*79,052*	*77,350*
	R	*3811.2*	*38*	*404*	*14*	—	*26,012*	*26,012*	*1,43,479*	*72,571*	*70,908*
	U	*7.8*	*1663*	—	—	*1*	*2,329*	*2,340*	*12,923*	*6,481*	*6442*
Thadlaskein C. D. Block	T	639.0	70	67	4	1	8,396	8,407	44,709	22,194	22,515
	R	631.23	50	67	4	—	6,067	6,067	31,786	15,713	16,073
	U	7.8	1,663	—	—	1	2,329	2,340	12,923	6,481	6,442
Jowai	U	7.78	1,663	—	—	1	2,329	2,340	12,923	6,481	6,442
Laskein C. D. Block	R	716.0	65	120	2	—	8,349	8,349	46,853	23,320	23,533
Khliehriat C. D. Block	R	2066.0	21	148	4	—	7,768	7,768	43,075	22,621	20,454
Amlarem C. D. Block	R	398.0	55	69	4	—	3,828	3,828	21,765	10,917	10,848
East Khasi Hills	T	*5196.0*	*98*	*1189*	*38*	*7*	*1,00,291*	*1.00,313*	*5,11,414*	*2,62,952*	*2,48,462*
	R	*5162.8*	*64*	*1189*	*38*	—	*65,198*	*65,220*	*3,30,614*	*1,68,158*	*1,62,540*
	U	*33.2*	*5,446*	—	—	*7*	*35,093*	*35,093*	*1,80,800*	*94,794*	*86,006*
Nongpoh C. D. Block	R	1153.0	34	181	5	—	7,973	7,973	39,555	20,641	18,914
Bhoi Area C. D. Block	R	1225.0	49	248	8	—	11,912	11,912	60,378	31,374	29,004
Mawryngkneng C. D. Block	R	293.0	93	63	1	—	4,988	4,988	27,132	13,536	13,596
Mylliem C. D. Block	T	215.2	1,068	64	—	6	44,522	44,537	2,29,792	1,19,949	1,09,843
	R	189.8	290	64	—	—	10,544	10,559	55,089	28,221	26,868
	U	25.4	6,878	—	—	6	33,978	33,978	1,74,703	91,728	82,975
Shillong Urban Agglomeration	U	25.40	6,878	—	—	6	33,978	33,978	1,74703	91,728	82,975
Shillong (M)	U	10.36	10,545	—	—	1	21,289	21,289	10,9,244	57,092	52,152
Shillong (Cantt)	U	1.84	35,98	—	—	1	1,321	1,321	6,620	3,757	2,863
Mawlai	U	6.14	3,323	—	—	1	3,593	3,593	20,405	10,716	9,689
Nongthymmai	U	2.93	7,358	—	—	1	4,349	4,349	21,558	11,271	10,287
Pynthorumkhrah	U	2.02	5,302	—	—	1	2,244	2,244	10,711	5,732	4,979
Madanrting	U	2.11	2,922	—	—	1	1,182	1,182	6165	3,160	3,005
Mawphlang C. D. Block	R	249.0	118	112	1	—	5,358	5,388	29,455	14,804	14,651
Pynursla C. D. Block	R	505.0	67	127	1	—	7,262	7,262	34,001	16,679	17,322

A. I. AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*contd.*

State/District/C.D. Block/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town.	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	No. of Villages Inhabited	No. of Villages Uninhabited	No. of Towns	No. of occupied Residential houses	No. of households	Population Persons	Population Males	Population Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Shella-Bhologanj C. D. Block	T	*578.0*	*63*	*172*	*10*	*1*	*7,681*	*7,888*	*36,549*	*18,648*	*17,901*
	R	*570.2*	*53*	*172*	*10*	—	*6,566*	*6,573*	*30,452*	*15,582*	*14,870*
	U	*7.8*	*782*	—	—	*1*	*1,115*	*1,115*	*6,097*	*3,066*	*3,031*
Cherrapunjee (Sohra)	U	7.80	782	—	—	1	1,115	1,115	6,097	3,066	3,031
Mawsynram C. D. Block	R	623	55	154	10	—	6,819	6,819	34,137	17,361	16,776
Mawkynrew C. D. Block	R	355	58	68	2	—	3,776	3,776	20,415	9,960	10,455
West Khasi Hills	T	*5,247*	*31*	*710*	*33*	*1*	*29,167*	*29,167*	*1,61,576*	*82,906*	*78,670*
	R	*5234.8*	*30*	*710*	*33*	—	*28,273*	*28,273*	*1,57,696*	*80,745*	*76,951*
	U	*12.2*	*319*	—	—	*1*	*894*	*894*	*3,880*	*2,161*	*1,719*
Mairang C. D. Block	R	989.0	46	122	2	—	7,923	7,923	45,023	23,048	21,975
Mawkyrwat C. D. Block	R	1,253.0	37	181	2	—	8,634	8,634	46,206	23,483	22,723
Nongstoin C. D. Block	T	1,624.0	26	226	17	1	7,598	7598,	42,185	21,743	20,442
	R	1,611.8	24	226	17	—	6,704	6,704	38,305	19,582	18,723
	U	12.2	319	—	—	1	894	894	3,880	2,161	1,719
Nongstoin C. D. Block	U	12.2	319	—	—	1	894	894	3,880	2,161	1,719
Mawshynrut C. D. Block	R	1,381.0	20	181	12	—	5,012	5,012	28,162	14,632	13,530
East Garo Hills	T	*2,603.0*	*52*	*656*	*21*	*1*	*26,351*	*26,406*	*1,36,550*	*70,365*	*66,185*
	R	*2598.5*	*51*	*656*	*21*	—	*25,350*	*25,405*	*1,32,260*	*67,944*	*64,316*
	U	4.5	*945*	—	—	1	*1,001*	*1,001*	*4,290*	*2,421*	*1,869*
Dambo Rongjeng C.D. Block	R	885.0	50	213	9	—	8,253	8,253	44,329	22,716	21,613
Songsak C. D. Block	R	703.0	35	109	1	—	5,105	5,160	24,387	12,521	11,866
Resulbelpara (E) C. D. Block	R	468.0	103	220	2	—	8,968	8,968	48,215	24,918	23,297
Samanda C. D. Block	T	547.0	36	114	9	1	4,025	4,025	19,619	10,210	9,409
	R	542.5	28	114	9	—	3,024	3,024	15,329	7,789	7,540
William Nagar	U	4.54	945	—	—	1	1,001	1,001	4,290	2,421	1,869
West Garo Hills	T	*5,564*	*66*	*1,943*	*40*	*2*	*71,676*	*71,697*	*3,69,877*	*1,88,435*	*1,81,442*
	R	*5,536.9*	*60*	*1,943*	*40*	—	*64,695*	*64,708*	*3,30,437*	*1,67,540*	*1,62,897*
	U	*27.1*	*1,455*	—	—	*2*	*6,989*	*6,989*	*39,440*	*20,895*	*18,545*
Resubelpara C. D. Block	R	273.0	68	106	2	—	3,494	3,496	18,496	9,273	9,223
Dadenggiri C. D. Block	R	788.0	63	187	2	—	9,765	9,765	49,351	25,118	24,233
Selsella C. D. Block	R	481.0	117	280	3	—	10,758	10,766	56,430	28,656	27,774
Rongram C. D. Block	T	842.3	78	236	—	1	12,504	12,512	65,937	34,319	31,618
	R	824.0	37	236	—	—	6,290	6,290	30,680	15,601	15,079
	U	18.3	1,925	—	—	1	6,214	6,222	35,257	18,718	16,539
Tura T.C.	U	18.32	1,925	—	—	1	6,214	6,222	35,257	18,718	16,539
Betasing C. D. Block	R	301	139	195	1	1	8,229	8,229	41,811	21,180	20,631
Zikzak C. D. Block	R	358	113	163	1	—	7,959	7,961	40,395	20,459	19,936
Dalu C. D. Block	R	663	53	237	6	—	7,041	7,042	35,103	17,725	17,378
Chokpot C. D. Block	R	712	42	339	23	—	5,760	5,760	29,597	14,818	14,779

A. I. AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*contd.*

State/District/C.D. Block/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	No. of Villages		No. of Town	No. of occupied Residential houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dambuk Aga C. D. Block .	T	558	37	111	—	1	3,857	3,857	20,682	10,662	10,020
	R	549.2	30	111	—	—	3,090	3,090	16,499	8,485	8,014
	U	8.8	476	—	—	1	767	767	4,183	2,177	2,006
Baghmara	U	8.78	476	—	—	1	767	767	4,183	2,177	2,006
Rongara C. D. Block . .	R	587	21	89	2	—	2,309	2,309	12,075	6,225	5,850

NOTE:— (i) The following abbreviation are used for the States of a Town.

(M) — Municipality

(CANTT) — Cantonment

(TC) — Town Committee

(ii) The density figures per Km2 shown under column 4 for urban area of State/District/C.D. Block are worked out using the area figures corrected upto two places of decimals obtained by adding the area of undividual town in the respective units and not using the area figures given in the table. For 'Total and Rural' the density is worked out on area figures corrected upto one place of decimal.

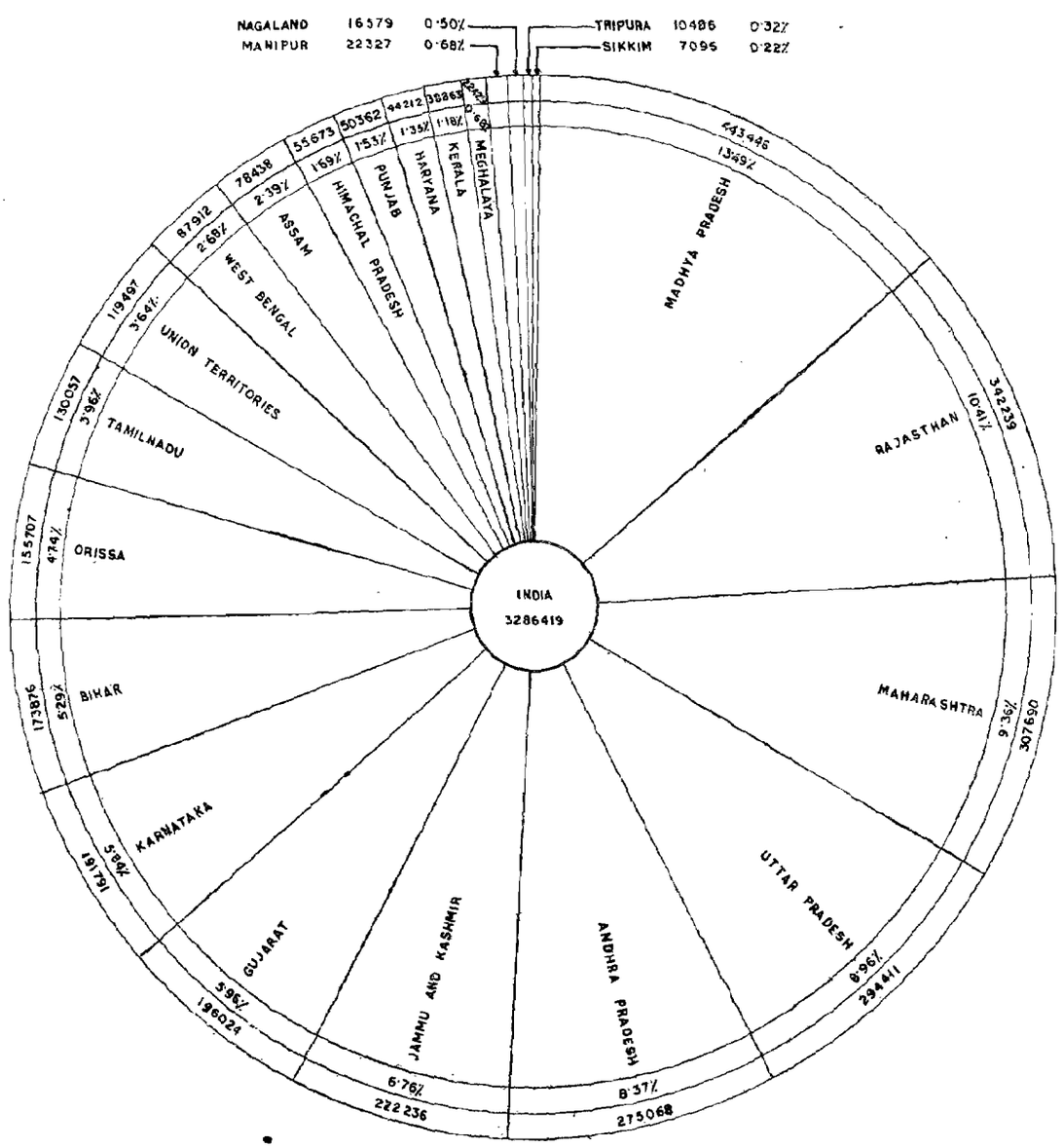
(iii) The area figures for the State and districts represent "Provisional Geographical area" figures supplied by the Surveyor General. Area figures for rural are derived by substracting the urban area from the total area of the District. The total of the area figures of the C.D. Block will not tally with the district figures because the former represents "Land use" area and are derived from the figures supplied by the State Director of Land Records.

INDIA

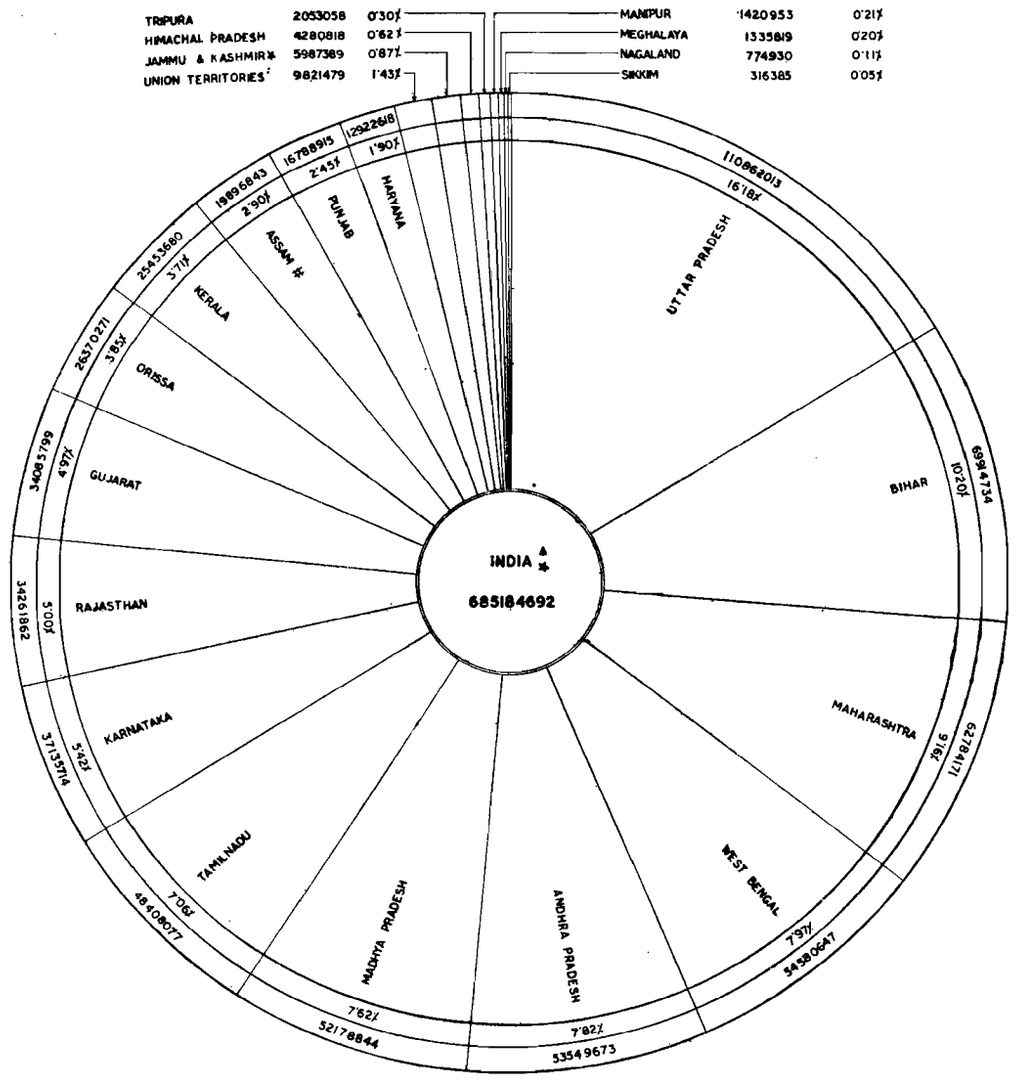
AREA 1981

IN SQUARE KILOMETRES

(PROVISIONAL)



INDIA
POPULATION
1981



UNION TERRITORIES

DELHI	6220406	0·91%	PONDICHERRY	604471	0·09%	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLAND	188741	0·03%
GOA DAMAN DIU	1086730	0·16%	MIZORAM	493757	0·07%	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	103676	0·01%
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	631839	0·09%	GOA, DAMAN & DIU	451610	0·06%	LAKHADWEEP	40249	0·01%

▲ INCLUDES PROJECTED FIGURES OF ASSAM WHERE CENSUS COULD NOT BE HELD OWING TO DISTURBED CONDITIONS THERE.

✱ PROJECTED FIGURES FOR 1981

THE POPULATION FIGURES EXCLUDE POPULATION OF AREA UNDER UNLAWFUL OCCUPATION OF PAKISTAN AND CHINA WHERE CENSUS COULD BE TAKEN.

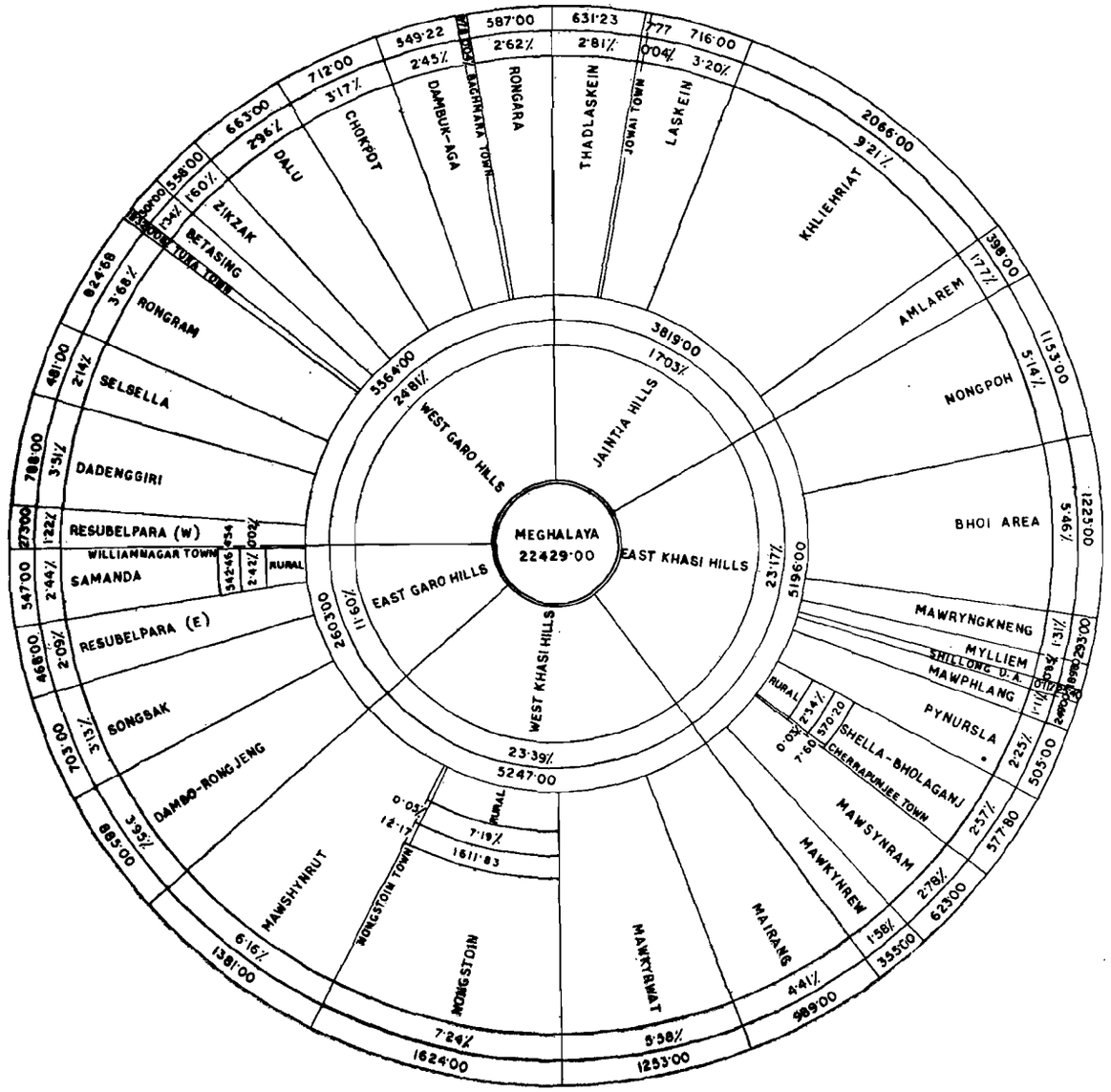
MEGHALAYA

AREA

IN SQUARE KILOMETRES

C. D. BLOCKS & TOWNS

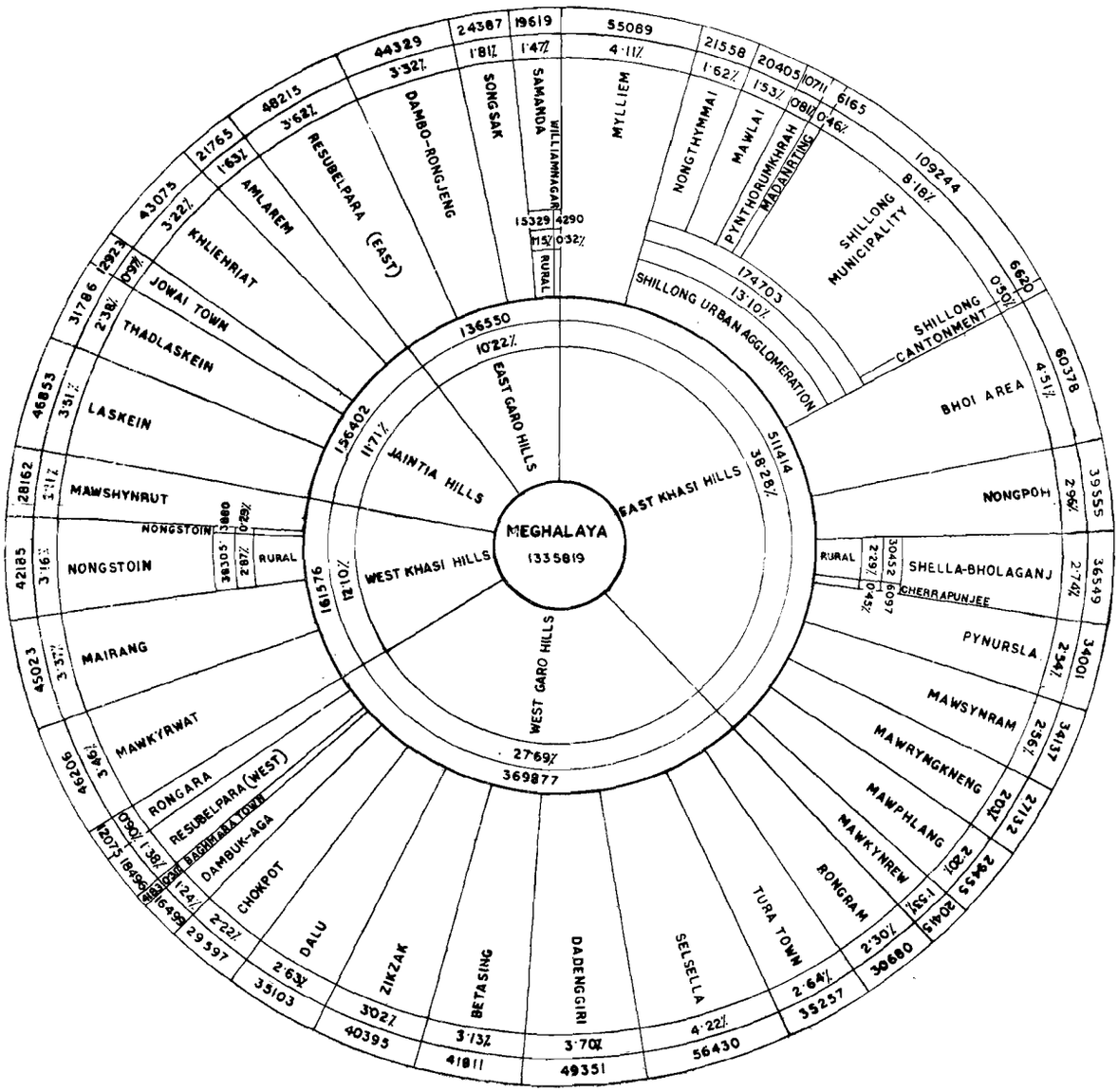
1981



SHILLONG URBAN AGGLOMERATION

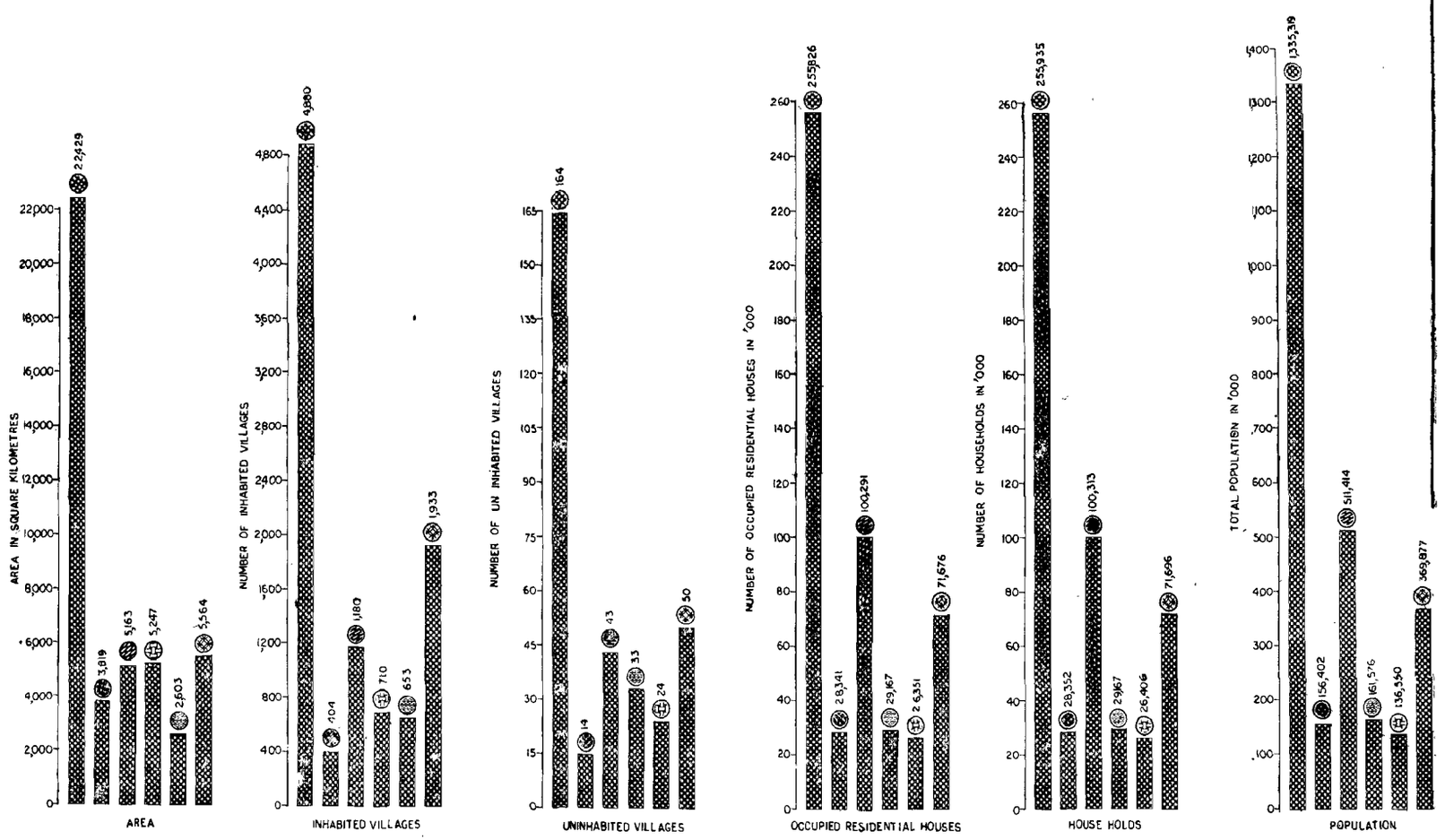
SHILLONG (M)	10·36	0·04%	MAWLAI	6·14	0·03%	MADANRTING	2·11 0·01%
SHILLONG (C)	1·84	0·01%	NONGTHYMMAI	2·93	0·01%	PYNTHORUMKHRAH	2·02 0·01%

MEGHALAYA
POPULATION
OF
C. D. BLOCKS & TOWNS
1981



MEGHALAYA

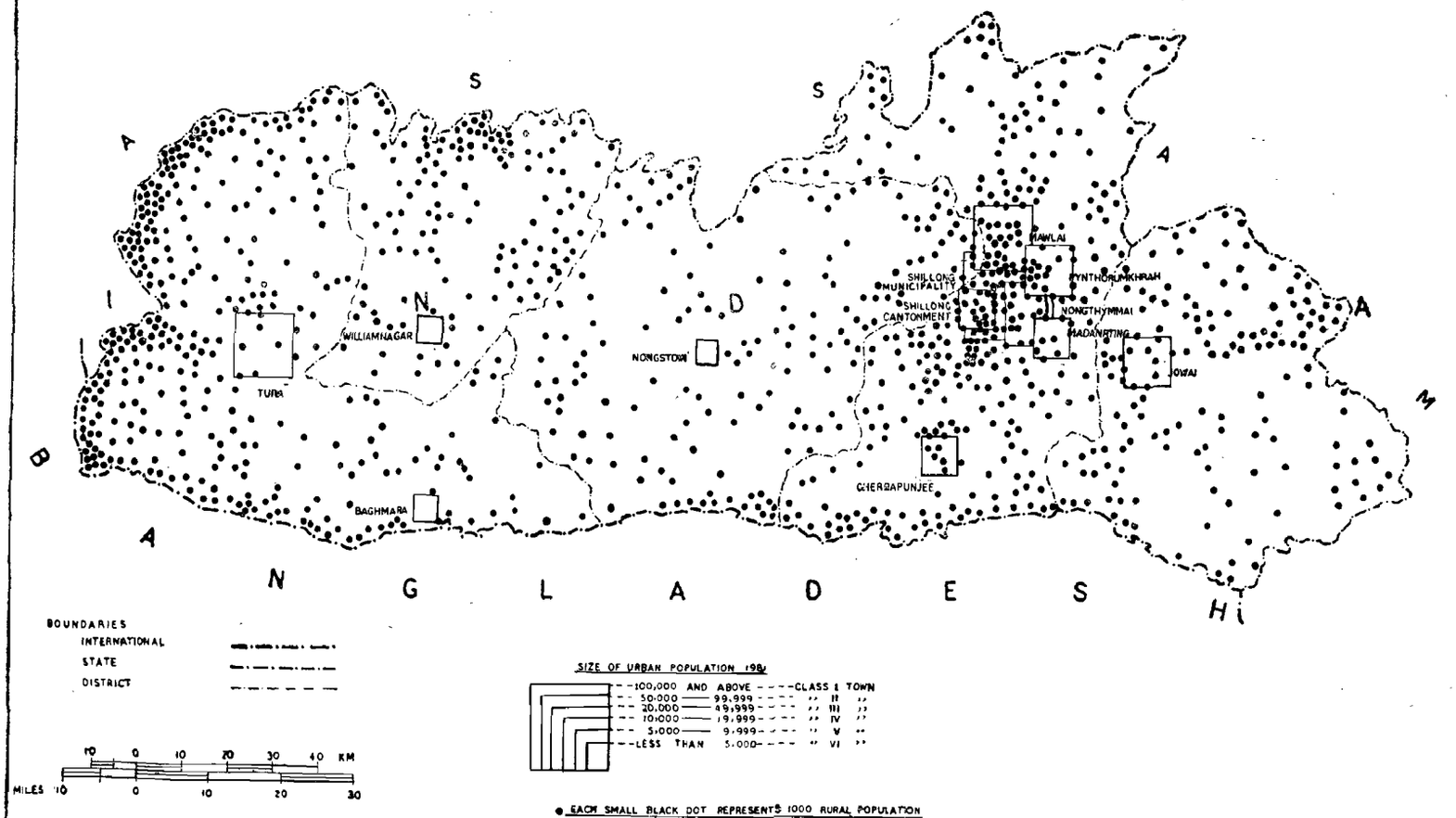
AREA, VILLAGES, HOUSES AND POPULATION, 1981



KEY TO SYMBOLS

MEGHALAYA · JAINTIA HILLS · EAST KHASI HILLS · WEST KHASI HILLS · EAST GARO HILLS · WEST GARO HILLS

MEGHALAYA
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
1981



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India. The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern areas (Re-organisation) Act; 1971, but has yet to be verified.

The Indo-Bangladesh boundary shown on this map is the one existing prior to the Conclusion of the agreement on May 16, 1974, between India and Bangladesh

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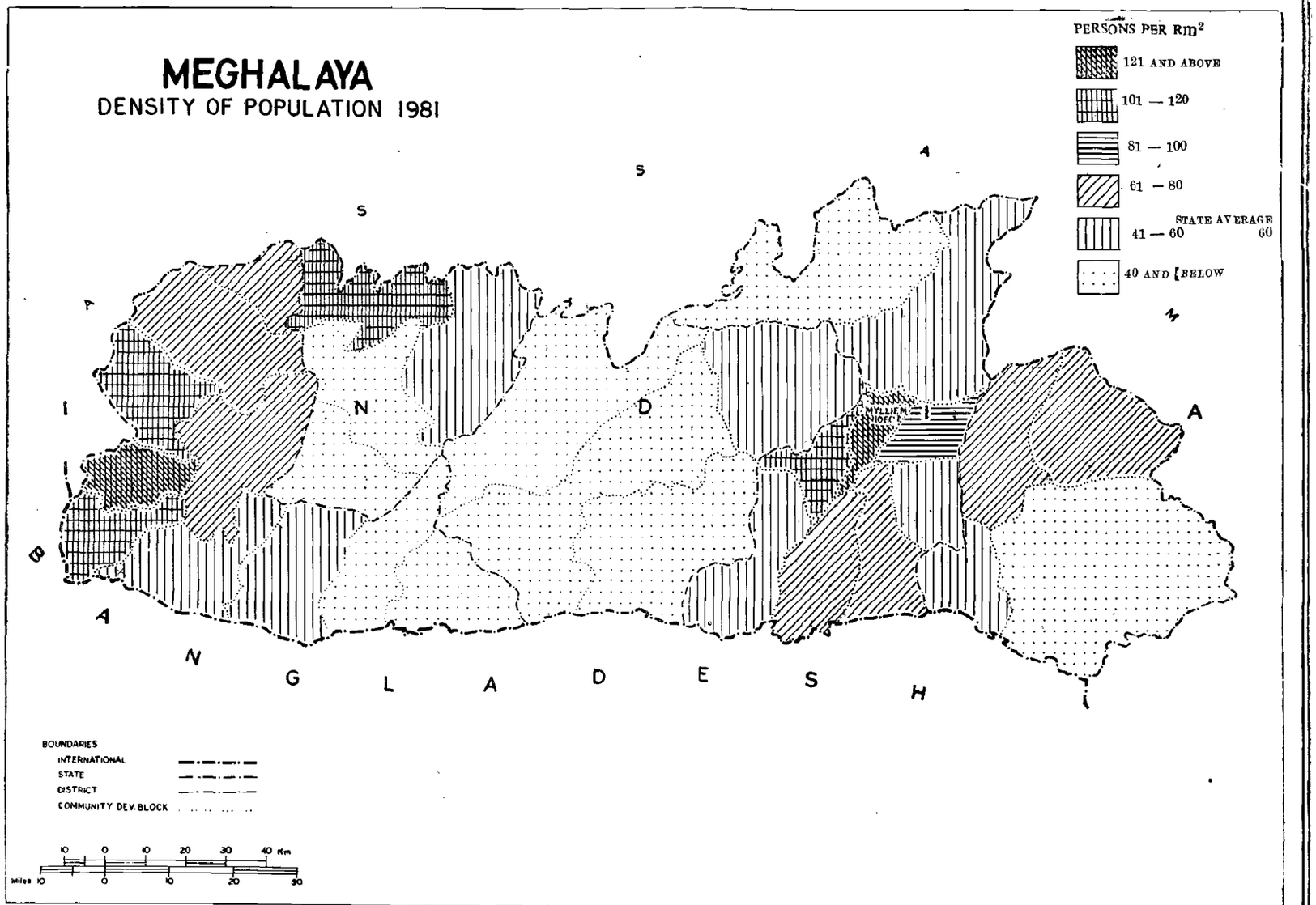
MEGHALAYA

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India. The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern areas (Re-organisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

The Indo-Bangladesh boundary, shown on this map is the one existing prior to the Conclusion of the agreement on May 16, 1974, between India and Bangladesh

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Appendix 1 to Table A-I Area, Houses and Population.

Fly-Leaf

This appendix shows the 1981 territorial units up to the Block level and their constituent units as at 1971 census indicating the changes, viz., areas added to and areas taken away from the corresponding 1971 jurisdiction of the units.

A—1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

APPENDIX-I

Statement Showing 1981 Territorial Units and Changes During 1971-1981.

State/District/ Tehsil	1971 Territorial Unit	Area added		Name of the State/District/ Tehsil which area is Sub-stracted	Area Substracted		Name of the State/District/ Tehsil to which area is added	Net Area Change in Km² (+ or —)
		Name	Area in Km²		Name	Area in Km²		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meghalaya		No change in territorial units						
Jaintia Hills District	Carved out from United Khasi & Jaintia Hills District.tr.	The area substracted from U.K. and J. Hills District includes a village of Jowai Sub-division and Dawki P.S. (Jowai portion) excluding one village namely Wahpathaw with location code 6/4/238 (1971). This village goes to East Khasi Hills District.	3,819.0	United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.	—	—	—	(+) 3,819.0
East Khasi Hills. District.	Carved out from United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.	A portion of Cherra P S., Shillong P.S., Nongpoh P.S. with 422-422-369 villages respectively have been substracted from U.K. and J. Hills and also the whole of Dawki P.S. (Shillong portion) with 184 villages including Wahpathaw village with Location Code 6/4/238/1971) transferred from Dawki P.S. (Jowai Portion) and also the Shillong U.A of Shillong P.S. and Cherrapunjee town of Cherra P.S.).	5,196.0	United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.	—	—	—	(+) 5,196.0
West Khasi Hills District	Carved out from United Khasi & Jaintia Hills District	A Portion of Cherra P.S. with 179 villages, portion Shillong P.S. with 503 villages and a portion of Nongpoh P.S. with only 28 villages are being substracted from United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.	[5,247.0]	United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.	—	—	—	(+) 5,247.0
East Garo Hills District	Carved out from Garo Hills District	The entire Mouza IV with 445 villages and part of Mouza V and Mouza III with 68 and 38 villages respectively plus Williamnagar Town.	2,603.0	Garo Hills District.	—	—	—	(+) 3,603.0

Appendix 1 to Table A-I Area, Houses and Population—*Contd.*

Fly-Leaf

State/District/ Tehsil	1971 Territorial Unit	Area added		Name of the State/District/ Tehsil from which area is substracted	Area Substracted		Name of the State/District/ Tehsil to which area is added	Net Area Change in Km² (+ or —)
		Name	Area in Km²		Name	Area in Km²		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West Garo Hills District	Carved out from Garo Hills District	Substracted from Garo Hills District are : (1) the whole of Mouza I — 529 (2) the whole of Mouza II — 548 (3) the whole of Mouza VI — 65 (4) the whole of Mouza VII — 80 (5) the whole of Mouza VIII — 65 (6) the whole of Mouza IX — 92 (7) the whole of Mouza X — 12 and also a part of Mouza III and V with 453 and 65 villages respectively and it also covers the two towns viz, Tura and Baghmara Town.	5,564.0	Garo Hills District		—	—	(+) 5,564.0

Appendix 2 to Table A-1 Area, Houses and Population.

Fly-Leaf

This appendix gives the number of villages with 5000 population and over and their total population and number of towns with under 5000 poulation and their total population. Normally places with population exceeding 5000 are declared as towns and places with less than 5000 population are treated as villages. However, certain places with population below 5000 have been treated as towns in the census on the basis of certain criteria and the fact they are district headquarters. Nongstoin which is a district headquarters of West Khasi Hills District has a population of only 3880 and Williamnagar, a district headquarters of East Garo Hills District has a population of 4290. Baghmara, in West Garo Hills District, has a population of only 4183 but because of its having a town committee is treated as a town.

A—I AREA HOUSES POPULATION—APPENDIX—2

Number of Population of Villages with Population of 5,000 and over and of Towns with Population under 5000

State/ District/ Tehsil	Villages with a Population of 5000 and over			Towns with a Population of under 5000		
	Number	Population	Percentage to total rural Population of the State	Number	Population	Percentage to total urban Population of the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MEGHALAYA	—	—	—	3	12,353	5.12
West Khasi Hills District	—	—	—	1	3,880	1.61
1 Nongstoin Town				1	3,880	1.61
East Garo Hills District	—	—	—	1	4,290	1.98
1 Williamnagar Town				1	4,290	1.78
West Garo Hills District	—	—	—	1	4,183	1.73
1 Baghmara Town				1	4,183	1.37

* There are no villages in East Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills District which are over 5000 population

** Towns below the population 5000 in the Districts viz., East Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills are NIL.

Appendix 3 to Table A-1 Area, Houses and Population.

Fly-Leaf

This appendix gives the Houseless and Institutional households and their population out of the total households and population by sex presented in the main table A-1. This appendix is presented upto block level for rural areas and for urban areas up to town level including urban agglomeration.

A—1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX—3

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

State/District/C.D. Block/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MEGHALAYA STATE	**T**	**80**	**335**	**269**	**66**	**715**	**9071**	**6998**	**2073**
	R	**66**	**219**	**158**	**61**	**399**	**4482**	**3567**	**915**
	U	**14**	**116**	**111**	**5**	**316**	**4589**	**3431**	**1158**
Jaintia Hills District	*T*	*2*	*9*	*9*	—	*29*	*778*	*492*	*286*
	R	—	—	—	—	*18*	*424*	*289*	*135*
	U	*2*	*9*	*9*	—	*11*	*354*	*203*	*151*
Thadlaskein C.D. Block	T	2	9	9	—	12	363	212	151
	R	—	—	—	—	1	9	9	—
	U	2	9	9	—	11	354	203	151
Jowai Town	U	2	9	9	—	11	354	203	151
Laskein C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	2	194	95	99
	R	—	—	—	—	2	194	95	99
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khliehriat C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	1	16	—	16
	R	—	—	—	—	1	16	—	16
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amlarem C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	14	205	185	20
	R	—	—	—	—	14	205	185	20
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Khasi Hills District	*T*	*4*	*7*	*6*	*1*	*332*	*4698*	*3716*	*982*
	R	—	—	—	—	*152*	*1994*	*1558*	*436*
	U	*4*	*7*	*6*	*1*	*180*	*2704*	*2158*	*546*
Nongpoh C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	86	404	324	80
	R	—	—	—	—	86	404	324	80
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhoi Area C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	17	241	228	13
	R	—	—	—	—	17	241	228	13
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mawryngkneng C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	5	40	11	29
	R	—	—	—	—	5	40	11	29
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mylliem C.D. Block	T	4	7	6	1	189	3441	2822	619
	R	—	—	—	—	16	801	713	88
	U	4	7	6	1	173	2640	2109	531
Shillong Urban Agglomeration	U	4	7	6	1	173	2640	2109	531
Shillong Municipality	U	4	7	6	1	65	1103	823	280
Shillong Cantonment	U	—	—	—	—	8	150	81	69

APPENDIX—3—contd.

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION—*contd.*

State/District/C.D. Block/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mawlai	U	—	—	—	—	7	678	677	1
Nongthymmai	U	—	—	—	—	81	556	456	100
Pynthor Umkhrah	U	—	—	—	—	1	30	20	10
Madanrting	U	—	—	—	—	11	123	52	71
Mawphlang C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	1	143	62	81
	R	—	—	—	—	1	143	62	81
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pynursla C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	11	230	127	103
	R	—	—	—	—	11	230	127	103
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shella Bholaganj C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	9	86	66	20
	R	—	—	—	—	2	22	17	5
	U	—	—	—	—	7	64	49	15
Cherra Town	U	—	—	—	—	7	64	49	15
Mawsynram C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	14	113	76	37
	R	—	—	—	—	14	113	76	37
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mawkynrew C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Khasi Hills District	*T*	—	—	—	—	*10*	*287*	*236*	*51*
	R	—	—	—	—	*8*	*183*	*183*	—
	U	—	—	—	—	*2*	*104*	*53*	*51*
Mairang C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawkywat C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	5	130	130	—
	R	—	—	—	—	5	130	130	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nongstoin C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	3	125	74	51
	R	—	—	—	—	1	21	21	—
	U	—	—	—	—	2	104	53	51
Nongstoin Town	U	—	—	—	—	2	104	53	51
Mawshynrut C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	2	32	32	—
	R	—	—	—	—	2	32	32	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Garo Hills District	*T*	*55*	*185*	*126*	*59*	*110*	*816*	*633*	*183*
	R	*55*	*185*	*126*	*59*	*84*	*614*	*457*	*157*
	U	—	—	—	—	*26*	*202*	*176*	*26*
Dambo-Rongjeng C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	28	136	123	13
	R	—	—	—	—	28	136	123	13
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Songsak C.D. Block	T	55	185	126	59	7	62	54	8
	R	55	185	126	59	7	62	54	8
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resubelpara (East)	T	—	—	—	—	49	416	280	136
	R	—	—	—	—	49	416	280	136
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

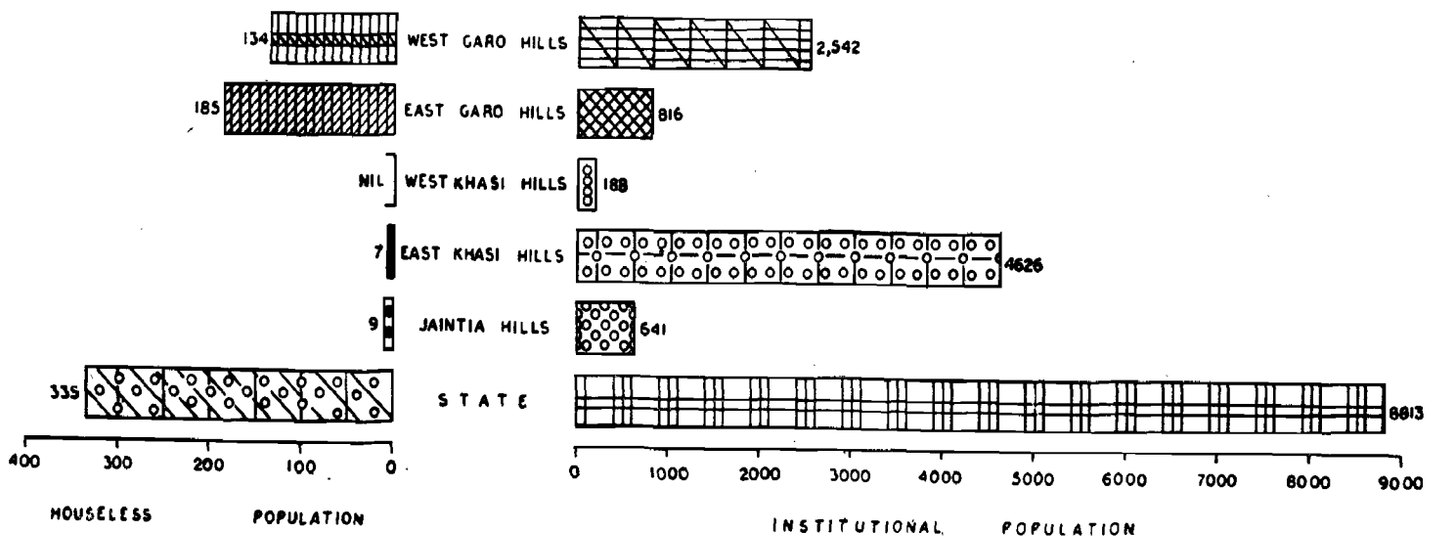
APPENDIX—3—*contd.*

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION—*Contd.*

State/District/C.D. Block/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Samanda C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	26	202	176	26
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	26	202	176	26
Williamnagar Town	U	—	—	—	—	26	202	176	26
West Garo Hills District	*T*	*19*	*134*	*128*	*6*	*234*	*2,492*	*1,921*	*571*
	R	*11*	*34*	*32*	*2*	*137*	*1,267*	*1,080*	*187*
	U	*8*	*100*	*96*	*4*	*97*	*1,225*	*841*	*384*
Resubelpara (West) C.D. Block	T	2	2	2	—	3	34	34	—
	R	2	2	2	—	3	34	34	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadenggiri C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	13	90	44	46
	R	—	—	—	—	13	90	44	46
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selsella C.D. Block	T	8	13	11	2	11	195	149	46
	R	8	13	11	2	11	195	149	46
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rongram C.D. Block	T	8	100	96	4	85	1,094	757	337
	R	—	—	—	—	4	29	29	—
	U	8	100	96	4	81	1,065	728	337
Tura Town	U	8	100	96	4	81	1,065	728	337
Betasing C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	6	16	16	—
	R	—	—	—	—	6	16	16	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zikzak C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	29	282	281	1
	R	—	—	—	—	29	282	281	1
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalu C.D. Block	T	1	19	19	—	15	218	165	53
	R	1	19	19	—	15	218	165	53
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chokpot C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	12	142	101	41
	R	—	—	—	—	12	142	101	41
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dambuk Aga C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	35	272	225	47
	R	—	—	—	—	19	112	112	—
	U	—	—	—	—	16	160	113	47
Baghmara Town	U	—	—	—	—	16	160	113	47
Rongara C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	25	149	149	—
	R	—	—	—	—	25	149	149	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MEGHALAYA

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
1981



A brief historical account of successive changes in the areas of the State

It has already been briefly mentioned in the back ground note of Paper I that Meghalaya State has undergone lots of administrative changes of wide ranging nature. In 1971, when the population count was taken, Meghalaya was a Sub-State with in the State of Assam. It had two districts, namely, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills Districts. With the re-organisation of the north-eastern States, Meghalaya was also constituted into a full fledged State and was inaugurated on the 21st January, 1972. With the attainment of full-fledged statehood, earstwhile Jowai Sub-division of the U.K. and J. Hills District was upgraded to a district with Headquarters at Jowai in 1972.

In 1976, Government of Meghalaya vide Notification No. HPL/399/75-140 dated 9th October, 1976 divided Khasi Hills and Garo Hills into two districts each and the name of the districts were re-designated as East Khasi Hills District with headquarters at Shillong, West Khasi Hills District with headquarters at Nongstoin, East Garo Hills District with headquarters at Williamnagar, West Garo Hills District with headquarters at Tura respectively. Subsequent to the re-organisation of the districts, four sub-divisions viz., Jaintia Border Sub-division (re-named Amlarem) in Jaintia Hills District with temporary headquarters at Jowai, Ribhoi Sub-division consisting of Nongpoh Police Station area with headquarters at Nongpoh in East Khasi Hills District, Mairang Sub-division with that portion of Mairang C.D. Block which falls in West Khasi Hills District with headquarters at Mairang and Baghmara Sub-division in West Garo Hills District covering Dambuk Aga and Chokpot C.D. Block were created. For administrative convenience and in order to bring the administration nearer to the people, six more administrative units were also created namely Khliehriat comprising of Khliehriat Development Block Area in Jaintia Hills District, Sohra Administrative Unit comprising the whole of Shella-Bholaganj Development Block, parts of Pynursla and parts of Mawsynram Development Block in East Khasi Hills District, Mawkyrwat comprising of Mawkyrwat Development Block in West Khasi Hills District, Resubelpara Administrative unit comprising the 7 Gram Sevak Circles of Resubelpara Development Block and part of Dambo-Rongjeng Community Development Block in East Garo Hills District: Dadenggiri Administrative unit comprising of three Gram Sevak Circles of Resubelpara, Dadenggiri C.D. Block and Selsella C.D. Block and Betasing Administrative unit comprising the area falling in Zikzak and Betasing C.D. Blocks in West Garo Hills District. In view of these administrative changes after the 1971 Census, the question of determining the unit below the district level for 1981 Census became very important. In 1971, Census was taken on the basis of Police Station area in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District and on the basis of Mouza area in Garo Hills District. As a result of the administrative changes introduced subsequently, the Police Station areas in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District were also re-organised and were distributed between three districts namely Jaintia Hills District, East Khasi Hills District and West Khasi Hills District. Similarly, as a result of the re-organisation of Garo Hills in East and West Garo Hills District, the Mouza areas were distributed partly in West Garo Hills District and partly in East Garo Hills District. Consequently the data generated in 1971 Census came to have lesser relevance to the realities of the situation.

In order to take a final view a meeting of the Deputy Commissioners and Secretaries of the concerned departments were held on October 6, 1979 with the Commissioner of Divisions in the Chair and inaugurated by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Meghalaya. It was felt in that conference that since all developmental planning is based on the Community Development Block, in 1981 Census, it would be desirable to take the census on the basis of the Community Development Block areas. After the 1971 Census the Deputy Commissioners of Garo Hills and Khasi Hills also suggested making the C.D. Block jurisdiction as the basis of Census division. At that point of time Meghalaya had 24 C.D. Blocks which are listed below :—

1. Laskein C.D. Block, Jaintia Hills.
2. Khliehriat C.D. Block, Jaintia Hills.
3. Thadlaskein C.D. Block, Jaintia Hills.
4. Bhoi Area C.D. Block, East Khasi Hills.
5. Mawryngkneng C.D. Block, East Khasi Hills.
6. Mylliem C.D. Block, East Khasi Hills.
7. Mawphlang C.D. Block, East Khasi Hills.
8. Pynursla C.D. Block, East Khasi Hills.
9. Shella-Bholaganj C.D. Block, East Khasi Hills.
10. Mawsynram C.D. Block, East Khasi Hills.
11. Mairang C.D. Block, West Khasi Hills.
12. Mawkyrwat C.D. Block, West Khasi Hills.
13. Nongstoin C.D. Block, West Khasi Hills.
14. Resubelpara C.D. Block, East Garo Hills.
15. Dambu Rongjeng C.D. Block, East Garo Hills.
16. Songsak Development Block, East Garo Hills.
17. Dadenggiri C.D. Block, West Garo Hills.
18. Selsella C.D. Block, West Garo Hills.
19. Rongram C.D. Block, West Garo Hills.
20. Zikzak C.D. Block, West Garo Hills.
21. Dalu C.D. Block, West Garo Hills.
22. Chokpot C.D. Block, West Garo Hills.
23. Dambuk Aga C.D. Block, West Garo Hills.
24. Betasing C.D. Block, West Garo Hills.

But certain difficulties cropped up in practical implementation of this decision. Firstly, while reorganising the districts, it appears the C. D. Block areas were not kept intact. For example, almost half of Mairang Development Bolck fall in East Khasi Hills District and the remaining in West Khasi Hills District. Similarly, certain areas falling in Mawsynram Development Block and Mawphlang Development Block in East Khasi Hills District, were found within the boundaries of West Khasi Hills District. In Garo Hills also, three Gram Sevak Circles of Resubelpara Development Block fall in West Garo Hills District while the remaining seven Gram Sevak circles fall in East Garo Hills District. Again in the re-organisation of the districts, Mouza V of Garo Hills District was tagged to West Garo Hills District whereas the major portion of Mouza V fall very much within East Garo Hills District. Therefore the contiguity in terms of District boundaries was not maintained. This was brought to the notice of the Government and was requested to rectify these anomalies before the time limit set by the Government of India for bringing about changes in the administrative boundaries. Consequent on this, Nongspung areas of West Khasi Hills District falling in Mawsynram C. D. Block in East Khasi Hills District, some portions of Sohiong Lyngdohship which falling in West Khasi Hills District, but come within the purview of Mawphlang C. D. Block in East Khasi Hills District were transferred to East Khasi Hills District in the interest of administrative convenience and as a purely temporary measure. Similarly 68 villages of Mouza V, which were parts of West Garo Hills District were transferred to East Garo Hills District, vide Notification No. HPL. 399/75 dated 11th October, 1979. This partially rectified some of the anomalies that existed in the District boundaries. However 61 villages of Mairang Development Block and 100 villages of Resubelpara Development Block continue to be in East Khasi Hills District and in West Garo Hills District respectively. As a result instead of 24 C.D. Blocks in Meghalaya, for practical convenience, Mairang East and Resubelpara West portions were also treated as C.D. Blocks from the operational point of view. Nongstoin-Sonapahar is the biggest C.D. Block in the State and because of the lack of infra-structural facilities and difficult terrain, it was thought that a single officer would not be able to effectively supervise the census taking in the area. Therefore, Nongstoin Sonapahar C.D. Block was divided into three charges namely, Sonapahar, Nongstoin and Khonjoy. Similarly, considering the difficult terrain, Mawkyrwat Development Block area was also divided into two charges-Mawkyrwat Administrative Unit and Mawkyrwat C.D. Block. Since Amlarem Subdivision though falling in Thadlaskein Development Block is an independent sub-division it was also treated as a separate charge. As a reusult, finally we had 31 rural charges, 16 urban charges and 15 special charges.

Although the Government of India had impressed upon the State Governments the necessity of completing the changes in the administrative boundaries much before the actual preparation for Census taking started and fixed the target date on 1st October, 1979 yet the State Government decided to re-organise the C.D. Block boundaries and vide Notification No. CDD. 53/77/309 dated 5th October, 1980 created six additional C.D. Blocks from the existing 24 C.D. Blocks. To meet this situation we have treated four of the proposed new C.D. Blocks as separate charges and in this category Amlarem, Mawshynrut (Sonapahar), Samanda and Rongara were included. The six new C.D. Blocks which the State Government created with effect from 2th October, 1980 were Alarem C.D. Block by carving out 73 villages of the existing Thad laskein Block in Jaintia Hills District: Mawkynrew C.D. Block by carving out 14 villages of Mawryngkneng C.D. Block and 55 villages of Pynursla C.D. Block; Nongpoh C.D. Block by carving out 174 villages of Bhoi area Development Block and 61 villages of Mairang Development Block which falls in East Khasi Hills District; Samanda Development Block by carving out the lower portion of Songsak Development Block in East Garo Hills District and Rongara Development Block consisting of the area falling east of Simsang river in Dambuk Aga Development Block of West Garo Hills District: Mawshynrut (Sonapahar) Development Block by carving out 220 villages of Nongstoin-Sonapahar Development Block in West Khasi Hills District.

Area Figures :—

The area figures in Km2 is available in column 3 of Table A-1. As in 1971 Census in 1981 also area figure is presented at State and District level. The area figures as supplied by the Surveyor General are not available below District level or by rural/urban break-up. Hence figures for urban areas are those supplied by the Survey Department and are based on the area figures of individual towns. Rural area figures derived by substracting the urban area from the total geographical area of each District. District figures thus derived are added up to give state figures.

The following statement gives the geographical area figures of the State and Districts along with ranking of Districts.

STATEMENT-1

RANKING OF STATE/DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF AREA

State/Districts	Area in Km2 given by Surveyor General	Proportion to total area of India/ State	Ranking of District
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	22,429	0.68	—
Jaintia Hills	3,819	17.03	4
East Khasi Hills	5,196	23.17	3
West Khasi Hills	5,247	23.39	2
East Garo Hills	2,603	11.60	5
West Garo Hills	5,564	24.81	1

Meghalaya is a small state and contributed only 0.68 per cent of the total area of the whole of India excluding Jammu and Kashmir. In terms of population it contributes only 0.19 per cent of the total population of India. Among the Districts of the State, West Garo Hills occupied the biggest area constituting about 24.81 per cent of the total area of the State. West and East Khasi Hills occupy the second and third place respectively in the area of the State. Jaintia Hills came fourth and East Garo Hills fifth.

Urban Areas :—

It was for the first time in India in the Census of 1951 that all Census statistics were presented separately for rural and urban areas. A fairly strict definition of an urban area started to be adopted in India from the 1961 Census. For 1981 Census the definition adopted for an urban area was by and large the same as that of 1961 and 1971. The definition and criteria for urban area in different Censuses are as follows :—

1951 : (1) Every Municipal Area

(2) All Civil lines not within Municipal limits.

(3) Every Cantonment.

(4) Every other continuous collection of houses, inhabited by not less than 5000 persons which the State Census Superintendent may decide to treat as a town for Census Purpose having regard to the character of the population, the importance of the place as a centre of trade and the fact that is undesirable to treat as towns overgrown villages which have no urban characteristics.

1961 : A Municipality, a Town Committee or a Cantonment and any other area having the following urban chracteristics

(1) If the population is not less than 5000.

(2) A density of not less than 1000 persons square mile.

(3) Three fourths of the working population shall be outside agriculture.

1971 : Same as in 1961.

1981 : All places with a municipality, Corporation or Cantonment board or notifies town area.

(2) All other places which satisfied the following criteria :—

(*a*) A minimum population of 5000 ;

(*b*) At least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activity.

(*c*) A population of at least 400 per Sq. Km2 (or one thousand per square mile).

As has been stated earlier, the urban criteria of of 1981 varied slightly from that of 1961 and 1971 in that the males working in activities such as fishing, logging etc., were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activity and therefore contributed to the 75 per cent criterion in 1961 and 1971 Censuses, whereas in the 1981 Census these activities were treated on par with cultivation and agricultural labour for the purpose of this criterion.

In the Statement below the places which were treated as towns between 1891 and 1981 are shown :—

STATEMENT - 2

NUMBER OF PLACES TREATED AS TOWNS BETWEEN 1891 AND 1981

1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	6	6	2	2	2	1	1	1	1

The Statement below gives a picture of progress in the Number of towns in the State and the Districts between 1901 and 1981.

STATEMENT - 3

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
MEGHALAYA . . .	12	6	6	2	2	2	1	1	1
Jaintia Hills . . .	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Khasi Hills . . .	7	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	1
West Khasi Hills . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Garo Hills . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Garo Hills . . .	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

It will be seen from the above statement that there was no change in the number of towns between 1961 and 1971. The progress in the number of towns also remained the same between 1901 and 1921 and between 1931 and 1951. Shillong Municipality is the only town which has been recognised and remained as a town since 1891. The number of towns increased at a double pace from 6 in 1971 to 12 in 1981. The increase was also felt in 1961 where the number of towns increased from 2 in 1951 to 6 in 1961. East Khasi Hills District claimed to have 7 towns in 1981 as against 4 in 1961 and 1971. The new towns added up in 1981 Census were Pynthor Umkhrah, Madanrting (both of which are included in the Shillong Urban Agglomeration) and Cherrapunjee. Nongstoin and Williamnagar having the previlege of being the headquarters of the newly formed Districts of West Khasi Hill and East Garo Hills respectivley, were treated as towns for the first time in 1981 Census though both had a population of only 3880 and 4290 respectively and both did not satisfy the criteria for a town . One new town was added to West Garo Hills District and that is Baghmara which had been declared a town in its own right. Even though it has a population of 4183 only, Baghmara has with it a Town Committee and satisfied the other criteria for a town. The progress in the number of towns has a correlation with the progress in the urban population. The following two statements show the progress in urban population and indices of growth in urban population of the State and the Districts between 1901 and 1981.

STATEMENT - 4

PROGRESS IN URBAN POPULATION OF THE STATE AND DISTRICTS 1901-1981

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MEGHALAYA	241333	147170	117483	58512	38192	26536	17203	13639	9621
Jaintia Hills . . .	12923	8929	6197	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Khasi Hills . . .	180800	122752	102398	58512	38192	26536	17203	13639	9621
West Khasi Hills . . .	3880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Garo Hills . . .	4290	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Garo Hills . . .	39440	15489	8888	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT - 5

INDICES OF GROWTH IN URBAN POPULATION OF THE STATE AND THE DISTRICTS 1901-1981

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MEGHALAYA . . .	+63.98	+25.27	+100.78	+53.20	+43.93	+54.25	+26.13	+41.76	—
Jaintia Hills . . .	+44.73	+44.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Khasi Hills . . .	+47.29	+19.88	+75.00	+53.20	+43.93	+54.25	+26.13	+41.76	—
West Khasi Hills . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Garo Hills . . .	+154.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Garo Hills . . .	—	+74.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Looking at Statement 5 we find that the indices of growth at the State level from 1911 to 1941 show an inverse ratio while the proportion jumps to almost double from 1951 to 1961 and from 1971 to 1981 to more than double. On the contrary, by looking at Statement-4 we find that the progress of growth in absolute number goes on increasing at an accelerated rate right from 1901 to 1981. The increase is felt more in 1961 where the indices of growth show 100.78 per cent. The increase in absolute number is also almost double in 1961. In 1971 the increase comes down to 25.27 per cent and in 1981 it shoots up to 63.98 per cent. This is due to the fact that the increase in the number of towns from 6 in 1971 to 12 in 1981 led to this inordinate increase of population.

Coming to the Districts we find that East Khasi Hills has contributed the lion's share to the growth of urban population in the State. East Khasi Hills District alone claims to have 180,800 urban population out of the State total of 241,333 accounting for 74. 92 per cent. This shows that urbanisation is felt more in this District than in any other Districts of the State. Looking at the figures of West Garo Hills District, one surmises to see the exorbitant increase from 15,489 in 1971 to 39,440 in 1981 accounting for 154.63 per cent. The addition of Baghmara as a new town and the extension of the existing Tura town are the factors that led to this high increase. There is no record of increase or decrease in the Districts of West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills. As has been stated earlier, the new towns of Nongstoin and Williamnagar of the respective Districts came into being only in 1981 Census as District headquarters with the creation of these two new districts.

It is a tradition in the Indian Census to classify the areas as new towns if they satisfy the urban criteria laid down and also to declassify old towns if they fall short of the criteria. In the 1981 Census 6 areas which were rural in the previous censuses are classified as towns. There is no declassification of any of the existing towns in the 1981 Census. The following statement shows the places which were not treated as towns in 1971 but were treated as such in 1981.

STATEMENT—6

NUMBER AND POPULATION OF PLACES NOT TREATED AS TOWNS IN 1971 BUT TREATED AS SUCH IN 1981 ARRANGED BY STATE/DISTRICTS

State/U.T./ District.	Total		Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI	
	No.	Popn	No.	Popn	No.	Popn	No.	Popn	No.	Popn	No.	Popn	No.	Popn
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MEGHALAYA	6	35,326							1	10,711	2	12,262	3	12,353
Jaintia Hills . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Khasi Hills . .	3	22,973	—	—	—	—		—	1	10,711	2	12,262	—	—
West Khasi Hills . .	1	3,880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3,880
East Garo Hills . .	1	4,290	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4,290
West Garo Hills . .	1	4,183	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4,183

Towns have been classified into six classes according to the population size. These are :—

Class I-Population of 1,00,000 and above.
Class II-Population of 50,000 to 99,999.
Class III-Population of 20,000 to 49,999.
Class IV-Population of 10,000 to 19,999.
Class V-Population of 5,000 to 9,999.
Class VI-Population of less than 5,000.

In the Census, any place with a population exceeding 1,00,000 is called a city.

Thus it is seen from the above statement that there are 3 areas in Class VI, 2 in Class V and 1 in Class IV which have been declared as new towns in 1981 Census. In the previous Censuses all these areas where rural and had been treated as such for presentation of data. In East Khasi Hills District we find there are 2 in Class V and 1 in Class IV. The two new towns in Class V are Madanrting and Cherrapunjee and the one in iClass IV is Pynthorumkhrah. Pynthorumkhrah is composed of Pynthorbah and Nongkhardot of 1971 Census. Pynthorumkhrah and Madanrting were rural components of the Shillong Standard Urban Area of 1971 Census and in the 1981 Census they are urban outgrowths of the Shillong Urban Agglomeration and urban components of Shillong Standard Urban Area West Khasi Hills, East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills each has one new town with a population of less than 5,000 and each belongs to Class VI.

Rural Areas :—

The basic unit for rural areas is the revenue village which has definite surveyed boundaries. The revenue village need not necessarily be a single agglomeration of the habitations. But the revenue village has a definite surveyed boundary and each village is a separate administrative unit. It may have one or more hamlete and the entire revenue village is one unit. In the State of Meghalaya the villages are non-cadastral or unsurveyed. The village is taken as a group of houses or habitations bearing a separate name. If has no defined boundary but it is situated withint certain boundaries traditionally recognised by the villagers.

The following statement shows the number of villages and towns in 1981 and number of inhabited villages at each Census 1901-1981.

STATEMENT—7

STATE/DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN 1981

State/District	Total No. of Villages	No. of Uninhabited Villages	No. of Villages included in towns		No. of inhabited Villages	No. of towns
			Fully	Partly		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MEGHALAYA	5,048	146	38	—	4,902	12
Jaintia Hills	418	14	—	—	404	1
East Khasi Hills	1,227	38	14	—	1,189	7
West Khasi Hills	743	33	2	—	710	1
East Garo Hills	677	21	5	—	656	1
West Garo Hills	1,983	40	17	—	1,943	2

STATEMENT—8

NUMBER OF INHABITED VILLAGES AT EACH CENSUS 1901-1981

State/District	Number of inhabited Villages								
	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MEGHALAYA	4,902	4,583	4,407	4,059	4,658	4,589	4,262	4,077	2,865
Jaintia Hills	404	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Khasi Hills	1,189	2,245	1,992	1,802	*2,462	*2,429	*2,214	*2,140	*1,839
West Khasi Hills	710	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Garo Hills	656	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Garo Hills	1,943	2,338	2,415	2,257	2,196	2,160	2,048	1,937	1,026

* The figures iuclude the number of villages which were subsequentlv transferred to the then United Mikir Hills & North Cachar Hills in November, 1951 of the State of Assam.

Statement-7 above shows that out of the total number of villages of 5048 in the state, 4902 are inhabited and 146 are uninhabited. Uninhabited Villages are those that have been deserted or abandoned after a few years' stay. As Jhumming, the age-old Custom of slash and burn method of cultivation, is still in voque in this part of the country, there is no wonder that villages are abandoned and shifted to fresh land. Though jhumming has been discouraged and new methods of permanent cultivation are encouraged and introduced by the state authorities, jhumming still persists on a large-scale. Another reason, though of a minor one, is that some of the villages which are in most interior part of the State are often visited by wild elephants destroying the villages and the cultivation in their raid. Hence villagers have to shift their villages to safer places and live in a group. Thus a group of small villages re combined to form one big village.

Looking at the District figures we find that west Garo Hills has the largest number of both inhabited and uninhabited villages with East Khasi Hills tailing behind. West Garo Hills occupies the largest area in the State with an area of 5564 Sq. Km. With this area West Garo Hills has 0.36 inhabited villages per Sq. Km. The State as a whole has 0.23 inhabited villages per Sq. km.

Statement-8 shows the progressive number of inhabited villages from 1901 to 1981. The number of inhabited villages at the State level increases proportionately from 1901 to 1941. It suddenly drops down in 1951 and again starts increasing proportionately till 1981. The picture for East Khasi Hills follows the same pattern as that for the State. This is so because in 1951 as a result of the creation of Mikir Hills Subdivision about 356 villages with an area of 1,543.6 Sq. km were transferred from the

then Jowai Subdivision. West Garo Hills shows a different picture. While showing a proportionate increase from 1901 to 1961 it drops down in 1971. In most cases, the villages in West Garo Hills are very small and it is likely that gropuing of villages into bigger ones is the cause of this decrease. The figures of 1981 for the Districts are disturbing because of the creation of the new districts which results in territorial changes and transfers.

The following Statement shows the progress of rural population of the State and the Districts from 1901 to 1981.

STATEMENT—9

PROGRESS IN RURAL POPULATION OF THE STATE/DISTRICTS 1901-1981

State/District	Rural Population								
	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MEGHALAYA	1,094,486	864,529	651,897	547,162	517,628	454,301	405,200	380,366	330,903
Jaintia Hills . . .	143,479	104,633	75,950	64,629	59,057	51,534	43,240	41,783	35,950
East Khasi Hills . . .	330,614	257,898	188,102	170,040	170,655	155,706	135,707	134,121	117,509
West Khasi Hills . . .	157,696	110,872	89,505	70,418	64,347	56,150	47,113	45,526	39,170
East Garo Hills . . .	132,260	102,698	78,270	61,672	56,957	48,637	45,638	40,491	35,227
West Garo Hills . . .	330,437	288,428	220,070	180,403	166,612	142,274	133,502	118,445	103,047

Looking at the Statement above we find that the rural population of the State increases proportionately from 1901 to 1981. The increase in 1981 was substantive accounting for 26.60 percent. With the exception of East Khasi Hills District, the increase in the other Districts also follows the same pattern as that of the State. There was a slight decrease in the Population of East Khasi Hills in the year 1951. The decrease was marked by 615 in terms of absolute number and the percentage decrease worked out to 0.36 percent. As was stated earlier, this decrease might be the results of the transfer in 1951 of some portions of Jowai Subdivision to the newly formed Mikir Hills Subdivision of the then Assam State. The present East Khasi Hills was part of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District at that time.

Census House and Household :

We find in columns 8 & 9 of Table A-I the number of occupied residential houses and households for the State and the Districts. The definitions of Census house and household have been given in the Instructions to enumerators for filling up the Household Schedule and Individual Slip. However, a brief description of these concepts are given below.

To understand the meaning of Census house and Census household let us see first what is meant by the term 'building'. A building is generally a single structure on the ground. Some times it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwelling (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, worksheds, schools, places of entertaining, places of worship, godowns, stores, etc. It is also possible that buildings which have components units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence etc. Some times within a large enclosed area there are separate structures owned by different persons each such structure should be treated as one or more separate buildings. Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. But in some areas the very nature, of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. For example, as is found in the villages of this state, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided and there will not be any wall as such. Such structures should be treated as buildings and Census houses, as the case may be. If there is more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person *e. g.* the main house, the servants quarters, the garage, etc. all such structures should be treated as one building and each of the constituent separate structures should be treated as a Census house. if they satisfy the definition of a 'Census House'.

A Census House is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both. In the villages, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be used sleeping, as a kitchen, baithak, etc. Though each of the huts is a separate structure, they form a single housing unit and therefore have to be treated collectively as a single Census house. However, if there are also

other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence such as a cattleshed, workshed etc. they should be treated as separate census houses. Pump houses, temples, churches and other similar structures should also be treated as Census house. These are places where people can also live.

A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, jails etc. These are called 'Institutional Households'. There may be one member household, two member households or multi-member households. For Census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a 'Household'.

Density per Sq. Km.

Columns 3 and 4 of Table A-1 show the area and density of population of the State and the Districts respectively. The density of a population can be arrived at by dividing the total population of an area by the size of that area. Density known as arithmetic or simple density compares total population to total area. It is a physical standardisation. It involves only the number of people and disregard the characteristics of the people and resource potential for supporting human life. The following statement shows the persons per 100 occupied residential Census houses and per 100 households, sex ratio and percentage of urban and rural population of the state and the Districts.

STATEMENT—10

PERSONS PER 100 OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES AND PER 100 HOUSEHOLDS, NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES, PERCENTAGE OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS

State District/	Persons per 100 occupied Census houses			Persons per 100 households			No. of females per 1000 males			Percentage of rural and urban population to total population		
	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MEGHALAYA .	522	522	521	522	522	521	954	965	904	100.00	81.93	18.07
Jaintia Hills . .	552	552	555	552	552	552	978	977	994	100.00	91.74	8.26
East Khasi Hills .	510	507	515	510	507	515	945	966	907	100.00	64.65	35.35
West Khasi Hills .	554	558	434	554	558	434	949	953	795	100.00	97.60	2.40
East Garo Hills .	518	522	429	517	521	429	941	947	772	100.00	96.86	3.14
West Garo Hills .	516	511	565	516	511	564	963	972	888	100.00	89.34	10.66

Looking at the State figures we find that persons per 100 occupied Census houses do not differ from that of persons per 100 households. While the urban figures of both the categories stand parallel, the rural figures show a little variation. In rural areas the number of persons per 100 households is more by 1 point than the number of persons per 100 occupied Cencus houses. The rural figure for persons per 100 households is just equal to that of the total state average. On the contrary, looking at the absolute figures of the State we find that the total number of households (which is 255,935) is more than the total number of occupied Census houses (which is 255,826). Similarly, the rural and urban figures show that the number of households is more than the number of occupied Census houses. Among the Districts, Jaintia Hills and West Khasi Hills each has more than the State average in both the categories. In West Khasi Hills the number of persons per 100 occupied Census houses and per 100 households are the same in both rural and urban areas. This is true even f we look at the actual figures. In Jaintia Hills we see that the number of persons per 100 occupied Census houses is just equal to that of persons per 100 households in the rural areas which is also true with the absolute figures. But in the urban areas the number of persons per 100 occupied Census houses is more by 3 points than that of persons per 100 households. The actual figure also shows the number of household (which is 2340) is more than the number of occupied census houses (2329). East Khasi Hills., East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills have less than the State average in both the categories and in both rural and urban areas. In East Khasi Hills, the total, rural and urban figures for persons per 100 occupied Census houses and persons per 100 households are the same. But looking at the absolute figures we find that the total number of households (100313) is more than the total number of occupied Census houses (100291). While the rural figures show the number of households (65220) exceeds the number of occupied census houses (65198), the urban figures are the same in both categories. Similar is the case with East Garo Hills

District in that the number of households is more than that of occupied census houses in the rural areas whereas in the urban areas the figures are the same for both categories. West Garo Hills shows a different picture. The Number of persons per 100 occupied Census houses is the same as the number of persons per 100 households in the district totals as well as in the rural areas. In the urban areas the number of persons per 100 occupied Census houses is more by 1 point than the number of persons per 100 households. The absolute figures show the number of households is more than that of occupied Census houses in both rural and urban areas.

One would surmise as to the identical number of occupied residential houses and households specially in the urban areas. And this would lead one to think that there is no shortage of housing accommodation in the urban areas of the State and each household is occupying one house. This is due to the fact that the same number was recorded for both the Census house and the household in the Abridged Houselists with the result that the figures for occupied residential houses and households are identical.

The sex ratio of the State stands at 954 females per 1000 males. There are more females in the rural areas than in the urban areas. The sex ratio in the rural area is 965 and in the urban area it is 904. This shows that in the rural areas the men folk leave their women behind for jobs etc. in the urban areas. Among the districts, Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills have their sex ratios higher than the State average. Jaintia Hills claims the highest with 978 females per 1000 males and West Garo Hills tailing behind with 963. Jaintia Hills also claims the highest sex ratios in both the rural and urban areas with 977 and 994 respectively. West Garo Hills comes next in the rural areas with 972. In all the Districts, with the exception of Jaintia Hills, the rural areas have higher sex ratios than the urban areas. In Jaintia Hills the sex ratio is higher in the urban than in the rural. This shows the concentration of women in the urban areas and also the plight of women to the urban areas for jobs, trade and business, etc. It is to be noted that Jaintia Hills has only one town, viz., Jowai which is the District headquarters and also the main commercial and educational centre of the District.

81.93 per cent of the people in Meghalaya live in the villages while only 18.07 per cent live in the towns. Even with the creation of six more towns in the 1981 Census, a large majority of the people still live in the rural areas. This shows that the economy of the State is largely agrarian and industrialisation is a far way off. East Khasi Hills with the largest number of towns (altogether 7 towns) has 64.65 per cent of the population in the rural areas and 35.35 per cent in the urban areas. It is more urbanised than any other Districts of the State. West Garo Hills has with it two towns but the percentage of urban population is far below the state average. The percentage of rural population is much higher than the State average. The rest of the Districts have only one town each and hence the percentage of urban population is very small.

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TABLE — A - 2

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

TABLE A-2 Decadal Variation in Population Since 1901.

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Table A-2 furnishes statistics on adjusted population for the nine censuses from 1901 to 1981 for the State and the districts Conforming to the present jurisdiction. This table corresponds to Table A-II of 1971, 1961 and 1951 Censuses. The decade variation in population is shown in absolute figures in Column 4 and in terms of percentage in Column 5. The figures given in Columns 3, 6 and 7 for earlier decades have been adjusted for the present boundaries for the State and the districts. This table, therefore, gives much needed comparable data about growth of population for the last 80 years.

A—2 Decadal Variation in Population Since 1901

State/District	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MEGHALAYA STATE	1901	3,40,524	—	—	1,67,256	1,73,268
	1911	3,94,005	53,481	15.71	1,95,706	1,98,299
	1921	4,22,403	28,398	7.21	2,11,216	2,11,187
	1931	4,80,837	58,434	13.83	2,43,993	2,36,844
	1941	5,55,820	74,983	15.59	2,82,666	2,73,154
	1951	6,05,674	49,854	8.97	3,10,706	2,94,968
	1961	7,69,380	1,63,706	27.03	3,97,288	3,72,092
	1971	10,11,699	2,42,319	31.50	5,20,967	4,90,732
	1981	13,35,819	3,24,120	32.04	6,83,710	6,52,109
JAINTIA HILLS DISTRICT	1901	35,950	—	—	17,181	18,769
	1911	4,1783	5,833	16.23	20,212	21,541
	1921	43,240	1,457	3.49	21,186	22,054
	1931	51,534	8,294	19.18	25,949	25,585
	1941	59,057	7,523	14.60	30,026	29,031
	1951	64,629	5,572	9.43	33,077	31,552
	1961	82,147	17,518	27.11	40,760	41,387
	1971	1,13,562	31,415	38.24	56,810	56,752
	1981	1,56,402	42,840	37.72	79,052	77,350
EAST KHASI HILLS DISTRICT.	1901	1,27,130	—	—	61,211	65,919
	1911	1,47,760	20,630	16.23	72,036	75,724
	1921	1,52,910	5,150	3.49	75,372	77,538
	1931	1,82,242	29,332	19.18	92,219	90,023
	1941	2,08,847	26,605	14.60	1,06,636	1,02,211
	1951	2,28,552	19,705	9.44	1,17,426	1,11,126
	1961	2,90,500	61,948	27.10	1,53,331	1,37,169
	1971	3,80,650	90,150	31.03	1,98,972	1,81,678
	1981	5,11,414	1,30,764	34.35	2,62,952	2,48,462

TABLE A.—2 Decadal Variation in Population Since 1901—concld.

State/District	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WEST KHASI HILLS DISTRICT.	1901 . . .	39,170	—	—	18,829	20,341
	1911 . . .	45,526	6,356	16.23	22,164	23,362
	1921 . . .	47,113	1,587	3.49	23.192	23,921
	1931 . . .	56,150	9,087	19.18	28,383	27,767
	1941 . . .	64,347	8,197	14.60	32,824	31,523
	1951 . . .	70,418	6,071	9.43	36,149	34,269
	1961 . . .	89,505	19,087	27.11	46,457	43,048
	1971 . . .	1,10,872	21,367	23.87	56,687	54,185
	1981 . . .	1,61,576	50,704	45.73	82,906	78,670
EAST GARO HILLS DISTRICT.	1901 . . .	35,227	—	—	17,742	17,485
	1911 . . .	40,491	5,264	14.94	20,603	19,888
	1921 . . .	45,638	5,147	12.71	23,202	22,436
	1931 . . .	48,637	2,999	6.57	24,725	23,912
	1941 . . .	56,957	8,320	17.11	28,734	28,223
	1951 . . .	61,672	4,715	8.28	31,504	30,168
	1961 . . .	78,270	16,598	26.91	39,613	38,657
	1971 . . .	1,02,698	24,428	31.21	53,218	49,480
	1981 . . .	1,36,550	33,862	32.96	70,365	66,185
WEST GARO HILLS DISTRICT.	1901 . . .	1,03,047	—	—	52,293	50,754
	1911 . . .	1,18,445	15,398	14.94	60,661	57,784
	1921 . . .	1,33,502	15,067	12.71	68,264	65,238
	1931 . . .	1,42,274	8,772	6.57	72,717	69,557
	1941 . . .	1,66,612	24,338	17.11	84,446	82,166
	1951 . . .	1,80,403	13,791	8.28	92,550	87,853
	1961 . . .	2,28,958	46,555	26.91	1,17,127	1,11,831
	1971 . . .	3,03,917	74,959	32.74	1,55,280	1,48,637
	1981 . . .	3,69,877	65,960	21.70	1,88,435	1,81,442

Appendix to Table A-2 Decadal variation Since 1901

Fly Leaf

This appendix gvies for the State and the Districts at the 1981 Census, the 1971 and 1981 area and population and the 1971 population adjusted to 1981 jurisdiction and the increase or decrease in population purely due to jurisdictional changes. The State of Meghalaya was created on the 21st January 1972 and since then lots of administrative changes were made A brief account of those changes has been given in the relevant paragraph preceeding this table.

TABLE—A-2 DECADAL VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX

State and District at the 1981 Census showing 1971 area and Population according to territorial jurisdiction in 1971, Change in population of 1971 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1981

State/District	Area in 1981 (Km2)	1981 Population	Area in 1971 (Km2)	1971 population according to jurisdiction prevailing in 1971	Population in 1971 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1981	Net increase or decrease between Col. 5 and 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MEGHALAYA . . .	22,429.0	13,35,819	22,489.0	10,11,699	10,11,699	—
Jaintia Hills	3,819.0	1,56,402	New District		1,13,562	—
East Khasi Hills . . .	5,196.0	5,11,414	14,405.0*	6,05,084	3,80,650	—
West Khasi Hills . . .	5,247.0	1,61,576	New District		1,10,872	—
East Garo Hills . . .	2,603.0	1,36,550	New District		1,02,698	—
West Garo Hills . . .	5,564.0	3,69,877	8,084.0*	4,86,615	3,03,917	—

*Area figures for East Khasi Hills district against Col. 4 includes the area of Jaintia Hills District and West Khasi Hills District, as these two districts are created after the 1971 Census ; and also the figure of West Garo Hills of 1971 includes the area of the entire East Garo Hills District as this District was created after the 1971 Census.

ADJUSTMENT OF POPULATION

The recasting of population of the districts was done by this Directorate on the basis of instruction issued by the Registrar General, India. The information relating to territorial changes of the new districts and C.D. Blocks that have taken place during 1971-81 have been described in detail in the previous paragraphs. It is not a difficult task to work out the figures of transferred portions according to 1951, 1961 and 1971 Censuses as these are available up to village level in the Primary Census Abstracts given in the District Census Handbooks, of the respective Census years. Similarly, for the villages transferred the population particulars of these villages are available in the Primary Census Abstracts in the District Census Handbook of the previous censuses. The population of the transferred areas according to 1971 Census obtained is substracted from 1971 Census Population of the district from which the area has been transferred and added to the district in which the area has been included to obtain the adjusted population of 1971. Similar procedure is adopted in adjusting the population figures of 1961 and 1951. In the case of censuses prior to 1951, the figures are worked out with the aid of census tables of the State and its districts.

The following statement shows the method of adjustment of previous census population for the transferred areas.

STATEMENT—1

RECAST FIGURES OF DISTRICTS JAINTIA, EAST KHASI HILLS, WEST KHASI HILLS, EAST GARO HILLS AND WEST GARO HILLS OF STATE MEGHALAYA

Description	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Population of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills dist. as at 1971.	202,250	235,069	243,263	209,926	332,251	363,599	462,152	605,084
Deduct popn. of Jaintia Hills district (Persons)	35,950	41,783	43,240	51,534	59,057	64,629	82,147	113,562
Deduct Popn. of E. Khasi Hills district (Persons).	127,130	147,760	152,910	182,242	208,847	228,552	290,500	380,650
Deduct Popn. of W. Khasi Hills district (Persons).	39,170	45,526	47,113	56,150	64,347	70,418	89,505	110,872
Population of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills dist. as at 1971 (Males).	97,221	114,442	119,750	146,551	169,486	186,652	240,548	312,469
Deduct Popn. of Jaintia Hills dist. (Males) .	17,281	20,342	21,286	26,049	30,126	33,177	40,760	56,810
Deduct popn. of East Khasi Hills dist. (Males)	61,111	71,936	75,272	92,119	106,536	117,326	153,331	198,972
Deduct popn. of West Khasi Hills dist. (Males)	18,829	22,164	23,192	28,383	32,824	36,149	46,457	56,687
Population of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills dist. as at 1971 (Females).	105,029	120,627	123,513	143,375	162,765	176,947	221,604	292,615
Deduct Popn. of Jaintia Hills dist. (Females)	18,669	21,441	21,954	25,485	28,931	31,452	41,387	56,752
Deduct Popn. of E. Khasi Hills Dist. (Females)	66,019	75,824	77,638	90,123	102,311	11,122	137,169	181,678
Deduct Popn. of W. Khasi Hills dist (Females)	20,341	23,362	23,921	27,767	31,523	34,269	43,048	54,185
Population of Garo Hills dist. as at 1971 Census (Persons).	138,274	158,936	179,140	190,911	223,569	242,075	307,228	406,615
Deduct Popn. of East Garo Hills dist. (Persons)	35,227	40,491	45,638	48,637	56,957	61,672	78,270	102,698
Deduct Popn. of West Garo Hills dist (Persons)	103,047	118,445	133,502	142,274	166,612	180,403	228,958	303,917
Popn. of Garo Hills dist. as at 1971 Cen. (Males)	70,035	81,264	91,466	97,442	113,180	124,054	156,740	208,498
Deduct Popn. of East Garo Hills dist. Cen. (Males)	52,193	60,561	68,164	72,617	84,346	92,450	117,127	155,280
Popn. of Garo Hills dist. as at 1971 Census (Females)	68,239	77,672	87,674	93,469	110,389	118,021	150,888	198,117
Deduct Popn. of East Garo Hills dist. Census (Females). ..	17,385	19,788	22,336	23,812	28,123	30,068	38,657	49,480
Deduct Popn. of West Garo Hills dist. Census (Females).	50,854	57,884	65,338	69,657	82,266	87,953	111,831	148,637

STATEMENT—2

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF DECADAL VARIATION OF POPULATION FROM 1901 TO 1981 FOR TOTAL, RURAL URBAN

State/U.Ts/ Districts	Total Rural Urban	1901 to 1981	1971 to 1981	1961 to 1971	1951 to 1961	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
MEGHALAYA .	T	+292.28	+32.04	+31.50	+27.03	+8.97	+15.59	+13.83	+7.21	+15.70
	R	+230.76	+26.60	+32.62	+19.14	+5.71	+13.94	+12.12	+6.53	+14.95
	U	+2408.40	+63.98	+25.27	+100.78	+53.20	+43.93	+54.25	+26.13	+41.76
Jaintia Hills . .	T	+335.05	+37.72	+38.24	+27.11	+9.43	+14.60	+19.18	+3.49	+16. 23
	R	+299.11	+37.13	+37.77	+17.52	+9.43	+14.60	+19.18	+3.49	+16.23
	U	+100.00	+44.73	+44.09	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Khasi Hills .	T	+302.28	+34.35	+31.03	+27.10	+9.42	+14.60	+19.18	+3.43	+16.23
	R	+181.35	+28.20	+37.11	+10.62	+0.36	+9.60	+14.74	+1.18	+14.14
	U	+179.22	+47.29	+19.88	+75.00	+53.20	+43.93	+54.25	+26.13	+42 .32
West Khasi Hills .	T	+312.50	+45.73	+23.87	+27.11	+9.43	+14.60	+19.18	+3.49	+16.23
	R	+302.59	+42.23	+23.87	+27.11	+9.43	+14.60	+19.18	+3.49	+16.23
	U	+100.00	+100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Garo Hills .	T	+287.62	+32.96	+31.21	+26.91	+8.28	+17.11	+6.57	+12.91	+14.94
	R	+275.45	+28.79	+31.21	+26.91	+8.28	+17.11	+6.57	+12.91	+14.94
	U	+100.00	+100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Garo Hills .	T	+258.94	+21.70	+32.74	+26.91	+8.28	17.11	+6.57	+12.71	+14.94
	R	+220.67	+14.56	+31.06	+21.99	+8.28	17.11	+6.57	+12.71	+14.94
	U	+100.00	+154.63	+74.27	—	—	—	—	—	—

The above statement shows that the percentage of decadal variation of population from the decades 1901 to 1981 increases at a disproportionate rate. The decades 1911-1921 and 1941—1951 show a sudden fall in the percentage increase of population. The two world wars of the century took place in these decades and the reason for this fall might be attributed to the effects of these two wars. It is strange to see that in the urban areas of the State, the decade 1941—1951 shows a sharp rise of 53.20 P.C. from 43.93% during the decade 1931—1941. The decade 1951—1961 shows an over-all increase of 100.78% which is almost double from that of 1941—1951. This is due to the addition of 4 new towns in 1961 Census. The percentage increase suddenly drops down to 25.27% in the decade 1961—1971. The reasons for this might be the result of the shifting of the capital of the State of Assam to Dispur on the creation of Meghalaya as the Autonomous State on 2nd April, 1970. It may be mentioned here that Meghalaya was conferred full state-hood on 21st January, 1972 under the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (Act No. 81 of 1971). The decade 1971—1981 shows a slight increase in the percentage variation and in terms of absolute number the increase of the population during the decade was 3,24,120. The increase in the percentage variation is higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas throughout the decades from 1901—to 1981 except in the decade 1961—1971 where the increase is higher in the rural than in the urban areas.

Looking at the figures of the districts, we find that in the pattern of change in the percentage of decadal variation is similar to that of the State. However, in the rural areas of East Khasi Hills District we find that the decade 1941—1951 shows a sharp decrease of 0.36% from 9.60% in the decade 1931—1941. On the contrary, the urban areas of the district show an increase of 53.20% in the decade 1941—1951. The effects of the Second World War seems to be more effected in the rural areas than in the urban areas of the district and the State as well. West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills show cent-per-cent increase in the decade 1971—1981 as the new towns cropped up only in 1981 Census with the creation of these districts.

SEX RATIO

Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population. Sex ratio is an important demographic phenomenon. The following Statement shows the changes in sex ratio during 1901—1981.

STATEMENT 3

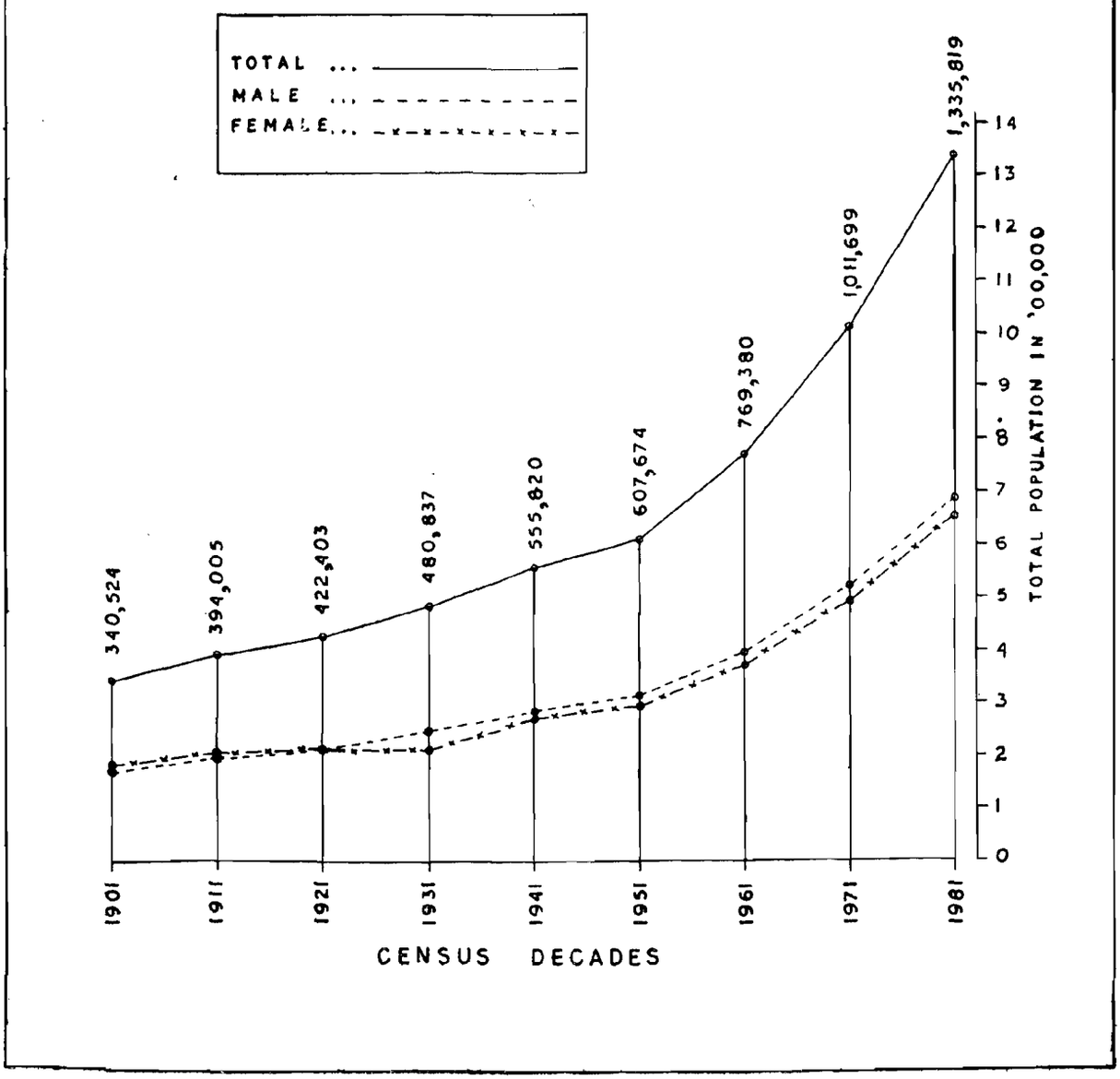
Changes in sex ratio (females per 1000 males)
1901—1981

State/District	TRU	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MEGHALAYA	T	1036	1013	1000	971	966	949	937	942	954
	R	1047	1024	1009	989	991	969	971	958	965
	U	725	757	809	697	683	784	764	853	904
Jaintia Hills	T	1092	1064	1041	986	967	954	1015	999	978
	R	1092	1064	1041	986	967	954	1016	1003	977
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	1041	955	994
East Khasi Hills	T	1077	1051	1028	976	958	946	895	936	945
	R	1112	1118	1061	1033	1033	1009	975	958	966
	U	725	757	809	697	683	784	763	862	907
West Khasi Hills	T	1080	1054	1031	978	960	948	927	957	949
	R	1080	1054	1031	978	960	948	927	957	953
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	795
East Garo Hills	T	986	965	966	967	982	957	976	930	941
	R	986	965	966	967	982	957	976	930	947
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	772
West Garo Hills	T	971	952	955	956	973	949	955	957	963
	R	971	952	955	956	973	949	970	968	972
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	639	779	888

The years 1901 to 1921 show quite a sufficient number of women in the population. However, it is noticed that the sex ratio has dwindled over the decades and the year 1971 saw a better imporovement and it has come to stand at 954 in 1981. The sex ratio in the rural areas is far better than that in the urban areas of the state. The urban areas have suffered from the dearth of women over the decades. However, there is an apparant improvement in the sex ratio between 1971 and 1981. Though it stood at 904 in 1981, it is still far below the state average.

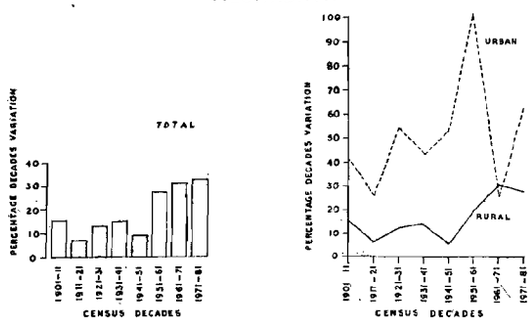
Coming to the districts, we find that the sex ratio in Jaintia Hills, East Khasi Hills and West Khasi Hills follow the state pattern. The sex ratio in East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills remain almost at the same proportion during the decades. The position becomes worst in the urban areas of these two districts with 772 and 888 respectively in 1981. West Khasi Hills has also a very small proportion with only 795 females per 1000 males in 1981. The sex ratio has been generally adverse to women, i.e., the number of women per thousand male has generally been less than 1000. Explanations have been offered that this is a preference for male children resulting in neglect of female babies, that certain types of mortality are selective between males and females and that some part of the adverse sex ratio may be attributable to high maternal mortality. In the State of Meghalaya in particular, there is little evidence to support the view that there is a deliberate neglect of female babies despite the fact that there may be a preference for male children. High maternal mortality is the only probable explanation in this part of the country. However, this requires further study and investigation.

MEGHALAYA
TRENDS IN TOTAL POPULATION
1901-1981

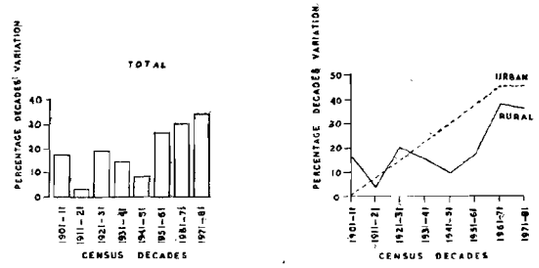


PERCENTAGE DECADAL VARIATION OF POPULATION 1901—1981

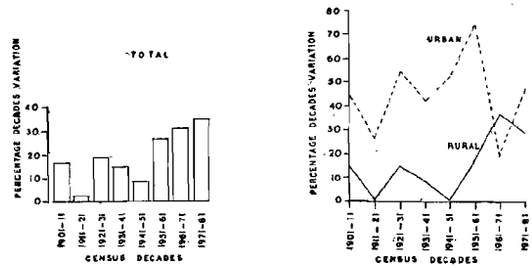
MEGHALAYA



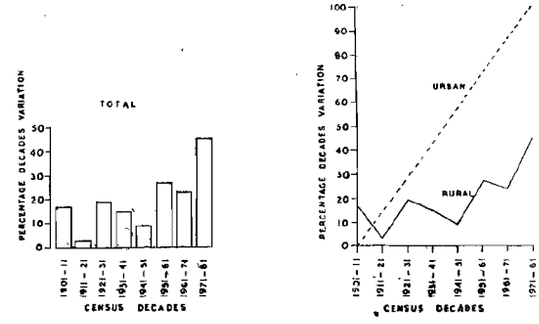
JAINTIA HILLS



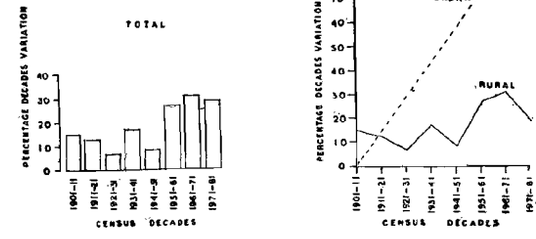
EAST KHASI HILLS



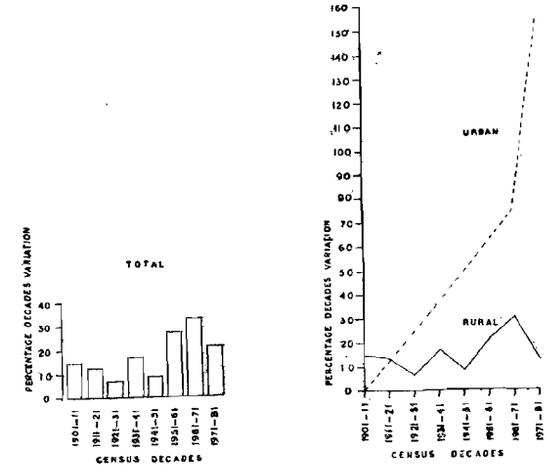
WEST KHASI HILLS



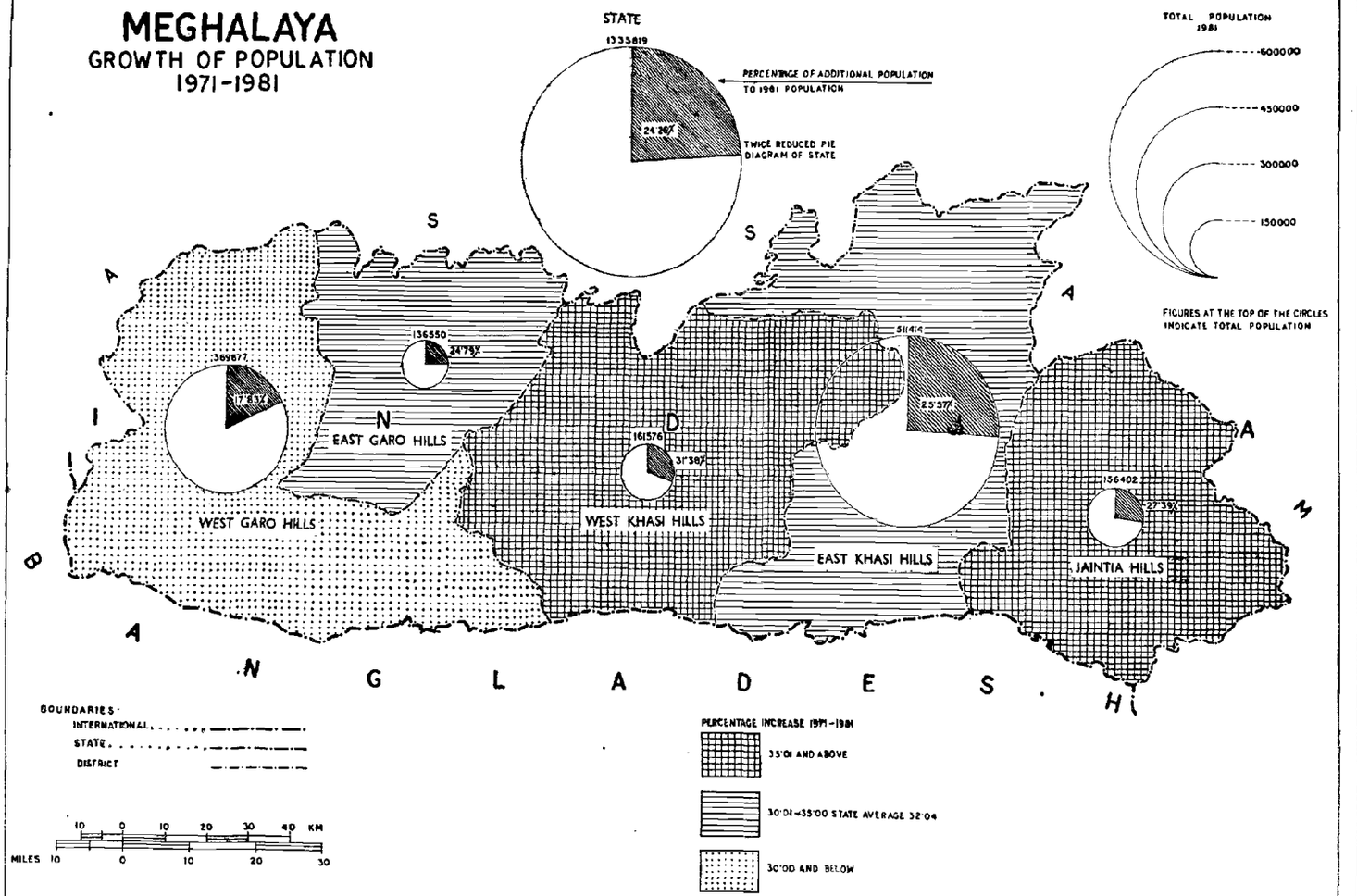
EAST GARO HILLS



WEST GARO HILLS



MEGHALAYA
GROWTH OF POPULATION 1971-1981



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA.
THE BOUNDARY OF MEGHALAYA SHOWN ON THIS MAP IS AS INTERPRETED FROM THE NORTH-EASTERN AREAS (RE-ORGANISATION) ACT, 1971, BUT HAS YET TO BE VERIFIED.

THE INDO-BANGLADESH BOUNDARY SHOWN ON THIS MAP IS THE ONE EXISTING PRIOR TO THE CONCLUSION OF THE AGREEMENT ON MAY 16, 1974, BETWEEN INDIA AND BANGLADESH.

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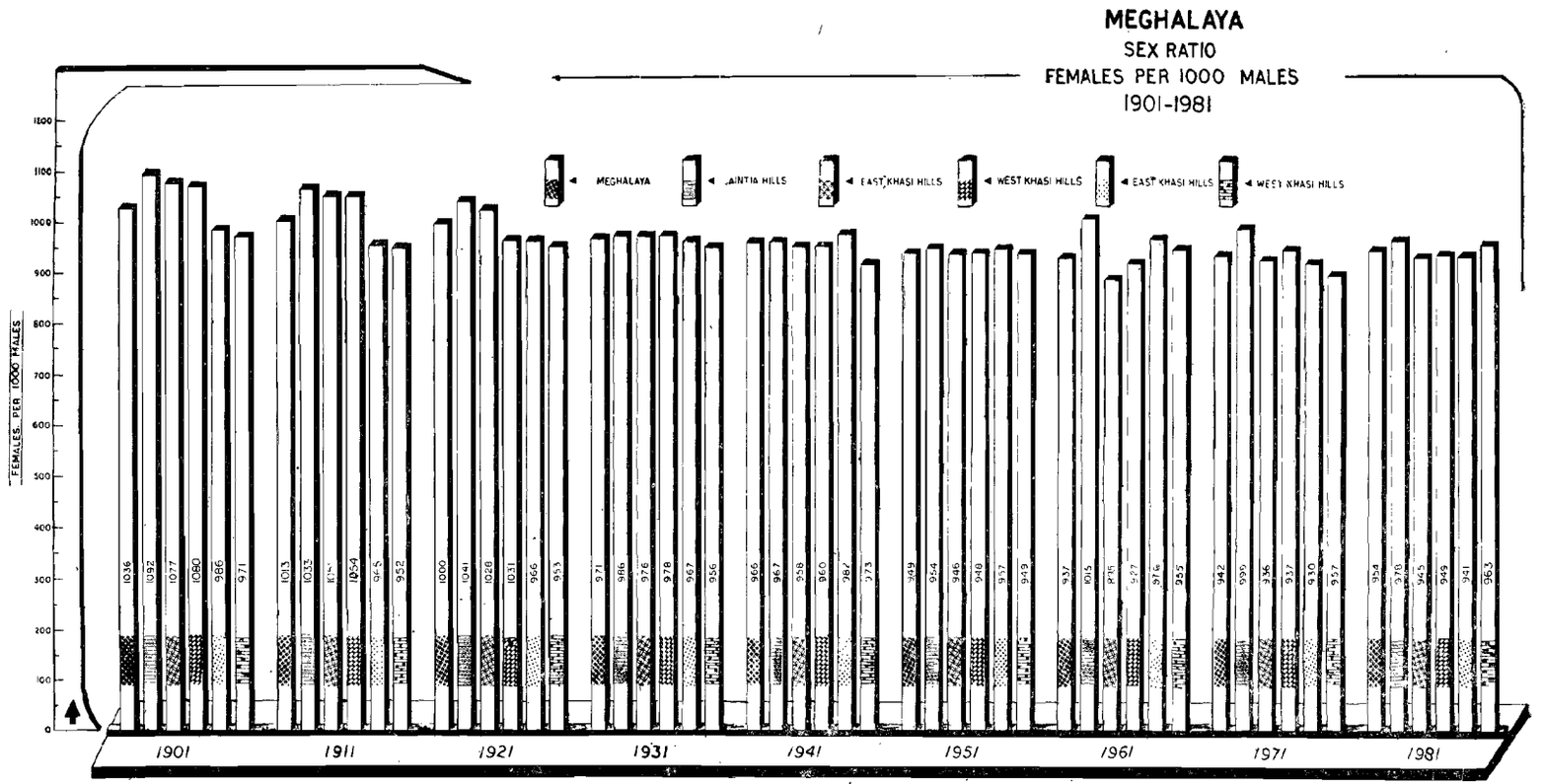
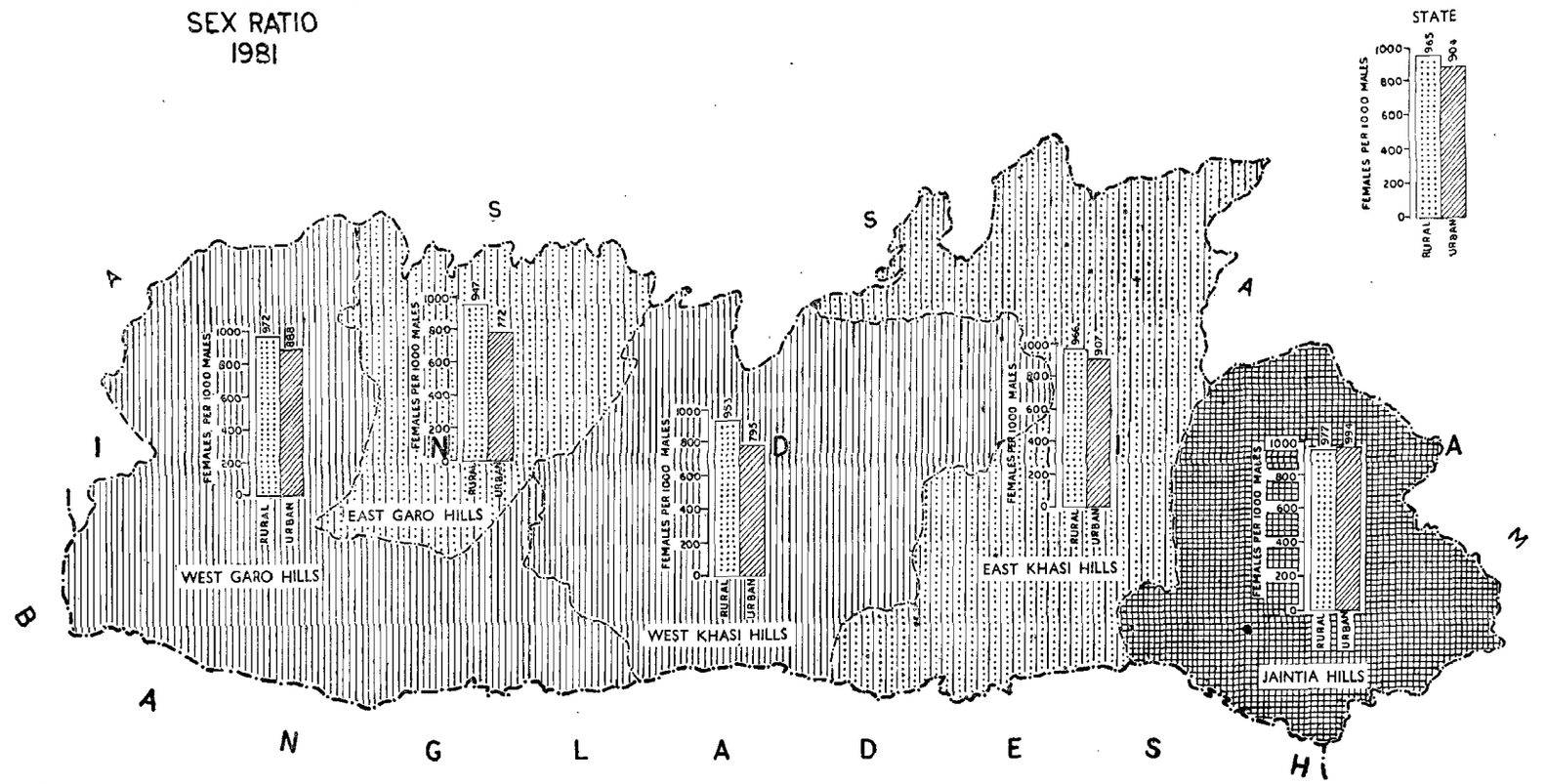

MEGHALAYA
SEX RATIO
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1901-1981
MEGHALAYA
JAINTIA HILLS
EAST KHASI HILLS
WEST KHASI HILLS
EAST KHASI HILLS
WEST KHASI HILLS
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1901
1911
1921
1931
1941
1951
1961
1971
1981

MEGHALAYA

SEX RATIO
1981



BOUNDARIES:

INTERNATIONAL

STATE

DISTRICT

10 0 10 20 30 40 KM

MILES 10 0 10 20 30

FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

971 AND ABOVE

946–970 STATE AVERAGE 954

945 AND BELOW

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA. THE BOUNDARY OF MEGHALAYA SHOWN ON THIS MAP IS AS INTERPRETED FROM THE NORTH-EASTERN AREAS (RE-ORGANISATION) ACT, 1971, BUT HAS YET TO BE VERIFIED.

THE INDO-BANGLADESH BOUNDARY SHOWN ON THIS MAP IS THE ONE EXISTING PRIOR TO THE CONCLUSION OF THE AGREEMENT ON MAY 16, 1974 BETWEEN INDIA AND BANGLADESH.

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TABLE—A-3

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SIZE

MEGHALAYA

THADLASKEIN C. D. BLOCK

DISTRICT JAINTIA HILLS

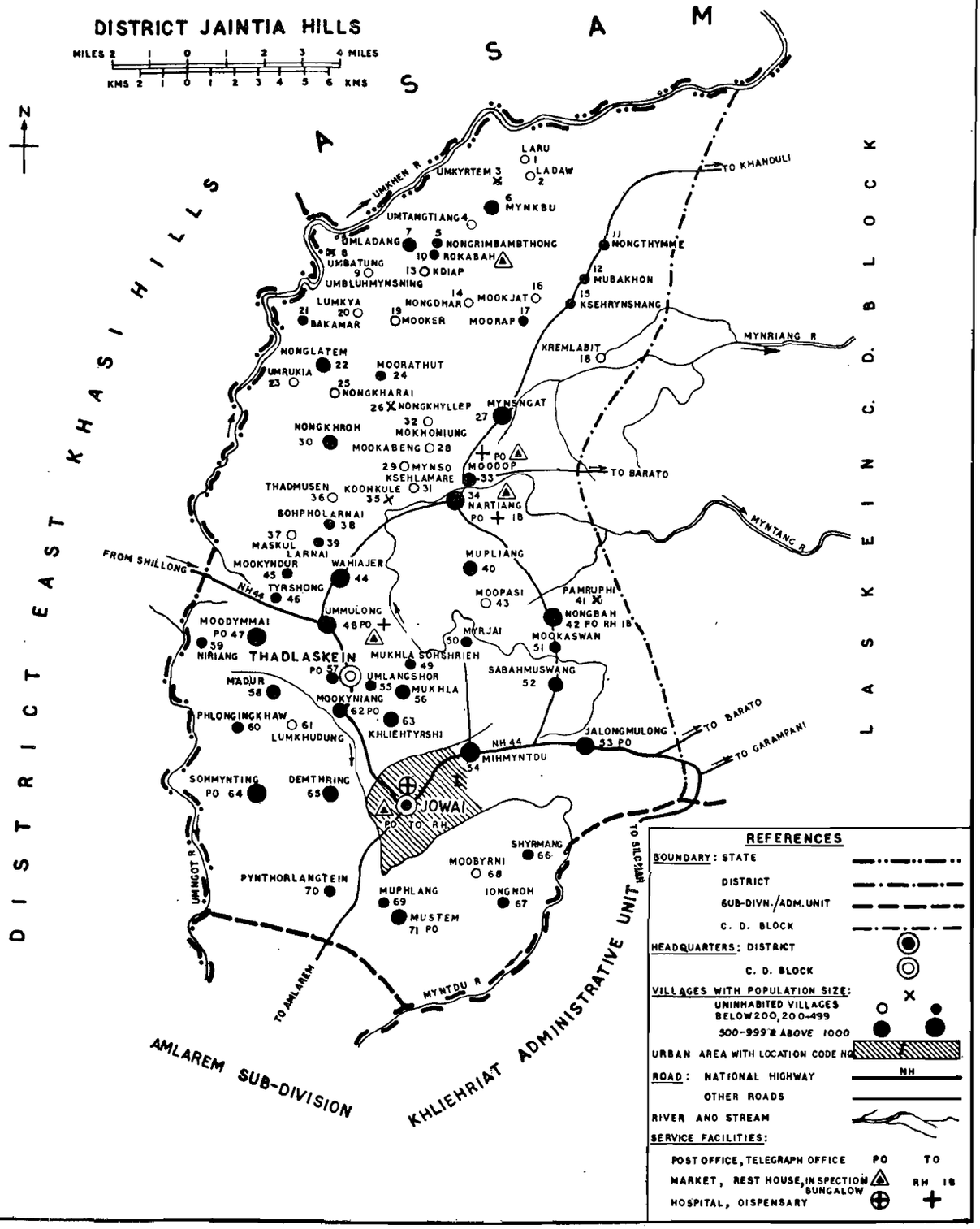


TABLE A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Fly Leaf

This table corresponds to Table A-III of 1951, 1961 and 1971 Censuses and gives the total number of inhabited villages classified by seven broad population ranges viz., (i) less than 200 ; (ii) 200-499 ; (iii) 500-999 ; (iv) 1000-1999 ; (v) 2,000-4999 ; (vi) 5000-9999 (vii) 10,000 and above indicating therein the total rural population by sex for the State, Districts and C. D. Blocks.

For purpose of easy reference it would be convenient to give a suitable nomenclature for each of these categories of villages as indicated below :—

1. Less than 200 population	: Diminutive village.
2. 200-499	: Very small size village.
3. 500-999	: Small Village.
4. 1000-1999	: Medium Village.
5. 2000-4999	: Large Village.
6. 5000-9999	: Very large Village.
7. 10,000+	: Special Village.

A.3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

State District C. D. Block	Total Number of Inhabited Villages	Total Rural Population			Less than 200			200-499		
		Person	Males	Females	No. of Villages	Population Males	Population Females	No. of Villages	Population Males	Population Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Meghalya	4,902	1,094,486	556,958	537,528	3,199	156,772	151,974	1,290	198,175	190,787
Jaintia Hills	404	143,479	72,571	70,908	203	9,479	9,172	110	17,900	17,124
Thadlaskein	67	31,786	15,713	16,073	22	948	878	24	3,784	3,763
Laskein	120	46,853	23,320	23,533	59	2,750	2,743	29	4,768	4,592
Khliehriat	148	43,075	22,621	20,454	84	4,141	3,983	41	6,968	6,380
Amlarem	69	21,765	10,917	10,848	38	1,640	1,568	16	2,380	2,389
East Khasi Hills	1,189	330,614	168,158	162,456	717	36,636	34,940	334	53,629	51,762
Nongpoh	181	39,555	20,641	18,914	118	5,777	5,331	49	7,698	7,102
Bhoi Area	248	60,378	31,374	29,004	137	7,673	7,153	94	14,725	13,874
Mawryngkneng	63	27,132	13,536	13,596	26	1,120	1,072	20	2,767	2,687
Mylliam	64	55,089	28,221	26,868	15	1,033	966	21	3,350	3,224
Mawphlang	112	29,455	14,804	14,651	91	6,927	6,851	14	3,782	3,552
Pynursla	127	34,001	16,679	17,322	71	2,302	2,498	34	5,147	5,239
Shela Bholaganj	172	30,452	15,582	14,870	130	5,710	5,372	31	4,955	4,693
Mawsynram	154	34,137	17,361	16,776	98	4,794	4,364	42	6,073	5,964
Mawkynrew	68	20,415	9,960	10,455	31	1,300	1,333	29	5,132	5,427
West Khasi Hills	710	157,696	80,745	76,951	446	22,470	20,895	198	29,618	28,373
Mairang	122	45,023	23,048	21,975	52	2,909	2,612	42	6,595	6,319
Mawkyrwat	181	46,206	23,483	22,723	100	5,103	4,771	57	8,602	8,411
Nongstoin	226	38,305	19,582	18,723	159	7,733	7,229	56	8,021	7,803
Mawshynrut	181	28,162	14,632	13,530	135	6,725	6,283	43	6,400	5,840
East Garo Hills	656	132,260	67,944	64,316	418	22,832	22,172	199	29,313	27,872
Dombo-Rongjeng	213	44,329	22,716	21,613	132	7,125	7,027	67	9,687	9,279
Songsak	109	24,387	12,521	11,866	61	3,526	3,450	38	5,680	5,344
Resubelpara (E)	220	48,215	24,918	23,297	135	7,987	7,548	71	10,686	10,178
Samanda	114	15,329	7,789	7,540	90	4,194	4,147	23	3,260	3,071
West Garo Hills	1,943	330,437	167,540	162,897	1,415	65,355	64,795	449	67,715	65,656
Resubelpara (W)	106	18,496	9,273	9,223	66	3,662	3,618	39	5,347	5,345
Dadenggiri	187	49,351	25,118	24,233	111	6,257	6,227	52	7,881	7,575
Selsella	280	56,430	28,656	27,774	186	9,683	9,406	78	12,436	11,988
Rongram	236	30,680	15,601	15,079	195	8,447	8,344	38	6,212	5,941
Betasing	195	41,811	21,180	20,631	109	6,784	6,633	78	11,806	11,510
Zikzak	163	40,395	20,459	19,936	100	5,987	6,034	53	7,711	7,544
Dalu	237	35,103	17,725	17,378	184	7,671	7,685	45	6,858	6,718
Chokpot	339	29,597	14,818	14,779	305	9,177	9,277	29	4,045	3,991
Damkuk Aga	111	16,499	8,485	8,014	88	4,291	4,200	20	2,952	2,083
Rongara	89	12,075	6,225	5,850	71	3,396	3,371	17	2,467	2,232

BY POPULATION SIZE

500-999			*1,000-1,999*			*2,000-4,999*			*5,000-9,999*			*10,000 and Above*		
No. of Villages	Population		No. of Villages	Population		No. of Villages	Population		No. of Villages	Population		No. of Villages	Population	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
504	107,022	102,715	85	59,465	57,431	24	35,524	34,621	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	20,002	19,362	29	20,137	19,901	4	5,053	5,349	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	3,732	3,712	7	4,729	4,944	2	2,520	2,776	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	7,391	7,555	11	7,100	7,342	1	1,311	1,301	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	5,840	5,022	7	5,672	5,069	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	3,039	3,073	4	2,636	2,546	1	1,222	1,272	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	33,409	32,916	31	23,451	22,441	14	21,033	20,397	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	3,746	3,539	3	3,420	2,942	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	4,556	4,158	1	1,079	898	2	3,331	2,921	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	3,013	2,977	5	3,185	3,372	3	3,451	3,488	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	4,271	4,646	6	4,866	4,044	9	14,251	13,988	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	4,095	4,248	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	4,870	4,960	7	4,360	4,625	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	2,929	2,897	3	1,988	1,908	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	3,323	3,277	4	3,171	3,171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	2,146	2,214	2	1,382	1,481	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	19,047	18,383	10	6,170	5,977	2	3,440	3,323	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	7,689	7,325	4	2,415	2,396	2	3,440	3,223	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	7,364	7,229	4	2,414	2,312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	3,297	3,183	1	531	508	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	697	646	1	810	761	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	11,889	10,936	2	1,429	1,164	2	2,481	2,172	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	4,100	3,769	1	632	601	1	1,172	937	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	3,315	3,072	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	4,139	3,773	1	797	563	1	1,309	1,235	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	335	322	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	22,675	21,118	13	8,278	7,948	2	3,517	3,380	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	264	251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	5,056	4,797	9	5,924	5,634	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	4,797	4,610	3	1,740	1,770	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	942	794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	2,590	2,488	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	2,630	2,434	1	614	544	2	3,517	3,380	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	3,196	2,975	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1,596	1,511	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1,242	1,011	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	362	247	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT-1

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN VILLAGES OF VARIOUS POPULATION SIZES WITH REFERENCE TO THE TOTAL RURAL POPULATION IN 1981.

State/ U. T./District	Percentage of population living in villages of population size with reference to total population						
	Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000+
Meghalaya	28.21	35.54	19.16	10.68	6.41	..	..
Jaintia Hills	13.01	24·41	27.43	27.90	7.25	..	..
East Khasi Hills	21.65	31.88	20.06	13.88	12.53	..	..
West Khasi Hills	27.50	36.77	23.74	7.70	4.29	..	..
East Garo Hills	34.03	43.24	17.26	1.96	3.51	..	..
West Garo Hills	39.39	40.36	13.25	4.91	2.09	..	..

The total number of inhabited villages in the State is 4902. Most of the villages in the State are very small. Meghalaya is a hilly State and most of the villages are situated and scattered from one hill to another depending upon the availability of cultivable land. Water supply is a secondary thing' Looking at the above statement we find that 35.54 per cent of the rural population of the State live in very small size villages. The next higher percentage of 28.21 per cent of the rural population live in diminutive villages. In terms of absolute number, there are 3199 villages belonging to diminutive class of villages while 1290 villages belonging to very small size villages. From this it can be infered that the villages of Meghalaya are very small indeed. 10.68 per cent of the rural population live in medium villages while only 6.41 per cent in large villages. This pattern of dispersal makes it difficult to extend to the population concerned various services like school facilities, drinking-water, communication, etc. An attempt is made by the State Government to encourage regrouping of the pupulation in large villages so that they may be viable for undertaking development activities. But such an attempt has not been much of a success.

West Garo Hills has the largest number of inhabited villages in the State with 1943. Out of this 1415 village are having a population of less than 200 and belong to diminutive class of villages. 39.39 per cent of the rural population live in this class of villages. West Garo Hills also claims the highest percentage with 40.36 per cent of the rural population living in very small size of villages having a population range of 200 499. East Khasi Hills with 93 inhabited villages in the size class of villages of 500-999 has 20.06 per cent of the rural population in this class. About 13.8 per cent of the rural population live in 31 medium villages (1000-1999). In terms of percentage, Jaintia Hills has the highest percentage in both these classes of villages, viz., small village and medium villages with the population of 27.43 per cent and 27.90 per cent respectively. East Khasi Hills has 14 villages with a population between 2000-4999 (large village) and about 12.53 per cent of the rural population live in these large villages.

STATEMENT-2

PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES AND POPULATION BY CLASS OF VILLAGES IN 1971 AND 1981

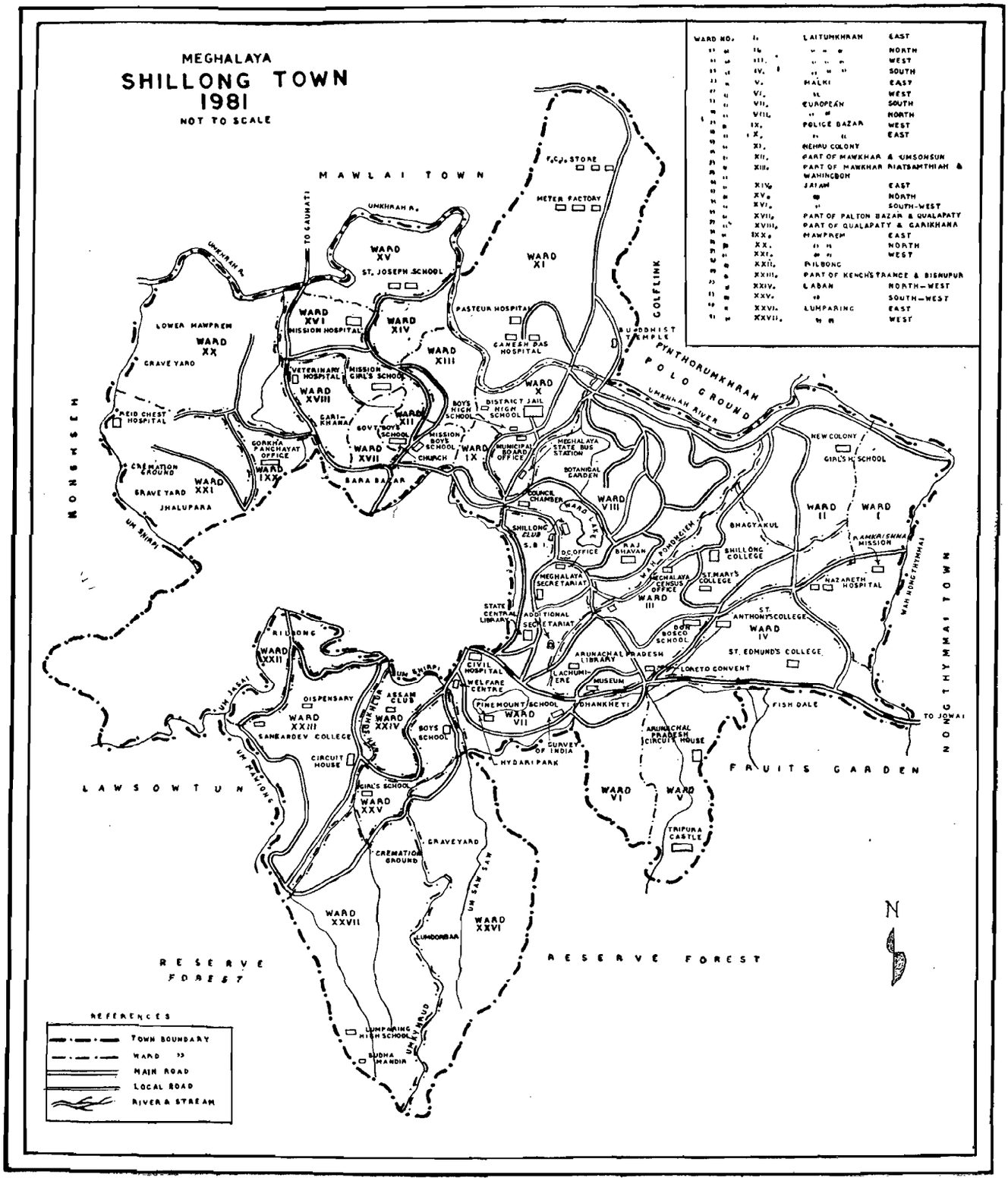
State/District	Years	Less than 500		500-999		1000-9999		2000-4999		5000-9999		10,000 +	
		Percentage of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	Percentage of Population in this range to total population	Percentage of No. of villages to total No. of villages in this range	Percentage of Population in this range to total population	Percentage of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	Percentage of Population in this range to total population	Percentage of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	Percentage of Population in this range to total population	Percentage of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	Percentage of Population in this range to total population	Percentage of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	Percentage o Population in this range to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Meghalaya] . .	1971	93.50	71.51	5.17	18.31	1.18	7.75	0.15	2.43	..	..	..	..
	1981	91.58	63.75	6.20	19.16	1.73	10.68	0.49	6.41	..	..	..	..
Jaintia Hills . .	1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1981	77.48	37.40	14.35	27.43	7.18	27.40	0.99	7.25	..	..	..	..
East Khasi Hills .	1971	90.82	63.14	7.17	22.85	1.74	10.41	0.27	3.60	..	..	..	..
	1981	89.23	53.53	6.98	20.6	2.78	13.86	1.01	12.53	..	..	..	..
West Khasi Hills .	1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1981	90.70	64.27	7.61	23.74	1.41	7.70	0.28	4.29	..	..	..	..
East Garo Hills .	1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1981	94.03	77.27	5.35	17.26	0.31	1.96	0.31	3.51	..	..	..	..
West Garo Hills .	1971	96.07	81.63	3.25	12.82	0.64	4.52	0.04	1.03	..	..	..	..
	1981	95.91	79.75	3.31	13.25	0.68	4.91	0.10	2.09	..	..	..	..

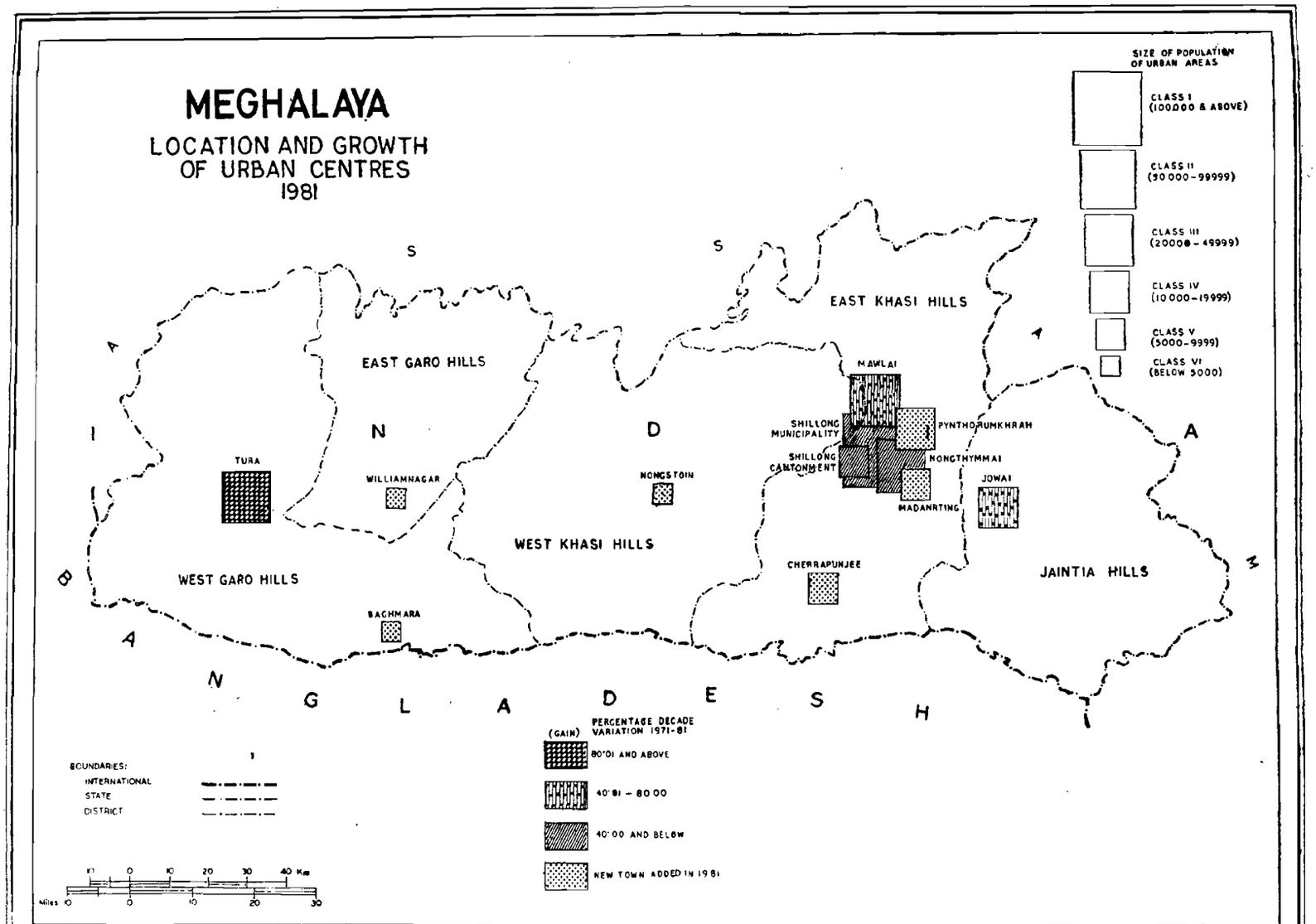
Jaintia Hills and West Khasi Hills included in East Khasi Hills for 1971 and also East Garo Hills included in West Garo Hills for 1971 as these three districts.

It is interesting to note that while that percentage of the number of villages in the class less than 500 to the total number of villages increase by 0.32 per cent the percentage of population in this class to total population has shown a marked decrease of 7.76 per cent during the decade. That means 7.76 per cent less of rural population lived in 0.32 per cent less number of villages in 1981. On the contrary, there has been an increase in the percentage number of villages in the class 1000-1999 as well as the percentage of population in this class. 2.93 per cent more of rural population lived in 0.50 per cent more number of villages in 1981. The size class of 2000-4999 has also shown a definite increase during the decade. 3.98 per cent more of rural population lived in 0.28 per cent more number of villages in 1981. On the whole, there seems to be a slow but perceptible tendency for concentration of the rural population in large villages.

TABLE A-4

TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901


MEGHALAYA
SHILLONG TOWN
1981
NOT TO SCALE
MAWLAI TOWN
LAWSOWTUN
NONGTHYMAI TOWN
FRUITS GARDEN
RESERVE FOREST
RESERVE FOREST
GOLFLINK
POLO GROUND
PYNTHORUMKHRAH
UMKHRAH RIVER
TO GAUHATI
WARD I
WARD II
WARD III
WARD IV
WARD V
WARD VI
WARD VII
WARD VIII
WARD IX
WARD X
WARD XI
WARD XII
WARD XIII
WARD XIV
WARD XV
WARD XVI
WARD XVII
WARD XVIII
WARD XX
WARD XXI
WARD XXII
WARD XXIII
WARD XXIV
WARD XXV
WARD XXVI
WARD XXVII
WARD NO. I. LAITUMKHRAH EAST
II. NORTH
III. WEST
IV. SOUTH
V. MALKI EAST
VI. WEST
VII. CUANDEAN SOUTH
VIII. NORTH
IX. POLICE BAZAR WEST
X. EAST
XI. NEHRU COLONY
XII. PART OF MAWKHAR & UMSOHSUN
XIII. PART OF MAWKHAR RIATSAMTHIAH & WAHINGBOH
XIV. JAIAW EAST
XV. NORTH
XVI. SOUTH-WEST
XVII. PART OF PALTON BAZAR & QUALAPATY
XVIII. PART OF QUALAPATY & GARIKHANA
XIX. MAWPREM EAST
XX. NORTH
XXI. WEST
XXII. RILBONG
XXIII. PART OF KENCH'S TRANCE & BISNUPUR
XXIV. LABAN NORTH-WEST
XXV. SOUTH-WEST
XXVI. LUMPARING EAST
XXVII. WEST
REFERENCES
TOWN BOUNDARY
WARD ,,
MAIN ROAD
LOCAL ROAD
RIVER & STREAM
N



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India. The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern areas (Re-organisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

The India-Bangladesh boundary shown on this map is the one existing prior to the conclusion of the agreement on May 16, 1974, between India and Bangladesh

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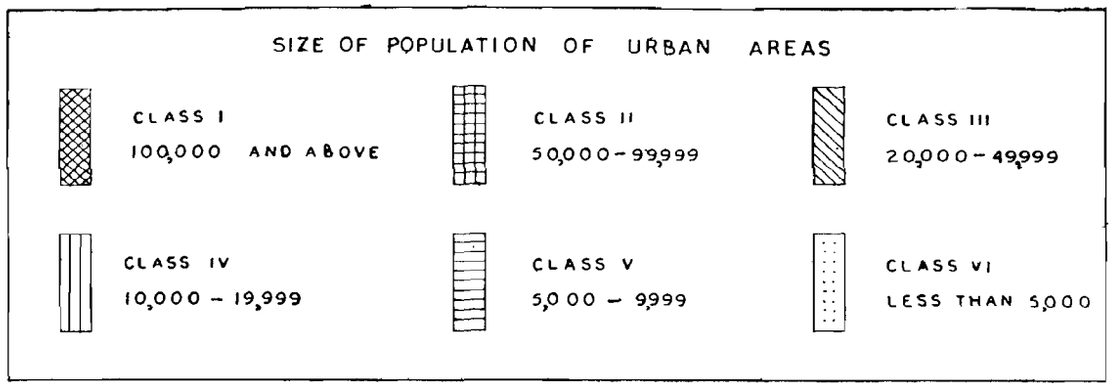
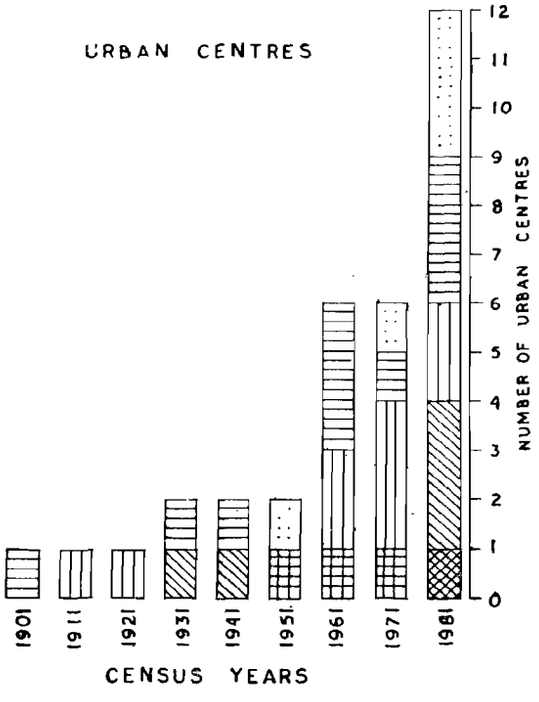
MEGHALAYA
PROGRESS OF URBAN CENTRES AND POPULATION
1901 – 1981





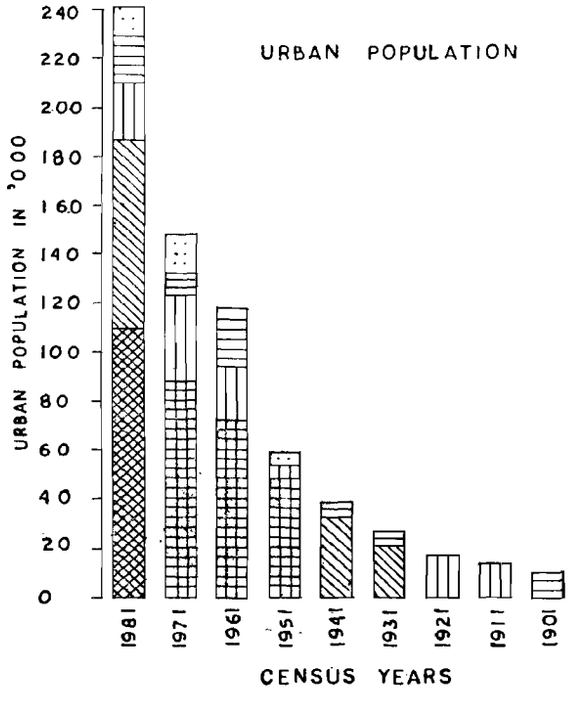


Table A-4 : Towns and Urban Agglomeration Classified by Population in 1981 with variation since 1901.

Fly Leaf : This table corresponds to table A-IV of 1951, 1961 and 1971 Censuses and gives the variation in urban population by sex, decade variation and percentage decade variation for each town and urban agglomeration during the eighty years. The status and area figures of towns and urban agglomeration are also given in the table. The status and Area figures are, however, confined to 1971 and 1981 Censuses only.

The towns are arranged in the order of population size and class of towns. As in 1971, all towns and urban agglomeration have been grouped into the following six classes according to population size.

Class I—Population of 100,000 and above.

Class II—Population of 50,000 to 99,999

Class III—Population of 20,000 to 49,999

Class IV—Population of 10,000 to 19,000

Class V—Population of 5,000 to 9,999

Class VI—Population of less than 5000.

According to Indian Census convention any place with a population exceeding 100,000 is called a city.

TABLE A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATION CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Serial No.	Name of Town/ Urban	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		MEGHALAYA	All Classes-1 Urban Agglomeration and 6 Towns							
			1901			9,621	..	..	5,577	4,044
			1911			13,639	+ 4,018	+ 4.76	7,762	5,877
			1921			17,203	+ 3,564	+ 26.13	9,512	7,691
			1931			26,536	+ 9,333	+ 54.25	15,63 4	10,902
			1941			38,192	+11,656	+ 43.93	22,696	15,496
			1951			58,512	+ 20,320	+ 53.20	32,790	25,722
			1961		38.18	117,483	+ 58,971	+100.78	66,587	50,896
			1971		38.13	147,170	+29,687	+ 25.27	79,434	67,736
			1981		84.78	241,333	+ 94,163	+ 63.98	126,752	114,581
			Class - I (100,000 & Above) 1 Urban Agglomeration							
			1961		21.27	102,398	..	..	58,082	44,316
			1971		21.27	122,752	+ 20,354	+ 19.88	66,161	56,591
			1981		25.40	174,703	+ 51,951	+ 42.32	91,728	82,975
1.	Shillong Urban Agglomeration	East Khasi Hills	1901			9,621	..	..	5,577	4,044
			1911			13,639	+ 4,018	+ 41.76	7,762	5,877
			1921			17,203	+ 3,564	+ 26.13	9,512	7,691
			1931			26,536	+ 9,333	+ 54.25	15,634	10,902
			1941			38,192	+ 11,656	+ 43.93	22,696	15,496
			1951			58,512	+20,320	+ 53.20	32,790	25,722
			1961		21.27	102,398	+ 43,886	+ 75.00	58,082	44,316
			1971		21.27	122,752	+ 20,354	+ 19.88	66,161	56,591
			1981		25.40	174,703	+ 51,951	+ 42.32	91,728	82,975

TABLE A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATION CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—(Contd.)

Serial No.	Name of Town/ Urban	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km.	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(a) Shillong (M)	East Khasi Hills	1901			9,621	..	..	5,577	4,044
			1911			13,639	+ 4,018	+ 41.76	7,762	5,877
			1921			17,203	+3,564	+ 26.13	9,512	7,691
			1931			21,300	+ 4,097	+ 23.82	12,087	9,213
			1941			30,734	+ 9,434	+ 44.29	17,263	13,471
			1951			53,756	+ 23,022	+ 74.91	29,554	24,202
			1961	M	10.36	72,438	+ 18,682	+ 34.75	40,550	31,888
			1971	M	10.36	87,659	+15,221	+ 21·01	47,569	40,090
			1981	M	10.36	109,244	+21,585	+ 24.62	57,092	52,152
	(b) Nongthymmai	Ditto	1961		2.93	10,084	..	..	5,443	4,641
			1971		2.93	16,103	+ 6,019	+ 59.69	8,558	7,545
			1981		2.93	21,558	+ 5,455	+ 33.88	11,271	10,287
	(c) Mawlai	Ditto	1961		6.14	8,528	..	..	4,350	4,178
			1971		6.14	14,260	+ 5,732	+ 67.21	7,355	6,905
			1981		6.14	20,405	+ 6,145	+ 43.09	10,716	9,689
	(d) Pynthor Umkhrah	Ditto	1981		2·02	10,711	..	..	5,732	4,979
	(e) Shillong Canton-ment	Ditto	1931			5,236	..	..	3,547	1,689
			1941			7,458	+ 2,222	+ 42.44	5,433	2,025
			1951			4,756	— 2,702	— 36.23	3,236	1,520
			1961	Cantt.	1.84	11,348	+ 6,592	+ 138.60	7,739	3,609
			1971	Cantt.	1.84	4,730	— 6,618	— 58.32	2,679	2,051
			1981	Cantt.	1.84	16,620	+11,890	+ 39.96	3,7657	2,863
	(f) Madanrting	Ditto	1981		2.11	6,165	..	..	3,160	3,005
				Class - II (50,000 - 99,999)						
			1951			58,512	..	..	32,790	25,722
				Class - III (20,000 - 49,999) 1 Town						
			1931			26,536	..	..	15,634	10,902
			1941			38,192	+ 11,655	+ 43.93	22,696	15,496
			1951		18.32	35,257	..	..	18,718	16,539

TABLE A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATION CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—(Contd.)

Serial No.	Name of Town/ Urban	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Tura	West Garo Hills	1961		9.04	8,888	..	..	5,423	3,465
			1971	TC	9.09	15,489	+ 6,601	+ 74.27	8,705	6,784
			1981	TC	18.32	35,257	+ 19,768	+ 127.63	18,718	16,539
		Class - IV (10,000 - 19,999) 1 Town								
			1911			13,639	..	..	7,762	5,877
			1921			17,203	+ 3,564	+ 26.13	9,512	7,691
			1971		9.09	15,489	..	..	8,705	6,784
			1981		7.77	12,923	— 2,566	— 16.57	6,481	6,442
3.	Jowai	Jaintia Hills	1961		7.77	6,197	..	..	3,082	3,115
			1971		7.77	8,929	+ 2,732	+ 44.09	4,568	4,361
			1981		7.77	12,923	+ 3,994	+ 44.73	6,481	6,442
		Class - V (5,000-9,999) 1 Town								
			1901			9,621	..	..	5,577	4,044
			1961		16.91	15,085	..	..	8,505	6,580
			1971		7.77	8,929	— 6,156	— 40.81	4,568	4,361
			1981		7.80	6,097	— 2,832	— 31.72	3,066	3,031
4.	Cherraponjee	East Khasi Hills	1981		7.80	6,097	..	..	3,066	3,031
		Class - VI (Less than 5,000) 3 Towns								
			1981		25.49	12,353	..	..	6,759	5,594
5.	Williamnagar	East Garo Hills	1981		4.54	4,290	..	..	2,421	1,869
6.	Baghmara	West Garo Hills	1981		8.78	4,183	..	..	2,177	2,006
7.	Nongstoin	West Khasi Hills	1981		12.17	3,880	..	..	2,161	1,719

Notes : Towns treated for the first time in 1981 Census as shown with under line.

The following abbreviations have been used for status of a town.

'M'—Municipality

Cantt.—Cantonment.

T.C.—Town Committee.

APPENDIX 1 TO TABLE A-4-NEW TOWNS ADDED IN 1981 AND TOWNS IN 1971 DECLASSIFIED IN 1981.

FLY LEAF

This appendix gives the new towns of 1981 which were not towns in 1971 and also the towns of 1971 which have been declassified as rural in 1981. Their area and 1971 and 1981 populations. However, there is no town which has been declassified in 1981 and all towns of 1971 remains unchanged in 1981. This table also shows the change in rural/urban status of places between 1971 and 1981.

A—4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX—1

NEW TOWNS ADDED IN 1981 AND TOWNS IN 1971 DECLASSIFIED IN 1981

Serial No.	State/Dtstrict	New Town Added In 1981				Towns in 1971 which have been declassified as Rural in 1981			
		Name of Towns	Area in Km²	Population		Name of Town	Area in Km²	Population	
				1981	1971			1981	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	MEGHALAYA			31,056	—	—	—	—	—
1.	East Khasi Hills District	(a) Madanrting		6,165					
		(b) Pynthorum-khrah		10,711					
		(c) Cherrapunjee		6,097					
2.	West Khasi Hills Distrtct	Nongstoin		3,880		N	I	L	
3.	East Garo Hills District	Williamnagar		4,290					
4.	West Garo Hills District	Baghmara		4,183					

APPENDIX 2 TO TABLE A-4—PLACES WITH A POPULATION OF UNDER 5000 CLASSIFIED AS TOWNS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1981.

FLY LEAF

This appendix gives places with less than 5000 population treated as towns for the first time in 1981 and their population and area, such places are Nongstoin, Williamnagar and Baghmara. Nongstoin and Williamnagar are district headquarters of the newly formed districts of West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills and both have a population of only 3880 and 4290 respectively and both do not satisfy the criteria for a town. Baghmara in West Garo Hills District though it has a population of only 4183, has with it a Town Committee and satisfied the other Criteria for a town.

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX—2

PLACES WITH A POPULATION OF UNDER 5000 CLASSIFIED AS TOWNS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1981

Serial No.	Towns	District	Area in Km2 in 1981	Population in 1981
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Nongstoin	West Khasi Hills	12.17	3880
2.	William Nagar	East Garo Hills	4.54	4290
3.	Baghmara	West Garo Hills	8.78	4183

APPENDIX 4 TO TABLE A-4 CHANGES BETWEEN 1971 AND 1981 IN AREA AND POPULATION OF TOWNS AND REASONS FOR CHANGE IN AREA

FLY LEAF

This appendix gives the towns which have undergone change in area between 1971 and 1981, reasons for change and their population at the two Censuses. Shillong Urban Agglomeration as a whole has undergone change in area due to the addition of two more new towns viz., Pynthorumkhrah and Madanrting. Tura has also undergone change in area due to the inclusion of 11 more villages as parts of the town.

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX—4

CHANGES BETWEEN 1971—1981 IN AREA AND POPULATION OF TOWNS AND REASONS FOR CHANGES IN AREA

Name of Town/District	Area in Km²		Population		Reasons for the change in Area
	1971	1981	1971	1981	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jaintia Hills District					
Jowai Town	7.77	7,77	8,929	12,923	
East Khasi Hills District					
U. A. (a - f)	21.27	25.40	122,752	174,703	
(a) Shillong Municipality	10.36	10.36	87,659	109,244	
(b) Shillong Cantonment	1.84	1.84	4,730	6,620	
(c) Mawlai	6.14	6.14	14,260	20,405	Changed in Area due to the addition of 2 (Two) new Towns viz. Pynthorumkhrah and Madanrting.
(d) Nongthymmai	2.93	2.93	16,103	21,558	
(e) Pynthorumkhrah	—	2.02	—	10,711	
(f) Madanrting	—	2.11	—	6,165	
West Garo Hills District					The area of Tura Town has changed due to addition of the following villages :—
Tura Town	9.09	18.32	15,489	35,257	(1) Sangrenggiri; (2) Chunmati; (3) Songgitalgiri; (4) Reserve Gittim; (5) Dakopgiri; (6) Matchakholgiri; (7) Cherang giri; (8) Migonggiri; (9) Chosonggiri Poultry Farm; (10) Boldarenggiri and (11) Rongkhon.

Appendix 3 to table A-4—Places with a population of under 5,000 in 1971 which were towns in 1971 but have been declassified in1 981.

Fly-Leaf

Since there has be no places with a population of under 5,000 which were towns in 1971 has been declassified in 1981, the Appendix which is Nil is not shown here.

STATEMENT—1

GOWTH IN THE NUMBER OF CITIES AND TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS 1901—1981

State/District	Year	CLASS-I		CLASS II		CLASS III		CLASS-IV		CLASS-V		CLASS-VI		ALL CLASSES	
		No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
MEGHALAYA	1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9,621	..	..	1	9,621
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13,639	..	..	..	..	1	13,639
	1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17,203	..	..	..	..	1	17,203
	1931	..	..	..	..	1	21,300	..	..	1	5,236	..	..	2	26,536
	1941	..	..	..	..	1	30,734	..	..	1	7,458	..	..	2	38,192
	1951	..	..	1	53,756	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4,756	2	58,512
	1961	..	..	1	72,438	..	..	2	21,432	3	23,613	..	—	6	1,17,483
	1971	..	..	1	87,659	..	..	3	45,852	1	8,929	1	4,730	6	1,47,170
	1981	1	1,09,244	..	—	3	77,220	2	23,634	3	18,882	3	12,353	12	2,41,333
Jaintia Hills	1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6,197	..	..	1	6,197
	1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8,929	..	..	1	8,929
	1981	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12,923	..	..	..	..	1	12,923
East Khasi Hills	1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9,621	..	..	1	9,621
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13,639	..	..	..	..	1	13,639
	1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17,203	..	..	..	..	1	17,203
	1931	..	..	..	..	1	21,300	..	..	1	5,236	..	..	2	26,536
	1941	..	..	..	..	1	30,734	..	..	1	7,458	..	..	2	38,192
	1951	..	..	1	53,756	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4,756	2	58,512
	1961	..	..	1	72,438	..	..	2	21,432	1	8,528	..	..	4	1,02,398
	1971	..	..	1	87,659	..	..	2	30,363	..	..	1	4,730	4	1,22,752
	1981	1	1,09,244	..	..	2	41,963	1	10,711	3	18,782	..	..	7	1,80,800
West Khasi Hills	1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3,880	1	3,880
East Garo Hills	1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4,290	1	4,290
West Garo Hills	1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8,888	..	..	1	8,8
	1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15,489	..	..	..	..	1	15,4
	1981	..	..	..	..	1	35,257	..	..	..	..	1	4,183	2	39,4

Nagar

Before reading the above statement it is to be noted that the constituents of the Shillong Urban Agglomeration are reckoned as separate towns in their own right and have been classified according to their own population and not according to the population of the Agglomeration.

From the above statement it is seen that the number of town which is 1 only remains the same from 1901 to 1921. This town is the Shillong Municipality. From Class V in 1901 it was promoted to Class IV in 1911 and remained in the same class in 1921. Then it was promoted to Class III in 1931 and remained in the same class in 1941. It was again promoted to Class II in 1951 only to remain in the same class in 1961 and 1971. In 1981 it attained the position in Class I and is the only city in the State with a population of more than one lakh. It is seen that in 1931 another town was added in Class V and that was Shillong Cantonment. It was demoted to Class VI in 1951, promoted to Class IV in 1961, again demoted to Class VI in 1971 and still remained in Class VI in 1981. The years 1931 to 1951 saw no change in the number of towns. In 1961 four towns were added—2 in class IV and 2 in class V. Altogether there are 3 towns in Class V, 2 in Class IV and 1 in Class II in 1961. The number of towns remained the same in 1971 but their classes have an intermediate change. Thus there were 1 town in Class VI, 1 in Class V, 3 in Class IV and 1 in Class II. The Census of 1981 saw the double increase in the number of towns. From 6 in 1961 and 1971 the number of towns increased to 12 in 1981. These are distributed in different classes viz., 3 in Class VI, 3 in Class V, 2 in Class IV, 3 in Class III and 1 in Class I.

Coming to the districts we find that East Khasi Hills has the maximum number of towns. The years 1901 to 1951 show a similar picture as that to the State. In 1961 two more new towns were added bringing the total number of towns to 4 and the number continued to be the same in 1971 also. In 1981 three more new towns were added and the number of towns rose to 7 in this district. These were classified as — 3 in Class V, 1 in Class IV, 2 in Class III and 1 in Class I. In West Garo Hills we find that 1 town, viz., Tura which was in Class V in 1961 moved to Class IV in 1971 and to Class II in 1981. Some explanation is called for in the case of Tura. In 1961 Census, the area which was originally notified as Tura Town Committee area *vide Notification No. TAD/LF/50/26 dated 7-9-51* was treated as Tura town. However, the Garo Hills autonomous District Council amended the original notification and by a notification No. GDC/TC/13/811 dated 5-4-71 it included certain areas in the town committee area. These new areas were not included in the maps and population figures of Tura town in 1971 Census. In 1979, the Government of Meghalaya issued a notification No. MUN 67/74/130 dated 13-8-79 constituting a Municipality in Tura town and included 11 villages (which had been outside the Tura Town Committee area) in Tura town. The population of the town was 8,888 in 1961, rose to 15,489 in 1971 and to 35,257 in 1981. Besides Tura, West Garo Hills has also one new town which is Class VI viz., Baghmara which has been treated for the first time as a town in 1981 because it has a statutory Town Committee. In Jaintia Hills, the only town which is Jowai has been in Class V in 1961 and 1971 and was promoted to Class IV in 1981. West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills, both being the new districts, have one town each in Class VI.

STATE-

PERCENTAGE OF TOWNS IN EACH CLASS TO TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS AND PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION

State/U.T./District	Class	1981		1971		1961		1951	
		% of No. of Towns	% of No. of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of No. of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of No. of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of No. of Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MEGHALAYA .	All Classes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	I	8.33	45.27	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	16.67	59.56	16.67	61.66	50.00	91.87
	III	25.00	32.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV	16.67	9.79	50.00	31.15	33.33	18.24	..	..
	V	25.00	7.82	16.67	6.07	50.00	20.10	..	..
	VI	25.00	5.12	16.66	3.22	..	..	50.00	8.13
Jaintia Hills . .	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	..
	VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Khasi Hills . .	I	14.29	60.42	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	25.00	71.41	25.00	70.74	50.00	91.87
	III	28.57	23.21	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV	14.29	5.93	50.00	24.74	50.00	20.93	..	..
	V	42.85	10.44	25.00	3.85	25.00	8.33	..	..
	VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.00	8.13
West Khasi Hills . .	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	VI	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Garo Hills . .	I	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	III	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	IV	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	V	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	VI	100.00	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Garo Hills . .	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III	50.00	89.39	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..
	V	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..
	VI	50.00	10.61	..	..	..	..	..	..

MENT—2

IN EACH CLASS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION FROM 1961 TO 1981 IN STATE AND DISTRICT

1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
% of No. of Towns	% of No. of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of No. of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of No. of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of No. of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of No. of Population
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50.00	80.47	50.00	80.27	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	..
50.00	19.53	50.00	19.73	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N I L

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50.00	80.47	50.00	80.27	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	..
50.00	19.53	50.00	19.73	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N I L

N I L

N I L

N.B. :—The Constituents of an Urban Agglomeration have been classified according to their own population.

Statement-2 above shows that the percentage of the number of towns and the percentage of population was cent per cent in both the cases from 1901 to 1921. In 1931 fifty per cent of the number of towns with a population of 80.27 per cent were in Class III and another fifty per cent with a population of 19.73 per cent were in Class V. Similar was the case in 1941. In 1951 fifty per cent of the number of towns with a population of 91.87 per cent were in Class II and another fifty per cent with a population of 8.13 per cent in Class VI. In 1961 16.67 per cent of the number of towns with a population of 61.66 per cent were in Class II, 33.33 per cent in Class IV and 50 per cent in Class V. A similar picture is seen in 1971 also. In 1981 the percentage distribution of the number of towns was 8.33 per cent with a population of 45.27 per cent in Class I, 25.00 per cent with a population of 32.00 per cent in Class III, 16.67 with a population of 9.79 in Class IV, 25.00 per cent with 7.82 of population in Class V and 25.00 per cent with 5.12 per cent of population in Class VI.

Coming to the districts, we find that in East Khasi Hills the distribution of the number of towns and their population in each class follows the same pattern as that of the State. This is so because the maximum number of towns is in this district. West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills, being the new districts with new towns (one town in each) record cent per cent in both the cases. West Garo Hills has two towns, one in Class III with a population of 89.39 per cent and another in Class VI with a population of 10.61 per cent.

STATEMENT-3

PERCENTAGE OF AREA OF TOWNS IN EACH CLASS TO TOTAL URBAN AREA OF THE STATE AND DENSITY OF POPULATION PER URBAN KM² IN EACH CLASS

Class	1981		1971	
	Percentage of area to total Urban area	Density per Km²	Percentage of area to total Urban area	Density per Km²
1	2	3	4	5
Class I	12.22	10,546	..	..
Class II	..	..	27.17	8,461
Class III	32.31	2,819	..	..
Class IV	11.55	2,414	47.62	2,526
Class V	13.86	1,598	20.38	1,149
Class VI	30.06	485	4.83	2,571

Class I town, which is the Shillong Municipality itself, occupied an area of 10.36 Sq. Km. or about 12.22 per cent of the total Urban area of the State. It has a density of 10,545 (persons per Sq. Km.). Judging from this, Shillong Municipality has a big size of population with a small area. In 1971, it was a Class II town with an area of about 27.17 per cent and a density of 8,461. Though the area remains the same, the number of persons per Sq. Km. increases at a very fast rate. It may be noted here that the total Urban area of the State increased from 38.13 Sq. Km. in 1971 to 84.78 Sq. Km. in 1981. This is due to the increased number of towns from 6 in 1971 to 12 in 1981. The next higher proportion in terms of density is claimed by Class III towns having an area of 32.31 per cent with a density of 2,819. Class IV towns which claimed to have 47.62 per cent of the total Urban area of the State with a density of 25.25 in 1971 have come to occupy only 11.55 per cent of the area having a density of 2,414 only in 1981. Class V towns whose total area of 20.38 per cent in 1971 was cut down to 13.86 per cent of the area in 1981 and in 1971 rose to 1588 in 1981.

STATEMENT-4

NUMBER AND POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS OF 1971-1981 CENSUS ARRANGED IN SIX CLASSES I TO VI.

State/U.Ts.	Class of Towns	1981		1971		Increase & decrease in No. of Towns	Increase & decrease in Population of Towns	Percentage of increase or decrease 1971—1981
		No. of Towns	Total Population	No. of Towns	Total Population			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meghalaya	All Classes . . .	12	2,41,333	6	1,47,170	(+) 6 (Six)	94,163	+63.98
	Total of Class I . .	1	1,09,244	..	..	(+) 1 (One)	(+) 1,09,244	..
	(*a*) Cities with 1 million and above.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) Cities with 50,000 to 999,999 popn.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*c*) Cities with 10,000 to 499,999 popn.	1	1,09,244	..	..	(+) 1 (One)	1,09,244	..
	Class II . .	..	..	1	87,659	(—) 1 (One)	(—) 87,659	..
	Class III . .	3	77,220	..	..	(+) 3 (Three)	(+) 77,220	..
	Class IV . .	2	23,634	3	45,852	(—) 1 (One)	(—) 22,218	(—) 48.46
	Class V . .	3	18,882	1	8,929	(+) 2 (Two)	(+) 9,953	(+) 111.47
	Class VI . .	3	12,353	1	4,730	(+) 2 (Two)	(+) 7,623	(+) 161.16

Statement—4 shows that there is one town in Class I in 1981 with a population of 109,244 and that is Shillong Municipality which has now become a city. It was a class II town in 1971 and has now moved up to a city. There is no Class II town in 1981. There are 3 towns in Class III in 1981 against Nil in 1971. There has been a decrease in the number of towns in Class IV from 3 in 1971 to 2 in 1981 accounting for a percentage decrease of 48.46 per cent. The number of towns in Class V and Class VI increases respectively from 1 each in 1971 to 3 in 1981. The percentage increases work out to 111.47 per cent and 161.16 per cent respectively. It is to be noted that the constituent of the Shillong Urban Agglomeration have been classified according to their own population in the above statement and not according to the population of the Urban Agglomeration.

STATE-

MOVEMENT OF CITIES AND TOWNS FROM

(a) Indicates number and population of towns which a particular class of 1981

(b) Indicates number and population of towns which a particular class of 1981

(c) Indicates number and population of towns which a particular class of 1971

(Increment and decrement of towns in the

State/U.T./District	Category of movement	I				II				III			
		Class	No.	1971 Population	1981 Population	Class	No.	1971 Population	1981 Population	Class	No.	1971 Population	1981 Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MEGHALAYA .	(a) (b)	II	1	87,659	109,244					IV	3	45,852	77.220
Jaintia Hills . .	(a) (b) (c)												
East Khasi Hills .	(a) (b) (c)	II	1	87,659	109,244					IV	2	30,363	41,963
West Khasi Hills .	(a) (b) (c)												
East Garo Hills .	(a) (b) (c)												
West Garo Hills .	(a) (b) (c)									IV	1	15,489	35,257

N.B.—The above statement excludes the 1981 Census.

MENT—5

ONE CLASS TO ANOTHER DURING *1971—1981*

has received by a process of decrements from the next higher class range(s) of 1971.

has received by a process of increment from the next lower or any other lower range of 1971.

has passed down by a process of decrement to the next lower or any other lower range of 1981.

State relate to their territorial content of 1981)

IV				V				VI				VII			
Class*	No.	1971 Population	1981 Population	Class*	No.	1971 Population	1981 Population	Class*	No.	1971 Population	1981 Population	Classs*	No.	1971 Population	1981 Population
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
V	1	8,929	12,923	VI	1	4,730	6,620	—	—	—	—				
V	1	8,929	12,923	—	—	—	—								
				VI	1	4,730	6,620	—	—	—	—				

* New Towns which have been declared as such during.

Before reading the above statement it is important to note that (a) there is no town in any particular Class of 1981 whch has received by a process of decrement from the next higher class range of 1971 and (b) also there is no town which a particular class of 1971 has passed down by a process of decrement to the next lower or any other lower range of 1981.

It is seen that one Class II town in 1971 has moved to Class I in 1981. There has been no town in 1971 in the lower classes which has moved to Class II in 1981. In East Khasi Hills district, there are two towns viz. Mawlai and Nongthymmai which were in Class IV in 1971 have moved to Class III in 1981 and another one viz., Shillong Cantonment which was in Class VI in 1971 has moved to Class V in 1981. In Jaintia Hills, the only town which is Jowai has moved from Class V in 1971 to Class IV in 1981. In West Garo Hills, a Class IV town, viz., Tura, in 1971 has moved to Class III in 1981.

STATEMENT-6

PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF POPULATION 1971-1981 OF PLACES WHICH ARE NOT TREATED AS TOWNS IN 1971 BUT TREATED AS SUCH IN 1981 CLASSIFIED BY STATE DISTRICT AND SIZE OF CLASS.

State/District	No. of Towns	Class	Population in 1971	Population in 1981	Percentage variation in 1981 population over 1971
MEGHALAYA	1	IV	5,603	10,711	91.16
	2	V	7,915	12,262	54.92
	3	VI	8,729	12,353	..
Jaintia Hills	..	..	..	..	..
East Khasi Hills	1	IV	5,603	10,711	91.16
	*2	V	3,013	6,165	104.61
		V	4,902	6,097	24.38
West Khasi Hills	1	VI	1,737	3,880	123.37
East Garo Hills	1	VI	4,039	4,290	6.21
West Garo Hills	1	VI	2,953	4,183	41.65

*Shown separately for the sake of Comparison.

Six new towns are added in 1981 Census viz., Nongstoin, Williamnagar, Baghmara, all of Class VI, Madanrting, Cherrapunji, both of Class V and Pynthorumkhrah of Class IV. The population figures shown against each class in 1971 are therefore the rural population of each as at 1971 Census. As will be seen from the above Statement the population of towns in Class IV increases from 5603 in 1971 to 10711 in 1981 accounting for an increase of 91.16 per cent during the decade. The population of those in Class V accounts for an increase of 54.92 per cent and that of Class VI 51.52 per cent during the decade.

Jaintia Hills is the only district where there has been no new town added up in 1981. Coming to East Khasi Hills, we find that the largest increase of population comes from the one and only town in Class IV (Viz., Pynthorumkhrah) accounting for 91.16 per cent during the decade. The population of Class V towns record an increase of 54.92 per cent and those are Madanrting and Cherrapunji. For the sake of comparison the former records an increase of 104.61 per cent and the taken an increase of 24.38 per cent. The new town of West Khasi Hills which is in Class VI records an increase of 123.37 per cent during the decade. This large increase of population is due to the fact that in forming Nongstoin as the district headquarters of the new West Khasi Hills District, Government offices and buildings have sprung up resulting in the rise of the population and the town has also become an important commercial centre in the district. Baghmara in West Garo Hills records an increase of 41.65 per cent and Williamnagar in East Garo Hills an increase of 6.21 per cent during the decade.

In Meghalaya, there is only one Urban Agglomeration and that is the Shillong Urban Agglomeration. The concept of the urban agglomeration has been explained already in the previous chapter. In 1971 Census, the Shillong Urban Agglomeration constituted Shillong Municipality, as the core town, and three adjoining towns viz., Shillong Cantonment, Mawlai and Nongthymmai. In 1981 Census, the Shillong Urban Agglomeration has extended to two more new towns viz., Madanrting and Pynthorumkhrah which form a continuous urban spread.

STATEMENT-7

NUMBER OF TOWNS OF EACH CLASS DURING 1901-1981 (AN URBAN AGGLOMERATION HAS BEEN CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TOTAL POPULATION)

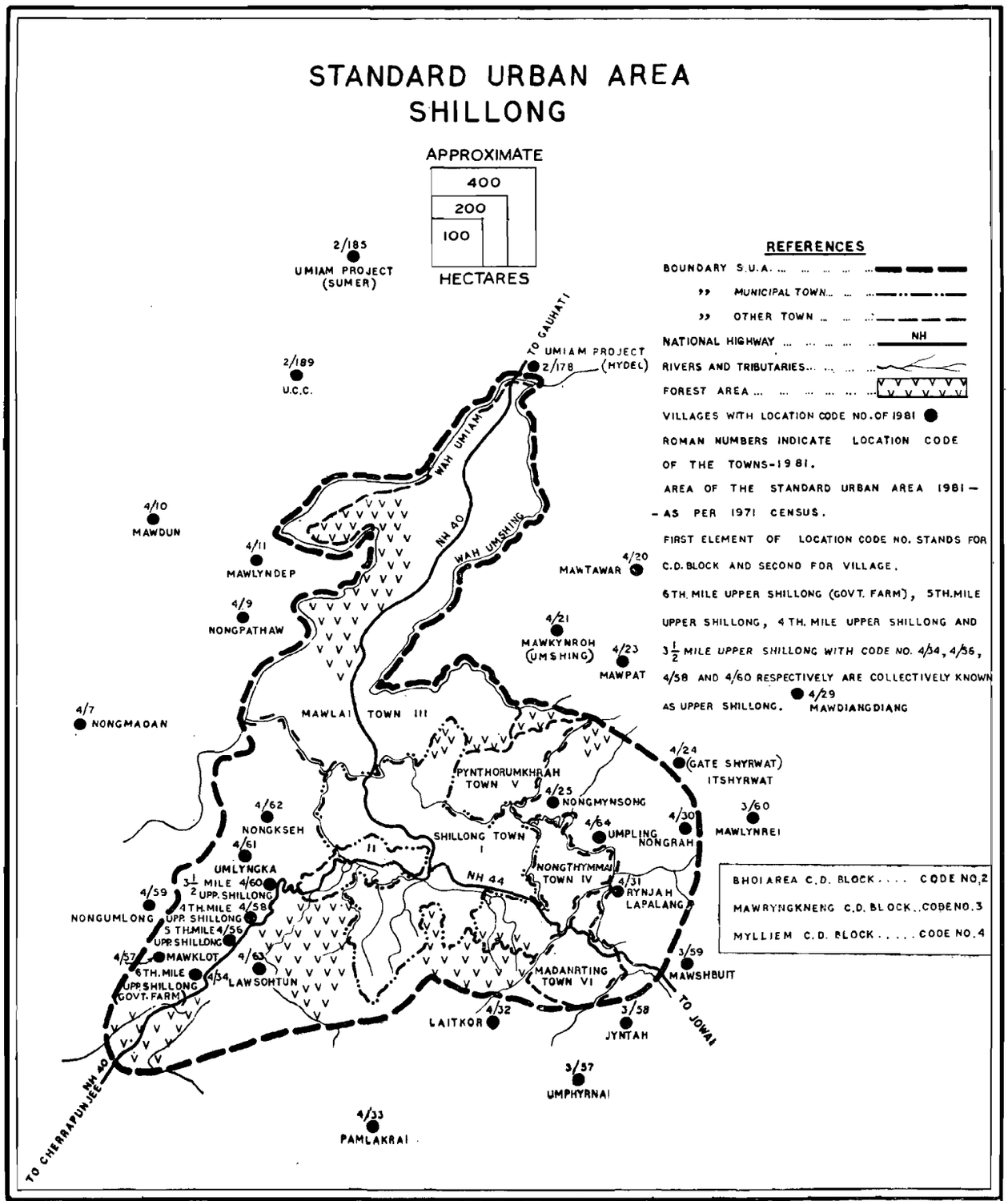
State/UT/District	Class of Town	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MEGHALAYA	All Classes	7	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
	*UA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	CL. I	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. II	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. III	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	CL. IV	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	CL. V	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
	CL. VI	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaintia Hills District	All Classes	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. IV	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. V	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Khasi Hills District	All Classes	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	CL. I	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. II	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. III	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	CL. IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	CL. V	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	CL. VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Khasi Hills District	All Classes	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. VI	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Garo Hills District	All Classes	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. VI	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Garo Hills District	All Classes	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. III	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. IV	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. V	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CL. VI	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Looking at the towns of Urban Agglomeration Separately Shillong Municipality is a Class I Town in 1981 Census and is itself a city with a population of 109,244. Looking at the above statement, there has been no major change in the number of towns in the succeeding Censuses until 1961 where two more towns were added from 2 in 1951. *The year 1981 saw a big change in the number of towns which doubled that of 1971. The changes in the number of towns are seen in Classes III, and VI. Among the districts, East Khasi Hills which has the maximum number of towns, has many changes. Besides the Shillong Urban Agglomeration in this district with Shillong Municipality as a core city, the number of towns has increased to two in 1981 namely Pynthorumkhrah and adanrting in 1981. West Garo Hills has two towns viz., one in Class III and one in Class VI. The remaining districts have one town each.

TABLE A—5

STANDARD URBAN AREA

STANDARD URBAN AREA
SHILLONG



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A-5 Standard Urban Area

Fly Leaf

The table provides basic data like civic status, area density, occupied residential houses, number of households and population by sex for total population, houseless population and institutional population for the Shillong Standard Urban Area and its component units both urban and rural. The urban component units consist of Shillong Municipality as the core town, Shillong Cantonment, Mawlai, Nongthymmai, Pynthorumkhrah and Madanrting. The last two are declared towns for the first time in 1981 Census and in 1971 Census they were included in the rural components of the Standard Urban Area. The rural components of the Standard Urban Area of 1981 Census include Mawklot, Lawsohtun, Upper Shillong, Nongmynsong, Nongrah, Nongkseh, Umlyngka, Umpling and Rynjah Lapalang. The last two are included only in 1981 Census as because they were omitted by mistake from the rural components of the Shillong Standard Urban Area in 1971 Census. The table also provides the total population of the urban and the rural component units of the Shillong Standard Urban Area for three Censuses viz., 1961, 1971 and 1981.

In this table the data shown under columns 16 and 17 which relate to the 1961 and 1971 population data, two sets of figures are given only in those cases where there is change in the constituent units and population data between 1971 and 1981. The first set of population data is based on 1981 set up of units, whereas the second set of figures, which are shown within the brackets with a symbol mark relate to those which are either published in 1971 A-5 Table or have been adjusted in the basis of the population of 1971 constituent units.

The following abbreviations are used to denote the civic status of towns.

1. M. Corpn.—Municipal Corporation.
2. Cantt.—Cantonment.
3. N.M.—Non-Municipal.
4. C.T.—Census Town.

A. V. STANDARD

State/District	Standard Urban Area and component units	Civic Status	Area in Km²	Population per Sq. Km.	No. of occupied residential houses	Houseless Population		
						No. of households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meghalaya	Total	..	N.A.	N.A.	39,419	4	6	1
	~~Rural~~ Urban	..	25.40	6,878	33,978	4	6	1
	~~Urban~~ Rural	..	N.A.	N.A.	5,441	..	..	..
East Khasi Hills District—	Shillong Standard Urban Area Total		25.40	7,936	39,168	4	6	1
	Urban Components—							
	1. Shillong Municipality . .	M	10.36	10,545	21,289	4	6	1
	2. Nongthymmai . . .	N.M.	2.93	7,358	4,349	..	..	..
	3. Mawlai	N.M.	6.14	3,323	3,593	..	..	..
	4. Pynthorumkhrah . .	C.T.	2.02	5,302	2.244	..	..	..
	5. Shillong Cantonment . .	Cantt.	1.84	3,598	1,321	..	..	..
	6. Madan Rting . . .	C.T.	2.11	2,922	1,182	..	..	..
	Total Urban Group . .	..	25.40	6,878	33,978	4	6	1
	Rural Components—							
	1. Nongmynsong (14/2/4/25) .	..	N.A.	N.A.	744	..	..	..
	2. Nongrah (14/2/4/30) . .	..	N.A.	N.A.	304	..	..	..
	3. Rynjah Lapalang (14/2/4/31)	..	N.A.	N.A.	418	..	..	..
	4. Mawklot (14/2/4/57) . .	..	N.A.	N.A.	135	..	..	..
	5. Umlyngka (14/2/4/61) . .	..	N.A.	N.A.	545	..	..	..
	6. Nongkseh (14/2/4/62) . .	..	N.A.	N.A.	790	..	..	..
	7. Lawsohtun (14/2/4/63) .	..	N.A.	N.A.	755	..	..	..
	8. Umpling (14/2/4/64) . .	..	N.A.	N.A.	860	..	..	..
	9. Upper Shillong (14/2/4*) .	..	N.A.	N.A.	890	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group . . .		N.A.	N.A.	5,441	..	..	..

(i) *Upper Shillong consists of 6th Mile (Govt. Farm) 5th Mile, 4th Mile and 3½ Mile Upper Shillong with their Location Code No. 14/2/34, 56, and 60 respectively.

(ii) For further details please see analytical note to Table A-5.

(iii) N.A. Stands for not available.

+ Figures within brackets are those which have been either reproduced from the 1971 A-5 Table or have been adjusted on the basis of urban/rural component units of 1971.

URBAN AREA

Institutional Population			Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Population 1961–81		
No. of households	Males	Females	No. of households	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
179	2,350	602	39,434	105,534	96,043	109,706 (115,160)+	136,513 (143,496)+	201,577
173	2,109	531	33,978	91,728	82,975	(12,762)+ 102,398	(20,744)+ 122,752	174,703
6	241	71	5,456	13,806	13,068	7,308	13,762	26,874
179	2,350	602	39,183	105,534	96,043	109,706 (115,160)+	136,513 (143,496)+	201,577
65	823	280	21,289	57,092	52,152	72,438	87,659	109,244
81	456	100	4,349	11,271	10,287	10,084	16,103	21,558
7	677	1	3,593	10,716	9,689	8,528	14,260	20,405
1	20	10	2,244	5,732	4,979	..	–	10,711
8	81	69	1,321	3,757	2,863	11,348	4,730	6,620
11	52	71	1,182	3,160	3,005	..	–	6,165
173	2,109	531	33,978	91,728	82,975	102,398	122,752	174,703
..	..	..	744	2,045	1,688	N.A.	1,828	3,733
..	..	..	304	999	688	416	544	1,687
..	..	..	418	929	923	-	763	1,852
..	..	..	135	335	373	450	631	708
..	..	..	545	1,338	1,339	1,048	1,443	2,677
2	62	71	805	2,191	2,208	2,037	3,445	4,399
2	106	..	755	1,972	1,869	1,430	2,031	3,841
1	41	..	860	1,563	2,069	401	871	3,632
1	32	..	890	2,434	1,911	1,526	2,206	4,345
6	241	71	5,456	13,806	13,068	7,308 (12,762)+	13,762 (20,744)+	26,874

Analytical Note

The concept of Standard Urban Area was first introduced in 1971 Census and was followed in 1981 Census also, the history, definition and concept of the Standard Urban Area may be outlined as follows :—

"Apart from providing various Census data in respect of such administrative units like states, districts, villages and towns, the Census Organisation has been endeavouring to tabulate and present Census statistics on certain well defined areas, delineated on the basis of a number of physical and demographic characteristics in response to evergrowing demand of planners, administrators, scholars and others. As such the concept of town group of 1961 Census was one such attempt in this direction to provide suitable data on urbanisation trends. The town group comprised independent urban units not necessarily contiguous to one another but interdependent on each other to some extent. However, the experience has shown that the concept of town group had somewhat limited relevance and the data generated thereunder could not be out to the use as envisaged earlier as it was realised that it became incomparable from one census to another owing to the boundaries of the towns getting changed and intermediate areas being left out of reckoning. One of the reasons for its limited use was that the delineation of town groups could not always be done in a uniform manner in all the States and Union Territories for various reasons. For preparing the master plans for cities and towns the Town Planners were finding it difficult to assemble census data for the urbanisable areas around the urban centres and the concept of town group and the census statistics thereon were not found of much help for preparing master plans for cities and towns or for perspective planning for urban areas. The Census Organisation was seized of this problem and contemplated replacing the concept of town group by a more suitable concept which could form the basis of constant statistical spatial reporting unit and serve the need of preparation of master plans for cities or towns and for helping in urban development planning. It was rather fortuitous that the International Geographical Conference held its deliberations in New Delhi in 1969 and also emphasised the desirability of evolving a suitable concept which would ensure comparability over space and time and help in urban planning. This is how the idea of standard urban area was mooted which was further developed and refined in a series of meetings involving the Ministry of Works and Housing, Town and Country Planning Organisation and the Office of the Registrar General, India. Thus, for 1971 Census the concept of town group was given up and in its place two concepts were evolved, viz., the concept of urban agglomeration and the concept of standard urban area. There has been some confusion in certain quarters in distinguishing fully the concept of urban agglomeration from the concept of standard urban area. This would need some explanation. The urban agglomeration represents a contiguous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with contiguous well recognised urban outgrowths, which may actually fall within the revenue limits of a village or villages. These 'urbanised' villages or outgrowths deserved to be reckoned along with the town in conformity with the contiguous urban spread. The urban agglomeration represents a spatial urban spread at a given time. The standard urban area, on the other hand, is the projected growth area of a city or town as it would be in 1991, taking into account not only the towns and villages which are expected to get merged with it but also intervening rural areas which are potentially urban. This covers all extra municipal growths such as suburbs (industrial and residential), railway colonies, civil lines, Cantonments and villages and rural areas which are likely to be urbanised by 1991. Like the urban agglomeration the standard urban area is also an areal unit which extends beyond the main city or town limit-minicipal or otherwise. However, unlike in the case of urban agglomeration which represents the actual urban spread at a given time the standard urban area is a larger areal unit which includes not merely urban areas lying in close proximity but all surrounding and the intervening rural pockets which are likely to be urbanised by 1991 and thus serve the role of a constant statistical reporting unit for three censuses, viz., 1971, 1981 and 1991 irrespective of the change in the local administrative boundaries of units within the SUA. In fact, the urban agglomerations involving a core town of a population of 50,000 or above are subnamed in the standard urban area involving that core town. The utility of this concept basically lies in the fact that when limits of existing towns change, the standard urban area as such is not expected to undergo any change. As a consequence, the data generated by the Census for Standard Urban Area become more meaningful as it is comparable with different decades.

The characteristic feature of a standard urban area is that it (i) should have a core town of a minimum population of 50,000, (ii) contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic linkages with the core town and (iii) the probability is that the entire area will get urbanised within a period of 2-3 decades. The standard urban area is normally identified with respect to the administrative units such as cities, towns or villages encompased by it. The boundary of a standard urban area remain coterminous with the administrative boundaries of the peripheral units.

Prior to 1971 Census, for delineation of Standard Urban Area, the State Town and Country Planning department with the assistance of the State Directorate of Census Operations formulated tentative proposals showing the urban areas, limits of cities and towns and the villages and towns on the periphery of the core town/city which together were to constitute the Standard Urban Area tract. In identifying the units of composition of Standard Urban Area the following yardsticks were conventionally used.

(*a*) A core town with a population of 50,000 and above by 1971 Census.

(*b*) Predominant urban land use.

(*c*) Intensive inter-action with the urban centres as reflected in communication for the purpose of work and secondary education facilities : extention of city bus service : sale of commodities like milk, dairy products, vegetables (other than those transported by rail or truck-haul) and purchase of food-grains, cloth and general provisions, etc., by the consumers directly.

(*d*) Anticipated urban growth as a result of locational decisions relating to industry, market, transport and communication, administrative and servicing functions.

(*e*) Existence of big villages with a large proportion of working force engaged in non-agricultural industrial categories.

As is clear from the concept of the standard urban area, it is a constant areal statistical reporting unit which is not supposed to undergo any modification in forms of its boundaries after its initial delineation in the light of the concept. However, in a few cases in view of the urban policy of the State Government and unexpected growth of a town, it became necessary to slightly modify the boundary of a standard urban area. But this was done only in such cases where as a result of the statutory changes affected in the boundary of a town after the 1971 Census the newly added areas fell outside the standard urban area limit. The standard urban area whose one of the aims is to indicate the direction of urban spread is expected to cover a town which is a unit, fully and not partially even if the town boundaries have been enlarged subsequently.

In the State of Meghalaya there is one standard urban area which was formed in 1971 Census and continously as such in 1981 Census also. As is obvious from the definition of the concept, a standard urban area is a dynamic areal spread. The constituent units within the standard urban area tract, over the period of 1971-81 are supposed to undergo various changes—both physical and demographic. The nature of identifiable changes at the 1981 Census is indicated below.

(a) Pynthorumkhrah and Madanrting which were the rural components of the Shillong Standard Urban Area of 1971 Census were formed and treated towns in 1981 Census and were included in the urban components of the Shillong Standard Urban Area in 1981 Census. As a matter of fact, Pynthorumkhrah and Madanrting are continous to Shillong Municipality and both are now included in the Shillong Urban Agglomeration as Census Towns. With the addition of these two new towns in the SUA frame the population of urban components of the Shillong Standard Urban Area of 1981 Census stand at 174,703. Nongthymmai a separate town in its own right, is also the outgrowth of Shillong Municipality.

(b) The changes in the rural components of the Shillong Standard Urban Area of 1971 Census were also affected by the addition of two more villages, viz., Umpling and Rynjah Lapalang in the Standard Urban Area of 1981 Census. With the addition of these two villages and the exclusion of Pynthorumkhrah and Madanrting which have been upgraded as towns in 1981 Census, the total population of the rural components of the Shillong Standard Urban Area of 1981 Census stands at 26874.

The following Statement shows the change in constituent units in the Shillong Standard Urban Area including change in boundary between 1971-81 and nature and reasons of change.

Looking at the urban components of 1971 and 1981 Censuses we find there is a rapid urbanisation trend within the tract in 1981 Census. With the addition of two new towns, viz., Pynthorumkhrah and Madanrting, the population of the Urban component of the Shillong Standard Urban Area has risen from 122,752 in 1971 to 174,703 in 1981. While the total of SUA of Shillong increased from 143,496 in 1971 to 201,577 in 1981 with a net increase of 58,081, the size of the urban area has also risen from 21.27Km2 in 1971 to 25.40 Km^2 in 1981. The change is effected not only in the urban components but the rural components as well. Pynthorumkhrah and Madanrting which have been the rural components in 1971 are upgraded as towns and included among the urban components in 1981. Two villages, viz., Umpling and Rynjah Lapalang are included among the rural components in 1981. These villages which are very much within the boundary of the Shillong Standard Urban Area were excluded by mistake or oversight from the Shillong Standard Urban Area of 1971. They are very well situated on the channel of communication with Nongthymmai town and show a perceptibly urbanisation trend. It is evidently clear that these two villages will be taken as outgrowths of Nongthymmai town in a decade or two.

It may be mentioned that the delimitation of the Shillong Standard Urban Area in 1971 Census was jointly undertaken by the Town and Country Planning Organisation of the State, the Office of the Registrar General, India and the Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya and duly approved by the Town and Country Planning Organisation, New Delhi. Shillong Municipality is the core town within the Standard Urban Area tract. The other urban components, viz., Shillong Cantonment, Mawlai, Nongthymmai, Pynthorumkhrah and Madanrting from the continuous urban spread inter-linked with each other by different channels of communication. Shillong Municipality was a Class II town in 1961 and 1971 Censuses and has attained the status of Class I in 1981 Census with a population of 109,244. The rural components of the Standard Urban Area tract are also well connected by roads with the core town and communication to and from these villages is easy. In fact, these villages serve as hinterland to the core town and the other towns of the

Statement showing presentation of urban units under Column 2 and the population date to be shown under Column 16 and 17 of Table A-5 wherever the changes have been noticed.

State/District	Standard urban Area and Component Units	(Population (1961-71)	
1	2	16	17
Meghalaya	Total	109,706 (115,160)+	136,514 (143,496)+
	Urban	102,398	122,752
	Rural	7,308 (12,762)+	13,762 (20,744)+
East Khasi Hills District	Shillong Standard Urban Area-Total	109,706 (115,160)+	136,514 (143,496) +
	Urban Components—		
	1. Shillong Municipality (M)	72,438	87,659
	2. Nongthymmai (NM)	10,084	16,103
	3. Mawlai (NM)	8,528	14,260
	4. Pynthor Umkhrah (CT)	—	—
	5. Shillong Cantonment	11,348	4,730
	6. Madanrting (C.T.)	—	—
	Total Urban Group	102,398	122,752
	Total Rural Group	7,308 (12,762)+	13,762 (20,744)+

Notes :—

(i) Upper Shillong consists of 6th Mile (Govt. Farm), 5th Mile, 4th Mile and 3½ Mile Upper Shillong with their location code No. 14/2/4/34, 56, 58 and 60 respectively.

(ii) For further details please see Analytical Note to Table A-5 (Statement pp.....)

(iii) N.A. stands for not available.

urban area tract as well. The core town serves as a commercial and educational centre besides being the capital of the State.

As has been mentioned above, the boundaries of the Standard Urban Area of Shillong were finalised by the Town Planner Meghalaya in consultation with the Census Organisation. The outer boundary of the Shillong Standard Urban Area is not supposed to undergo a change within the span of 20 years unless the Government enlarges the area by constituting certain statutorily notified towns. However, the request from the Town Planner and Director of Housing for enlarging the SUA limit, is most probably a sequel of the realisation that a more realistic approach with a better future prospective should have been taken while finalising the standard urban area, e.g., the area Mawlai-Umshing where the North-Eastern Hill University is expected to come up does not fall within the standard urban area. Similarly, the villages behind Laitkor range of hills are also outside the purview of the standard urban area. Considering the congestion in Shillong proper, it may be worthwhile to consider that some satellite towns which are as towns as far as essential needs and infra-structure facilities are concerned are built up around Mawlai Umshing, beyond Umpling and in and around Laitkor, beisdes developing the Nongkseh, Umlyngka and Mawklot areas.

—:—

PART-II B

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

GENERAL NOTE

The Primary Census Abstract known as the PCA which is an adjunct of the A-Series Tables is the basic Census table prepared on a full count basis. It corresponds to the PCA of 1971 Census. It gives such important information as the area, occupied residential houses, number of households, population by sex (including institutional and houseless population), scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, literates, workers classified under four broad industrial categories viz. cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry-manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs-and other workers, marginal workers and non-workers.

The economic questions are, however, different in the 1981 Census. The "work" concept of 1961 and 1971 Censuses, as opposed to the "income" or "economic independence" concept of the earlier Censuses is adopted for 1981 Census. But the criterion for classification of persons as workers is changed. While in the 1961 and 1971 Censuses different approaches, namely, usual status and current status, were adopted with reference period of one year and one week for seasonal and for regular work respectively, at the 1981 Census the usual status approach is adopted uniformly for all work. In the 1961 and 1971 Censuses classification as worker and non-worker was made through different criteria. In 1961 a person qualified as a worker if he had worked regularly during the last season or if he had worked at least for a day in regular (non-seasonal) work during the preceding fortnight. At the 1971 Census a person was treated as a worker only if he spent his time mainly in work or if he worked at least for a day in regular (non-seasonal) work during the preceding week. The dichotomy of worker/non-worker of 1961 and 1971 Censuses is discarded at the 1981 Census and instead a trichotomy as main workers, marginal workers and non-workers is adopted. For main worker the time criterion of engagement in work for the major part of the year, i. e. at least 183 days is adopted while those who worked for some time during the last year but not for the major part are treated as marginal workers. Those who had never worked during the last year are non-workers. This trichotomy partially permits a comparability of 1981 Census economic data with that of 1971 as well as 1961. The main workers of 1981 Census can be expected to correspond to the workers of 1971 and the main workers and marginal workers of 1981 together to correspond to the workers of 1961.

There are also some deviations in the classification of workers from the 1961 and 1971 Censuses. In the previous Censuses the workers were classified into nine industrial categories, viz., I— Cultivators, II— Agricultural Labourers, III,— Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and Allied Activities. IV-Mining and Quarrying, V— Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs-(a) Household Industry (b) Other than Household Industry, VI-Construction, VII-Trade and Commerce, VIII-Transport, Storage and Communications and IX-Other Services. In 1981 Census on the recommendation of the Planing Commission and Central Statistical Organisation all these nine industrial categories are grouped together under four broad industrial categories viz., Cultivator (I), Agricultural Labourer (II) Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing Servicing and Repairs-V (a) and other Workers (III, IV, V (b) and VI to IX).

CENSUS HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS

The definitions of the term building, census house and census household have been explained already in the foregoing chapters. Columns 5 and 6 of the Primary Census Abstract give the total number of occupied residential Census houses and the number of households.

STATEMENT– 1

Number of households per 1000 Census houses and the number of households per Km², 1981.

State/ District	No. of households per 1000 Census houses			No. of households per Km²		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meghalaya	1000	1000	1000	11	9	533
Jaintia Hills	1000	1000	995	7	7	293
East Khasi Hills	1000	1000	1000	19	13	994
West Khasi Hills	1000	1000	1000	6	6	73
East Garo Hills	998	998	1000	10	10	200
West Garo Hills	1000	999	999	13	12	259

Looking at the above statement we find that the number of households per 1000 Census houses is just the same i.e. 1000 in both rural and urban areas. In terms of absolute number there is not much difference between the total number of occupied residential houses and the number of households. The total number of occupied residential houses is 255, 826 and the number of households is 255, 935 in the State. In the rural areas the total number of occupied residential houses and the number of households are 209528 and 209618 respectively and in the urban areas 46298 and 46317 respectively. A similar picture is seen in the districts also except in the urban areas of Jaintia Hills, the rural areas of East Garo Hills and the rural and urban areas of West Garo Hills where the number of households is higher than the number of occoupied residential houses.

Here also some explanations need be given as to the identical number of occupied residential houses and households especially in the urban areas. This arises because of the fact that this same number was record for both the census house and the household in the Abridged Houselist.

Coming to the number of households per Km^2 we find that the urban areas of the State are more congested than the rural areas. It is no wonder that East Khasi Hills, the most urbanised district in the State has a density of 994 households per Km^2 Jaintia Hills comes next with 293 households per Sq. kilometer, West Garo Hills, East Garo Hills and West Khasi Hills each has 259, 200 and 73 households respectively in the urban areas. The rural areas have very less number of households per Km^2 both in the State and the districts. West Garo Hills has the biggest area of 5564 Km^2 with 13 households per Km^2. Its rural areas extend to 5536.90 Km^2 with 12 households per Km^2 and the urban areas of 27.10 Km^2 with 259 households per Km^2. The next in size is West Khasi Hills with an area of 5247 Km^2 having only 6 households per Km^2. This means that West Khasi Hills is sparsely populated. It has a population of 161576 in 1981 Census. East Khasi Hills with an area of 5196 Km^2 has 19 households per Km^2. Its rural areas extend to 5162.80 Km^2 with 13 households per Km^2 and the urban area of 33.20 Km^2 have 994 households per Km^2. Jaintia Hills has an area of 3819 Km^2 with 7 households per Km^2. The rural areas extend to 3811.23 Km^2 with 7 households per Km^2 and the urban area of 7.77 Km^2 have 293 households per Km^2. East Garo Hills with an area of 2603 Km^2 has a total of 10 households per Km^2 and the number of households per Km^2 is the same in the rural areas of 2598.46 Km^2. The urban areas with 4.54 Km^2 has 200 households per Km^2.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Columns 10, 11 and 12 of the Primary Census Abstract give the total number of Scheduled Castes by sex and columns 13, 14 and 15 give the total number of Scheduled Tribes by sex. The enumeration procedure for enumeration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been spelled out clearly in the instruction to Enumerators for filling up the Household Schedule and Individual Slip. The instructions run as under :—

"You have been furnished with a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in relation to your State. Ascertain if the person enumerated belongs to a Scheduled Caste or scheduled Tribe and if he does, write '1' for Scheduled Caste and '2' for Scheduled Tribe in the box provided against question 9. For a person who is not a member of any Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe put 'X' in the box. If the person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe returns his/her Caste or Tribe by a synonym or generic name of a Caste or a Tribe, it should be reckoned as Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe only if the name finds place in the list furnished to you. Similarly, if the answer to this question is in general terms, like Harijan/Girijon or Achhut/Adivasi, you should not reckon the person enumerated as belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be. In such a case, you should ascertain the name of the caste/tribe fully and if the name finds place in your list, you should reckon the person as belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be. If the person is negligent and insists on calling himself/herself merely "Harijan" or "Achhut" or "Adivasi" or "Girijan" as the case may be, or repeats the synonym or generic name of a Caste or Tribe, please tell him/her that this description is not adequate for census purposes and persuade him/her to give the actual name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. This may bring out the actual name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be, and record '1' or '2' in the box as may be applicable. If the person merely claims to be a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, but says that he/she does not belong to any of the notified communities applicable to the area, as reflected in the list supplied to you, he/she will not be reckoned as belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. Scheduled Castes can belong to Hindu or Sikh religion. If a person belongs to a Scheduled Caste he/she will be either be 'H' or 'S' in the answer to Q. 8. Religion. Scheduled Tribes can belong to any religion."

A list mentioning the names of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is appended in Annexure-XI.

STATEMENT—2

Statement showing the percentage distribution of members of S.C. and S.T. in State/Districts, 1981

State/District	Percentage of S.C.									Percentage of S.T.								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Meghalaya .	0.41	0.45	0.37	0.27	0.29	0.25	1.05	1.16	0.93	80.58	78.63	82.61	86.13	84.92	87.40	55.36	51.03	60.16
Jaintia Hills .	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	95.08	92.82	97.39	79.27	93.57	97.86	83.34	99.95	92.18
East Khasi Hills .	0.29	0.35	0.23	0.12	0.15	0.10	0.59	0.68	0.62	73.15	70.05	76.41	85.48	83.57	87.46	50.59	46.08	72.40
West Khasi Hills	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97.16	96.54	97.82	97.47	96.97	97.99	84.85	80.43	90.40
East Garo Hills .	0.08	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.03	1.10	1.40	0.70	91.16	89.94	92.43	91.83	90.77	92.95	70.21	66.65	74.80
West Garo Hills .	1.04	1.08	1.00	0.74	0.75	0.72	3.60	3.72	3.36	73.56	72.56	74.61	74.95	74.34	75.58	61.91	58.23	66.07

The total population of the Scheduled Caste in the State accounts for only 0.41 per cent of the total population of the State. In the urban areas the Scheduled Castes population accounts for 1.05 per cent and in the rural areas 0.27 per cent only. The urban areas attract more of the Scheduled Caste population than the rural areas in terms of percentage. Among the districts, West Garo Hills has a substantial number of Scheduled Castes accounting for 1.04 per cent of the total population of the district. In the urban areas, the percentage distribution is 3.60 per cent and in the rural areas it is 0.74 per cent only. In terms of absolute number the rural Scheduled Caste population is 2432 and that of the urban areas is 1419. East Garo Hills has 1.10 per cent in the urban area and 0.05 per cent in the rural areas. East Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills fare or better and the distribution of Scheduled Caste population in the rural and urban areas of both the districts is not even 1 per cent. There is no Scheduled Caste in the entire district of West Khasi Hills.

Coming to the Scheduled Tribe population we find that the Scheduled Tribes account for 80.58 per cent of the total population of the State. The rural areas claim to have 86.13 per cent of the total rural population of the state and the urban areas 55.36 per cent of the total urban population. The Scheduled Tribes live mostly in the villages. But a good percentage is also seen in the urban areas of the State. East Khasi Hills district has the least number of Scheduled Tribes in the urban areas accounting for 50.59 per cent of the total urban population. A good number of the Scheduled Tribes is still found in the rural areas of the district accounting for 85.48 per cent of the total rural population. West Khasi Hills claim the highest percentage of Scheduled Tribes in both the rural and urban areas, with 97.47 per cent and 84.85 per cent respectively. In all the districts the distribution of Scheduled Tribes is higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas. The least distribution in the rural areas is found in the West Garo Hills where the Scheduled Tribes formed 74.95 per cent of the total rural population of the district.

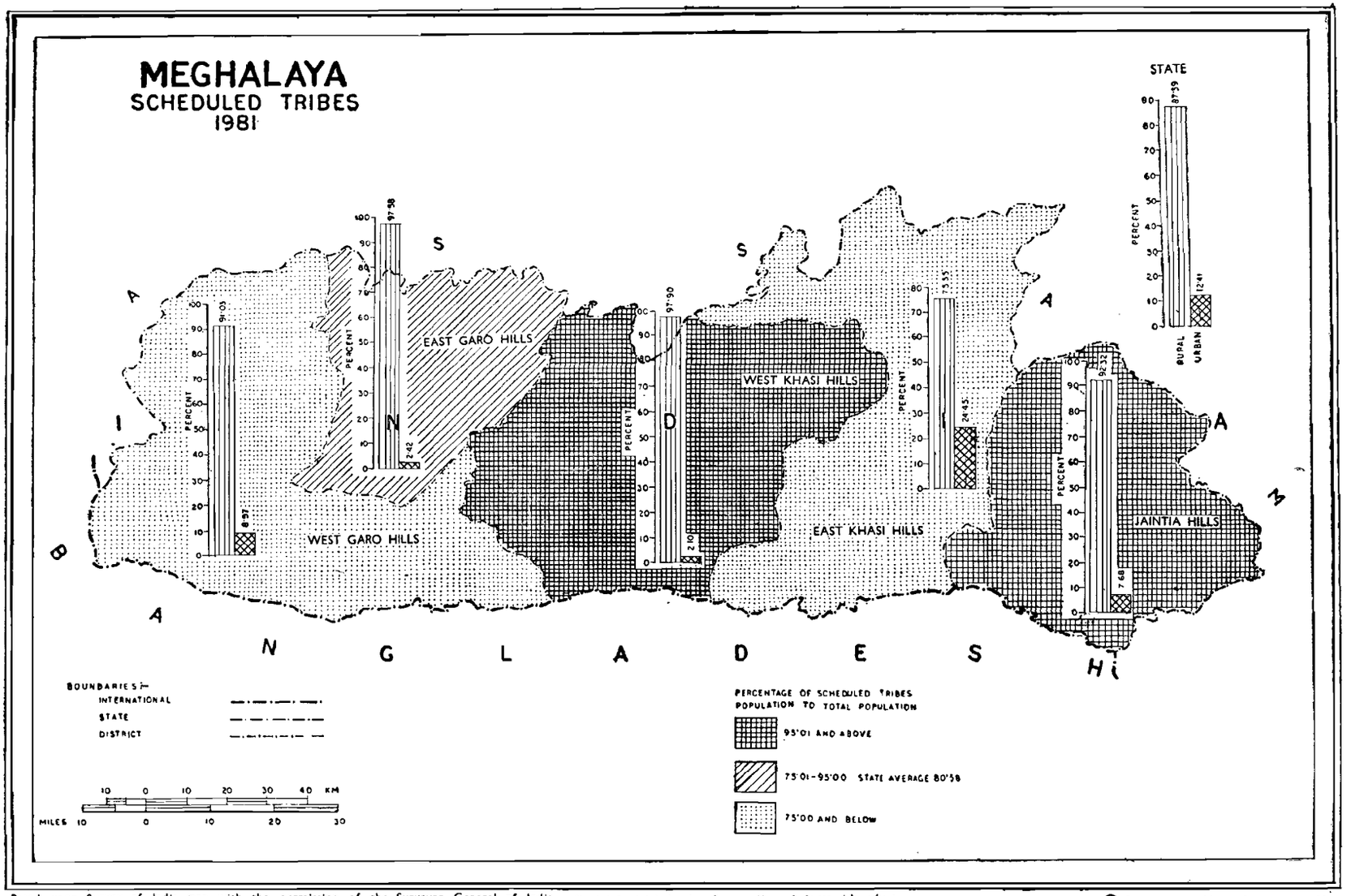
STATEMENT—3

Percentage distribution of total Population of member of SC and ST in State/Districts 1981

State/District	Percentage of SC and ST population of State and District	Percentage S.C. to total population of State and District	Percentage S.T. to total population of State/ District	Distribution of 100 members of S.C. among Districts	Distribution of 100 members of S.T. among Districts
1	2	3	4	5	6
Meghalaya	80.99	0.41	80.58	100	100
Jaintia Hills	95.11	0.03	95.08	1	14
East Khasi Hills . . .	73.44	0.29	73.15	27	35
West Khasi Hills . . .	97.16	—	97.16	—	15
East Garo Hills . . .	91.23	0.08	91.16	2	11
West Garo Hills . . .	74.61	1.04	73.56	70	25

Reading the above statement, we find that the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population taken together account for 80.99 per cent of the total population of the State. The percentage of Scheduled Caste is 0.41 and that of Scheduled Tribe is 80.58. West Khasi Hills which has no Scheduled Caste population, the Scheduled Tribes alone contribute 97.16 per cent of the total population. In East Khasi Hills the combined population of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe accounts for only 73.44 per cent of the total population which is far below the State average. It is also well below the percentage distribution in other districts. Even in West Garo Hills which has the largest number of Scheduled Caste in the State, the combined population of these two communities show only 74.61 per cent of the total population of the district.

Looking at the distribution of 100 members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes among districts we find that West Garo Hills claim the largest number of Scheduled Castes in the State. Out of every 100 Scheduled Caste population in the State there are 70 Scheduled Castes and for every 100 Scheduled Tribe population there are 25 Scheduled Tribe. On the contrary, East Khasi Hills has the largest number of Scheduled Tribes in the State. Out of every 100 Scheduled Tribe population in the State there are 35 Scheduled Tribe and out of every 100 Scheduled Caste population there are 27 Scheduled Castes. West Khasi Hills has no Scheduled Castes population and in this district there are 15 Scheduled Tribes out of every 100 Scheduled Tribe population in the State. Jaintia Hills and East Garo Hills claim the least number of Scheduled Caste population each claiming 1 and 2 respectively out of every 100 Scheduled Caste population in the State. The Scheduled Tribes are 14 and 11 in both the districts respectively out of every 100 Scheduled Tribe population of the State.



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India. The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern areas (Re-organisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

The Indo-Bangladesh boundary shown on this map is the one existing prior to the conclusion of the agreement on May 16, 1974, between India and Bangladesh

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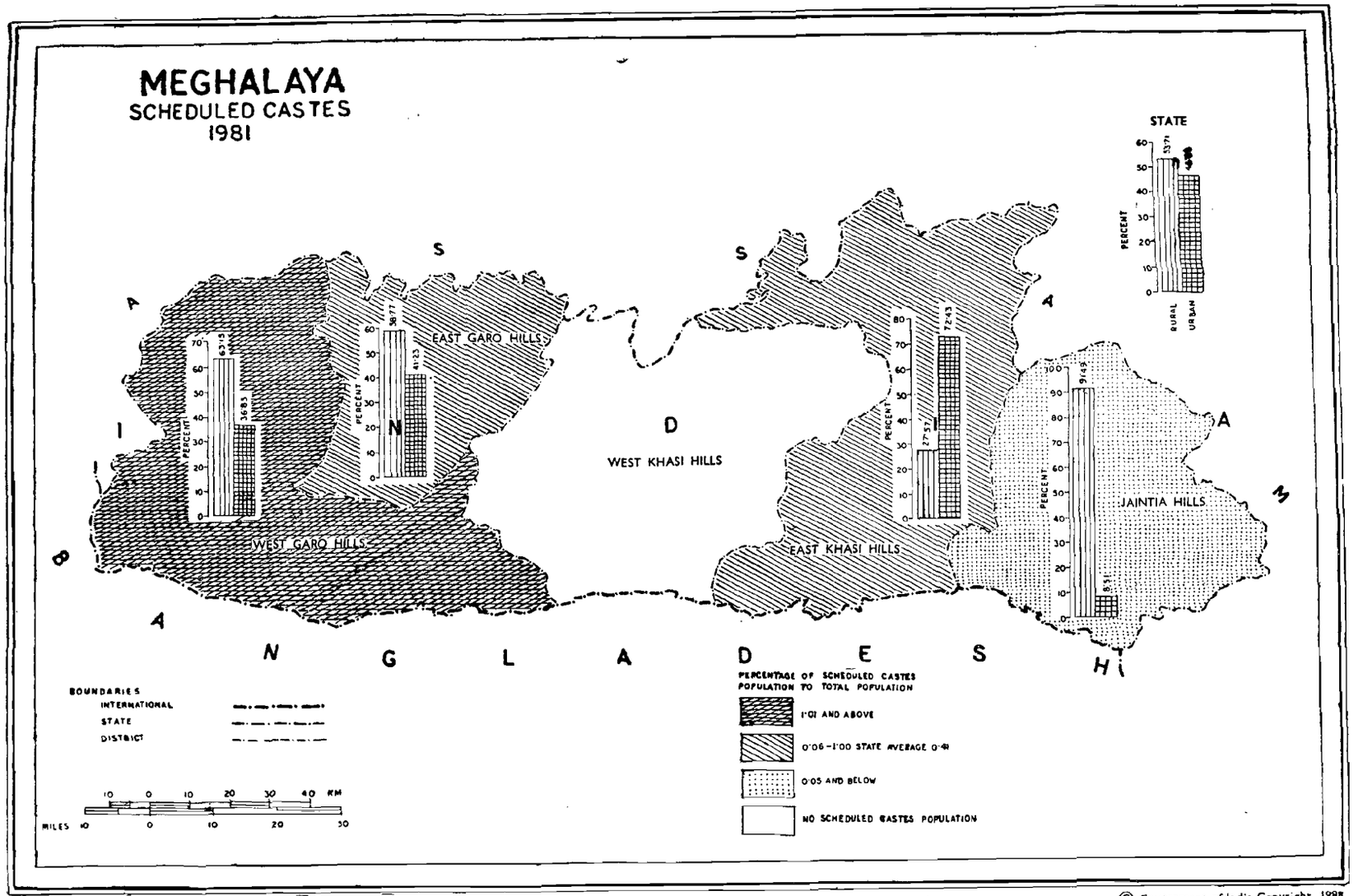

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Statement—4

Percentage Distribution of Members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

State/Districts	Percentage of Scheduled Castes											
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Meghalaya .	0.41	0.45	0.37	0.27	0.29	0.25	1.05	1.16	0.93	80.58	78.63	82.61
Jaintia Hills .	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	95.08	92.82	97.39
East Khasi Hills .	0.29	0.35	0.23	0.12	0.15	0.10	0.59	0.68	0.62	73.15	70.05	76.41
West Khasi Hills	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97.16	96.54	97.82
East Garo Hills .	0.08	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.03	1.10	1.40	0.70	91.16	89.94	92.43
West Garo Hills .	1.04	1.08	1.00	0.74	0.75	0.72	3.60	3.72	3.36	73.56	72.56	74.61

in Rural and Urban Areas to the Total Population, 1981

Scheduled Tribes						Percentage of SC and ST to Total Population								
Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
86.13	84.92	87.40	55.36	51.03	60.16	80.99	79.08	82.98	86.40	85.20	87.65	56.42	52.19	61.09
79.27	93.57	97.86	83.34	99.95	92.18	95.11	92.86	97.41	95.72	93.61	97.88	88.36	84.55	92.21
85.48	83.57	87.46	50.59	46.08	72.40	73.43	70.40	76.65	85.60	83.72	87.56	51.18	46.78	73.02
97.47	96.97	97.99	84.85	80.43	90.40	97.16	96.54	97.82	97.47	96.97	97.99	84.85	80.43	90.40
91.83	90.77	92.95	70.21	66.65	74.80	91.23	90.06	92.48	91.88	90.84	92.97	71.31	68.07	75.49
74.95	74.34	75.58	61.91	58.23	66.07	74.61	73.64	75.61	75.69	75.10	76.30	65.51	61.95	69.52

Statement 4 above is a combination of Statements 3 and 4. But here in this statement, a rural and urban break-up of the combined distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is given. The rural and urban break-up of the combined population of these two communities at the State level is 86.40 per cent and 56.42 per cent respectively. The rural areas always take the lion share. The females outnumber the males in both rural and urban areas. In the rural areas the females show 87.65 per cent as against 85.20 per cent that of males and in the urban areas the females show 61.09 per cent and the males 52.19 per cent. In terms of absolute number the combined population of the males (474,547) outnumber that of the females (471,137) in the rural areas while in the urban areas the females (69,997) outnumber the males (66,156). In terms of percentages the districts follow the same pattern as that of the State. But in terms of absolute number the pattern of distribution is different in different districts. With the exception of Jaintia Hills and East Khasi Hills where the females outnumber the males in both the rural and urban areas, West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills show that the males outnumber the females in both rural and urban areas. In West Garo Hills the combined population of males (125,815) outnumber that of the females (124,295) in the rural areas and also in the urban areas with 12,944 males as against 12,894 females.

Looking at the above statement we find that though the Scheduled Caste population constitute only 0.41 P.C. of the total population in 1981 as against0.38 P.C. in 1971, the growth rate during the decade register 41.29 P.C. more than the growth rate of the State population which is 32.04 P.C. Through their numbers of less significance to the total population of the State, the growth rate shows an alarming rate which is to be reckoned with. The Scheduled Tribe population constitute 80.58 P.C. of the total population in 1981 as against 80.48 P.C. in 1971 and the growth rate is 32.19 P.C. during the decade. This compared unfavourably with the growth rate of the total population of the State which is 32.04 P.C. Taking the rural and urban growth rate the Scheduled Castes register 76.33 P.C. in the rural and 14.81 P.C. in the urban while the Scheduled Tribes register 26.18 P.C. in the rural and 99.07 P.C. in the urban. In the case of the Scheduled Castes the growth rate is higher in the rural than in the urban areas and in the case of the Scheduled Tribes it is higher in the urban than in the rural areas, which is explained by the addition of six more new towns in 1981.

Coming to the districts we find that East Khasi Hills record a decrease in the number of the Scheduled Catses. Their percentage to the total population is 0.29 P.C. in 1981 as against 0.47 P.C. in 1971 and the growth rate is less by 17.04 P.C. during the decade. The decrease is effected in the urban areas with less than 29.71 P.C. during the decade. Jaintia Hills also records a decrease of 20.00 P.C. during the decade in the urban areas. West Garo Hills with 1.04 P.C. of the Scheduled Caste population in 1981 and 0.66 P.C. in 1971 register a growth rate of 92.45 P.C. during the decade. The growth rate in the rural areas is 90.75 P.C. and in the urban areas 95.45 P.C. which is quite fascinating. The picture in West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hils, the two new districts, does not throw any light as the recast figure of 1971 show 94 total Scheduled Caste population in West Khasi Hills and nil in East Garo Hills. While in 1981 East Garo Hills record 114 Scheduled Caste and nil in West Khasi Hills.

Looking at the Scheduled Tribe population we find that West Khasi Hills records the highest growth rate with 63.97 P.C. during the decade and the growth is more apparent in the urban areas with the creation of Nongstoin Town as the new district headquarters, West Garo Hills records the lowest growth rate with 18.28 P.C. during the decade. The growth is felt more in the urban areas with 188.71 P.C. than in the rural areas with 11.78 P.C. Even if we combine the Scheduled Tribes population of East and West Garo Hills we have 396,559 Scheduled Tribes in 1981 as against 325,872 in 1971 and the growth rate works out to 21.69 P.C. This is surprising indeed and required thorough investigation and study. In fact the growth of Scheduled Tribe in Garo Hills particularly West Garo Hills has been alarmingly low-lower than the decadal growth rate of the district during the last two decades continuously.

Statement—4A

Percentage Distributioa of Total Population of Members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in the State and Districts.

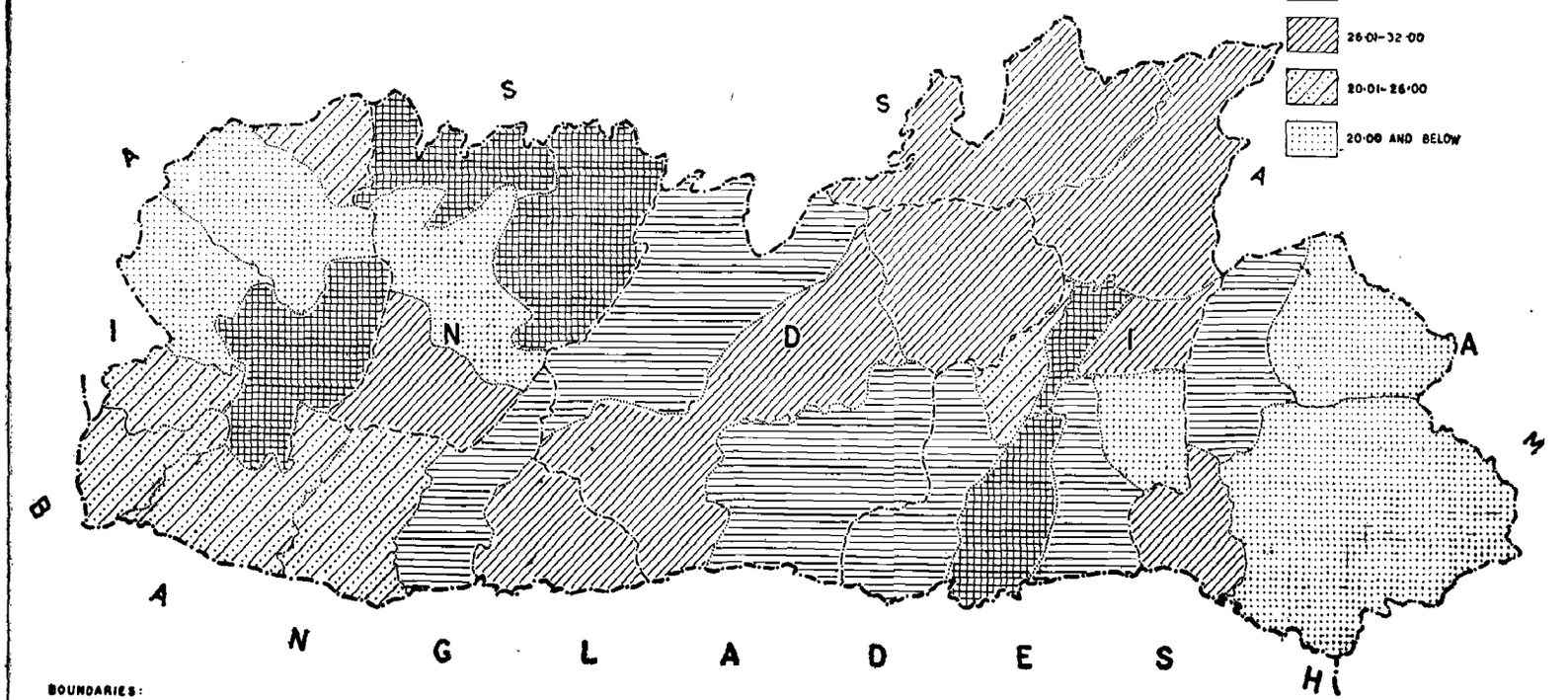
State/District		Percentage of Scheduled Caste to total Population		Growth Rate	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe to total Population		Growth Rate
		1971	1981		1971	1981	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
	T	0.38	0.41	41.29	80.48	80.58	32.19
Meghalaya	R	0.19	0.27	76.33	86.42	86.13	26.18
	U	1.50	1.05	14.81	45.61	55.36	99.07
	T	0.01	0.03	487.50	95.36	95.08	37.33
Jaintia	R	N	0.03	1333.33	96.08	95.69	36.57
Hills Dist.	U	0.06	0.03	(—)20.00	86.90	88.34	47.13
	T	0.47	0.29	(—)17.04	74.69	73.15	31.57
East Khasi	R	0.12	0.12	35.55	90.51	85.48	21.07
Hills Dist.	U	1.21	0.59	(—)27.71	41.47	50.59	79.71
	T	0.08	..	(—)100.00	86.36	97.16	63.97
West Khasi	R	0.08	..	(—)100.00	86.36	97.47	60.53
Hills Dist.	U	..	..	..	..	84.85	100.00
	T	..	0.08	..	93.32	91.16	29.87
East Garo	R	..	0.05	..	93.32	91.83	26.73
Hills Dist.	U	..	1.10	..	..	70.21	100.00
	T	0.66	1.04	92.45	75.69	73.56	18.28
West Garo	R	0.44	0.74	90.75	76.82	74.95	11.78
Hills Dist.	U	4.69	3.60	95.45	54.61	61.91	188.71

Literates and Educated Persons

In Census parlance a literate is a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but cannot write, is not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. All children of the age of 4 years or less should be treated as illiterate even if the child is going to a school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

For a person who is still studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him/her will be one that he/she has actually passed and not the one in which he/she is studying. For example, a person studying in 1st year B.A. should be recorded as only "P.U.C." or "Higher Secondary", as the case may be. Similarly, for a person studying, say in the 4th year of M.B.B.S. his/her educational attainment should be 3rd Year of M.B.B.S. which is the highest level he/she has actually attained. However, if a person merely says that he/she has passed primary, middle, matriculation, school final, secondary or other definite levels, record him/her as such. The highest educational level attained by the person enumerated should be recorded. When a person holds both general and technical qualifications both of which are equivalent level or of varying levels such as B.SC. (Zoology) and M.B.B.S. or B.A.(Maths) and B.E. (Bachelor of Engineering), both the technical and general qualifications should be recorded. In the case of pass course, indicate the degree only. In recording the educational level of a graduate or postgraduate, the major subject such as B.SC. (Maths), M.A. (Economics), M.SC, (Botany), B.SC. (Agriculture) etc., should be noted.

MEGHALAYA
LITERACY 1981



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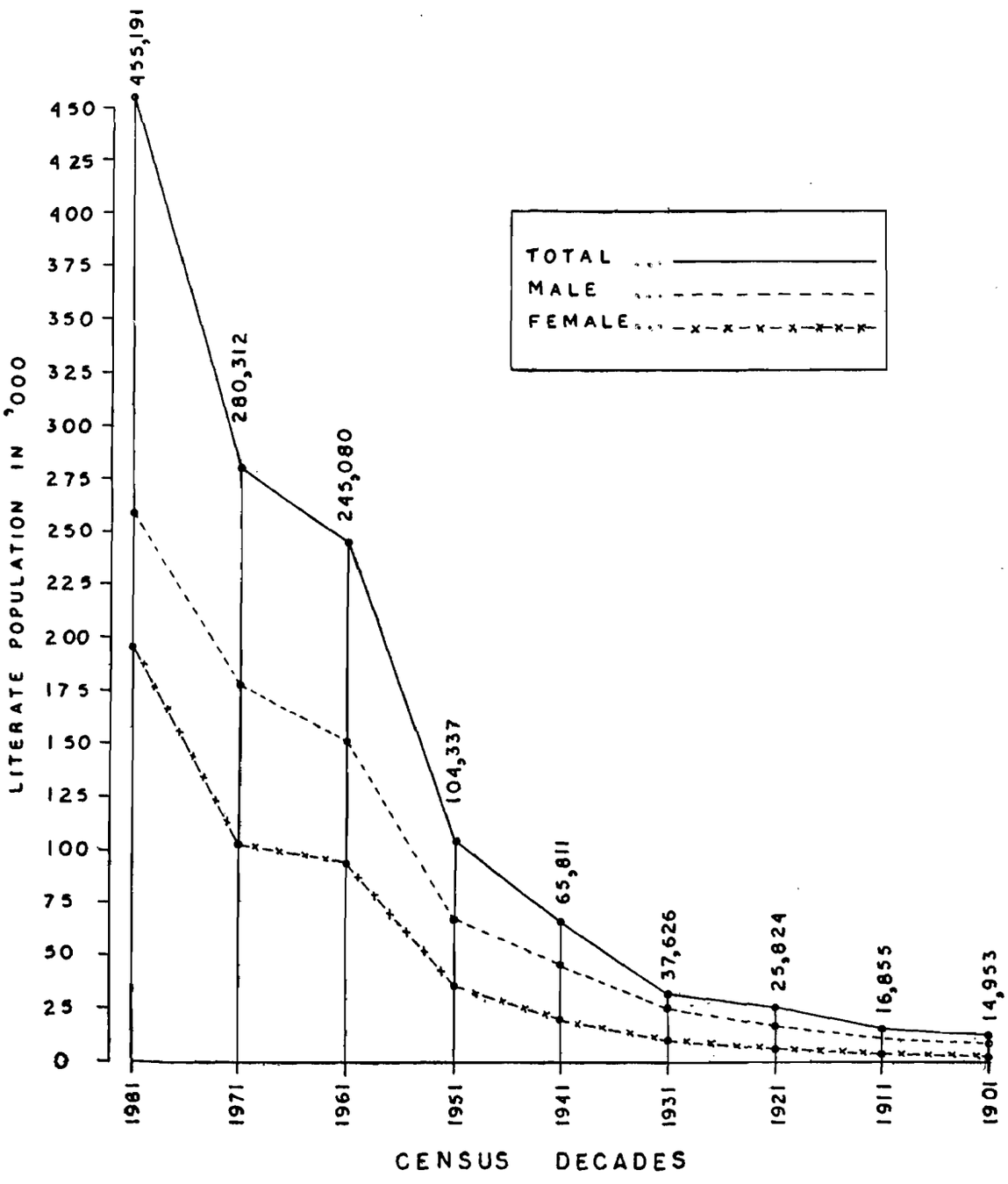
MEGHALAYA
TRENDS IN LITERATE POPULATION
1901-1981



For graduates or post-graduates as also those with a technical diploma or degree and those with certificates from the Industrial Training Institutes (I.T.I.) a "Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule" was issued and the person concerned were asked to fill in the schedule which was later collected by the enumerator or the person might post it free or charge as postage was paid by the addressee.

STATEMENT-5

LITERACY RATE IN 1981.

(THE PERCENTAGE HAVE BEEN CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL POPULATION INCLUSIVE OF THE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP (0-4).

State/U.T. District.	Among the Total Population			Among the Rural Population			Among the Urban Population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Meghalaya . . .	34.08	37.89	30.08	27.45	30.83	23.96	61.12	68.90	58.82
Jaintia Hills . . .	24.51	24.63	24.37	20.77	20.56	20.98	66.01	70.17	61.83
East Khasi Hills . .	43.73	46.96	40.30	31.95	33.98	29.86	65.25	69.99	60.03
West Khasi Hills . .	31.97	34.08	29.75	31.47	33.47	29.36	52.35	56.64	46.95
East Garo Hills . .	33.51	39.01	27.66	33.05	33.40	27.41	47.41	56.00	36.28
West Garo Hills . .	25.91	32.04	19.55	21.69	27.76	15.45	61.26	66.35	55.54

The literacy rate of Meghalaya stands at 34.08 per cent. The male literates account for 37.89 per cent and the female literates 30.08 per cent. The literacy rate is higher among the urban population (61.12 per cent) than that among the rural population (27.45). The urban areas have better facilities for education than the rural. This is so because education programmes have been handicapped in many ways in the State. The existence of the large number of villages which are small and scattered makes the programmes expensive and the enrolment per school much below the desired numbers. The terrain of the land and the extreme backwardness of the interior areas act as a disincentive both for the teacher and the prospective pupils.

East Khasi Hills district claims the highest percentage of literates accounting for 43.73 per cent which is higher than the State average. The males claim 46.96 per cent and the females 40.30 per cent. The rural areas have 31.95 per cent literates and the urban areas 65.25 per cent. This high percentage in the district can largely be explained by the location of Shillong as the capital of the State and the headquarters of Central Government offices for the north eastern region. The North Eastern Hill University with many colleges located in Shillong also explain high literacy percentage. The female literacy percentage in the State in urban areas is highest in East Khasi Hills. Besides East Khasi Hills has with it many urban areas where facilities for education are easily available. The rural area of this district are also well connected with roads and communications become easy. The rural areas have also more schools and education centres than any other rural area in the State. Jaintia Hills has the highest percentage of literates (66.01 per cent) in the urban areas. Though Jowai is the only town which is also the district headquarters, this high percentage indicates that the educational facilities are better than in any other urban area of the State. The concentration of literate non-tribal population in the town also add up to this high literacy rate. Except in the urban area, the district records the lowest literacy rate in the rural area with 20.56 per cent only and the total literacy rate of 24.51 per cent only which is the lowest among the districts. West Garo Hills records a total literacy rate of 25.91 per cent. The urban areas claim to have 61.26 per cent and the rural areas 21.69 per cent. West Garo Hills has two towns, viz ., Tura and Baghmara and it is evident that the rate of literacy is higher in the urban areas. West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills with only one town each have 52.35 per cent and 47.71 per cent respectively. In all the districts the literacy rate is higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. Education and its programmes should go to the villages also and in doing so, roads and communications should be developed and backwardness removed.

Classification of workers by industrial categories.

'Work' may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. The reference period is the one year preceeding the date of enumeration. Certain types of work such as agriculture, household industry like gur making etc., are caried on either throughout the year or only during a certain season or parts of

the year, depending on the local circumstances. In such cases what we are concerned with is the broadtime-span of the agricultural seasons preceeding the enumeration.

It must be remembered that a man or a woman who is dong only household duties or making something only for domestic consumption (and not for sale) is not doing any work in census terminology. It is true that a housewife may be working harder than the others in the home because she has to cook, look after the children, run the house etc., but for the purposes of Census, she is not a worker.

The economic questions have been so designed as to identify all the workers, regular or seasonal, and non-workers with reference to the activities during the last one year prior to the date of enumeration. It is very important to remember that the period referred to in the economic questions (14A, 14B, 15A and 15B) is one year preceeding the enumeration. Thus if in some areas, a person has been a cultivator or an agricultural labourer, or has worked in an industry etc.,only in one season, i.e. less than 6 months/183 days, he/she is not to be treated as a worker for Question 14B. His/her economic activity will be reflected in Question 15B (which he/she is a marginal worker). Certain important points that need special emphasis are the following ;—

(i) A person who normally works but has been absent from work during the reference period on account of illness, holiday, temporary closure, strike etc. is treated as engaged in work.

(ii) Persons under training such as apprentice with or without stipends or wages are treated as workers.

(iii) A person who has been offered work but has not actually joined yet, is not treated as engaged in work.

(iv) A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as performing and cooking for own household or a boy or a girl who is primarily a student, even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full time worker is not treated as a worker. On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity for major part of the year but at the same time also attends to some household chores or attends a night school etc. he/she is treated basically as a worker.

(v) A person, who merely receives an income, such as a rent receiver or a pensioner who does not have to work for receiving the income, is not treated as economically active. Similarly, beggars, receivers of agricultural or non-agricultural royalty or of rents of dividends who are not participating in any productive work are not treated as workers.

(vi) A woman who is engaged in household duties but is also doing some economically productive work such as rice pounding for sale or wages or in domestic services for wages for others or tending cattle for wages, or selling firewood etc., is treated as a worker.

(vii) For an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a jail he/she should be recorded for the work he/she was doing before he/she was apprehended. Similarly for a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution he/she should be recorded for the work he/she was doing before he/she was admitted into the hospital or institution. Inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions is detained for 6 months or more is recorded as 'I'.

(viii)Full-time public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a full-time political worker who is engaged in furthering political activity of his/her party or member of Parliament, State Legislatures, Local Authorities etc., is a worker.

Columns 19 to 39 of the Primary Census Abstract gives the number of workers classified into four broad industrial categories, marginal workers and non-workers by sex. The nine industrial categories of workers of 1971 Census are also given in bracket under each of the four broad industrial categories.

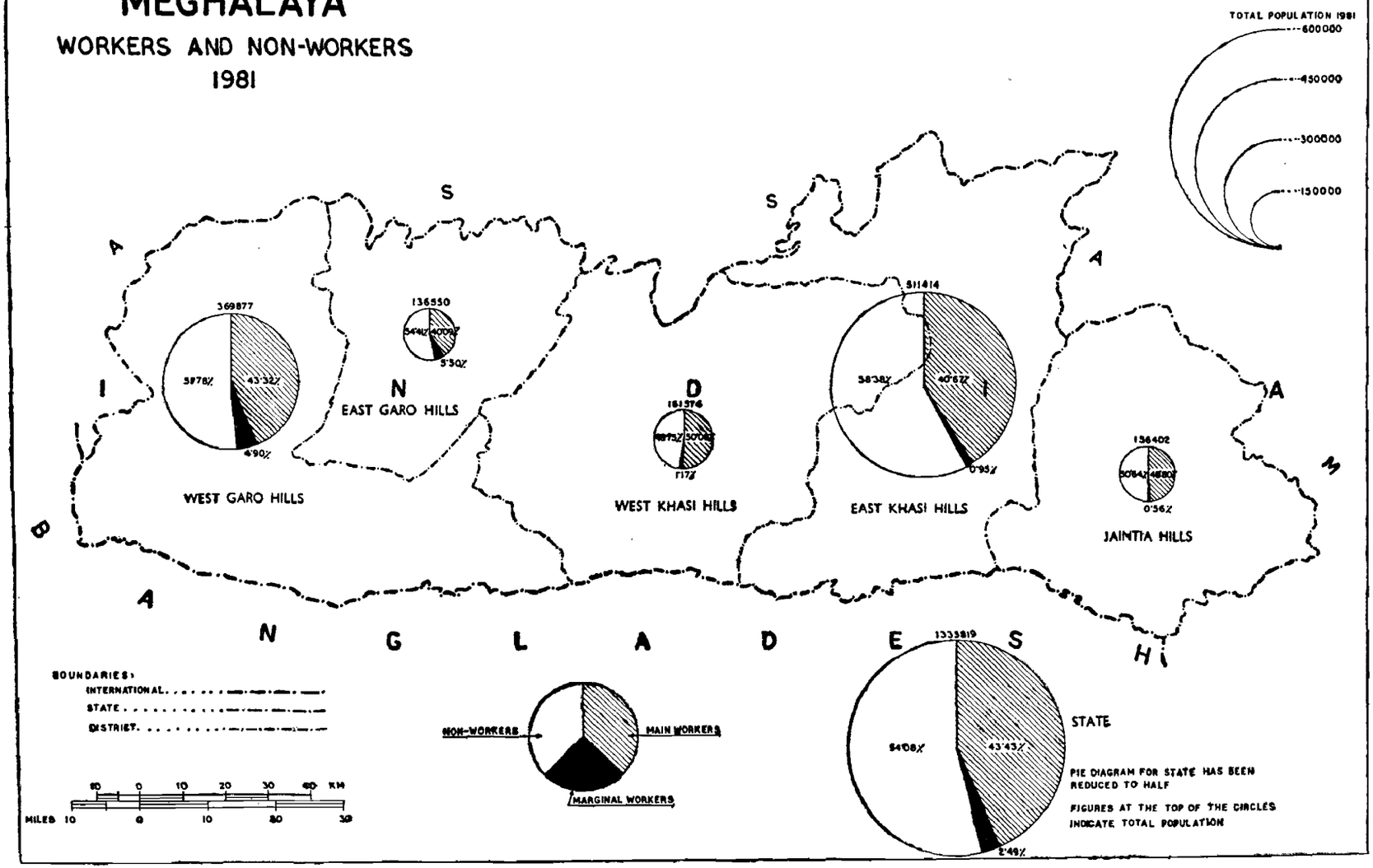
STATEMENT-6

Percentage distribution of population of each sex into workers, marginal workers and non-workers in State/U.Ts/Districts in 1981 (Main workers being further distributed by board industrial categories of 1981 Census).

State/U.T/District	Sex	Total Population	Total Workers	Total Main Workers	MAIN WORKERS				Marginal Workers	Non-Workers
					Cultivators (I)	Agricultural Labourers (II)	Household Industry-manufacturing, Processing, Servicing Repairs (V-a)	Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Meghalaya	M	51.18	53.96	53.12	57.83	9.42	0.74	32.01	0.84	46.04
	F	48.82	37.49	33.29	70.49	10.91	1.01	17.59	4.20	62.51
Jaintia Hills District	M	50.54	55.90	55.75	64.15	9.28	0.56	26.01	0.15	44.10
	F	49.46	42.67	41.68	69.32	14.47	0.71	15.50	0.99	57.33
East Khasi Hills District	M	51.42	52.44	52.05	31.56	11.04	0.99	56.41	0.39	47.56
	F	48.58	30.17	28.63	44.11	13.51	2.07	40.31	1.54	69.83
West Khasi Hills District	M	51.31	54.05	53.54	85.54	5.75	0.16	8.55	0.51	45.95
	F	48.69	48.28	46.42	93.03	4.57	0.14	2.26	1.86	51.72
East Garo Hills District	M	51.33	52.36	50.34	78.00	6.60	0.46	14.93	2.02	47.64
	F	48.47	38.40	29.20	88.11	7.92	0.73	3.24	9.20	61.60
West Garo Hills District	M	50.95	55.85	54.35	71.24	9.88	0.82	18.06	1.50	44.15
	F	49.05	40.29	31.87	83.47	10.73	0.51	5.29	8.42	59.71

MEGHALAYA

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
1981



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Before reading the above statement it is important to note that the total main workers are divided into four broad industrial categories viz., I—Cultivators, II—Agricultural Labourers, III—Household Industries Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs and IV—Other Workers and the figures within brackets in each of the categories indicate the nine industrial categories of workers of 1971 Census. These *plus* marginal workers add up to total workers.

In common parlance 'cultivator' with reference to Meghalaya means and includes those engaged in potato, ginger, turmeric, sweet potato, tapioca, pine apple, betel nut and other orchards besides growing of cereal crops. While orange, betel nut and pine apple growing is a major agricultural operation in the war areas of Khasi and Jaintia Hills District, the large number of Population are engaged in potato, ginger, turmeric, sweet potato, pine apple and cabbage cultivation in the upper plateau. If the people engaged in the aforementioned agricultural operations are included among cultivators the percentage would be much higher. But because of the restricted definition of cultivators adopted in Indian Census, people engaged in cash crops and plantation crops cultivation had been excluded from the purview of the term 'cultivator'.

The total workers at the State level work out at 53.96 per cent among males and 37.49 per cent among females of the total population respectively. The total main workers are 53.12 per cent among males and 33.29 per cent among females of the total respective population. Among the main workers, cultivators take the largest share accounting for 57.83 per cent among males and 70.49 per cent among females. Agricultural labourers claim to have 9.42 per cent among males and 10.91 per cent among females. Cultivation or for that matter agriculture is the major source of economy of the people and in this respect the females are more involved in agriculture than the males. The category of other workers claim to have 32.01 per cent among males and 17.59 per cent among females. This is skilled labour and less number of females are involved. In the marginal worker the females are more involved than the males. The females besides doing household duties may also augment the earning of their family by doing some kind of economic activities. The non-workers account for 46.04 per cent among males and 62.51 per cent among females as against the total workers of 53.96 per cent among males and 37.49 per cent among females. This shows that the males are found in active economic life in proportionately larger number than the females.

Looking at the district figures they show no less difference from that of the State. Cultivation is the major source of economy among both the sexes. East Khasi Hills District shows that the Category of other workers take the largest porportion of the male population of the District. Here we find that other workers claim to have 54.41 per cent among males and 40.31 per cent among females while those involved in cultivation are 31.56 per cent of males and 44.11 per cent of females. The majority of females are still involved in cultivation in this District. West Khasi Hills claim to have the largest percentage of cultivators with 85.54 per cent among males and 93.03 per cent among females. The next larger percentage of cultivators comes from East Garo Hills with 78.00 per cent males and 88.11 per cent females. These two Districts, viz., West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills are newly created and each has one town and both are largely rural and hence cultivation is the major economy.

The total workers per 1,000 population work out to 459 persons and the rural and urban break-up is 489 and 326 respectively. The proportion is higher in the rural than in the urban areas. This would make one to surmise that the rural population are more active than the urban population. But this is not so. The urban people have greater facilities for education and for other studies and training and many may not work. Looking at the literacy rate we find that in the urban areas it is 61.21 per cent while in the rural areas is only 27.45 per cent. In the rural areas, a large majority of the parents do not want to send their children to school and school going age children have to work in the fields with their parents. Their general feeling is that the children after being educated may leave them behind in the villages. In some cases, in their meagre earning the parents cannot afford to lose the services of their children to augment their family income. Cultivation is the major economy in the State. The rural areas have as many as 718 persons per 1,000 population in this sector alone as against 30 in the urban areas. It is quite imperative that the urban areas should have the maximum proportion of workers in the category of other workers because of the facilities which are available in the urban areas. In this category the urban areas claim to have 928 persons per 1,000 population as against 164 in the rural areas. Strange to see that the marginal workers are more in the rural areas than in the urban areas. It is 30 in the rural and 3 in the urban. This means that the housewives and old people in the rural areas still find the time to engage themselves in some economic activities to help augment the family income. The proportion of non- workers is higher in the urban areas which is 674 as against 511 in the rural areas. Most of the non-workers in the urban areas are students, pensioners, rentiers, those engaged in household duties etc. The State with a proportion of workers of 489 has to support the non-workers of 511 in the rural areas and in the urban areas with a proportion of 326 workers has to support the non-workers of 674.

The picture in the districts shows no difference from that of the State. West Khasi Hills claims the largest proportion of workers both in the rural and urban areas with 515 and 415 respectively. The largest proportion of cultivators is also found in this district in both the rural and urban areas with 901 and 300 respectively. The largest proportion of persons in other works in both the rural and urban areas is found in East Khasi Hills with 336 and 949, respectively. West Garo Hills has the largest proportion of non-workers in the urban areas with 705 persons and in the rural areas East Garo Hills has the largest proportion with 541. While West Garo Hills with a proportion of 295 workers has to support the non-workers of 705 in the urban areas, East Garo Hills with a proportion of 459 workers has to support the non-workers of 541 in the rural areas.

Distribution of 1,000 Persons Males and Females of Total Rural and Urban Areas Among the Main

STATEMENT

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total Population			Total Workers			Total Main Workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Meghalaya	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	459	540	375	434	532	333
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	489	554	420	459	544	371
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	326	476	161	323	473	156
Jaintia Hills	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	494	559	427	488	558	417
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	506	568	443	500	566	432
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	355	463	246	355	463	246
East Khasi Hills	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	416	524	302	407	521	286
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	464	549	377	451	544	356
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	329	481	160	326	479	156
West Khasi Hills	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	513	541	483	501	536	464
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	515	540	488	503	535	469
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	415	542	256	415	542	254
East Garo Hills	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	456	524	384	401	503	292
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	459	525	390	403	504	296
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	348	484	171	338	479	155
West Garo Hills	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	482	559	403	433	544	319
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	504	572	434	450	556	342
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	295	446	126	291	444	118

Workers, Marginal Workers and Non-Workers into Broad Industrial Categories of Main Workers

-7

Main Workers												Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
Cultivator I			Agricultural Labourer II			Household Industry III-V(a)			Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX]								
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
626	576	705	100	94	109	8	8	10	266	320	176	25	8	42	541	460	625
718	688	763	111	108	116	7	6	9	164	198	112	30	10	49	511	446	580
30	23	54	26	23	37	16	15	19	928	939	890	3	3	5	674	524	839
663	641	693	115	93	145	6	6	7	216	260	155	6	1	10	506	441	573
705	688	729	121	99	151	5	3	6	169	210	114	6	2	11	494	432	557
10	11	8	9	10	7	33	33	31	948	946	954	—	—	—	645	537	754
358	316	441	119	110	135	14	10	21	509	564	403	9	3	16	584	476	698
494	466	539	157	155	160	13	8	21	336	371	280	13	5	21	536	451	623
15	13	20	21	19	29	15	1	19	949	954	932	3	2	4	671	519	840
889	855	930	52	57	46	2	3	1	57	85	23	12	5	19	487	459	577
901	873	935	52	58	46	1	1	1	46	68	18	12	5	19	485	460	512
300	200	565	49	48	53	32	36	23	619	716	359	—	—	2	585	458	744
816	780	881	70	66	79	6	5	7	108	149	33	55	21	92	544	476	616
834	803	889	68	65	75	5	4	7	93	128	29	56	21	94	541	475	610
148	93	364	161	110	364	23	26	14	668	771	258	10	5	16	652	516	829
756	713	835	102	99	107	7	8	5	135	180	53	49	15	84	518	441	597
809	779	861	107	105	109	7	8	5	77	108	25	54	16	92	496	428	566
64	44	149	40	33	67	11	11	13	885	912	771	4	2	8	705	554	874

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

APPENDIX

Total Scheduled Castes and Tribes Population—Urban Block-wise

Location Code No.	Name of Town/Ward/ Urban Block	Total Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
14/1/1	JOWAI TOWN	12,923	4	11,416
1		167	..	116
2		406	..	367
3		719	..	639
4		860	..	800
5		214	..	175
6		459	..	292
7		529	..	351
8		386	..	172
9		410	..	328
10		251	..	141
11		67	..	67
12		452	4	419
13		245	..	241
14		307	..	303
15		560	..	526
16		533	..	470
17		456	..	436
18		636	..	624
19		144	..	135
20		446	..	445
21		331	..	331
22		262	..	243
23		557	..	556
24		457	..	457
25		526	..	526
26		320	..	320
27		228	..	228
28		337	..	337
29		95	..	30
30		762	..	671
31		193	..	175
32		608	..	495
14/2/1	SHILLONG(M)	109,244	884	49,746
	WARD-I	6,029	367	2,577
141		297	..	113
142		265	..	73
143		363	..	169
144		347	..	93
145		289	5	35
146		196	196	..
147		286	165	52
148		353	..	64
149		317	..	173
150		387	1	223
151		210	..	111
152		303	..	163
153		268	..	174
154		451	..	275
155		389	..	230
156		357	..	195
157		274	..	121
158		348	..	148
159		329	..	165
14/2/1	WARD-II	1,886	14	179
136		352	..	68
137		329	..	26
138		289	..	..
139		506	14	51
140		410	..	34
14/2/1	WARD-III	4,530	11	1,830
126		542	..	126
127		428	..	64
128		606	1	161
129		347	..	108
131		670	..	285
249		457	..	258
251		600	..	284
252		188	..	116
253		280	..	209
254		412	10	219

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

APPENDIX

Total Scheduled Castes and Tribes Population—Urban Block-wise

Location Code No.	Name of Town/Ward/ Urban Block	Total Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
14/2/1	WARD-IV	3,175	14	1,434
160		237	1	142
161		257	..	44
162		419	..	225
163		258	..	254
164		434	..	269
165		350	..	411
166		328	..	159
167		358	..	92
168		534	13	108
14/2/I	WARD-V	3,186	..	1,715
169		340	..	86
170		322	..	186
171		397	..	347
172		401	..	267
173		422	..	276
174		364	..	154
175		308	..	34
182		372	..	116
188		260	..	249
14/2/I	WARD-VI	5,618	64	4,160
176		329	49	143
177		260	6	84
178		381	9	299
179		434	..	263
180		282	..	254
181		338	..	326
183		278	..	269
184		320	..	183
185		572	..	532
186		394	..	367
187		466	..	418
189		359	..	304
190		365	..	282
191		258	..	179
192		307	..	77
193		275	..	180
14/2/I	WARD-VII	3,891	7	534
120	,,	757	..	56
121	,,	689	..	52
122	,,	827	..	150
123	,,	476	7	85
124	,,	555	..	114
125	,,	585	..	77
14/2/I	WARD-VIII	3,713	89	482
117	,,	376	..	7
118	,,	492	..	79
130	,,	460	..	98
132	,,	705	..	62
133	,,	458	..	27
134	,,	318	26	83
135	,,	486	23	62
250	,,	418	40	64
14/2/I	WARD-IX	2,629	13	178
111	,,	361	..	26
112	,,	337	..	..
113	,,	367	..	4
114	,,	373	..	19
115	,,	749	7	16
116	,,	442	6	113
14/2/I	WARD-X	4,601	28	552
103	,,	397	28	99
104	,,	454	..	..
105	,,	466	..	11
106	,,	543	..	5

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

APPENDIX

Total Scheduled Castes and Tribes Population—Urban Block-wise

Location Code No.	Name of Town/Ward/ Urban Block	Total Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
107	WARD-X	420	..	146
108	,,	671	..	138
109	,,	496	..	28
110	,,	607	..	103
119	,,	403	..	8
248	,,	144	..	14
14/2/I	WARD-XI	3,634	8	2,133
96	,,	607	..	512
97	,,	490	..	424
98	,,	476	..	474
99	,,	565	5	126
100	,,	421	3	71
101	,,	589	..	267
102	,,	486	..	25
14/2/I	WARD-XII	3,158	1	2,382
90	,,	479	..	340
91	,,	534	..	438
92	,,	765	..	404
93	,,	441	..	354
94	,,	484	..	453
95	,,	455	1	393
14/2/I	WARD-XIII	5,711	..	5,218
80	,,	429	..	396
81	,,	423	..	398
82	,,	557	..	517
83	,,	692	..	671
84	,,	700	..	634
85	,,	582	..	566
86	,,	621	..	584
87	,,	593	..	573
88	,,	580	..	508
89	,,	534	..	371
14/2/I	WARD-XIV	3,787	..	3,658
66	,,	511	..	511
67	,,	472	..	453
68	,,	410	..	394
69	,,	641	..	620
70	,,	250	..	241
71	,,	627	..	573
72	,,	421	..	413
73	,,	455	..	453
14/2/I	WARD-XV	3,129	..	3,049
74	,,	478	..	433
75	,,	488	..	487
76	,,	354	..	335
77	,,	595	..	588
78	,,	662	..	660
79	,,	552	..	546
14/2/I	WARD-XVI	3,291	..	2,926
60	,,	678	..	615
61	,,	755	..	685
62	,,	459	..	385
63	,,	555	..	515
64	,,	462	..	370
65	,,	382	..	356
14/2/I	WARD-XVII	3,790	41	1,931
50	,,	354	..	559
51	,,	413	..	307
52	,,	428	..	417
53	,,	440	15	273
54	,,	382	..	215
55	,,	332	..	166
56	,,	322	..	168
57	,,	380	11	5
58	,,	407	15	32
59	,,	332	..	9

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

APPENDIX

Total Scheduled Castes and Tribes Population—Urban Block-wise

Location Code No.	Name of Town/Ward/ Urban Block	Total Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
14/2/I	WARD-XVIII	4,759	..	2,690
40	,,	371	..	371
41	,,	360	..	265
42	,,	483	..	73
43	,,	375	..	203
44	,,	409	..	164
45	,,	383	..	210
46	,,	548	..	95
47	,,	621	..	493
48	,,	627	..	
49	,,	382	..	284
14/2/I	WARD-XIX	2,895	1	321
34	,,	401	..	33
35	,,	578	..	59
36	,,	418	1	3
37	,,	413	..	61
38	,,	505	..	122
39	,,	520	...	43
14/2/I	WARD-XX	7,892	82	4,399
19	,,	238	..	207
20	,,	559	5	461
21	,,	678	..	73
22	,,	490	..	103
23	,,	589	..	496
24	,,	526	..	277
25	,,	497	..	330
26	,,	533	..	357
27	,,	467	..	379
28	,,	444	..	295
29	,,	577	..	305
30	,,	463	8	189
31	,,	733	..	537
32	,,	604	39	131
33	,,	494	30	262
14/2/I	WARD-XXI	7,621	117	1,145
1	,,	636	..	253
2	,,	391	..	106
3	,,	287	..	74
4	,,	435	..	14
5	,,	489	..	49
6	,,	444	19	28
7	,,	287	..	19
8	,,	579	113	129
9	,,	560	3	127
10	,,	238	..	17
11	,,	452	..	15
12	,,	334	..	5
13	,,	300	..	22
14	,,	471	..	144
15	,,	420	..	..
16	,,	523	..	9
17	,,	350	..	17
18	,,	425	..	117
14/2/I	WARD-XXII	1,555	..	123
225	,,	516	..	..
226	,,	293	..	25
227	,,	345	..	16
228	,,	401	..	88
14/2/I	WARD-XXIII	4,711	3	796
229	,,	252	..	59
230	,,	413	3	97
231	,,	282	..	46
232	,,	393	..	26
233	,,	578	..	48
234	,,	435	..	138
235	,,	536	..	102
236	,,	493	..	53
237	,,	456	..	48
238	,,	512	..	72
239	,,	361	..	107

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

APPENDIX

Total Scheduled Castes and Tribes Population—Urban Block-wise

Location Code No.	Name of Town/Ward/ Urban Block	Total Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
14/2/I	WARD-XXIV	2,876	10	770
215		263	—	69
216		428	6	142
217		322	—	80
218		196	—	..
219		211	—	34
220		251	—	60
221		217	—	78
222		270	4	9
223		339	—	190
224		379	—	108
14/2/I	WARD-XXV	3,027	4	909
207		215	—	30
208		248	—	22
209		682	4	236
210		616	—	225
211		337	—	143
212		337	—	66
213		231	—	75
214		361	—	112
14/2/I	WARD-XXVI	5,211	4	2,427
194		306	4	152
195		207	—	108
196		346	—	31
197		487	—	39
198		565	—	24
199		390	—	334
200		558	—	321
201		173	—	105
202		259	—	228
203		611	—	502
204		523	—	289
205		146	—	113
206		640	—	181
14/2/I	WARD-XXVII	2,939	6	1,228
240		565	—	248
241		395	6	187
242		344	—	150
243		336	—	142
244		332	—	110
245		343	—	43
246		184	—	27
247		440	—	321
14/2/I	SHILLONG CANTONMENT	6,620	21	311
1		589	11	42
2		622	—	5
3		243	—	..
4		621	—	17
5		486	—	30
6		416	—	6
7		518	—	6
8		418	—	85
9		572	—	14
10		1,396	10	18
11		520	—	..
12		129	—	76
13		74	—	12
14		16	—	..
14/2/III	MAWLAI TOWN	20,405	8	17,205
1		419	5	218
2		449	—	407
3		563	—	170
4		606	—	591
5		449	—	365
6		442	—	408
7		301	—	73
8		374	—	349

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

APPENDIX

Total Scheduled Castes and Tribes Population—Urban Block-wise

Location Code No.	Name of Town/Ward/ Urban Block	Total Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
14/2/III —*Contd.*	9 MAWLAI TOWN—	321	—	177
	10	261	—	188
	11	393	—	179
	12	370	—	137
	13	573	—	567
	14	481	—	479
	15	436	—	422
	16	444	—	413
	17	487	—	484
	18	391	—	357
	19	440	—	426
	20	467	—	457
	21	386	—	373
	22	493	—	490
	23	362	—	356
	24	333	—	296
	25	453	—	441
	26	463	—	442
	27	523	—	523
	28	414	—	414
	29	343	—	333
	30	351	—	335
	31	584	—	406
	32	608	2	523
	33	494	—	485
	34	489	—	474
	35	493	—	454
	36	569	—	495
	37	338	—	305
	38	469	—	402
	39	462	1	360
	40	420	—	407
	41	350	—	341
	42	507	—	468
14/2/III/43 —*Contd.*	MAWLAI TOWN	339	—	260
	44	343	—	243
	45	466	—	309
	46	350	—	183
	47	336	—	220
14/2/IV	NONGTHYMMAI TOWN	21,558	177	11,771
14/2/IV/1(1)		467	—	218
14/2/IV/2(2)		369	6	201
14/2/IV/3(3)		386	16	176
14/2/IV/4(4)		354	3	184
14/2/IV/5(5)		318	3	156
14/2/IV/6(6)		275	1	148
14/2/IV/7(7)		308	—	167
14/2/IV/8(8)		412	—	210
14/2/IV/9(9)		473	—	336
14/2/IV/10(10)		471	16	303
14/2/IV/11(11)		766	—	125
14/2/IV/12(12)		659	—	—
14/2/IV/13(13)		611	—	—
14/2/IV/14(14)		358	—	—
14/2/IV/15(15)		463	16	38
14/2/IV/16(16)		424	—	186
14/2/IV/17(17)		452	4	181
14/2/IV/18(18)		641	—	478
14/2/IV/19(19)		570	—	320
14/2/IV/20(20)		468	—	327
14/2/IV/21(21)		440	—	353
14/2/IV/22(22)		618	—	521
14/2/IV/23(23)		376	—	281
14/2/IV/24(24)		498	—	426
14/2/IV/25(25)		428	—	339
14/2/IV/26(26)		450	—	349
14/2/IV/27(27)		419	—	303

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

APPENDIX

Total Scheduled Castes and Tribes Population—Urban Block-wise

Location Code No.	Name of Town/Ward/ Urban Block	Total Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
	NONGTHYMMAI TOWN—*Contd.*			
14/2/IV/28(28)		349	7	231
14/2/IV/29(29)		313	—	237
14/2/IV/30(30)		300	—	244
14/2/IV/31(31)		346	—	249
14/2/IV/32(32)		312	—	267
14/2/IV/33(33)		322	—	229
14/2/IV/34(34)		287	2	197
14/2/IV/35(35)		319	6	248
14/2/IV/36(36)		228	—	167
14/2/IV/37(37)		359	—	252
14/2/IV/38(38)		301	—	175
14/2/IV/39(39)		296	—	206
14/2/IV/40(40)		842	—	534
14/2/IV/41(41)		264	—	178
14/2/IV/42(42)		338	17	194
14/2/IV/43(43)		395	—	213
14/2/IV/44(44)		536	11	383
14/2/IV/45(45)		589	—	245
14/2/IV/46(46)		595	—	430
14/2/IV/47(47)		351	—	69
14/2/IV/48(48)		351	—	9
14/2/IV/49(49)		358	—	163
14/2/IV/50(50)		426	—	220
14/2/IV/51(51)		307	9	105
14/2/V	PYNTHORUM KHRAH	10,711	32	3,105
	1	363	1	45
	2	309	5	58
	3	333	—	104
	4	393	—	43
	5	265	—	103
	6	318	—	20
	7	395	—	57
	8	468	4	7
	9	302	—	155
	10	368	—	75
	11	301	—	147
	12	469	—	180
	13	479	—	217
	14	399	—	111
	15	287	—	35
	16	254	—	62
	17	407	—	26
	18	429	—	32
	19	410	—	77
	20	390	5	250
	21	477	8	22
	22	358	—	173
	23	281	—	182
	24	528	—	94
	25	450	—	175
	26	537	9	308
	27	445	—	138
	28	296	—	209
14/2/VI	MADANRTING TOWN	6,165	1	3,695
14/2/VI/1(1)		192	—	20
14/2/VI/2(2)		Combined with E.B. No.1		
14/2/VI/3(3)		437	—	350
14/2/VI/4(4)		252	—	188
14/2/VI/5(5)		354	—	247
14/2/VI/6(6)		463	—	85
14/2/VI/7(7)		438	—	318
14/2/VI/8(8)		416	—	192
14/2/VI/9(9)		322	—	63
14/2/VI/10(10)		381	—	154

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

APPENDIX

Total Scheduled Castes and Tribes Population—Urban Block-wise

Location Code No.	Name of Town/Ward/ Urban Block	Total Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
	MADANRTING TOWN—*contd.*			
14/2/VI/11		418	1	242
12		386	—	285
13		535	—	374
14		572	—	439
15		384	—	264
16		207	—	189
17		408	—	285
14/2/VII	CHERRAPUNJEE SOHRA TOWN	6,097	9	5,639
1		518	—	474
2		479	1	466
3		393	—	355
4		440	—	425
5		449	—	449
6		361	—	352
7		357	—	352
8		407	—	404
9		474	—	474
10		301	—	295
11		613	—	556
12		321	—	269
13		332	8	226
14		416	—	315
15		236	—	227
14/3/I	NONGSTON TOWN	3,880	—	3,292
1		726	—	716
2		739	—	571
3		755	—	628
4		485	—	485
5		675	—	492
6		500	—	400
14/4/I	Williamnagar Town	4,290	47	3,012
1	Kusimkolgiri	896	6	744
2	High School Compound	337	5	227
3	Agriculture	366	7	241
4	Soil conservation	326	5	236
5	Kolmesalgiri	247	—	183
6	Warimagiri	168	—	168
6	Warimagiri	80	—	76
7	Bazar	559	22	120
8	P.W.D. Colony	147	1	76
9	D.C. Staff Colony (Old)	424	1	285
10	D.C.Staff Colony (New)	276	—	198
11	Ampang Damgiri	464	—	458
14/5/I	Tura Town	35,257	1,303	21,495
14/5/I/1(1)	Sangsangre	81	—	80
14/5/I/2(2)	Chunmati	460	2	394
14/5/I/3(3)	Upp. Dobasipara	506	—	217
14/5/I/3(4)	Upp. Dobasipara	252	—	164
14/5/I/4(5)	Low. Dobasipara	408	36	163
14/5/I/4(6)	Low. Dobasipara	1,309	89	219
14/5/I/5(7)	Dolbak-Adingre	175	—	175
14/5/I/6(8)	Songgitalgre	212	—	185
14/5/I/7(9)	Akonggiri	437	—	419
14/5/I/7(69)	Akonggiri	794	—	348
14/5/I/7(10)	Akonggiri	527	27	227
14/5/I 8(11)	Fancy Valley	656	5	56
14/5/I/8(12)	Fancy Valley	428	69	33
14/5/I/8(13)	Fancy Valley	412	8	45
14/5/I/9(14)	Beldapara	607	4	53

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

APPENDIX

Total Scheduled Castes and Tribes Population—Urban Block-wise

Location Code No.	Name of Town/Ward/ Urban Block	Total Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
14/5/I/ 9(15)	Beldapara	506	34	67
14/5/I/ 10(16)	Tura Bazar	1,146	58	74
14/5/I/ 10(17)	Tura Bazar	54	—	10
14/5/I/ 11(18)	Nakham Bazar	858	32	7
14/5/I/ 12(19)	Dharamsala	275	60	9
14/5/I/ 13(20)	Suchan-Ghat	282	19	220
14/5/I/ 14(21)	Mondol Barrack	419	184	155
14/5/I/ 14(22)	Mondol Barrack	449	373	19
14/5/I/ 15(23)	Hawakhana 'A'	611	28	138
14/5/I/ 15(24)	Hawakhana 'A'	585	51	84
14/5/I/ 15(25)	Hawakhana 'A'	421	—	34
14/5/I/ 15(26)	Hawakhana 'B'	511	—	444
14/5/I/ 15(27)	Hawakhana 'B'	578	4	396
14/5/I/ 16(28)	Nehru-Ading	792	1	616
14/5/I/ 17(29)	Tetengkol	517	—	511
14/5/I/ 17(30)	Tetengkol	537	—	425
14/5/I/ 18(31)	Reserve Gittim	696	—	591
14/5/I/ 18(32)	Reserve Gittim	624	—	415
14/5/I/ 18(33)	Reserve Gittim	741	—	702
14/5/I/ 19(34)	Nody-Nagar	615	—	591
14/5/I/ 20(35)	Araimile	541	—	448
14/5/I/ 20(36)	Araimile	656	27	391
14/5/I/ 20(37)	Araimile	506	—	398
14/5/I/ 21(38)	New Tura	280	—	202
14/5/I/ 22(39)	Machakolgre	314	—	303
14/5/I/ 23(40)	Dakgopgre	311	—	304
14/5/I/ 24(41)	Leper-Colony	323	—	305
14/5/I/ 25(42)	Ranggira	302	—	301
14/5/I/ 26(43)	Sampalgre	300	—	298
14/5/I/ 27(44)	Low. Wadanang	606	—	590
14/5/I/ 28(45)	Upp. Wadanang	358	—	353
14/5/I/ 29(46)	Kalazar Compound	852	13	491
14/5/I/ 30(47)	Cherangiri	786	—	778
14/5/I/ 31(48)	Wadanang Tangga	199	—	197
14/5/I/ 32(49)	Megonggre (Low. and Upp.)	89	—	83
14/5/I/ 33(50)	Chasingre (F.Farm)	488	—	452
14/5/I/ 34(51)	Boldorenggre	185	—	178
14/5/I/ 35(52)	Rongkhon	374	—	366
14/5/I/ 36(53)	Chitoktak	610	—	604
14/5/I/ 37(54)	Upper Chandmary	497	—	450
14/5/I/ 37(55)	Upper Chandmary	298	—	295
14/5/I/ 38(56)	Lower Chandmary	518	—	494
14/5/I/ 39(57)	Proper Chandmary	638	1	628
14/5/I/ 40(58)	Mohoripara (R.C.Road)	583	—	567
14/5/I/ 41(59)	Bonepa-Atila	856	11	704
14/5/I/	A.B. Mission Compound	685	5	652

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—concld.

APPENDIX

Total Scheduled Castes and Tribes Population—Urban Block-wise

Location Code No.	Name of Town/Ward/ Urban Block	Total Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
14/5/I/ 43(61)	Ringregittim	424	—	418
14/5/I/ 44(62)	Forest-Tilla	458	16	391
14/5/I/ 45(63)	P.W.D. Colony	641	—	458
14/5/I/ 46(64)	Upper Babupara	710	1	502
14/5/I/ 47(65)	Lower Babupara	523	11	47
14/5/I/ 47(66)	Lower Babupara	549	71	70
14/5/I/ 47(67)	Lower Babupara	239	40	77
14/5/I/ 48(68)	Brahmanpara	1,067	23	414
14/5/II	**Baghmara Town**	4,183	116	2,924
14/5/II/1	**Ward-1**	766	—	757
14/5/II/ 1(1)	R.C. Mission Area	173	—	166
14/5/II/ 1(2)	Makbilkol	179	—	179
14/5/II/ 1(3)	Jongkol	414	—	412
14/5/II/2	Ward-2	1,669	108	557
14/5/II/ 2(4)	Dilsagittim	226	24	143
14/5/II/ 2(5)	Bazar Area	202	5	33
14/5/II/ 2(6)	Wagesik	446	79	187
14/5/II/ 2(7)	Malikona	723	—	99
14/5/II/ 2(8)	Balsri Adding	72	—	68
14/5/II/3	Ward-3	1,130	7	1,059
14/5/II/ 3(9)	Rangdokram	235	—	231
14/5/II/ 3(10)	Bolsal Adding Christiangittim	76	—	75
14/5/II/ 3(11)	Lower Konagittim	382	2	343
14/5/II/ 3(12)	Upper Konagittim	281	5	25
14/5/II/ 3(13)	Dopangram	156	—	56
14/5/II/4	Ward- 4	618	1	551
14/5/II/ 4(14)	Dabit Bibra	224	—	224
14/5/II/ 4(15)	Bolsalgiri	305	1	239
14/5/II/ 4(16)	Dongru-Gittim	70	—	70
14/5/II/ 4(17)	New Market Area	9	—	1

Serial No.	State/District/C.D. Block	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)		
						P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	State	T	22,429.0	255,826	255,935	1,335,819	683,710	652,109
		R	22,344.2	209,528	209,618	1,094,486	556,958	537,528
		U	84.8	46,298	46,317	241,333	126,752	114,581
1.	Jaintia Hills	T	3,819.0	28,341	28,352	156,402	79,052	77,350
		R	3,811.2	26,012	26,012	143,479	72,571	70,908
		U	7.8	2,329	2,340	12,923	6,481	6,442
2.	East Khasi Hills	T	5,196.0	100,291	100,313	511,414	262,952	248,462
		R	5,162.8	65,198	65,220	330,614	168,158	162,456
		U	33.2	35,093	35,093	180,800	94,794	86,006
3.	West Khasi Hills	T	5,247.0	29,167	29,167	161,576	82,906	78,670
		R	5,234.8	28,273	28,273	157,696	80,745	76,951
		U	12.2	894	894	3,880	2,161	1,719
4.	East Garo Hills	T	2,603.0	26,351	26,406	136,550	70,365	66,185
		R	2,598.5	25,350	25,405	132,260	67,944	64,316
		U	4.5	1,001	1,001	4,290	2,421	1,869
5.	West Garo Hills	T	5,564.0	71,676	71,697	369,877	188,435	181,442
		R	5,536.9	64,695	64,708	330,437	167,540	162,897
		U	27.1	6,981	6,989	39,440	20,895	18,545

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literates			Total Main Workers (I—IX)		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
5,492	3,068	2,424	1,076,345	537,635	538,710	455,191	259,024	196,167	580,220	363,164	217,056
2,950	1,593	1,357	942,734	472,954	469,780	300,457	171,688	128,769	502,350	303,175	199,175
2,542	1,475	1,067	133,611	64,681	68,930	154,734	87,336	67,398	77,870	59,989	17,881
47	34	13	148,710	73,380	75,330	38,327	19,470	18,857	76,319	44,077	32,242
43	32	11	137,294	67,902	69,392	29,796	14,922	14,874	71,737	41,077	30,660
4	2	2	11,416	5,478	5,938	8,531	4,548	3,983	4,582	3,000	1,582
1,480	915	565	374,081	184,208	189,873	223,618	123,479	100,139	208,016	136,865	71,151
408	253	155	282,609	140,524	142,085	105,644	57,136	48,508	149,246	91,492	57,754
1,072	662	410	91,472	43,684	47,788	117,974	66,343	51,631	58,770	45,375	13,397
—	—	—	156,995	80,039	76,956	51,652	28,251	23,401	80,912	44,391	36,521
—	—	—	153,703	78,301	75,402	49,621	27,027	22,594	79,303	43,219	36,084
—	—	—	3,292	1,738	1,554	2,031	1,224	807	1,609	1,172	437
114	84	30	124,462	63,284	61,178	45,752	27,447	18,305	54,743	35,418	19,325
67	50	17	121,450	61,670	59,780	43,718	26,091	17,627	53,292	34,258	19,034
47	34	13	3,012	1,614	1,398	2,034	1,356	678	1,451	1,160	291
3,851	2,035	1,816	272,097	136,724	135,373	95,842	60,377	35,465	160,230	102,413	57,817
2,432	1,258	1,174	247,678	124,557	123,121	71,678	46,512	25,166	148,772	93,129	55,643
1,419	777	642	24,419	12,167	12,252	24,164	13,865	10,299	11,458	9,284	2,174

STATE PRIMARY

Serial No.	State/District/C.D. Block	Total Rural Urban	Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Labourers (II)		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	22	23	24	25	26	27
	State	T	363,010	210,010	153,000	57,899	34,218	23,681
		R	360,677	208,635	152,042	55,847	32,834	23,013
		U	2,333	1,375	958	2,052	1,384	668
1.	Jaintia Hills	T	50,626	28,275	22,351	8,755	4,091	4,664
		R	50,580	28,241	22,339	8,714	4,061	4,653
		U	46	34	12	41	30	11
2.	East Khasi Hills	T	74,567	43,183	31,384	24,729	15,115	9,614
		R	73,713	42,597	31,116	23,484	14,252	9,232
		U	854	586	268	1,245	863	382
3.	West Khasi Hills	T	71,947	37,971	33,976	4,224	2,554	1,670
		R	71,465	37,736	33,729	4,145	2,498	1,647
		U	482	235	247	79	56	23
4.	East Garo Hills	T	44,655	27,627	17,028	3,869	2,339	1,530
		R	44,441	27,519	16,922	3,635	2,211	1,424
		U	214	108	106	234	128	106
5.	West Garo Hills	T	121,215	72,954	48,261	16,322	10,119	6,203
		R	120,478	72,542	47,936	15,869	9,812	6,057
		U	737	412	325	453	30	146

CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

K E R S											
Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing and Repairs (V (a))			Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX)			Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
4,862	2,676	2,186	154,449	116,260	38,189	33,221	5,799	27,422	722,378	314,747	407,631
3,618	1,770	1,848	82,208	59,936	22,272	32,348	5,516	26,832	559,788	248,267	311,521
1,244	906	338	72,241	56,324	15,917	873	283	590	162,590	66,480	96,110
475	246	229	16,463	11,465	4,998	880	115	765	79,203	34,860	44,343
326	146	180	12,117	8,629	3,488	876	114	762	70,866	31,380	39,486
149	100	49	4,346	2,836	1,510	4	1	3	8,337	3,480	4,857
2,833	1,359	1,474	105,887	77,208	28,679	4,837	1,016	3,821	298,561	125,071	173,490
1,948	722	1,226	50,101	33,921	16,180	4,207	785	3,422	177,161	75,881	101,280
885	637	248	55,786	43,287	12,499	630	231	399	121,400	49,190	72,210
122	72	50	4,619	3,794	825	1,885	421	1,464	78,779	38,094	40,685
70	30	40	3,623	2,955	668	1,882	421	1,461	76,511	37,105	39,406
52	42	10	996	839	157	3	—	3	2,268	989	1,279
304	163	141	5,915	5,289	626	7,513	1,422	6,091	74,294	33,525	40,769
270	133	137	4,946	4,395	551	7,473	1,411	6,062	71,495	32,275	39,220
34	30	4	969	894	75	40	11	29	2,799	1,250	1,549
1,128	836	292	21,565	18,504	3,061	18,106	2,825	15,281	191,541	83,197	108,344
1,004	739	265	11,421	10,036	1,305	17,910	2,785	15,125	163,755	71,626	92,129
124	97	27	10,144	8,468	1,676	196	40	156	27,786	11,571	16,21

Sl. No.	State/District/C.D. Block/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)		
						P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MEGHALAYA	T	*22,429.0	255,826	255,935	1,335,819	683,710	652,109
		R	22,344.2	209,528	209,618	1,904,486	556,958	537,528
		U	84.8	46,298	46,317	241,333	126,752	114,581
1.	JAINTIA HILLS DISTRICT	T	3,819.0	28,341	28,352	156,402	79,052	77,350
		R	3,811.2	26,012	26,012	143,479	72,571	70,908
		U	7.8	2,329	2,340	12,923	6,481	6,442
1.	Thadlaskein C.D. Block	T	639.0	8,396	8,407	44,709	22,194	22,515
		R	631.2	6,067	6,067	31,786	15,713	16,073
		U	7.8	2,329	2,340	12,923	6,481	6,442
	Jowai Town	U	7.8	2,329	2,340	12,923	6,481	6,442
2.	Laskein C.D. Block	T	716.0	8,349	8,349	46,853	23,320	23,533
		R	716.0	8,349	8,349	46,853	23,320	23,533
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Khliehriat C.D. Block	T	2,066.0	7,768	7,768	43,075	22,621	20,454
		R	2,066.0	7,768	7,768	43,075	22,621	20,454
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Amlarem C.D. Block	T	398.0	3,828	3,828	21,765	10,917	10,848
		R	398.0	3,828	3,828	21,765	10,917	10,848
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	EAST KHASI HILLS DISTRICT	T	5,196.0	100,291	100,313	511,414	262,952	248,462
		R	5,162.8	65,198	65,220	330,614	168,158	162,456
		U	33.2	35,093	35,093	180,800	94,794	86,006
1.	Nongpoh C.D. Block	T	1,153.0	7,973	7,973	39,555	20,641	18,914
		R	1,153.0	7,973	7,973	39,555	20,641	18,914
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Bhoi Area C.D. Block	T	1,225.0	11,912	11,912	60,378	31,374	29,004
		R	1,225.0	11,912	11,912	60,378	31,374	29,004
		U		—	—	—	—	—
3.	Mawryngkneng C.D. Block	T	293.0	4,988	4,988	27,132	13,536	13,596
		R	293.0	4,988	4,988	27,132	13,536	13,596
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Mylliem C.D. Block	T	215.2	44,522	44,537	229,792	119,949	109,843
		R	189.8	10,544	10,559	55,089	28,221	26,868
		U	25.4	33,978	33,978	174,703	91,728	82,975
1.	Shillong Urban Agglomeration	U	25.40	33,978	33,978	174,703	91,728	82,975
	(*a*) Shillong Municipality	U	10.36	21,289	21,289	109,244	57,092	52,152
	(*b*) Shillong Cantt.	U	1.84	1,321	1,321	6,620	3,757	2,863
	(*c*) Mawlai	U	6.14	3,593	3,593	20,405	10,716	9,689
	(*d*) Nongthymmai	U	2.93	4,349	4,349	21,558	11,271	10,287
	(*e*) Pynthor Umkhrah	U	2.11	2,244	2,244	10,711	5,732	4,979
	(*f*) Madanrting	U	2.02	1,182	1,182	6,165	3,160	3,005
5.	Mawphlang C.D. Block	T	249.0	5,358	5,358	29,455	14,804	14,651
		R	249.0	5,358	5,358	29,455	14,804	14,651
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	PynurslaC.D. Block	T	505.0	7,262	7,262	34,001	16,679	17,322
		R	505.0	7,262	7,262	34,001	16,679	17,322
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—

CENSUS ABSTRACT, MEGHALAYA

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literates			WORKERS: Total Main Workers (I—IX)		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
5,492	3,068	2,424	1,076,345	537,635	538,710	455,191	259,024	196,167	580,220	363,164	217,056
2,950	1,593	1,357	942,734	472,954	469,780	300,457	171,688	128,769	502,350	303,175	199,175
2,542	1,475	1,067	133,611	64,681	68,930	154,734	87,336	67,398	77,870	59,989	17,881
47	34	13	148,710	73,380	75,330	38,327	19,470	18,857	76,319	44,077	32,242
43	32	11	137,294	67,902	69,392	29,796	14,922	14,874	71,737	41,077	30,660
4	2	2	11,416	5,478	5,938	8,531	4,548	3,983	4,582	3,000	1,582
6	4	2	42,751	20,898	21,853	14,691	7,222	7,469	20,899	11,913	18,986
2	2	—	31,335	15,420	15,915	6,160	2,674	3,486	16,317	8,913	7,404
4	2	2	11,416	5,478	5,938	8,531	4,548	3,983	4,582	3,000	1,582
4	2	2	11,416	5,478	5,938	8,531	4,548	3,983	4,582	3,000	1,582
—	—	—	46,183	22,869	23,314	9,288	4,220	5,068	21,676	12,687	8,989
—	—	—	46,183	22,869	23,314	9,288	4,220	5,068	21,676	12,687	8,989
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	21	2	39,775	19,817	19,958	8,342	4,731	3,611	23,526	13,503	10,023
23	21	2	39,775	19,817	19,958	8,342	4,731	3,611	23,526	13,503	10,023
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	9	9	20,001	9,796	10,205	6,006	3,297	2,709	10,218	5,974	4,244
18	9	9	20,001	9,796	10,205	6,006	3,297	2,709	10,218	5,974	4,244
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,480	915	565	374,081	184,208	189,873	223,618	123,479	100,139	208,016	136,865	71,151
408	253	155	282,609	140,524	142,085	105,644	57,136	48,508	149,246	91,492	57,754
1,072	662	410	91,472	43,684	47,788	117,974	66,343	51,631	58,770	45,373	13,397
18	13	5	30,770	15,429	15,341	11,455	7,065	4,390	17,908	11,676	6,232
18	13	5	30,770	15,429	15,341	11,455	7,065	4,390	17,908	11,676	6,232
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	13	8	46,451	23,446	23,005	16,474	9,196	7,278	27,859	17,709	10,150
21	13	8	46,451	23,446	23,005	16,474	9,196	7,278	27,859	17,709	10,150
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	3	1	26 327	13 047	13 280	8 352	3 901	4,451	12,552	7,310	5,242
4	3	1	26,327	13,047	13,280	8,352	3,901	4,451	12,552	7,310	5,242
—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,335	835	500	124,202	59,742	64,460	137,494	77,077	60,417	78,679	58,422	20,257
272	177	95	38,369	18,856	19,513	22,797	12,436	10,361	22,018	14,489	7,529
1,063	658	405	85,833	40,886	44,947	114,697	64,641	50,056	56,661	43,933	12,728
1,063	658	405	85,833	40,886	44,947	114,697	64,641	50,056	56,661	43,933	12,728
884	523	361	49,746	23,262	26,484	75,582	42,547	33,035	36,320	27,854	8,466
21	16	5	311	117	194	3,799	2,283	1,516	2,036	1,879	157
8	6	2	17,205	8,594	8,611	11,638	6,495	5,143	6,476	4,752	1,724
117	91	26	11,771	5,644	6,127	14,502	7,998	6,504	6,946	5,317	1,629
32	21	11	3,105	1,512	1,593	5,837	3,493	2,344	3,211	2,811	400
1	1	—	3,695	1,757	1,938	3,339	1,825	1,514	1,672	1,320	352
—	—	—	28,945	14,438	14,507	7,602	3,858	3,744	14,801	7,903	6,898
—	—	—	28,945	14,438	14,507	7,602	3,858	3,744	14,801	7,903	6,898
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	33,510	16,326	17,184	11,646	6,222	5,424	16,182	9,037	7,145
1	1	—	33,510	16,326	17,184	11,646	6,222	5,424	16,182	9,037	7,145
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DISTRICT PRIMARY

W O R

Sl. No.	State/District/C.D. Block/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Labourers (II)		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2		22	23	24	25	26	27
	MEGHALAYA	T	363,010	210,010	153,000	57,899	34,218	23,681
		R	360,677	208,635	152,042	55,847	32,834	23,013
		U	2,333	1,375	958	2,052	1,384	668
1.	JAINTIA HILLS DISTRICT	T	50,626	28,275	22,351	8,755	4,091	4,664
		R	50,580	28,241	22,339	8,714	4,061	4,653
		U	46	34	12	41	30	11
2.	Thadlaskein C.D. Block	T	12,122	6,762	5,360	2,793	1,311	1,482
		R	12,076	6,728	5,348	2,752	1,281	1,471
		U	46	34	12	41	30	11
	Jowai Town	U	46	34	12	41	30	11
2.	Laskein C.D. Block	T	17,721	10,477	7,244	2,088	819	1,269
		R	17,721	10,477	7,244	2,088	819	1,269
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Khliehriat C.D. Block	T	17,874	9,391	8,483	2,030	1,055	975
		R	17,874	9,391	8,483	2,030	1,055	975
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Amlarem C.D. Block	T	2,909	1,645	1,264	1,844	906	937
		R	2,909	1,645	1,264	1,844	906	937
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	EAST KHASI HILLS DISTRICT	T	74,567	43,183	31,384	24,729	15,115	9,614
		R	73,713	42,597	31,116	23,484	14,252	9,232
		U	854	586	268	1,245	863	382
1.	Nongpoh C.D. Block	T	13,520	8,108	5,412	1,816	1,259	557
		R	13,520	8,108	5,412	1,816	1,259	557
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Bhoi Area C.D. Block	T	21,014	12,751	8,263	3,415	1,977	1,438
		R	21,014	12,751	8,263	3,415	1,977	1,438
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Mawryngkneng C.D. Block	T	3,115	1,949	1,166	3,790	2,059	1,731
		R	3,115	1,949	1,166	3,790	2,059	1,731
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Mylliem C.D. Block	T	11,365	6,153	5,212	5,262	3,482	1,780
		R	10,602	5,624	4,978	4,019	2,621	1,398
		U	763	529	234	1,243	861	382
1.	Shillong Urban Agglomeration	U	763	529	234	1,243	861	382
	(*a*) Shillong Municipality	U	238	159	79	83	73	10
	(*b*) Shillong Cantt.	U	2	2	—	—	—	—
	(*c*) Mawlai	U	324	231	93	905	620	285
	(*d*) Nongthymmai	U	65	40	25	37	23	14
	(*e*) Pynthor Umkhrah	U	110	80	30	185	121	64
	(*f*) Madanrting	U	24	17	7	33	24	9
4.	Mawphlang C.D. Block	T	12,778	6,565	6,213	1,162	698	464
		R	12,778	6,565	6,213	1,162	698	464
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Pynursla C.D. Block	T	920	477	443	1,444	758	686
		R	920	477	443	1,444	758	686
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—

CENSUS ABSTRACT, MEGHALAYA—contd.

K E R S											
Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing and Repairs [V(a)]			Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) and VI to IX]			Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
4,862	2,676	2,186	154,449	116,260	38,189	33,221	5,799	27,422	722,378	314,747	407,631
3,618	1,770	1,848	82,208	59,936	22,272	32,348	5,516	26,832	559,788	248,267	311,521
1,244	906	338	72,241	56,324	15,917	873	283	590	162,590	66,480	96,110
475	246	229	16,463	11,465	4,998	880	115	765	79,203	34,860	44,343
326	146	180	12,117	8,629	3,488	876	114	762	70,866	31,380	39,486
149	100	49	4,346	2,836	1,510	4	1	3	8,337	3,480	4,857
207	131	76	5,777	3,709	2,068	151	15	136	23,659	10,266	13,393
58	31	27	1,431	873	558	147	14	133	15,322	6,786	8,536
149	100	49	4,346	2,836	1,510	4	1	3	8,337	3,480	4,857
149	100	49	4,346	2,836	1,510	4	1	3	8,337	3,480	4,857
76	35	41	1,791	1,356	435	379	35	344	24,798	10,598	14,200
76	35	41	1,791	1,356	435	379	35	344	24,798	10,598	14,200
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	6	20	3,596	3,051	545	39	2	37	19,510	9,116	10,394
26	6	20	3,596	3.051	545	39	2	37	19,510	9,116	10,394
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
166	74	92	5,299	3,349	1,950	311	63	248	11,236	4,880	6,356
166	74	92	5,299	3,349	1,950	311	63	248	11,236	4,880	6,356
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,833	1,359	1,474	105,887	77,208	28,679	4,837	1,016	3,281	298,561	125,071	173,490
1,948	722	1,226	50,101	33,921	16,180	4,207	785	3,422	117,161	75,881	101,280
885	637	248	55,786	43,287	12,499	630	231	399	121,400	49,190	72,210
38	32	6	2,534	2,277	257	537	112	425	21,110	8,853	12,257
38	32	6	2,534	2,277	257	537	112	425	21,110	8,853	12,257
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	18	14	3,383	2,963	435	221	25	196	32,298	13,640	18,658
32	18	14	3,398	2,963	435	221	25	196	32,298	13,640	18,658
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
161	78	83	5,486	3,224	2,262	561	49	512	14,019	6,177	7,842
161	78	83	5,486	3,224	2,262	561	49	512	14,019	6,177	7,842
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
942	697	245	61,110	48,090	13,020	803	257	546	150,310	61,270	89,040
148	98	20	7,279	6,146	1,133	178	27	151	32,893	13,705	19,188
824	599	225	53,831	41,944	11,887	625	230	395	117,417	47,565	69,852
824	599	225	53,831	41,944	11,887	625	230	395	117,417	47,565	69,852
579	430	149	35,420	27,192	8,228	345	120	225	72,579	29,118	43,461
23	6	17	2,011	1,871	140	22	7	15	4,562	1,871	2,691
76	48	28	5,171	3,853	1,318	93	38	55	13,836	5,926	7,910
63	44	19	6.781	5,210	1,571	66	31	35	14,456	5.923	8,623
44	39	5	2,872	2,571	301	52	13	39	7,448	2,908	4,540
39	32	7	1,576	1,247	329	47	21	26	4,446	1,819	2.627
26	17	9	835	623	212	743	152	591	13,911	6,749	7,162
26	17	9	835	623	212	743	152	591	13,911	6,749	7,162
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
431	96	335	13,387	7,706	5,681	741	166	575	17,078	7,476	9,602
431	96	335	13,387	7,706	5,681	741	166	575	17,078	7,476	9,602
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sl. No.	State/District/C.D. Block/ U. A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)		
						P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Shella Bholaganj C.D. Block	T	570.8	7,681	7,688	36,549	18,648	17,901
		R	572.0	6,566	6,573	30,452	15,582	14,870
		U	7.8	1 115	1,115	6,097	3,066	3,031
1.	Cherrapunjee (Sohra) Town	U	7.8	1,115	1,115	6,097	3,066	3,031
8.	Mawsynram C.D. Block	T	623.0	6,819	6,819	34,137	17,361	16,776
		R	623.0	6,819	6,819	34,137	17,361	16,776
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Mawkynrew C.D. Block	T	355.0	3,776	3,776	20,415	9,960	10,455
		R	355.0	3,776	3,776	20,415	9,960	10,455
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
	WEST KHASI HILLS DISTRICT	T	5,247.0	29,167	29,167	161,576	82,906	78,670
		R	5234.8	28,273	28,273	157,696	80,745	76,951
		U	12.2	894	894	3,880	2,161	1,719
1.	Mairang C.D. Block	T	989.0	7,923	7,923	45,023	23,048	21,975
		R	989.0	7.923	7,923	45,023	23,048	21,975
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Mawkyrwat C.D. Block	T	1,253.0	8,634	8,634	46,206	23,483	22,723
		R	1,253.0	8,634	8,634	46,206	23,483	22,723
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Nongstoin C.D. Block	T	1,624.0	7,598	7,598	42,185	21,743	20,442
		R	1,611.8	6,704	6,704	38,305	19,582	18,723
		U	12.2	894	894	3,880	2,161	1,719
	Nongstoin Town	U	12.2	894	894	3,880	2,161	1,719
4.	Mawshynrut C.D. Block	T	1,381.0	5,012	5,012	28,162	14,632	13,530
		R	1,381.0	5,012	5,012	28,162	14,632	13.530
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
	EAST GARO HILLS DISTRICT	T	2,603.0	26,351	26,406	136,550	70,365	66,185
		R	2,598.5	25,350	25,405	132,260	67,944	64,316
		U	4.5	1,001	1,001	4,290	2,421	1,869
1.	Dambo Rongjeng C.D. Block	T	885.0	8,253	8,253	44,329	22,716	21,613
		R	885.0	8,253	8,253	44,329	22,716	21,613
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Songsak C.D. Block	T	703.0	5,105	5,160	24,387	12,521	11,866
		R	703.0	5,105	5,160	24,387	12,521	11,866
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Resubelpara (East) C.D. Block	T	468.0	8,968	8,968	48,215	24.918	23,297
		R	468.0	8,968	8,968	48,215	24,918	23,297
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Samanda C.D. Block	T	547.0	4,025	4,025	19,619	10,210	9,409
		R	542.5	3,024	3,024	15,329	7,789	7,540
		U	4.5	1,001	1,001	4,290	2,421	1,869
	Williamnagar Town	U	4.5	1,001	1,001	4,290	2,421	1,869
5.	WEST GARO HILLS DISTRICT	T	5,564.0	71,676	71,697	369,877	188,435	181,442
		R	5,536.9	64,695	64,708	330,437	167,540	162,897
		U	27.1	6,981	6,989	39,440	20,895	18,545
1.	Resubelpara (West) C.D. Block	T	273.0	3,494	3,496	18,496	9,273	9,223
		R	273.0	3,494	3,496	18,496	9,273	9,223
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—

CENSUS ABSTRACT, MEGHALAYA—contd.

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literates			WORKERS: Total Main Workers (I—IX)		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
10	11*	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
73	37	36	31,922	15,994	15,928	15,125	8,106	7,019	14,920	9,952	4,968
64	33	31	26,283	13 196	13,087	11,848	6,404	5,444	12,811	8,512	4,299
9	4	5	5,639	2,798	2,841	3,277	1,702	1,575	2,109	1,440	699
9	4	5	5,639	2,798	2,841	3,277	1,702	1,575	2,109	1,440	669
28	13	15	31,561	15,844	15,717	11,704	6,399	5,305	14,333	9,087	5,246
28	13	15	31,561	15,844	15,717	11,704	6,399	5,305	14,333	9,087	5,246
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	20,393	9,942	10,451	3,766	1,655	2,111	10,782	5,769	5,013
—	—	—	20,393	9,942	10,451	3,766	1,655	2,111	10,782	5,769	5,013
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	156,995	80,039	76,956	51,652	28,251	23,401	80,912	44,391	36,521
—	—	—	153,703	78,301	75,402	49,621	27,027	22,594	79,303	43,219	36,084
—	—	—	3,292	1,738	1,554	2,031	1,224	807	1,609	1,172	437
—	—	—	44,335	22,621	21,714	12,849	6,363	6,486	23,307	12,407	10,900
—	—	—	44,335	22,621	21,714	12,849	6,363	6,486	23,307	12,407	10,900
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	45,588	23,062	22,526	15,833	8,648	7,185	21,261	12,151	9,110
—	—	—	45,588	23,062	22,526	15,833	8,648	7,185	21,261	12,151	9,110
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	40,969	20,931	20,038	13,470	7,640	5,830	22,300	11,853	10,447
—	—	—	37,677	19,193	18,484	11,439	6,416	5,023	20,691	10,681	10,010
—	—	—	3,292	1,738	1,554	2,031	1,224	807	1,609	1,172	437
—	—	—	3,292	1,738	1,554	2,031	1,224	807	1,609	1,172	437
—	—	—	26,103	13,425	12,678	9,500	5,600	3,900	14,044	7,980	6,064
—	—	—	26,103	13,425	12,678	9,500	5,600	3,900	14,044	7,980	6,064
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
114	84	30	124,462	63,284	61,178	45,752	27,447	18,305	54,743	35,418	19,325
67	50	17	121,450	61,670	59,780	43,718	26.091	17,627	53,292	34,258	19,034
47	34	13	3,012	1,614	1,398	2,034	1,356	678	1,451	1,160	291
15	12	3	42,734	21,670	21,064	17,031	10,019	7,012	15,741	10.926	4,815
15	12	3	42,734	21,670	21,064	17,031	10,019	7,012	15,741	10,926	4,815
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	12	6	23,114	11,697	11,417	4,347	2,849	1,498	10,019	6,748	3,271
18	12	6	23,114	11,697	11,417	4,347	2,849	1,498	10,019	6,748	3,271
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	25	8	40,784	20,843	19,941	19,053	11,170	7,883	19,725	12,315	7,410
33	25	8	40,784	20,843	19,941	19,053	11,170	7,883	19,725	12,315	7,410
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48	35	13	17,830	9,074	8,756	5,321	3,409	1,912	9,258	5,249	3,829
1	1	—	14,818	7,460	7,358	3,287	2,053	1,234	7,807	4,269	3,538
47	34	13	3,012	1,614	1,398	2,034	1,356	678	1,451	1,160	291
47	34	13	3,012	1,614	1,398	2,034	1,356	678	1,451	1,160	291
3,851	2,035	1,816	272,097	136,724	135,373	95,842	60,377	35,465	160,230	102,413	67,817
2,432	1,258	1,174	247,678	124,557	123,121	71,678	46,512	25,166	148,772	93,129	55,643
1,419	777	642	24,419	12,167	12,252	24,164	13,865	10,299	11,458	9,284	2,174
34	23	11	12,166	6,078	6,088	3 800	2,532	1,268	7,075	4,781	2,294
34	23	11	12,166	6,078	6,088	3,800	2,532	1,268	7,075	4,781	2,294
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

WOR

Sl. No.	State/District/C.D. Block/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Labourers (II)		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	22	23	24	25	26	27
7.	Shella Bholaganj C.D. Block	T	3,363	2,047	1,316	3,228	2,142	1,086
		R	3,272	1,990	1,282	3,226	2,140	1,086
		U	91	57	34	2	2	—
1.	Cherrapunjee (Sohra) Town	U	91	57	34	2	2	—
8.	Mawsynram C.D. Block	T	5,395	3,405	1,990	3,202	2,017	1,185
		R	5,395	3,405	1,990	3,202	2,017	1,185
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Mawkynrew C.D. Block	T	3,097	1,728	1,369	1,410	723	687
		R	3,097	1,728	1,369	1,410	723	687
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
	WEST KHASI HILLS DISTRICT	T	71,947	37,971	33,976	4,224	2,554	1,670
		R	71,465	37,736	33,729	4,145	2,498	1,647
		U	482	235	247	79	56	23
1.	Mairang C.D. Block	T	21,144	11,068	10,076	1,259	700	559
		R	21,144	11,068	10,076	1,259	700	559
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Mawkyrwat C.D. Block	T	18,591	10,178	8,413	1,699	1,154	545
		R	18,591	10,178	8,413	1,699	1,154	545
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Nongstoin C.D. Block	T	19,508	9,809	9,699	906	490	416
		R	19,026	9,574	9,452	827	434	393
		U	482	235	247	79	56	23
	Nongstoin Town	U	482	235	247	79	56	23
4.	Mawshynrut C.D. Block	T	12,704	6,916	5,788	360	210	150
		R	12,704	6,916	5,788	360	210	150
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
	EAST GARO HILLS DISTRICT	T	44,655	27,627	17,028	3,869	2,339	1,530
		R	44,441	27,519	16,922	3,635	2,211	1,424
		U	214	108	106	234	128	106
1.	Dambo Rongjeng C.D. Block	T	12,845	8,584	4,261	1,250	828	422
		R	12,845	8,584	4,261	1,250	828	422
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Songsak C.D. Block	T	8,512	5,622	2,890	542	334	208
		R	8,512	5,622	2,890	542	334	208
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Resubelpara (East) C.D. Block	T	16,105	9,656	6,449	1,504	870	634
		R	16,105	9,656	6,449	1,504	870	634
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Samanda C.D. Block	T	7,193	3,765	3,428	573	307	266
		R	6,979	3,657	3,322	339	179	160
		U	214	108	106	234	128	106
	Williamnagar Town	U	214	108	106	234	128	106
5.	WEST GARO HILLS DISTRICT	T	121,215	72,954	48,261	16,322	10,119	6,203
		R	120,478	72,542	47,936	15,869	9,812	6,057
		U	737	412	325	453	307	146
	1. Resubelpara (West) C.D. Block	T	5,809	3,917	1,892	899	544	355
		R	5,809	3,917	1,892	899	544	355
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—

CENSUS ABSTRACT, MEGHALAYA—contd.

KERS

Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing and Repairs-(V) (a)			Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX)			Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
400	206	194	7,929	5,557	2,372	348	42	306	21,281	8,654	12,627
339	168	171	5,974	4,214	1,760	343	41	302	17,298	7,029	10,269
61	38	23	1,955	1,343	612	5	1	4	3,983	1.625	2,358
61	38	23	1,955	1,343	612	5	1	4	3,983	1,625	2,358
389	171	218	5,347	3,494	1,853	422	55	367	19,382	8,219	11,163
389	171	218	5,347	3,494	1,853	422	55	367	19,382	8,219	11,163
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
414	44	370	5,861	3,274	2,587	461	158	303	9,172	4,033	5,139
414	44	370	5,861	3,274	2,587	461	158	303	9,172	4,033	5,139
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122	72	50	4,619	3,794	825	1,885	421	1,464	78,779	38,094	40,685
70	30	40	3,623	2,955	668	1,882	421	1,461	76,511	37,105	19,406
52	42	10	996	839	157	3	—	3	2,268	989	1,279
25	11	14	879	628	251	547	150	297	21,169	10,491	10,678
25	11	14	879	628	251	547	150	297	21,169	10,491	10,678
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	4	4	963	815	148	633	96	537	24,312	11,236	13,076
8	4	4	963	815	148	633	96	537	24,312	11,236	13,076
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61	47	14	1,825	1,507	318	238	116	122	19,647	9,774	9,873
9	5	4	829	668	161	235	116	119	17,379	8,785	8,594
52	42	10	996	839	157	3	—	3	2,268	989	1,279
52	42	10	996	839	157	3	—	3	2,268	989	1,279
28	10	18	952	844	108	467	59	408	13,651	6,593	7,058
28	10	18	952	844	108	467	59	408	13,651	6,593	7,058
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
304	163	141	5,915	5,289	626	7,513	1,422	6,091	74,294	33,525	40,769
270	133	137	4,946	4,395	551	7,473	1,411	6,062	71,495	32,275	39,220
34	30	4	969	894	75	40	11	29	2,799	1,250	1,549
41	24	17	1,605	1,490	115	3,718	656	3,062	24,870	11,134	13,736
41	24	17	1,605	1,490	115	3,718	656	3,062	24,870	11,134	13,736
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76	31	45	889	761	128	1,112	81	1,031	13,256	5,692	7,564
76	31	45	889	761	128	1,112	81	1,031	13,256	5,692	7,564
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
127	61	66	1,989	1,728	261	2,391	589	1,802	26,099	12,014	14,085
127	61	66	1,989	1,728	261	2,391	589	1,802	26,099	12,014	14,085
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60	47	13	1,432	1,310	122	292	96	196	10,069	4,685	5,384
26	17	9	463	416	47	252	85	167	7,270	3,435	3,835
34	30	4	969	894	75	40	11	29	2,799	1,250	1,549
34	30	4	969	894	75	40	11	29	2,799	1,250	1,549
1,128	836	292	21,565	18,504	3,061	18,106	2,825	15,281	191,541	83,197	108,344
1,004	739	265	11,421	10,036	1,385	17,910	2,785	15,125	163,755	71,626	92,129
124	97	27	10,144	8,468	1,676	196	40	156	27,786	11,571	16,215
26	22	4	341	298	43	925	66	859	10,496	4,426	6,070
26	22	4	341	298	43	925	66	859	10,496	4,426	6,070
—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Sl. No.	State/District/C.D. Block/U.A./ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)		
						P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Dadenggiri C.D. Block	T	788.0	9,765	9,765	49,351	25,118	24,233
		R	788.0	9,765	9,765	49,351	25,118	24,233
		U		—	—	—		—
3.	Selsella C.D. Block	T	481.0	10,758	10,766	56,430	28,656	27,774
		R	481.0	10,758	10,766	56,430	28,656	27,774
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Rongram C.D. Block	T	842.3	12,504	12,512	65,937	34,319	31,618
		R	824.0	6,290	6,290	30,680	15,601	15,079
		U	18.3	6,214	6,222	35,257	18,718	16,539
	Tura Town	U	18.3	6,214	6,222	35,257	18,718	16,539
5.	Betasing C.D. Block	T	301.0	8,229	8,229	41,811	21,180	20,631
		R	301.0	8,229	8,229	41,811	21,180	20,631
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Zikzak, C.D. Block	T	358.0	7,959	7,961	40,395	20,459	19,936
		R	358.0	7,959	7,961	40,395	20,459	19,936
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Dalu, C.D. Block	T	663.0	7,041	7,042	35,103	17,725	17,378
		R	663.0	7,041	7,042	35,103	17,725	17,378
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Chokpot C.D. Block	T	712.0	5,760	5,760	29,597	14,818	14,779
		R	712.0	5,760	5,760	29,597	14,818	14,779
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Dambuk-Aga C.D. Block	T	558.0	3,857	3,857	20,682	10,662	10,020
		R	549.2	3,090	3,090	16,499	8,485	8,014
		U	8.8	767	767	4,183	2,177	2,006
	Baghmara Town	U	8.8	767	767	4,183	2,177	2,006
10.	Rongara C.D. Block	T	587.0	2,309	2,309	12,075	6,225	5,850
		R	587.0	2,309	2,309	12,075	6,225	5,850
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Shillong Urban Agglomeration		25.40	33,978	33,978	174,703	91,728	82,975
1.	Shillong (M)	U	10.36	21,289	21,28	109,244	57,092	52,152
2.	Shillong (C)	U	1.84	1,321	1,321	6,620	3,757	2,863
3.	Mawlai	U	6.14	3,593	3,593	20,405	10,716	9,689
4.	Nongthymmai	U	2.93	4,349	4,349	21,558	11,271	10,287
5.	Madanrting	U	2.11	1,182	1,182	6,165	3,160	3,005
6.	Pynthor Umkhrah	U	2.02	2,244	2,244	10,711	5,732	4,979

CENSUS ABSTRACT—MEGHALAYA—Contd.

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literates			WORKERS: Total Main Workers (I—IX)		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
663	344	319	27,328	13,766	13,562	8,877	5,894	2,983	19,499	14,285	5,214
663	344	319	27,328	13,766	13,562	8,877	5,894	2,983	19,499	14,285	5,214
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
185	89	96	34,616	17,495	17,121	11,020	7,220	3,800	23,088	15,858	7,230
185	89	96	34,616	17,495	17,121	11,020	7,220	3,800	23,088	15,858	7,230
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,307	713	594	51,049	25,611	25,438	27,647	16,312	11,335	26,449	17,068	9,381
4	2	2	29,554	14,886	14,668	6,025	3,892	2,133	16,214	8,784	7,430
1,303	711	592	21,495	10,725	10,770	21,622	12,420	9,202	10,235	8,284	1,951
1,303	711	592	21,495	10,725	10,770	21,662	12,420	9,202	10,235	8,284	1,951
80	41	39	33,725	17,093	16,732	8,559	5,582	2,977	19,542	11,961	7,581
80	41	39	33,725	17,093	16,632	8,559	5,582	2,977	19,542	11,961	7,581
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,163	594	569	26,863	13,439	13,424	9,631	6,333	3,298	17,603	11,311	6,292
1,163	594	569	26,863	13,439	13,424	9,631	6,333	3,298	17,603	11,311	6,292
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
291	155	136	28,593	14,321	14,272	8,196	5,182	3,104	16,878	9,909	6,969
291	155	136	28,593	14,321	14,272	8,196	5,182	3,014	16,878	9,909	6,969
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	27,947	13,929	14,018	7,410	4,640	2,770	14,968	8,121	6,847
—	—	—	27,947	13,929	14,018	7,410	4,640	2,770	14,968	8,121	6,847
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
123	71	52	18,461	9,276	9,185	7,246	4,465	2,781	8,335	5,402	2,933
7	5	2	15,537	7,834	7,703	4,704	3,020	1,684	7,112	4,402	2,710
116	66	50	2,924	1,442	1,482	2,542	1,445	1,097	1,223	1,000	223
116	66	50	2,924	1,442	1,482	2,542	1,445	1,097	1,223	1,000	223
5	5	—	11,349	5,716	5,633	3,456	2,217	1,239	6,793	3,717	3,076
5	5	—	11,349	5,716	5,633	3,456	2,217	1,239	6,793	3,717	3,076
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,063	658	405	85,833	40,886	44,947	114,697	64,641	50,056	56,661	43,933	12,728
884	523	361	49,746	23,262	26,484	75,582	42,547	33,035	36,320	27,854	8,466
21	16	5	311	117	194	3,799	2,283	1,516	2,036	1,879	157
8	6	2	17,205	8,594	8,611	11,638	6,495	5,143	6,476	4,752	1,724
117	91	26	11,771	5,644	6,127	14,502	7,998	6,504	6,946	5,317	1,629
1	1	—	3,695	1,757	1,938	3,339	1,825	1,514	1,672	1,320	352
32	21	11	3,105	1,512	1,593	5,837	3,493	2,344	3,211	2,811	400

Serial No.	State/District/C.D. Block/ T.A./City/Town	Total Urban	MAIN					
			Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Labousers (II)		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	22	23	24	25	26	27
2.	Dadenggiri C.D. Block	T	16,217	11,444	4,773	1,492	1,183	309
		R	16,217	11,444	4,773	1,492	1,183	309
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Selsella C.D. Block	T	17,155	11,668	4,587	3,809	2,349	1,460
		R	17,155	11,668	5,487	3,809	2,349	1,460
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Rongram C.D. Block	T	15,81 7	8,286	7,531	618	418	200
		R	15,347	8,075	7,272	198	128	70
		U	470	211	259	420	290	130
	Tura Town	U	470	211	259	420	290	130
5.	Betasing C.D. Block	T	15,255	9,266	5,989	3,068	1,745	1,323
		R	15,255	9,266	5,989	3,068	1,745	1,323
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Zikzak C.D. Block	T	13,197	8,071	5,126	2,647	1,630	1,017
		R	13,197	8,071	5,126	2,647	1,630	1,017
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Dalu C.D. Block	T	12,895	7,166	5,729	1,760	960	800
		R	12,895	7,166	5,729	1,760	960	800
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Chokpot C.D. Block	T	13,558	6,978	6,580	536	363	173
		R	13,558	6,978	6,580	536	363	173
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Dambuk-Aga C.D. Block	T	5,762	3,346	2,416	804	530	274
		R	5,495	3,145	2,350	771	513	258
		U	267	201	66	33	17	16
	Baghmara Town	U	267	201	66	33	17	16
10.	Rongara C.D. Block	T	5,550	2,812	2,738	689	397	292
		R	5,550	2,812	2,738	689	397	292
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Shillong Urban Agglomeration	U	763	529	234	1,243	861	382
1.	Shillong(M)	U	238	159	97	83	73	10
2.	Shillong(C)	U	2	2	—	—	—	—
3.	Mawlai	U	324	231	93	905	620	285
4.	Nongthymmai	U	65	40	25	37	23	14
5.	Madanrting	U	24	17	7	33	24	9
6.	Pynthor Umkhrah	U	110	80	30	185	121	64

CENSUS ABSTRACT—MEGHALAYA—Concld.

WORKERS											
Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (V) (a))			Other Workers [III, IV, V,(b) and VI to IX]			Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
72	42	30	1,718	1,616	102	5,376	587	4,789	24,476	10,246	14,230
72	42	30	1,718	1,616	102	5,376	587	4,789	24,476	10,246	14,230
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
284	231	53	1,840	1,610	230	2,812	297	2,515	30,530	12,501	18,029
284	231	53	1,840	1,610	230	2,812	297	2,515	30,530	12,501	18,029
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
159	133	26	9,855	8,231	1,624	2,721	900	1,821	36,767	16,351	20,416
60	50	10	609	531	78	2,529	860	1,669	11,937	5,957	5,980
99	83	16	9,246	7,700	1,546	192	40	152	24,830	10,394	14,436
99	83	16	9,246	7,700	1,546	192	40	152	24,830	10,394	14,436
117	75	42	1,102	875	227	1,441	176	1,265	20,828	9,043	11,785
117	75	42	1,102	875	227	1,441	176	1,265	20,828	9,043	11,785
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
278	197	81	1,481	1,413	68	581	129	452	22,211	9,019	13,192
278	197	81	1,481	1,413	68	581	129	452	22,211	9,019	13,192
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
138	100	38	2,085	1,683	402	2,737	413	2,324	15,488	7,403	8,085
138	100	38	2,085	1,683	402	2,737	413	2,324	15,488	7,403	8,085
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	8	3	863	772	91	887	149	738	13,742	6,548	7,194
11	8	3	863	772	91	887	149	738	13,742	6,548	7,194
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	27	15	1,727	1,499	228	505	78	427	11,842	5,182	6,660
17	13	4	829	731	98	501	78	423	8,886	4,005	4,881
25	14	11	898	768	130	4	—	4	2,956	1,177	1,779
25	14	11	898	768	130	4	—	4	2,956	1,177	1,779
1	1	—	553	507	46	121	30	91	5,161	2,478	2,683
1	1	—	553	507	46	121	30	91	5,161	2,478	2,683
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
824	599	225	53,831	41,944	11,887	625	230	395	117,417	47,565	69,852
579	430	149	35,420	27,192	8,228	345	120	225	72,579	29,118	43,461
23	6	17	2,011	1,871	140	22	7	15	4,562	1,871	2,691
76	48	28	5,171	3,853	1,318	93	38	55	13,836	5,926	7,910
63	44	19	6,781	5,210	1,571	66	31	35	14,546	5,923	8,628
39	32	7	1,576	1,247	329	47	21	26	4,446	1,819	2,627
44	39	5	2,872	2,571	301	52	13	39	7,448	2,908	4,540

Annexure

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Serial No.	State/District/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	No. of Households with S.T. Members	Total Scheduled Tribes Population		
				P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	STATE	T	207,198	1,076,345	537,635	538,710
		R	181,451	942,734	472,954	469,780
		U	25,747	133,611	64,681	68,930
1.	Jaintia Hills	T	27,189	148,710	73,380	75,330
		R	25,235	137,294	67,902	69,392
		U	1,954	11,416	5,478	5,938
2.	East Khasi Hills	T	73,335	374,681	184,208	189,873
		R	55,486	282,609	140,524	142,085
		U	17,849	91,472	43,684	47,788
3.	West Khasi Hills	T	28,460	156,995	80,039	76,956
		R	27,653	153,703	78,301	75,402
		U	807	3,292	1,738	1,554
4.	East Garo Hills	T	24,108	124,462	63,284	61,178
		R	23,411	121,450	61,670	59,780
		U	697	3,012	1,614	1,398
5.	West Garo Hills	T	54,106	272,097	136,724	135,373
		R	49,666	247,678	124,557	123,121
			4,440	24,419	12,167	12,252

H

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Literates			Main workers					
			Total Main Workers (I—IX)			Cultivators (I)		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
339,560	183,839	155,721	483,901	280,033	203,868	33,6563	189,152	147,411
255,347	140,760	114,587	443,515	254,002	189,513	334,336	187,863	146,473
84,213	43,079	41,134	40,386	26,031	14,355	2,227	1,289	938
35,095	16,781	18,314	71,299	39,582	31,717	50,191	27,924	22,267
27,464	12,904	14,560	67,462	37,287	30,175	50,151	27,895	22,256
7,631	3,877	3,754	3,837	2,295	1,542	40	29	11
146,809	75,506	71,303	157,774	92,884	64,890	67,881	38,387	29,494
88,199	46,037	42,162	129,894	75,235	54,659	67,098	37,859	29,239
58,610	29,469	29,141	27,880	17,649	10,231	783	528	255
49,634	26,668	22,966	78,471	42,435	36,036	70,893	37,194	33,599
47,874	25,677	22,197	77,209	41,597	35,612	70,316	36,963	33,353
1,760	991	769	1,262	838	424	477	231	246
40,728	23,805	16,923	49,361	31,048	18,313	42,409	26,009	16,400
39,400	23,002	16,398	48,393	30,354	18,039	42,199	25,905	16,294
1,328	803	525	968	694	274	210	104	106
67,294	41,079	26,215	126,996	74,084	52,912	105,289	59,638	45,651
52,410	33,140	19,270	120,557	69,529	51,028	104,572	59,241	45,331
14,884	7,939	6,9	6,439	4,555	1,884	717	397	320

Annexure

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Serial No.	State/District/U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Main Workers					
			Agricultural Labourers (II)			Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V(a)]		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22
	STATE	T	48,210	27,039	21,171	3,061	1,267	1,794
		R	46,474	25,929	20,545	2,462	892	1,570
		U	1,736	1,110	626	599	375	224
1.	Jaintia Hills	T	8,373	3,827	4,546	408	185	223
		R	8,347	3,810	4,537	281	103	178
		U	26	17	9	127	82	45
2.	East Khasi Hills	T	21,536	12,681	8,855	2,230	862	1,368
		R	20,494	11,992	8,502	1,839	615	1,224
		U	1,042	689	353	391	247	144
3.	West Khasi Hills	T	4,077	2,435	1,642	100	51	49
		R	4,011	2,387	1,624	60	21	39
		U	66	48	18	40	30	10
4	East Garo Hills	T	3,525	2,101	1,424	64	33	31
		R	3,314	1,995	1,319	55	28	27
		U	211	106	105	9	5	4
5.	West Garo Hills	T	10,699	5,995	4,704	259	136	123
		R	10,308	5,754	4,563	227	125	102
		U	391	250	141	32	11	21

II

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—Concld.

Workers			Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX]								
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
96,067	62,575	33,492	27,615	5,105	22,510	564,829	252,497	312,332
60,243	39,318	20,925	27,136	4,948	22,152	472,083	213,968	258,115
35,824	23,257	12,567	479	121	358	92,746	38,529	54,217
12,327	7,646	4,681	851	109	742	76,560	33,689	42,871
8,683	5,479	3,204	847	108	739	68,985	30,507	38,478
3,644	2,167	1,477	4	1	3	7,575	3,182	4,393
66,127	40,954	25,175	4,255	833	3,422	212,052	90,491	121,561
40,463	24,763	15,694	3,977	745	3,232	148,738	64,544	84,194
25,664	16,185	9,479	278	88	190	63,314	25,947	37,367
3,501	2,755	746	1,883	420	1,463	76,641	37,184	39,457
2,822	2,226	596	1,880	420	1,460	74,614	36,284	38,330
679	529	150	3	—	3	2,027	900	1,127
3,363	2,905	458	7,192	1,352	5,840	67,909	30,884	37,025
2,825	2,426	399	7,162	1,345	5,817	65,895	29,971	35,924
538	479	59	30	7	23	2,014	913	1,101
10,749	8,315	2,434	13,434	2,391	11,043	131,667	60,249	71,418
5,450	4,418	1,032	13,270	2,366	10,904	113,851	52,662	61,189
5,299	3,897	1,402	164	25	139	17,816	7,587	10,229

Serial No.	State/District C.D. Block/ U.A./City/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban/	No. of House-holds with S.T. Members	Total Scheduled Tribes Population		
				P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MEGHALAYA	T	207,198	1,076,345	537,635	538,710
		R	181,451	942,734	472,954	469,780
		U	25,747	133,611	64,681	68,930
(I)	JAINTIA HILLS DISTRICT	T	27,189	148,710	73,380	75,330
		R	25,235	137,294	67,920	69,392
		U	1,954	11,416	5,478	5,938
1.	Thadlaskein C.D. Block	T	7,933	42,751	20,898	21,853
		R	5,979	31,335	15,420	15,915
		U	1,954	11,416	5,478	5,938
	Jowai Town	U	1,954	11,416	5,478	5,938
2.	Laskein C.D. Block	T	8,247	46,183	22,869	23,314
		R	8,247	46,183	22,869	23,314
		U	—	—	—	—
3.	Khliehriat C.D. Block	T	7,261	39,775	19,817	19,958
		R	7,261	39,775	19,817	19,958
		U	—	—	—	—
4.	Amlarem C.D. Block	T	3,748	20,001	9,796	10,205
		R	3,748	20,001	9,796	10,205
		U	—	—	—	—
(II)	EAST KHASI HILLS DISTRICT	T	73,335	374,081	184,208	189,873
		R	55,486	282,609	140,524	142,085
		U	17,849	91,472	43,684	47,788
1.	Nongpoh C.D. Block	T	6,129	30,770	15,429	15,341
		R	6,129	30,770	15,429	15,341
		U	—	—	—	—
2.	Bhoi Area C.D. Block	T	9,092	46,451	23,446	23,005
		R	9,092	46,451	23,446	23,005
		U	—	—	—	—
3.	Mawryngkneng C.D. Block	T	4,766	26,327	13,047	13,280
		R	4,766	26,327	13,047	13,280
		U	—	—	—	—
4.	Mylliem C.D. Block	T	24,083	124,202	59,742	64,460
		R	7,323	38,369	18,856	19,513
		U	16,760	85,833	40,886	44,947
	SHILLONG U.A.	U	16,760	85,833	40,886	44,947
	(*a*) Shillong (M)	U	9,887	49,746	23,262	26,484
	(*b*) Shillong (Cantt.)	U	49	311	117	194
	(*c*) Mawlai	U	3,110	17,205	8,594	8,611
	(*d*) Nongthymmai	U	2,340	11,771	5,644	6,127
	(*e*) Pynthor-Umkhrah	U	687	3,105	1,512	1,593
	(*f*) Madanrting	U	687	3,695	1,757	1,938
5.	Mawphlang C.D. Block	T	5,283	28,945	14,438	14,507
		R	5,283	28,945	14,438	14,507
		U	—	—	—	—

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Literates			MAIN WORKERS					
			Total Main Workers (I– IX)			Cultivators (I)		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
339,560	183,839	155,721	483,901	280,033	203,868	336,563	189,152	147,411
255,347	140,760	114,587	443,515	254,002	189,513	334,336	187,863	146,473
84,213	43,079	41,134	40,386	26,031	14,355	2,227	1,289	938
35,095	16,781	18,314	71,299	39,582	31,717	50,191	27,924	22,267
27,464	12,904	14,560	67,462	37,287	30,175	50,151	27,895	22,256
7,631	3,877	3,754	3,837	2,295	1,542	40	29	11
13,675	6,465	7,210	19,916	11,026	8,890	11,996	6,681	5,315
6,044	2,588	3,456	16,079	8,731	7,348	11,956	6,652	5,304
7,631	3,877	3,754	3,837	2,295	1,542	40	29	11
7,631	3,877	3,754	3,837	2,295	1,542	40	29	11
9,109	4,083	5,026	21,293	12,345	8,948	17,535	10,325	7,210
9,109	4,083	5,026	21,293	12,345	8,948	17,535	10,325	7,210
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6,965	3,415	3,550	20,723	10,962	9,761	17,777	9,295	8,482
6,965	3,415	3,550	20,723	10,962	9,761	17,777	9,295	8,482
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,346	2,818	2,528	9,367	5,249	4,118	2,883	1,623	1,260
5,346	2,818	2,528	9,367	5,249	4,181	2,883	1,623	1,260
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
146,809	75,506	71,303	157,774	92,884	64,890	67,881	38,387	29,494
88,199	46,037	42,162	129,894	75,235	54,659	67,098	37,859	29,239
58,610	29,469	29,141	27,880	17,649	10,231	783	528	255
8,878	5,185	3,693	14,038	8,406	5,632	11,836	6,850	4,986
8,878	5,185	3,693	14,038	8,406	5,632	11,836	6,850	4,986
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12,089	6,500	5,589	21,796	13,028	8,768	17,710	10,485	7,225
12,089	6,500	5,589	21,796	13,028	8,768	17,710	10,485	7,225
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,109	3,716	4,393	12,145	6,998	5,147	2,979	1,873	1,106
8,109	3,716	4,393	12,145	6,998	5,147	2,979	1,873	1,106
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70,294	35,470	34,824	42,556	25,981	16,575	10,726	5,698	5,028
14,724	7,558	7,166	16,609	9,616	6,993	10,032	5,225	4,807
55,570	27,912	27,658	25,947	16,365	9,582	694	473	221
55,570	27,912	27,658	25,947	16,365	9,582	694	473	221
33,854	16,678	17,176	15,514	9,295	6,219	220	148	72
223	79	144	72	43	29	—	—	—
10,268	5,412	4,856	5,219	3,601	1,618	302	213	89
7,596	3,877	3,719	3,378	2,180	1,198	60	35	25
1,492	798	694	872	634	238	97	69	28
2,137	1,068	1,069	892	612	280	15	8	7
7,453	3,759	3,694	14,520	7,635	6,885	12,727	6,522	6,205
7,453	3,759	3,694	14,520	7,635	6,885	12,727	6,522	6,205
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Serial No.	State District C.D. Block/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	MAIN WORKES					
			Agricultural Labourers (II)			Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (V) (a)		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22
	MEGHALAYA	T	48,210	27,039	21,171	3,061	1,267	1,794
		R	46,474	25,929	20,545	2,462	892	1,570
		U	1,736	1,110	626	599	375	224
(I)	JAINTIA HILLS DISTRICT	T	3,373	3,827	4,546	408	185	223
		R	8,347	3,810	4,537	281	103	178
		U	26	17	9	127	82	45
1.	Thad-laskein C.D. Block	T	2,751	1,272	1,479	180	109	71
		R	2,725	1,255	1,470	53	27	26
		U	26	17	9	127	82	45
	Jowai Town	U	26	17	9	127	82	45
2.	Laskein C.D. Block	T	2,082	813	1,269	67	26	41
		R	2,082	813	1,269	67	26	41
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Khliehriat C.D. Block	T	1,963	1,002	961	24	5	19
		R	1,963	1,002	961	24	5	19
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Amlarem C.D. Block	T	1,577	740	837	137	45	92
		R	1,577	740	837	137	45	92
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
(II)	EAST KHASI DISTRICT	T	21,536	12,681	8,855	2,230	862	1,368
		R	20,494	11,992	8,502	1,839	615	1,224
		U	1,042	689	353	391	247	144
1.	Nongpoh C.D. Block	T	1,254	803	451	12	8	4
		R	1,254	803	451	12	8	4
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Bhoi Area C.D. Block	T	2,805	1,568	1,237	26	12	14
		R	2,805	1,568	1,237	26	12	14
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Mawryngkneng C.D. Block	T	3,722	2,007	1,715	151	68	83
		R	3,722	2,007	1,715	151	68	83
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Mylliem C.D. Block	T	4,436	2,826	1,610	431	290	141
		R	3,396	2,139	1,257	92	72	20
		U	1,040	687	353	339	218	121
	SHILLONG U.A.	U	1,040	687	353	339	218	121
	(*a*) Shillong (M)	U	47	39	8	228	144	84
	(*b*) Shillong (Cantt.)	U	—	—	—	1	1	—
	(*c*) Mawlai	U	821	545	276	68	46	22
	(*d*) Nongthymmai	U	30	18	12	23	14	9
	(*e*) Pynthor-Umkhrah	U	127	72	55	8	7	1
	(*f*) Madanrting	U	15	13	2	11	6	5
5.	Mawphlang C.D. Block	T	1,132	668	464	25	16	9
		R	1,132	668	464	25	16	9
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.

MAIN WORKERS								
Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX]			Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
96,067	62,575	33,492	27,615	5,105	22,510	564,829	252,497	312,332
60,243	39,318	20,925	27,136	4,984	22,152	472,083	213,968	258,115
35,824	23,257	12,567	479	121	358	92,746	38,529	54,217
12,327	7,646	4,681	851	109	742	76,560	33,689	42,871
8,683	5,479	3,204	847	108	739	68,985	30,507	38,478
3,644	2,167	1,477	4	1	3	7,575	3,182	4,393
4,989	2,964	2,025	148	15	133	22,687	9,857	12,830
1,345	797	548	144	14	130	15,112	6,675	8,437
3,644	2,167	1,477	4	1	3	7,575	3,182	4,393
3,644	2,167	1,477	4	1	3	7,575	3,182	4,393
1,609	1,181	428	377	35	342	24,513	10,489	14,024
1,609	1,181	428	377	35	342	24,513	10,489	14,024
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
959	660	299	29	2	27	19,023	8,853	10,170
959	660	299	29	2	27	19,023	8,853	10,170
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,770	2,841	1,929	297	57	240	10,337	4,490	5,847
4,770	2,841	1,929	297	57	240	10,337	4,490	5,847
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66,127	40,954	25,173	4,255	833	3,422	212,052	90,491	121,61
40,463	24,769	15,694	3,977	745	3,232	148,738	64,544	84,194
25,664	16,185	9,479	278	88	190	63,314	25,947	37,367
936	745	191	465	104	361	16,267	6,919	9,348
936	745	191	465	104	361	16,267	6,919	9,348
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,255	963	292	192	19	173	24,463	10,399	14,064
1,255	963	292	192	19	173	24,463	10,399	14,064
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,293	3,050	2,243	557	49	508	13,625	6,000	7,625
5,293	3,050	2,243	557	49	508	13,625	6,000	7,625
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26,963	17,167	9,796	366	104	262	81,280	33,657	47,623
3,089	2,180	909	92	17	75	21,668	9,223	12,445
23,874	14,987	8,887	274	87	187	59,612	24,434	35,178
23,874	14,987	8,887	274	87	187	59,612	24,434	35,178
15,019	8,964	6,055	129	34	95	34,103	13,933	20,170
71	42	29	3	—	3	236	74	162
4,028	2,797	1,231	55	22	33	11,931	4,971	6,960
3,265	2,113	1,152	31	11	20	8,362	3,453	4,909
640	486	154	16	2	14	2,217	876	1,341
851	585	266	40	18	22	2,763	1,127	1,636
636	429	207	731	149	582	13,694	6,645	7,040
636	429	207	731	149	582	13,694	6,645	7,040
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Serial No.	State/District/Tahsil/ U.A./City/Town.	Total Rural Urban	No. of Households with S.T. members	Total Scheduled Tribes Population		
				P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Pynursla C.D. Block	T	7,101	33,510	16,326	17,184
		R	7,101	33,510	16,326	17,184
		U	—	—	—	—
7.	Shella-Bholaganj C.D. Block	T	6,887	31,922	15,994	15,928
		R	5,798	26,283	13,196	13,087
		U	1,089	5,639	2,798	2,841
	CHERRAPUNJEE (SOHRA) Town	U	1,089	5,639	2,798	2,841
8.	Mawsynram C.D. Block	T	6,222	31,561	15,844	15,717
		R	6,222	31,561	15,844	15,717
		U	—	—	—	—
9.	Mawkynrew C.D. Block	T	3,772	20,393	9,942	10,451
		R	3,772	20,393	9,942	10,451
		U	—	—	—	—
3.	West Khasi Hills District	T	28,460	156,995	80,039	76,956
		R	27,653	153,703	78,301	75,402
		U	807	3,292	1,738	1,554
1.	Mairang C.D. Block	T	7,814	44,335	22,621	21,714
		R	7,814	44,335	22,621	21,714
		U	—	—	—	—
2.	Mawkyrwat C.D. Block	T	8,526	45,588	23,062	22,526
		R	8,526	45,588	23,062	22,526
		U	—	—	—	—
3.	Nongstoin C.D. Block	T	7,405	40,969	20,931	20,038
		R	6,598	37,677	19,193	18,484
		U	807	3,292	1,738	1,554
	Nongstoin Town	U	807	3,292	1,738	1,554
4.	Mawshynrut	T	4,715	26,103	13,425	12,678
		R	4,715	26,103	13,425	12,678
		U	—	—	—	—
	EAST GARO HILLS DISTRICT	T	24,108	124,462	63,284	61,178
		R	23,411	121,450	61,670	59,780
		U	697	3,012	1,614	1,398
1.	Dambo Rongjeng C.D. Block	T	7,911	42,734	21,670	21,064
		R	7,911	42,734	21,670	21,064
		U	—	—	—	—
2.	Songsak C.D. Block	T	4,910	23,114	11,697	11,417
		R	4,910	23,114	11,697	11,417
		U	—	—	—	—
3.	Resubelpara (East)	T	7,669	40,784	20,843	19,941
		R	7,669	40,784	20,843	19,941
		U	—	—	—	—
4.	Samanda C. D. Block	T	3,618	17,830	9,074	8,756
		R	2,921	14,818	7,460	7,358
		U	697	3,012	1,614	1,398
	Williamnagar Town	U	697	3,012	1,614	1,398

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.

Literates			MAIN					
			Total Main Workers (I-IX)			Cultivator (I)		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
11,480	6,077	5,403	15,875	8,771	7,104	901	460	441
11,480	6,077	5,403	15,875	8,771	7,104	901	460	441
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13,816	7,346	6,470	12,995	8,262	4,723	2,880	1,641	1,239
10,776	5,789	4,987	11,062	6,978	4,084	2,791	1,586	1,205
3,040	1,557	1,483	1,933	1,284	649	89	55	34
3,040	1,557	1,483	1,933	1,284	649	89	55	34
10,937	5,807	5,130	13,088	8,051	5,037	5,040	3,141	1,899
10,937	5,807	5,130	13,088	8,051	5,037	5,040	3,141	1,899
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,753	1,646	2,107	10,761	5,752	5,009	3,082	1,717	1,365
3,753	1,646	2,107	10,761	5,752	5,009	3,082	1,717	1,365
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49,634	26,668	22,966	78,471	42,435	36,036	70,793	37,194	33,599
47,874	25,677	22,197	77,209	41,597	35,612	70,316	36,963	33,353
1,760	991	769	1,262	838	424	477	231	246
12,364	6,128	6,236	22,883	12,095	10,788	20,812	10,835	9,977
12,364	6,128	6,236	22,883	12,095	10,788	20,812	10,835	9,977
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15,516	8,352	7,164	20,917	11,822	9,095	18,505	10,104	8,401
15,516	8,352	7,164	20,917	11,822	9,095	18,505	10,104	8,401
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13,013	7,255	5,758	21,540	11,230	10,310	19,255	9,648	9,607
11,253	6,264	4,989	20,278	10,392	9,886	18,778	9,417	9,361
1,760	991	769	1,262	838	424	477	231	246
1,760	991	769	1,262	838	424	477	231	246
8,741	4,933	3,808	13,131	7,288	5,843	12,221	6,607	5,614
8,741	4,933	3,808	13,131	7,288	5,843	12,221	6,607	5,614
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40,728	23,805	16,923	49,361	31,048	18,313	42,409	26,009	16,400
39,400	23,002	16,398	48,393	30,354	18,039	42,199	25,905	16,294
1,328	803	525	968	694	274	210	104	106
16,310	9,443	6,867	14,930	10,181	4,749	12,709	8,481	4,228
16,310	9,443	6,867	14,930	10,181	4,749	12,709	8,481	4,228
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,031	2,570	1,461	9,335	6,165	3,170	8,375	5,509	2,866
4,031	2,570	1,461	9,335	6,165	3,170	8,375	5,509	2,866
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15,900	9,040	6,860	16,573	9,963	6,610	14,179	8,292	5,887
15,900	9,040	6,860	16,573	9,963	6,610	14,179	8,292	5,887
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,487	2,752	1,735	8,523	4,739	3,784	7,146	3,727	3,419
3,159	1,949	1,210	7,555	4,045	3,510	6,936	3,623	3,313
1,328	803	525	968	694	274	210	104	106
1,328	803	525	968	694	274	210	104	106

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Serial No.	State/District/Tahsil U.A./City/Town.	Total Rural Urban	MAIN					
			Agricultural Labourers (II)			Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22
6.	Pynursla C.D. Block	T	1,360	704	656	423	88	335
		R	1,360	704	656	423	88	335
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Shella-Bholaganj C.D. Block	T	2,530	1,574	956	378	194	194
		R	2,528	1,572	956	326	155	171
		U	2	2	—	52	29	23
	CHERRAPUNJEE (SOHRA) Town	U	2	2	—	52	29	23
8.	Mawsynram C.D. Block	T	2,889	1,810	1,079	370	152	218
		R	2,889	1,810	1,079	370	152	218
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Mawkynrew C.D. Block	T	1,408	721	687	414	44	370
		R	1,408	721	687	414	44	370
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	West Khasi Hills District	T	4,077	2,435	1,642	100	51	49
		R	4,011	2,387	1,624	60	21	39
		U	66	48	18	40	30	10
1.	Mairang C.D. Block	T	1,234	684	550	24	10	14
		R	1,234	684	550	24	10	14
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Mawkyrawat C.D. Block	T	1,638	1,094	544	6	2	4
		R	1,638	1,094	544	6	2	4
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Nongstoin C.D. Block	T	876	473	403	48	34	14
		R	810	425	385	8	4	4
		U	66	48	18	40	30	10
	Nongstoin Town	U	66	48	18	40	30	10
4.	Mawshynrut	T	329	184	145	22	5	17
		R	329	184	145	22	5	17
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
	EAST GARO HILLS DISTRICT	T	3,525	2,101	1,424	64	33	31
		R	3,314	1,995	1,319	55	28	27
		U	211	106	105	9	5	4
1.	Dambo-Rongjeng C.D. Block	T	1,230	807	423	22	9	13
		R	1,230	807	423	22	9	13
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Songsak C.D. Block	T	466	271	195	6	4	2
		R	466	271	195	6	4	2
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Resubelpara (East)	T	1,292	749	543	17	10	7
		R	1,292	749	543	17	10	7
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Samanda C.D. Block	T	537	274	263	19	10	9
		R	326	168	158	10	5	5
		U	211	106	105	9	5	4
	Williamnagar Town	U	211	106	105	9	5	4

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.

WORKERS								
Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX]			Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
13,191	7,519	5,672	739	164	575	16,896	7,391	9,505
13,191	7,519	5,672	739	164	575	16,896	7,391	9,505
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7,207	4,863	2,344	340	36	304	18,587	7,696	10,891
5,417	3,665	1,752	336	35	301	14,885	6,183	8,702
1,790	1,198	592	4	1	3	3,702	1,513	2,189
1,790	1,198	592	4	1	3	3,702	1,513	2,189
4,789	2,948	1,841	404	50	354	18,069	7,743	10,326
4,789	2,948	1,841	404	50	354	18,069	7,743	10,326
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,857	3,270	2,587	461	158	303	9,171	4,032	5,139
5,857	3,270	2,587	461	158	303	9,171	4,032	5,139
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,501	2,755	746	1,883	420	1,463	76,641	37,184	39,457
2,822	2,226	596	1,880	420	1,460	74,614	36,284	38,330
679	529	150	3	—	3	2,027	900	1,127
813	566	247	546	149	397	20,906	10,377	10,529
813	566	247	546	149	397	20,906	10,377	10,529
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
768	622	146	633	96	537	24,038	11,144	12,894
768	622	146	633	96	537	24,038	11,144	12,894
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,361	1,075	286	238	116	122	19,191	9,585	9,606
682	546	136	235	116	119	17,164	8,685	8,479
679	529	150	3	—	3	2,027	900	1,127
679	529	150	3	—	3	2,027	900	1,127
559	492	67	466	59	407	12,506	6,078	6,428
559	492	67	466	59	407	12,506	6,078	6,428
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,363	2,905	458	7,192	1,352	5,840	67,909	30,884	37,025
2,825	2,426	399	7,162	1,345	5,817	65,895	29,971	35,924
538	479	59	30	7	23	2,014	913	1,101
969	884	85	3,642	641	3,001	24,162	10,848	13,314
969	884	85	3,642	641	3,001	24,162	10,848	13,314
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
488	381	107	1,077	77	1,000	12,702	5,455	7,247
488	381	107	1,077	77	1,000	12,702	5,455	7,247
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,085	912	173	2,207	545	1,662	22,004	10,335	11,669
1,085	912	173	2,207	545	1,662	22,004	10,335	11,669
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
821	728	93	266	89	177	9,041	4,246	4,795
283	249	34	236	82	154	7,027	3,333	3,694
538	479	59	30	7	23	2,014	913	1,101
538	479	59	30	7	23	2,014	913	1,101

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	State/District/Tashsil/U.A./City Town	Total Rural Urban	No. of Households with S.T. members	Total Scheduled Tribes Population		
				P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	WEST GARO HILLS DISTRICT	T	54,106	272,097	136,724	135,373
		R	49,666	247,678	124,557	123,121
		U	4,440	24,419	12,167	12,252
1.	Resubelpara (West)	T	2,391	12,166	6,078	6,088
		R	2,391	12,166	6,078	6,088
		U	—	—	—	—
2.	Dadenggiri	T	5,873	27,328	13,766	13,562
		R	5,873	27,328	13,766	13,562
		U	—	—	—	—
3.	Selsella C.D. Block	T	7,073	34,616	17,495	17,121
		R	7,073	34,616	17,495	17,121
		U	—	—	—	—
4.	Rongram C.D. Block	T	9,997	51,049	25,611	25,438
		R	6,083	29,554	14,886	14,668
		U	3,914	21,495	10,725	10,770
	Tura Town	U	3,914	21,495	10,725	10,770
5.	Betasing C.D. Block	T	6,682	33,725	17,093	16,632
		R	6,682	33,725	17,093	16,632
		U	—	—	—	—
6.	Zikzak C.D. Block	T	5,341	26,863	13,439	13,424
		R	5,341	26,863	13,439	13,424
		U	—	—	—	—
7.	Dalu C.D. Block.	T	5,814	28,593	14,321	14,272
		R	5,814	28,593	14,321	14,272
		U	—	—	—	—
8.	Chokpot C.D. Block	T	5,438	27,947	13,929	14,018
		R	5,438	27,947	13,929	14,018
		U	—	—	—	—
9.	Dambuk-Aga C.D. Block	T	3,350	18,461	9,276	9,185
		R	2,824	15,537	7,834	7,703
		U	526	2,924	1,442	1,482
	Baghmara Town	U	526	2,924	1,442	1,482
10.	Rongara C.D. Block	T	2,147	11,349	5,716	5,633
		R	2,147	11,349	5,716	5,633
		U	—	—	—	—

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.

Literates			Main Workers					
			Total Main Workers (I-IX)			Cultivator (I)		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
67,294	41,079	26,215	126,996	74,084	52,912	105,289	59,638	45,651
52,410	33,140	19,270	120,557	69,529	51,028	104,572	59,241	45,331
14,884	7,939	6,945	6,439	4,555	1,884	717	397	320
2,000	1,340	660	4,863	3,155	1,708	4,021	2,629	1,392
2,000	1,340	660	4,863	3,155	1,708	4,021	2,629	1,392
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,858	3,023	1,835	12,666	7,914	4,752	11,553	7,104	4,449
4,858	3,023	1,835	12,666	7,914	4,752	11,553	7,104	4,449
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6,931	4,362	2,569	16,206	9,854	6,352	13,035	8,066	4,969
6,931	4,362	2,569	16,206	9,854	6,352	13,035	8,066	4,969
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18,867	10,647	8,220	21,470	12,423	9,047	15,692	8,192	7,500
5,641	2,590	2,051	15,810	8,440	7,370	15,241	7,995	7,246
13,226	7,057	6,169	5,660	3,983	1,677	451	197	254
13,226	7,057	6,169	5,660	3,983	1,677	451	197	254
6,951	4,434	2,517	15,897	9,621	6,286	13,154	7,863	5,291
6,951	4,434	2,517	15,897	9,611	6,286	13,154	7,863	5,291
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,970	3,874	2,096	13,302	7,578	5,724	11,207	6,306	4,901
5,970	3,874	2,096	13,302	7,578	5,724	11,207	6,306	4,901
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,827	3,667	2,160	14,585	8,096	6,489	12,193	6,613	5,580
5,827	3,667	2,160	14,585	8,096	6,489	12,193	6,613	5,580
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6,892	4,274	2,618	14,289	7,617	6,672	13,238	6,796	6,442
6,892	4,274	2,618	14,289	7,617	6,672	13,238	6,796	6,442
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,897	3,526	2,371	7,386	4,516	2,870	5,704	3,297	2,407
4,239	2,644	1,595	6,607	3,944	2,663	5,438	3,097	2,341
1,658	882	776	779	572	207	266	200	66
1,658	882	776	779	572	207	266	200	66
3,101	1,932	1,169	6,332	3,320	3,012	5,492	2,772	2,720
3,101	1,932	1,169	6,332	3,320	3,012	54,92	2,772	2,720
—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

MAIN

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/U.A./City Town.	Total Rural Urban	Agricultural Labourers (II)			Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, servicing and Repairs [V(a)]		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22
	WEST GARO HILLS DISTRICT	T	10,699	5,995	4,704	259	136	123
		R	10,308	5,745	4,563	227	125	102
		U	391	250	141	32	11	21
1.	Resubelpara (West)	T	683	390	293	3	3	—
		R	683	390	293	3	3	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Dadenggiri	T	628	390	238	27	7	20
		R	628	390	238	27	7	20
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Selsella C.D. Block	T	2,307	1,158	1,149	89	49	40
		R	2,307	1,158	1,149	89	49	40
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Rongram C.D. Block	T	515	324	191	28	16	12
		R	157	91	66	7	6	1
		U	358	233	125	21	10	11
	Tura Town	U	358	233	125	21	10	11
5.	Betasing C.D. Block	T	1,961	1,157	804	42	24	18
		R	1,961	1,157	804	42	24	18
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Zikzak C.D. Block	T	1,546	765	781	18	14	4
		R	1,546	756	781	18	14	4
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Dalu C.D. Block	T	1,227	679	548	22	7	15
		R	1,227	679	548	22	7	15
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Chokpot C.D. Block	T	466	309	157	4	4	—
		R	466	309	157	4	4	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Dambuk-Aga C.D. Block	T	758	488	270	25	11	14
		R	725	471	254	14	10	4
		U	33	17	16	11	1	10
	Baghmara Town	U	33	17	16	11	1	10
10.	Rongara C.D. Block	T	608	335	273	1	1	—
		R	608	335	273	1	1	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—concld.

WORKERS								
[III, IV, V(b) snd VI to IX]			Marginal workers			Non-Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
10,749	8,315	2,434	13,434	2,391	11,043	131,667	60,249	71,418
5,450	4,418	1,032	13,270	2,366	10,904	113,851	52,662	61,189
5,299	3,897	1,402	164	25	139	17,816	7,587	10,229
156	133	23	499	32	467	6,804	2,891	3,913
156	133	23	499	32	467	6,804	2,891	3,913
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
458	413	45	3,102	465	2,637	11,560	5,387	6,173
458	413	45	3,102	465	2,637	11,560	5,387	6,173
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
775	581	194	2,031	234	1,797	16,379	7,407	8,972
775	581	194	2,031	234	1,797	16,379	7,407	8,972
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,325	3,891	1,344	2,529	784	1,745	27,050	12,404	14,646
405	348	57	2,369	759	1,610	11,375	5,687	5,688
4,830	3,543	1,287	160	25	135	15,675	6,717	8,959
4,830	3,543	1,287	160	25	135	15,675	6,717	8,958
740	567	173	1,208	145	1,063	16,620	7,337	92,83
740	567	173	1,208	145	1,063	16,620	7,337	9,823
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
531	493	38	478	124	354	13,083	5,737	7,346
531	493	38	478	124	354	13,083	5,737	7,346
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,143	797	346	2,191	368	1,823	11,817	5,857	5,960
1,143	797	346	2,191	368	1,823	11,817	5,857	5,960
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
581	508	73	786	137	649	12,872	6,175	6,697
581	508	73	786	137	649	12,872	6,175	6,697
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
899	720	179	496	73	423	10,579	4,687	5,892
430	366	64	492	73	419	8,438	3,817	4,621
469	354	115	4	—	4	21,41	870	1,271
469	354	115	4	—	4	2,141	870	1,271
231	212	19	114	29	85	4,903	2,367	25,36
231	212	19	114	29	85	4,903	2,367	2,536
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ANNEXURE

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	State/District/ U.A./ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	No. of House-holds with S.C. Members	Total Scheduled Castes Population		
				P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	STATE	T	1,158	5,492	3,068	2,424
		R	634	2,950	1,593	1,357
		U	524	2,542	1,475	1,067
1.	**JAINTIA HILLS**	T	16	47	34	13
		R	15	43	32	11
		U	1	3	2	2
2.	**EAST KHASI HILLS**	T	277	1,480	915	565
		R	57	408	253	155
		U	220	1,072	662	410
3.	**WEST KHASI HILLS**	T	..	..	..	..
		R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
4.	**EAST GARO HILLS**	T	41	114	84	30
		R	27	67	50	17
		U	14	47	34	13
5.	**WEST GARO HILLS**	T	824	3,851	2,035	1,816
		R	535	2,432	1,258	1,174
		U	289	1,4,19	777	642

I

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Literates			MAIN WORKERS					
			Total Main Workers (I-IX)			Cultivators (I)		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1,416	1,021	395	1,834	1,657	177	84	81	3
665	495	170	947	869	78	83	80	3
751	526	225	887	788	99	1	1	—
17	17	—	32	28	4	1	1	—
15	15	—	31	27	4	1	1	—
2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
447	327	120	583	516	67	9	9	—
115	88	27	139	130	9	8	8	—
332	239	93	444	386	58	1	1	—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	39	3	59	57	2	—	—	—
31	28	3	38	57	1	—	—	—
11	11	—	21	20	1	—	—	—
910	638	272	1,160	1,056	104	74	71	3
504	364	140	739	675	64	74	71	3
406	274	132	421	381	40	—	—	—

ANNEXURE

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	State/District/ U.A/City./Town	Total Rural Urban	MAIN					
			Agricultural Labourars (II)			Household Industry-Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V(a)]		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22
	STATE	T	149	136	13	148	112	36
		R	148	135	13	123	87	36
		U	1	1	—	25	25	—
1.	JAINTIA HILLS	T	7	4	3	—	—	—
		R	7	4	3	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	EAST KHASI HILLS	T	26	25	1	2	2	—
		R	25	24	1	—	—	—
		U	1	1	—	2	2	—
3.	WEST KHASI HILLS	T	..	..	..	..	..	..
		R	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	EAST GARO HILLS	T	2	2	—	2	2	—
		R	2	2	—	1	1	—
		U		—	—	1	1	—
5.	WEST GARO HILLS	T	114	105	9	144	108	36
		R	114	105	9	112	86	36
		U	—	—	—	22	22	—

I

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.

WORKERS	Other Workers [III, IV, V(b), VI to IX]			Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
I	1,453	1,328	125	77	9	68	3,581	1,402	2,179
	593	567	26	66	5	61	1,937	719	1,218
	860	761	99	11	4	7	1,644	683	961
	24	23	1	—	—	—	15	6	9
	23	22	1	—	—	—	12	5	7
	1	1	—	—	—		3	1	2
	546	480	66	9	3	6	888	396	49
	106	98	8	1	—	1	268	123	145
	440	382	58	8	3	5	620	273	234
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	55	53	2	3	—	3	52	27	25
	35	34	1	3	—	3	26	13	13
	20	19	1		—	—	26	14	12
	828	772	56	65	6	59	2,626	973	1,653
	429	413	16	62	5	57	1,631	578	1,053
	399	359	40	3	1	2	995	395	600

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Serial No.	State/District/C.D. Block/ U.A./City/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	No. of Households with S.C. members	Total Scheduled Castes Population		
				P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MEGHALAYA	T	1,158	5,492	3,068	2,424
		R	634	2,950	1,593	1,357
		U	524	2,542	1,475	1,067
I.	Jaintia Hills District	T	16	47	34	13
		R	15	43	32	11
		U	1	4	2	2
1	(1) Thadlaskein C.D. Block	T	3	6	4	2
		R	2	2	2	—
		U	1	4	2	2
	Jowai Town	U	1	4	2	2
2.	(2) Laskein C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—
	(3) Khliehriat C. D. Block	T	7	23	21	2
		R	7	23	21	2
		U	—	—	—	—
3.	(4) Amlarem C. D. Block	T	6	18	9	9
		R	6	18	9	9
		U	—	—	—	—
	2. EAST KHASI HILLS DISTRICT	T	227	1,480	915	565
		R	57	408	253	155
		U	220	1,072	662	410
4.	(1) Nongpoh C.D. Block	T	5	18	13	5
		R	5	18	13	6
		U	—	—	—	—
	(2) Bhoi Area C.D. Block	T	8	21	13	8
		R	8	21	13	8
		U	—	—	—	—
5.	(3) Mawryngkneng C.D. Block	T	3	4	3	1
		R	3	4	3	1
		U	—	—	—	—
	(4) Mylliem C.D. Block	T	233	1,335	835	500
		R	16	272	177	95
		U	217	1,063	658	405
	Shillong U.A.	U	217	1,063	658	405
	(a) Shillong (M)	U	166	884	523	361
	(*b*) Shillong (C)	U	5	21	16	5
	(*c*) Mawlai	U	3	8	6	2
	(*d*) Nongthymmai	U	31	117	91	26
	(*e*) Pynthorumkrah	U	11	32	21	11
	(*f*) Madanrting	U	1	1	1	—
	5. Mawphlang C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—

FOR SCEHEDULED CASTES

Literates			MAIN WORKERS								
			Total Main Workers (I-IX)			Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Labourers (II)		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,416	1,021	395	1,834	1,657	177	84	81	3	149	136	13
665	495	170	947	869	78	83	80	3	148	135	13
751	526	225	887	788	99	1	1	—	1	1	—
17	17	—	32	28	4	1	1	—	7	4	3
15	15	—	31	27	4	1	1	—	7	4	3
2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	14	—	21	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	14	—	21	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	8	5	3	1	1	—	7	4	3
—	—	—	8	5	3	1	1	—	7	4	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
447	327	120	583	516	67	9	9	—	26	25	1
115	88	27	139	130	9	8	8	—	25	24	1
332	239	93	444	386	58	1	1	—	1	1	—
15	11	4	5	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15	11	4	5	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	7	2	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	7	2	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
2	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
409	299	110	534	468	66	6	6	—	4	4	—
81	63	18	93	85	8	5	5	—	3	3	—
328	236	92	441	383	58	1	1	—	1	1	—
328	236	92	441	383	58	1	1	—	1	1	—
224	161	63	347	291	56	1	1	—	—		—
10	9	1	11	11	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
8	6	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68	46	22	66	65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	14	4	14	13	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

MAIN

Serial No.	State/District/C.D. Block/ U.A. / City/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Household Industry— Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) and VI to IX]		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25
	MEGHALAYA	T	148	112	36	1,453	1,328	125
		R	123	87	36	593	567	26
		U	25	25	—	860	761	99
I.	Jaintia Hills District	T	—	—	—	24	23	1
		R	—	—	—	23	22	1
		U	—	—	—	1	1	—
1	(1) Thadlaskein C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	3	3	—
		R	—	—	—	2	2	—
		U	—	—	—	1	1	—
	Jowai	U	—	—	—	1	1	—
	(2) Laskein C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(3) Khliehriat C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	21	20	1
		R	—	—	—	21	20	1
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(4) Amlarem C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	EAST KHASI HILLS DISTRICT	T	2	2	—	546	480	66
		R	—	—	—	106	98	8
		U	2	2	—	440	382	58
	(1) Nongpoh C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	4	4	—
4.		R	—	—	—	4	4	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(2) Bhoi Area C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	8	8	—
		R	—	—	—	8	8	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mawryngkneng C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	2	2	—
5.		R	—	—	—	2	2	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(4) Mylliem C.D. Block	T	1	1	—	523	457	66
		R	—	—	—	85	77	8
		U	1	1	—	438	380	58
	Shillong U.A.	U	1	1	—	438	380	58
	(a) Shillong (M)	U	—	—	—	347	291	56
	(*b*) Shillong (C)	U	—	—	—	10	10	—
	(*c*) Mawlai	U	—	—	—	2	2	—
	(*d*) Nongthymmai	U	1	1	—	65	64	1
	(*e*) Pynthorumkhrah	U	—	—	—	13	12	1
	(*f*) Madanrting	U	—	—	—	1	1	—
	5. Mawphlang C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

WORKERS

Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F
26	27	28	29	30	31
77	9	68	3,581	1,402	2,179
66	5	61	1,937	719	1,218
11	4	7	1,644	683	961
—	—	—	15	6	9
—	—	—	12	5	7
—	—	—	3	1	2
—	—	—	3	1	2
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	3	1	2
—	—	—	3	1	2
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	1	1
—	—	—	2	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	10	4	6
—	—	—	10	4	6
—	—	—	—	—	—
9	3	6	888	396	492
1	—	1	268	123	145
8	3	5	620	273	347
—	—	—	13	8	5
—	—	—	13	8	5
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	13	5	8
—	—	—	13	5	8
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—
3	2	1	798	365	433
1	—	1	178	92	86
2	2	—	620	273	347
2	2	—	620	273	347
—	—	—	537	232	305
—	—	—	10	5	5
—	—	—	6	4	2
2	2	—	49	24	25
—	—	—	18	8	10
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Serial No.	State/District/Tehsil U.A./ City/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	No. of House-holds with S.C. members	Total Scheduled Castes Population		
				P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Pynursla C.D. Block	T	1	1	1	—
		R	1	1	1	—
		U	—	—	—	—
7.	Shella Bholaganj C.D. Block	T	21	73	37	36
		R	18	64	33	31
		U	3	9	4	5
	CHERRAPUNJEE (SOHRA) Town	U	3	9	4	5
8.	Mawsynram C.D. Block	T	6	28	13	15
		R	6	28	13	15
		U	—	—	—	—
9.	Mawkynrew C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—
3.	WEST KHASI HILLS DISTRICT	T	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—
(1)	Mairang C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—
(2)	Mawkyrwat C.D. Blodk	T	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—
(3)	Nongstoin C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—
	Mongstion Town	U	—	—	—	—
(4)	Mawshynrut C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—
4.	EAST GARO HILLS DISTRICT	T	41	114	84	30
		R	27	67	50	17
		U	14	47	34	13
(1)	Dambo-Rongjeng C.D. Block	T	6	15	12	3
		R	6	15	12	3
		U	—	—	—	—
(2)	Songsak C.D. Block	T	8	18	12	6
		R	8	18	12	6
		U	—	—	—	—
(3)	Resubelpara (East) C.D. Block	T	12	33	25	8
		R	12	33	25	8
		U	—	—	—	—
(4)	Samanda C.D. Block	T	15	48	35	13
		R	1	1	1	—
		U	14	47	34	13
	William Nagar	U	14	47	34	13

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

Literates			MAIN WORKERS								
			Total main Workers (I-IX)			Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Labourers (II)		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	3	1	25	25	—	2	2	—	20	20	—
—	—	—	22	22	—	2	2	—	20	20	—
4	3	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	3	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	4	3	7	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
7	4	3	7	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Serial No.	State/District/Tehsil U.A./ City/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	MAIN WORKERS					
			Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (V)(a)			Other Workers [(III, IV, V (b) and VI to IX]		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25
6.	Pynursla C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	1	1	—
		R	—	—	—	1	1	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Shella Bholaganj, C.D. Block	T	1	1	—	2	2	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	1	1	—	2	2	—
	CHERRAPUNJEE (SOHRA) Town	U	1	1	—	2	2	—
8.	Mawsynram C.D. Block	T	4	—	—	6	6	—
		R	—	—	—	6	6	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Mawkynrew C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	WEST KHASI HILLS DISTRICT	T	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	-	—	—	—
		U	—	—		—	—	—
(1)	Mairang C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2)	Mawkyrwat C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3)	Nongstoin C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nongstoin Town	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4)	Mawshynrut C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	EAST GARO HILLS DISTRICT	T	2	2	—	55	53	2
		R	1	1	—	35	34	1
		U	1	1	—	20	19	1
(1)	Dambo-Rongjeng C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	9	9	—
		R	—	—	—	9	9	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2)	Songsak C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	9	8	1
		R	—	—	—	9	8	1
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3)	Resubelpara (Eest) C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	17	17	—
		R	—	—	—	17	17	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4)	Samanda C.D. Block	T	2	2	—	20	19	1
		R	1	1	—	—	—	—
		U	1	1	—	20	19	—
	William Nagar Town	U	1	1	—	20	19	—

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F
26	27	28	29	30	31
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
6	1	5	42	11	31
—	—	—	42	11	31
6	1	5	—	—	—
6	1	5	—	—	—
—	—	—	21	7	14
—	—	—	21	7	14
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	3	52	27	25
3	—	3	26	13	13
—	—	—	26	14	12
1	—	1	4	2	2
1	—	1	4	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	8	3	5
—	—	—	8	3	5
—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	2	14	8	6
2	—	2	14	8	6
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	26	14	12
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	26	14	12
—	—	—	26	14	12

Serial No.	State/District/C.D. Block/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	No. of Households with S.C. members	Total Scheduled Castes Population		
				P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	WEST GARO HILLS DISTRICT	T	824	3,851	2,035	1,816
		R	535	2,432	1,258	1,174
		U	289	1,419	777	642
		T	10	34	23	11
(1)	Resubelpara (West) C.D. Block	R	10	34	23	11
		U	—	—	—	—
		T	139	663	344	319
(2)	Dadengiri C.D. Block	R	139	663	344	319
		U	—	—	—	—
		T	40	185	89	96
(3)	Selsella C.D. Block	R	40	185	89	96
		U	—	—	—	—
		T	267	1,307	713	594
4.	Rongram C.D. Block	R	2	4	2	2
		U	265	1,303	711	592
	Tura Town	U	265	1,303	711	592
		T	18	80	41	39
5.	Betasing C.D. Block	R	18	80	41	39
		U	—	—	—	—
		T	243	1,163	594	569
6.	ZikZak C.D. Block	R	243	1,163	594	569
		U	—	—	—	—
		T	73	291	155	136
7.	Dalu C.D. Block	R	73	291	155	136
		U	—	—	—	—
		T	—	—	—	—
8.	Chopot C.D. Block	R	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—
		T	29	123	71	52
9.	Dambuk Aga C.D. Block	R	5	7	5	2
		U	24	116	66	50
	Baghmara Town	U	24	116	66	50
		T	5	5	5	—
10.	Rongara C.D. Block	R	5	5	5	—
		U	—	—	—	—

ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

Literates			MAIN WORKERS								
			Total main Workers (I-IX)			Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Labourers (II)		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
910	638	272	1,160	1,056	104	74	71	3	114	105	9
504	364	140	739	675	64	74	71	3	114	105	9
406	274	132	421	381	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	9	2	13	11	2	8	6	2	4	4	—
11	9	2	13	11	2	8	6	2	4	4	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70	59	11	203	196	7	6	6	—	7	7	—
70	59	11	203	196	7	6	6	—	7	7	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	21	1	60	60	—	11	11	—	21	21	—
22	21	1	60	60	—	11	11	—	21	21	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
346	235	111	393	355	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
344	234	110	393	355	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
344	234	110	393	355	38	—	—	—			
23	17	6	22	17	5	—	—	—	12	8	4
23	17	6	22	17	5	—	—	—	12	8	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
294	204	90	353	306	47	47	46	1	68	64	4
294	204	90	353	306	47	47	46	1	68	64	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76	47	29	78	75	3	1	1	—	2	1	1
76	47	29	78	75	3	1	1	—	2	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64	42	22	33	31	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	5	5	—	—	—	—		—	—
62	40	22	28	26	2			—		—	—
62	40	22	28	26	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	4	—	5	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
4	4	—	4	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Serial No.	State/District/C.D. Block U.A. City/Town	Total Rural Urban	MAIN WORKERS					
			Household Industry—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (V) (a)			Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) and VI to IX]		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25
(5)	WEST GARO HILLS DISTRICT	T	144	108	36	828	772	56
		R	122	86	36	429	413	16
		U	22	22	—	399	359	40
(1)	Resubelpara (West) C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	1	1	—
		R	—	—	—	1	1	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2)	Dadengiri C.D. Block	T	3	3	—	187	180	7
		R	3	3	—	187	180	7
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3)	Selsella C.D. Block	T	22	22	—	6	6	—
		R	22	22	—	6	6	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Rongram C.D. Block	T	19	19	—	374	336	38
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	19	19	—	374	336	38
	Tura Town	U	19	19	—	374	336	38
5.	Betasing C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	10	9	1
		R	—	—	—	10	9	1
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	ZikZak C.D. Block	T	83	47	36	155	149	6
		R	83	47	36	155	149	6
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Dalu C.D. Block	T	14	14	—	61	59	2
		R	14	14		61	59	—
		U	—	—		—	—	—
8.	Chokpot C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	
9.	Dambuk-Aga C.D. Block	T	3	3	—	30	28	2
		R	—	—	—	5	5	—
		U	3	3	—	25	23	2
	Baghmara Town	U	3	3	—	25	23	2
10.	Rongara C.D. Block	T	—	—	—	4	4	—
		R	—	—	—	4	4	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—concld.

Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F
26	27	28	29	30	31
65	6	59	2,626	973	1,653
62	5	57	1,631	578	1,053
3	1	2	995	395	600
—	—	—	21	12	9
—	—	—	21	12	9
—	—	—	—	—	—
42	2	40	418	146	272
42	2	40	418	146	272
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	125	29	96
—	—	—	125	29	96
—	—	—	—	—	—
7	3	4	907	355	552
4	2	2	—	—	—
3	1	2	907	355	552
2	1	2	907	355	552
—	—	—	58	24	34
—	—	—	58	24	34
—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	5	805	288	517
5	—	5	805	288	517
—	—	—	—	—	—
11	1	10	202	79	123
11	1	10	202	79	123
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	90	40	50
—	—	—	2	—	2
—	—	—	88	40	48
—	—	—	88	40	48
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—

ANNEXURE—I

Area, population, sex ratio, density and percentage growth rate of population between 1971-81 of India/States/Union Territories according to 1981 Census

India/State/Union Territory	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in Km²	Total population			Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)	Density (population per Sq. Km.)	Percentage growth rate of Population 1971-81
			Persons	Males	Females			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
INDIA*	T	3,287,263.0	685,184,692	354,397,884	330,786,808	933	216	+25.00
	R		525,457,335	269,363,746	256,093,589	951		+19.68
	U		159,727,357	85,034,138	74,693,219	878		+46.39
1. Andhra Pradesh	T	257,068.0**	53,549,673	27,108,922	26,440,751	975	195	+23.10
	R		41,062,097	20,697,627	20,364,470	984		+16.99
	U		12,487,576	6,411,295	6,076,281	948		+48.62
2. Assam+	T	78,438.0	19,896,843	10,467,461	9,429,382	901	254	+36.05
	R		17,849,657	9,309,726	8,539,931	917		+33.85
	U		2,047,186	1,157,735	889,451	768		+58.79
3. Bihar	T	173,877.0**	69,914,734	35,930,560	33,984,174	946	402	+24.06
	R		61,195,744	31,170,556	30,025,188	963		+20.66
	U		8,718,990	4,760,004	3,958,986	832		+54.76
4. Gujarat	T	196,024.0**	34,085,799	17,552,640	16,533,159	942	174	+27.67
	R		23,484,146	11,986,672	11,497,474	959		+22.31
	U		10,601,653	5,565,968	5,035,685	905		41.42
5. Haryana	T	44,212.0**	12,922,618	6,909,938	6,012,680	870	292	+28.75
	R		10,095,231	5,380,966	4,714,265	876		+22.16
	U		2,827,387	1,528,972	1,298,415	849		+59.47
6. Himachal Pradesh	T	55,673.0	4,280,818	2,169,931	2,110,887	973	77	+23.71
	R		3,954,847	1,988,331	1,966,516	989		+22.88
	U		325,971	181,600	144,371	795		+34.76
7. Jammu and Kashmir	T	222,236.0*	5,987,389	3,164,660	2,822,729	892	59	+29.69
	R		4,726,986	2,492,413	2,234,573	897		+25.77
	U		1,260,403	672,247	588,156	875		+46.86
8. Karnataka	T	191,791.0	37,135,714	18,922,627	18,213,087	963	194	+26.75
	R		26,406,108	13,352,400	13,053,708	978		+19.07
	U		10,729,606	5,570,227	5,159,379	926		+50.65
9. Kerala	T	38,863.0**	25,453,680	12,527,767	12,925,913	1,032	655	+19.24
	R		20,682,405	10,167,417	10,514,988	1,034		+15.67
	U		4,771,275	2,360,350	2,410,925	1,021		+37.64
10. Madhya Pradesh	T	443,446.0**	52,178,844	26,886,305	25,292,539	941	118	+25.27
	R		41,592,385	21,266,321	20,326,064	956		+19.28
	U		10,586,459	5,619,984	4,966,475	884		+56.03

*Includes 78,114 Sq. Km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5180 Sq. Km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 Sq. Km. under illegal occupation of China. The area figures are provisional.

**Provisional

ANNEXURE—I-*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in Km²	Total Population			Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)	Density (population per sq. Km.)	Percentage growth rate of Population 1971-81
			Persons	Males	Females			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
11. Maharashtra	T	307,690.0**	62,784,171	32,415,126	30,369,045	937	204	+24.54
	R		40,790,577	20,527,456	20,263,121	987		+17.55
	U		21,993,594	11,887,670	10,105,924	850		+39.99
12. Manipur	T	22,327.0	1,420,953	721,006	699,947	971	64	+32.46
	R		1,045,493	530,331	515,162	971		+12.27
	U		375,460	190,675	184,785	969		+165.36
13. Meghalaya	T	22,429.0**	1,335,819	683,710	652,109	954	60	+32.04
	R		1,094,486	556,958	537,528	965		+26.60
	U		241,333	126,752	114,581	904		+63.98
14. Nagaland	T	16,579.0	774,930	415,910	359,020	863	47	+50.05
	R		654,696	344,699	309,997	899		+40.78
	U		120,234	71,211	49,023	688		+133.95
15. Orissa	T	155,707.0	26,370,271	13,309,786	13,060,485	981	169	+20.17
	R		23,259,984	11,636,404	11,623,580	999		+15.73
	U		3,110,287	1,673,382	1,436,905	859		+68.54
16. Punjab	T	50,362.0	16,788,915	8,937,210	7,851,705	879	333	+23.89
	R		12,141,158	6,444,464	5,696,694	884		+17.48
	U		4,647,757	2,492,746	2,155,011	865		+44.51
17. Rajasthan	T	342,259.0	34,261,862	17,854,154	16,407,708	919	100	+32.97
	R		27,051,354	14,013,454	13,037,900	930		+27.47
	U		7,210,508	3,840,700	3,369,808	877		+58.69
18. Sikkim	T	7,096.0	316,385	172,440	143,945	835	45	+50.77
	R		265,301	142,341	122,960	864		+39.50
	U		51,084	30,099	20,985	697		+159.73
19. Tamil Nadu	T	130,058.0**	48,408,077	24,487,624	23,920,453	977	372	+17.50
	R		32,456,202	16,334,231	16,121,971	987		+12.95
	U		15,951,875	8,153,393	7,798,482	956		+27.98
20. Tripura	T	10,486.0	2,053,058	1,054,846	998,212	946	196	+31.92
	R		1,827,490	939,558	887,932	945		+31.10
	U		225,568	115,288	110,280	957		+38.93
21. Uttar Pradesh	T	294,411.0**	110,862,013	58,819,276	52,042,737	885	377	+25.49
	R		90,962,898	48,041,135	42,921,763	893		+19.76
	U		19,899,115	10,778,141	9,120,974	846		+60.62
22. West Bengal	T	88,752.0**	54,580,647	28,560,901	26,019,746	911	615	+23.17
	R		40,133,926	20,617,489	19,516,437	947		+20.36
	U		14,446,721	7,943,412	6,503,309	819		+31.73

*Provisional

ANNEXURE–I—*concld.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in Km²	Total Population			Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males)	Density (Population per Sq. Km.)	Percentage growth rate of population 1971-81.
			Persons	Males	Females			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Union Territories :								
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	T	8,249.0	188,741	107,261	81,480	760	23	+63.93
	R		139,107	78,401	60,706	774		+56.45
	U		49,634	28,860	20,774	720		+89.31
2. Arunachal Pradesh	T	83,743.0**	631,839	339,322	292,517	862	8	+35.15
	R		590,411	313,886	276,525	881		+31.14
	U		41,428	25,436	15,992	629		+139.63
3. Chandigarh	T	114.0	451,610	255,278	196,332	769	3,961	+75.55
	R		28,769	17,046	11,723	688		+18.34
	U		422,841	238,232	184,609	775		+81.52
4. Dadra and Nagar Heveli	T	491.0	103,676	52,515	51,161	974	211	+39.78
	R		96,762	48,846	47,916	981		+30.46
	U		6,914	3,669	3,245	884		..
5. Delhi	T	1,483.0	6,220,406	3,440,081	2,780,325	808	4,194	+53.00
	R		452,206	249,833	202,373	810		+ 8.01
	U		5,768,200	3,190,248	2,577,952	808		+58.16
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	T	3,814.0	1,086,730	548,450	538,280	981	285	+26.69
	R		734,922	365,102	369,820	1,013		+16.47
	U		351,808	183,348	168,460	919		+55.14
7. Lakshadweep	T	32.0	40,249	20,377	19,872	975	1,258	+26.53
	R		21,620	10,887	10,733	986		—32.03
	U		18,629	9,490	9,139	963		..
8. Mizoram	T	21,081.0	493,757	257,239	236,518	919	23	+48.55
	R		371,943	192,874	179,069	928		+26.24
	U		121,814	64,365	57,449	893		+222.61
9. Pondicherry	T	492.0	604,471	304,561	299,910	985	1,229	+28.15
	R		288,424	145,922	142,502	977		+ 5.49
	U		316,047	158,639	157,408	992		+59.39

**Provisional

Notes :

1. * Includes projected figures of Assam where census could not be held due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 census.
2. @ The pouplation figures exclude pouplation of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.
3. + Projected figures for 1981.
4. Area figures by R/U have not been finalised in respect of a number of units and hence figures are not given against R/U in column 3. For the same reasons, the density has not been calculated for rural and urban areas in column C.
5. Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep were entirely rural in 1971 census. Hence their percentage growth rate of pouplation between 1971-81 for urban areas have not been shown.
6. The total area of the country represents provisional 'Geographical Areas' as on 31 March, 1982, supplied by the Survey of India. The area includes 78,114 Sq. Km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5,180 Sq. Km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 Sq. Km. under illegal occupation of China.
7. The density has been worked out on comparable data.
8. **Provisional.

ANNEXURE—II

DISTRICT AND CHARGE LEVEL TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR HOUSELISTING OPERATIONS

Date	Jaintia Hills	East Khasi Hills	West Khasi Hills	East Garo Hills	West Garo Hills
1-7-80			Nongstoin		
3-7-80			Mairang		
6-7-80 & 7-7-80			Mawkyrwat		Tura (DL)
9-7-80 & 10-7-80				Williamnagar (DL)	
14-7-80		Shillong		Songsak	
15-7-80			Mawthengkut	Songsak	
16-7-80		Cherrapunjee	Mawthengkut	Resubelpara	
17-7-80	Jowai	—do—		—do—	Chokpot
18-7-80				—do—	—do—
21-7-80 & 22-7-80		Pynursla		Rongjeng	Sibbari
23-7-80 & 24-7-80		Mawsynram			Dalu
25-7-80	Jowai	Mawphlang		Dilma	Dambuk-Aga Kherapara
26-7-80		—do—			—do—
28-7-80	Jowai, Amlarem	Mawryngkneng			Zikzak
29-7-80	Amlarem	—do—	Mairang		—do—
30-7-80	Sohkha			Bajengdoba	Ampati
31-7-80	—do—				—do—
1-8-80	Jowai				Betasing

ANNEXURE—II (*Concld.*)

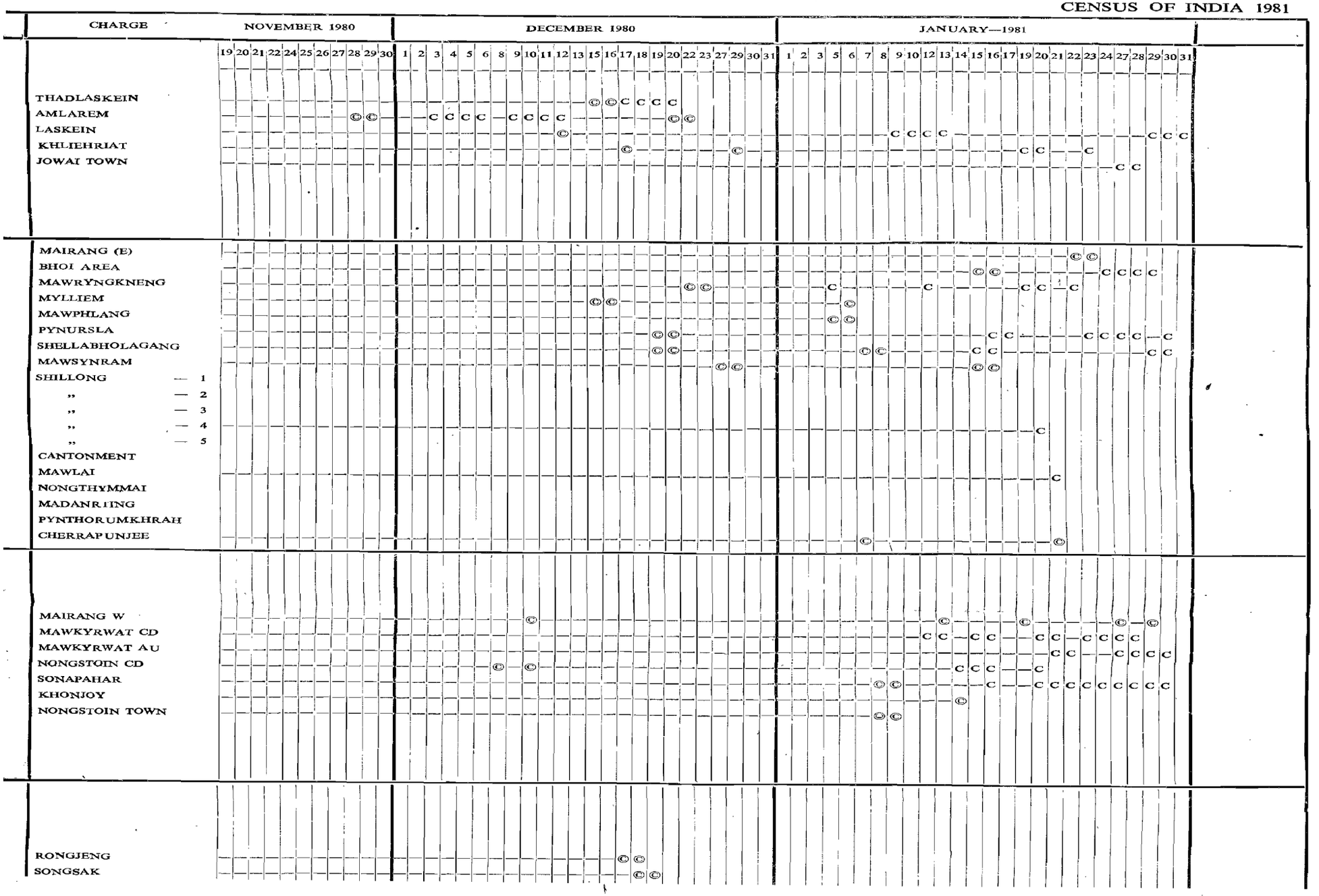
DISTRICT AND CHARGE LEVEL—TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR HOUSELISTING OPERATIONS

Date	Jaintia Hills	East Khasi Hills	West Khasi Hills	East Garo Hills	West Garo Hills
2-8-80					Betasing
4-8-80		Shillong, Mylliem		Songsak	
5-8-80	Muktapur	—do—			
6-8-80	Laskein	Nongpoh	Seinduli		Selsella
7-8-80		—do—		Dobu, Rongreng-baisa	—do—
8-8-80	Khliehriat			Rongsak	Bhaitbari
9-8-80					—do—
11-8-80	Thadlaskein				—do—
12-8-80 & 13-8-80		Mawryngk-neng & Shillong	Nongstoin	Rongrenggiri	—do—
14-8-80					Phulbari (C.L.)
16-8-80		Tynring			—do—
18-8-80					Tikrikilla
19-8-80	Shangpung				—do—
20-8-80	Nartiang, Mynso	Shillong	Khonjoy, Umdang		
21-8-80	Thadlaskein	Patharkhmah, Smit			
22-8-80	Nongbah, Laskein		Riangdo		Tura Town & Rongram.
23-8-80	Khliehriat, Namdong				—do—
25-8-80	Jowai	Pynthor-Umkhrah			
26-8-80		Shillong	Aradonga		
7-8-80 to 31-8-80		Shillong			

MERATION TRAINING

ON CIRCLE, CHARGE, DISTRICT & STATE LEVEL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981



THE CENSUS ACT : 1948
Act No. 37 of 1948

An Act to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of Census.

3rd September, 1948.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the taking of Census in [1] *** India or any part thereof whenever necessary or desirable and to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

*1. (1) This Act may be called the Census Act. 1948.

2. [(2) It extends to the whole of India [3] ***]

Rule of construction respecting enactments not extending to Jammu & Kashmir.

*4. [2. Any reference in this Act to the Indian Penal Code or the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 shall, in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir be, construed as a reference to the corresponding enactment in force in that State] 45 of 1860 1 of 1860

Central Government to take Census.

3. The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazzette, declare its intention of taking a census in the whole or any part of the territories to which this Act extends, whenever it may consider it necessary or desirable so to do, and thereupon the census shall be taken.

Appointment of Census staff.

4. (1) The Central Government may appoint a Chief Census Commissioner to supervise the taking of the Census throughout the area in which the census is intended to be taken, and Directors of Census Operations [1] to supervise the taking of the Census within the Several States.

(2) The State Government may appoint persons as officers to take, or aid in, or supervise the taking of the census within any specified local area and such persons, when so appointed, shall be bound to serve accordingly.

(3) A declaration in writing, signed by any authority authorised by the State Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a Census Officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

(4) The State Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit, the power of appointing Census-officers conferred by sub-section (2).

Status of Census authorities as public servants.

(5) The Census Commissioner, all Directors of Census Operations and all Census-Officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code 45 of 1860.

(6) (i) Where the District Magistrate or such authority as the State Government may appoint in his behalf, by a written order so directs :—

(*a*) Every officer in command of any body of men belonging to the naval, military or air force, or of any vessel of war, of India.

(*b*) Every person (except a pilot or harbourmaster) having charge or control of a vessel.

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1. The words "the provinces and Acceding States" were rep. by the A.O. 1950.
2. Subs ibid. for the former sub-section.
3. The words "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" omitted by Act 22 of 1959, s2.
4. Ins. by s. 3, ibid. The originals 2 was omitted by Act 36 of 1957, s, 2 and Sch.

(*c*) Every person in charge of all lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution.

(*d*) Every keeper, secretary or manager of any serai, hotel, boarding-house, lodging house. emigration depot or club.

(*e*) Every manager or officer of a railway or any commercial or industrial establishment, and

(*f*) Every occupant of immovable property wherein at the time of the taking of the, Census persons are living, shall perform such of the duties of a census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the taking of the census are under his command or charge, or are inmates of his house, or are present on or in such immovable property or are employed under him as may be specified in the order.

(2) All the provisions of that Act relating to Census officers shall apply, so far as may be, to all persons while performing such duties under this section, any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which under this section he is directed to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code. —45 of 1860.

Power to call upon certain persons to give assistance.

7. The District Magistrate. or such authority as the State Government may appoint in this behalf for any local areas may by written order which shall have effect throughout the extent of his district or of such local area, as the case may be call upon—

(*a*) All owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders. and farmers and assignees of land revenue, or their agents.

(*b*) all members of the district municipal, panchayat and other local authoties and officers and servants of such authorities, and

(*c*) all officers and members of staff of any factory, firm or establishment, to give such assistance as shall be specified in the order towards the taking of a census of the persons who are, at the time of the taking of the Census, on the lands of such owners, occupiers. tenure-holders, farmers and assignees, or in the premises of factories, firms and other establishments, or within the areas for which such local authorities are established, as the case may be, and the persons to whom an order under this section is directed shall be bound to obey it and shall while acting in pursuance of such order, be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. —45 of 1860.

Asking of questions and obligation to answer.

8. (1) A census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the Central Government and published in the Official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

(2) Every persons of whom any question is asked under sub-section (1) shall be legally bound to answer such questions to the best of his knowledge or belief :

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household, and no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

Occupier to permit access and fixing of numbers.

9. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow census-officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census and as having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable and shall allow them to paint on, or affix to the place such letters, marks or numbers as may be necessary for the purposes of the Census.

Occupier or manager fill up schedule.

10. (1) Subject to such orders as the State Government may issue in this behalf a census-officer may, within the local area for which he is appointed, leave or cause to be left a schedule at any dwelling-house or with the manager or any officer of any commercial or industrial establishment, for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of

such house or of any specified part thereof or by such manager or officer with such particulars as the State Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part thereof, or the persons employed under such manager or officer, as the case may be, at the time of the taking of the census.

(2) When such schedule has been so left, the said occupier, manager or officer, as the case may be, shall fill it up or cause it to be filled up to the best of his knowledge or belief so far as regards the inmates of such house or part thereof of the persons employed under him, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto and when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the Census-Officer or to such person as the Census-Officer may direct.

Penalties.

11. (1) (*a*) Any census officer or any person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census who refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act or any rule made thereunder, or any person who hinders or obstructs another person in performing any such duty or in obeying any such order, or

(*b*) Any census-officer who intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return or, without the previous sanction of the Central Government or the State government discloses any information which he has received by means of, or for the purposes of, a census return, or

(*c*) Any sorter, compiler or other member of the Census staff who removes, secrets, damages or destroys any census document or deals with any census document in a manner likely to falsify or impair the tabulations of census results, or

(*d*) any person who intentionally gives a false answer, to or, refuses to answer to the best or, his knowledge or belief, any question asked of him by a census officer which he is legally bound by section 8 to answer, or

(*e*) any person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place who refuses to allow a census officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required by section 9 to allow, or

(*f*) any person who removes obliterates, alters, or demages any letters, marks or numbers which have been painted or affixed for the purposes of the census, or

(*g*) any person who, having been required under section 10 to fill up a schedule, knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of that section, or make any false return thereunder, or

(*h*) any person who trespasses in to a Census office, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees and in case of a conviction under part (b) or (c) shall also be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months.

(*i*) Whoever abets any offence under sub-section shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Sanction required for prosecution.

12. No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the State Government or of an authority authorised in this behalf by the State Government.

Operation of other laws not barred.

13. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act :

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with the previous sanction referred to in section 12.

Jurisdiction.

14. No Court inferior to that of a presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the second Class I *** shall try, whether under this Act or under any other law, any act or omission which consititutes an offence under this Act.

Records of census not open to inspection nor admissible in evidence.

15. No person shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a census officer in the discharge of his duty as such, or any schedule delivered under section 10, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Evidence Act, 1972, no entry in such book, register, record or schedule shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding whatsoever or in any criminal proceeding other than a prosecution under this Act or any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act.

Temporary suspension of other laws as to mode of taking Census in Municipalities.

16. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment with respect to the mode in which a census is to be taken in any municipality, the municipal authority, in consultation with the Dirrector of Census Operations or with such other authority as the State Government may authorise in this behalf, shall, at the time appointed for the taking of any census cause the census of the municipality to be taken wholly or in part by any method authorised by or under this Act.

Grant of Statistical Abstracts.

17. The Census Commissioner or any Director of Census Operations[1] or such persons as the State Government may authorise in this behalf, may, if he so thinks fit, at the request and cost (to be determined by him) of any local authority or person, cause abstracts to be prepared and supplied containing any such statistical information as can be derived from the census returns for[2] India or any State/, as the case may be, being information which is not contained in any published report and which in his opinion it is reasonable for that authority or person to require.

Power to make rules.

18. (1) The Central Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Central Government may make rules providing for the appointment of census-officer and of person to perform any of the duties of census-officers or to give assistance towards the taking of a Census, and for the general instructions to be issued to such Officer and persons.

---

1. The towards "or in a part B state, a Magistrate Corresponding to a Magistrate of the second class" ins. by Act 51 to 1950, S. 4 omitted by the Adaption of Laws (No. 3) Order 1956.

2. Subs. for the words "Superintendents of Census Operations" by Sec. 3 of the Repealing and Amending Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974).

3. Subs, by the A.O. 1950, for "The Provinces of India of the Province".

ANNEXURE-IV

Census Calendar for 1981 Census

1.	Complete preparation of General Village Registers, Town Registers etc.	Before October 31st, 1979.
2.	Complete preparation of C.D. Block maps and location therein of Towns and Villages.	
3.	Complete numbering of villages located in the C.D. Block Maps according to their geographical contiguity.	
4.	Submission of proposal for treatment of rural units as towns for 1981 Census.	
5.	Assigning of location code numbers to all Towns, C.D. Blocks and Districts by Director of Census Operations and Communicating them to Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers.	Before November, 15th 1979.
6.	Formation of Census Divisions. *i.e.* demarcation of the areas of charges and circles in each Development Block.	30th November, 1979.
7.	Final selection of Charge Superintendents, Circle Supervisors and enumerators.	
8.	Indenting to Director of Census Operations by Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers of their requirements of different Census Schedules in English language only for each subdivision.	15th December, 1979.
9.	Despatch of forms of appointment letters and registers of charge. circle, Block etc. by the Director of Census Operations to Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers.	
10.	Filling in of registers of charge etc. in the Deputy Commissioner and Sub-divisional Officers' office and distribution of the filled-in registers to the Charge Superintendents and Circle Supervisors.	15th June, 1980.
11.	Despatch of Houselists, Enterprise Slips Instruction Booklets of Housenumbering and Houselisting and publicity materials to Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers, Verification of forms District and Sub-divisional Headquarters.	Before 15th June, 1980.
12.	Despatch of training registers and forms of Statement of receipt and distribution of various Census Schedules to Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers.	
13.	Issuing of Appointment letters to all Census personnel by Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers.	By 15th June, 1980.
14.	Conference of Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers at Shillong on Housenumbering and Houselisting.	21st January, 1980 to 23rd January, 1980.
15.	Training of Charge Superintendents at the District and Sub-divisional Headquarters including practical exercise through filling schedules. Distribution of Census Schedules. Instruction booklets and training register to them for their respective charges.	1st July, 1980 to 25th July, 1980.
16.	Organising and holding training classes for supervisors including practical exercise through filling schedules. Charge Superintendents will also attend.	
17.	Intensive training to Enumerators, Organising and holding as many training classes as possible including parctical exercises by filling schedules. Respective Charge Superintendents and Supervisors will also attend.	August, 1980.
18.	Scrutiny to training registers at District and Sub-divisional Headquarters for onward transmission to Director of Census Operations Officer.	7th August, 1980 to 25th August, 1980.

19.	Commencement and conclusion of house numbering, houselisting, preparation of Notional Maps and canvassing of Enterprise slip. Two copies of houselists and Notional maps to be prepared and despatch.	1st September, 1980 to 12th October, 1980.
20.	Preparation of Enumerator's Abstract, and Abridge Houselist (Triplicate.)	13th October, 1980 to 15th October, 1980.
21.	Delineation of filled in Houselist (both copies), Enterprise Slip, Notional Map both copies, Enumerator's Abstract, Abridge Houselist, Charge and Circle Abstract, etc, and packing of them at the District and Sub-divisional headquarters according to instruction. One copy of Houselist and Notional map to be packed. Other copy to be ratained at Deputy Commissioner/Sub-divisional Officers office. Abridged Houselist (in triplicate).	15th October, 1980 to 25th October, 1980.
22.	Despatch of these packed houselists, schedules, etc., to the Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya by Special messengers.	
23.	Copying by Deputy Commissioner and Sub-divisional Officers Offices of Abstract of Houselists for each Enumerators Block from the copies of the Houselists retained for the purpose.	15th October, 1980 at to 25th October, 1980.
24.	Redelineation of Enumerator's Blocks and Supervisors' Circles, if necessary on the basis of Houselist population.	27th October, 1980 to 31st October, 1980.
25.	Indenting upon Director of Census Operations of requirements in enumeration slips pads. Household Schedules including Population Records and other forms and Instruction Booklets etc. in different languages.	1st November, 1980 to 15th November, 1980.
26.	Appointment of more enumerators and supervisors, if necessary.	
27.	PCAs/DCOs/SDCOs/Charge Officers and distribution of training materials to Charge Officers.	18th November, 1980.
28.	Training of Charge Sup-erintendents at District and Subdivisional Headquarter.	1st December, 1980 to 31st. January, 1980.
29.	Organising and holding training classes for supervisors including practical Exercise through filling schedules.	
30.	Intensive training to Enumerators.	
31.	Despatch of Individual slip pads, Degree Holder and Technical Personnel survey Cards, Records, Enumerators Abstracts with working sheets and Instruction booklets to the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Offiecr.	to be completed by 15th January, 1980.
32.	Preparation of Notional Maps of the redelineated blocks.	1st February, 1981 to 6th February, 1981.
33.	Enumaration.	9th February, 1981 to 28th February, 1981.
24.	Enumeration of Houseless Population.	28th February, 1981.
35.	Revisional Round.	1st February, 1981. to 5th February, 1981.

ANNEXURE V Urban Block

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST

Name of State/Union Territoty.....Bihar.....Code No.....3...

Name of Village/Town.....Hazaribagh.....Code No...I...

Name of District.....Hazaribagh.....Code No.....8.....

Name of No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet.....XI.....Code No.II.....

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc.....Hazaribagh...Code No.....1

Enumerators Block No.....120.....

Line No.	Building No. (municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	purpose for which census house is used (If wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without Premises? If yes, fill Enterprise List	Number of persons normally residing in census household			Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so, indicate number of those who are totally			Remarks
							Males	Females	Total	Blind	Crippled	Dumb	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11		185(2)	Book binding workshop(6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12		185(3)	Book shop(7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	186	186	Shop-cum-Residence	186	Bishandayal	Yes(2)	3	5	8	—	—	—	
14			Vegetable shop(8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15	187	187	Shop-cum-Work-shop-cum-Residence	187	Kishenlal	Yes(3)	5	3	8	1	—	—	
16			Pappad making(9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17			Grocery(10)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18	188	188	School-cum-Residence	188	Shivchran	—	3	2	5	—	1	—	
19			School(11)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20	189	189(1)	Community Centre (12)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	x x	(a) 6	x x x	(b) 3	x x x	x x	11	10	21	1	1	—	x xx

Signature of Enumerator .....Date.....

Signature of field Supervisor..... Date.....

Signature of office Compiler .....Date .....

Note : (a) Count No. of entries and give total.

(b) Count No. of entries and give total.

Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13.

ANNEXURE

CENSUS OF

(ECONOMIC

ENTERPRISE

1. State/Union Territoty– - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -Code No— - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
2. District -Code No - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
3. Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev.Block/Circle etc. - - - - - - - - —— Code No. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
4. Village/Town -Code No. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - —

Line No. of Houselist (Col.1 of HL)	Census house No. (Col.3 of HL)	(Col.4 of HL)	(Col. 7 (Col.7 of HL)	Description of activity of enterprise	code	Classification of enterprises (agri-1, non-agri-2)	Nature of operation (perennial-1 seasonal-2)	Type of ownership*	Social group of owner (SC-1, ST-2, others-3)
1	1(i)	2	3	4	4(i)	5	6	7	8
Total	xxx	(a)	(a)	xxx	x	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)

Signature of Enumerator - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

INDIA 1981
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LIST

Page No. .....

5. Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet ---------- Code No. ----------

6. Enumerators Block No. ----------

7. C.D. Block ---------- Code No ----------

8. Rural/Urban ---------- Code No. ----------

Power/fuel used for activity **	Number of persons usually working daily								Remarks
	Non-agricultural enterprises (Code 2 in Col. 5)						Agriculture enterprise (Code 1 in Col. 5)		
	Total(including unpaid workers)			Hired					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total (including unpaid workers)	Hired	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
(b)			(c) [ ]			(c) [ ]		(c) [ ]	xxx

* Type of ownership—private-1,ooperative-2, central government-3, state government-4, local body-5, others-6.

** Power/fuel used for activity. —without power-1,electricity-2, coal/soft coke/wood-3, petrol/diesel-4, gas-5, animal power-6, others-7.

ANNEXURE—V111

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 | **HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE** | Book No. ..... **CONFIDENTIAL**

Part I : Household Particulars | Form No. .....

Location Code..... .....Serial number of household(Col.7 of abridged houselist).....Type of household, whether Institutional or houseless*.....

1. Name of head of household .....
2. Religion of the head of household.....
**3. Whether head of household belongs to S.C. or S.T. If scheduled caste write (1)/If scheduled tribe write (2).....
4. Name of caste/tribe of head of household.....
5. Language mainly spoken in the household.....
6. Does the household live in owned house? Yes (1)/No (2) .....
7. If 'No' in 6, does the household own a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration? Yes (1)/No (2).....
8. Predominant construction material of the house occupied by household :

(*a*) WALL | Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (1) | Mud (2) | Unburnt bricks (3) | Wood (4) | Burnt bricks (5) | G.I. sheets or other metal sheets (6) | Stone (7) | Cement concrete (8) | Ekra (9) | Others (0) .....

(*b*) ROOF | Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo (1) | Tiles, slate or shingle (2) | Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (3) | Asbestos cement sheets (4) | Brick, stone and lime (5) | Stone (6) | Concrete R.B.C., R.C.C. (7) | Others (8) .....

(*c*) FLOOR | Mud (1) | Wood/planks (2) | Bamboo or logs (3) | Brick, stone and lime (4) | Cement (5) | Mosaic/ tiles (6) | Others (7) .....

9. FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO THE HOUSEHOLD :

(a) Drinking water supply (i) Source : | Well (1) | Tap (2) | Hand pump/tube well (3) | River/canal (4) | Tank (5) | Others (6) .....

(ii) Within premises (1) |Outside premises (2) .....

(b) Electricity : Yes (1)/No (2).....; (*c*) Toilet (for Urban areas only) Yes (1)/No (2).....

10. Number of living rooms in occupation of household.....
11. Number of married couples usually living in the household.....
12. Does the household cultivate land? Yes (1)/No (2)..... 13. If 'Yes' in 12,, category | Owned (1) | Rentd (2) | Owned and rented (3) .....
14. If rented, enter local name of tenancy.....
15. Total population of the household (Total of Col.2 of part II : Population record).....

*For institutional write 'I', for houseless write 'O'.

**Consult list supplied to you. If not belonging to S.C./S.T., put cross (×) in the box.

MALE

Serial No.	Name	Relationship to head (Indicate Serial No. of mother within brackets if present in the household for children upto 10 years)	Sex		Age	Marital status	Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe, if any		Literacy		Entry in 14A	
			Male	Female			Caste	Tribe	Literate	Illiterate	Yes	No
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	(a)	× × ×			×	×	(a)	(a)				

Checked with reference to individual slip

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

Compiler.....

	M A L E								F E M A L E													
	Entry in 14B		Entry in 15A				Whether seeking/ available for work		Name of Scheduled Caste/ Tribe, if any		Literacy		Entry in 14A		Entry in 14B		Entry in 15A				Whether seeking/ available for work	
Serial No.	Yes	No	C	AL	HHI	OW	Yes	No	Caste	Tribe	Literate	Illiterate	Yes	No	Yes	No	C	AL	HHI	OW	Yes	No.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
									(a)	(a)												

Checked and found correct

Supervisor .....

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

Signature of Enumerator.....

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1 Record location code on each schedule and form, etc.

2 Do not leave any household or person uncovered in your block.

3 Do not forget to enter columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record before starting individual enumeration.

4 Do not forget to make repeated enquiries about young children, newly born babies and visitors not enumerated elsewhere.

5 Enter serial number of mother if present in the household against her son and daughter aged 10 years and below.

6 While making entries for names of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, check names of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes with list supplied to you by your supervisor.

7 Write legibly.

8 Do not do overwriting.

9 Do not hesitate to ask your supervisor if you have doubt on any matter.

10 Do not allow your work of filling up of entries in the Population Record to accumulate. It should be completed for enumeration done at the end of each day's work.

11 Do not misplace or lose any of your forms or papers while performing duties as census enumerator.

12 During revisional round, fill in fresh slips for newly born babies and update the Population Record.

13 Cover households which have shifted to your block after your first visit but before sunrise of 1st March, 1981. If not enumerated already in some other block.

14 In case of any death in your block before sunrise of 1st March, 1981, cancel slip of that person if enumerated by you and make necessary corrections in the Population Record also.

15 While ticking for information in columns 8 to 35 in the Population Record, make sure that columns 8 to 21 refer to males and columns 22 to 35 to females.

16 Check totals of columns in the Population Record before posting in working sheets for enumerator's abstract.

ANNEXURE VIII

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 **INDIVIDUAL SLIP** (Universal) **CONFIDENTIAL**

Pad No.....

Slip No.....

Location Code.....( ) Sl. No. of Household [ ]

1. Name-.....
2. Relationship to head-.....
3. Male (1)/Female (2).....
4. Age-.....
5. Marital status-.....
6. Mother tongue.....
7. Two other languages known--.....
8. Religion.....
9. Whether S.C. (1) or S.T. (2)--.....
10. Name of caste/tribe.....
11. Literate (1)/Illiterate (2).....
12. Educational attainment.....
13. Attending school college, Yes (1)/No (2).....

14A Worked any time at all last year ? Yes / No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O).....

14B If yes in 14A, did you Work for major part of last year ? Yes (1)/No (2)-.....

15A Main activity last year ? Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW) / No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O).....

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment.....

(ii) Description of work .....

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service.....

.....

(iv) Class of worker-.....

15B 14B Yes—Any other work any time last year ? Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No / 14B No—Work done any time last year ? (C/AL/HHI/OW).....

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment.....

(ii) Description of work .....

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service.....

.....

(iv) Class of worker--.....

16, If No in 14A of 14B, seeking/available for work ? Yes (1)/No (2)-.....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 **INDIVIDUAL SLIP** **CONFIDENTIAL**
(Sample)

1. Birth place

   (*a*) Place of birth.....

   (*b*) Rural (1)/Urban (2).....

   (*c*) District.....

   (*d*) State/Country .....

2. Last residence

   (*a*) Place of last residence.....

   (*b*) Rural (1)/Urban (2).....

   (*c*) District.....

   (*d*) State/Country.....

3. Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)*.....

4. Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration .....

5. For all ever-married women only

   (*a*) Age at marriage.....

   (*b*) Number of children surviving at present

   Male ____ Female ____ Total ____

   (*c*) Number of children ever born alive

   Male ____ Female ____ Total ____

6. (*d*) For currently married women only

   Any child born alive during last one year.....

*Employment (1) Education (2) Family moved (3) Marriage (4) Others (5)

ANNEXURE IX

PUBLICATION PLAN

The 1981 Census tables will be published as 32 separate series of volumes for all-India and for each State and Territory.

In each of these series (for all-India and each State/Union Territory) the different series of tables (A-Series—General Population Tables, B-Series—General Economic Tables. etc.) will be brought out as different parts. Apart from these District Census Handbooks will be published for each district in the country. These will contain the census tables for the district, the Village and Town Primary Census Abstract and the Village and Town Directories. The latter comprise compilations of statistics, external to the Census relating to the villages and towns which in conjuction with Census data will be very useful to data users.

For all-India and for each State and Union Territory the census tabulations and reports will be published according to the following plan :

Part No. and subject covered	Sub-part No.	If any, and the topics covered
1	2	3
Part I—Administration Report (for official use only)	Part IA —	Administration Report Enumeration.
	Part IB —	Administration Report Tabulation.
Part II—General Population Tables	Part IIA —	General Population Table A-Series.
	Part IIB —	Primary Census Abstract.
Part III—General Economic Tables	Part IIIA —	B-Series Tables of first priority covering population by economic activity, industrial category of main workers marginal workers and their cross-classification by age, literacy, educational level, sex and non-workers and marginal workers by type of activity,seeking/available for work and their cross-classification by age, literacy, educational level and sex.
	Part IIIB —	B-Series Tables of second priority covering industrial classification of main workers and marginal workers, occupational classification and class of workers of many workers and main activity and seeking/available for work of marginal workers and non-worker and their cross-classification by age, sex and educational level.
Part IV—Social and Cultural Tables	Part IVA —	C-Series Tables of first priority covering age, sex, and marital status composition of the population, single year age returns, educational level and school attendance.
	Part IVB —	C-Series Tables of second priority covering mother tongue, billingualism and religion of population and household composition.
Part V—Migration Tables	Part VA —	D-Series Tables of first priority covering distribution of population by place of birth, migrants by place of last residence, by duration of residence and economic activity of migrants reporting 'Employment' as reason and their cross-classification by age and literacy.
	Part VB —	D-Series Tables of second priority covering migration for 'Employment' to urban areas from rural and urban and within State and outside State origins, their composition by age, sex and educational level and seeking/available for work and duration of last residence.

ANNEXURE IX—*contd.*

PUBLICATION PLAN—*contd.*

Part No. and subject covered	Sub-part No.	If any, and the topics covered
1	2	3
Part VI—Fertility Tables	Part VIA —	F-Series Tables of first priority. This part will cover the age at marriage pattern, current fertility and cumulated fertility for ever married and currently married women by present age and duration of marriage at State and District levels. At State level the further cross-classification by the socio-economic factors, religion, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, educational level and occupation will be covered.
	Part VIB —	F-Series Tables of second priority covering the surviving children of currently married women by present age and duration of marriage, religion, etc., and also current fertility by duration of marriage at district level.
Part VII—Tables on Houses and Disabled Population.		H-Series Tables covering census houses and their uses and the disabled population by type of diability, with analytical notes.
Part VIII—Household Tables	Part VIIIA —	HH-Series Tables covering material of construction of houses occupied by households, housing facilities available to households, household size and number of couples living in households and households by number of main workers, seeking/available for work and literate members, cultivating and non-cultivating households by tenure of land for general and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households, literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and economic activity of members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households. These tables will also cover the household population by religion of head of household and language mainly spoken in the household.
	Part VIIIB —	This part will contain tables HH-17, HH-17SC, and HH-17ST on tenancy.
	Part VIIIC —	Report on Households. This will be an analytical report of the data presented in Parts VIIIA and VIIIB.
Part IX—Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.		The SC and ST Series of tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively, covering industrial categories of main workers, type of activity of marginal workers and non-workers, seeking/available for work among marginal workers and non-workers, age, sex, marital status, compositition and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population and their educational level (for each Caste/Tribe separately). These tables also cover for Scheduled Tribes, their composition by religion, mother tongue and billingualism.
Part X—Town Directory, Survey Reports on Towns and Villages.	Part XA —	Town Directory.
	Part XB —	Survey Reports on selected towns.
	Part XC —	Survey Reports on selected villages.

ANNEXURE IX—*concld.*

PUBLICATION PLAN—*concld.*

Part No. and subject covered	Sub-part No.	If any, and the topics covered
1	2	3
Part—XI	—	Ethnographic notes and special studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Part XII—Census Atlas	—	Union and State/Union Territory Census Atlases.
Part XIII & Part XIIIA—District Census Handbook	—	Village and Town Directory.
Part XIIIB	—	A-Series Table General Population Tables (Tehsil and Town levels) and Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstract.

The following special papers are also planned and will be published as and when they are ready as 1981 Census papers :

(*a*) Special studies taken up by the Directors of Census Operations.

(*b*) Special Areas Surveys.

(*c*) Special Tables for Standard Urban Area.

(*d*) Language Survey Reports.

(*e*) Post Enumeration Check Report.

(*f*) Age Tables.

(*g*) Life Tables.

(*h*) Reports on estimates of inter-censal birth and death rates using 1971-1981 Life Table and age data.

(*i*) Development of Vital Statistics in India.

Besides these special papers, some monographs based on 1981 Census data on subjects of topical interest to be prepared by scholars will be brought out as 1981 Census Monographs.

It is also proposed to carry out some special studies of 1981 Census data in collaboration with other organisations and the results of such studies will be published as occasional papers of the 1981 Census.

(For Office Use Only)

H.State	SC	M	Sex

1. Lvl | Subject | Div
   Year | Univ.
2. Lvl | Subject | Div
   Year | Univ.
3. Lvl | Subject | Div
   Year | Univ.
4. Lv | Subject | Div
   Year | Univ.

Trg.	Year	Drun.	Inst

State	Durn

	Sect	Orgn.	Work
Pr.			
Pv.			
Fr.			

P	Count	Stay	Year

Census of India-1981

Confidencial

Location Code

DEGREE HOLDERS AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL SURVEY
(Please see instructions overleaf)

1. Name : ——— 2. Date of birth : ———
3. Designation & Address : ———
4. Sex* : Male/Female. 5. Are you married* : Yes/No. 6. Schedule Caste/Tribe* : Yes/No. 7. Home State : ———
8. *All Academic and Professional Qualifications*

Degree/Diploma/ Certificate	Subject	Class or Division	Year of Passing	Course Duration	University/Institution/ Professional Body
			19.....		
			19.....		
			19.....		
			19.....		
9. Training	Apprentice/others.*		19.....		Academic/Industrial/In service*
Undergone	Apprentice/others.*		19.....		Academic/Industrial/In service*

10. Postgraduate Academic Sepcialisation : ———
11. Professional Specialisations/Technical Skills through experience : ———
12. Present Status : Employee/Self Employed/Student/Trainee/Apprentice/Retired/Unemployed trying for job/ Unemployed not trying for job/Others.
13. *Duration of present unemployment (if any).....months.*
14.

Employ-ment	Organisation		Main activity of the organisation	Nature of Your Work	Year of		Total Salary (Rs.pm)	
	Name	Sector*	Enter Serial Number as given overleaf		Joining/Leaving		at entry	last drawn
Present		Public/Pvt*			19..			
Previous		Public/Pvt*			19..	19..		
First		Public/Pvt*			19..	19..		

15. Visits abroad for Study, Training & Employment (Exclude all other types of visits).

	Purpose	Country	Duration (months)	Year of Return
(i)				19...
(ii)				19...
(iii)				19...

Signature with date.....

*Please tick (M) appropriate answers in items 4, 5, 6, 9, 12 & 14.

For example if female Male/Female

INSTRUCTIONS

1. You may fill up this questionnaire if you possess a Degree in Arts, Humanities, Science, Engineering, Technology or Medicine, Diploma in Engineering, Technology or in any Professional field or a Certificate from I.T.I.
2. **If you are employed or self-employed, please give your office address in Item No. 3.**
3. Different employments should relate to different organisations served and not the different jobs held in same organisation in Item No. 14.
4. Total salary in Item No. 14 should include salary and all allowances.
5. **Main activity of the Organisation (Item No. 14)**

Serial No. Enter the serial number in the appropriate column in Item 14

1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing.
2. Mining & Quarrying.
3. Manufacturing of Food and Food Products.
4. Manufacturing of Textiles, Cotton, Clothes, Jute etc.
5. Manufacturing of Wood, Paper, Leather etc.
6. Manufacturing of Rubber, Plastics, Petroleum, Coal and related products.
7. Manufacturing of Chemicals, Chemical Products and Fertilizers.
8. Manufacturing of non-metallic mineral products like Mica, Glass, Refractories.
9. Manufacturing of basic metals & alloys.
10. Manufacturing of metal products excluding engineering and transport equipments.
11. Manufacturing of machinery, machine tools & parts except electrical machinery.
12. Manufacturing of electrical machinery and appliances.
13. Manufacturing of transport equipment & Parts.
14. Other manufacturing industry.
15. Generation & Distribution of electricity, gas and water.
16. Construction.
17. Trade and Commerce organisations.
18. Transport, Storage and Communication organisations.
19. Financing, Insurance & Real Estates.
20. Public Administration.
21. Defence.
22. Education.
23. Scientific & Research Services.
24. Medical and Health Services.
25. Other Services.
26. Organisations not classified elsewhere.

6. **Nature of Your Work (Item No. 14)**

Enter the serial number in the appropriate column in Item 14

1. Teaching.
2. Teaching cum Research.
3. Research.
4. Design & Development.
5. Construction.
6. Industrial Production.
7. Maintenance.
8. Testing/Quality/Control.
9. Consultation & Professional Practice.
10. Sales & Marketing.
11. Management
12. Administration.
13. Others.

7. **Please do not write on the "Squares" provided on the left hand side of the Questionnaire.**

FIRST FOLD

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THIRD FOLD

SECOND FOLD

ANNEXURE—XI

MEGHALAYA

SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Chakma
2. Dimass, Kachari
3. Garo
4. Hajong
5. Hmar
6. Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi.

   Lyngngam
7. Any Kuki Tribes including :
   - (i) Biate, Biete
   - (ii) Changsan
   - (iii) Chongloi
   - (iv) Doungel
   - (v) Gamalhou
   - (vi) Gangte
   - (vii) Guite
   - (viii) Hanneng
   - (ix) Haokip, Haupit
   - (x) Haolai
   - (xi) Hengna
   - (xii) Hongsungh
   - (xiii) Hrangkhwal, Rangkhol
   - (xiv) Jongbe
   - (xv) Khawchung
   - (xvi) Khawathlang, Khothalong
   - (xvii) Khelma
   - (xviii) Kholhou
   - (xix) Kipgen
   - (xx) Kuki
   - (xxi) Lengthang
   - (xxii) Lhangum
   - (xxiii) Lhoujem
   - (xxiv) Lhouvun
   - (xxv) Lupheng
   - (xxvi) Mangjel
   - (xxvii) Misao
   - (xxviii) Riang
   - (xxix) Sairhem
   - (xxx) Selnam
   - (xxxi) Singson
   - (xxxii) Sitlhou
   - (xxxiii) Sukte
   - (xxxiv) Thado
   - (xxxv) Thangngeu
   - (xxxvi) Uibuh
   - (xxxvii) Vaiphei
8. Lakher
9. Man (Tai speaking)
10. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
11. Mikir
12. Any Naga Tribes
13. Pawi
14. Synteng

MEGHALAYA

SCHEDULED CASTES

1. Bansphor
2. Bhuinmali, Mali
3. Brittial Bania, Bania
4. Dhupi, Dhobi
5. Duglə, Dholi
6. Hira
7. Jalkeot
8. Jhalo, Malo, Jhalo-Malo
9. Kaibartta, Jaliya
10. Lalbegi
11. Mahara
12. Mehtar, Bhangi
13. Muchi, Rishi
14. Namasudra
15. Patni
16. Sutradhar

INSTRU

1. You may fill up this questionnaire if you possess a Degree in Arts, Humanities, Science, Engineering, Technology or Medicine, Diploma in Engineering, Techno-

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