


# CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES-3

## ASSAM

PART I-A

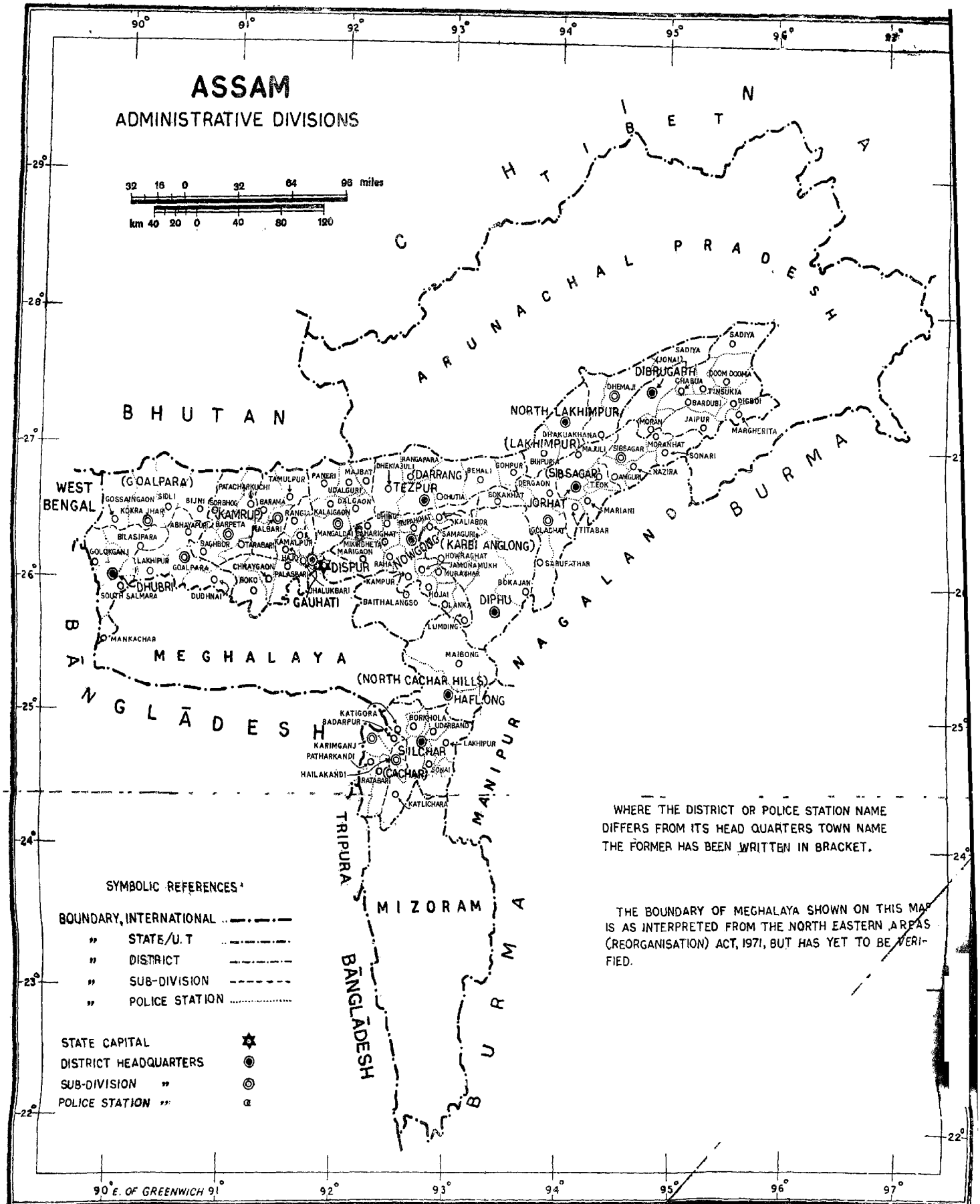
## GENERAL REPORT

K. S. DEY, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.
*Assistant Director of Census Operations*
*(Technical), Assam*



Cover motif represents a typical posture of the famous 'Bihu' dance of Assam.

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# Preface

It is the age old practice of the Indian Census to bring out census results through a number of publications including a General Report. Different publications furnish data on different characteristics of the population such as social, cultural, economic and demographic in tabular form while a General Report presents the census results mostly in a narrative form without boring the reader only with dry skeleton of statistics.

According to the publication programme the General Report of the 1971 Census of Assam is to be published in two parts, namely Part I-A and Part I-B. Part I-A presented in this volume discusses broadly the size, distribution and density of population, growth of population, rural-urban population, sex-ratio and age structure, literacy, mother tongue, religion, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and distribution of population by main activity. Part I-B will make a detailed analysis of the demographic, economic, social, cultural and migration patterns. It will also contain a technical note on sampling procedure.

The term Assam for the purpose of this volume refers to the state of Assam as was constituted in July 1977 comprising ten districts, namely, Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Dibrugarh, Lakhimpur, Karbi Anglong, North Cachar Hills and Cachar with an area of 78,523 $Km^2$. The present union territory of Mizoram which formed a part of Assam as Mizo district as on April 1, 1971, the reference date for the 1971 census and treated as a part of Assam in all other publications of the 1971 census has been excluded from the purview of this volume. The changes in the boundaries, areas and names of the districts of Assam that have taken place between April, 1971 and July, 1977 have also been taken into account for the purpose of this report unlike in case of other publications.

It was in July, 1977 when I was attending the zonal census conference at Puri that Shri R. B. Chari, the then Registrar General, India asked me to write the General Report taking the state of Assam as was constituted then with its administrative divisions, so as to enable the readers to get a report exclusively for the 'existing' state of Assam. I was also asked to complete the drafting of the whole report by 31st December, 1977 at the latest. I accomplished the job before the targeted date and got the approval of the Registrar General

I am extremely grateful to Shri R. B. Chari, the former Registrar General, India for giving me the chance of authoring this publication and also for his valuable guidance and suggestions. I am also equally grateful to Shri P. Padmanabha, the present Registrar General, India and Shri K. K. Chakravorty, Assistant Registrar General for allowing and guiding me to go ahead with the printing of the Report.

My only regret is that in only less than six months' time and that too after attending to my normal duties I could not do it better. The responsibility for any shortcoming, the conclusions and comments in the report, however, is entirely mine.

My warmest personal thanks must go to my senior colleague Shri D. B Chhetry, Deputy Director of Census Operations for his constant encouragement and to my other colleagues in the office who processed and reprocessed, checked and rechecked all the statistics that were planned and designed and who typed out the manuscript and press copy. It is my pleasure to acknowledge my debt particularly to Shri P. K. Barman, Tabulation Officer, Shri P. C. Sarma, Statistical Assistant and Shri B. M. Talukdar, Statistical Assistant who prepared the required tables, Shri N. C. Sen, Tabulation Officer and Shri S. K. Bora, Tabulation Officer who checked and rechecked all the statistics and enriched the final draft with useful suggestions, and Shri K. N. Gogoi, Junior Stenographer who typed out the long manuscript and Shri P. K. Mathew, Junior Stenographer who typed out the press copy.

GAUHATI

*December* 31, 1977.

K. S. DEY

*Assistant Director of Census Operations (T), Assam.*

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# CHAPTER I

## Introductory

### Historical perspective

"In the Hindu epics and in Pauranik and Tantrik literature there are numerous references to ancient Assam, which is known as Pragjyotisha in the Mahabharata and as Kamarupa in the Puranas and Tantras. Its extent varied from time to time. When the stories relating to it were inserted in the Mahabharata, it stretched southwards as far as the Bay of Bengal and its western boundary was the Karatoya. This was then a river of the first order and united in its bed the streams which now go to form the Tista, the Koshi and the Mahananda. It was held sacred, ranking almost as high as the Ganges and its tutelary deity, a mermaid goddess named Kausika was worshipped all over the Matsya Desh, or the tract between it and the old bed of the Brahmaputra which formerly flowed past the town of Mymensingh. In the Kalika Purana it is said that the temple Kamakhya near Gauhati was in the centre of Kamarupa and in the Vishnu Purana it is added that the country extended around this temple in all directions for 100 yojanas, or about 450 miles. Allowing for exaggeration, this may be held to embrace the whole of Eastern Bengal, Assam and Bhutan. In the Jogini Tantra, which is probably a later work, Kamarupa is said to extend from the Karatoya river on the west to the Diku on the east, and from the mountain of Kanjagiri on the north to the confluence of the Brahmaputra and Lakhya rivers on the south; that is to say, it included roughly the Brahmaputra valley, Bhutan, Rangpur, Koch Bihar, the north-east of Mymensingh and, possibly, the Garo Hills[1]".

Prior to the invasion of the Ahoms, who consolidated an empire here and changed the temper of it, this land was known as Pragjyotishapura or the City of eastern lights; it was commonly known as Kamarupa in the medieval age. It was because this land or the City of eastern lights enjoyed in ancient times as far-flung reputation of being an orthodox seat of eastern astrology and astronomy. It cultivated these sciences to an eminent degree and the temple of Nabagraha or the nine planets, situated in the outskirts of modern Gauhati, bears eloquent testimony to this fact. This temple of the nine planets served as an acknowledged observatory for astronomical and astrological studies for ages. In the Kalika Purana, it is thus stated: "Here Brahma first created the stars and hence the city is called Pragjyotishapura, a city equal to the city of Indra or Sakra". Dr. B. Kakati puts a different interpretation on the origin of this name; he connects it with some Austro-Asiatic formations viz. Pagar-Juh(jo)-tic(c-ch) which means a land of great mountain heights. According to this scholar, Pragjyotisha is a Sanskritised word made out of these non-Aryan formations.

It is said that the kingdom of Pragjyotisha was made up of what now constitutes Assam and a great part of northern and eastern Bengal at the time of the Mahabharata war, i.e., right from the times of Narakasura and Bhagadatta of epic fame. Pargiter, an authority on the Puranas, is of the opinion that this kingdom stretched as far as the Karatoya river and also included a portion of the district of Rangpur in West Bengal. The Vishnu Purana corroborates it. On the east it was "a series of hills and hillocks" and its boundaries reached the "south-west barbarians of China". It was a famous kingdom in ancient times as the references to it off and on in the Mahabharata show and establish. It is referred to as a mlechcha or asura country, that is a non-Aryan empire; the princes of this great kingdom were invariably of Mongoloid stock. Pragjyotisha is mentioned in the epic as the country of Bhagadatta, son of the asura (non-Aryan) king Naraka who ruled in this country, and later participated in the Kurukshetra war as an ally of the Kauravas"[2].

"Ancient Pragjyotishpura came to be known ultimately as Kamarupa in the medieval times. Naraka established his suzerainty over the country and put himself in charge of the Kamakhya temple; this led to the re-orientation of the name of the kingdom in the light of the new forces. The origin of the name Kamarupa is explained as follows[3]. When Sati died of vexation at the discourtesy shown to her husband, Siva, by her father Daksha, Siva, overcome by grief, wandered about the world carrying her body on his shoulders. In order to put a stop to his penance, Vishnu followed him and lopped away the body piecemeal with his discus. It fell to earth in fiftyone different pieces, and, wherever each piece fell, the ground was held to be sacred. Her organs of generation fell on Kamagiri, i.e. Nilachal hill near Gauhati, and the place was thenceforth held sacred to Kamakhya, the goddess of sexual desire. As Siva still continued to do penance, the other gods became afraid that he would thereby acquire universal power and accordingly despatched Kamadeva to make him fall in love again and thereby break his penance. He succeeded in his mission, but so enraged was Siva at the result that he burnt Kamadeva to ashes by a fiery glance from the eye in

[1] Gait, E. A. "A History of Assam", Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta 1926—pp 10-11.

[2] Hem Barua "The Red River And the Blue Hill" Lawyer's Book Stall, Gauhati, Aassm, 1962 pp 14-15.

[3] Preface to the Gopatha Brahmana published in Nos. 215-252 of the Bibl. Ind. pp 30-35 (quoted by Gait).

the centre of his forehead. Kamadeva eventually recovered his original form and the country where this took place became known as Kamarupa." It is the land where Kama regained his rupa (form).

The references to this land by the Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen Tsang, and the Muslim historian, Alberuni, are but different variations of the word Kamarupa. Almost in accord with the latter, Dr. Kakati holds that this land was once popularly known as Kamru or Kamrut as evidences mentioned in the records of the Chinese pilgrim and the Muslim historian show.

From ancient times, Assam was known far and wide as a land of tantric faith. The temple of Kamakhya was the source of this cult and was intimately connected with the growth of this popularity. The word Kamakhya is supposed by linguists like Dr. B. Kakati to be a Sanskritisation of some Austro-Asiatic formations as Khamuoch, Komuoch, etc. All these words, Dr. Kakati points out, connect the place with someone's body. It is the grave-yard temple, in a sense, of Sati, the consort of Lord Siva. It symbolises the primordial urge of the mother.

"The word Assam", writes Hem Barua, "an Anglicized formation", is an offshoot of a Sanskrit word Asom which means 'unparalleled' or 'peerless'. It is said that this word was used to describe the invincible might of the Ahoms who marched into this region in the 13th century from across the Patkoi ranges, and 'came, saw and conquered'. Besides this, there is another opinion about the origin of this name; this relates to the uneven terrain and the scenic grandeur "without a peer", "non-pareil" of the country. It can be easily conjectured that the Sanskrit name, Asom, and its Anglicized counterpart, Assam, are not of distant origin. The former, if it relates to the prowess of the invading Ahoms, is slightly over half a dozen centuries old, the latter is just more than a century old.

The state of Assam, as one sees it on map, bears the appearance of a hawk nestling quietly on a mountain edge. The Patkoi and the Naga mountain ranges separate Assam from Burma and its hills. The mountain pass across the Patkoi range has a historical significance for the country; it can be described as the Khyber of the east. It is historically important in the sense that it is the recognised pass through which Ahoms, a great Mongoloid race of Hukwang valley, migrated into Assam in the 13th century. They built an empire here. The Patkoi pass was used also by the invading Burmans in the beginning of the 19th century. It was through this pass that the genial current of Thai culture flowed into the valley in the 13th century; it was through this pass again that the red river of blood flowed in the wake of Burmese invasions. These invasions, to put it in a nutshell, dyed the Brahmaputra plains and the minds of men with an unforgettable hue.

The Brahmaputra runs through the valley and looks like a ribbon in the midst of the mountain ranges. It is a rapidly flowing river with strong undercurrents. It has a good number of tributaries that generally flow out of mountain gorges of roaring waters and great beauty. They are fed by the Himalaya on the north, and by other hill ranges on the south-east.

The name Brahmaputra is an Aryan word. Dr. S. K. Chatterji has mentioned in his book 'The place of Assam in the history and civilisation of India' about the attempt of Bishnu Rava to connect the name of the river with a Bodo 'Bullumbuthar' which means 'river of bubbling water.' The Ahoms called the river Nam-Dao-Phi. It means the 'river of the star-god.' The prefix 'nam' in the Ahom language like 'di' in the Bodo language means 'water' or 'river'. The Brahmaputra is also known as the Lohitya in Sanskrit; it means the 'red river'. The river takes this colour during the rainy season when it cuts through the red soils and the adjoining embankments. There is a mythological interpretation also given to the origin of this name. It is connected with Parasurama. It is said that the great saint washed off his sin due to matricide and regained his sainthood, and hence the water of the river is red. In fact, Assam might be described as the land of the 'red river and the blue hill': the Lohitya and Nilachala. Both the river Lohitya and the hillock Nilachala, on which the temple of Kamakhya is situated, have left a great impress and distinct mark on the national life and culture of Assam.

The history of Assam in general is the history of the Brahmaputra valley plus the hills that dot and surround it. It was in 1826 that Assam (i.e. the Brahmaputra valley) passed into the hands of the East India Company from the Ahoms under the stress of repeated Burmese invasions. The district of Cachar was incorporated into the state's administrative setup in 1832. In February 1874, Assam was constituted into a chief commissioner's province. In September of the same year, Sylhet district was separated from Bengal and was incorporated in the new province. The hills districts which formed part of Assam, namely, Lushai Hills, Naga Hills, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills and Sadiya and Balipara frontier tracts were brought under the administrative control of the province at different times. In 1921 Assam was constituted into a separate governor's province. It remained as a lieutenant governor's province with East Bengal upto 1912. After the annulment of the Bengal partition, Assam was again reduced to the status of a chief commissioner's province from 1912 to 1921. Just before the partition of India in 1947, Assam consisted of two valleys, namely the Brahmaputra valley and the Surma valley (with two districts of Cachar and Sylhet) and the hill districts including N.E.F.A. The district of Sylhet of the Surma valley with the exception of three police stations of Badarpur, Ratabari, Patharkandi and a part of Karimganj went to the then East Pakistan as a result of partition of India. The portion of Sylhet district that remained in India formed the Karimganj subdivision and was added to Cachar district.

Vaghaiwalla gives the location and boundaries of Assam as they obtained after the partition of India thus: "Assam lies on the north-east border of India

and is surrounded on all sides by other independent states like Bhutan and Tibet on the north, China and Burma on the east, Burma on the south and Pakistan on the west. It is surrounded by mountainous ranges at least on three sides; on the north is the Himalaya shutting off the tableland of Bhutan and Tibet; on the north-east is the Patkoi range along with a series of other hills and on the east and the south are situated hills which merge with those forming the limits of the independent republic of Burma and Part 'C' state of Tripura. It is only on the west where it adjoins West Bengal and Eastern Pakistan that there are no hills. It comprises the whole of the valley of the Brahmaputra down to the point where the river emerging on the Bengal delta takes a sudden southward curve and a portion of the valley of the Surma together with the intervening range of hills which forms the watershed between them."[1]

From 1901 to 1941, the censused area of Assam included Sylhet, the Naga administrated area and only the Sadiya frontier tract and the Balipara frontier tract of the NEFA. In other words, the actual censused area during the above decades was less than the actual area of Assam as then constituted. In 1951, the area of Assam as given by the Surveyor General of India was 85,012 sq. miles including the whole of the NEFA, the old Naga Hills district and Naga tribal area but excluding the portion of Sylhet which had gone to then Pakistan. The actual area covered by the census of 1951, however, was only 51,415 sq. miles. An immense area of 33,597 sq. miles of the inaccessible hilly tract of the North East Frontier Agency (generally referred to as NEFA) was not censused at all. Only a small plain portion of the NEFA (1,372 sq. miles out of its immense total area of 34,969 sq. miles) was regularly censused. With the sole exception of 50 sq. miles of the censused area of the Naga tribal area, this area of 1,352 sq. miles was merged with the neighbouring districts of Lakhimpur and Darrang in 1951 after the reference date of the 1951 census.

Under the Assam (Alteration of boundaries) Act, 1951, a strip of hill territory covered with forests measuring 32.8 sq. miles lying to the south of Bhutan of Kamrup district was ceded to Bhutan on 1 September, 1951. In 1960, the Naga Hills district and the former Tuensang divisions of NEFA were separated from Assam to form a new state known as Nagaland. Between 1951 and 1961 a new district known as the United Mikir & North Cachar Hills district was formed by transferring the whole of the North Cachar Hills subdivision from Cachar and by carving out certain areas from the Jowai subdivision of the United Khasi & Jaintia Hills district, Nowgong district and Golaghat subdivision of Sibsagar district.

The NEFA, though from the point of geography and the Constitution of India was a part of Assam, was treated as a separate area for the purpose of the 1961 census. The area of Assam for the 1961 census was therefore 47,091 sq. miles excluding NEFA and Nagaland. The Superintendent of Census Operations, Assam, termed the area censused by him as 'Assam Proper' which consisted of 11 districts, namely, Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Cachar, Garo Hills, United Khasi & Jaintia Hills, United Mikir & North Cachar Hills and Mizo Hills covering an area of 121,965 km$^2$.

When the preparations for the 1971 census were in progress the autonomous state of Meghalaya was formed within the state of Assam on 2 April 1970 by the Assam reorganisation (Meghalaya) act, 1969 (No. 55 of 1969) comprising the United Khasi & Jaintia Hills district as described in sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (exclusive of the proviso thereto) and the Garo Hills district. A portion of Shillong town, namely, European ward, Police Bazar ward and Jailroad ward and Shillong cantonment remained with Assam. Immediately after the housenumbering and houselisting operation was over, a separate census directorate was set up for Meghalaya on 30 October, 1970. Although only three wards of Shillong municipality and Shillong cantonment were included administratively in Assam (the rest of Shillong municipality being in Meghalaya) the whole of Shillong municipality and Shillong cantonment were censused by the census directorate of Assam for operational convenience.

By virtue of the North-Eastern Areas (reorganisation) act, 1971 (No. 81 of 1971) a new state known as the state of Meghalaya was formed comprising (a) the territories which were comprised in the autonomous state of Meghalaya formed under section 3 of the Assam reorganisation (Meghalaya) act, 1969 (55 of 1969) and (b) so much of the territories comprised within the cantonment and municipality of Shillong as did not form part of that autonomous state and a new union territory known as the Union Territory of Mizoram comprising the territories which were comprised in the Mizo district in the state of Assam was constituted. The new state of Meghalaya and the union territory of Mizoram came into being on 21 January, 1972 and ceased to form part of the existing state of Assam. The NEFA was also formed into a new union territory of Arunachal Pradesh with the territories specified in section 6 of the North-Eastern Areas (reorganisation) act, 1971.

There were no changes in the boundaries or areas of the districts of Assam during the decade 1961-1971 except in the case of the old United Mikir & North Cachar Hills district which was bifurcated and formed into two separate districts known as Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills. The North Cachar Hills district was formed with effect from 2 February, 1970 (Government of Assam notification No. AAP. 134/68/19 dated 30 January 1970) comprising the whole of North Cachar Hills subdivision of the old United Mikir & North Cachar Hills district. The remaining portion

[1] Vaghaiwalla, R. B. Census of India 1951, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Part I-A, Report 1954.

of the district, namely, Mikir Hills subdivision, was renamed as Mikir Hills district (Government of Assam notification No. AAP. 134/68/22 dated 11 February 1970). The old district of United Mikir & North Cachar Hills therefore ceased to exist.

The new administrative districts of Lakhimpur and Dibrugarh were constituted on 2 October 1971 (Government of Assam notification No. AAP 110/70/165 dated 22 September 1971) by bifurcating the old Lakhimpur district. As the bifurcation took place after the 1971 census reference date, the compilation and presentation of data were made with reference to the old district of Lakhimpur.

The Mikir Hills district has since been renamed as Karbi Anglong (Government of Assam notification No. TAD/R/115/74/47 dated 14 October 1976).

The state of Assam, as constituted at present (July 1977) is bounded by Bhutan and the union territory of Arunachal Pradesh on the north; Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Manipur on the east; Mizoram, Tripura, Bangladesh and Meghalaya on the south and Bangladesh and West Bengal on the west. It comprises the whole of the Brahmaputra valley down to the point where the river takes a sudden southward curve and a portion of the Surma valley with the intervening hill districts, namely, Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills. It has an area of 78,523 km$^2$ and a population of 14,625,152 persons as per the 1971 census. There are seven districts in the Brahmaputra valley.

(1) *Goalpara*—It is the westernmost district of Assam having boundaries with Bhutan on the north, West Bengal and Bangladesh on the west and Meghalaya on the south. It is separated into two parts by the Brahmaputra. The southern part was included in the Permanent Settlement of 1793. In later years, the southern part was known as 'Parganas' and the northern part as Duars. The southern part of the district came under the East India Company in 1765, but the northern portion (the Duars) came under the British after the Bhutan war of 1864. It has three subdivisions, namely, Kokrajhar, Dhubri and Goalpara. It contains an area of 10,359 km$^2$ and a population of 2,225,103 persons according to the 1971 census.

(2) *Kamrup*—Next to Goalpara from the west is Kamrup district. It has its northern boundary with Bhutan and southern boundary with Meghalaya. The district is divided into two parts by the Brahmaputra from east to west. The northern portion is about twice the area of the southern portion. There are no high mountains in Kamrup, but small hills can be found almost everywhere, the most beautiful of which is Nilachal (Kamakhya). A bird's eye view of Gauhati can be had from the top of Nilachal. The district, with an area of 9,863 km$^2$ is divided into three subdivisions, namely, Barpeta, Nalbari and Gauhati. According to the 1971 census, it has a population of 2,854,183 persons of which 1,510,149 are males and 1,344,034 females.

(3) *Darrang*—This district lies along the north bank of the Brahmaputra. It is a narrow strip of plain lying between Kameng district (Arunachal Pradesh) and the Brahmaputra. Apart from Arunachal Pradesh, a part of Bhutan is also on its north. It covers an area of 8,775 km$^2$ and is composed of two subdivisions, namely, Mangaldai and Tezpur. It has a population of 1,736,188 with 919,635 males and 816,553 females according to the 1971 census.

(4) *Nowgong*—Nowgong is on the south bank of Brahmaputra. It may roughly be described as an alluvial plain bounded on the north by the Brahmaputra and surrounded on the remaining sides by hills. A part of its western boundary is with Meghalaya. At the time of the 1971 census, it had only one subdivision. On 26 January 1972, the district was divided into two subdivisions namely Marigaon and Nowgong. It covers an area of 5,561 km$^2$ and has a population of 1,680,895 persons with 884,938 males and 795,957 females according to the 1971 census.

(5) *Sibsagar*—Sibsagar is situated on the south bank of the Brahmaputra in the mid-eastern part of Assam. North of the Brahmaputra is Majuli, the greatest river island in the world, occupying about 578 km$^2$. It forms part of the district. It is bounded on the south-east by Tirap district (Arunachal Pradesh) and on the south by Nagaland. It has three subdivisions—Sibsagar in the east, Golaghat in the west and Jorhat in between the two. The district covers an area of 8,989 km$^2$ and contains a population of 1,837,389 persons according to the 1971 census.

(6) *Dibrugarh*—The district extending along the south bank of the Brahmaputra in the north-east corner of Assam was formed with the Dibrugarh subdivision of the old district of Lakhimpur on 2 October 1971. It is bounded on parts of north and east by Lohit district and parts of east and south by Tirap district of Arunachal Pradesh. It was divided into two subdivisions known as Tinsukia in the east and Dibrugarh Sadar in the west on 26 January 1973. According to the 1971 census, the district has a population of 1,411,119 persons and covers an area of 7,023.9 km$^2$.

(7) *Lakhimpur*—The present Lakhimpur district was formed on 2 October 1971 with two subdivisions of North Lakhimpur and Dhemaji of the old district of Lakhimpur. Its northern boundary is with Subansiri and Siang districts of Arunachal Pradesh. It has an area of 5,646.4 km$^2$ and a population of 711,600 persons according to the 1971 census.

THE HILL DISTRICTS

(1) *Karbi Anglong*—This newly christened district of Karbi Anglong was known as Mikir Hills at the time of the 1971 census. It has two separate parts divided by the protruding southern portion of Nowgong and the northern portion of North Cachar Hills. One has to pass through the soil of either Nowgong or North Cachar Hills for going from one part to another. Its western part is bounded on the south and west by Meghalaya and its eastern part has a portion of its eastern boundary with Nagaland. It was a uni-subdivision district till 31 December 1971. The district

was divided into two subdivisions—Hamren, comprising the entire territory of the western part and Diphu with the eastern part on 1 January 1972. It has an area of 10,332 km² and a population of 379,310 persons according to the 1971 census.

(2) *North Cachar Hills*—This district used to form a subdivision of the old Cachar district, became a subdivision of the newly formed district of United Mikir & North Cachar Hills in 1951 and ultimately attained the status of a district in 1970. It is bounded on the east by Nagaland and Manipur and by Meghalaya on the west. It is a uni-subdivision district with an area of 4,890 km². According to the 1971 census it has a population of 76,047.

THE SURMA VALLEY

*Cachar*—The portion of the Surma valley which remained in India after partition constitutes the district of Cachar. It is the southernmost district of Assam. It is bounded on the north by North Cachar Hills and Meghalaya; on the east by Manipur; on the south by Mizoram and on the west by Bangladesh and Tripura. It covers an area of 6,962 km² and has three subdivisions—Silchar, Karimganj and Hailakandi. According to the 1971 census this district has a population of 1,713,318

**Previous censuses in Assam**

The first census of Assam was held in 1872 when Assam was included in Bengal. It was censused as a chief commissioner's province in 1881, 1891 and 1901 and as a part of the province of Eastern Bengal & Assam in 1911. Separate census reports were published for all these censuses. The census of 1921 was held a few months after Assam had become a governor's province. Since then Assam had regular decennial censuses as a governor's province till 1941 and then as a state in the Republic of India.

**Reference date**

The 1971 census count was originally scheduled to begin on 10 February and end on 28 February, with 1 March 1971 as reference date. The mid-term general election in the country necessitated the postponement of the census enumeration by a month. The enumeration, therefore, commenced on 10 March and concluded on 31 March. The reference date was the sunrise of 1 April 1971.

The provisional population figures for the State were published on 20 April 1971 and the final population figures and primary census data in December 1972.

**Organisation**

For the purpose of census enumeration as well as for presenting census data, the districts and the subdivisions, which are well recognised administrative units in Assam, were taken as census divisions at the higher level. Following the practice of earlier censuses, the police station was chosen as the next census division below the subdivision. Each police station was subdivided into a suitable number of charges, circles and blocks. The block was the smallest unit of census division and usually corresponded with the jurisdiction of an enumerator. An enumerator's jurisdiction was an area consisting of about 150 households or 750 persons in rural areas and about 120 households or 600 persons in urban areas. Each village was treated as an independent census block with some exceptions. Assam was divided into 10 districts, 23 subdivisions, 108 police stations, 554 charges, 3,939 circles and 27,892 blocks.

To avoid overlapping and to ensure complete coverage, every census house was given a number by the enumerator concerned and all such houses were then listed in a uniform schedule, i.e., the houselist. Along with houselisting, all the establishments were also listed on a separate schedule called the establishment schedule. This was done in September-October 1970. This houselist provided a very useful frame for demarcation of the census enumerator's block with a fairly uniform workload.

Census enumeration started on 10 March and continued till 31 March 1971. During the three days, 1 April to 3 April, the enumerators made quick and brief visits to all households and brought the enumeration uptodate as at sunrise of 1 April 1971 by enumerating any new births that had taken place after his last visit during the enumeration period but before the sunrise of 1 April 1971 and visitors to a household not elsewhere enumerated and by cancelling the entries in respect of deaths occurring between his last visit and the reference date.

The schedules and instructions to enumerators are reproduced in appendix I.

**Scope of the report**

This report deals with the size, distribution, density and growth of population, rural and urban population, sex ratio and age structure, literacy and education, mother-tongue, religion, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and main activity of the population in Assam as is constituted today on the basis of the 1971 census data.

# CHAPTER II

## Size, Distribution and Density of Population

The population of Assam as revealed by the 1971 census was 14,625,152 with 7,714,240 males and 6,910,912 females. Assam contains 2.67% of the total population of India and covers about 2.39% of the total area of the country. It ranks 13th among the states and union territories of India in terms of population size (Table II.I). In spite of its present reduced size, Assam has maintained the position as it obtained in the 1951 and 1961 censuses. It was 14th in the two censuses when Punjab was a composite state. After the bifurcation of Punjab, Assam moved from 14th to 13th in 1971.

The average population size of a district in Assam is 1,462,515. The two newly formed districts of Dibrugarh and Lakhimpur and the hill districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills are below than the average while the remaining six districts are above. Kamrup is the most populous district with almost double the size of the average, followed by Goalpara. Other four districts are more or less of the same size. (Table II.2). The hill districts are very scarcely populated because of the poor soil, unhealthy nature and difficult communication. The hill districts are autonomous with separate district councils having wide powers in respect of land and other matters under provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India. People from outside the autonomous areas cannot settle in the autonomous districts without the permission of the district council.

The average population size of a district of Assam is not bigger when compared to the major states of India (Table II.3).

Coming to lower units, it is seen that the average size of a police station in Assam is 143,384 (Table II. 4). Police stations in Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang and Dibrugarh are above the state average. The most populous district of Kamrup has the biggest average sized police station with 178,386 persons. In Cachar and Sibsagar it is almost the same as the state average size while in other districts it is smaller. About one tenth of the police stations of the state are very large (Table II.5). The largest police station is Nalbari (363,804), the smallest Maibong in North Cachar Hills (35,302). The size of a police station is generally determined on the basis of crime statistics, communication facilities, existence of hills and riverine areas, apart from population. No worthwhile conclusion can, therefore, be drawn from the large variations in size of the police stations.

**Density of population**

The density of population in Assam is 186 persons per km$^2$. There are eight states with higher densities (Table II.6). Kerala is the most densely populated state with 549 persons per km$^2$. The all-India density is 177 persons per km$^2$ (excluding the area and population of Jammu & Kashmir).

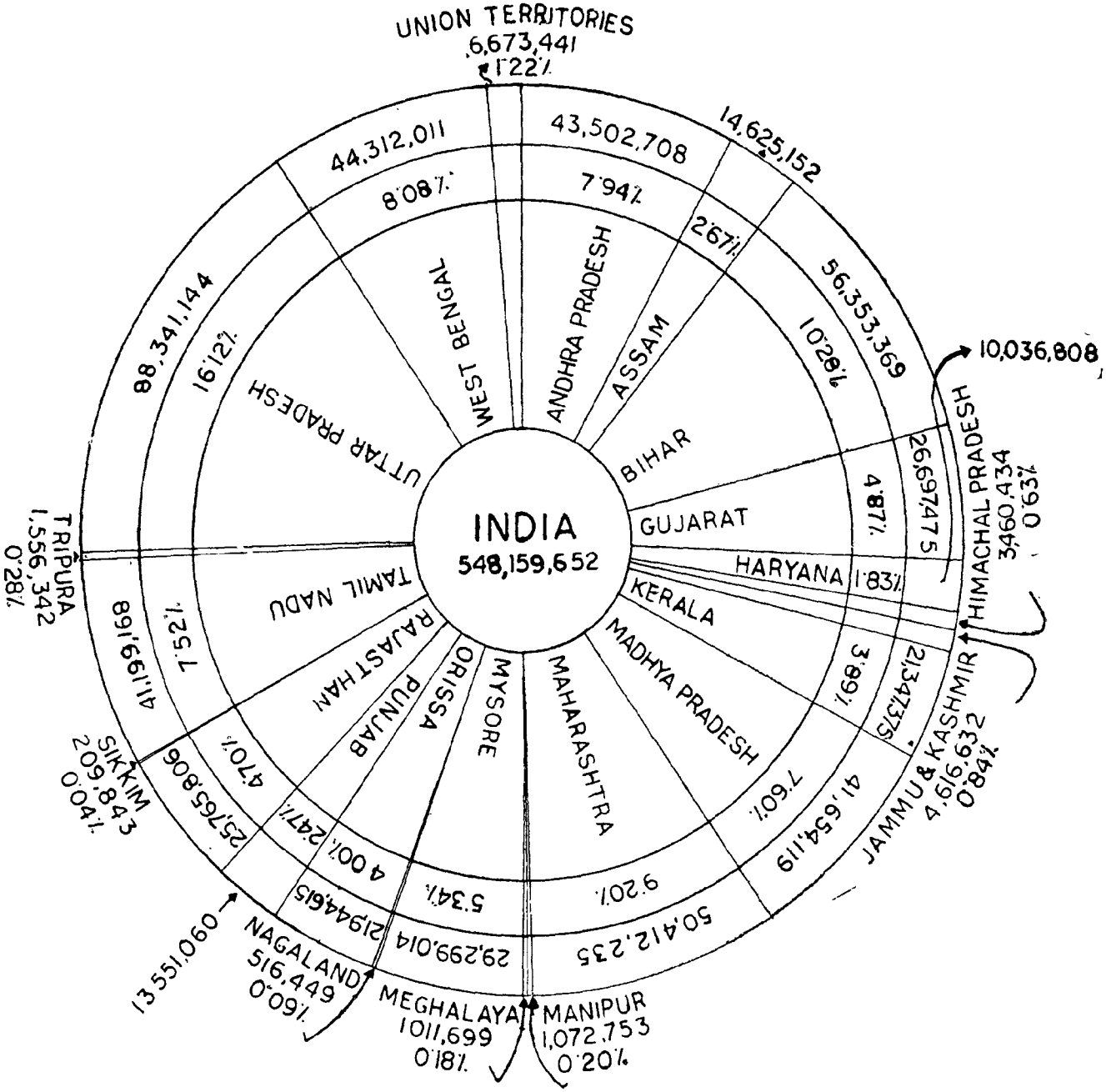
The density varies widely from district to district (Table II.7). In plain districts it ranges from 302 in Nowgong to 126 in Lakhimpur. Hill districts are sparsely populated and it is quite natural that both Karbi Anglong (37) and North Cachar Hills (16) have very low densities. Other districts have higher densities than the state average. But even here, it varies from 289 in Kamrup to 198 in Darrang. The availability of fertile and cultivable land in Nowgong and Kamrup attracted the people most and immigrants from erstwhile East Pakistan settled in large numbers in these districts. The most sparsely populated district of Lakhimpur is full of riverine tracts, marshy lands and forests. The mighty Brahmaputra creates havoc every year rendering thousands of people homeless and damaging standing crops. It forbids the people to settle near about its banks. Lakhimpur is often the most affected by the fury of the Brahmaputra. The existence of a large number of tea estates and reserve forests in Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Darrang and Cachar brings down the density of population.

Population density in different districts is affected by the proportion of area under forest and area not available for cultivation (Table II.8). Nowgong has the highest crude density because of the lowest proportion of its area falling under forest and not being available for cultivation. If the areas covered by forest and other areas not available for cultivation are subtracted from the total geographical area of each district and the density is worked out on the remainder, a completely different picture emerges (Table II.9). If this density is called effective density, it is highest in Cachar (548) followed by Goalpara (533) and Kamrup (509). Nowgong (479) comes next followed by Lakhimpur (including Dibrugarh) (421). Sibsagar has the lowest density (357) with Darrang (358) slightly ahead.

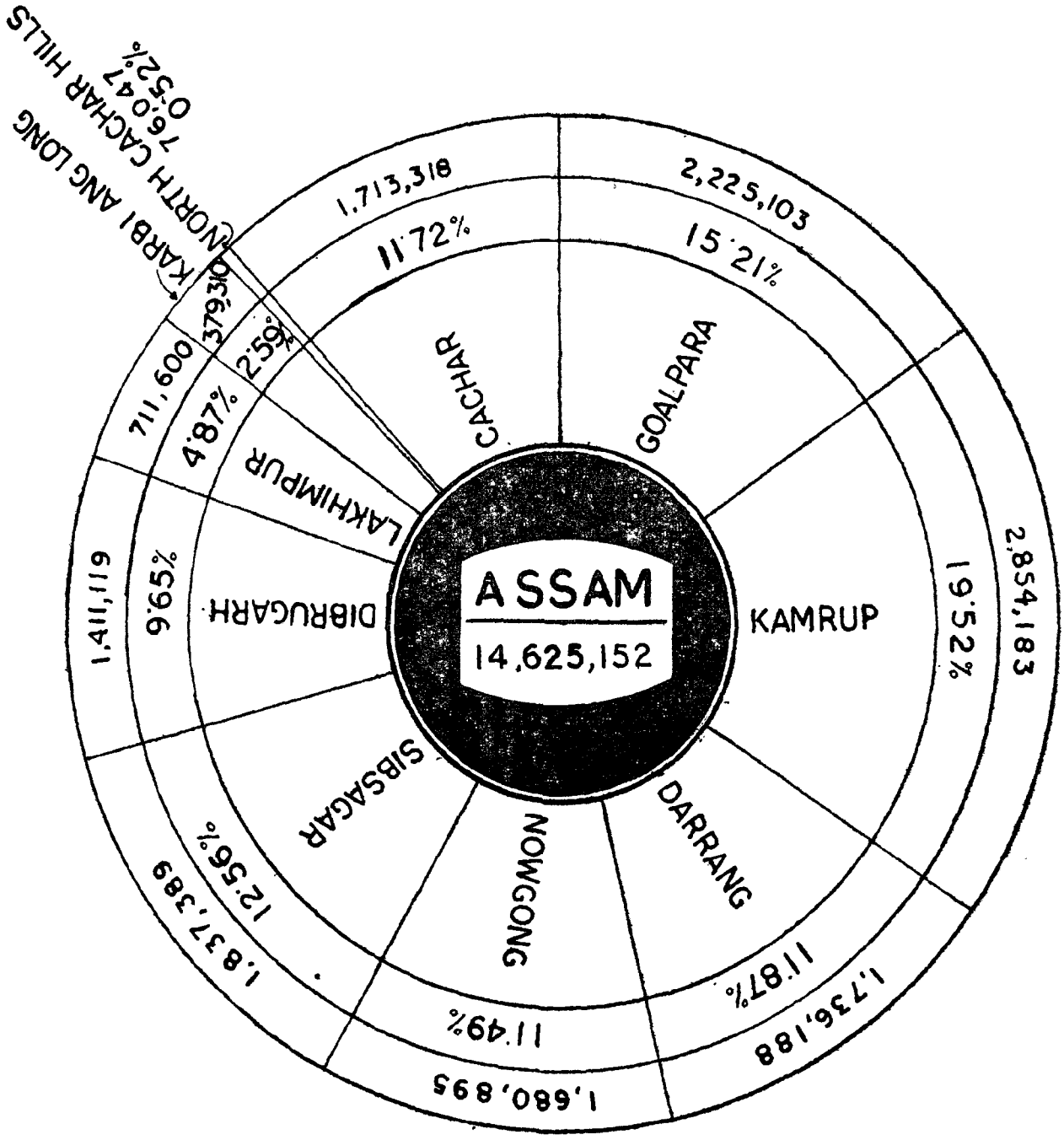
The density may also be studied with reference to net area sown and total cropped area in different districts. The density per km$^2$ of net area sown is found to be highest in Cachar followed by Lakhimpur (including Dibrugarh) and Goalpara. Nowgong, the most densely populated district in terms of crude density, occupies the fifth place when only net area sown is considered. Darrang has the lowest density, closely preceded by Sibsagar. When total cropped area is considered Lakhimpur (including Dibrugarh) occupies the first position relegating Cachar to a second place. Goalpara comes fourth yielding its third place to Sibsagar. Nowgong again is fifth. Kamrup has the lowest density (Table II.10).

Though density has been worked out on the basis of total agricultural area, the total population in the districts does not depend on agriculture nor do all of them live in rural areas. The contribution of urban

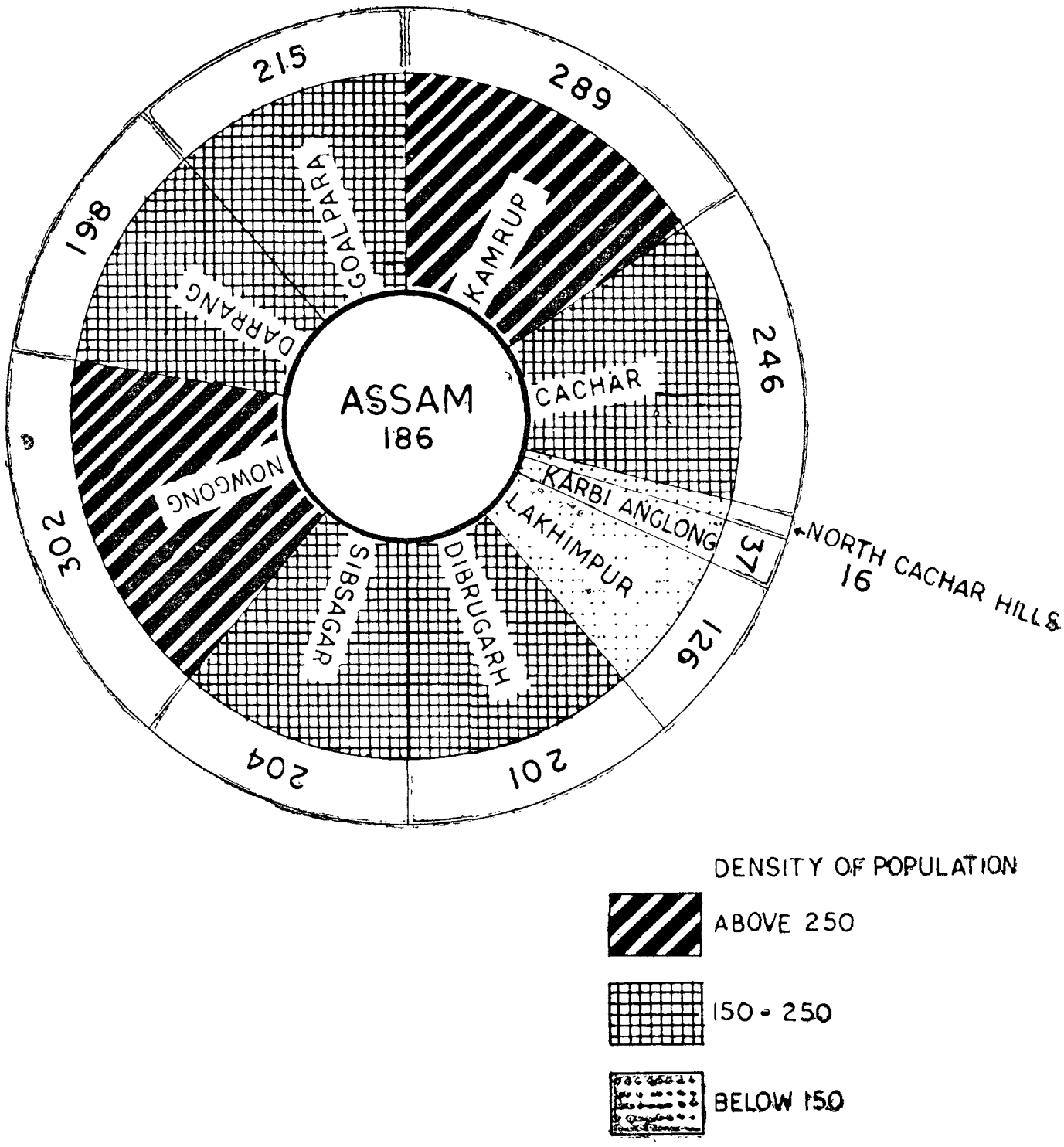
# POPULATION SIZE OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA, 1971



# DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY DISTRICTS, 1971



# DISTRICTWISE
# DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971



areas and non-agricultural activities towards density in the districts may now be examined.

There has been very little urbanization in Assam and only 8.82% of its population lives in 72 towns with an urban density of 2,964 persons per km² (Table II.11). Nowgong has the highest density but its urban population constitutes only 7.10% of its total population. The percentage of urban population in Nowgong is lower than all the plains districts except Lakhimpur and Darrang. Dibrugarh and Kamrup with 16.12% and 11.74% respectively of their population have also higher urban densities than other districts except Nowgong. The impact of urban population on the average density is not much in other districts. A higher average density is not, therefore, directly related to a higher proportion of urban areas or urban population in Assam.

The next point to be considered is whether there is any relation between density and agricultural and non-agricultural activities of the population. Dibrugarh is the only district where 64% of its working population is engaged in non-agricultural activities (Table II.12). Sibsagar comes next (49%). A sizeable proportion of workers in these two districts is engaged in tea plantation and industry. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India also employ a large number of workers besides coal, plywood and other small industries, trade and commerce in these districts. Even in the absence of data on district-wise per capita income, it can safely be assumed that Dibrugarh district has the highest per capita income followed by Sibsagar. There is a large number of tea plantation labourers in Cachar, Darrang and Nowgong and but for the plantation workers non-agricultural workers would have been still less. The areas covered by the tea plantation, but the other industries are not available for cultivation but the economic condition of the districts is influenced by the existence of these industries.

None of the indices such as density per km² of cropped area, net area sown or the so-called effective density as discussed so far gives the answer. The area covered by forest and other areas not available for cultivation cannot be subtracted from the total geographical area because they have their own contribution towards national income. Only unproductive areas like mountains and deserts can be excluded while working out the effective density. In hill districts some such areas can be excluded but here again many of the hills yield valuable forest resources apart from paddy through jhum cultivation. Since data on land utilisation in the hill districts are not available these districts had to be excluded from the study of effective density. Plain districts also do not show any uniform behaviour and there appears to be no correlation between the density and economic prosperity of a district.

Of the 102 police stations in Assam at the time of the 1971 census 59 had higher densities than the state average (Table II.13). These police stations have again been grouped into two ranges—one with densities 50% more than the state average and the other having densities between 10% and 50% above the state average. There are 27 police stations in group 1 and 32 in group 2. Jhalukbari, the most densely populated police station of the state, had 1,726 persons per km². It covers a very small area of 38.9 km² but contains Kamakhya town, Amingaon town, Pandu town—the headquarters of the N.F. Railway and Gauhati university. It has a rural population of only 8,359 against an urban population of 58,764. It, therefore, cannot be compared with other police stations. Nalbari police station (706) comes next. Nine of the units under group 1 contain either district or subdivisional headquarters. Another ten units have neither any urban population nor any industrial area nor even a big trading centre. In group 2, only one police station contains a district headquarters and 4 units have subdivisional headquarters. Police stations having densities 10% plus or minus of the state average are grouped under average size. There are 15 such units. Of the remaining police stations, 21 have densities between 10 to 50% lower than the state average and only seven with less than 50% of the state average. Units with lower densities are known for hills, forest, riverain tracts, beels and marshy lands.

**Houses and households**

The term house for the purpose of the present discussion refers to a occupied residential house. The number of houses has been found to be almost same as that of households (Table II.14). It indicates that one household per census house is the rule in Assam. The definition of a census house adopted for the 1971 census is sometimes rather difficult of application in its literal sense in the context of varying patterns of structures and their uses. In the rural areas of Assam, the pattern of habitation is such that a single household occupied a group of huts within an enclosed fence which had one main entrance. In such cases the group has been treated as one census house.

Since every household has a house to live in, there appears to be no pressure on accommodation in Assam. But it is risky to draw any conclusion from the crude figures. A census house may refer to palatial houses as well as one roomed thatched huts. It does not indicate the number of rooms and the dimensions of the rooms, nor does it reflect the qualitative aspect which includes structural characteristics and basic amenities like water, sanitation, etc. The difference in housing patterns in various parts of the state due to varied cultural practices and natural conditions is also not available.

The average size of a household in Assam is six. The size is largest in Lakhimpur district (6.46) followed by Nowgong (6.25), Kamrup (6.22) and Goalpara (6.14). The size of the household in all other districts is smaller than the state average. There were 13,068 houseless persons in Assam at the 1971 census (Table II.15) as against 12,433 in 1961. There has thus been only an increase of 635 persons during the decade. The total houseless population constitutes only 0.09% of the total population of the state. The institutional population was 56,368 in 1971 as against 22,521 in 1961.

# CHAPTER III

## Growth of Population

Since the turn of this century, Assam has been maintaining a steady growth of population. When the population declined in some of the states or registered only a small increase in the remaining ones during 1901-1921 owing to large-scale famines and influenza, Assam alone recorded a growth of 16.99% in 1901-1911 and 20.48% in 1911-1921. Assam has thus registered a 344.58% increase of population, the highest among all other states in 70 years (1901-1971) as against 129.67% for all-India and 79.61% in Punjab, the lowest among the states.

A study of the growth of population in Assam during the last seventy years (1901-1971) shows that the abnormally high increase was due to influx of tea garden labourers, in-migration of Muslims from outside the state in earlier decades and large-scale entries of Muslim population from erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) in the latter decades. A large number of Hindu refugees have also come and settled down in Assam after the communal riots of 1950 in erstwhile East Pakistan.

The population of Assam has included a large number of migrants at any point of time ever since 1872 and not merely from the beginning of the present century as is evident from available census records. In the report on the first census of 1872, Beverly wrote:

> "Much of this land is now, however, being reclaimed by European capital and labour imported from the more populous districts of the west and the smiling tea gardens and neat bungalows of European style are gradually usurping the haunts of the tiger and the bison..... In Assam also, the males are in excess of the females. This excess may be to some extent due to the importation of cooly labour for the great industry of the province, the preponderance of males being greatest in Upper Assam."

According to the census report of 1881 "immigration is one that has had a very important effect on the increase of the population in this province..... The greater part of the immigration is undoubtedly due to the tea industry. The number imported from 1872 to 1880, inclusive, was 226,321. There are other causes at work encouraging immigration though the tea industry is the chief cause".

Gait wrote in connection with the 1891 census that "In Assam the tea industry has created an enormous demand for labour and the requirements of the coal mines at Margherita and of the public works department throughout the povince are also considerable. Land is available to an unlimited extent at very moderate rates and the great mass of the indigenous population are able to support themselves in comfort by their cultivation so that at the most they will only work for others at certain seasons of the year. The local labour supply is thus extremely limited and the demand has therefore to be met by indent on other provinces, where the population is denser and the land is insufficient to support everybody. The result is a constant influx of immigrants, the majority of whom, after expiry of the term of the labour contracts under which they come to the province, either renew their agreements or settle down as cultivators or else take employment as carters, etc."

A quick review of the accounts given of immigrants in later census reports may now be made.

*1901 census* (Allen) "..... in Assam the growth of the population largely depends upon the introduction of a number of people, who are brought up at the expense of European capitalists and whose journey to the province and subsequent life there are controlled by laws and rules framed by government directly on their behalf. During the last ten years, no less than 596,856 persons or more than a tenth of the total population of 1891 were imported under the provisions of the labour laws,..... in all probability not a single one of these individuals would have entered Assam had it not been for the tea industry..... The foreign born population has increased by 265,172 or 51.9% during the last ten years. Subsidiary Table III shows that out of every 1000 persons censused in Assam on 1 March 1901, no less than 126 were born outside its boundaries, a proportion which is higher than that for any province in India in 1891 ....."

*1911 census* (Mc Swiney) "Immigration which has always been a most important factor in the variations of population in Assam has apparently begun to be something more than the mere supply of the actual needs of the tea industry and the casual incourse of cold-weather coolies in search of work: we have now what seems to be the commencement of a voluntary stream of settlers who are at present most in evidence at the outskirts of the Brahmaputra valley, but have ventured as far east as Tezpur and Nowgong; nor has the Surma valley been without some little share in this development, though the demand for population there is nothing like what it is in the north of the province.

"..... in 1911 there were in Assam 882,068 immigrants. The total population of the province is 7,059,857 so that the percentage of the foreign born is nearly 12.5 as compared with nearly 13% at the last census".

*1921 census* (*Lloyd*) "..... there were in 1921 in Assam 1,290,157 immigrants, while 75,896 persons born in the province were enumerated elsewhere.

On the total population of 7,990,246 this gives a percentage of foreign born in Assam of 16.1 The corresponding percentages for 1911 and 1901 were 12.5 and 13. On the other hand, the proportion of emigrants to the total Assam born is only 1.1 against 1.3 in 1911. The statistics reflect clearly the attractions of the province by the tea industry and waste land available for colonization, as well as the home-staying propensity of the natives of Assam".

*1931 census* (Mullan) "In 1931 out of a total provincial population of 9,247,857 there were 1,408,763 persons who were born outside the province while only 72,835 persons born within the province were enumerated elsewhere. The percentage of foreign-born persons in Assam is, therefore, 15.2 against 16.1 in 1921 and 12.5 in 1911".

No account of the 1941 census is available as there was no detailed tabulation.

*1951 census* (Vaghaiwalla) in 1951, there were 1,344,003 immigrants to and 45,287 emigrants from Assam. Of these immigrants who constituted 14.4% of the total population, 833,288 were born in Pakistan, 63,301 in countries beyond India and the rest in other states of India and censused in Assam. The vast majority of the immigrants into Assam from India come from states which are not adjacent to it. There is an indeterminate number of periodic visitors, mostly general labourers and earth workers from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and traders from various parts. As the Nepalis are included under 'beyond India' and the Hindu refugees and land-hungry muslim cultivators under 'other territories—Pakistan', the only important current of immigration is the tea garden labour immigration of Assam.

"Out of the total number of 833,288 persons born in Pakistan and censused in Assam 274,455 are refugees, ..... 558,833 are non-refugee immigrants from Pakistan. As no tea garden labour is imported into Assam from the districts which now form part of Pakistan, this number by and large consists of land-hungry elements of East Bengal seeking refuge in Assam, apart from an insignificant number of those who come for purposes of trade, commerce or miscellaneous sources of employment. A small element of Hindus, especially of the Namasudra class, also forms part of the land-hungry immigrants; yet an overwhelming majority of over 90%, if not more, consists of Muslim alone".

*1961 census* (Pakyntein) "Birth place statistics appeared to be completely unreliable in 1961. Our experience during enumeration as well as tabulation is that people did not correctly give their place of birth and so the interpretation of data is very limited. True migration is often artificially deflated and remigration to the place of birth is masked. It appears that the people who mostly concealed their birth-place are those coming from East Pakistan. In 1951, people who returned their birth-place as Pakistan number 831,872 but in 1961 the number of such people is only 774,869..... The slips in my tabulation office indicate that the Hindus generally gave their birth-place correctly but among the Muslims almost everyone gave his birth-place as Assam. These incorrect statements have reached such serious proportion that it is no longer possible for me to make any reliable conclusion from migration data".

According to the 1961 census there were 1,353,581 persons who were born outside Assam but enumerated in Assam. Mr. Pakyntein estimated that "the number of persons who have migrated into Assam during the decade 1951-1961 must be of the order of 520,000".

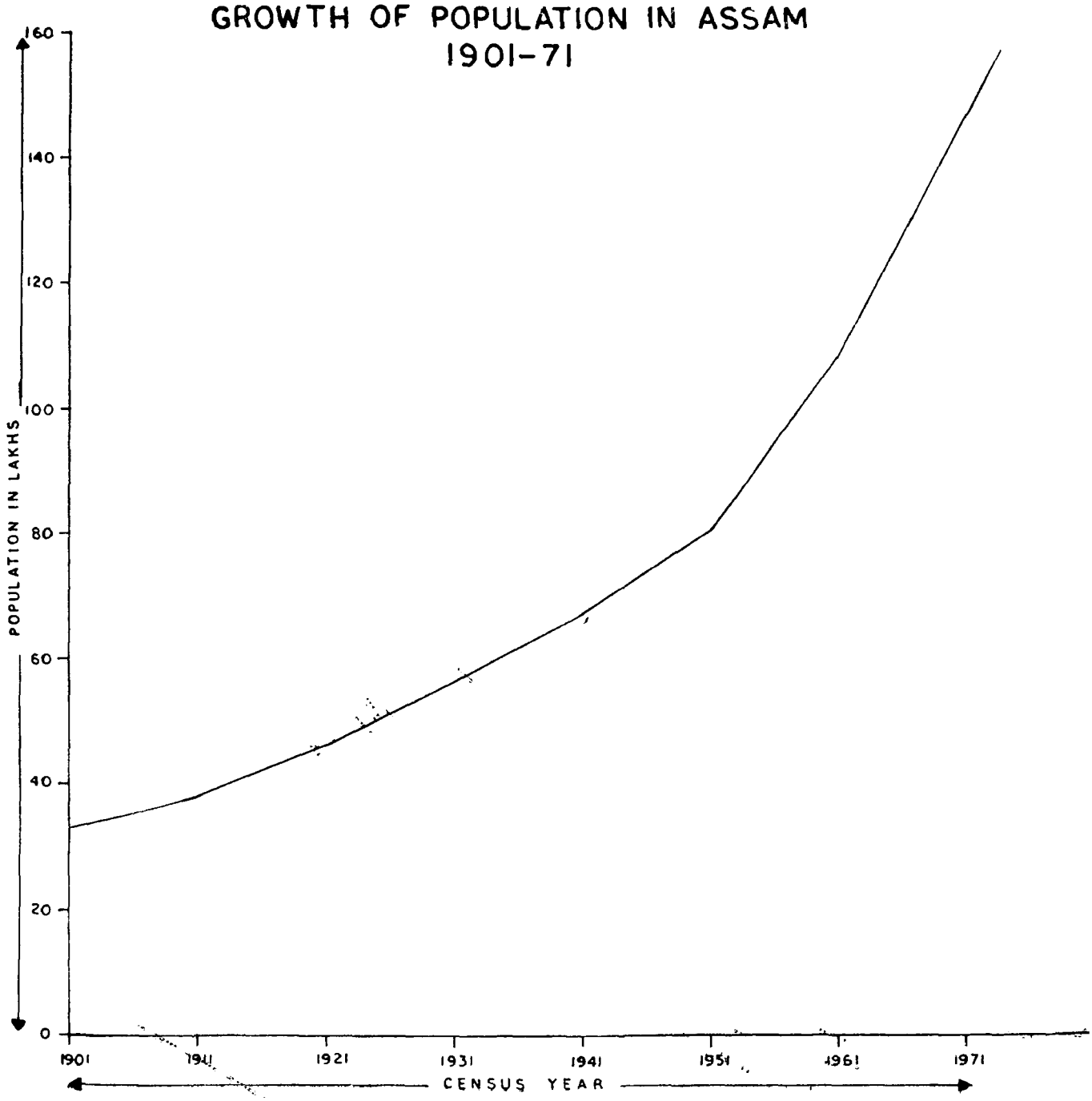
The 1971 census gives the number of immigrants into Assam as 1,503,543. This figure is also not reliable and cannot be used to make any valid estimate of growth of either immigrants themselves or the total population of the state excluding the immigrants. The available figures as given in Table III.3 may be somewhat misleading. Taking the whole population of 3.29 million of Assam in 1901 as 'indigenous' and applying the all-India rate of increase of 129.67 from 1901 to 1971 its population in 1971 should have been 7.56 million instead of 14.63 million.

**Growth in districts**

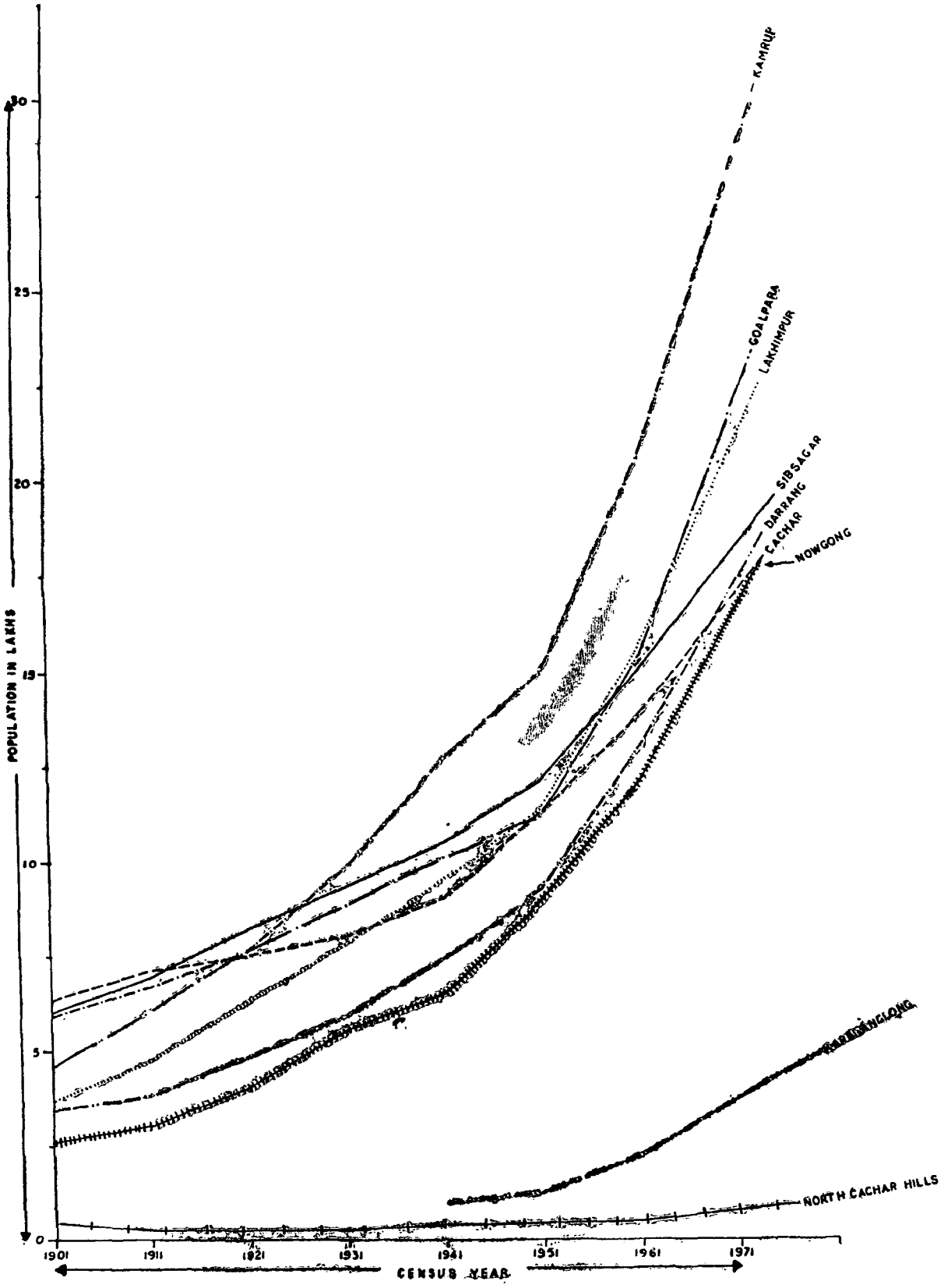
A general average rate for the state as a whole is apt to conceal real and wide differences between the districts. It is, therefore, necessary to study the inter-district variations in the growth of population.

The growth history of the districts in figures (Table III.4) shows that the hill district of Karbi Anglong has registered the highest increase of population in the decade 1961-71 among all the districts as in the previous decade of 1951-61. This district was formed after the 1951 census by transferring portions of Sibsagar, Nowgong and the then Unied Khasi & Jaintia Hills districts. Its earlier growth history is therefore not available. The other hill district of North Cachar Hills has also recorded growth rate much higher than the state average percentage (40.00) in 1961-71. Unlike in the plain districts migration does not play any significant role in the growth of population in the autonomous hill districts. The low and fluctuating growth rate in North Cachar Hills in earlier decades may be due to high and fluctuating death rates. The higher percentage increase in both the districts in later decades may be attributed to increased medical-facilities and consequent reduction of death rate and better coverage. Many hitherto inaccessible areas have now become accessible and latest censuses could cover more areas. Moreover, the population of these districts being comparatively small, percentage figures tend to magnify the position.

Based on the deviations from the state average, the plain districts can be grouped into three categories (i) with higher percentage variations—Goalpara, Kamrup, Nowgong, Lakhimpur (old), (ii) with lower percentage variations—Sibsagar and Cachar and (iii) with


GROWTH OF POPULATION IN ASSAM
1901-71
POPULATION IN LAKHS
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
1901
1911
1921
1931
1941
1951
1961
1971
CENSUS YEAR

# GROWTH OF POPULATION IN DISTRICTS
# 1901 – 71



state average growth—Darrang. As the recast figures for the two newly formed districts of Lakhimpur and Dibrugarh are not available, the old composite district of Lakhimpur (including the present Dibrugarh district) has been considered. None of the districts, however, has a percentage growth rate uniformly either higher or lower than the state value all through.

The percentage increase of population in Goalpara is the highest with 29.97 in 1901-11 as against below 16% in other districts excepting Lakhimpur where it is 26.29. Pakyntein noted that "from 1901 onwards, the men of Mymensingh began to advance to Assam, driven apparently by pressure on the soil at home. They were joined by the people of other East Bengal districts in less numbers..... The population of Goalpara which increased only by 1.4% in 1881-91 and 2% in 1891-1901 shot up by 30% in 1901-11". In the case of Lakhimpur, the high percentage increase is mainly due to large-scale importation of tea garden labourers. In the decade 1911-21 the increase in Goalpara came down slightly to 26.92% whereas it jumped up from 15.84 to 31.94 in Nowgong; from 11.89 to 27.69 in Darrang; from 26.29 to 34.07 in Lakhimpur and from 13.33 to 14.20 in Kamrup. In the next decade 1921-31, the rate suddenly fell down in Goalpara from 26.92 to 15.76 but in Kamrup, it almost doubled from 14.20 to 27.92 and in Nowgong from 31.94 to 41.35. The next decades till 1951 also showed that while the percentage change in Goalpara kept on decreasing, there was a significant increase in the other districts of the Brahmaputra valley except Sibsagar. This variations confirm that muslim immigration began in the turn of the twentieth century and kept steadily going up in the valley to 1971. The smallest percentage increase 9.25 in Goalpara in the decade 1941-51 was probably due to the repercussion of communal riots in the then East Pakistan which affected the Goalpara and Kamrup districts. However, there was a heavy increase of population in the decade in Nowgong and Cachar. It appears that the displaced muslims of Goalpara and Kamrup had gone not only to Pakistan but also to Nowgong and Cachar. But in the subsequent decades they entered Goalpara in larger numbers, creating all-time records in the decade 1961-71 The percentage increase of population in Goalpara (44.12) during 1961-71 is the highest among the plain districts. The increase in Cachar during 1941-51 is, however, largely due to the influx of Hindu refugees from the erstwhile East Pakistan. To some extent the refugees went to Nowgong also. Sibsagar is the only district which has so far escaped as Mullan described it in his 1931 Census report "the peaceful invasion of Assam by the advancing hordes of the Mymensinghia army, which has continued right upto the present day, ushering in probably the most important single event in the history of this state likely to alter permanently the whole future of Assam and to destroy more surely than did the Burmese invaders of 1820 the whole structure of Assamese culture and civilization". The lower percentage increase in earlier decades in Sibsagar however, is puzzling. This district has a large number of tea gardens as has Lakhimpur. It also imported a large number of labourers for its tea gardens but the increase recorded by the district is much less than Lakhimpur in all the decades. In the absence of reliable data it is difficult to say whether it is because of a higher death rate in Sibsagar than Lakhimpur in the earlier decades.

For the sake of completeness, the population of the districts of Dibrugarh and Lakhimpur has been estimated for earlier census years on the basis of the proportion of population of Sadiya police station contained by each of the districts in 1971. Sadiya was the only police station which was bifurcated to form parts of the two newly formed districts of Dibrugarh and Lakhimpur. It appears that Lakhimpur has registered a higher percentage increase of population than Dibrugarh in all the decades 1901-1971 except in 1941-1951 (Table III.5). The population size of Lakhimpur being almost one third of Dibrugarh, percentage does not give a correct picture. But the increase it has recorded during the last two decades with 51.89% in 1951-61 and 58.56% in 1961-71 is abnormal and the highest among the plain district. Lakhimpur has, therefore, received a large number of immigrants during the last 20 years. The percentage increase of population registered by different districts in the decade 1961-71 can be grouped into four ranges with reference to the average increase for the state (Table III. 6). The districts of Karbi Anglong (68.28) and Lakhimpur (58.56) come under range 1 with a growth rate of more than 50% of the state average. Goalpara (44.12), North Cachar Hills (40.00) and Nowgong (38.83) belong to range 2 where the rate of increase is 10 to 50 per cent higher than the state average. In the average range with 10% plus or minus of the state average fall Kamrup (38.38) and Darrang (34.62). Dibrugarh (26.55), Cachar (24.29) and Sibsagar (21.81) have growth rates 10% and 50% lower than the state average.

Coming to the level of police stations, it is found that 37 police stations have growth rates higher than the average, 51 below average and 14 are in the average range (Table III.7). Taking together both the parts (one in Lakhimpur and the other in Dibrugarh districts), Sadiya police station has registered the higher increase of 182.71%. The contribution of the portion falling under Lakhimpur district is expected to be much more than the other. Of the remaining four police stations of Lakhimpur, two, Dhemaji (108,08) and Dhakuakhana (70.97) have registered an increase more than 50%; one—North Lakhimpur (45.91) between 10% and 50% above the state average and the fourth—Bihpuria (30.71) below the average. All the four police stations of Karbi Anglong district which has registered the highest increase among all the districts of the state have growth rates higher than the state average. The percentages in Howraghat (83.61) and Baithalangso (80.31) police stations are more than 50% higher. In Diphu it is 51.14 and in Bokajan 44.17. Police stations of other districts are distributed into different growth ranges.

There are three districts with high density as well as high growth rate, four districts having high density but low growth rate and three districts with low density but high growth rate (Table III.8). Goalpara, Kamrup and Nowgong belong to the first category where both density and growth rate are high. Darrang though grouped under the second category can very well be treated with the abovementioned three districts. It has almost the same growth rate as the state as a whole. All these four districts are contiguous in the lower Brahmaputra valley and have certain common features. Most of the areas in these districts are flat lands. They have fertile soil, ideal rainfall and grow excellent rice and jute. Darrang district produces tea also. About two-third of the total oilseeds produced in Assam are grown in this area. This area is called the granary of Assam. A large number of muslim immigrants have settled in very lowlying areas of Kamrup and the 'char' areas of Goalpara and have been growing paddy and jute besides oilseeds and other winter crops. There would have been no human habitation in these areas even today but for the immigrants. With a good communication system by road, rail and river and trading centres, these districts can support a larger population even on the products of agriculture alone. If the Brahmaputra can be tamed and the quality of farming improved, this can bring in the green revolution in the true sense of the term. Some industries are also coming up in Kamrup and Goalpara which are likely to attract more people.

Of the three districts with high density but low growth rate, Sibsagar and Dibrugarh are in the upper Brahmaputra valley. The soil and climate are more suitable for tea. The belt along the Brahmaputra grows rice. Sugarcane is also an important cash crop in these districts. The oilfields of Assam are located in this area. Unlike in the lower Brahmaputra valley these districts are not in a position to support a larger population on agricultural produce alone. This explains why Muslim immigrants have not settled in this districts in a big way. Besides tea, some other industries are there in this area but the existing ones are not likely to employ more people so as to affect the growth rate.

Cachar valley is the second important crop region of Assam. Despite some difference in land formation and climatic condition, it repeats the broad pattern of the Brahmaputra valley. The rivers of Cachar have at some points raised their beds above the level of the surrounding country, leading to regular flooding of the nearby areas which remain water-logged even after the monsoon. Hence agriculture in rainy months is mainly confined to the high lands which are free from water-logging. In winter, however, the depressions grow excellent crops like pulses and oilseeds. It is also a tea producing district with 19% of the total area under tea in the state. Besides rice, jute and sugarcane are also grown here. With no land available for reclamation and bringing under cultivation, agriculture cannot support more people in Cachar. Economically this district is backward. It is a land-locked district. The transport bottleneck is the main reason for its backwardness. Since the partition of the country, the direct link with Calcutta by rail and river has been broken. Traffic to and from Calcutta has to move via Lumding and Gauhati through a difficult and circuitous railway line involving loss of time and additional cost. Frequently, during the monsoon, rail traffic between Cachar and the rest of the country is suspended for days together.

The remaining three districts of Lakhimpur, Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills have low density and high growth. The newly formed district of Lakhimpur is likely to have a high growth rate. The waste lands still available are going to attract more immigrants and other cultivators. The availability of communication facilities by road, rail and air and the shifting of the capital of Arunachal Pradesh from Shillong to Itanagar will help trade and commerce in the district. New developmental activities are going to be initiated in the area which was rather neglected. Even without any industry coming up, this district is likely to grow rapidly.

Hill districts are going to remain sparsely populated. Migration has not played and is not going to play any significant part in the growth of population in the autonomous districts.

There are 24 police stations with high density and high growth and all of them belong to the districts where both density and growth are higher (Table III. 9). Fortythree police stations have high density but low growth rate. Jhalukbari police station is perhaps fast reaching the saturation point. All the seven police stations of Cachar falling in this group are not likely to grow more than at the present growth rate. Another group of seven police stations of Sibsagar also may follow those of Cachar. Other units appear to be capable of supporting more people with their present resources. There are 19 police stations with low density but high growth rate and 16 police stations have low density as well as low growth rate. As observed earlier, low density areas contain more hills, forests, riverine tracts, beels, lakes, marshy lands and less flat lands. Except in the hill districts most of the other police stations are expected to grow in population size and consequently record a higher density than at present. The tea growing units, however, are not likely to accept any migrants in normal circumstances.

# CHAPTER IV

## Rural and Urban Population

The classification of the population of a country as rural and urban at a census is a well-recognised dichotomy all over the world. Difficulties, however, arise on account of lack of a uniform definition of urban. It is almost impossible to say where a village ends and a town or city begins and ad hoc definitions or demarcations have to be adopted. In view of varying conditions between country and country, it has not been found possible to have a uniform definition that can be universally applicable to all countries. Comparisons between countries, can, therefore, be made only with caution.

Definitions have varied even between the different censuses of India. In earlier Indian censuses the question of determining non-municipal towns was left entirely to the discretion of census superintendents. As a result there was marked variation in the standards applied not only from state to state but also within the same state from one census to another. For the first time in the 1961 census, uniform tests were sought to be applied throughout the country for an area to be recognised as an urban unit. It would be worthwhile to study the definition of 'urban' in some of the previous censuses along with that of 1971.

1911: (1) Municipalities, unions or stations; (2) Cantonments; (3) Certain selected areas of an urban character which are not administered under any Municipal Law.

1921: (1) Every municipality; (2) All Civil lines not within municipal limits; (3) Every cantonment; (4) Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the provincial superintendent may decide to treat as a town for census purposes.

1931: (1) Every municipality or 'small town' constituted under the Assam Municipal Act; (2) The Shillong cantonment (the only cantonment in the province); (3) Places situated in the hill districts and frontier tracts which have a local fund and some form of municipal administration and are of sufficient importance to be treated as towns; (4) Every continuous collection of houses inhabited by more than 5,000 persons which the superintendent of census considers should be treated as a town.

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 5,000 persons which the 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 to the fact that it is undesirable to treat as town over-grown villages which have no urban characteristics.

1961: A municipality, a town committee or a cantonment and any other area having the following urban characteristics:—(1) If the population is not less than 5,000; (2) A density of not less than 1,000 persons per square mile, (3) Three-fourths of the working population should be outside agriculture.

An innovation attempted in 1961 in the presentation of urban statistics was by way of grouping urban units to denote town groups. It was realised that in certain clusters the urban area was not really limited only to the notified boundary of any one or two places but embraced satellite towns, industrial towns or settlements close to this urban area, which might even be surrounded by rural areas. There was, therefore, an attempt from the very beginning to define well-formed clusters and treat them as town groups, the main determinants being facility of road and railway transport and the interchange of population on account of business and work. These town groups emerged in two types (i) town groups which were made up of a cluster of neighbouring municipalities only; (ii) and those made up of a cluster of municipal and non-municipal localities.

1971: The definition adopted at the 1961 census was generally followed at the 1971 census.

(a) All places with a municipality, corporation or cantonment and notified town area.

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

(i) A minimum population of 5,000;

(ii) At least 75% of the male working population is non-agricultural;

(iii) A density of population of at least 400 per $km^2$ (i.e. 1,000 per sq. mile)

The director of census was given some discretion in respect of some marginal cases, in consultation with the State government concerned to include a place that had other distinct urban characteristics or to exclude an undeserving place from being treated as urban.

### *Urban agglomeration and outgrowth*

Besides the towns recognised on the basis of the above definition, other urbanised areas which did not qualify to be treated as towns were also identified. It was found that in several areas around a core city or statutory town had come up fairly large urbanised and

well recognised railway colonies, university campuses, military camps, etc. It was not found realistic to treat such areas lying outside the statutory limits of the town as rural units although each such individual area by itself did not satisfy the population limit to qualify to be treated as an individual urban unit. Such urban outgrowth deserved to be reckoned along with the main town or city. The continuous spread including such urban outgrowths was treated as an integrated urban area what was called urban agglomeration (UA) at the 1971 census. There were different situations in which UAs were constituted, e.g., (a) a city with continuous outgrowth, part of outgrowth being out of the statutory limits but falling within the boundaries of the adjacent village or villages; (b) one town with similar outgrowth or two or more adjacent towns with their outgrowths as in (a); and (c) a city and one or more adjacent towns with their outgrowths all of which formed a continuous spread.

**Standard urban area**

The Standard Urban Area (SUA), a new concept of the 1971 census, represents spatially contiguous territory of urban and rural settlements and is designed to furnish comparable data for the next two to three decades in respect of urbanisable areas around large urban units. The essentials of a SUA are: (i) it should have a core town of a minimum population size of 50,000; (ii) the contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic links with the core town, and (iii) the probabilities are that this entire area will get fully urbanised in a period of two to three decades. The 1961 concept of town group failed to provide such comparability. The town group was made up of independent urban units not necessarily contiguous to one another but were to some extent interdependent. The data for such town groups ceased to be comparable from census to census as the boundaries of the towns themselves changed and the intermediate areas were left out of account. The SUA will surmount this difficulty and provide comparable data for a definite area continuously for two to three decades to enable study of urbanisation around large urban nuclei.

Once the urban area of a territory is delineated the rest is treated as rural. In rural areas, a village is taken as the unit of census. The definition of a village adopted in 1971 is rooted in tradition. It has been the practice in the past censuses to adopt the cadastral village in the surveyed areas of the plains and customarily recognised village in the unsurveyed hill and other areas as the unit of census. In the plain districts where most of the areas have been cadastrally surveyed, the cadastral village has been taken as a village for the 1971 census. In non-cadastral pockets like 'char' and forest areas of the plains, a village is taken to be a 'gaon' or 'gram' together with its adjacent 'tolas', 'paras', etc. In hill districts a village has been taken to be a collection of houses bearing a separate name and situated within certain boundaries traditionally recognised by the villagers. Tea gardens with their housing colonies of the staff and workers are treated as villages. Settlements made by the forest department within forest reserves which are commonly known as forest villages are also included in the list of villages.

**Rural-urban distribution of the population**

With the above definitional background a comparative picture of the proportion of urban to total population of different states in the country may now be examined (Table IV.1). Assam occupies one of the lowest positions in the degree of urbanisation. Only 8.82% of its total population lives in urban areas as against 19.91% of the country as a whole. It ranks third from the bottom among the states. The two states with lower proportions of urban population than Assam are Himachal Pradesh (6.99) and Orissa (8.41). Leaving aside the union territories, the most urbanised state in India is Maharashtra (31.17) followed by Tamil Nadu (30.26). The only other state in which more than a quarter of the population is urban is Gujarat (28.08). West Bengal and Mysore are also very close to the 25% mark. The high industrialisation in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, West Bengal and Mysore has brought about this comparatively greater concentration of the population in urban centres.

Within Assam, the degree of urbanisation varies from district to district (Table IV.2). Dibrugarh is the most urbanised district in which 16.12% of the population is urban. Kamrup comes next (11.74). The least urbanised district is Karbi Anglong (2.69) preceded by Lakhimpur (3.56). Urban population in all other districts varies between 5% and 10% of their total population. If the districts are arranged by ranges of urbanisation, Dibrugarh and Kamrup come under range 1 where the proportion of urban to total population exceeds the state average by 10% (Table IV.3). Sibsagar (8.42) comes next in which the proportion of urban population is within 10% plus/minus of the state average. The proportion of urban population in all other districts is more than 10% below the state average. Cachar is just on the borderline of these two ranges with 7.92%.

Of the 102 police stations in the state, 46 are entirely rural. The most urbanised police station in the state is Jhalukbari in which 87.55% of the population is urban (Table IV.4). The only other two police stations having more than 50% as urban population are Gauhati (55.91) and Lumding (54.85). Tinsukia comes next (42.02). In all there are 28 police stations in which the proportion of urban to total population exceeds the state average by 10%. The proportion of urban population in 5 police stations is within 10% plus/minus of the state average and 23 police stations have urban population more than 10% below the state average. The least urbanised police station is Barama (1.63) preceded by Sonari (1.92).

**Rural population**

The overwhelming majority (91.18) of Assam's population is spread over 23,101 villages, of which 21,995 are inhabited and 1,106 uninhabited. Villages in Assam are very beautiful. In many cases conditions in villages are much cleaner than in some urban areas where congestion around certain bazars reach the level of slums. Assamese villages are still islands of bamboo and supari groves and homesteads in a sea of paddy fields. Inside each hamlet, houses are scattered in fairly big homesteads each of which houses a family. In hill districts some villages may be found closely knit together on top of the hills. Such a situation is dictated by needs of security.

In the plains of Assam, all cultivable areas have been cadastrally surveyed and settlements have been given to the ryots either on an annual patta basis or on a periodic patta basis. An annual patta is not transferable and gives the ryot or cultivator the right of cultivation for one year only in theory, but in practice the cultivator can cultivate the same area from year to year without disturbance. The only condition is that the patta or title deed should be renewed from year to year. A periodic patta gives the cultivator the right of transfer as well as all other rights of an owner of land but the deed is given for a period of 15 to 30 years renewable at the end of each period. Housing settlements are generally given for lands above the flood level. Such lands are used for housing purposes as well as growing betelnut, banana, bamboo, etc. for use by the cultivators themselves. The settlement of land for tea estates stands on a different footing. In the hill districts, conditions are vastly different. Lands in the hills belong either to a clan or a village or a chief or certain individuals. In some places where land belongs to the community any member of a village can cultivate in certain areas within the village boundaries either on a semi-permanent basis or on a temporary basis where the shifting method of cultivation is practised. No survey, cadastral or otherwise, has been made in the hill areas. There are no doubt, several advantages in taking a cadastral unit as the village. It has been surveyed and mapped and is likely to be well-known among the villagers. It satisfies the needs of revenue and administrative authorities and, above all, it ensures that no tract, however, remote, is left out of account in census. But the disadvantages lie in the fact that a cadastral village does not correspond to a village in the ordinary sense of the term. The term village is usually associated with a residential unit. A cadastral village, however, often cuts across or encompasses several residential villages which are locally well-known but find no mention in revenue records. From this point of view, a cadastral village is an artificial unit of population. It would, of course, be extremely difficult to find a better definition to take its place. In hill areas the term village approximates more closely to the concept of a residential village. But here again difficulty arises as in the absence of survey the village areas are indeterminate. The location size and name of the villages go on changing owing to frequent shifting of villages to meet the needs of shifting cultivation and local custom. In Karbi Anglong district, in particular, the name of a village changes with the change in the village headman.

In the non-cadastral areas of the plain districts, it is very difficult to determine whether a collection of houses is sufficiently important to be called a separate village or whether it should be included as a para of a larger adjoining settlement. Thus the number of villages has varied from census to census, even from district to district owing to the personal decisions of local officers in treating more hamlets as villages at one time and reducing more villages to hamlets at another. It affects also the population size of a village.

With these limitations, the population living in villages of various population sizes may now be studied (Table IV. 5). The inhabited villages have been grouped into various population sizes of: (i) less than 200, (ii) 200-499, (iii) 500-999, (iv) 1,000-1,999, (v) 2,000-4,999, (vi) 5,000-9,999 and (vii) 10,000 and above. There is only one village with a population of more than 10,000 in the state. It is in Chutia p.s. of Darrang district and contains 11,384 persons. In the next smaller group of villages (5,000-9,999) lives only 1.20% of the total rural population of the state. The smallest sized villages (with less than 200 persons) account for 4.31% of the rural population while the highest proportion of population (31.71) is found in villages with 500-999 persons. Villages with population between 1,000 and 1,999 claim 30.64%. The other two groups 200-499 and 2,000-4,999 claim 17.11% and 14.94% respectively of the rural population. More than half or 51.38% of the rural population of North Cachar Hills lives in the smallest sized group of villages (with less than 200 persons). The contribution of this size class of villages is 22.46% in Karbi Anglong, 8.65% in Lakhimpur and 5.42% in Dibrugarh to their respective total rural population. Kamrup has the lowest proportion of population in this group (1.84). The proportion of population living in bigger sized villages of 1,000-1,999 is highest in Nowgong (40.82) followed by Kamrup (36.91), Cachar (35.98) and Sibsagar (34.40). In the size class 500-999, the proportion is found highest in Darrang (36.99) followed by Goalpara (36.66), Lakhimpur (35.79), Kamrup (29.76) and Dibrugarh (29.50).

More than 55% of the total inhabited villages in the state are small with less than 500 persons each. In these villages live 21.42% of the total rural population (Table IV.6). The proportion of villages with 500 to 999 persons is 27.05%. It accounts for the highest proportion (31.71) of rural population. Villages with 1,000 to 1,999 persons are only 13.69% of the total villages but contribute 30.64% of the total rural population. The proportion of bigger villages falls rapidly. The villages in the next bigger group with 2,000 to 4,999 persons make up 3.34% of the total villages where lives 14.94% of the total rural population. There are 26 villages (0.12%) with 5,000 to 9,999 persons in the state in which live 159,886 (1.20%) persons. The proportion of villages with less than 500 persons

to other size classes is highest in North Cachar Hills with 97.29 followed by 87.66 in Karbi Anglong. Villages in the hill districts are small. In the plains districts the proportion of small villages is highest in Lakhimpur (73.17) followed by Dibrugarh (64.84) and Goalpara (59.10). These small villages contribute 44.41% of the rural population in Lakhimpur, 29.19% in Dibrugarh and 27.69% in Goalpara. Small villages constitute 53.09% of the total villages in Cachar and account for 17.75% of its rural population. In four districts the proportion of small villages is less than 50%. They are Darrang (49.80), Sibsagar (43.62), Nowgong (41.41) and Kamrup (40.20).

The average population size of a village in the state is 606 (Table IV.7). The size is biggest in Kamrup (801) closely followed by Nowgong (796). Sibsagar stands third with 718 persons. In another two districts, the average size of a village is bigger than the state average. They are Cachar (654) and Darrang (643). North Cachar Hills has the smallest size (148) preceded by Karbi Anglong (254). Goalpara contains vast riverine areas where villages are bound to be small. Dibrugarh and Lakhimpur are victim of the fury of the Brahmaputra. They have also hilly and marshy areas where big villages do not come up.

**Urban population**

The urban population of Assam according to the 1971 census is 1,289,222. It constitutes only 8.82% of the total population of the state. The urban area of 435 km$^2$ is 0.55% of the total area of the state. Thus 8.82% of the population lives in 0.55% of the area of the state.

Assam is one of the least urbanised states in India. It would, however, be interesting to examine how the degree of urbanisation has changed over the decades since 1901. Assam has registered an increase of 1,572.71% of urban population in seventy years—1901-1971, the highest among all the states except Tripura (Table IV.8). The corresponding percentage for the country as a whole is 322.01%. The small base at the 1901 census with only 77,074 persons has magnified the percentage in Assam. Manipur has recorded the lowest increase (95.88) in the same period.

Indian census grades urban areas into six classes according to population. Class I represents cities of population 100,000 and above; class II of 50,000 to 99,999; class III of 20,000 to 49,999; class IV of 10,000 to 19,999; class V of 5,000 to 9,999 and class VI below 5,000. An urban agglomeration has been classified according to its total population.

Class II and class IV towns claim about one-fourth each of the total urban population of Assam in 1971 (Table IV.9). Population in class III towns constitutes 20.79% and that in the only class I town 15.54%. Only 2.03% of the urban population lives in class VI towns and 12.45% in class V towns. About one-third (33.24%) of the total urban population of 1961 was in class III towns. The percentage (17.44) in class I town was higher than in 1971. During the period from 1931 to 1951 the urban population was distributed in four classes of towns only as there was no class I or class II town in Assam. The largest proportion of urban population was accounted for by class III towns in 1951 and class IV towns in 1941 and 1931. There were only three classes of towns (IV, V & VI) in the earlier period from 1901 to 1921. Class V towns accounted for more than half of the urban population in 1901 (52.89%) and in 1911 (52.58%) but class IV towns claimed highest proportion (42.82%) in 1921. Towns of classes I, III, V and VI have lost their positions in the last ten years 1961-71 in terms of percentage of population in each class to the total urban population. Class II and IV towns have a greater share of the total urban population in 1971 than ten years back.

In view of the inclusion of urban outgrowths which do not qualify to be individual towns, the total urban area and urban population of the state are more than the area and population covered by the 72 core towns only. Thus, there are 1,289,222 persons in a total urban area of 435 km$^2$ in the state as against 1,208,388 persons in 351 km$^2$ in 72 towns. For census purposes, an urban unit is either a core town or an urban agglomeration. Of the 72 core towns two have been included under Gauhati UA and one under Bongaigaon UA. There are four urban agglomerations in Assam. Gauhati UA was formed with Gauhati municipality and its outgrowths, Pandu town and its outgrowths and Kamakhya town. Jorhat UA was constituted with Jorhat town and its outgrowths. Bongaigaon UA was formed with Bongaigaon town and New Bongaigaon railway colony. Dhubri UA consists of the town and its outgrowths. Gauhati UA has since been constituted into the Gauhati municipal corporation including in its fold some more areas of the surrounding region of the urban agglomeration. The adoption of the concept of urban agglomeration has increased the urban population as well as urban areas of the state but led to a fall in the number of towns to 69.

In 1961-71 there has been no increase of towns in class I and class III (Table IV.10). The number of class VI towns has dropped from 11 in 1961 to 8 in 1971. This is accounted for by the promotion of 7 class VI towns of 1961 to the next higher class, downgrading of one class V town of 1961 (Amingaon) to class VI in 1971 and introduction of three new towns of this category in the 1971 census. The most noticeable increase has taken place among class II and class IV towns. In 1961 Dibrugarh was the sole class II town in Assam. The 1971 census has seen the promotion of four more units to this category—Jorhat UA, Nowgong, Tinsukia and Silchar. The increase in class IV towns is due to the upgrading of several class V units of the previous census.

The total number of towns in the state has grown nearly six times during 70 years (1901-1971). Most of the increase, however, has occurred in the last two decades. From 24 in 1951 the number jumped to 53 in 1961 and has reached to 69 in 1971.

Out of these 69 towns, 19 were added as new towns in 1971. Other towns which have been in existence for more than 10 years have improved their class over the years with varying speed except Palasbari. It has been stagnating at the lowest class for the last fifty years. Nazira also remained stationary in class VI till 1961 but managed to rise to class V in 1971. Gauhati UA the only class I town in Assam, started the journey as a class IV town in 1901, got promoted to class III in 1931 and suddenly jumped from class III in 1951 to class I in 1961. This rise was mainly due to the extension of municipal areas in 1960. The population of Gauhati as a municipal town with its extended boundaries increased by 130.90% in 1961 over that of 1951. As an urban agglomeration it has registered an increase of 47.08% in 1971. The rate of increase is below the state average for the growth of urban population. The growth of population recorded by different towns in 1961-71 can conveniently be studied by categorising them under different growth ranges as in Table IV.11. Five towns have registered a growth of more than 50% of the state average. Three of them have grown by more than 100%. They are North Lakhimpur (205.57), Bongaigaon UA (184.72) and Jorhat UA (183.23). Tangla (121.63) and Rangia (97.93) are the other towns having growth of more than 50% of state average. North Lakhimpur was a class V town with a town committee in 1961 has become class III town with a municipality in 1971. The highest increase is solely due to the extension of the town area from only 3.24 $km^2$ in 1961 to 13.74 $km^2$ in 1971. Bongaigaon UA includes the town and New Bongaigaon railway colony. Jorhat UA consists of Jorhat municipal town and its outgrowths. The increase in both the cases is due to the inclusion of more areas. Tangla and Rangia are small towns. Both had a population below 5,000 in 1961. The towns with growth rates varying between 10.01% and 50% above the state average are Tinsukia (92.89), Sibsagar (81.56), Kokrajhar (79.79), Hojai (77.09) and Barpeta Road (76.07). Tinsukia, besides being a subdivisional headquarter is a very important trading centre and an industrial town in upper Assam. It had a growth of population of 132.49% in 1961. Sibsagar also a subdivisional headquarters town has recorded a high increase of population through the extension of municipal boundaries taking in its fold the O.N.G.C. colony and other urbanised areas around it. Kokrajhar a subdivisional headquarter, Hojai and Barpeta Road both trading centres were treated as towns for the first time in 1961 census. Growth rates of these towns fall within 10% plus/minus of the state average are treated here as towns with average growth rates. There are seven such towns. They are Tezpur (65.03), Bihpuria (64.35), Dhing (63.95), Dhekiajuli (63.88), Mariani (63.01), Dhubri urban agglomeration (60.78) and Haflong (59.17). Nine towns including Gauhati UA (47.08) have growth rates between 10.01% and 50% below state average. Nowgong and Dibrugarh, two class II towns are also among these nine towns. The remaining 25 towns including Silchar (28.09), a class II town have growth rates below 50% of the state average. Population in three of these towns has declined in 1971 over that of the 1961. The towns with negative growth rates are Digboi Oil Town (−5.62), Digboi (−9.31) and Amingaon (−20.24). In terms of absolute number, population has declined by 1,697 persons in Digboi town, 943 persons in Digboi Oil Town and by 1,120 persons in Amingaon. While the Assam Oil Company stopped its all extension programmes in Digboi oil town anticipating a government takeover, economic activities in Digboi town and Digboi Oil town have shifted to neighbouring places. Till the opening up of the Saraighat bridge over the Brahmaputra, railway traffic had to be ferried by steamer from Pandu to Amingaon and vice versa. Amingaon was then a very important town. It has fallen from its grace after the Saraighat road-*cum*-railway bridge was opened for traffic. It is now mostly a residential colony of the railway employees.

**Standard urban areas**

Since data for towns in successive censuses could not often be compared owing to administrative boundaries change from time to time, it was considered desirable in 1971 to have a fixed area covering a large core town as well as adjoining areas, which would be kept constant for at least three decades so that comparable data would be available for urban planning. It was decided to delineate the contiguous rural and urban areas which are at present under intensive influence or which are likely to be under intensive influence of all towns with a population of 50,000 or more. Such areas are called Standard Urban Areas (SUA) and may have any or all of the following characteristics:—

(a) Predominant urban land use;

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

(c) Anticipated urban growth as a result of locational decisions relating to industry, market, transport and communications, administrative and servicing functions;

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

The delineation of these areas was undertaken by the Town and Country Planning Organisation of India through its counterparts in the states and union territories in close collaboration with the directorate of census operations. Seven SUAs Gauhati, Tezpur, Nowgong, Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Tinsukia and Silchar were delineated for Assam and approved by the Registrar General. In the case of Tezpur and Jorhat, an exception was made and the minimum 50,000 population limit was relaxed. According to the 1971 census, all the SUAs together have a population

of 833,144. The contribution of rural components is 265,642 and that of urban components 567,502. The area covered by them is 771.85 km$^2$ (Table IV.12). Gauhati SUA is composed of Gauhati UA, Amingaon town, North Gauhati town and 81 rural units. Its total population is 292,029. Tezpur SUA includes Tezpur municipal town and 21 villages and has a population of 68,899. Nowgong municipal town and 15 villages make Nowgong SUA with a total population of 84,341. Jorhat SUA consists of Jorhat UA and 19 villages. It has a population of 93,821. Dibrugarh SUA includes Dibrugarh municipal town and 27 villages and holds a population of 111,347. Tinsukia SUA is composed of Tinsukia municipal town and 31 villages. It has a population of 72,486. Silchar SUA includes Silchar municipal town and 29 villages and has a population of 110,221.

# CHAPTER V

## Sex Ratio and Age Structure

In Indian census, sex ratio means the number of females per 1,000 males in a population. The sex ratio of the population of Assam is 896 as against 930 for the country as a whole. There are more males than females in all the states and union territories of India except Kerala and Dadra & Nagar Haveli U.T., where females outnumber males (Table V.1). We find distinct tracts of particular ranges of sex ratio cutting across administrative boundaries. All the states except Kerala can be put under three ranges with higher, high and low sex ratio. The states with a higher sex ratio of more than 950 are Bihar (954), Mysore (957), Himachal Pradesh (958), Andhra Pradesh (977), Tamil Nadu (978), Manipur (980) and Orissa (988). In the next range of high sex ratio (more than 900 but less than 950) fall the states of Rajasthan (911), Maharashtra (930), Gujarat (934), Madhya Pradesh (941), Meghalaya (942) and Tripura (943). The sex ratio drops below 900 in Punjab (865), Haryana (867), Nagaland (871), Jammu & Kashmir (878), Uttar Pradesh (879), West Bengal (891), Assam (896) and Sikkim (863).

The sex ratio is determined by two main factors in a closed population, namely, (1) sex ratio at birth and (2) sex differentials in mortality. Variations in the sex ratio at birth may be due to genetic and socio-economic factors apart from errors in enumeration and registration. In the absence of concrete evidence in favour of genetic and socio-economic factors it is better to confine the discussion to the third factor, errors in enumeration and due to registration.

A sex-selective registration due apparently to a number of cultural factors affects sex ratio at birth and when an infant dies shortly after birth, non-registration of both birth and death is likely. If all the children who die shortly after birth remain unregistered, higher mortality of male infants than female will cause greater under-registration of male births. On the other hand, it may also happen that if the birth of a child is registered his death will have a better chance of being registered and hence male babies have a better chance of being registered and their deaths may also be registered completely.

The other possibility is the misreporting of some still births as live births and vice versa. If the still birth is reported as a live birth, then the total number of live births will increase, and the ratio of females may go down. In census, female babies are sometimes left out of count because of failure by parents and other members of the household to report.

Sex differentials in overall mortality and in age-specific death rates are the major factors that affect the sex ratio of a closed population. Generally, in countries with high life expectancies the mortality of males exceeds that of females. In some countries with medium or high mortality rates in early childhood and child-bearing ages, death rates for females are higher than those for males. In most of the developing countries including India, the mortality is unfavourable for females because of bad sanitation, malnutrition, social and cultural conditions. In India besides high maternal mortality "there is a traditional fondness for male issues in most parts of the country and a corresponding dislike for female children. All the affection and care is bestowed on male children but female children are not much cared for. The pattern of sex differentials in mortality changes with decreasing mortality or increasing life expectancy, mortality being sex-selective, favouring females over males in the majority of countries."

Migration differentials are more difficult to express in general terms. The population which moves temporarily from the place of birth is usually sex selective, the males moving out in search of jobs and frequently leaving their families behind. The bulk of the migrants are generally in the reproductive age group (20-49). The sex ratio will, therefore, be affected by this type of migration.

A larger proportion of boys than girls seems to be born in India than in western countries. The masculinity ratio of birth is higher in India than even some of the ESCAP countries. Secondly girls, in the first few years of their life, still seem to suffer from greater neglect than boys, as a result of which nature's balancing action of taking away more boys than girls in the first few years of life does not properly come into play, and the survival of girls never seems to draw even with that of boys. Thirdly, a heavy toll of female lives is taken in the earlier period of reproductive age, that is, between the ages of 15 and 34. The toll is so heavy that the differences between the male and female population become wide and this gap is never made up in middle or old age. What is more, proportionately greater deaths occur among females even between the ages 35 and 54 than is commonly believed. This emphasises the fact that demographically India has not entered the modern industrial age with its complementary characteristics of increasing risk of male lives and reduced risk of female lives.

Birth data available through the civil registration system which is only in name in Assam are grossly deficient. It has been estimated by the Registrar General that there was an under-registration of 64.1% of births during the decade 1941-51 and 80.3% of births during the decade 1951-61 in Assam. The sex ratio at birth cannot therefore be calculated for Assam from the registration data. The data available from the 'Sample Registration Scheme' give the sex ratio at birth of 952 females per 1,000 males in 1970

and 916 females per 1,000 males in 1971 for Assam. The masculinity ratio at birth in India is higher than the expected value and there is no evidence to show it is different in Assam. The sex ratio at birth in Assam as given by Sample Registration Schemes for 1970 is much higher than that for 1971. No explanation is available for this variation but the ratio for 1971 appears to be more reasonable. It may, however, be said that a larger proportion of boys than girls born in Assam.

The sex composition of the population in different states and union territories is affected by inter-state migration. In the case of Assam, it is affected by both inter-state and international migration. As observed in chapter III, the history of Assam is a history of migration to Assam by races and people from different regions across its borders. According to the 1872 census, "males are in excess of the females. This excess may be to some extent due to the importation of cooly labour for the tea industry of the province, the preponderance of males being greatest in upper Assam." The importation of labourers started well before 1872 and their number became rather sizeable to affect the sex ratio. From 1901 onwards the men of Mymensingh began to enter Assam, driven apparently by pressure on the soil at home. People of adjoining districts now in Bangladesh soon followed them. Before the partition of India it was inter-state migration but after partition the migration from the present Bangladesh is international migration. The Muslim immigrants continued and still continue to enter Assam illegally from Bangladesh. Because of the legal restrictions and even otherwise also, they used to leave their families behind. Besides these Muslim immigrants a large number of people from Nepal also come to Assam every year leaving behind their families. A study of the sex composition of migrants into Assam would provide a clear picture. In the 1961 census the sex ratio of migrants to Assam from different states in India was only 446. Migrants from erstwhile East Pakistan had 772 females per 1,000 males and those from Nepal had the sex ratio of 584. According to the 1971 census the sex ratio of the total immigrants is 699 as against 627 in 1961 (Table V.2). The sex ratio of immigrants has increased considerably in ten years from 1961 to 1971. Migrants from Nepal have now a sex ratio of 730 and those from Bangladesh 864. Migrants from erstwhile East Pakistan include Hindus also who had to migrate from there to Assam after partition and subsequent communal riots. It was, of course, mostly family migration. The migrants from other states of India have also a higher proportion of females (473 per 1,000 males) in 1971 than in 1961.

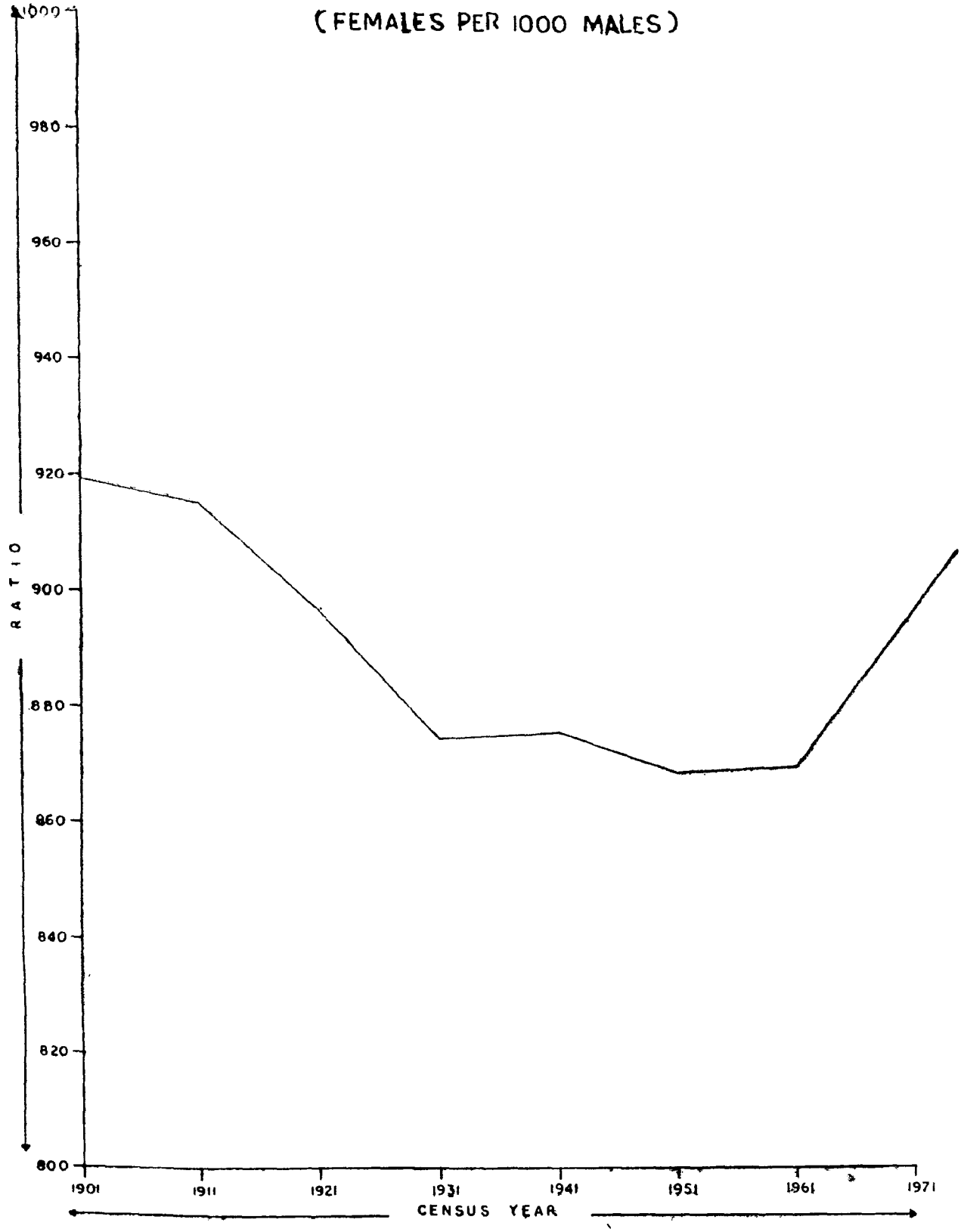
Table V 3 shows that among the districts, Goalpara has the highest sex ratio (927) closely followed by Cachar (923). The only other district having a sex ratio higher than the state average is Nowgong (899). North Cachar Hills has the lowest sex ratio (841). While the proportion of females in the population of all the districts has increased substantially, North Cachar Hills is the only district where it has declined from 867 in 1961 to 841 in 1971. The sex ratio in the remaining districts of Kamrup (890), Darrang (888), Lakhimpur (888), Sibsagar (886), Karbi Anglong (875) and Dibrugarh (859) is lower than the state average. There is a considerable difference between the rural (912) and urban (744) sex ratios of the state. This low sex ratio of the urban population which is only 8.82% of the total population brings down the sex ratio in the state below 750. The variation in different districts is almost of the same magnitude. In the rural areas there are more than 900 females per 1,000 males in Goalpara (939), Cachar (927), Kamrup (915), Nowgong (911), Sibsagar (902) and Darrang (901) while the proportion is less than 900 in Lakhimpur (898), Dibrugarh (892), Karbi Anglong (885) and North Cachar Hills (853). In urban areas, Cachar has the highest sex ratio (874). Goalpara comes next (801). Karbi Anglong has the lowest sex ratio (563). The ratio is lower in Lakhimpur (656) than North Cachar Hills (683). The proportion in the urban areas of all other districts is below 800 and varies between 759 in Nowgong and 707 in Dibrugarh.

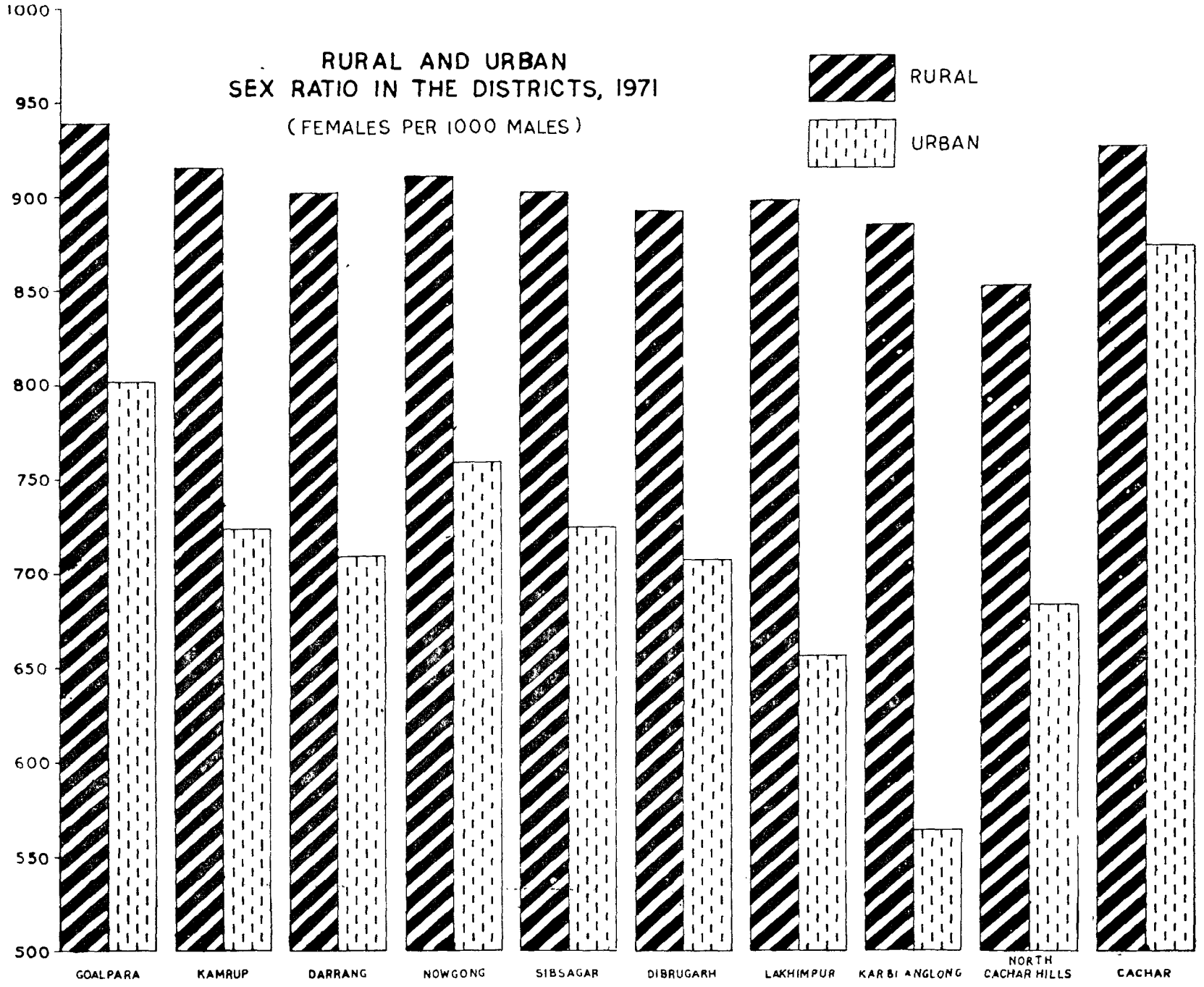
The sex ratio in the state shows a declining trend since the beginning of the century till 1951. It declined steadily from 919 in 1901 to 868 in 1951 and rose marginally to 869 in 1961. It has, therefore, shown a substantial rise for the first time in 70 years in the 1971 census (Table V. 4). Goalpara is the only district where the ratio in 1971 is higher than in 1901, with a declining trend till 1931 but rising steadily since then. Kamrup had the distinction of having more females than males in 1901 but lost the position in 1911. Since then the proportion of females declined steadily till 1961. Sibsagar remains almost at the same position it had in the beginning of the century with ups and downs in between. It has a sex ratio of 886 in 1971 as against 887 in 1901. In Nowgong the ratio declined till 1951 but rose thereafter. With fluctuations during different census years the sex ratio in Dibrugarh has risen from 848 in 1901 to 859 in 1971. The ratio in Cachar declined from 931 in 1901 to 897 in 1941, remained exactly at the same level in 1951 and then rose to 908 in 1961. It is 923 in 1971. The sharp rise and fall of the proportion of females in North Cachar Hills is puzzling. Unlike in the case of plains districts it does not attract immigrants nor anybody is allowed to settle there. There have been no developmental or industrial activities attracting any skilled or unskilled labourers. There were only 492 females per 1,000 males in 1901 in the district. The proportion shot up to 917 in 1911, then went down to 882 in 1921, again rose to 898 in 1931 and to 936 in 1941. It then started declining to 924 in 1951, to 867 in 1961 and then to 841 in 1971. In the absence of reliable information, this eratic trend cannot be attributed to sex-selective mortality alone.

There are 21 police stations having sex ratio below 875. The ratio varies between 874 and 850 in twelve police stations and between 840 and 806 in another five police stations. The proportion of females in the remaining four police stations is lower than 800. These units are Jhalukbari (789), Tinsukia (783), Diphu (755) and Gauhati (716). Gauhati has, therefore, the lowest proportion of females among all the police stations. The ratio varies between 898 and

# SEX RATIO, 1901-71

(FEMALES PER 1000 MALES)




RURAL AND URBAN
SEX RATIO IN THE DISTRICTS, 1971
(FEMALES PER 1000 MALES)
RURAL
URBAN
1000
950
900
850
800
750
700
650
600
550
500
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
DARRANG
NOWGONG
SIBSAGAR
DIBRUGARH
LAKHIMPUR
KARBI ANGLONG
NORTH CACHAR HILLS
CACHAR

875 in 26 police stations, between 925 and 901 in 34 police stations and between 963 and 926 in 21 police stations. Mankachar has the highest ratio of 963 (Table V. 5). It is generally expected that police stations having one or more urban centres and urbanised areas which provide scope for outsiders to participate in the tertiary sector of activities should have a lower proportion of females than other units. The figures, however, do not support this contention. Bokakhat, Bokajan and Sadiya have no urban centre but they have sex ratios below 875 much lower than Silchar (893) having a class II town of Silchar. There are four more police stations which have a higher sex ratio than Silchar. Eleven police stations which are entirely rural have sex ratios between 875 and 900. They are Dhakuakhana (898), Udalguri (897), Baithalangso (896), Lanka (893), Kaliabor (892), Majuli (887), Murajhar (886), Maibong (883), Dhemaji (882), Majbat (876) and Sarupathar (876). The other side of the picture is the police stations with towns having sex ratios above 925. There are ten such units, namely, Mankachar (963), Lakhipur (Goalpara) (947), Bijni (944), Ratabari (943), Lakhipur (Cachar) (939), Bilasipara (933), Barama (930), Nalbari (928), Badarpur (927) and Amguri (926).

Thus the mere existence of urban centres does not necessarily affect the position of a police station. The population size and the functional characteristics of a town may influence the sex ratio. The ratio in different size classes of town may be studied first. Taking all the towns together under each size class, the class I town has the lowest ratio of 673 (Table V. 6). The proportion of females in the class II town is 729 per 1,000 males as against 727 in class VI towns. The highest proportion of females (778) is found in class IV towns. Class III towns have 763 females per 1,000 males while class V towns have 774. There appears to be no correlation between the size class of towns and sex ratio. The sex ratio is lower in class VI towns than other classes except class I. It is again lower in class III than in class IV. In the case of individual towns, Diphu (class IV) has the lowest sex ratio (563) followed by a class V town of Namrup with 586 and a class VI town Tihu with 579. The highest sex ratio of 977 is found in Ramkrishnanagar (class V) followed by 940 in Sualkuchi (class IV) Other towns having sex ratios above 900 are Lala (Class V-931) and two class IV towns of Niz Hajo (916) and Mankachar (902) It appears that the sex ratio is not directly affected by the size class of towns or the size of individual towns.

We may now examine whether functional characteristics of towns influence the sex ratio. Of the 69 towns in the state, 18 are mono-functional, 28 bi-functional and 23 multi-functional. This categorisation has been made on the basis of the percentage of workers in each of the five activities viz. (i) primary activities, (ii) industry, (iii) trade and commerce, (iv) transport and (v) services to the total population of each town. If any one group accounts for 40% or more of the total working population of a town, it is classified by the corresponding economic activity and treated as mono-functional. If the highest percentage is less than 40, the next predominant activity is added. If the two activities together constitute a minimum of 60% of the workers, the town is classified by both the economic activities and designated as bi-functional. In case the percentages of any two activities do not add up to 60%, such a town is classified by the first three predominant activities and treated as multi-functional. The towns with both the highest and lowest sex ratios are mono-functional (Table V.7). Ramakrishnanagar with the highest sex ratio (977) has primary activities as its predominant function while Diphu is a service town where the sex ratio is lowest (563). The mono-functional industrial town of Sualkuchi has the second highest sex ratio (940). It is mainly because the industry here is household industry only and members of the household are engaged in. Again, the mono-functional industrial town of Namrup has one of the lowest sex ratios (586) next only to Tihu (579) which is a bi-functional town with trade and commerce-cum-industry as its main activities. Most of the mono-functional towns are small in size. There are only two class III towns, 7 class IV towns, 8 class V towns and one class VI town. But the bigger towns with bi-functional and multi-functional characteristics do not show any distinct pattern. A town having primary activities as one of the main characteristics in combination with one or more other functions generally has a higher sex ratio than the one with no recognisable primary activities irrespective of its size. Towns with trade and commerce as the main functional characteristics have a lower sex ratio than service or transport towns. Many of the towns have their own peculiarities and cannot be brought under any pattern. The ratio differs widely from town to town in the same functional group.

A study of the sex ratio in broad age groups of the population may give a rough idea of the age-sex selectivity in mortality. The figures are of course likely to be affected by defective age returns, abstractional errors and migration. The age groups used for the study are 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59 and 60 and above (Table V. 8). The sex ratio of 981 in age group 0-14 confirms the earlier observation that girls, in the first few years of their lives still seem to suffer from greater neglect than boys. Since the age group is very broad, infant and child mortality and its effect on the sex ratio could not be ascertained. Maternal mortality comes in to play in respect of females in their early reproductive period 15-34. Maternal mortality appears to be higher in age group 15-19 where the sex ratio is 924 as compared to 952 in age group 20-24 and 934 in age group 25-29. Proportionately more females die in age group 30-39 and still more in the higher age groups as indicated by the declining proportion of females from one group to another. The ratios in these age groups are 805 in 30-39, 706 in 40-49 and 690 in 50-59. Immigrants are generally of age group 20-54 and they have their own part to play in influencing the sex ratios in different age groups of the population of the state.

Lakhimpur (1,012) and Karbi Anglong (1,007) are the only two districts where females outnumber males in age group 0-14. The proportion of females in age group 15-19 is very low in Lakhimpur (825), the lowest among all the districts. The ratio for Karbi Anglong is 933. The proportion in next age group 20-24 is again higher in both the districts—924 in Lakhimpur and 980 in Karbi Anglong. It, however, goes on decreasing in every successive age group in both the districts. There are more females than males in age groups 20-24 and 25-29 in Goalpara and Cachar respectively. Sex ratio in age group 20-24 is highest and in 25-29 is second highest in Goalpara while in Cachar it is second highest in age group 20-24 but highest in age group 25-29. The sex ratios in these two age groups are 1,067 and 1,014 respectively in Goalpara and 1,002 and 1,085 respectively in Cachar. The proportion of females in the age group 0-14 is almost same in both the districts, 982 in Goalpara and 983 in Cachar but it is much lower in the next higher group 15-19 in Cachar (850) than Goalpara (937). North Cachar Hills has more females than males in age group 15-19 but the proportion suddenly goes down to 756 in age group 25-29 from 918 in 20-24. In Kamrup the proportion of females goes down from 973 in 0-14 to 883 in 15-19 and then to 870 in 20-24, comes up to 952 in 25-29 and then declines in the successive age groups. In other districts the ratio goes on decreasing from one group to another. Taking the figures on their face values it may be said that female infant and child mortality is lower in Lakhimpur and Karbi Anglong districts while maternal mortality in age group 20-29 is lower in Goalpara and Cachar.

**Age structure**

The instructions issued to enumerators for recording the age of a person against question 4 of the individual slip at the 1971 census are reproduced below.

> "Record the age of the person in total years completed on last birth day. Very often there is a tendency on the part of the individuals to return 'years running' rather than the years completed. Make sure that only the actual number of years completed is recorded.
>
> In respect of infants who might not have completed one year by the day of enumeration their age in completed years should be invariably shown as 'O' as they have not yet completed one year of age and add 'infant' in brackets. As was stated under general instructions make sure that infants even if a day old are invariably enumerated. You should not enter the age in months. The age of an infant who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted 'O' only.
>
> Age is one of the most important items of demographic data and you should ascertain the age with greatest care. Many persons particularly in the rural areas cannot give their age correctly. They should be assisted to state the correct age by stimulating their memory with reference to any historical event etc., well-known in the area. Sometimes the age can be ascertained with reference to the age of another person of a known age that may be in the same household or in the neighbouring household or that of a well-known person of the village such as headman of the village. A person can more easily say whether he was older or younger to such a person and by how many years. This will help you to record the age more accurately."

Biases in census age returns are present even in the case of statistically advanced countries; but they are of a moderate degree. In the case of countries like India, they are generally due to (i) ignorance of age, (ii) deliberate mis-statement, (iii) omission in enumeration, (iv) failure to reckon precise age due to the misunderstanding of the question, and (v) the manner of obtaining information from the informant. In India where there is mass illiteracy, people are ignorant of their own age. To help in fixing age in case an informant is unable to give it, the enumerator refers him to a calendar of well-known local events. The age is determined by the earliest event which was witnessed by the person. However, in view of general ignorance of age, the age return would still fall much below the desired level of accuracy. The point is that, by and large, age recorded by the census and any field survey represents, at best, an estimate of the informant within the limitations of mass illiteracy and general ignorance of precise age. Digital preference refers to a deliberate preference for certain digits in returning age and avoiding others. There may be an aversion to giving age in odd numbers or a preference for returning ages having 3, 0 or 5 in unit's place, or there may be a superstition against certain numbers. It is also not unlikely that notwithstanding the instructions to record age in completed years, actually the informant's notion of age prevailed. In some communities the practice is to give the running year and in others it is the year completed. Some such predilections may disturb the correct recording of the ages of infants and children aged 1 and 2. However, at higher ages, distortions in age returns arise due to the problem of estimation.

Table V.9 shows an erratic distribution of population by age. Though the number of persons in age group 0-4 is more than that in ages 5-9, the single year age returns show a smaller number in age 'O' than any of the individual ages from '2' to '8' with a heavy depression at age '1'.

The growth of population in different age groups in 1961-71 can be seen in table V.10. Apar from a very high rate of growth of old persons aged 65 and above, the highest increase is observed in age group 10-14, in which more people are found than the original cohort of 0-4 in 1961 Increase in other age groups has no relevance to survivors from their original cohorts. The increase is more in age group 5-9 than 0-4. The lowest increase is noticed in age group 25-29 both for total and males but in 20-24 for females. Three consecutive age groups namely, 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 have shown much lower percentage than others.

Assam has an age structure almost similar to India—a very broad base and a tapering top. According to the 1971 census, about 47% of Assam's population is under 15, a little more than 48% is between 15 and 59 and a little less than 5% above 59 (Table V. 11). Thus about 52% of the population depends upon 48% of the population. The dependency ratios is 1.07. If the economically active age group is taken as 15-50, the ratio becomes still higher. In the case of the country as a whole, the ratio is 0.92 taking 15-59 as productive ages. The population of Assam in 1971 contains more younger people than in 1961 although the proportion of older persons aged 60 and above is slightly higher in 1971 than in 1961. It was 45% below 15 years, about 51% in ages 15-59 and about 4% above 59 in 1961.

The percentage of population below 15 is lowest in North Cachar Hills (42.19) followed by Cachar (44.13). In other districts it varies between 49.13 in Goalpara and 45.06 in Dibrugarh. The dependency ratio is lowest in North Cachar Hills (0.88) followed by Sibsagar (0.99) and Dibrugarh (0.96). It is exactly one in Cachar. The highest ratio is observed in Goalpara (1.18). Lakhimpur and Nowgong have the same ratio (1.12), closely followed by Kamrup (1.11).

The present age structure of Assam is conducive to higher population growth as bigger cohorts of males and females continue entering reproductive ages. The working age population is likely to grow at a higher rate than the total population. More children will also be entering the school-going age.

# CHAPTER VI

## Literacy and Education

Literacy as defined in the 1971 census is the ability of a person both to read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not a 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.

The instructions issued to the enumerators for recording answers to the question on literacy of each individual read as follows:—

"For a person who is literate i.e. who can both read and write record 'L' in the triangle against question 12. If there is any doubt about a person's ability to read or write, the test that may be applied for reading is his/her ability to read any portion of the matter in the enumerator's instructions and similarly for writing he/she should be able to write a simple letter. Ability merely to sign one's name is not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding. If a person claims to be literate in some other language with which the enumerator is not acquainted the respondent's word has to be taken as correct. Other members of the house may also be able to testify to the literacy of the person enumerated.

For a person who is illiterate i.e. who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language write 'O' in the triangle against question 12. All children of the age of 4 years or less should be treated as illiterate even if the child is going to school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words."

Another question (13) was asked of those for whom 'L' was recorded against question 12 to ascertain the level of education. The instructions to enumerators on this question were:—

"For a person who is illiterate and 'O' has been put against question 12, there is no advantage in ascertaining the educational level even if he had at some stage attended school and passed a standard and had relapsed into illiteracy. In such a case you should put 'X'. You have to ascertain and record the highest educational level attained by a person for whom 'L' is recorded in answer to question 12.

For a person who is still studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him will be one that he has actually passed and not the one in which he is studying. For example, a person studying in 1st year B.A. should be recorded as only 'PUC' or 'Higher Secondary' as the case may be. Similarly, a person studying say in the 4th year of 'M.B.B.S.' should not be noted as 'M.B.B.S.' but as 3rd year of M.B.B.S. which is the highest level he has actually attained. If you are not sure whether a person has passed 'Primary', 'Middle', 'Higher Secondary' or other definite levels, you may record the actual standard passed such as say IIIrd standard, VIIIth standard, 1st year B.Com., etc.

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 of equivalent level such as say B.Sc. (Zoology) and M.B.B.S. or B.A. (Maths) and B.E., the technical qualifications should be given preference in recording the highest educational level attained. Where the general educational level is higher than the technical educational level or where it is not possible to decide which of the two levels is relatively higher, the highest level of education as returned by the person concerned should be recorded."

The definition of literacy has practically not changed since 1911. According to the 1971 census, 28.15% of the total population of Assam was literate. The corresponding percentages for males and females were 36.68 and 18.63 respectively. The correct procedure for computing literacy rates would be to exclude the children in age group 0-4 as they are assumed as not literate. But the crude rate or what may be called general literacy rate calculated as the proportion of literates to the total population including age group 0-4 has its own utility and does give an idea of the literacy of a population. It has another advantage. The proportion of age group 0-4 to the total population of smaller units like police stations and towns not being available the general literacy rate serves a very useful purpose in making a comparative study and in identifying low or high literacy units.

Assam ranks 12th among the states and 19th among states and union territories of the country in so far as general literacy rate is concerned (Table VI.1). The rank goes down to 13 among states and 20 among states and union territories in the case of both male and female literacy rates. Among the states, Kerala has the highest average literacy rates (60.42) and also highest rates for males (66.62) and females (54.31) separately. Among both states and union territories Chandigarh tops the list with a literacy rate of 61.56 for total, 66.97 for males and 54.35 for females. The proportion of literates is the lowest in Arunachal Pradesh. The percentages are 11.29 for total, 17.82 for males and 3.71 for females. Male literacy is higher than female literacy in all the states and union territories. The percentage of literates among females is below 10 in Bihar (8.72), Rajasthan (8.46), Jammu & Kashmir (9.28), Sikkim (8.90), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (7.84) and Arunachal Pradesh (3.71).

Among the districts of Assam, the proportion of literates to total population is highest in Sibsagar (36.62) (Table VI.2). Cachar comes next (30.57) closely

followed by Dibrugarh (30.46). Nowgong, Lakhimpur and Kamrup have almost the same rate of 28.92, 28.91 and 28.77 respectively. General literacy rates in other districts are below the state average. North Cachar Hills ranks Seventh (27.25). The other hill district, Karbi Anglong, has the lowest literacy rate (19.17), Darrang (22.76) and Goalpara (21.98) get ranks in between the two hills districts.

The proportion of literates among males is the highest in Sibsagar (44.32) followed by Cachar (40.42). Lakhimpur (39.03) comes next followed by Kamrup (38.19), Dibrugarh (38.11) and Nowgong (36.97). North Cachar Hlls (35.46) and Karbi Anglong (26.93) remains in their original position while Darrang (30.26) and Goalpara (30.27) interchange their respective places. The percentage of literates among females is again highest in Sibsagar (27.92). Dibrugarh (21.56) and Nowgong (19.96) come up pushing down Cachar (19.90). The percentage in other districts is lower than the state average. Kamrup goes up to the fifth place and Lakhimpur comes down to sixth. The original ranking remains undisturbed in the case of North Cachar Hills (17.49), Darrang (14.30), Goalpara (13.03) and Karbi Anglong (10.29).

Variation of literacy rates among police stations is from 60.17 in Jhalukbari to only 10.37 in Baghbor (Table VI.3). Both these police stations are in Kamrup district. There are only seven police stations having literacy rates more than 50% higher than the state average. Besides Jhalukbari, the other police stations are Gauhati (48.83), Sibsagar (47.38), Jorhat (47.34), Lumding (45.36), Nowgong (44.84) and Amguri (44.54). The reason for a proportionately high rate of literacy in Jhalukbari is not far to seek. With an area of only 38.9 km² it comprises mostly urban areas where the Gauhati university, engineering college, ayurved college and a number of other educational instititions and the headquarters of the N. F. Railway are situated. Gauhati, Jorhat and Nowgong contain district headquarters while Sibsagar contains subdivisional headquarters. Lumding police station has a very important railway junction and a railway divisional office. About 55% of its total population lives in urban areas Amguri in Sibsagar district is the only police station which has a very high literacy rate almost without any urban influence. There are 25 police stations with literacy rates between 10% and 50% higher than the state average. The rate varies from 39.81% in Tezpur to 31.32% in Sonai in this group of police stations. Urban areas do not seem to influence literacy rates here. Raha, an entirely rural unit, has a higher rate than Silchar and Dibrugarh. Kamalpur, a rural police station, has proportionately more literates than Karimganj. Moran and Sarupathar have higher literacy rates than Golaghat. Police stations having literacy rates 10% plus/minus of the state average number 34. The rate in this group varies between 30.77 in Dudhnai and 25.44 in Kokrajhar. Both the police stations are in Goalpara district, the former being an entirely rural while the latter contains the subdivisional headquarters of Kokrajhar.

There are 32 police stations which have literacy rates between 10% and 50% lower than the state average. Patharkandi (24.66) is at the top of the group and Dalgaon at the bottom (14.20). The least literate police stations with rates 50% below the state average are Baithalangso (13.60) in Karbi Anglong, Majbat (13.40) in Darrang, South Salmara (11.06) in Goalpara and Baghbor (10.37) in Kamrup. These police stations and most of those having literacy rates lower than the state average are backward almost in all respects where a high order of wastage still occurs in the first few years of primary education owing to boys and girls being drawn away to help in cultivation and grazing in the middle of the term. Various social customs and lack of economic incentives have got a lot to do with parental indifference to send their girls to schools.

While studying the general literacy rate it should not be forgotten that even this low rate would have been still lower but for a higher rate in urban areas. The general literacy rate for the state comes down to 25.24% from 28.15% when urban areas are excluded (Table VI. 4). The urban rate (58.29) is more than double the rural rate (25.24). Only 8.82% of the population lives in urban areas. The percentage of female literates is proportionately higher in urban than in rural areas compared to male literates. Literate males constitute 33.76% in rural and 64.19% in urban areas while the proportion of literates among females is 15.89 in rural and 50.35 in urban areas. The same pattern is noticed in all the districts in varying degrees. The ranking of districts obtained earlier while studying the general literacy rates for total population changes when rural and urban population are separately considered. In rural areas, Sibsagar maintains its top position with a literacy rate of 34.38. Lakhimpur (27.87) comes to occupy the second place, with Cachar (27.79) following it. Nowgong (26.61), Kamrup (24.81), Goalpara (19.55) and Karbi Anglong (17.98) remain in their original position of 4th, 6th, 9th and 10th respectively. Dibrugarh (24.94) goes down from 3rd to 5th place. Darrang (20.61) and North Cachar Hills (24.46) remain in their respective places. The proportion of literates among urban people is highest in North Cachar Hills (65.33) followed by Cachar (62.89) and Karbi Anglong (62.23). Sibsagar (60.93), so long at the top, comes next. Kamrup (58.51) in spite of its class I town comes only after Dibrugarh (59.22) and Nowgong (59.11). Goalpara(50.82) has now displaced Karbi Anglong from the bottom. The rates in Lakhimpur (57.29) and Darrang (56.48) are lower than the state average for urban areas (58.29). In the case of male literacy in urban areas, it is now the turn of Karbi Anglong (69.28) to top the list to be followed by the other hill district of North Cachar Hills (68.98). Cachar (68.86) again comes third and Sibsagar fourth. Kamrup (65.35) improves its position to come next, followed by Nowgong (65.02). In spite of its highest percentage of urban population among the districts, Dibrugarh (63.74) ranks seventh with Lakhimpur (63.20) following very closely. Goalpara (57.69) and Darrang (61.96) have the lowest and second lowest rates respectively. Female literacy rate in urban areas is highest in North Cachar Hills (59.98) followed by Cachar (56.06). The rates in Sibsagar (53.87), Dibrugarh (52.83) and Nowgong (51.33) are higher than the state average and those in other districts

below the state average with Goalpara (42.25) at the bottom. The striking feature of the rural-urban differentials is that while the male literacy rate in urban areas is nearly double than in rural areas, the female literacy rate is more than three times higher in urban than in rural areas. The urban female literacy rate is more than five times higher in Karbi Anglong, more than four times higher in North Cachar Hills, about four times higher in Goalpara and Darrang and a little more than double in Sibsagar and about three times higher in all other districts than their respective rates in rural areas. The difference between the rural and urban rates is more in those districts in which rural female literacy rates are lower than the state average. Here again, there is no uniformity. North Cachar Hills has a higher rural female literacy rate than Kamrup, Darrang and Goalpara, but its urban rate is proportionately much higher than these three districts. Literacy in individual towns is also not encouraging. Of the 69 towns of the state, only 26 have rates higher than the state average for urban areas. The remaining 43 may be taken as towns of low literacy (Table VI.5). Karimganj town has the highest literacy rate (68.76). Silchar, a class II town, comes next (66.86). Gauhati UA ranks seventh (63.60). The percentage of literates is above 60% only in 19 towns. Towns having literacy rates below 60% but above 50% number 36, while those with below 50% but more than 40% number 11. Only three towns have literates below 40% of their respective population. These least literate towns are Amingaon (38.86), Mankachar (34.94) and Niz Hajo (34.31).

The rate of growth of the general literacy rate of only 4.34 in ten years 1961-71 recorded by Assam is distressingly low. It is the lowest among all the states and union territories of the country (Table VI. 6). The rate is less than one-fifth of the all-India average of 22.61. Only in three states and one union territory, is the growth rate below 10% but much higher than that of Assam. These states are Manipur (8.19), Bihar (8.37) and Meghalaya (9.59) and the union territory of Delhi (7.32). The rate is above 10% but below 20% in West Bengal (13.39), Andhra Pradesh (15.95) and Guiarat (17.54). Among the states the rate is highest in Jammu & Kashmir (68.45). Tripura (53.06) and Nagaland (52.99) have the second and third highest growth rates. The state has not only earned the distinction of having the lowest growth rate for the total population, it has shown a negative growth of (-)1.69% in male literacy rate.

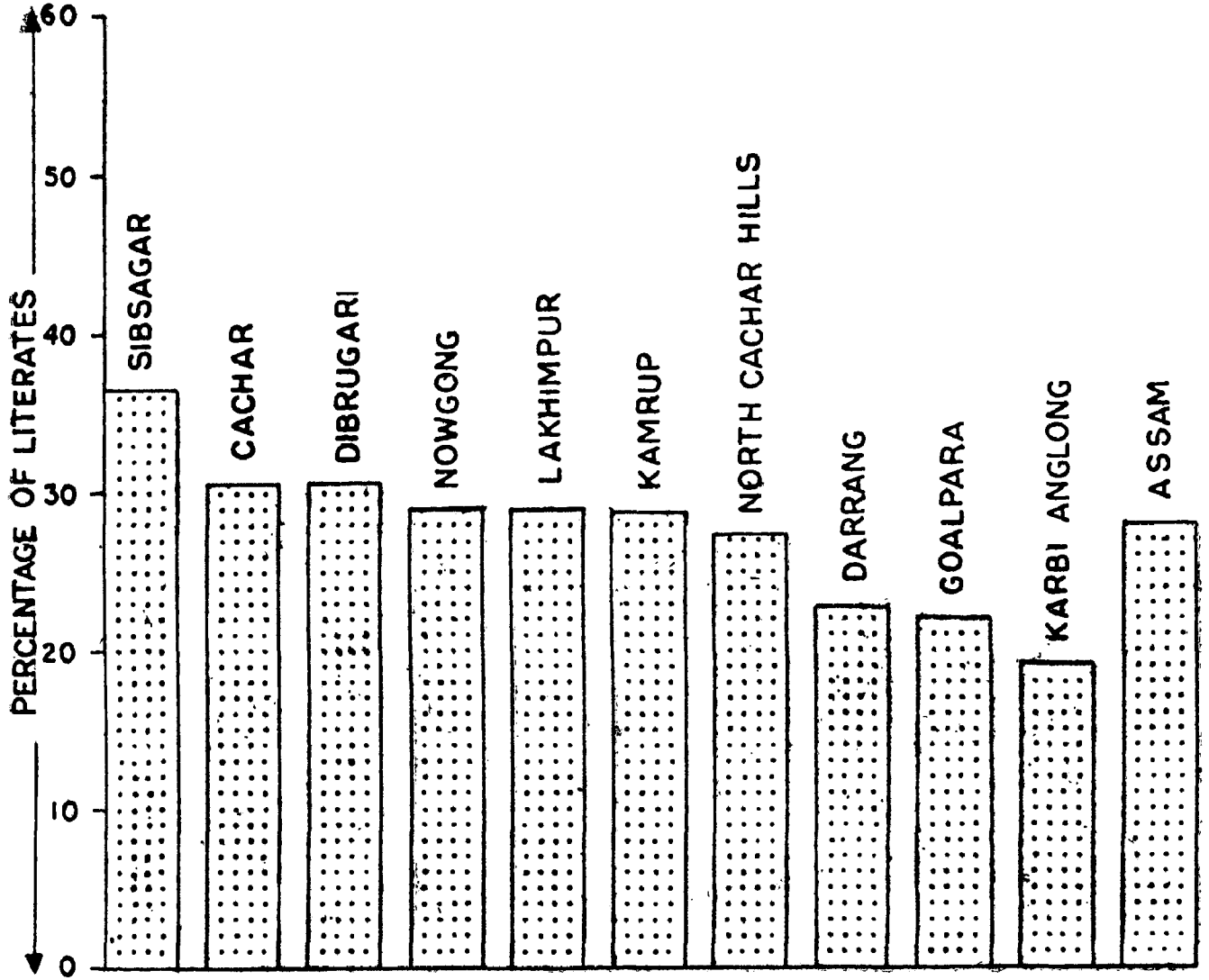
Among the districts, Darrang has shown a fall (— 0.66) in literacy for the total population as against a growth of 42.39% in the earlier decade 1951-61 (Table VI. 7). Goalpara comes next with a growth of 4.37% followed by Lakhimpur (including Dibrugarh district) (4.47), Kamrup (5.15), Nowgong (6.09), Sibsagar (6.70) and Cachar (6.89). The growth rate is highest in North Cachar Hills (39.17) and second highest in Karbi Anglong (13.30). Compared to the previous decade of 1951-61, the growth rate in each district is very low. Five districts have shown negative growths in male literacy. They are Darrang (— 4,73), Kamrup (—2.70), Sibsagar (—1.62), Lakhimpur including Dibrugarh, (— 1.15) and Goalpara (— 0.20). There has been a slight increase (1.54) in Nowgong and a very nominal increase (0.47) in Cachar. The increase recorded by the hill districts are 31.77% and 5.24% in North Cachar Hills and Karbi Anglong respectively. Although the general literacy for females in the state is about half of the male literacy rate, the female literacy rate has registered a growth of 23.30 against a negative growth of — 1.69 in male literacy. This growth of female literacy is alone responsible for an overall growth rate of 4.34 for the state. The growth recorded by North Cachar Hills is the highest (57.00) followed by Karbi Anglong (49.78). The increase in Kamrup is 34.10%, making the most literate district of Sibsagar to follow it with 27.37%. Cachar (25.95) comes next followed by Lakhimpur including Dibrugarh, (23.26) and Goalpara (21.10). The percentage increase of literacy for female is lowest in Darrang (12.95) and second lowest in Nowgong (18.88).

Despite a very low growth of literacy rate, the lowest in India, the percentage increase of literate population in Assam in 1961-1971 cannot be taken as low. The literate population has registered an increase of 40.80% in 1971 over that of 1961 as against 34.95% for the total population of the state (Table VI.8). The growth of male literates is 30.83% and of female literates 69.13%. Darrang, which has shown a fall in literacy rate, has registered an increase of 33.71 of literate population. This increase is however less than the increase (34.62) of its total population. The literate population has increased everywhere but the rate is very low compared to that in the previous decade as well as to that in the case of total population. As the female population has grown at a higher rate (37.15) than male (33.04) female literates have gone up by 69.13% against male literates 30.83%. The percentage increase of female literates varies from 57.15 in Sibsagar to 153.91 in Karbi Anglong. In the case of male literates, the percentage is highest in North Cachar Hills (87.12) and lowest in Sibsagar (18.54). It is the growth of female literates that has enabled the state to show at least a positive rate of growth of literacy. Whichever way the data may be interpreted, the fact remains that the progress of literacy in Assam is very sluggish.

Effective literacy rate is the proportion of literates to total population aged 5 and above. The effective literacy rate in Assam is 33.94 as against the all-India average of 34.45 (Table VI. 9). Assam's rank among the states in India remains unaltered. According to both the general literacy rate and effective literacy rate, its position is twelfth. In female literacy, the state improves from its earlier position of 13 to 12.

The effective literacy rate does not change the ranking of any district (Table VI 10). As the old district of Lakhimpur was taken as the unit for the purpose of tabulation and presentation of census data the effective literacy rate could not be computed separately for Lakhimpur and Dibrugarh districts. Both districts are therefore taken together for the present discussion. It can, however, be assumed that

## LITERACY RATES IN ASSAM AND DISTRICTS, 1971



Lakhimpur would have occupied its same original position. Effective literacy rate varies from 43.62 in Sibsagar to 23.29 in Karbi Anglong. Rates in four districts are below state average. These districts are North Cachar Hills (32.09), Darrang (27.49), Goalpara (26.88) and Karbi Anglong (23.29). Cachar (36.44) though coming second, has a rate quite lower than that of Sibsagar. Dibrugarh, including Lakhimpur, (35.94) is a close third followed by Nowgong (34.97) and Kamrup (34.83). Female literacy is about 50% lower than the male rate in the state. Only in Sibsagar it is much higher than 50%. Female literacy rate is 33.76 as against 52.12 male rate. Goalpara, Darrang and Karbi Anglong have female rates below 50% of the male rate.

Allowing a year or even two for a child to be able to read and write with understanding and also making allowance for late-comers, at least 50% of the children of ages 5-9 can be expected to be literates provided of course that all facilities for free primary education are available to all children. Such a position does not obtain in the state. Only 20.55% of children aged 5-9 are literate in Assam. It is also the lowest among all age groups. The corresponding percentages for males and females are 23.62 and 17.48 respectively (Table VI. 11). The percentage of literates (49.59) is highest in age group 15-19. Age group 20-24 claims the next position (45.75) followed by age group 10-14 (44.00). Literates among people aged 35 and above are 27.19% while among those in age group 25-34 rate is 35.80. The percentage of literates (50.31) among males is highest in age group 20-24 while among females it is highest (39.06) in age group 15-19. In rural areas particularly, girls start dropping out of school after 19. But the highest percentage should have been in age group 10-14 where the proportion is 37.68. Literates among females aged 35 and above are only 9.79%. The percentage of literates is less in the younger age group 10-14 where the population is more than in the higher ages both among males and females. This age group (10-14) should have had the highest percentage of literates. Reading the figures from bottom 39.83% literates among male and 9.79% among females are in age group 35 and above. They represent the cohort before the country attained independence. The position started improving after independence with the percentage of literates rising to 49.91 for males and to 19.91 for females in the next lower age group 25-34 and then to 60.31 for males and 30.46 for females in age group 20-24. The percentage of literates among males then declined a little to 59.33 in the next lower group of 15-19 while it improved among females to 39.06. The actual decline started after that. The fall is sharper in the case of males. The percentage for males goes down to 49.84 and for females to 37.68 in age group 10-14. The same trend is noticed in districts (Tables VI.12, VI.13, VI.14). Taking both males and females together, the percentage of literates in the lowest age group 5-9 is highest in Sibsagar (34.51). The other districts having percentages above the state average for this age group are Dibrugarh, including Lakhimpur, (23.33), Nowgong (22.38), North Cachar Hills (22.20), Kamrup (20.12) and Cachar (19.92) are now grouped with the least literate districts of Darrang (14.89), Karbi Anglong (14.25) and Goalpara (12.67) having percentages below the state average. The highest proportion of literates is found in age group 15-19 in all the districts except North Cachar Hills in which the peak is in the next higher group 20-24. The percentage of male literates is highest in age group 20-24 in all the district except Nowgong in which it is in age group 15-19. In the case of female literates, the highest percentage is in age group 15-19 except three districts, namely, Cachar, North Cachar Hills and Darrang where the peak is in age group 10-14.

The variation in effective literacy rates among the districts can be studied with particular reference to the distribution of primary schools in the districts. There is one primary school for every 129 children of ages 5-9 in the state (Table VI. 15). The most literate district of Sibsagar has a school for every 109 children. The average number of children per school is below the state average in two other plain districts only. They are Dibrugarh including Lakhimpur, with 116 and Cachar with 127. The highest number of children per school is found in Nowgong (152) followed by Darrang (148), Goalpara (143) and Kamrup (141). The lowest number of children per school is in North Cachar Hills with only 37. Karbi Anglong comes next with 85.

The distribution of primary schools does not explain the differentials in literacy rates among the districts. In the hill districts the number of schools has to be proportionately more. Most of the villages in these two districts are too small and situated at some distance from each other. In most of the cases, one school cannot serve more than one village. In the plain districts, Sibsagar has the highest literacy and the lowest number of children per school. Cachar has the second highest literacy rate but the number of children per school is more than in Dibrugarh including Lakhimpur. Nowgong ranks fourth among the districts in effective literacy rate though has the highest number of children per school. The existence of schools alone, therefore, does not influence the literacy rate.

**Educational level**

On the basis of the answers recorded against question 13 of the individual slip, all the literate persons have been grouped into literates without any educational level and literates with educational level of primary, middle, matriculation or higher secondary, non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree, technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and graduate and above. Literates without any educational level constitute 27.60% of the total literates of the state (Table VI.16). The educational level 'Primary' is the largest single group of literates and claims 37.40% of the total literates. Literates with 'middle' level education form numerically the third largest group and constitute 26.77% of total literates. Matriculates (including higher secondary passed) number 266,751 and account for 6.48% of

the liteartes. There are 59,272 graduates and higher degree holders. This group constitutes 1.44% of the literates. Technical diploma or certificate (not equal to degree) holders form the smallest group of 4,610 followed by non-technical diploma or certificate (not equal to degree) holders with 8,304. Their percentages to total literates are 0.11 and 0.20 respectively. The proportion of literates without any educational level is higher among female literates (31.13) than among males (25.99). Literates with primary level of education are also proportionately more among females (39.27) than males (36.55). The group of literates with middle level of education claims 27.50% of males and 25.14% of female literates. The proportion of matriculates among females (3.67) is less than half of that among males (7.76). There are 219,502 male matriculates and 47,249 female matriculates. Graduates and higher degree holders constitute 1.77% of the male and 0.72% of the female literates. The pattern of distribution of different categories of literates is almost same in the districts (Table VI.17). The percentage of literates with primary level of education is highest in Goalpara (43.61) closely followed by Cachar (43.41). It is below the state averate in other districts and varies between 34.11 in Dibrugarh including Lakhimpur, and 37.27 in Nowgong. About half (49.65) of female literates in Goalpara attained primary level of education only, compared to 41.20% of male literates. The corresponding percentages in Cachar are 42.50 male and 45.43 female. The percentage of literates without any educational level is highest in Karbi Anglong (39.91). Nowgong (30.61) comes next followed by Dibrugarh including Lakhimpur, (29.54), Darrang (28.92) and Sibsagar (27.23). Cachar (23.27) is last. The proportion of literates without any educational standard is more among females than males in all the districts. In the case of literates with primary level of education, the proportion is slightly less in Darrang and Karbi Anglong and more in other districts. In the next higher category of literates, i.e., those with 'middle' level of education, Cachar is the only exception of having a higher percentage of females than males. Female literates with higher educational levels beyond 'middle' are proportionately less than males in all the districts. The proportion of female matriculates is highest in Cachar (4.57) closely followed by Dibrugarh including Lakhimpur, (4.31), Sibsagar (4.28) and Kamrup (4.27). The lowest proportion is found in Karbi Anglong (1.38). Darrang (2.88), North Cachar Hills (2.72), Nowgong (2.30) and Goalpara (2.17) have percentages lower than the state average of 3.67. Kamrup claims the highest number of 19,964 graduates and higher degree holders constituting 2.43% of the total literates, the highest among all the districts. The percentages of both male and female graduates are also highest in Kamrup. The proportion of graduates is lowest in Karbi Anglong (0.73) followed by Goalpara (0.87) and Nowgong (0.88). North Cachar Hills claims the second highest position with 1.97% followed by Sibsagar (1.49), Dibrugarh including Lakhimpur, (1.48), Darrang (1.18) and Cachar (1.10). Female graduates constitute less than one per cent in all the districts except Kamrup Literates with technical and non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree constitute a very small percentage in the state as well as in all the districts. There is no one person with a non-technical diploma or certificate in North Cachar Hills.

# CHAPTER VII

## Mother Tongue

"Assam is a land of hills and plains, of mountains and rivers, and of peoples whose ethnic groups and languages are as varied as its scenery. This variety has been further enriched by the influx into this state of various peoples from other parts of the sub-continent. No wonder therefore that in the 1961 census, as many as 192 mother tongues have been recorded by our enumerators".[1] In 1931 Mullan[2] remarked that "Assam, a small province with a population of nine and a quarter million people, should be a philologist's paradise for it is a veritable Babel, as will be seen from the statistics of language".

The question on mother-tongue at the 1971 census and instructions to enumerators were as follows:—

**Question 14: Mother -tongue**

*Definition.*—Mother-tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother-tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes the language usually spoken by the mother shall be recorded.

Record mother-tongue in full whatever be the name of the language as returned and avoid use of abbreviations. You are not expected to determine if the language returned by a person is the dialect of another major language and so on. You should not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother-tongue. You are bound to record the language as returned by the person as his mother-tongue and you should not enter into any argument with him and try to record anything other than what is returned. If you have reason to suspect that in any area due to any organised movement, the mother-tongue was not being truthfully returned, you should record the mother-tongue as actually returned by the respondent and make a report to your superior census officers for verification. You are not authorised to make any correction on your own.

There was another question relating to other languages. The question and the instructions to enumerators were—

**Question 15: Other languages**

After recording the mother-tongue in question 14 enquire whether the person knows any other language(s), Indian or foreign and record language(s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any language apart from his mother-tongue put 'X' against this question.

The number of languages recorded under this question need not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother-tongue and they should be recorded in the order in which he speaks and understands best and can use with understanding in communicating with others. He need not necessarily be able to read and write these languages. It is enough if he has a working knowledge of these subsidiary languages to enable him to converse in that language with understanding.

In addition to these instructions it was clarified that a language without a script can also be a mother-tongue, the mother-tongue of the parents could be different from that of the children and that ability to read or write a language was not required so far as these questions were concerned.

In the 1971 census as many as 200 languages/mother tongues (L/MT) were recorded. These returns were scrutinised at the time of compilation and tabulation and considerable care had to be taken in rationalising the spellings and grouping of identical returns. Field investigation had to be resorted to in quite a number of cases. After the elimination of spelling mistakes, grouping of identical returns and classification of a few returns by the Assistant Registrar General (Languages), the total number of L/MTs was reduced to 124. According to this classification 48 languages are grouped under 'Others', the details of which are available in Part II-C(ii). For the purpose of present discussion 76 languages and total of 'Others' as shown in table VII.1 are considered. Assamese, very naturally accounts for the largest number of speakers. As many as 8,904.917 persons or 60.89% of the total population of the state have returned Assamese as their L/MT. The second largest group of people consists of 2,882,039 persons or 19.71% of the population of the state speaks Bengali as L/MT. Other important languages spoken by more than 1% of the total population of the state are Hindi (5.42), Bodo/Boro (3.65), Gorkhali/Nepali (2.39), Mikir (1.31), Miri/Mishing (1.21) and Oriya (1.03). Languages having insignificant number of speakers below 100 are Tangsa (1), Nocte (1), Sikkim Bhotia (4), Mogh (5), Mishmi (18), Pawi (23), Kashmiri (26), Tangkhul (27), Dogri (37), Korku (39), Mao (46), Paite (57), Chinese/Chini (61), Konkani (74) Bhotia (89) and Angami (98). Speakers of 48 languages grouped under 'others' number 18,767 and constitute only 0.13% of the population of the state. It may now be seen how the speakers of a few numerically major L/MTs are distributed in different districts. The L/MTs considered here are Assamese,

1. Pakyntein, E. H. "Census of India 1961. Vol. III Assam. Part I.-A—General Report" 1964 P 201.
2. Mullan, C. S. "Census of India 1931, Vol. III Assam, Part—I, Report 1932, P. 167.

Bengali, Hindi, Bodo/Boro, Gorkhali/Nepali and Mikir. Assamese is by far the most predominant language in all the districts of the Brahmaputra Valley (Table VII.2). The percentage of people speaking Assamese as their L/MT varies between 85.77 in Sibsagar and 61.16 in Lakhimpur. Assamese speakers constitute 76.68% in Kamrup, 73.72% in Nowgong, 63.79% in Dibrugarh, 63.57% in Goalpara and 62.84 % in Darrang. The percentage of Assamese speakers is lowest in Cachar (0.40) followed by North Cachar Hills (2.81) and Karbi Anglong (13.61). According to numerical strength of speakers the next important language is Bengali which is spoken by 77.76% of the population of Cachar, 19.31% of Nowgong, 14.70% of Goalpara, 14.38% of North Cachar Hills, 13.31% of Darrang, 12.34% of Kamrup and 11.05% of Dibrugarh. The proportion of Bengali speakers is lowest in Sibsagar (3.73) followed by Lakhimpur (5.95) and Karbi Anglong (9.76). Hindi speakers account for 11.28% of the population of both Dibrugarh and Cachar, 7.59% of Karbi Anglong and 6.05% of Darrang. They constitute less than 5% in other district. The percentage varies from 4.41 in North Cachar Hills to 2.73 in Kamrup. The largest number of Bodo/Boro speakers is found in Goalpara (232,537). In terms of absolute numbers Kamrup (139,761) comes next followed by Darrang (97,829). In terms of percentage to total population of the concerned districts it is highest in Goalpara (10.45) followed by Karbi Anglong (7.45), North Cachar Hills (6.57), Darrang (5.63), Kamrup (4.90) and Lakhimpur (2.56). In other districts it is less than 1%. Gorkhali/Nepali speaking population constitutes 2.39% of the population of the state. They are found in all the districts but the number is highest in Darrang (102,013) followed by Dibrugarh (76,777) and Kamrup (42,642). In terms of percentage it is highest in Karbi Anglong (6.43) followed by North Cachar Hills (6.12). Darrang stands only third with 5.88% and Dibrugarh fourth with 5.44%. Kamrup (1.49) comes next. The percentage is lowest in Cachar (0.25) followed by Nowgong (0.70). Mikir speakers are mostly found in Karbi Anglong. Out of the total 191,354 Mikir speakers as many as 168,523 are residents of Karbi Anglong. In other words a little more than 88% of the total Mikir speaking population of the state lives in this district. But the percentage of Mikir speakers to the total population of the district is only 44.43%. There is no Mikir speakers in Goalpara. Dibrugarh has only 3 while Lakhimpur has 606. Among other districts the highest number is found in Nowgong (8,339) followed by Kamrup (5,239), North Cachar Hills (3,924), Darrang (1,956), Sibsagar (1,622) and Cachar (1,142).

All the languages are not equally important to all the districts so far as the numerical strength of the speakers of different languages are concerned. Even if only six major languages of each district is considered they are not common to all districts. Again, each district has its own order of importance. The predominant language of all the seven districts of the Brahmaputra Valley is Assamese. It is Mikir in Karbi Anglong, Dimasa in North Cachar Hills and Bengali in Cachar (Table VII.3). Bengali is the second important language in Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar and North Cachar Hills while it is third language in Dibrugarh, Lakhimpur and Karbi Anglong. Hindi speakers constitute the second largest community in Dibrugarh and Cachar, third in Darrang, Nowgong and Sibsagar, fourth in Goalpara, Kamrup and Karbi Anglong and fifth in Lakhimpur, Hindi speakers are not sizeable enough in North Cachar Hills to find a place among six languages. Miri/Mishing is found only in two districts. It is second important language in Lakhimpur and fourth in Sibsagar. Bodo/Boro is the third important language in Goalpara, Kamrup and North Cachar Hills, fifth in Darrang, Nowgong and Karbi Anglong and sixth in Lakhimpur. Manipuri/Meithel speakers form the third largest linguistic group in Cachar and sixth in Nowgong. In no other district they are found in large numbers. Gorkhali/Nepali is the fourth important language in Darrang, Nowgong, Dibrugarh and Lakhimpur, fiifth in Kamrup, Sibsagar and North Cachar Hills. It is sixth in Karbi Anglong. Bishnupuriya speakers are mostly located in Cachar district only where they form the fourth largest group. Hmar is found only in North Cachar Hills as fourth major language. Santali is the fifth major language in Goalpara but not found in any other district in large numbers. Oriya language is found only in four districts—as fifth major language in Dibrugarh and Cachar and sixth in Darrang and Sibsagar. The sixth important language is Garo in Goalpara and Kamrup, Mikir in North Cachar Hills, Munda in Dibrugarh and Dimasa in Cachar.

The rural urban distribution of the speakers of 25 major mother tongues of the state shows that the proportion of Bengali speakers (39.99) is highest in urban areas (Table VII.4). Assamese speakers (38.70) come next followed by Hindi speakers (15.64) and Gorkhali/Nepali speakers (2.04). Proportion of speakers of all other mother-tongue is less than 1% in urban areas. Of the 25 languages the proportion of the speakers of only 5 languages is higher in urban than in rural areas. These five languages are Bengali (with 17.75 in rural 39.99 in urban), Hindi (4.43 in rural and 15.64 in urban), Telugu (0.10 in rural and 0.52 in urban), Punjabi (0.03 in rural and 0.69 in urban) and Naga (0.04 in rural and 0.09 in urban). Speakers of Assamese constitute 63.03% of the total population of the state in rural areas and 38.70% in urban areas.

# CHAPTER VIII

## Religion

Religion is one of the very important cultural characteristics of the population. The question on religion has been a part of every decennial census in India. Caste in the case of Hindus and sects in other cases were recorded in 1881 and in the censuses that followed till 1941. The old classification of population by religion followed upto 1931 census was replaced in 1941 by a classification by communities. In the 1951 census the old classification by religious was again adopted with the instruction to record the religion of every one as given by the person enumerated. In the censuses of 1951, 1961 and 1971 details of only the religious persuasions of the people have been collected. At the 1971 census, the enumerator had instructions to record the religion as actually returned by a respondent. For the sake of convenience of recording the answers as well as of subsequent tabulation, abbreviations were prescribed for major religion as 'H' for Hinduism, 'I' for Islam, 'C' for Christianity, 'S' for Sikhism, 'B' for Buddhism and 'J' for Jainism. In respect of others the actual religion as returned was recorded. Where a person said that he had no religion it was recorded accordingly.

The main religious communities in Assam are Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs. Only one person returned himself as Zoroastrian at the 1971 Census in the state. Of the main religious groups Hindus, Muslims and Christians together constitute more than 99% of the population of the state while Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs together account for only 0.32% of the population (Table VIII.1). Hindus account for 72.51%, Muslims 24.56% and Christians 2.61% of the population. The percentage of Hindus is more in urban areas (86.49) than in rural areas (71.16). It is other way round in case of Muslims and Christians. Muslims constitute 25.85% in rural and 11.21% in urban areas while Christians claim 2.76% of rural and 0.97% of urban population. The proportion of other religious communities is higher in urban than in rural areas.

Hindus constitute the majority of the population in all the districts but the proportion varies from 92.41 in Dibrugarh to 53.92 in Goalpara. The districts with higher proportions of state average are Sibsagar (92.22), Karbi Anglong (90.27), Lakhimpur (89.57), Darrang (78.45) and North Cachar Hills (77.03). Percentages in the remaining three districts of Kamrup (69.96), Nowgong (59.70) and Cachar (58.71) are lower than the state average. Proportion of Hindus is more in urban than in rural arears in Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, North Cachar Hills and Cachar while it is more in rural areas in case of Sibsagar, Dibrugarh, Lakhimpur and Karbi Anglong.

Muslims, the second largest religious group in Assam are in higher proportion than the state average in Goalpara (42.25), Cachar (39.89), Nowgong (39.39) and Kamrup (28.93). Except Darrang where they constitute 16.19%, the proportion is less than 10% in other districts, namely, North Cachar Hills (0.86), Karbi Anglong (1.30), Dibrugarh (3.09), Sibsagar (5.27) and Lakhimpur (7.54). In the districts of Sibsagar, Dibrugarh, Lakhimpur, Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills the proportion of Muslim population is higher in urban than in rural areas while in the other districts it is higher in rural than in urban areas.

The proportion of Christians is highest in North Cachar Hills (21.87) followed by Karbi Anglong (7.99), Darrang (5.06), Goalpara (3.59) and Dibrugarh (3.51). It is below the state average in Lakhimpur (2.60), Sibsagar (2.09), Cachar (1.32), Kamrup (0.88) and Nowgong (0.71). The percentage of Christian population is higher in rural than in urban areas in all the districts except Nowgong in which the urban proportion is slightly higher than rural.

Buddhists account for only 0.15% of the population of state. They are found in all the districts with the proportion varying from 0.01 in Nowgong to 0.70 in Dibrugarh. No Buddhist reported from the urban areas of North Cachar Hills.

Jains constitute only 0.09% of the population of the state. The highest percentage of Jains is found in Goalpara (0.18) followed by Kamrup (0.10) while there is no followers of Jainism in North Cachar Hills.

Sikhs form the smallest religious group with 0.08% of the population of the state. They are found in all the districts in both rural and urban areas. The proportion of Sikhs is highest in Dibrugarh (0.20) followed by Sibsagar (0.12) and Nowgong (0.11). The lowest percentage is found in Cachar (0.01).

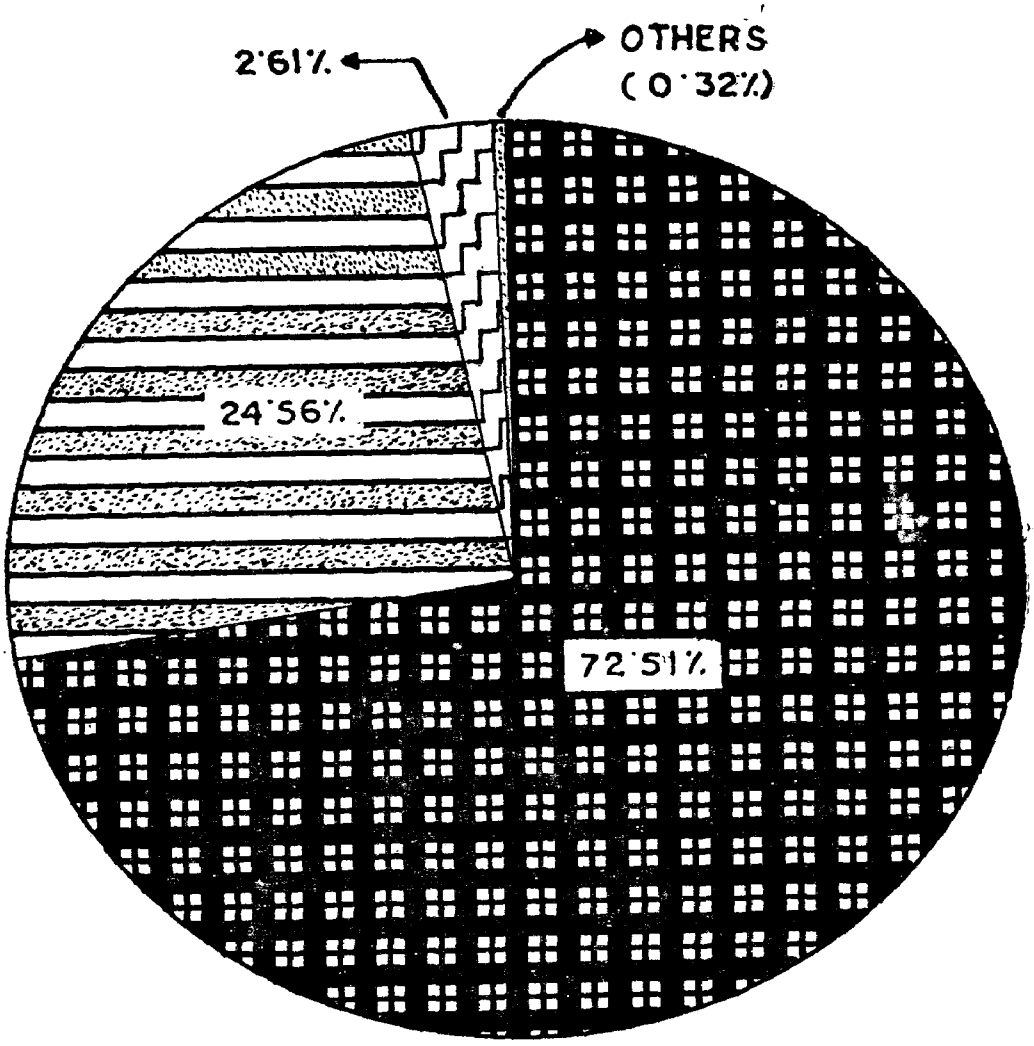
The proportion of Hindus to the total population of Assam rose from 68.33 in 1911 to 70.29 in 1931 and then to 72.01 in 1951. It then declined to 71.33 in 1961 but rose again to 72.51 in 1971 (Table VIII.2). The Muslim population constituted only 16.23% of the population of the state in 1911. The proportion then made a high jump to reach 22.78 in 1931 and continued rising thereafter steadily to 24.68 in 1951 and to 25.30 in 1961. It recorded a slight fall to 24.56 in 1971. The proportion of Christians has made a steady rise since 1911. It started its journey with 0.59 in 1911 and continued increasing to 1.42 in 1931, 2.00 in 1951, 2.43 in 1961 and 2.61 in 1971. The percentage of Buddhists declined from 0.26 in 1911 to 0.12 in 1951 and then rose to 0.15 in 1961 and remained at the same level in 1971. The percentage of both Jains and Sikhs remained stationary till 1951, rose a little in 1961 and again remained stationary in 1971.

Among the districts Goalpara and Cachar have distinguished themselves in having lower proportion of Hindus in 1971 than in 1911 in their respective populations. The proportion in Goalpara was 55.68 in 1911 as against 53.92 in 1971. It had a sharp fall to 43.69 in 1931, and a rise to 51.54 in 1951. In Cachar, however, the proportion varied between 60.87 in 1911 and 58.71 in 1971. The proportion has increased in all other districts over the decades with little ups and downs. With the exception of Dibrugarh and North Cachar Hills the percentage of Muslim population has increased in all the districts. The increase is sharp where the initial proportion was low. It rose during the decades 1911-1971 from 9.66 to 28.93 in Kamrup, from 5.39 to 16.19 in Darrang, 5.20 to 39.39 in Nowgong and 2.31 to 7.54 in Lakhimpur. In Sibsagar, however, the proportion is always low. It rose from 4.30 in 1911 to 5.27 in 1971. The proportion in 1911 was highest in Cachar (37.60) followed by Goalpara (35.19). The Muslims now form 42.25% of the population of Goalpara, the highest percentage among the districts and 39.89% of the population of Cachar. The proportion of Muslim population has varied from 3.05 in 1911 to 3.09 in 1971 in Dibrugarh while it is from 1.62 to 0.86 in North Cachar Hills during the same period.

The proportion of Christians have increased in every district practically without any fluctuation. Percentage of Christians is highest in North Cachar Hills where it has risen from only 0.23 in 1911 to 21.87 in 1971. The rise was sharp to 6.00 in 1931 and 15.30 in 1951. No figure pertaining to Karbi Anglong is available for any period prior to 1951. In 1951 the percentage of Christian population in Karbi Anglong was 3.94. It then rose to 7.54 in 1961 and to 7.99 in 1971. Darrang has the third highest proportion of Christians where it rose from 0.51 in 1911 to 2.72 in 1931, to 4.03 in 1951, 4.64 in 1961 and 5.06 in 1971. The rise in proportion is not sharp in any other district in any period. The rise or fall of the proportion of other religious groups is not significant as the numerical strength of each such group is very small.

The Hindus constitute the overwhelming majority of 86.96% of the population of Gauhati (Table VIII.3). The proportion of Hindus increased from 70.51 in 1911 to 77.13 in 1931 and then to 85.95 in 1961. The proportion of Muslim population on the other hand declined from 24.64 in 1911 to 19.02 in 1931 and then from 11.44 in 1961 to 9.95 in 1971. Sikhs form the third largest religious group in Gauhati and constitute 1.44% of the population in 1971. The proportion of Sikhs was only 0.08 in 1911 but increased to 0.29 in 1931 and 0.34 in 1961. The percentage of Christians was quite high in 1911 with 1.74 compared to that of Sikhs and rose to 2.79 in 1931 but declined thereafter to 1.15 in 1961 and 1.06 in 1971. There are only 612 Jains and 126 Buddhists in Gauhati according to 1971 Census.

# POPULATION BY RELIGION, 1971




HINDU

CHRISTIAN

MUSLIM

OTHERS

NOTE: OTHERS INCLUDE BUDDHISTS, JAINS AND SIKHS

# CHAPTER IX

## Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Assam is a land of many castes and tribes. Besides the castes and tribes who are indigenous to the state, Assam is a land where various castes and tribes from various parts of India have come to live and make it their home. Most of the tribes have come from Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal to work in the tea gardens. Originally, they were imported into Assam by the Controller of Emigrant Labour in the days when it was not possible to get any local labour to work in the tea gardens. Later, when Assam became more developed, many of these tribes came of their own accord to join their kith and kin in Assam. Many of them have settled themselves on lands either in the tea garden areas or outside tea estates and they are now called ex-tea-garden labourers. The number of such tribes is now so big in Assam that it is no longer necessary to recruit any further labour from outside for work in the tea gardens. All these castes and tribes were enumerated by the census till 1941. The census of 1951 marked a complete departure from the traditional recording of race, tribe or caste and started to enquire if the person enumerated was a member of any Scheduled Caste or any Scheduled Tribe. Since then, the enumeration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes continued in the successive censuses of 1961 and 1971.

Now, who are the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Assam? The Constitution of India has not defined the term Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, but according to Articles 341 and 342 the President may specify by public notification a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. According to the Constitution Scheduled Castes Order, 1950 and Scheduled Tribes Order, 1950 as modified by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists Modification Order, 1956 and all subsequent amending notifications the following 16 castes with 9 synonyms and 35 tribes with 45 sub-tribes and synonyms were declared as Scheduled for Assam.

### Scheduled Castes

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

### Scheduled Tribes

I. In the Autonomous Districts:

1. Chakma; 2. Dimasa (Kachari); 3. Garo; 4. Hajong; 5. Hmar; 6. Khasi and Jaintia (including Khasi, Synteng or Pnar, War, Bhoi or Lyngngam); 7. Any Kuki Tribes [including (i) Biate or Biete (ii) Changsan, (iii) Chongloi, (iv) Doungel, (v) Gamalhou, (vi) Gangte, (vii) Guite, (viii) Hanneng, (ix) Haokip or Haupit, (x) Haolai, (xi) Hengna, (xii) Hongsungh, (xiii) Hrangkhawl or Rangkhol, (xiv) Jongbe, (xv) Khawchung, (xvi) Khawathlang or 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) Thangngen, (xxxvi) Uibuh, (xxxvii) Vaiphei]; 8. Lakher; 9. Man (Tai speaking); 10. Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes; 11. Mikir; 12. Any Naga Tribes; 13. Pawi; 14. Syngteng.

II. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous districts:—

All Tribes of North East Frontier Agency including:—

1. Abor; 2. Aka; 3. Apatani; 4. Dafla; 5. Galong; 6. Khampti; 7. Khowa; 8. Mishmi; 9. Momba; 10. Any Naga Tribes; 11. Sherdukpen and 12. Singpho.

III. In the state of Assam excluding the tribal areas:

1. Barmans in Cachar; 2. Boro—Borokachari; 3. Deori; 4. Hojai; 5. Kachari including Sonowal; 6. Lalung; 7. Mech; 8. Miri and 9. Rabha.

Tribes may belong to any religion but Scheduled Castes must belong to only Hindu or Sikh religions. It, therefore, follows that on conversion to any other religion a Scheduled Caste person ceases to be Scheduled Caste.

It may be noted that the Scheduled Castes are regarded as such throughout the state of Assam, but the Scheduled Tribes are confined to certain Scheduled Areas within the state. A Scheduled Tribe of the Autonomous district can be regarded as such anywhere within any of the autonomous districts of Assam but he cannot be regarded as Scheduled Tribe if he goes outside the precincts of the autonomous districts. For example, a Mikir cannot be regarded as a Scheduled Tribe in Kamrup. Similarly, a Miri Assam but he cannot be regarded as Scheduled Tribe if he lives in the autonomous district. This is the strict interpretation of the President's order. It is quite natural that the total number of Scheduled Tribes would be more than what has been recorded by the census but for the strict application of the President's order.

As stated earlier, besides the tea garden tribes who are Scheduled Tribes in their areas of origin, there are many tribes and castes equally weaker as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes remain unscheduled. Some of them have, however, been recognised as other Backward Classes by the state government for the purpose of granting preferential treatment in the matter of general education, economic concession, employment in the public services, etc. The Ahoms who once ruled Assam are now regarded as one of the backward classes in Assam. Besides granting preferntial treatment to the other Backward classes, the government of Assam have laid down in their office memorandum No. AAP. 114/57/Pt.I/149 dated 1 October, 1962 that members of the Scheduled Tribes living outside their respective areas specified in the President's order should not suffer economic disadvantages simply because there is a change of their original habitation provided that they are indigenous Scheduled Tribes of Assam. The Government of Assam have, therefore, decided that Scheduled Tribes of the autonomus districts living in the plain districts and the Scheduled Tribes of the plain districts living in the hill districts respectively should be given the general education and economic concessions as well as special privileges in the matter of employment in public services to which they would have been entitled as Scheduled Tribes if they were living within their own specified areas.

In the 1971 census, each enumerator was furnished with a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes applicable to the state under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes List Modification Order, 1956. He was instructed to record a person as belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe only when the name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe as returned by the person found a place in the list. If the person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe returned his caste or tribe not mentioned in the list, he was not eligible to be entered as Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. Similarly, if a person merely claimed to be a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe but did not belong to any of the listed communities applicable to the area, he would not be recognised as Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe.

In the 1961 census the enumerators were provided with a set of synonyms and generic names of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that a person who returned his caste or tribe by any synonym or generic name was enumerated as a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe irrespective of whether such synonym or generic name found a place in the notified list. In the 1971 census, however, in view of a Supreme Court Judgement the notified list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had to be strictly followed. The synonyms or generic names of such communities could not be recognised for purpose of enumeration as Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe as such synonyms or generic names were not included in the list. The Supreme Court of India ruled in C.A. 401 of 1964 Basavalingappa *vs.* Munichinnappa and others that strict adherence to the list as in the Presidential order was mandatory and that no synonym or local terminology could be accepted. The strict application of the principle, mandatory as it was, resulted in the elimination of all returns where synonyms, local names or generic names were mentioned. Some underenumeration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in some areas have, therefore, occurred.

Instructions given to the enumerators for filling the answers to this question in the Individual Slip were as follows:—

"You have been furnished with a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes notified for your state. Ascertain if the person enumerated belongs to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe and if he does, then record the name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe which should find place in the list furnished to you. The answer should be recorded against the correct rectangle provided for the purpose against this question. For a person who is not a member of any scheduled caste or scheduled tribe write 'X' in both the rectangles.

If the person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe returns his caste or tribe by synonym or generic name of a caste or a tribe it should be entered only if it finds a place in the list furnished to you. Do not write the names of scheduled castes in general terms as 'Harijan' or 'Achhut'. You should ascertain the name of the caste when it is returned and write it in the rectangle provided for recording the name. Similarly, do not write the names of Scheduled Tribes in general terms as 'Adivasi'. You should ascertain the name of the tribe when it is returned and write it in the rectangle with broken lines provided for recording the same. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself merely 'Harijan' or 'Achhut' or 'Adivasi' as the case may be, tell him that this description is not adequate for census purposes and persuade him to give out the actual name of the caste or tribe. You should make all efforts to ascertain the correct name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe as found in the notified list. If the persons merely claims to be Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe but says that he does not belong to any of the notified communities applicable to the area, he will not be entered as a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe.

Scheduled Castes can belong only to the Hindu or Sikh religions. If a person belongs to Scheduled Caste there will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to question 10. Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion."

According to the 1971 census Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 6.24% and 10.99% respectively of the total population of the state (Table IX.1). The proportion of Scheduled Castes is slightly more in urban areas than in rural areas. The percentage being 6.65 in urban and 6.20 in rural areas. The overwhelming majority of the Scheduled Tribes is found in rural areas where they constitute 11.94% of the total rural population of the state as compared to only 1.11% in urban areas.

The proportion of Scheduled Castes is the highest in Cachar (12.19) followed by Nowgong (9.95), Lakhimpur (5.77), Kamrup (5.77), Goalpara (5.39), Sibsagar (4.69), Darrang (4.44), Dibrugarh (2.60), Karbi Anglong (2.59) and North Cachar Hills (1.09). In the rural areas the proportion is again highest in Cachar (12.63) followed by Nowgong (10.31). For urban areas the percentage is highest in Goalpara (11.89) followed by Cachar (7.07). Karbi Anglong has the lowest urban proportion of 1.63. Scheduled Tribes constitute the majority of population in the hill districts with 69.15% in North Cachar Hills and 55.37% in Karbi Anglong. Proportion in both rural and urban areas is higher in North Cachar Hills than Karbi Anglong. Among the plain districts the percentage of Scheduled Tribes is highest in Lakhimpur (28.78) followed by Goalpara (13.85), Darrang (10.69) and Kamrup (10.44). Cachar has the lowest proportion of only 0.89. Percentages in the remaining districts are 7.44 in Nowgong, 6.82 in Sibsagar and 5.77 in Dibrugarh.

Both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are found in all the police stations. The proportion of Scheduled Castes varies betwen 0.38 in Sadiya P. S. (Jonai area) and 21.61 in Ratabari (Table IX.2). The police stations in which the Scheduled Castes constitute more than 10% of the population are Ratabari (21.61), Marigaon (18.67), Kampur (18.65), Katigora (17.96), Raha (17.83), Sonai (15.95), Katlichara (15.20), Karimganj (12.59), Majuli (12.43), Lanka (12.16), Badarpur (12.00), Hojai (11.79), Silchar (11.49), Abhayapuri (11.35), Hajo (11.24) and Hailakandi (10.04). There are 38 police stations in which the proportion is between 5% and below 10%. Scheduled Tribes claim more than one third of the total population of 14 police stations namely, Maibong (79.14), Baithalangso (71.88), Sadiya P. S. (Jonai area) (65.68), Haflong (60.49), Diphu (55.04), Bokajan (51.65), Howraghat (43.36), Dhemaji (41.01), Dudhnai (38.20), Dhakuakhana (37.84), Majuli (37.25), Sidli (36.29), Kokrajhar (35.20), and Udalguri (33.99). Scheduled Tribes constitute more than one fifth but less than one third of the population in Barama (28.31), Paneri (26.67), Tamulpur (25.12), Boko (24.98), Gossaingaon (22.59), Marigaon (22.56), Mikirbheta (21.73), Bijni (21.36), Raha (21.25), North Lakhimpur (21.08) and Patacharkuchi (20.56). In another twelve police stations the proportion varies between 10% and below 20%. It is less than 10% in the remaining police stations with Badarpur having negligible percentage. There is, however, no police station without any scheduled tribe.

The population belonging to the Scheduled Castes is distributed into 16 castes. Of the total Scheduled Caste population of 912,557 in the state Namasudra accounts for the highest number of 300,842 followed by Kaibartta or Jaliya claiming 294,819 (Table IX.3). The other castes claiming more than 20,000 persons are Patni (85,910), Muchi or Rishi (40,778), Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo (32,988), Sutradhar (32,713), Hira (32,622), Brittial-Bania or Bania (28,097) Bhuinmali or Mali (22,175) and Dhupi or Dhobi (20,735). The number of persons belonging to Lalbegi is only 45, the smallest among the castes followed by Mahara (896). The individual strength of the four other castes is less than 10,000. They are Mehtar or Bhangi (7,296), Bansphor (6,093), Dugla or Dholi (4,011) and Jalkeot (2,537). Namasudras are mostly found in Kamrup (76,312), Nowgong (70,688), Cachar (57,244), Goalpara (52,926) and Darrang (22,000). Kaibarttas are there in all the plains districts but the concentration is in Sibsagar (69,488) and Nowgong (60,208). Cachar holds the larger number of persons belonging to Patni, Muchi or Rishi, Dhupi or Dhobi and Bhuinmali or Mali.

The predominant Scheduled Tribes of the state are Boro-Borokachari (610,459), Miri (259,551), Kachari including Sonowal (198,619), Mikir (177,194), Rabha (138,630), Lalung (95,609), Dimasa (Kachari) (39,342), Deori (23,080). Any Kuki tribes (13,524) and Barmans in Cachar (13,210). Boro-Borokachari are mostly concentrated in three districts of Goalpara (238,260), Kamrup (207,276) and Darrang (132,727). All but 89 Miris live in five districts—Darrang (14,948), Nowgong (4,724), Sibsagar (84,752), Dibrugarh (8,412) and Lakhimpur (146,626). Kacharis including Sonowals are found in all the plain districts. The highest number is in Dibrugarh (65,848) followed by Kamrup (32,623), Lakhimpur (28,393), Sibsagar (27,670), Darrang (23,560), Nowgong (16,906), Cachar (1,879) and Goalpara (1,740) . Mikir is a tribe primarily of Karbi Anglong. The only other district having some Mikirs is North Cachar Hills (4,349). Rabha is plain's tribe but found mostly in Goalpara (68,219), Kamrup (55,057) and Darrang (13,711). Most of the Lalungs (90,180) live in Nowgong. Dimasa (Kachari) being a tribe of the hill districts is found only in Karbi Anglong (14,797) and North Cachar Hills (24,545). Deori is tribe in the plain districts and found mostly in Sibsagar (6,599), Dibrugarh (3,924) and Lakhimpur (12,165). Kuki is a tribe in the hill districts while Barmans are treated as scheduled tribes only in Cachar.

According to the 1971 census, 25.79% of the total Scheduled Castes and 20.67% of the total Scheduled Tribes of the state are literates as against 28.15% of the total population of the state. Or it may be stated, the general literacy rates for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are 25.79 and 20.67 respectively compared to 28.15 for the state as a whole (Table IX. 4). In rural areas the rate is 24.49 for Scheduled Castes, 20.31 for Scheduled Tribes and 25.24 for the total population of the state. Literacy rate in urban areas is higher than rural areas in all the cases but it is surprisingly higher among Scheduled Tribes. The rate in urban areas is highest among Scheduled Tribes with 61.09 compared to 38.31 among Scheduled Castes and 58.29 for the total population. The growth rate of literacy in the decade 1961-1971 is higher for Scheduled Caste (5.57) than Scheduled Tribes (2.84) as well as for total population (4.34). In rural areas also the growth rate of literacy is higher for Scheduled Castes (4.04) than Scheduled Tribes (1.96) and total population (2.23). The growth rate in urban areas, however, is highest among Scheduled Tribes (22.84) followed by Scheduled Castes (12.05) and total population (3.19).

The distribution of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by workers and non-workers and among the workers by industrial category may now be discussed. The definition of a worker and the description of the industrial categories of the workers and non-workers are presented in detail in Chapter X and these are not repeated here. However, for the purpose of the present discussion it may be mentioned that workers are divided into 9 industrial categories as follows:—

| *Category* | *Description* |
|---|---|
| I | Cultivators |
| II | Agricultural labourers |
| III | Workers engaged in Livestock, Forestry Fishing, Hunting, and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities |
| IV | Workers engaged in Mining and Quarrying |
| V(a) | Workers in Household Industry |
| V(b) | Workers in Manufacturing, Processing' Servicing and Repairs other than Household Industry |
| VI | Workers in Construction |
| VII | Workers in Trade and Commerce |
| VIII | Workers in Transport, Storage and Communications |
| IX | Workers in Other Services |

Workers constitute 28.18% of the Scheduled Castes and 25.44% of the Scheduled Tribes population of the state as against 27.96% of the total population (including both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) (Table IX. 5). In other words 28.18% of the Scheduled Castes and 25.44% of the Scheduled Tribes are workers compared to 27.96% of the total population. The percentage of workers engaged as cultivator is highest among Scheduled Tribes (85.31) followed by the general population (55.86) and Scheduled Castes (53.52). 13.50% of the workers belonging to Scheduled Castes is engaged as agricultural labourers. The corresponding percentages for Scheduled Tribe workers and general workers are 7.13 and 9.92 respectively. Taking both the categories I and II together it is found that 92.44% of the workers belonging to Scheduled Tribes is engaged in agriculture as against 67.02% of the Scheduled Caste workers and 65.78% of the general workers. Proportions of workers engaged in both household and non-household industries, construction and trade and commerce are more among Scheduled Castes than Scheduled Tribes as well as general workers. Taking these three categories V, VI and VII together the proportion of Scheduled Caste workers is found to be 15.09 compared to 10.75 of general workers and only 1.65 of Scheduled Tribes workers. In category VIII i.e. transport, storage and communication the proportion of Scheduled Caste workers is almost same as that of general workers. It is 2.51 of general workers and 2.45 of Scheduled Caste workers and only 0.50 of Scheduled Tribe workers. Category IX (other services) engages 9.69% of the general workers, 8.32% of the Scheduled Caste workers and 4.78% of the Scheduled Tribe workers.

# CHAPTER X

## Working and Non-working Population

The population can be dichotomized into two broad groups on the basis of the activity of the people as those who are engaged in economically productive activities and those who are not. The people who are engaged in economically productive activities are called workers and those who are not engaged in such activities are called non-workers. It has been traditional for the census to categories every individual basically as a worker or as a non-worker. Unfortunately it has not been possible to evolve a universally applicable definition of 'work'. The concept has varied from census to census. At each census, on the advice of the data users and experts the concept was sought to be improved upon to give what was expected to be a truer picture of the economic activity of the population. This sometimes has resulted in a loss of comparability of data between censuses. The definitions adopted at the different censuses since 1901 may now be examined for a better appreciation of the problem.

One of the main features of the censuses of 1901, 1911 and 1921 was the dichotomy of population into 'actual workers' and 'dependents'. The term 'actual worker' included all persons who actually did work or carried on business whether personally or by means of servants or who lived on house rent, pension, etc. The persons who were not actual workers were dependents. It was for the first time in 1921 women and children were also classified as workers if they did any work which contributed to the family income.

In 1931, population was divided into three classes namely 'earner', 'working dependent' and 'non-working dependent'. An 'earner' was defined as a person with permanent and regular work for which return was obtained in cash or in kind which helped to augment the family income. A 'working dependent' was classified as a person who assisted with work of the family and contributed to its support without actually earning any wage. A 'non-working dependent' was one who did not work or had no occupation.

In the 1941 census each person was classified into the following categories:

A person who had no income in cash or kind was 'wholly dependent'. A person who contributed in cash or kind towards the support of the household without being definitely capable of supporting himself was 'partly dependent'. A person who was not dependent on any other person was an 'independent worker'.

The 1951 census ascertained the economic status and the means of livelihood of every person. Every person was labelled either as a 'self-supporting person' or an 'earning dependent' or 'non-earning dependent'. Where a person was in receipt of an income, and that income was sufficient at least for his own maintenance then (he or she as the case may be) was recorded as a 'self-supporting person'. Such income may be in cash or kind. Any one who is not a 'self-supporting person' in this sense, was a 'dependent'. A dependent may be either an 'earning dependent' or a 'non-earning dependent' the test was whether or not he or she secured a regular income. Where the income which he or she secured was not sufficient to support him/her that person was an 'earning dependent'. A person who did not secure any income either in cash or kind was a 'non-earning dependent'.

In the 1961 census "the basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc. if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which the household was visited. If on the check or revisional round such a person is found to be unemployed no change in the original entry should be made. A person who is working but was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day on which enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness or other causes should be treated as worker. A person who has been offered work but has not actually joined should be treated as non-worker. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages will be regarded as working.

An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working for purposes of this question. If, however, in addition to her household work she engages herself in work, such as rice pounding for sale or wages or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cow-dung cakes or grass etc. or any such work she should be treated as a worker.

Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working unless they also work in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce. A public or social worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who is also actively

engaged in furthering the political activity of his party will be regarded as a worker and entered fully".

At the 1971 census "every person will be asked what his main activity is, that is, how he engages himself mostly. For the purpose of this question, all persons will get themselves divided into two broad streams of main activity, namely, (1) as workers and (2) as non-workers according as the type of main activity that the person returns himself as engaged in mostly.

A 'worker' is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

The reference period is one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work in trade, profession, service or business. If a person had participated in any such regular work on any one of the days during this reference period and this has been returned as his main activity, the person will be categorised accordingly. A person who normally works but had been absent from work during this reference period on account of illness or travel, holiday, temporary break-down, strike, etc., the person should be treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed but for his temporary absence. Persons under training such as apprentices with or without stipends or wages should be considered as economically active and recorded as working. A person who has merely been offered work but has not actually joined it, is not to be treated as engaged in work.

There are certain types of work which are not carried on throughout the year such as cultivation, live-stock keeping, plantation work, some types of household industry, etc. A person's main activity should be ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. It is likely that even when a person is engaged in some other work during the period of one week prior to the date of enumeration the main activity of the person may be cultivation, agricultural labour or some other work attended to normally by him in the course of the year. Care must be taken to see that the main activity is properly ascertained in such cases. For example a person's main activity may be agricultural labour and in the week prior to enumeration he may be engaged as a sugarcane factory labourer or as a road cooly. He should be categorised for his main activity as agricultural labourer only as returned by him as he engages himself mostly in that work and the other work should be treated as his subsidiary work.

A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own household duties or a boy or a girl who is primarily a student attending institution even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full-time worker should not be treated as a worker for the main activity. On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school, etc., he or she should be treated basically as a worker for the main activity and categorised accordingly.

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, will not be treated as economically active unless the person is also engaged in some economic activity and if that activity is returned as the main activity of the individual".

It is now clear that the concept of worker has undergone significant changes at the 1971 census. It was the opinion of the experts that the 1961 definition of work was on the liberal side which had exaggerated the participation rates. At that census a person was categorised basically as an economically active worker even if such a person's contribution to work was extremely marginal. In respect of seasonal work like agriculture or household industry, if a person had put in an hour's work a day during the major part of a working season, such a person was treated basically as an economically active worker. So much so, if a woman who is basically engaged in attending to household duties went to her husband's field taking his lunch and for about an hour or so she tended the cattle she was straightway treated as engaged in cultivation. Besides, the sequence of questioning to ascertain the economic activity at the 1961 census was such that it introduced a bias in favour of persons being categorised as cultivators. Every individual was compulsorily asked in that census if he was engaged in (i) cultivation (ii) in agricultural labour (iii) at household industry and (iv) in any other work in the above order. A person who was basically an agricultural labourer even if he cultivated just a couple of cents of land in his backyard declared himself first as cultivator and then as an agricultural labourer. Instructions were issued at a later stage that after ascertaining the economic activity under the aforesaid 4 items, the enumerators were required to put a circle against the question which represented the main work, i.e., the one on which the person spent most time and to tick the entry relating to the item that formed the secondary work. But in most of the cases the enumerators could not follow the instructions. At the stage of editing the Schedules in the tabulation offices subsequently the instructions were to the effect that where economic activity was recorded against cultivation, agricultural labour and household industry and if there was no indication of which among them formed the main activity, cultivation should be treated as the main activity.

It was with a view to removing these deficiencies in the 1961 concept that after deep consideration at a special meeting in May 1969 of the Planning Commission which was attended by representative of concerned ministries and various experts, a new approach was adopted for the 1971 census. The decisions taken in the meeting were as follows:

* * *

"(ix) Every person will be categorised with respect to the main activity as reported by him.

(x) Persons who are basically students, house workers and rent receivers, etc., will be classified accordingly for their main activity. Any gainful activity that these individuals may have but not the scale of full-time workers will be shown under secondary work.

(xi) Census data may not provide data on under or un-employment as such".

At the 1971 census workers are enumerated under four different categories namely (i) cultivators (C) (ii) agricultural labourers (AL), (iii) household industry (HHI) and (iv) other workers (OW). They are then classified into nine broad industrial categories as follows: (i) cultivators, (ii) agricultural labourers, (iii) livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities, (iv) mining and quarrying, (v) (a) manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs—household industry, (v) (b) manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry, (vi) construction, (vii) trade and commerce, (viii) transport, storage and communications and (ix) other services.

A separate category IV has been assigned to mining and quarrying in 1971 as against a combined category of mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities in 1961. The 1961 category IV of household industry is now included in category V manufacturing, etc. as a sub-category V(a). At the 1961 census household industry covered activities falling under Divisions '0' and '1' of the National Industrial Classification, e.g., cattle rearing, orchardry, plantations, etc., apart from Divisions '2' and '3'. At the 1971 census household industry covers Divisions '2' and '3' only, i.e., manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing only.

Cultivator—A cultivator is a person if he or she is engaged in cultivation by himself or herself or by supervision or direction in one's capacity as the owner or lessee of land held from Government or as a tenant of land held from private persons or institutions for payments of money, kind or share

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops, cotton, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, groundnuts, tapioca, etc., but does not include fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves or working of plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. The type of crop, therefore, is also relevant in characterising a person as cultivator.

The growing of the following crops is cultivation and those engaged in this activity are cultivators:

(i) Cereal and millet crops—paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, etc.

(ii) Pulses—arhar, mong, masur, urd, dalgrams, etc.

(iii) Raw cotton, jute, mesta, sun-hemp and kindred crops,

(iv) Oil seeds—sesamum, groundnut, rape, mustard, linseed, castor, etc.

(v) Sugarcane.

The growing of the following crops is not considered as cultivation and therefore, a person engaged in their production is not a cultivator.

(i) Plantation crops—tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, pepper, cardamom, etc.

(ii) Edible nuts (other than ground nuts), walnut, almond, cashewnut, etc.

(iii) fruits—bananas, apples, grapes, mangoes, oranges, etc.

(iv) Coconuts.

(v) ganja, cinchona, opium, medicinal plants.

(vi) betel nuts (areca).

(vii) flowers.

(viii) roots and tubers, chillies and spices (other than pepper and cardamom).

(ix) other crops not specifically excluded.

A person who cultivates these crops, the growing of which is not cultivation is classified as other worker

Agricultural labourer: An agricultural labourer is one who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share. He has no risk in the cultivation but he merely works in another's land for wages.

Household industry: The household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the house where a household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. The main criterion of the household industry is the participation of one or more members of the household. A household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as those of pleader, doctor, barber, musician, astrologer etc.

Other workers: All workers not engaged either in cultivation or agricultural labour or at household industry were enumerated as other workers.

Industrial classification of workers: One of the most important, and internationally recognised systems of classifying workers is by the branch of economic activity in which they work. This classification is based on a recognised system of industrial classification and all workers are categorised by the industry in which they work. All units engaged in the same or similar lines of economic activity are considered as an industry and goods or services with common characteristics either in their production or use together form an industrial classification.

The Indian censuses since 1901 classified workers by industrial distribution, but the classifications have varied and till 1951 were an amalgam of industrial and occupational characteristics. In the 1961 census, the Indian Standard Industrial Classification (I.S.I.C.) evolved in 1958 was adopted. There have been a variety of industrial classifications such as the Labour Bureau's industrial classification of factories, the Central Statistical Organisation's Standard Industrial Classification, etc. However, in 1964, the preparation of a uniform standard industrial classification was considered and ultimately the National Industrial Classification (N.I.C.) 1970 was finalised. For the 1971 census the N.I.C. 1970 has been adopted.

Like the I.S.I.C. 1969, the N.I.C. 1970 groups together economic activities which are alike in terms of the process adopted the raw materials used, goods produced or services rendered. The N.I.C. 1970 does not draw any distinction based on type of ownership or organisation. Also, except in the case of textiles and a few other activities where traditional processes of production are in vogue in significant measure, the N.I.C. 1970 does not distinguish between various modes of operations, as for instance, the use of power, manual operation, large-scale or small-scale.

The unit of industrial classification is the establishment. The establishment can be defined as an economic unit which is engaged in one or predominantly one kind of activity, usually at a single location under single ownership or control. The conditions of singleness of location or control may not always be satisfied. In such cases, the guiding principle was the economic activity of the various units, which, usually, were all involved in same type of activity. The basis for the industrial classification of workers is the answers to question 16(d) of the individual slip.

The N.I.C. 1970 as adopted for the 1971 census consists of 10 Divisions, 66 Major Groups, and 386 Minor Groups. The following are the 10 Divisions of the N.I.C. 1970

| Division | Description |
|---|---|
| 0 | Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing. |
| 1 | Mining and Quarrying. |
| 2 & 3 | Manufacturing and Repair. |
| 4 | Electricity, Gas and Water. |
| 5 | Construction. |
| 6 | Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels. |
| 7 | Transport, Storage and Communications. |
| 8 | Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services. |
| 9 | Community, Social and Personal Services. |
| X | Activities not adequately defined. |

Occupational classification of workers: Apart from the classification of workers by industrial classification, workers are also classified by occupations. The occupational classification is based on the type or nature of work performed by a worker within the industry to which he belongs. An industry, as mentioned earlier, for the purposes of industrial classification is defined as an establishment engaged in the production of economic goods and in the performance of services. But within such an establishment the workers may actually be performing diverse functions, which are their occupations, all their various occupations or activities together contributing to the production of goods or performance of the services by the industry. Thus, the occupational classification of a worker refers to the nature of the work done by him while the industrial classification refers to the nature of the activity of the establishment or industry in which he works. Thus, an accounting clerk in a cycle factory would fall within the industrial classification of manufacturing while one in a cycle dealer's establishment would fall within the industrial classification of trade and commerce, but both would be classified as clerical workers, so far as the occupational classification is concerned. In short, for the industrial classification the unit is the establishment while for occupational classification the unit is the individual worker. The occupational classification of workers is based on the National Classification of Occupations 1968 adopted for the 1971 census. The occupational classification of workers is discussed in the second part of this report.

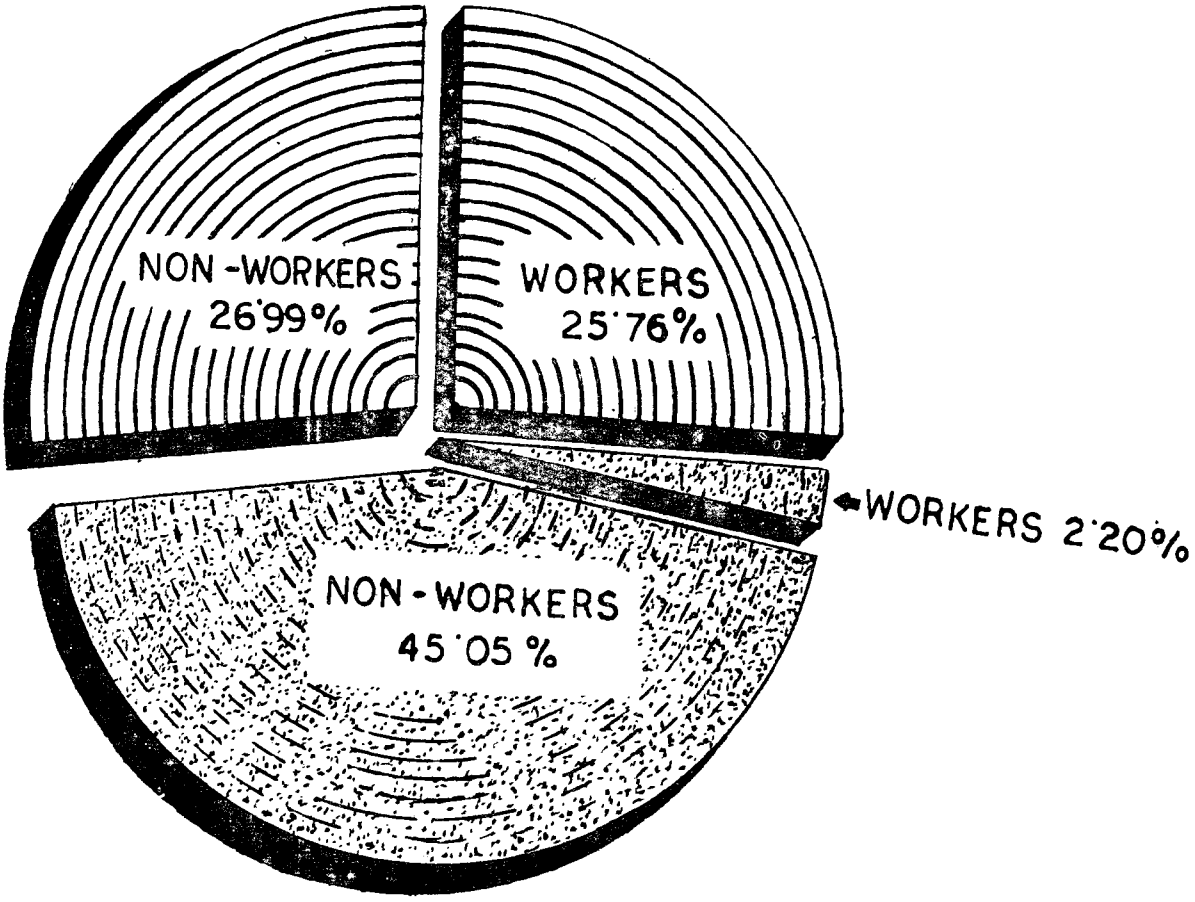
**Scope of the Chapter**

Only two of the economic tables are based on full count. They are Table B-I Part A (Workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by sex and age-groups) and Table B-II (Workers and non-workers in cities and non-city urban areas according to main activity by sex and age groups). The data presented in these two tables are discussed in this chapter. In other words, the discussion is restricted to a consideration of the broad industrial categorisation of the population by main activity. The other economic characteristics of the population is proposed to be discussed in the second part of this report.

**Work participation rates**

According to 1971 census the work participation rate in Assam is 27.96% (Table X.1). In other words, 27.96% of the total population of the state are workers. The participation rate for males is 48.83 and that for females is only 4.66. There has been a sharp fall in the work participation rate in 1971 as compared to 42.53 in 1961. The participation rate for males and females in 1961 were 53.94 and 29.41 respectively. In terms of absolute numbers there are 4,088,493 workers in 1971 as against 4,609,277 in 1961 showing a decrease of 520,784 workers in the years. The number of female workers has decreased from 1,481,852 in 1961 to only 321,808 in 1971. And it is this decrease of female workers that has resulted in a net decrease of total workers of more than five lakhs in 1971 over 1961. The male workers have increased by 639,260 during the same period from

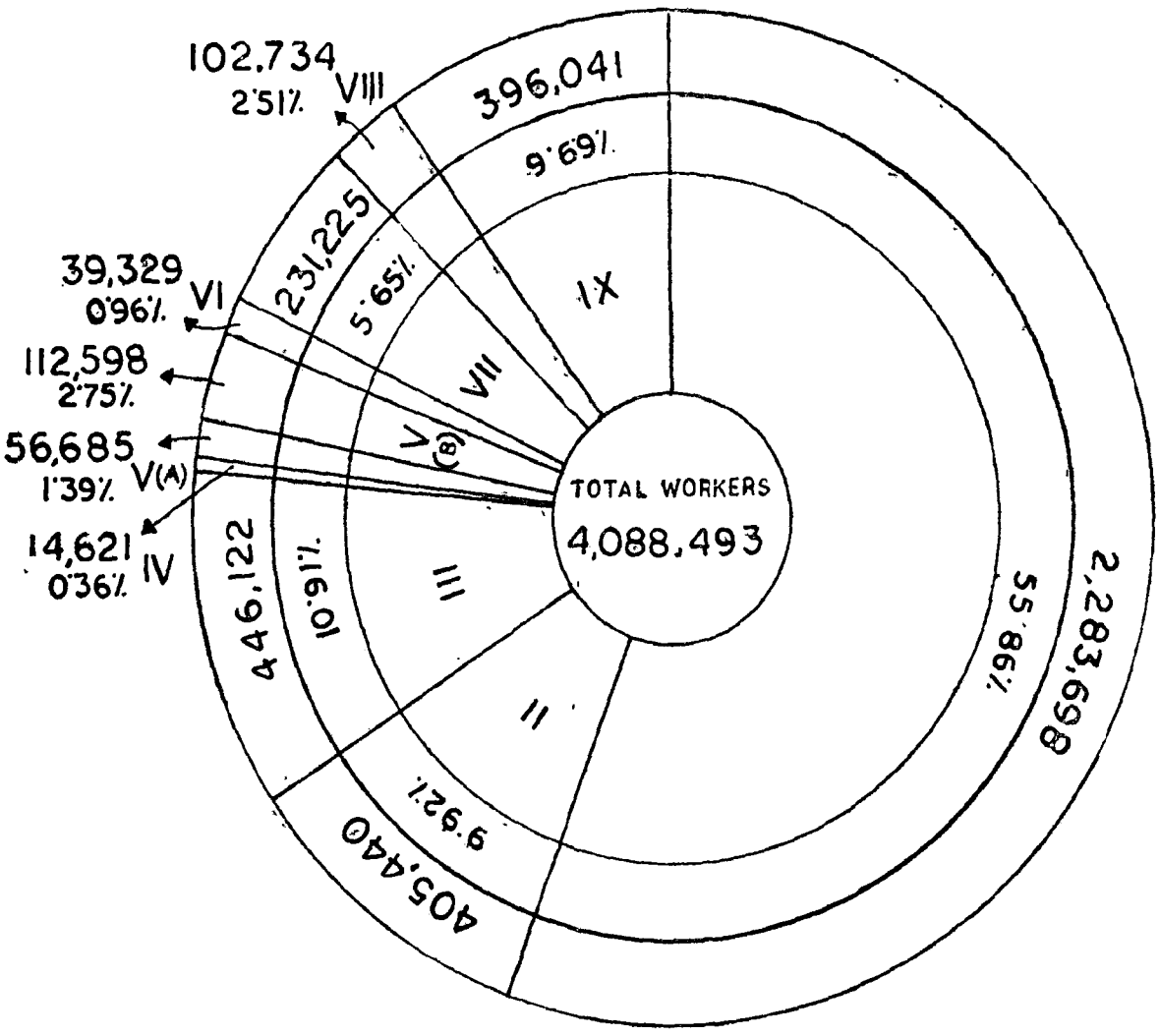
# WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, 1971




| MALES | |
|---|---|
| WORKERS | 3,766,685 |
| NON-WORKERS | 3,947,555 |
| TOTAL MALE POPULATION | 7,714,240 |

| FEMALES | |
|---|---|
| WORKERS | 321,808 |
| NON-WORKERS | 6,589,104 |
| TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION | 6,910,912 |

# DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY BROAD INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES, 1971



3,127,425 in 1961 to 3,766,685 in 1971. The work participation rate in Assam is lower than the all-India rate of 32.93 and so are the individual male and female participation rates. The all-India male and female participation rates are 52.50 and 11.87 respectively.

Among the districts North Cachar Hills has the highest work participation rate of 41.91 and Kamrup has the lowest of 26.09. The rates in four districts including Kamrup are lower than the state average. These districts are Goalpara (26.91), Lakhimpur (26.94) and Nowgong (27.12). Though Karbi Anglong has the second highest rate of 31.16 it is much lower than that of North Cachar Hills. Dibrugarh comes next with 30.16 and Darrang with 29.11. Cachar and Sibsagar have almost the same rates of 28.77 and 28.48 respectively. The male participation rate varies between 56.88 in North Cachar Hills and 45.68 in Sibsagar. Along with Sibsagar three other districts, namely, Dibrugarh (45.95), Kamrup (47.77) and Lakhimpur (48.41) have rates lower than the state average of 48.83. The rates in Nowgong (49.88), Darrang (50.15), Goalpara (50.45), Cachar (50.77) and Karbi Anglong (53.38) are higher than the state average. The participation rates for females vary widely from 24.10 in North Cachar Hills to only 1.54 in Goalpara. Dibrugarh has the second highest rate of 11.78 but it is less than half of that in North Cachar Hills, Sibsagar comes next with 9.06 followed by Karbi Anglong (5.75), Darrang (5.43) and Cachar (4.93). The rate is below the state average in the remaining three districts of Lakhimpur (2.78), Nowgong (1.81) and Kamrup (1.72). As in case of the state as a whole the participation rate shows a big decline between 1961 and 1971 in all the districts in varying degrees. The decline is very sharp in case of female participation rate. While the number of male workers have increased from moderately to marginally in different districts in 1971 over 1961 the female workers have registered a very sharp fall in all the districts. The number of female workers has fallen from 164, 666 in 1961 to 16,444 in 1971 in Goalpara, from 255, 117 to 23,178 in Kamrup, from 213,954 to 44,333 in Darrang, 107,428 to 14,428 in Nowgong, 294,105 to 78,188 in Sibsagar, 194.595 to 76.838 in Dibrugarh, 94,296 to 9,307 in Lakhimpur, 54,672 to 10,174 in Karbi Anglong, 12,402 to 8,369 in North Cachar Hills and 90,617 to 40,549 in Cachar.

**Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories**

As stated earlier all workers are classified into nine broad industrial categories. According to this classification 55.86% of the workers are cultivators and 9.92% are agricultural labourers. Thus, agriculture alone accounts for 65.78% of the workers. Plantation, etc. workers account for 10.91%, other services for 9.69%, trade and commerce for 5.65%, non-household manufacturing for 2.75%, transport, storage and communications for 2.51%, household industry for 1.39%, construction for 0.96% and mining and quarrying for 0.36%.

The pattern of distribution among male workers is almost similar with highest percentage (69.54) engaged in agriculture. Cultivators account for 59.32% and agricultural labourers for 10.22%. The next highest proportion is in other services which claims 9.61 followed by 6.79 in livestock, plantation, etc., 6.06 in trade and commerce, 2.79 in non-household manufacturing, 2.69 in transport, storage and communication, 1.13 in household industry, 1.02 in construction and 0.37 in mining and quarrying.

The majority of female workers are, however, engaged not in agriculture but in category III, i.e. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities, the percentage being 59.21. Most of the workers in this category in Assam are engaged in plantations. Agriculture comes next with 15.34% in cultivation and 6.36% in agricultural labour. Other services accounts for 10.58%, household industry for 4.42%, non-household manufacturing for 2.29%, trade and commerce for 0.98%, transport, storage and communication for 0.40%, construction for 0.26% and mining and quarrying for 0.16%.

Among the districts, the proportion of workers engaged in agriculture varied between 83.89 in Karbi Anglong and 36.04 in Dibrugarh. The districts having more than 70% but less than 80% workers in agriculture are Lakhimpur (78.83), Goalpara (78.06), Nowgong (77.37) and North Cachar Hills (71.47). The proportion is less than 70% but more than 60% in Kamrup (69.85), Cachar (66.66) and Darrang (64.59) In Sibsagar, agriculture accounts for 51.09% of the workers. Dibrugarh and Sibsagar being the principal tea producing districts have higher proportion of workers of 31.67 and 24.64 respectively in category III Other tea producing districts of Cachar and Darrang have 12.28% and 14.36% respectively of workers in category III. Lakhimpur and Nowgong also produce some tea and engage 5.41% and 3.12% respectively of workers in plantation, etc. Taking categories I, II & III together the proportion of workers comes to more than 70% in all the districts except Dibrugarh in which it is 67.71. Considering the claims of individual categories under agriculture the proportion of workers in category I—Cultivators is highest in Karbi Anglong (77.03) followed by Lakhimpur (73.39), North Cachar Hills (69.01), Goalpara (65.27), Nowgong (64.15), Kamrup (61.88) and Darrang (56.16). The other districts in which cultivators constitute less than 50% of the total workers are Cachar (46.73), Sibsagar (45.44) and Dibrugarh (31.46). The proportion of workers in category II—Agricultural labourers is highest in Cachar (19.93) followed by Nowgong (13.22) and Goalpara (12.79). The proportion is less than 10% in other districts with North Cachar Hills (2.46) at the bottom. In category I the proportion of female workers (92.09) is higher than male (60.79) only in North Cachar Hills while in category II it is higher in Goalpara (female 27.72, male 12.37), Karbi Anglong (female 7.20, male 6.83) and North Cachar Hills (female 2.64, male 2.39). The proportion of female workers in category III is higher than that of male in all the districts except North Cachar Hills. The

workers engaged in category IV —mining and quarrying constitute less than half per cent in all the districts except Sibsagar (1.01) and Dibrugarh (1.71).

Household industry under category V(a) accounts for 56,685 or 1.39% of the total workers in the state. The largest number (15,949) as well as highest proportion (2.14) of workers are in Kamrup district. The number of workers is below 10,000 in all other districts. Proportionately more female workers are engaged in household industry than male in all districts except Dibrugarh and North Cachar Hills.

Category V(b)- -manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry claims 2.75% of the total workers of the state. The proportion of workers in this category is highest in Dibrugong (1.77), Lakhimpur (1.28), Karbi Anglong (1.19) Goalpara (2.44), Sibsagar (2.14) Cachar (2.01), Nowgong (1.77), Lakhimpur (1.28), Karbi Anglong (1.19) and North Cachar Hills (0.61). In three districts, namely, Goalpara, Kamrup and Darrang the proportion of female workers is higher than that of male.

Category VI -construction engages only 39,329 workers or 0.96% of the total workers of the state. Of these workers only 840 are females. The proportion of workers in this category is more than 1% in North Cachar Hills (1.40), Sibsagar (1.29), Kamrup (1.13), Cachar (1.13) and Dibrugarh (1.01) while it is less than 1% in other districts.

The workers in category VII—trade and commerce constitute 5.65% of total workers in the state The proportions of workers in this category in different districts are Dibrugarh (8.03), Kamrup (6.75), Goalpara (5.93), Nowgong (5.11), Darrang (4.95), Sibsagar (4.93), Cachar (4.84), Lakhimpur (4.52), Karbi Anglong (3.11) and North Cachar Hills (2.87). Trade and Commerce are the monopoly of male workers and a very few female workers are engaged in them in all the districts.

Category VIII -transport, storage and communication accounts for 2.51% of the total workers of the state. The highest proportion of such workers is in North Cachar Hills (5.22) followed by Dibrugarh (3.75), Kamrup (3.52), Nowgong (2.50), Cachar (2.41), Sibsagar (2.31) and Goalpara (2.25). In all other districts, the proportion of such workers is less than 2%.

The workers engaged in category IX- -other services constitute 9.69% of the workers of the state. The proportion of female workers is higher than male workers in the state as a whole as well as in all the districts except Sibsagar, Dibrugarh, Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills. The proportion of total workers in this category is highest in North Cachar Hills (16.50) followed by Dibrugarh (12.00), Kamrup (11.52), Sibsagar (11.14), Darrang (9.59), Cachar (9.04), Nowgong (8.35), Lakhimpur (7.31), Karbi Anglong (7.13) and Goalpara (7.02).

In terms of absolute numbers the overwhelming majority of workers in the state in categories I, II and III and large majority in all other categories except in category VIII are in rural areas. The number of workers in category VIII is higher in urban than in rural areas (Table X.3 and X.4).

In the rural areas of the state more than 60% of the workers are engaged in category I. The next highest proportion of workers is in category III (11.85) followed by category II (10.82). The primary sector as a whole (categories I + II + III + IV) absorbs 84.24% of the workers in the rural areas of the state. The secondary sector (categories V(a) + V(b) + VI) claims only 3.48 while tertiary sector (VII + VIII + IX) claims 12.28% of the total rural workers. The picture in the rural areas of the districts is similar. The proportion of workers in the primary sector is the largest. It is highest in Karbi Anglong (89.24) followed by Lakhimpur (87.43), Nowgong (86.40), Goalpara (86.39), Cachar (84.34), Darrang (83.94), Sibsagar (83.22), Kamrup (81.80) and Dibrugarh (81.71). The only district in which the proportion is less than 80% is North Cachar Hills (77.50). A very small proportion of workers is engaged in secondary sector. It varies between 1.33 in North Cachar Hills and 4.69 in Kamrup. In tertiary sector the proportion is highest in North Cachar Hills (21.17), followed by Dibrugarh (15.01), Kamrup (13.51), Sibsagar (13.25), Darrang (12.04), Cachar (11.86), Nowgong (11.12), Goalpara (10.53), Lakhimpur (10,48) and Karbi Anglong (8.87).

The proportions of workers in categories I, II, III and IV in urban areas of the state are naturally very low and they make a total of 9.06 of workers in primary sector. The workers engaged in secondary sector constitute 20.43% of the total urban workers with 3.55% in category V(a), 13.03% in category V(b) and 3.85% in category VI. The tertiary sector engages more than 70% of the total urban workers, the contribution of the individual categories being 27.37% in category VII, 15.46% in category VIII and 27.68% in category IX. There are however, some variations in the districts. The proportion of workers in primary sector is more than 10% in four districts, namely, Lakhimpur (15.69), Sibsagar (13.33), Cachar (11.84) and Karbi Anglong (11.45). It is below 5% in North Cachar Hills (4.04) but above 5 % but less than 10% in the remaining districts. Only three districts have more than 20% of their urban workers in secondary sector. They are Dibrugarh (24.12), Goalpara (23.68) and Kamrup (20.93). Karbi Anglong has the lowest proportion of 14.87 while other districts have more than 15% but less than 20 of their urban workers in this sector. As in case of the state as a whole the tertiary sector accounts for the highest proportion of urban workers in all the districts. The proportion is more than 70% in North Cachar Hills (78.55), Nowgong (77.08), Karbi Anglong (73.68), Kamrup (73.00), Darrang (71.90) and Cachar (71.55). It is less than 70% in Sibsagar (68.60), Lakhimpur (67.20), Dibrugarh (66.86) and Goalpara (66.38).

**Age distribution of workers**

It may be interesting to study the distribution of workers by age groups. The age-groups adopted for the purpose are 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60 + with a residual category of 'age not stated'. As is expected the participation rate is least in the age group 0-14, rises steadily in the succeeding age groups till it reaches its peak in 40-49 and then declines in the age groups of 50-59 and 60 + (Table X.5). The participation rate rises from 3.37 in the age group 0-14 to 30.34 in age group 15-19, 43.14 in age group 20-24, 52.10 in age group 25-29, 58.08 in age group 30-39 and 60.76 in age group 40-49 and falls thereafter to 58.25 in age group 50-59 and 42.77 in age group 60 +. While the participation rate is lowest in the age group 0-14 in cases of both males and females it is highest in the age group 40-49 for males but in the age group 30-39 for females. The proportions of workers among females are very small compared to those among males in all the age groups. The highest participation rate for males is 96.09 and that for females is only 11.08. The lowest rate for males is 6.06 and that for females is 0.62.

There are rural urban differentials in participation rates. The rates in age groups 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, and 60 + are higher in rural than urban areas while in the other age groups they are higher in urban than in rural areas. The participation rate is, however, highest in the age group 40-49 in both rural and urban areas (Table X.6 and X.7). The proportions of workers among males in all the age groups are higher in rural than in urban areas although the work participation rate for rural males is lower (48.66) than that for urban males (50.37). The participation rate is, however, highest in the age group 40-49 in both rural and urban areas. The proportion of workers among females is higher in rural areas than in urban areas and except in the group 0-14 the participation rates in all other age groups are higher in rural than in urban areas. The female participation rate is highest in the age group 30-39 in rural areas while it is in the age group 40-49 in urban areas.

The distribution of workers in each industrial category by age groups may now be studied. The larger proportions of workers who are cultivators are in the older age groups of 20-24 to 50-59 but the proportion of 9.5 in the age group 60 + is also comparatively high. The largest number of cultivators are in the age group 30-39 with the next largest number in the age group 40-49. 6.4 of the children below 14 are cultivators, the proportion among females being greater than that among males. The proportions of female cultivators are higher in the age groups 0-29 but lower in the remaining age groups than corresponding male proportions (Table X.8).

The larger proportions of agricultural labourers are in the age group 15-49. The proportion of children in this category is high, higher than the older people in the age groups 50-59 and 60 +. The proportion among girls is higher than that among boys. Female agricultural labourers are proportionately more in the age groups 0-14, 15-19 and 25-29 but less in other age groups than male agricultural labourers. There are proportionately more agricultural labourers than cultivators in the younger age groups of 0-14 and 15-19 in case of both males and females, in the age group 20-24 in case of males only and in the age group 30-39 in case of females only.

Majority of the workers included in category III are engaged in plantations. The highest proportion of workers both among males and females is found in the age group 30-39. The proportion of female workers is higher than that of male workers not only in this age group but in all other younger age groups 0-29. The male workers are proportionately more than female workers in the older age groups 40 +.

Workers in mining and quarrying are mainly in the age groups 20-49. The proportions of female workers are more than that of male workers in the younger age groups 0-29. In the older age groups 30-59 male workers are proportionately more than females.

In category V(a)—household industry, the proportion of females is higher in the age groups 0-14, 15-19 and 20-24 but lower in all other older age groups than that of males. In non-household industry (category V(b)) also the proportion of females is higher in the younger age groups than that of males. Female workers below 30 are proportionately more than male workers.

In category VI—construction, the proportion of children below 14 is 1.3, the female proportion is abnormally high being 10.4 as against the male proportion of only 1.1. The highest proportion of workers is, however, in the age group 30-39 in case of males and in the age group 20-24 in case of females.

In trade and commerce (category VII), the highest proportion of workers among both males and females is 25.9 in the same age group 30-39. Proportion of females is higher than that of males in the next higher age groups but lower in younger age group 0-29.

The proportion of workers among children (0-14) is the lowest in category VIII—transport, storage and communications. It is only 0.5 of the total children, 0.5 of the total boys and 0.8 of the total girls. The highest proportion of workers in this category is found in the age group 30-39 with next higher proportion in the age group 40-49. The percentages of workers among females are higher in the age groups 0-29 and 60+ but lower in other age groups than those among males.

In category IX- -other services, the proportion of workers in the age group 0-14 is 4.7 with 3.8 for males and 14.6 for females. Incidentally the participation rate for females of below 14 is highest in this category. The highest proportions of both males and females is in the age group 30-39. Female participation rates are higher than those of males in the age group 0-24. In all other older age groups the male participation rate is higher than female rates.

In the rural areas, age group 30-39 claims the highest proportion of total as well as male and female workers engaged in all the industrial categories. The highest proportion of children below 14 is in category II. The proportion of girls is higher than boys in all the categories except in category VII—trade and commerce. The highest proportion of girls (14.4) is in category VI—construction followed by category IX—other services (13.4). The proportion of boys is highest in category II—agricultural labourers (9.6) followed by category I—cultivators (6.4) (Table X.9).

The proportion of workers in age groups 0-14, 15-19, 50-59 and 60+ are less and those in the age groups 20-24, 25-29, 30-39 and 40-49 are more in urban areas than in rural areas. The highest proportion of workers in the age group 0-14 in urban areas is in category IX—other services (5.0). The girls below 14 constitute 11.8% of total female workers in urban areas while the boys of the same age group claim only 2.2% of the total urban male workers. The participation rate for girls is highest in other services (16.8) while that for boys is in agricultural labour (4.8). The highest female participation rate in urban areas is in category IV (40.4) and in age group 25-29. The male participation rate is highest in the age group 30-39 in category IV (36.3). There are no female workers belonging to age groups 0-14 and 60+ in category IV (Table X.10).

**Non-workers**

Non-workers are those whose main activity, by (ii) of the individual slip. The instructions to the enumeration of non-workers was effected in question 16(a) (ii) of the individual slip. The instructions to the enumerators on enumeration of non-workers were as follows:

"16(a)(ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O.)

As was stated earlier, question 16 is intended to ascertain the main activity of every individual whether he or she is economically active or not. While 16(a) (i) helps to broadly categorise all those who have returned some work as their main activity, 16 (a) (ii) will help to categorise those whose main activity is not engaged in any economically productive work. but are basically non-workers. These may be categorised into seven broad heads whose abbreviations are indicated against this question. The appropriate abbreviation will have to be entered in the box provided. The abbreviations are explained below.

**H : Household Duties**

This covers all those persons basically engaged in unpaid home duties doing no other work or even if such a person may also be participating in some other work, it is not to the same extent as a whole-time worker and if the person has returned his or her main activity as attending to household duties. The main activity of such a person should be entered as 'H'. If a person whose main activity is attending to household duties, also engaged oneself in some other economic activity such as helping in family cultivation or preparing cowdung cakes at odd times for sale, etc., that economic activity will be covered as secondary work under question 17. On the other hand, a woman who works primarily as a factory worker or a plantation labourer or an agricultural labourer or in some office or shop etc., and also attends to household duties, obviously her main activity will be the economic activity in which she is mostly engaged in and should not be categorised as 'H' for her main activity in this question. She should have been treated basically as a worker and her main activity should have been recorded against 16(a)(i).

**ST : Student**

This refers to those whose main activity is returned as student. This will cover all full-time students or children attending school. Even if such persons participated in some work but not to the same extent as a full-time worker, by merely helping casually as unpaid family workers in family cultivation, household industry, trade or business they should be treated primarily as students if that is their main activity. 'ST' should be entered in the box. The other economic activity, if any, that such persons attend to will be reflected under question 17 as secondary work.

**R : Retired persons or a Rentier**

A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work, i.e. not employed again in some full-time work or does not engage himself in some other work as cultivation, in business, trade etc., or a person who is a rentier or living on agricultural royalty, rent or dividend, or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work will come under this category. 'R' should be noted in the box for a person under this category.

**D : Dependent**

This category will include all dependents such as infants or children not attending to school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age. If a girl or an old woman attends to household duties she should be categorised under 'H' for her main activity rather than 'D'.

Dependents will include all non-workers even if able-bodied who have no other activity coming under any of the categories of non-workers and who are not seeking any work either but are purely dependent.

**B : Beggars, etc.**

This will cover beggars, vagrants or such cases as independent women without indication of source of income and those of unspecified sources of subsistence and who are not engaged in any economically productive work.

**I : Institutions**

This will cover convicts in jail or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, even if such persons are compelled to do some work such as carpentary, carpet weaving, vegetable growing, etc., in such institutions. An under-trial prisoner in a jail should not, however, be brought under this category but has to be indicated according to the main activity he was engaged in before he was apprehended. Inmates of such institutions will be noted as 'I'.

**O : Other Non-workers**

This will include all non-workers who may not come under any of the six categories above but are seeking work, they should be noted as '0' in the box. A boy or girl who has completed education or has stopped studying and is seking work, will come under this category. If a person is merely spending his time at home as a dependent and is not doing any work and is not seeking any work will come under 'D' rather than '0'. A person irrespective of age and whether educated or not, if he reports that he is not engaged in any other activity but is seeking work will come under this category."

It may appear from the instructions quoted that the category 'Other non-workers' which includes all non-workers who do not come under the other six categories of non-workers and are seeking work gives an indication of the number of unemployed. But it is only partially true. The unemployed are likely to come largely under the category 'Other Non-workers'. There may be unemployed persons who may be merely pursuing their studies in the absence of employment. Such cases of unemployed will not be reflected. Similarly there may be a large number of persons engaged in some family economic activity even if they are surplus to such needs and who may be available for other employment. This will also not be reflected. Data on the unemployed as such was not collected at the census. As unemployment and under-employment were difficult concepts on which reliable data cannot be collected through a quick mass operation such as the population census, the Planning Commission as well as the Dantwalla Committee on un-employment were of the view that census should not attempt to collect data on un-employment lest it may give a misleading picture.

Though unemployment is not reflected fully by census data, a fairly reliable picture of the educated unemployed will be available from the tabulation of the special "Graduates and Technical Personnel Card" that was canvassed during the 1971 census. This card was issued to graduates and technical personnel and elicited their employment history. Though the response was not complete, the data obtained through this card will yield a fairly reliable picture of the educated unemployed. These data are presented in a separate publication by the Registrar General, India in Part VII of the 1971 census publications.

As observed earlier only 27.96% of the population of the state is workers and 72.04% non-workers. Of these non-workers, more than half are dependents. There are 506 dependents in every 1,000 non-workers. The number of dependents is more among male (649) than among females (420) (Table X.11). Non-workers engaged in household duties number 301 and students number 176 in every 1,000 non-workers. The number of students among males (290) is higher than among females (107) while the non-workers engaged in household duties is more among females (467) than among males (24) for understandable reasons. There are only 3 retired, rentiers, etc., 2 beggars, vagrants, etc., and 12 others in every 1,000 non-workers. The number of dependents per 1,000 non-workers is highest in Karbi Anglong (554) followed by North Cacnar Hills (551), Goalpara (551), Darrang (535), Cachar (521), Dibrugarh (including Lakhimpur) (515), Nowgong (503), Kamrup (473) and Sibsagar (443). The percentage of non-workers engaged in household duties varies between 32.1 in Goalpara and 26.4 in North Cachar Hills. Sibsagar has the highest number of students (258) per 1,000 non-workers followed by Kamrup (202), Dibrugarh (including Lakhimpur) (184), North Cacnar Hills (179), Nowgong (170), Cachar (157), Darrang (146), Goalpara (119) and Karbi Anglong (115). The non-workers belonging to category 'Others' number 21 in Dibrugarh (including Lakhimpur), 19 in Sibsagar, 11 in Darrang, 10 in Kamrup, 9 in Nowgong, 8 in Cachar, 7 in Karbi Anglong, 5 in Goalpara and 3 in North Cachar Hills per 1,000 non-workers.

The number of students per 1,000 non-workers is more than double in urban areas (350) than in rural areas (160) while that of persons doing household duties is more in rural areas (304) than in urban areas (264). Dependents constitute 52.0% in rural areas against 35.5% in urban areas. Other non-workers per 1,000 non-workers number 18 in urban areas and 11 in rural areas (Tables X.12 and X.13). The proportion of non-workers belonging to the category 'others' is higher in urban areas (1.8) than in rural areas (1.1).

Of the total non-workers of the state 63% are in the youngest age group 0-14, 8.2% in age group 15-19, 6.0% in 20-24, 5.0% in 25-29, 6.9% in 30-39, 4.3% in 40-49, 2.9% in 50-59 and 3.7% in the oldest age group 60+. (Table X.14). The proportion of male non-workers is more in the youngest group 0-14 but less in all other age groups than female non-workers. The highest proportion of students is in the age group 0-14 (77.2) for obvious reason followed by age group 15-19 (16.9) and age group 20-24 (5.0). Only 8 per 1,000 of students are of age 25-29 and only 1 belongs to age group 30-39. Proportion of female students is higher in age group 0-14 but lower in other age groups than male students. The highest proportion of non-workers doing household duties is in the age group 30-39 followed by age groups 25-29, 20-24, 15-19, 40-49 and 0-14. The percentage of this group of non-workers among male is highest (31.8) in age group 0-14, followed by next older group (21.2). It then declines to 9.1% in the next age group 20-24 and finally to 6.7% in the oldest group 60+. The percentage among females rises from 9.8 in age group 0-14 to 13.5

in 15-19 and to the peak of 22.0 in 30-39 and declines thereafter gradually to 3.8 in the oldest group 60+.

Retired, rentier, etc. persons are naturally mostly of the older age groups with highest proportion in the oldest group 60+ followed by group 50-59.

More than 85% of the beggars, vagrants, etc. are of age group 30+ with highest percentage (32.2) in the age group 60+. Male beggars, etc. are proportionately more in age groups 0-14, 15-19 and 60+ than females.

Inmates of institutions constitute the highest percentage in the age group 30-39 followed by age groups 25-29 and 40-49. Percentages of males are more in age groups 20-24, 25-29, 30-39 and 60+ than females.

The non-workers falling under category 'Others' are mostly distributed in to the age groups 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39 and 40-49. These five age groups account for more than 95% of these non-workers. The percentage of females is highest in age group 15-19 being 40.3 as against 20.3 in case of males. Besides age group 15-19 the female proportion is higher than males in two other age groups, 0-14 and 50-59. In all other age groups the male proportions are higher than females with highest proportion of 31.0 in the age group 20-24. The proportion of students in the youngest age group 0-14 is more in rural areas than in urban areas while it is less in older age groups in rural than urban areas. (Table X.15 and X.16). The proportion of non-workers doing household duties is more in the age group 0-14 in rural areas than in urban areas. Dependents in age group 0-14 is proportionately more in rural areas than urban areas. Non-workers of category 'Others' are all aged 15+ in rural areas with highest proportion (29.9) in the age group 20-24. In urban areas these non-workers in the age group 0-14 constitute about 7% with highest proportion (35.7) in the age group 20-24. Excepting the youngest and oldest age groups and age group 20-24 the proportion is higher in all the age groups in rural areas than in urban areas.

# CHAPTER XI

## Conclusion

The broad demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population of the state as revealed by the 1971 census and discussed in the foregoing chapters may now be summed up here.

The population of Assam according to the 1971 census is 14,625,152 of which 7,714,240 are males and 6,910,912 are females. Assam ranks 13th among the states and union territories of India in terms of population size and contains only 2.67% of the total population of the country.

The population in the state is not distributed evenly among all the districts. Kamrup, the most populous district has a population almost double the average population size of a district while North Cachar Hills, the least populous district is almost one twentieth of the average size.

The density of population in Assam is 186 persons per $Km^2$. The all India density is 177 persons per $Km^2$ (excluding the area and population of Jammu & Kashmir). The density varies widely from district to distrcit. In the plain districts it varies between 302 in Nowgong and 126 in Lakhimpur. Both the sparsely populated hill districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills have very low densities of 37 and 16 respectively.

"Ever since the turn of the present century, Assam has been maintaining a steady growth of population between 17 and around 20 in terms of percentage for the decades 1901-1951. This rate has suddenly shot up from 19.93 in 1951 to 34.98 in 1961, the highest ever increase recorded by any state in a decade till 1961. When the population declined in some of the states and registered only a small increase in the remaining ones during the decades 1901-1921 due to large scale famines and influenza epidemics, Assam was the only state to record a growth of 16.99% in 1901-1911 and 20.48% in 1911-1921. Assam, thus registered a 229.43% increase of population, the highest among all other states in sixty years 1901-1961 as against 84.24% for all India and 51.67% in Uttar Pradesh, the lowest among the states".[1]

"The position as obtained in 1961 remains almost unchanged in 1971. Assam has maintained her growth of population at the same rate of 1951-61 with 34.95% in 1961-1971 as against 34.98% in 1951-1961. This growth in a decade 1961-71 is again highest among all other states except three tiny states of Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura which were union territories at the 1961 census. After 1961 census the state of Punjab was bifurcated to form two states of Punjab and Haryana with the capital town of Chandigarh remaining as union territory. Besides the birth of a new state of Meghalaya out of Assam as many as four union territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur Nagaland and Tripura attained statehood"[2] (Table XI.1).

"A study of the growth of population in Assam during the last seventy years 1901-1971 shows that the abnormally high increase was due to importation of tea garden labourers and immigration of Muslims from outside the state in earlier decades and mainly due to large scale influx of Muslim population from erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) in the latter decades. Apart from Muslim immigrants a large number of Hindu refugees have also come and settled down in Assam after the communal riots of 1950 in erstwhile East Pakistan".[3]

"Taking the whole population of 3.29 million (3,289,680) of Assam in 1901 as 'indigenous' and applying the all India rate of increase of 129.67% from 1901 to 1971 her population in 1971 would be 7.56 million (7,555,329) instead of 14.63 million (14,625,152)".[4]

It is not possible to forecast the future population growth of the state with any amount of certainty or even probability.

"The fall in fertility or birth rate will entirely depend upon the success of the family planning programme. Indian fertility may not decline as an effect of the decline in mortality of children and infants. A greater element of security for the survival of the children may encourage the practice of planned parenthood on an individual basis, but unless the people are strongly motivated to adopt small family pattern fertility will not automatically decline before passing through the stage of modernisation. There are even forces at work which by diminishing mortality may raise the number of live births. This can generate in two ways. In the first place by cutting the undesirable incidence of still birth, miscarriage and spontaneous abortions, the improved health standards may inflate the proportion of live-births to total births. Secondly, lower mortality rate may reduce the incidence of widowhood and increase the average reproductive span. Thus, not only that there would be more couples but also longer duration of married life, both contributing to increased number of births.

Although the major epidemical disease like malaria, plague and other diseases of infective and parasitic nature have been controlled the mortality level is

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[1] Dey, K. S 'Interdistrict Variations in Growth of Population of Assam' paper contributed to the Indian Census Centenary Seminar, New Delhi, 1972.

[2] Dey, K. S. 'Measurement of Human Fertiliy in Assam, Ph. D thesis submitted to the Gauhati University, 1975.

[3] Dey, K. S. 'Interdistrict Variations in Growth of Population in Assam' op. cit.

[4] Dey, K. S. 'Measurement of Human Fertility in Assam' Ph. D thesis op. cit.

still quite high in Assam. It is again difficult to predict that further reduction in mortality can be attained in what time.

Apart from the fertility and mortality the growth of population of Assam is influenced by migration. It is again uncertain how far the state government will be able to check the immigration of people from Nepal and Bangladesh".[5]

The overwhelming majority of 91.18% of the population of Assam live in rural areas and only 8.82% live in urban areas. The rural population is spread over to 23,101 villages of which 21,995 are inhabited and 1,106 uninhabited. More than 55% of the total inhabited villages in the state is small with less than 500 persons each. In these villages lives 21.42% of the total rural population. The proportion of villages with 500 to 999 persons is 27.05. The persons live in these villages constitute 31.71% of the rural population. There are 26 villages with 5000 to 9999 persons and only one village with more than 10,000.

The average population size of a village in the state is 606. In districts the average size is largest in Kamrup (801) and smallest in North Cachar Hills (148).

Assam occupies one of the lowest position in the degree of urbanisation. Only 8.82% of its total population lives in urban areas as against 19.91% of the country as a whole. It ranks third from the bottom among the states next only to Himachal Pradesh (6.99) and Orissa (8.41). The state has registered an increase of 1,572.71% of urban population in seventy years 1901-1971, the highest among all the states except Tripura. The corresponding percentage for the country as a whole is 322.01. The small base at the 1901 census with only 77,074 persons has, however, magnified the percentage. There are 69 towns in Assam including four urban agglomerations. Besides Gauhati urban agglomeration the only class I town, there are five class II towns, nine class III towns, twentyfour class IV towns, twentytwo class V towns and eight class VI towns. The class I town claims 15.54% of the total urban population. Population in class II towns constitutes 24.44% and that in class III towns 20.79% of the urban population of the state. 24.75% of the urban population lives in class IV towns, 12.45% in class V towns and only 2.03% in class VI towns.

The total number of towns in the state has grown nearly six times during 70 years 1901-1971. Most of the increase, however, have occurred in the last two decades. From 24 in 1951 the number jumped to 53 in 1961 and has reached to 69 in 1971. With as many as 19 new towns added in the 1971 census the total number of towns in the state would have been 72 but for the adoption of the concept of urban agglomeration. Two towns have been included under Gauhati urban agglomeration and one under Bongaigaon urban agglomeration.

The sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) of the population of Assam is 896 as against 930 for the country as a whole. Sex ratio in the state shows a declining trend since the beginning of the century till 1951. It declined steadily from 919 in 1901 to 868 in 1951. It has shown a substantial rise for the first time in 70 years in 1971 census.

According to 1971 census about 47% of the population is under 15, a little more than 48% is between 15 and 59 and a little less than 5% above 59. Thus about 52% of the population depends upon 48% of the population. The dependency ratio comes to more than one (1.07). In case of the country as a whole the ratio is 0.92 taking 15-59 as productive ages. The population of Assam in 1971 contains more younger people than in 1961 although the proportion of older persons aged 60 and above is slightly higher in 1971 than in 1961.

The present age structure of Assam is conductive to higher population growth as bigger cohorts of males and females continue entering reproductive ages. The working age population is likely to grow at a higher rate than the total population. More children of the school going age are going to throng the existing inadequate number of educational institutions.

Assam with 28.15% of her population as literate ranks 12th among the states and 19th among the states and union territories of the country in so far as general literacy rate is concerned. The general literacy rate for males is 36.68% and that for females is only 18.63%. Among the districts the literacy rate is highest in Sibsagar (36.62) followed by Cachar (30.57) and Dibrugarh (30.46) and lowest in Karbi Anglong (19.17). The rate of growth of general literacy rate of only 4.34% in ten years 1961-1971 is the lowest among all the states and union territories of the country. Assam has not only earned the distinction of having the lowest average growth rate, it has shown also a negative growth of (−) 1.69% in male literacy rate. Among the districts Darrang has distinguished itself by showing a fall of (−) 0.66% in growth of general literacy rate. As many as five districts have shown negative growths in male literacy. They are Darrang (−4.73), Kamrup (−2.70), Sibsagar (−1.62), Lakhimpur (including Dibrugarh) (−1.15) and Goalpara (−0.20).

The effective literacy rate which is the proportion of literates to total population aged 5 and above, in the state is 33.94 as against the all India average of 34.45. The rank of the state among the states of India remains unchanged. The ranking of the districts also remains undisturbed. Only 20.55% of the children aged 5-9 is literate.

Of the total literates of the state 27.60% are without any educational attainment, 37.40% with primary level of education, 26.77% with middle level and 6.48% are matriculates (including higher secondary passed). There are 59,272 graduates and higher degree holders constituting only 1.44% of the literates. Technical diploma or certificate (not equal to degree) holders form the smallest group of 4,610 followed by

[5]Dey, K. S. 'Measurement of Human Fertility in Assam, Ph. D. thesis etc. op. cit.

non-technical diploma or certificate (not equal to degree) holders with 8,304. Their percentages to total literates are 0.11 and 0.20 respectively.

As many as 8,904,917 persons or 60.89% of the total population of the state speak Assamese. The second largest group of people consists of 2,882,039 or 19.71% of the population speak Bengali. Other important languages spoken by more than 1% of the total population are Hindi (5.42). Bodo/Boro (3.65), Gorkhali/Nepali (2.39), Mikir (1.31), Miri/Mishing (1.21) and Oriya (1.03).

Of the religious groups, Hindus, Muslims and Christians together constitute more than 99% of the population of the state while Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs together account for only 0.32% of the population. Hindus account for 72.51%, Muslims 24.56% and Christians 2.61% of the population.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 6.24% and 10.99% respectively of the population of the state. The proportion of Scheduled Castes is slightly more in urban areas than in rural areas. The overwhelming majority of the Scheduled Tribes is found in rural areas where they constitute 11.94% of the total rural population compared to only 1.11% in urban areas. The general literacy rates for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are 25.79 and 20.67 respectively. Workers among Scheduled Castes constitute 28.18% and those among Scheduled Tribes 25.44%. The workers engaged in agriculture (I & II) constitute 92.44% of the Scheduled Tribes and 67.02% of the Scheduled Castes. Taking categories V, VI and VII together the proportion of Scheduled Castes Workers is found to be 15.09% and that of Scheduled Tribes workers 1.65%. Category VIII (transport, storage and communication) engages 2.45% of Scheduled Castes workers and only 0.50% of the Scheduled Tribes workers. Other services employ 8.32% of the Scheduled Castes and 4.78% of the Scheduled Tribes workers.

The work participation rate in Assam is 27.96. In other words, 27.96% of the total population of the state are workers. The participation rate for males is 48.83 and that for females is only 4.66. There has been a sharp fall in the work participation rate in 1971 as compared to 42.53 in 1961. The participation rates for males and females in 1961 were 53.94 and 29.41 respectively. The decrease of female workers from 1,481,852 in 1961 to only 321,808 in 1971 has resulted in a net decrease of total workers of more than five lakhs in 1971 over 1961. Agriculture alone engages 65.78% of the total workers. Plantation, etc. workers account for 10.91%, other services for 9.69% trade and commerce for 5.65%, non-household manufacturing for 2.75%, transport, storage and communications for 2.51%, household industry for 1.39%, construction for 0.96% and mining and quarrying for 0.36%.

The pattern of distribution of male workers is almost same with highest percentage (69.54) engaged in agriculture followed by other services (9.61), livestock, plantation etc. (6.79), trade and commerce (6.06), non-household manufacturing (2.79), transport, storage & communication (2.69), household industry (1.13), construction (1.02) and mining and quarrying (0.37).

The majority of the female workers are, however, engaged not in agriculture but in plantation, etc. Agriculture comes next followed by other services, household industry, non-household industry, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communication, construction and mining and quarrying.

In terms of absolute numbers the overwhelming majority of the workers in the state in categories I, II and III and large majority in all other categories except in category VIII are in rural areas. The number of workers in category VIII is higher in urban than in rural areas.

The participation rate is least in the age group 0-14, rises steadily in the succeeding age groups till it reaches its peak in 40-49 and then declines in the age groups of 50-59 and 60+. The proportions of workers among females are very small compared to those among males in all the age groups. The highest participation rates for males is 96.09 and that for females is only 11.08. The lowest rate for males is 6.06 and that for females 0.62.

The proportion of workers in age groups 0-14, 15-19, 50-59 and 60+ are less and those in the age groups 20-24,25-29, 30-39 and 40-49 are more in urban areas than in rural areas.

Non-workers constitute 72.04% of the population of the state. More than half of the total non-workers are dependents. There are 506 dependents in every 1,000 non-workers. The number of dependents is more among males (649) than among females (420). Non-workers engaged in household duties number 301 and students number 176 in every 1,000 non-workers. The number of students among males (290) is higher than among females (107) while the non-workers engaged in household duties is more among females (467) than among males (24).

Of the total non-workers of the state 63% are in the youngest age group 0-14, 8.2% in age group 15-19, 6.0% in 20-24, 5.0% in 25-29, 6.9% in 30-39, 4.3% in 40-49, 2.9% in 50-59 and 3.7% in the oldest age group 60+. The proportion of male non-workers is more in the youngest group 0-14 but less in all other age groups than female non-workers. The highest proportion of students is in the age group 0-14 followed by succeeding two age groups. Proportion of female students is higher in age group 0-14 but lower in other age groups than male students.

The non-workers falling under the category 'Others' are mostly distributed into the age groups 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39 and 40-49. These five age groups account for more than 95% of these non-workers. The percentage of females is highest in the age group 15-19 being 40.3 as against 20.3 in case of males. Besides age group 15-19 the female proportion is higher than males in two other age groups namely 0-14 and 50-59. In all other age groups the proportions among males are higher than among females.

# TABLES

## TABLE II.1

**Population size of Assam and other States/Union territories 1971**

| Satte/U.T. | Population | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| INDIA | 548,159,652 | |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 43,502,708 | 5 |
| 2. Assam | 14,625,152 | 15 |
| 3. Bihar | 56,353,369 | 2 |
| 4. Gujarat | 26,697,475 | 9 |
| 5. Haryana | 10,036,808 | 15 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 3,460,434 | 18 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | 4,616,632 | 16 |
| 8. Kerala | 21,347,375 | 12 |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh | 41,654,119 | 6 |
| 10. Maharashtra | 50,412,235 | 3 |
| 11. Manipur | 1,073,753 | 20 |
| 12. Meghalaya | 1,011,699 | 21 |
| 13. Mysore | 29,299,014 | 8 |
| 14. Nagaland | 516,449 | 23 |
| 15. Orissa | 21,944,615 | 11 |
| 16. Punjab | 13,551,060 | 14 |
| 17. Rajasthan | 25,765,806 | 10 |
| 18. Sikkim | 209,843 | 28 |
| 19. Tamil nadu | 41,199,168 | 7 |
| 20. Tripura | 1,556,342 | 19 |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | 88,341,144 | 1 |
| 22. West Benglal | 44,312,011 | 4 |
| *Union Territories* | | |
| 1. Andaman & Nicobar Ialands | 115,113 | 29 |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh | 467,511 | 25 |
| 3. Chandigarh | 257,251 | 27 |
| 4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 74,170 | 30 |
| 5. Dehli | 4,065,698 | 17 |
| 6. Goa, Daman & Diu | 857,771 | 22 |
| 7. Lawoodive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands | 31,810 | 31 |
| 8. Pondicherry | 471,707 | 24 |
| 9. Mizoram | 332,390 | 26 |

Source : Census of India 1971 Series-I India Part II-A (i) —General Population Tables P. 54-55.

## TABLE II.2

**Population size of population by districts, 1971**

| State/district | Population, 1971 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| ASSAM | 14,625,152 | 7,714,240 | 6,910,912 |
| Goalpara | 2,222,103 | 1,154,449 | 1,070,654 |
| Kamrup | 2,854,183 | 1,510,149 | 1,344,034 |
| Darrang | 1,736,188 | 919,635 | 816,553 |
| Nowgong | 1,686,895 | 884,938 | 795,957 |
| Sibsagar | 1,857,389 | 974,419 | 882,970 |
| Dibrugarh | 1,411,119 | 788,018 | 622,101 |
| Lakhimpur | 711,000 | 376,845 | 334,755 |
| Karbi Anglong | 379,210 | 202,247 | 176,963 |
| North Cachar Hills | 76,047 | 41,214 | 34,733 |
| Cachar | 1,713,218 | 891,126 | 822,192 |

## TABLE II.3

**Average population Size of the Districts of Assam and of other states of India, 1971**

| State | No. of districts | Population | Average Population size of districts | Rank according to average population of districts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 21 | 43,502,708 | 2,071,558 | 5 |
| 2. Assam | 10 | 14,625,152 | 1,462,515 | 10 |
| 3. Bihar | 17 | 56,353,369 | 3,314,904 | 1 |
| 4. Gujarat | 19 | 26,697,475 | 1,405,130 | 12 |
| 5. Harayana | 7 | 10,036,808 | 1,433,830 | 11 |
| 6. Himachal Predesh | 10 | 3,460,434 | 346,043 | 19 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | 10 | 4,616,632 | 461,663 | 18 |
| 8. Kerala | 10 | 21,347,375 | 2,134,738 | 4 |
| 9. Madya Pradesh | 43 | 41,654,119 | 968,700 | 15 |
| 10. Maharashtra | 26 | 50,412,235 | 1,938,932 | 6 |
| 11. Manipur | 5 | 1,072,753 | 214,551 | 20 |
| 12. Meghalaya | 2 | 1,011,699 | 505,850 | 17 |
| 13. Mysore | 19 | 29,299,014 | 1,542,053 | 9 |
| 14. Nagaland | 3 | 516,449 | 172,150 | 21 |
| 15. Orissa | 13 | 21,944,615 | 1,688,047 | 7 |
| 16. Punjab | 11 | 13,551,060 | 1,231,915 | 13 |
| 17. Rajastan | 26 | 25,765,806 | 990,593 | 14 |
| 18. Sikkim | 4 | 209,843 | 52,461 | 22 |
| 19. Tamil Nadu | 14 | 41,199,168 | 2,942,798 | 2 |
| 20. Tripura | 3 | 1,556,342 | 518,781 | 16 |
| 21. Uttar Predesh | 54 | 88,341,144 | 1,635,947 | 8 |
| 22. West Bengal | 16 | 44,312,011 | 2,769,501 | 3 |

## TABLE 11.4

### Average population of police station, 1971

State average—143,384

| District | Population | No. of P. S. | Average population of a P. S. | District | Population | No. of P. S. | Average population of a P. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Goalpara . . . . | 2,225,103 | 13 | 171,162 | Dibrugarh . . . . | 1,411,119 | 10 | 141,112 |
| Kamrup . . . . | 2,854,183 | 16 | 178,386 | Lakhpur . . . . | 711,600 | 5 | 142,320 |
| Darrang . . . . | 1,736,188 | 12 | 144,682 | Karbi Anglong . . . | 379,310 | 4 | 94,828 |
| Nowgong . . . . | 1,680,895 | 15 | 112,060 | North Cachar Hills . . | 76,047 | 2 | 38,024 |
| Sibsagar . . . . | 1,837,389 | 14 | 131,242 | Cachar . . . . . | 1,713,318 | 12 | 142,777 |

## TABLE 11.5

### Distribution of Police Stations by population size ranges, 1971

State average for a P. S. 143,384

| Above state average | | Average size | Below state average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Above 50% | 10—50% | | 10—50% | Below 50% |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Nalbari P. S. (363,804) | 1. Nowgong P. S. (212,502) | 1. Aoko P. S. 157,280) | 1. Dergaon P. S. (128,421) | 1. Jhalukbari P. S. (67,123) |
| 2. Barnsta P. S. (340,040) | 2. Hailakandi P. S. (211,381) | 2. Sonal P. S. (149,900) | 2. Sanarl P. S. (126,918) | 2. Tarabari P. S. (67,103) |
| 3. Silochar P. S. (289,706) | 3. Sarbhog P. S. (209,773) | 3. Sidli P. S. (149,622) | 3. Teok P. S. (126,708) | 3. Bokakhat P. S. (64,144) |
| 4. Gauhati P. S. (275,074) | 4. Rupohihat P. S. (209,607) | 4. Nazira P. S. (149,519) | 4. Duliinal P. S. (124,433) | 4. Chabua P. S. (63,546) |
| 5. Dibrugarh P. S. (270,305) | 5. Karimganj P. S. (207,973) | 5. Ratabari P. S. (149,387) | 5. Behali P. S. (121,171) | 5. Udarbond P. S. (63,109) |
| 6. Golaghat P. S. (261,858) | 6. Sibsagar P. S. (206,639) | 6. Dakuakhana P. S. (147,938) | 6. Titabar P. S, (120,184) | 6. Borkhola P. S. (60,291) |
| 7. Hangrajuli P. S. (236,698) | 7. Dergaiauli P. S. (205,905) | 7. Tinsukia P. S. (144,947) | 7. Baithalangso P. S. (116,432) | 7. Majbat P. S. (57,847) |
| 8. Abhayapuri P. S. (334, 402) | 8. Jainur P. S. (203,035) | 8. Kamalpur P. S. (144,555) | 8. Katigors P. S. (115,715) | 8. Jamunamukh P.S. (55,378) |
| 9. Bilasipara P. S. (232,791) | 9. Doom Dooma P. S. (198,908) | 9. Lakhipur P.S.(Cachar) (144,997) | 9. Digboi P. S. (113,762) | 9. Lumding P. S. (49.334) |
| 10. North Lakhimpur P.S. (221,702) | 10. Barama P.S. (198,751) | 10. Patharkandi P.S. (143,949) | 10. Samaguri P.S. (103,827) | 10. Diphu P.S. (49,054) |
| 11. Jorhat P.S. (219,274) | 11. Kokrajhar P.S. (196,617) | 11. Palasbari P.S. (141,190) | 11. Bhhaygaon P.S. (107,302) | 11. Haflong P.S. (40,745) |
| | 12. Chutia P.S. (194,122) | 12. Tamulpur P.S. (137,252) | 12. Rangapara P.S. (103,379) | 12. Maibong P.S. (35,302) |
| | 13. Gossaingaon P.S. (188,531) | 13. Dhemaji P.S. (137,013) | 13. Moran P.S. (99,966) | |
| | 14. Baghor P.S. (187,116) | 14. Kalaigaon P.S. (133,83 ) | 14. Dhing P.S. (98,777) | |

TABLE II.5—Concld.

| Above state average | | Average size | Below state average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Above 50% | 10—50% | | 10—50% | Below 50% |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 15. South Salmara P.S. (185,599) | 15. Howraghat P.S. (133,847) | 15. Sadiya P.S. (96,476) | |
| | 16. Tezpur P.S. (183,662) | 16. Dalgaon P.S. (131,462) | 16. Katlichara P.S. (96,314) | |
| | 17. Dhubri P.S. (182,798) | 17. Goalpara P.S. (131,353) | 17. Lanka P.S. (95,601) | |
| | 18. Marigaon P.S. (179,717) | 18. Hajo P.S. (129,996) | 18. Ulalguri P.S. (95,000) | |
| | 19. Paneri P.S. (179,684) | | 19. Amguri P.S. (94,945) | |
| | 20. Bihpuria P.S. (176,723) | | 20. Kampur P.S. (94,918) | |
| | 21. Laharighat P.S. (176,191) | | 21. Majuli P.S. (93,618) | |
| | 22. Bijni P.S. (175,296) | | 22. Gohpur P.S. (93,375) | |
| | 23. Lakhipur P.S. (Goalpara) (173,804) | | 23. Hojai P.S. (92,203) | |
| | 24. Golokganj P.S. (170,486) | | 24. Mariani P.S. (86,661) | |
| | 25. Bardubi P.S. (170,461) | | 25. Kaliabor P.S. (83,711) | |
| | 26. Patacharkuchi P.S. (167,705) | | 26. Sarupathar P.S. (82,185) | |
| | 27. Rangia P.S. (160,112) | | 27. Margherita P.S. (81,937) | |
| | | | 28. Badarpur P.S. (80,819) | |
| | | | 29. Bokajan P.S. (80,007) | |
| | | | 30. Mankachar P.S. (79,371) | |
| | | | 31. Moranhat P.S. (76,315) | |
| | | | 32. Raha P.S. (73,538) | |
| | | | 33. Mikirbheta P.S. (73,351) | |
| | | | 34. Murajhar P.S. (73,240) | |

Note— 1. Figures within brackets indicate population of the police station.
2. Police stations are arranged as per size of the population in the P.S.

TABLE II.6

**Area, population and density of Assam and other States in India, 1971**

| State | Area (km²) | Population | Density |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| INDIA | 3,287,782 | 548,159,652 | 177* |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 276,754 | 43,502,708 | 157 (10) |
| 2. Assam | 78,523 | 14,625,152 | 186 (8) |
| 3. Bihar | 173,876 | 56,353,369 | 324 (3) |
| 4. Gujarat | 195,984 | 26,697,475 | 136 (14) |
| 5. Haryana | 44,222 | 10,036,808 | 227 (7) |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 55,673 | 3,460,434 | 62 (17) |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | @222,236 | 4,616,632 | 46 (19) |
| 8. Kerala | 38,864 | 21,347,375 | 549 (1) |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh | 442,841 | 41,654,119 | 94 (15) |
| 10. Maharashtra | 307,762 | 50,412,235 | 164 (9) |
| 11. Manipur | 22,356 | 1,072,753 | 48 (18) |
| 12. Meghalaya | 22,489 | 1,011,699 | 45 (20) |
| 13. Mysore | 191,773 | 29,299,014 | 153 (11) |
| 14. Nagaland | 16,527 | 516,449 | 31 (21) |
| 15. Orissa | 155,842 | 21,944,615 | 141 (13) |
| 16. Punjab | 50,362 | 13,551,060 | 269 (6) |
| 17. Rajasthan | 342,214 | 25,765,806 | 75 (16) |
| 18. Sikkim | 7,299 | 209,843 | 29 (22) |
| 19. Tamil Nadu | 130,069 | 41,199,168 | 317 (4) |
| 20. Tripura | 10,477 | 1,556,342 | 149 (12) |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | 294,413 | 88,341,144 | 300 (5) |
| 22. West Bengal | 87,853 | 44,312,011 | 504 (2) |

NOTE :—Figures in brackets in col. 4 give rank of State according to density of its population.

*Source* :—Census of India 1971. Series I India
Part II-A (i) General Population Tables P. 54-55

TABLE II.7

**Density of population of State/districts, 1971**

| State/districts | | Area(km²) | Population | Density km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| ASSAM | T | 78,523.0 | 14,625,152 | 186 |
| | R | 78,088.0 | 13,335,930 | 171 |
| | U | 435.0 | 1,289,222 | 2,964 |
| Goalpara | T | 10,359.0 | 2,225,103 | 215 (4) |
| | R | 10,307.3 | 2,052,809 | 199 |
| | U | 51.7 | 172,294 | 3,333 |
| Kamrup | T | 9,863.0 | 2,854,183 | 289 (2) |
| | R | 9,766.2 | 2,519,028 | 258 |
| | U | 96.8 | 335,155 | 3,462 |
| Darrang | T | 8,775.0 | 1,736,188 | 198 (7) |
| | R | 8,737.0 | 1,632,445 | 187 |
| | U | 38.0 | 103,743 | 2,730 |

TABLE—II.7—*Concld.*

| State/districts | | Area (km²) | Population | Density |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Nowgong | T | 5,561.0 | 1,680,895 | 302 (1) |
| | R | 5,539.3 | 1,561,558 | 282 |
| | U | 21.7 | 119,337 | 5,499 |
| Sibsagar | T | 8,989.0 | 1,837,289 | 204 (5) |
| | R | 8,891.9 | 1,682,665 | 189 |
| | U | 97.1 | 154,724 | 1,593 |
| Dibrugarh | T | 7,023.9 | 1,411,119 | 201 (6) |
| | R | 6,962.8 | 1,183,589 | 170 |
| | U | 61.1 | 227,530 | 3,724 |
| Lakhimpur | T | 5,646.4 | 711,600 | 126 (8) |
| | R | 5,627.3 | 686,250 | 122 |
| | U | 19.1 | 25,350 | 1,327 |
| Karbi Anglong | T | 10,332.0 | 379,310 | 37 (9) |
| | R | 10,327.0 | 369,110 | 36 |
| | U | 5.0 | 10,200 | 2,040 |
| North Cachar Hills | T | 4,890.0 | 76,047 | 16 (10) |
| | R | 4,884·8 | 70,850 | 15 |
| | U | 5.2 | 5,197 | 999 |
| Cachar | T | 6,962.0 | 1,713,318 | 246 (3) |
| | R | 6,922.7 | 1,577,626 | 228 |
| | U | 39.3 | 135,692 | 3,453 |

NOTE :—Figures in bracket in col. 4 give rank of districts according to density of its population.

TABLE II.8

**Crude density in different districts, 1971**

| District | Total area | Crude density | Area covered by forest & other areas not available for cultivation | Percentage of land under col. 4 to total area |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Goalpara | 10,359 | 215 | 6,181 | 59.67 |
| Kamrup | 9,863 | 289 | 4,255 | 43.14 |
| Darrang | 8,775 | 198 | 3,920 | 44.67 |
| Nowgong | 5,561 | 302 | 2,053 | 36.92 |
| Sibsagar | 8,989 | 204 | 3,842 | 42.74 |
| Dibrugard Lakhimpur | 12,792 | 166 | 7,748 | 60.57 |
| Cachar | 6,962 | 246 | 3,835 | 55.08 |

*Source* :—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Assam.

## TABLE II.9

### Effective density in different districts, 1971

| District | Area other than those covered by forest & also those not available for cultivation | Effective Density |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Goalpara | 4,178 | 533 |
| Kamrup | 5,608 | 509 |
| Darrang | 4,855 | 358 |
| Nowgong | 3,508 | 479 |
| Sibsagar | 5,147 | 357 |
| Dibrugarh Lakhimpur | 5,044 | 421 |
| Cachar | 3,127 | 548 |

*Source* ;—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Assam.

## TABLE II.10

### Density of net area sown and total cropped area

| District | Density of population per sq. km of | |
|---|---|---|
| | Net area sown | Total cropped area |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Goalpara | 733 | 540 |
| Kamrup | 661 | 505 |
| Darrang | 579 | 511 |
| Nowgong | 652 | 532 |
| Sibsagar | 580 | 551 |
| Dibrugarh Lakhimpur | 797 | 736 |
| Cachar | 860 | 670 |

*Source* ;—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Assam.

## TABLE II.11

### Nature of Urbanisation, 1971

| State/District | No. of towns | Total urban area (Sq. km.) | Urban density | Percentage of urban population to total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| ASSAM | 72 | 435.0 | 2,964 | 8.82 |
| Goalpara | 12 | 51.7 | 3,333 | 7.74 |
| Kamrup | 17 | 96.8 | 3,462 | 11.74 |
| Darrang | 7 | 38.0 | 2,730 | 5.98 |
| Nowgong | 4 | 21.7 | 5,499 | 7.10 |
| Sibsagar | 9 | 97.1 | 1,593 | 8.42 |
| Dibrugarh | 11 | 61.1 | 3,724 | 16.12 |
| Lakhimpur | 2 | 19.1 | 1,327 | 3.56 |
| Karbi Anglong | 1 | 5.0 | 2,040 | 2.69 |
| North Cachar Hils | 1 | 5.2 | 999 | 6.83 |
| Caehar | 8 | 39.3 | 3,453 | 7.92 |

## TABLE II.12

### Agricultural and non-agricultural working group, 1971

| State/district | Total workers | Agricultural workers | Non-agricultural workers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| ASSAM | 100 | 65.77 | 34.23 |
| Goalpara | 100 | 78.06 | 21.94 |
| Kamrup | 100 | 69.84 | 30.16 |
| Darrang | 100 | 64.59 | 35.41 |
| Nowgong | 100 | 77.38 | 22.62 |
| Sibsagar | 100 | 51.09 | 48.91 |
| Dibrugarh | 100 | 36.04 | 63.96 |
| Lakhimpur | 100 | 78.83 | 21.17 |
| Karbi Anglong | 100 | 83.89 | 16.11 |
| North Cachar Hills | 100 | 71.46 | 28.54 |
| Cachar | 100 | 66.66 | 33.34 |

TABLE II.13

**Distribution of police stations by density of population, 1971**

Average density of the state 186 per km²

| Above state average | | | Average Size | Below State average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Above 50% | 10—50% | | | 10—50% | Below 50% |
| 1 | 2 | | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Jhalukbari P.S. (1,726) | 1. Teok P.S. (276) | 1. | 1. Chutia P.S. (205) | 1. Borkhola P.S. (166) | 1. Howraghat P.S. (67 |
| 2. Nalbari P.S. (706) | 2. Patacharkuchi P.S. (271) | 2. | 2. Lakhipur (Cachar) P.S. (203) | 2. Dhekiajuli P.S. (163) | 2. Sadiya P.S. (50) |
| 3. Badarpur P.S. (567) | 3. Barama P.S. (269) | 3. | 3. Jamunamukh P.S. (198) | 3. Sonai P.S. (159) | 3. Baithalangso P.S. (38) |
| 4. Nowgong P.S. (554) | 4. Amguri P.S. (268) | 4. | 4. Chabua P.S. (196) | 4. Gohpur P.S. (157) | 4. Bokajan P.S. (35) |
| 5. Ksrimgang P.S. (554) | 5. Abhayapuri P.S. (265) | 5. | 5. Dudhnai P.S. (192) | 5. Margherita P.S. (155) | 5. Maibong P.S. (31) |
| 6. Mankachar P.S. (486) | 6. Samaguri P.S. (263) | 6. | 6. Hajo P.S. (191) | 6. Majbat P.S. (152) | 6. Diphu P.S. (16 |
| 7. Dhing P.S. (483) | 7. Sibsagar P.S. (258) | 7. | 7. Marigaon P.S. (191) | 7. Kokrajhar P.S. (150) | 7. Haflong P.S. (11 |
| 8. Rupahihat P.S. (482) | 8. Moranhat P.S. (256) | 8. | 8. Dibrugarh P.S. (191) | 8. Gossaingaon P.S (146) | |
| 9. Hailakandi P.S. (446) | 9. South Salmara P.S. (255) | 9. | 9. Mariani P.S. (181) | 9. Boko P.S. (146) | |
| 10. Barpeta P.S. (442) | 10. Mangaldai P.S. (254) | 10. | 10. Katigora P.S. (179) | 10. Udarbond P.S. (146) | |
| 11. Silchar P.S. (427) | 11. Tezpur P.S. (251) | 11. | 11. Tamulpur P.S. (178) | 11. N. Lakhimpur P.S. (145) | |
| 12. Dhubri P.S. (425) | 12. Dalgaon P.S. (250) | 12. | 12. Kaliabor P.S. (177) | 12. Behali P.S. (140) | |
| 13. Laharighat P.S. (389) | 13. Lakhipur (Goalpara) P.S. (249) | 13. | 13. Dergaon P.S. (175) | 13. Sidli P.S. (139) | |
| 14. Mikirbheta P.S. (383) | 14. Lanka P.S. (249) | 14. | 14. Digboi P.S. (172) | 14. Lumding P.S. (130) | |
| 15. Jorhat P.S. (370) | 15. Moran P.S. (247) | 15. | 15. Bijni P.S. (169) | 15. Rangapara P.S. (121) | |
| 16. Golokganj P.S. (362) | 16. Doom Dooma P.S. (245) | | | 16. Dhakuakhana P.S. (121) | |
| 17. Gauhati P.S. (358) | 17. Bardubi P.S. (245) | | | 17. Dhemaji P.S. (120) | |
| 18. Murajhar P.S. (353) | 18. Bilasipara P.S. (244) | | | 18. Katlichara P.S. (113) | |
| 19. Hojai P.S. (349) | 19. Udalguri P.S. (243) | | | 19. Majuli P.S. (101) | |
| 20. Kamalpur P.S (342) | 20. Jaipur P.S. (243) | | | 20. Bokakhat P.S. (97) | |
| 21. Tinsukia P.S. (335) | 21. Chhayagaon P.S. (238) | | | 21. Sarupathar P.S. (93) | |
| 22. Kalaigaon P.S. (317) | 22. Kampur P.S. (238) | | | | |
| 23. Rangia P.S. (314) | 23. Ratabari P.S. (233) | | | | |
| 24. Titabar P.S. (297) | 24. Tarabari P.S. (223) | | | | |
| 25. Raha P.S. (290) | 25. Bihpuria P.S. (222) | | | | |
| 26. Baghbor P.S. (288) | 26. Paneri P.S. (221) | | | | |
| 27. Nazira P.S. (280) | 27. Sorbhog P.S. (217) | | | | |
| | 28. Goalpara P.S. (215) | | | | |
| | 29. Patharkandi P.S. (212) | | | | |
| | 30. Palasbari P.S. (208) | | | | |
| | 31. Golaghat P.S. (208) | | | | |
| | 32. Sonari P.S. (206) | | | | |

NOTE.— 1. Figures within brackets indicate density of population per sq. km.

2. Police stations are arranged as per rank.

TABLE II.14

**Distribution of houses and households in Assam and its districts, 1971**

| State/district | | No. of occupied residential houses | No. of households | Average size of household |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| ASSAM | T | 2,448,731 | 2,453,609 | 5.96 |
| | R | 2,214,945 | 2,218,703 | 6.01 |
| | U | 233,786 | 234,906 | 5.48 |
| Goalpara | T | 361,436 | 362,134 | 6.14 |
| | R | 332,348 | 332,937 | 6.17 |
| | U | 29,088 | 29,197 | 5.90 |
| Kmarup | T | 458,279 | 459,180 | 6.22 |
| | R | 396,998 | 397,784 | 6.33 |
| | U | 61,281 | 61,396 | 5.46 |
| Darrang | T | 292,487 | 293,330 | 5.92 |
| | R | 275,347 | 276,061 | 5.91 |
| | U | 17,140 | 17,269 | 6.01 |
| Nowgong | T | 268,773 | 269,153 | 6.25 |
| | R | 247,642 | 247,878 | 6.30 |
| | U | 21,131 | 21,275 | 5.61 |
| Sibsagar | T | 317,395 | 318,085 | 5.78 |
| | R | 288,339 | 289,000 | 5.82 |
| | U | 29,056 | 29,085 | 5.32 |
| Dibrugarh | T | 259,674 | 260,225 | 5.42 |
| | R | 214,135 | 214,418 | 5.52 |
| | U | 45,539 | 45,807 | 4.97 |
| Lakhimpur | T | 109,793 | 110,189 | 6.46 |
| | R | 105,285 | 105,652 | 6.50 |
| | U | 4,508 | 4,537 | 5.59 |
| Karbi Anglong | T | 65,309 | 65,340 | 5.81 |
| | R | 63,286 | 63,296 | 5.83 |
| | U | 2,023 | 2,044 | 4.99 |
| North Cachar Hills | T | 14,954 | 14,954 | 5.09 |
| | R | 13,828 | 13,828 | 5.12 |
| | U | 1,126 | 1,126 | 4.62 |
| Cachar | T | 300,631 | 301,019 | 5.69 |
| | R | 277,737 | 277,849 | 5.68 |
| | U | 22,894 | 23,170 | 5.86 |

TABLE II.15

**Houseless and institutional population of Assam, 1961–71**

| State/district | 1961 | | 1971 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Houseless population | Institutional population | Houseless population | Institutional population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| ASSAM | 12,433 | 22,521 | 13,068 | 56,368 |
| Goalpara | 402 | 2,220 | 1,588 | 4,512 |
| Kamrup | 1,040 | 2,893 | 2,267 | 8,724 |
| Darrang | 4,309 | 3,655 | 2,638 | 8,099 |
| Nowgong | 17 | 926 | 895 | 3,343 |
| Sibsagar | 283 | 5,932 | 2,286 | 9,025 |
| Dibrugarh | 474 | 3,101 | 1,214 | 11,180 |
| Lakhimpur | 5,598 | 1,877 | 1,032 | 2,767 |
| KarbiAnglong | 43 | 97 | 55 | 1,867 |
| North Cachar Hills | .. | 397 | .. | 1,392 |
| Cachar | 267 | 1,423 | 1,092 | 5,459 |

TABLE III.1

**Percentage increase of population in different states, 1901-1971**

| Unit | Growth rates (percent per decade) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901—11 | 1911—21 | 1921—31 | 1931—41 | 1941—51 | 1951—61 | 1961—71 | 1901—71 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| INDIA | +5.75 | —0.31 | +11.00 | +14.22 | +13.31 | +21.51 | +24.80 | +129.67 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | +12.49 | —0.13 | +12.99 | +12.75 | +14.02 | +15.65 | +20.90 | +128.17 |
| 2. Assam | +16.99 | +20.48 | +19.91 | +20.40 | +19.93 | +34.98 | +34.95 | +344.58 |
| 3. Bihar | +3.67 | —0.66 | +11.45 | +12.20 | +10.27 | +19.76 | +21.33 | +106.33 |
| 4. Gujarat | +7.79 | +3.79 | +12.92 | +19.25 | +18.69 | +26.88 | +29.39 | +193.55 |
| 5. Haryana | —9.70 | +1.95 | +7.14 | +15.63 | +7.60 | +33.79 | +32.23 | +117.10 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | —1.22 | +1.65 | +5.23 | +11.54 | +5.42 | +17.87 | +23.04 | +80.20 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | +7.16 | +5.75 | +10.14 | +10.36 | +10.42 | +9.44 | +29.65 | +115.79 |
| 8. Kerala | +11.75 | +9.16 | +21.85 | +16.04 | +22.82 | 24.76 | +26.29 | +233.75 |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh | +15.30 | —1.38 | +11.39 | +12.34 | +8.67 | +24.17 | +28.67 | +147.05 |
| 10. Maharashtra | +10.74 | —2.91 | +14.91 | +11.99 | +19.27 | +23.60 | +27.45 | +159.97 |
| 11. Manipur | +21.71 | +10.92 | +16.04 | +14.92 | +12.80 | +35.04 | +37.53 | +277.11 |
| 12. Meghalaya | +15.71 | +7.21 | ×13.83 | +15.59 | +8.97 | +27.03 | +31.50 | +197.10 |
| 13. Mysore | +3.60 | —1.09 | +9.38 | +11.09 | +19.36 | +21.57 | +24.22 | +124.43 |
| 14. Nagaland | +46.76 | +6.55 | +12.62 | +6.04 | +8.60 | +14.07 | +39.88 | +238.20 |
| 15. Orissa | +10.44 | —1.94 | +11.94 | +10.22 | +6.38 | +19.82 | +25.05 | +112.99 |
| 16. Punjab | —10.78 | +6.26 | +12.02 | +19.82 | —4.58 | +21.56 | +21.70 | +79.61 |
| 17. Rajasthan | +6.70 | —6.29 | +14.14 | +18.01 | +15.20 | +26.20 | +27.83 | +150.30 |
| 18. Sikkim | +48.98 | —7.05 | +34.37 | +10.67 | +13.34 | +17.76 | +29.38 | +255·58 |
| 19. Tamil Nadu | +8.57 | +3.47 | +8.52 | +11.91 | +14.66 | +11.85 | +22.30 | +113.99 |
| 20. Tripura | +32.48 | +32.59 | +25.63 | +34.14 | +24.56 | +78.71 | +36.28 | +797·93 |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | —0.97 | —3.08 | +6.66 | +13.57 | +11.82 | +16.66 | +19.78 | +81.67 |
| 22. West Bengal | +6.25 | —2.91 | +8.14 | +22.93 | +13.22 | +32.80 | +26.87 | +161.58 |

*Source :* Census of India, 1971 Series-I India Part II-A (i) General Population Tables P. 124-125.

## TABLE III.2

### Percentage increase of population 1961-1971 and 1901-1971 in different states

| Unit | Population | | | Percentage increase | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961-71 | 1901-71 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| INDIA | 238,396,327 | 439,234,771 | 548,159,652 | 24.80 | 129.67 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 19,065,921 | 35,983,447 | 43,502,708 | 20.90 | 128.17 |
| 2. Assam | 3,289,680 | 10,837,329 | 14,625,152 | 34.95 | 344.58 |
| 3. Bihar | 27,311,865 | 46,447,457 | 56,353,369 | 21.33 | 106.33 |
| 4. Gujarat | 9,094,748 | 20,633,350 | 26,697,475 | 29.39 | 193.55 |
| 5. Haryana | 4,623,079 | 7,590,543 | 10,036,808 | 32.23 | 117.10 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 1,920,294 | 2,812,463 | 3,460,434 | 23.04 | 80.20 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | 2,139,362 | 3,560,976 | 4,616,632 | 29.65 | 115.79 |
| 8. Kerela | 6,396,262 | 16,903,715 | 21,347,375 | 26.29 | 233.75 |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh | 16,860,768 | 32,372,408 | 41,654,119 | 28.67 | 147.05 |
| 10. Maharashtra | 19,391,643 | 39,553,718 | 50,412,235 | 27.45 | 159.97 |
| 11. Manipur | 284,465 | 780,037 | 1,072,753 | 37.53 | 277.11 |
| 12. Meghalaya | 340,524 | 769,380 | 1,011,699 | 31.50 | 197.10 |
| 13 Mysore | 13,054,754 | 23,586,772 | 29,299,014 | 24.22 | 124.43 |
| 14. Nagaland | 101,550 | 369,200 | 516,449 | 39.88 | 238.20 |
| 15. Orissa | 10,302,917 | 17,548,846 | 21,944,615 | 25.05 | 112.99 |
| 16. Punjab | 7,544,790 | 11,135,069 | 13,551,000 | 21.70 | 79.61 |
| 17. Rajasthan | 10,294,090 | 20,155,602 | 25,765,806 | 27.83 | 150.30 |
| 18. Sikkim | 59,014 | 162,189 | 209,843 | 29.38 | 255.58 |
| 19. Tamil Nadu | 19,252,630 | 33,686,953 | 41,199,168 | 22.30 | 113.99 |
| 20. Tripura | 173,325 | 1,142,005 | 1,556,342 | 36.28 | 797.93 |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | 48,627,655 | 73,754,554 | 88,341,144 | 19.78 | 81.67 |
| 22. West Bengal | 16,940,088 | 34,926,279 | 44,312,011 | 26.87 | 161.58 |

*Source :* Census of India,1971 Series-I India Part II-A(i) General Population Tables P. 124—133.

## TABLE III.3

### Growth rate in Assam due to immigration

| Census year | Population | Decennial percentage growth rate of population | Immigrants | Decennial variation of immigrants | Decennial percentage growth rate of immigrant | Population excluding immigrants (Col. 2. col. 4) | Decennial percentage growth rate excluding immigrants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1951 | 8,028,856 | +19.93 | 1,286,624 | .. | .. | 6,742,232 | .. |
| 1961 | 10,837,329 | +34.98 | 1,281,408 | —5,216 | —0.41 | 9,555,921 | +41.73 |
| 1971 | 14,625,152 | +34.95 | 1,503,543 | +222,135 | +17.34 | 13,121,609 | +37.31 |

## TABLE III.4

### Percentage increase of population by districts, 1901-71

| State/District | 1901-11 | 1911-21 | 1921-31 | 1931-41 | 1941-51 | 1951-61 | 1961-71 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| ASSAM . . . . . | 16.99 | 20.48 | 19.91 | 20.40 | 19.93 | 34.98 | 34.95 |
| Goalpara . . . . . | 29.97 | 26.92 | 15.76 | 14.83 | 9.25 | 39.32 | 44.12 |
| Kamrup . . . . . | 13.33 | 14.20 | 27.92 | 29.43 | 17.89 | 38.39 | 38.38 |
| Darrang . . . . . | 11.89 | 27.69 | 22.68 | 26.07 | 24.25 | 39.64 | 34.62 |
| Nowgong . . . . . | 15.84 | 31.94 | 41.35 | 15.37 | 36.65 | 36.51 | 38.83 |
| Sibsagar . . . . . | 15.57 | 19.06 | 13.38 | 11.48 | 16.51 | 24.43 | 21.81 |
| Dibrugarh } Lakhimpur } . . . . | 26.29 | 34.07 | 23.92 | 22.70 | 17.94 | 38.85 | 35.74 |
| Karbi Anglong . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30.96 | 79.21 | 68.28 |
| North Cachar Hills . . . | 33.12 | 5.92 | 13.60 | 13.75 | 6.16 | 36.95 | 40.00 |
| Cachar . . . . . | 13.21 | 5.32 | 6.94 | 11.38 | 24.66 | 23.53 | 24.29 |

## TABLE III.5

### Percentage increase of population by districts, 1901-1971

| District | Decennial growth rate of population | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901-11 | 1911-21 | 1921-31 | 1931-41 | 1941-51 | 1951-61 | 1961-71 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Dibrugarh . . . . . | +25.21 | +33.67 | +23.67 | +20.69 | +18.91 | +34.21 | +26.55 |
| Lakhimpur . . . . . | +29.59 | +35.27 | +24.63 | +28.53 | +15.30 | +51.89 | +58.56 |

## TABLE III.6

### Distribution of districts by growth rate, 1961-1971

State Average growth rate 34.95

| Higher growth rate | | Average Growth rate | Lower growth rate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Above 50% | 10—50% | | 10—50% | Below 50% |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Karbi Anglong (68.28) | 1. Goalpara (44.12) | 1. Kumrup (38.38) | 1. Dibrugarh (26.55) | |
| 2. Lakhimpur (58.56) | 2. North Cachar Hills (40.00) | 2. Darrang (34.62) | 2. Cachar (24.29) | |
| | 3. Nowgong (38.83) | | 3. Sibsagar (21.81) | |

## TABLE III.7

### Distribution of police stations by growth rate, 1961-1971

State average growth rate 34.95

| Higher than state average | | Average growth rate | Lower than state average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Above 50% | 10—50% | | 10—50% | Below 50% |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Sadiya (182.71) | 1. Gossaingaon(52.17) | 1. Barepta(37.97) | 1. Ratabari (31.36) | 1. Dibrugarh(17.71) |
| 2. Dhemaji(108.08) | 2. Hojai (51.98) | 2. Golokganj (37.85) | 2. Bihpuria (30.71) | 2. Doom Dooma (17.43) |
| 3. Sarupathar (94.84) | 3. Diphu (51.14) | 3. Majbat (36.59) | 3. Katlichara (30·60) | 3. Majuli (16.76) |
| 4. Lumding (87.27) | 4. Murajhar (49.77) | 4. Abhyapuri (36.10) | 4. Bardubi (30.48) | 4. Udarbond (16.63) |
| 5. Howraghat (83.61) | 5. Kokrajhar (48.39) | 5. Laharighat (36.00) | 5. Kamalpur (30.26) | 5. Jorhat (16.18) |
| 6. Baithalangso(80.31) | 6. South Salmara(46.49) | 6. Sorbhog (35.46) | 6. Dhing (30.13) | 6. Moran (16.07) |
| 7. Tamulpur (71.30) | 7. Mankachar (46.12) | 7. Margherita (34.76) | 7. Raha (29.95) | 7. Teok (15.87) |
| 8. Dhakuakhana(70 97) | 8. North Lakhimpur (45.91) | 8. Dalgaon (34.63) | 8. Dhekiajuli (29.94) | 8. Dergaon (14.33) |
| 9. Lanka (66.48) | 9. Marigaon (45.40) | 9. Patacharkuchi(33.75) | 9. Hajo (29.34) | 9. Amguri (13.64) |
| 10. Sidli(66.14) | 10. Boko (44.93) | 10. Jaipur (33.57) | 10. Nalbari (29.30) | |
| 11. Paneri(61.84) | 11. Lakhipur(Goalpara) (44.28) | 11. Rangia (33.30) | 11. Mikirbheta (28.89) | |
| 12. Goalpara (60.46) | 12. Bokajan (44.17) | 12. Rupahihat (33.19) | 12. Tezpur (28.72) | |
| 13. Udalguri(60.31) | 13. Bilasipara(42.78) | 13. Mangaldai(32.92) | 13. Digboi (28.68) | |
| 14. Kampur (60.11) | 14. Bijni(42.20) | 14. Nowgong (32.29) | 14. Haflong (27.89) | |
| 15. Gauhati(58.19) | 15. Chhaygaon(42·09) | | 15. Borkhola(27.81) | |
| 16. Maibong (57.18) | 16. Kalaigaon(42.02) | | 16. Gohpur (27.62) | |
| 17. Barma (53·61) | 17. Jamunamukh (41·52) | | 17. Palasbari (27.46) | |
| | 18. Dudhnai (41.09) | | 18. Dhubri (27.21) | |
| | 19. Baghbor (39.46) | | 19. Moranhat (26.78) | |
| | 20. Rangapara(38.53) | | 20. Silchar (26.60) | |
| | | | 21. Golaghat (26.53) | |
| | | | 22. Patharkandi (25.56) | |
| | | | 23. Katigora (25.05) | |
| | | | 24. Mariani (24.82) | |
| | | | 25. Samaguri (24.11) | |
| | | | 26. Badarpur (23.89) | |
| | | | 27. Chutia (23.71) | |
| | | | 28. Bokakhat (23.64) | |
| | | | 29. Lakhipur(Cachar) (22.86) | |
| | | | 30. Tarabari (22.72) | |
| | | | 31. Kaliabor (21.99) | |
| | | | 32. Karimganj (21.19) | |
| | | | 33. Sonai (21.04) | |
| | | | 34. Chabua (21.01) | |
| | | | 35. Hailakandi (20.67) | |
| | | | 36. Titabar (20.61) | |
| | | | 37. Sibsagar (20.30) | |
| | | | 38. Sonari (20.29) | |
| | | | 39. Jhalukbari (20.23) | |
| | | | 40. Behali (19.74) | |
| | | | 41. Tinsukia (18.03) | |
| | | | 42. Nazira (18.02) | |

## TABLE III.8

### Distribution of districts by density and growth rate, 1961-1971

| State/District | Density 1971 | Growth rate 1961-71 | High density and high growth rate | High density but low growth rate | Low density but high growth rate | Low density and low growth rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| ASSAM | 186 | 34.95 | | | | |
| 1. Goalpara | 215 | 44.12 | 1. Goalpara | 1. Darrang | 1. Lakhimpur | |
| 2. Kamrup | 289 | 38.38 | 2. Kamrup | 2. Sibsagar | 2. Karbi Anglong | |
| 3. Darrang | 198 | 34.62 | 3. Nowgong | 3. Cachar | 3. North Cachar Hills | |
| 4. Nowgong | 302 | 38.83 | | 4. Dibrugarh | | |
| 5. Sibsagar | 204 | 21.81 | | | | |
| 6. Dibrugarh | 201 | 26.55 | | | | |
| 7. Lakhimpur | 126 | 58.56 | | | | |
| 8. Karbi Anglong | 37 | 68.28 | | | | |
| 9. North Cachar Hills | 16 | 40.00 | | | | |
| 10. Cachar | 246 | 24.29 | | | | |

## TABLE III.9

### Distribution of police stations by density and growth rate 1961-71

| High density and high growth rate | High density and low growth rate | Low density and high growth rate | Low density and low growth rate |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Golokganj | 1. Dhubri | 1. Gossaingaon | 1. Behali |
| 2. Bilasipara | 2. Patacharkuchi | 2. Kokrajhar | 2. Majuli |
| 3. South Salmara | 3. Tarabari | 3. Sidli | 3. Bokakhat |
| 4. Mankachar | 4. Nalbari | 4. Boko | 4. Haflong |
| 5. Abhayapuri | 5. Rangia | 5. Rangapara | 5. Udarbond |
| 6. Lakhipur (Goalpara) | 6. Hajo | 6. Lumding | 6. Katlichara |
| 7. Goalpara | 7. Kamalpur | 7. Sarupathar | 7. Mariani |
| 8. Dudhnai | 8. Palasbari | 8. North Lakhimpur | 8. Katigora |
| 9. Sorbhog | 9. Jhalukbar | 9. Dhakuakhana | 9. Kaliabor |
| 10. Barpeta | 10. Dalgaon | 10. Dhemaji | 10. Dergaon |
| 11. Baghbor | 11. Mangaldai | 11. Sadiya | 11. Digboi |
| 12. Barama | 12. Tezpur | 12. Baithalangso | 12. Borkhola |
| 13 Chhaygaon | 13. Chutia | 13. Howraghat | 13. Dhekiajuli |
| 14. Gauhati | 14. Dhing | 14. Bokajan | 14. Sonai |
| 15. Paneri | 15. Rupahihat | 15. Diphu | 15. Gohpur |
| 16. Udalguri | 16. Mikirbheta | 16. Maibong | 16. Margherita |
| 17. Kalaigaon | 17. Raha | 17. Tamulpur | |
| 18. Laharighat | 18. Nowgong | 18. Bijni | |
| 19. Marigaon | 19. Samaguri | 19. Majbat | |
| 20. Kampur | 20. Golaghat | | |
| 21. Jamunamukh | 21. Jorhat | | |
| 22. Murajhar | 22. Teok | | |
| 23. Hojai | 23. Titabar | | |

TABLE III.9—Concld.

| High density and high growth rate | High density and low growth rate | Low density and high growth rate | Low density and low growth rate |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 24. Lanka | 24. Amguri<br>25. Sibsagar<br>26. Nazira<br>27. Sonari<br>28. Moranhat<br>29. Bihpuria<br>30. Dibrugarh<br>31. Chabua<br>32. Tinsukia<br>33. Doom Dooma<br>34. Moran<br>35. Bardubi<br>36. Jaipur<br>37. Lakhipur (Cachar)<br>38. Silchar<br>39. Karimganj<br>40. Badarpur<br>41. Patharkandi<br>42. Ratabari<br>43. Hailakandi | | |

## TABLE IV. 1

**Rural/urban distribution of population in states/union territories 1971**

| State/Union Territory | Population | | | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| INDIA | 548,159,652 | 439,045,675 | 109,113,977 | 80.09 | 19.91 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 43,502,708 | 35,100,181 | 8,402,527 | 80.69 | 19.31 |
| 2. Assam | 14,625,152 | 13,335,930 | 1,289,222 | 91.18 | 8.82 |
| 3. Bihar | 56,353,369 | 50,719,403 | 5,633,966 | 90.00 | 10.00 |
| 4. Gujarat | 26,697,475 | 19,200,975 | 7,496,500 | 71.92 | 28.08 |
| 5. Haryana | 10,036,808 | 8,263,849 | 1,772,959 | 82.34 | 17.66 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 3,460,434 | 3,218,544 | 241,890 | 93.01 | 6.99 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | 4,616,632 | 3,758,411 | 858,221 | 81.41 | 18.59 |
| 8. Kerala | 21,347,375 | 17,880,926 | 3,466,449 | 83.76 | 16.24 |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh | 41,654,119 | 34,869,352 | 6,784,767 | 83.71 | 16.29 |
| 10. Maharashtra | 50,412,235 | 34,701,024 | 15,711,211 | 68.83 | 31.17 |
| 11. Manipur | 1,072,753 | 931,261 | 141,492 | 86.81 | 13.19 |
| 12. Meghalaya | 1,011,699 | 864,529 | 147,170 | 85.45 | 14.55 |
| 13. Mysore | 29,299,014 | 22,176,921 | 7,122,093 | 75.69 | 24.31 |
| 14. Nagaland | 516,449 | 465,055 | 51,394 | 90.05 | 9.95 |

TABLE IV. 1—Concld.

| State/Union Territory | Population | | | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 15. Orissa | 21,944,615 | 20,099,220 | 1,845,395 | 91.59 | 8.41 |
| 16. Punjab | 13,551,060 | 10,334,881 | 3,216,179 | 76.27 | 23.73 |
| 17. Rajasthan | 25,765,806 | 21,222,045 | 4,543,761 | 82.37 | 17.63 |
| 18. Sikkim | 209,843 | 190,175 | 19,668 | 90.63 | 9.37 |
| 19. Tamil Nadu | 41,199,168 | 28,734,334 | 12,464,834 | 69.74 | 30.26 |
| 20. Tripura | 1,556,342 | 1,393,982 | 162,360 | 89.57 | 10.43 |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | 88,341,144 | 75,952,548 | 12,388,596 | 85.98 | 14.02 |
| 22. West Bengal | 44,312,011 | 33,344,978 | 10,967,033 | 75.25 | 24.75 |
| *Union Territory* | | | | | |
| 1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 115,133 | 88,915 | 26,218 | 77.23 | 22.77 |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh | 467,511 | 450,223 | 17,288 | 96.30 | 3.70 |
| 3. Chandigarh | 257,251 | 24,311 | 232,940 | 9.45 | 90.55 |
| 4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 74,170 | 74,170 | .. | 100.00 | .. |
| 5. Delhi | 4,065,698 | 418,675 | 3,647,023 | 10.30 | 89.70 |
| 6. Goa, Daman & Diu | 857,771 | 630,997 | 226,774 | 73.56 | 26.44 |
| 7. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands | 31,810 | 31,810 | .. | 100.00 | .. |
| 8. Pondicherry | 471,707 | 273,419 | 198,288 | 57.96 | 42.04 |
| 9. Mizoram | 332,390 | 294,631 | 37,759 | 88.64 | 11.36 |

*Source* : Census of India 1971 Series-I India Part II-A (i) General Population Tables P-51, 54—55

## TABLE IV. 2

### Rural/urban distribution of population in Assam and its districts, 1971

| State/District | Population | | | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| ASSAM | 14,625,152 | 13,335,930 | 1,289,222 | 91.18 | 8.82 |
| Goalpara | 2,225,103 | 2,052,809 | 172,294 | 92.26 | 7.74 |
| Kamrup | 2,854,183 | 2,519,028 | 335,155 | 88.26 | 11.74 |
| Darrang | 1,736,188 | 1,632,445 | 103,743 | 94.02 | 5.98 |
| Nowgong | 1,680,895 | 1,561,558 | 119,337 | 92.90 | 7.10 |
| Sibsagar | 1,837,389 | 1,682,665 | 154,724 | 91.58 | 8.42 |
| Dibrugarh | 1,411,119 | 1,183,589 | 227,530 | 83.88 | 16.12 |
| Lakhimpur | 711,600 | 686,250 | 25,350 | 96.44 | 3.56 |
| Karbi Anglong | 379,310 | 369,110 | 10,200 | 97.31 | 2.69 |
| North Cachar Hills | 76,047 | 70,850 | 5,197 | 93.17 | 6.83 |
| Cachar | 1,713,318 | 1,577,626 | 135,692 | 92.08 | 7.92 |

TABLE IV. 3

**Distribution of districts by ranges of urbanisation, 1971**

| 10% above state average | 10% plus or minus of state average | 10% below state average |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Dibrugarh (16·12) | Sibsagar (8.42) | Cachar (7.92) |
| Kamrup (11.74) | | Goalpara (7.74) |
| | | Nowgong (7.10) |
| | | North Cachar Hills (6.83) |
| | | Darrang (5.98) |
| | | Lakhimpur (3.56) |
| | | Karbi Anglong (2.69) |

TABLE IV. 4

**Distribution of police stations by ranges of urbanisation, 1971**

| 10% above state average | | 10% plus or minus of state average | | 10% below state average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 | | 3 | |
| 1. Jhalukbari | (87.55) | 1. Bilasipara | (9.64) | 1. Dergaon | (7.77) |
| 2. Gauhati | (55.91) | 2. Jaipur | (9.23) | 2. Golaghat | (7.10) |
| 3. Lumding | (54.85) | 3. North Lakhimpur | (9.06) | 3. Bardubi | (6.74) |
| 4. Tinsukia | (42.02) | 4. Kokrajhar | (8.68) | 4. Rangia | (6.16) |
| 5. Jorhat | (32.23) | 5. Dalgaon | (7.95) | 5. Chabua | (6.12) |
| 6. Dhubri | (31.97) | | | 6. Paneri | (5.33) |
| 7. Dibrugarh | (29.72) | | | 7. Doom Dooma | (5.28) |
| 8. Digboi | (28.47) | | | 8. Mangaldai | (5.13) |
| 9. Nowgong | (26.61) | | | 9. Dhekiajuli | (5.06) |
| 10. Hojai | (24.69) | | | 10. Chutia | (4.79) |
| 11. Badarpur | (24.38) | | | 11. Bijni | (4.56) |
| 12. Tezpur | (21.71) | | | 12. Ratabari | (4.46) |
| 13. Diphu . | (20.79) | | | 13. Nazira | (3·71) |
| 14. Hajo | (18.49) | | | 14. Nalbari | (3.45) |
| 15. Silchar | (18.15) | | | 15. Moranhat | (3.31) |
| 16. Mariani | (17.37) | | | 16. Lakhipur (Goalpara) | (3.07) |
| 17. Mankachar | (15.56) | | | 17. Patacharkuchi | (2.99) |
| 18. Karimganj | (15.20) | | | 18. Bihpuria | (2.97) |
| 19. Abhayapuri | (13.64) | | | 19. Palasbari | (2.95) |
| 20. Sibsagar | (13.27) | | | 20. Amguri | (2.63) |
| 21. Haflong | (12.75) | | | 21. Lakhipur (Cachar) | (2.03) |
| 22. Goalpara | (12.72) | | | 22. Sonari | (1.92) |
| 23. Barpeta | (11.98) | | | 23. Barama | (1.63) |
| 24. Rangapara | (11.58) | | | | |
| 25. Margherita | (11.29) | | | | |
| 26. Sorbhog | (10.95) | | | | |
| 27 Dhing | (10.91) | | | | |
| 28. Hailakandi | (10.49) | | | | |

## TABLE IV. 5

**Percentage of population living in villages of various population sizes, 1971**

| State/District | Percentage living in villages with population | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 200 | 200—499 | 500—999 | 1,000—1,999 | 2,000—4,999 | 5000—9,999 | 10,000+ |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| ASSAM | 4.31 | 17.11 | 31.71 | 30.64 | 14.94 | 1.20 | 0.09 |
| Goalpara | 4.56 | 23.13 | 36.66 | 26.44 | 8.24 | 0.97 | .. |
| Kamrup | 1.84 | 10.68 | 29.76 | 36.91 | 18.99 | 1.82 | .. |
| Darrang | 3.02 | 17.64 | 36.99 | 27.33 | 13.89 | 0.43 | 0.70 |
| Nowgong | 2.28 | 9.77 | 26.67 | 40.82 | 19.94 | 0.52 | .. |
| Sibsagar | 2.43 | 12.72 | 33.58 | 34.40 | 16.23 | 0.64 | .. |
| Dibrugarh | 5.42 | 23.77 | 29.50 | 18.97 | 20.36 | 1.98 | .. |
| Lakhimpur | 8.65 | 35.76 | 35.79 | 14.88 | 4.92 | .. | .. |
| Karbi Anglong | 22.46 | 32.14 | 25.05 | 14.36 | 4.19 | 1.80 | .. |
| North Cachar Hills | 51.38 | 33.97 | 9.69 | 4.96 | .. | .. | .. |
| Cachar | 4.20 | 13.55 | 28.39 | 35.98 | 15.46 | 2.42 | .. |

## TABLE IV. 6

**Percentage of villages and population by size class of villages, 1971**

| State/District | Less than 500 | | 500—999 | | 1,000—1,999 | | 2,000—4,999 | | 5,000—9,999 | | 10,000+ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % of villages to total no. of villages | % of popn. to total rural popn. | % of villages to total no. of villages | % of popn. to total rural popn. | % of villages to total no. of villages | % of popn. to total rural popn. | % of villages to total no. of villages | % of popn. to total rural popn. | % of villages to total no. of villages | % of popn. to total rural popn. | % of villages to total no. of villages | % of popn. to total rural popn. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| ASSAM | 55.80 | 21.42 | 27.05 | 31.71 | 13.69 | 30.64 | 3.34 | 14.94 | 0.12 | 1.20 | N | 0.09 |
| Goalpara | 59.10 | 27.69 | 28.41 | 36.66 | 10.76 | 26.44 | 1.65 | 8.24 | 0.08 | 0.97 | .. | .. |
| Kamrup | 40.20 | 12.52 | 32.60 | 29.76 | 21.57 | 36.91 | 5.38 | 18.99 | 0.25 | 1.82 | .. | .. |
| Darrang | 49.80 | 20.66 | 33.73 | 36.99 | 13.00 | 27.33 | 3.39 | 13.89 | 0.04 | 0.43 | 0.04 | 0.70 |
| Nowgong | 41.41 | 12.05 | 29.17 | 26.67 | 23.35 | 40.82 | 6.02 | 19.94 | 0.05 | 0.52 | .. | .. |
| Sibsagar | 43.62 | 15.15 | 33.60 | 33.58 | 18.38 | 34.40 | 4.31 | 16.23 | 0.09 | 0.64 | .. | .. |
| Dibrugarh | 64.84 | 29.19 | 23.30 | 29.50 | 7.80 | 18.97 | 3.88 | 20.36 | 0.18 | 1.98 | .. | .. |
| Lakhimpur | 73.17 | 44.41 | 21.41 | 35.79 | 4.59 | 14.88 | 0.83 | 4.92 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Karbi Anglong | 87.66 | 54.60 | 9.10 | 25.05 | 2.76 | 14.36 | 0.41 | 4.19 | 0.07 | 1.80 | .. | .. |
| North Cachar Hills | 97.29 | 85.35 | 2.08 | 9.69 | 0.63 | 4.96 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cachar | 53.09 | 17.75 | 25.61 | 28.39 | 17.20 | 35.98 | 3.85 | 15.46 | 0.25 | 2.42 | .. | .. |

## TABLE IV. 7

### Average size of a village in different districts of the state, 1971

| State/district | Total no. of inhabited villages | Total rural popn. | Total rural area (in km²) | Average in a village | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Population | Area (in km²) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| ASSAM | 21,995 | 13,335,930 | 78,088.0 | 606 | 3.55 |
| Goalpara | 3,819 | 2,052,809 | 10,307.3 | 538 | 2.70 |
| Kamrup | 3,144 | 2,519,028 | 9,766.2 | 801 | 3.11 |
| Darrang | 2,538 | 1,632,445 | 8,737.0 | 643 | 3.44 |
| Nowgong | 1,961 | 1,561,558 | 5,539.3 | 796 | 2.82 |
| Sibsagar | 2,345 | 1,682,665 | 8,891.9 | 718 | 3.79 |
| Dibrugarh | 2,167 | 1,183,589 | 6,962.8 | 546 | 3.21 |
| Lakhimpur | 1,677 | 686,250 | 5,627.3 | 409 | 3.36 |
| Karbi Anglong | 1,451 | 369,110 | 10,327.0 | 254 | 7.12 |
| North Cachar Hills | 480 | 70,850 | 4,884.8 | 148 | 10.18 |
| Cachar | 2,413 | 1,577,626 | 6,922.7 | 654 | 2.87 |

## TABLE IV. 8

### Growth of urban population in different states and union territories, 1901-71

| State/Union Territory | Percentage variation of urban population | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 to 1971 | 1961 to 1971 | 1951 to 1961 | 1941 to 1951 | 1931 to 1941 | 1921 to 1931 | 1911 to 1921 | 1901 to 1911 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| INDIA | +322.01 | +38.23 | +26.41 | +41.42 | +31.97 | +19.12 | +8.27 | +0.35 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | +356.72 | +33.92 | +15.76 | +47.86 | +36.07 | +23.17 | +1.03 | +17.68 |
| 2. Assam | +1,572.71 | +65.01 | +126.57 | +65.73 | +28.30 | +27.58 | +36.80 | +20.55 |
| 3. Bihar | +413.59 | +43.95 | +49.03 | +38.14 | +33.66 | +22.00 | +8.17 | —1.74 |
| 4. Gujarat | +269.15 | +41.00 | +20.07 | +35.83 | +38.43 | +14.86 | +8.67 | —7.09 |
| 5. Haryana | +208.84 | +35.58 | +35.02 | +37.19 | +25.00 | +17.36 | +7.00 | —21.66 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | +212.79 | +35.68 | +15.89 | +78.66 | +16.90 | +10.72 | +12.37 | —23.46 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | +440.62 | +44.65 | +29.77 | +18.28 | +21.64 | +18.69 | —0.28 | +69.15 |
| 8. Kerala | +562.70 | +35.72 | +39.89 | +52.72 | +30.47 | +34.58 | +29.78 | +15.44 |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh | +365.33 | +46.63 | +47.70 | +33.16 | +32.78 | +23.03 | +10.87 | —10.91 |
| 10. Maharashtra | +388.35 | +40.75 | +21.32 | +62.42 | +27.11 | +15.54 | +18.72 | +0.99 |
| 11. Manipur | +95.88 | +108.95 | +2,266.07 | —97.13 | +16.21 | +7.25 | +7.17 | +0.34 |
| 12. Meghalaya | +1,429.67 | +25.27 | +100.78 | +53.20 | +43.93 | +54.25 | +26.13 | +41.76 |
| 13. Mysore | +334.30 | +35.23 | +18.26 | +61.71 | +22.99 | +21.65 | +17.71 | —4.64 |
| 14. Nagaland | +1,561.62 | +168.28 | +364.41 | +17.62 | +27.11 | —1.11 | +15.15 | —21.66 |
| 15. Orissa | +624.58 | +66.30 | +86.79 | +44.01 | +30.03 | +12.70 | +2.30 | +8.04 |
| 16. Punjab | +244.06 | +25.27 | +29.06 | +20.02 | +41.85 | +34.37 | +6.92 | —13.00 |
| 17. Rajasthan | +193.02 | +38.47 | +11.04 | +39.59 | +22.43 | +17.21 | —0.03 | —4.83 |
| 18. Sikkim | .. | +187.21 | +149.56 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 19. Tamil Nadu | +357.46 | +38.64 | +22.59 | +41.75 | +22.30 | +23.40 | +8.86 | +15.57 |
| 20. Tripura | +2,430.94 | +57.64 | +141.81 | +140.74 | +84.69 | +23.72 | +13.35 | +6.48 |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | +129.82 | +30.68 | +9.90 | +22.93 | +26.00 | +12.81 | +0.61 | —8.98 |
| 22. West Bengal | 1,430.69 | +28.41 | +35.97 | +32.52 | +63.69 | +15.01 | +7.16 | +13.70 |

TABLE IV. 8—Concld.

| State/Union Territory | Percentage variation of urban population | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 to 1971 | 1961 to 1971 | 1951 to 1961 | 1941 to 1951 | 1931 to 1941 | 1921 to 1931 | 1911 to 1921 | 1901 to 1911 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| *Union Territories* | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Andaman&Nicobar Islands | .. | +86.27 | +80.70 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Chandigarh | .. | +134.67 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5. Delhi | +1,603.30 | +54.57 | +64.17 | +106.58 | +55.48 | +46.98 | +27.94 | +11.13 |
| 6. Goa, Daman & Diu | .. | +125.28 | +12.59 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7. Laccadive, Minicoy &Amindivi Islands | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8. Pondicherry | .. | +122.80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9. Mizoram | .. | +164.85 | +105.14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

*Source* : Census of India, 1971 Series-I India PartII-A (i) General Population Tables P-124—125.

TABLE IV. 9

**Distribution of urban population by size class of towns for Assam 1901-1971 (an urban agglomeration is classified according to total population)**

| Size class of town | Percentage of population to total urban population | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Class I | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17.44 | 15.54 |
| Class II | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7.48 | 24.44 |
| Class III | .. | .. | .. | 13.44 | 25.37 | 54.47 | 33.24 | 20.79 |
| Class IV | 29.70 | 40.66 | 42.82 | 40.86 | 40.51 | 29.72 | 16.34 | 24.75 |
| Class V | 52.89 | 52.58 | 30.76 | 29.17 | 20.55 | 8.47 | 20.79 | 12.45 |
| Class VI | 17.41 | 6.76 | 26.42 | 16.53 | 13.57 | 7.34 | 4.71 | 2.03 |

TABLE IV. 10

**Distribution of towns by size class of towns of Assam, 1901-1971**

| Year | Number of towns under each size class | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I—VI | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1901 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| 1911 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 8 | 3 |
| 1921 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 6 | 12 |
| 1931 | 22 | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| 1941 | 24 | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 6 | 10 |
| 1951 | 24 | .. | .. | 6 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
| 1961 | 53 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 21 | 11 |
| 1971 | 69 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 24 | 22 | 8 |

## TABLE IV. 11

### Distribution of towns by different growth ranges, 1961-71

State average 65.01

| Higher than the state average | | Average growth | Lowr than the state average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Above 50% | More than 10%—50% | | More than 10%—50% | Below 50% |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. North Lakhimpur (205.57%) | 1. Tinsukia (92.89%) | 1. Tezpur (65.03%) | 1. Chabua (53·49%) | 1. Gauripur (31.24%) |
| 2. Bongaigaon U.A. (184.72%) | 2. Sibsagar (81.56%) | 2. Bihpuria (64.35%) | 2. Kharupatia (51.29%) | 2. Sapatgaram (30.92%) |
| 3. Jorhat UA (183.23%) | 3. Kokrajhar (79.79%) | 3. Dhing (63.95%) | 3. Gauhati UA (47.08%) | 3. Doom Dooma (28.30%) |
| 4. Tangla (121.63%) | 4. Hojai (77.09%) | 4. Dhekiajuli (63.88%) | 4. Nowgong (46.47%) | 4. Silchar (28.09%) |
| 5. Rangia (97.93%) | 5. Barpeta Road (76.07%) | 5. Mariani (63.01%) | 5. Mangaldai (42.16%) | 5. Dergaon (27.81%) |
| | | 6. Dhubri UA (60.78%) | 6. Dibrugarh (37.39%) | 6. Golaghat (26.47%) |
| | | 7. Haflong (59.17%) | 7. Nalbari (35.14%) | 7. Lumding (26.17%) |
| | | | 8. Abhayapuri (34.49%) | 8. Bilasipara (25.22%) |
| | | | 9. Mankachar (33.43%) | 9. Tihu (23.86%) |
| | | | | 10. Lala (23.38%) |
| | | | | 11. Goalpara (21.99%) |
| | | | | 12. Badarpur Rly. Town (21.72%) |
| | | | | 13. Naharkatiya (21.37%) |
| | | | | 14. Barpeta (19.24%) |
| | | | | 15. Sarthebari (18.51%) |
| | | | | 16. Hailakandi (17.78%) |
| | | | | 17. Lakhipur (Cachar) (14.70%) |
| | | | | 18. Sualkuchi (13.95%) |
| | | | | 19. Nazira (13·03%) |
| | | | | 20. Karimganj (10.23%) |
| | | | | 21. Palasbari (5.66%) |
| | | | | 22. North Gauhati (3.74%) |
| | | | | 23. Digboi Oil Town (—5.62%) |
| | | | | 24. Digboi (—9.31%) |
| | | | | 25. Amingaon (—20.24%) |

## TABLE IV. 12

### Standard Urban Areas of Assam

| State/District | S.U.A. | Component units | | Area in Km² | 1971 population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rural | Urban | | Total | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| ASSAM . . . . . | .. | 223 | 41 | 771.85 | 833,144 | 265,642 | 567,502 |
| Kamrup . . . . | Gauhati | 81 | 18 | 283.46 | 292,029 | 79,463 | 212,566 |
| Darrang . . . . | Tezpur | 21 | 1 | 55.78 | 68,899 | 29,029 | 39,870 |
| Nowgong . . . . | Nowgong | 15 | 1 | 35.61 | 84,341 | 27,804 | 56,537 |
| Sibsagar . . . . | Jorhat | 19 | 18 | 119.12 | 93,821 | 23,147 | 70,674 |
| Dibrugarh . . . . | Dibrugarh | 27 | 1 | 116.47 | 111,347 | 30,999 | 80,348 |
| | Tinsukia | 31 | 1 | 89.14 | 72,486 | 17,575 | 54,911 |
| Cachar . . . . . | Silchar | 29 | 1 | 72.27 | 110,221 | 57,625 | 52,596 |

Note :— An urban agglomeration has been taken as a single unit.

## TABLE V.1

### Sex ratio of states and union territories, 1951-1971

| State/Union territory | Sex ratio of | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1971 | 1961 | 1951 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| INDIA . . . . . | 930 | 941 | 946 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh . . | 977 | 981 | 986 |
| 2. Assam . . . . | 896 | 869 | 868 |
| 3. Bihar . . . . | 954 | 994 | 990 |
| 4. Gujarat . . . . | 934 | 940 | 952 |
| 5. Haryana . . . . | 867 | 868 | 871 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh . . | 958 | 938 | 912 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir . . | 878 | 878 | 873 |
| 8. Kerala . . . . . | 1,016 | 1,022 | 1,028 |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh . . | 941 | 953 | 967 |
| 10. Maharashtra . . . | 930 | 936 | 941 |
| 11. Manipur . . . . | 980 | 1,015 | 1,036 |
| 12. Meghalaya . . . | 942 | 937 | 949 |
| 13. Mysore . . . . | 957 | 959 | 966 |
| 14. Nagaland . . . . | 871 | 933 | 999 |
| 15. Orissa . . . . | 988 | 1,001 | 1,022 |
| 16. Punjab . . . . | 865 | 854 | 844 |
| 17. Rajasthan . . . | 911 | 908 | 921 |
| 18. Sikkim . . . . | 863 | 904 | 907 |
| 19. Tamil Nadu . . . | 978 | 992 | 1,007 |
| 20. Tripura . . . . | 943 | 932 | 904 |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh . . . | 879 | 909 | 910 |
| 22. West Bengal . . . | 891 | 878 | 865 |
| *Union Territories* | | | |
| 1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 644 | 617 | 625 |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh . . | 861 | 894 | .. |
| 3. Chandigarh . . . | 749 | 652 | 781 |
| 4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . | 1,007* | 963 | 946* |
| 5. Delhi . . . . | 801 | 785 | 768 |
| 6. Goa, Daman & Diu . . | 989 | 1,071 | 1,128 |
| 7. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands . . . | 978 | 1,020 | 1,0430 |
| 8. Pondicherry . . . | 989 | 1,013 | 1,03 |
| 9. Mizoram . . . . | 946 | 1,009 | 1,041 |

*Source* : Census of India, 1971 Series-1 India Part II-A (i) General Population Tables P. 126-127.

## TABLE V.2

### Sex ratio of immigration in 1961-1971

| Year | Total population | | Immigrants | | Sex ratio of | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Immigrants | Excluding immigrants | Including immigrants |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1961 . . . . . | 5,798,376 | 5,038,953 | 787,665 | 493,743 | 627 | 907 | 869 |
| 1971 . . . . . | 7,714,240 | 6,910,912 | 884,755 | 618,788 | 699 | 921 | 896 |

## TABLE V.3

### Sex ratio in the districts of Assam, 1961-71

| State/District | 1971 | | | 1961 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| ASSAM . . . . . | 896 | 912 | 744 | 869 | 887 | 661 |
| 1. Goalpara . . . . . | 927 | 939 | 801 | 900 | 913 | 725 |
| 2. Kamrup . . . . . | 890 | 915 | 723 | 859 | 894 | 607 |
| 3. Darrang . . . . . | 888 | 901 | 709 | 856 | 867 | 618 |
| 4. Nowgong . . . . . | 899 | 911 | 759 | 875 | 889 | 706 |
| 5. Sibsagar . . . . . | 886 | 902 | 724 | 865 | 879 | 626 |
| 6. Dibrugarh . . . . . | 859 | 892 | 707 | 823 | 854 | 634 |
| 7. Lakhimpur . . . . . | 888 | 898 | 656 | 853 | 860 | 584 |
| 8. Karbi Anglong . . . . . | 875 | 885 | 563 | 862 | 862 | .. |
| 9. North Cachar Hills . . . . . | 841 | 853 | 683 | 867 | 884 | 639 |
| 10. Cachar . . . . . | 923 | 927 | 874 | 908 | 917 | 802 |

## TABLE V.4

### Trends in the sex ratio of the state and districts from 1901-1971

| State/district | Sex ratios | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| ASSAM . . . . . | 919 | 915 | 896 | 874 | 875 | 868 | 869 | 896 |
| 1. Goalpara . . . . . | 904 | 886 | 875 | 877 | 880 | 881 | 900 | 927 |
| 2. Kamrup . . . . . | 1,012 | 968 | 920 | 903 | 877 | 864 | 859 | 890 |
| 3. Darrang . . . . . | 916 | 900 | 884 | 842 | 867 | 856 | 856 | 888 |
| 4. Nowgong . . . . . | 964 | 960 | 907 | 884 | 865 | 861 | 875 | 899 |
| 5. Sibsagar . . . . . | 887 | 894 | 897 | 881 | 882 | 871 | 865 | 886 |
| 6. Dibrugarh . . . . . | 848 | 876 | 864 | 802 | 834 | 823 | 823 | 859 |
| 7. Lakhimpur . . . . . | 910 | 905 | 889 | 869 | 881 | 872 | 853 | 888 |
| 8. Karbi Anglong . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 933 | 911 | 862 | 875 |
| 9. North Cachar Hills . . . . | 492 | 917 | 882 | 898 | 936 | 924 | 867 | 841 |
| 10. Cachar . . . . . | 931 | 921 | 919 | 903 | 897 | 897 | 908 | 923 |

# TABLE V.5

## Distribution of districts and police stations by different sex ratio ranges, 1971

State average : 896

| Below 875 | 875 to 900 | 901 to 925 | 926 and above |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| *Districts* | | | |
| 1. Dibrugarh (859) | 1. Nowgong (899) | 1. Cachar (923) | 1. Goalpara (927) |
| 2. North Cachar Hills (841) | 2. Kamrup (890) | | |
| | 3. Darrang (888) | | |
| | 4. Lakhimpur (888) | | |
| | 5. Sibsagar (886) | | |
| | 6. Karbi Anglong (875) | | |
| *Police Stations* | | | |
| 1. North Lakhimpur (874) | 1. Dhakuakhana (898) | 1. Raha (925) | 1. Mankachar (963) |
| 2. Bokakhat (873) | 2. Udalguri (897) | 2. Katlichara (925) | 2. Dudhnai (948) |
| 3. Sibsagar (872) | 3. Barpeta (896) | 3. Karimganj (923) | 3. Lakhipur (Goalpara) (947) |
| 4. Bokajan (871) | 4. Baithalangso (896) | 4. Kampur (922) | 4. Baghbor (947) |
| 5. Sonari (869) | 5. Doom Dooma (895) | 5. Hailakandi (922) | 5. Golokganj (946) |
| 6. Hojai (866) | 6. Lanka (893) | 6. Goalpara (921) | 6. Sonai (945) |
| 7. Jaipur (863) | 7. Golaghat (893) | 7. Rupahihat (921) | 7. Bijni (944) |
| 8. Digboi (860) | 8. Silchar (893) | 8. Samaguri (921) | 8. Ratabari (943) |
| 9. Rangapara (857) | 9. Rangia (892) | 9. Moran (921) | 9. Mikirbheta (940) |
| 10. Lumding (857) | 10. Palasbari (892) | 10. Dhing (920) | 10 South Salmara (939) |
| 11. Sadiya (856) | 11. Kaliabor (892) | 11. Laharighat (918) | 11 Lakhipur (Cachar) (939) |
| 12. Jorhat (850) | 12. Dhubri (889) | 12. Kokrajhar (917) | 12. Boko (937) |
| 13. Nowgong (840) | 13. Nazira (889) | 13. Abhayapuri (917) | 13. Kalaigaon (935) |
| 14. Margherita (839) | 14. Majuli (887) | 14. Dalgaon (917) | 14. Bilasipara (933) |
| 15. Dibrugarh (834) | 15. Murajhar (886) | 15. Gossaingaon (916) | 15. Borkhola (933) |
| 16. Tezpur (814) | 16. Paneri (885) | 16. Bihpuria (916) | 16. Teok (932) |
| 17. Haflong (806) | 17. Chabua (885) | 17. Tarabari (914) | 17. Barama (930) |
| 18. Jhalukbari (789) | 18. Chutia (884) | 18. Chhaygaon (914) | 18. Nalbari (928) |
| 19. Tinsukia (783) | 19. Maibong (883) | 19. Kamalpur (913) | 19. Badarpur (927) |
| 20. Diphu (755) | 20. Dhemaji (882) | 20. Mangaldai (913) | 20. Amguri (926) |
| 21. Gauhati (716) | 21. Bardubi (881) | 21. Katigora (913) | 21. Patharkandi (926) |
| | 22. Dhekiajuli (880) | 22. Udarbond (913) | |
| | 23. Mariani (877) | 23 Behali (911) | |
| | 24. Majbat (876) | 24. Patacharkuchi (910) | |
| | 25. Sarupathar (876) | 25. Titabar (910) | |
| | 26. Dergaon (875) | 26. Moranhat (909) | |
| | | 27. Sorbhog (908) | |
| | | 28. Hajo (907) | |
| | | 29. Marigaon (907) | |
| | | 30. Jamunamukh (907) | |
| | | 31. Sidli (905) | |
| | | 32. Gohpur (905) | |
| | | 33. Howraghat (905) | |
| | | 34. Tamulpur (901) | |

NOTE. —1. Figures within brackets indicate sex-ratio of the respective district/police stations.

2. Districts and police stations are arranged as per rank of the sex ratio.

# TABLE V·6

## Sex ratio of the urban population in different classes of towns, 1971

| Name of town/urban agglomeration | Males | Females | Sex ratio |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| *Class I* (100,000 *and above*) | | | |
| 1. Gauhati urban agglomeration | 119,740 | 80,637 | 673 |
| *Class II* (50,000—99,999) | | | |
| Total | 182,255 | 132,811 | 729 |
| 1. Dibrugarh | 46,741 | 33,607 | 719 |
| 2. Jorhat urban agglomeration | 40,653 | 30,021 | 738 |
| 3. Nowgong | 33,148 | 23,389 | 706 |
| 4. Tinsukia | 33,313 | 21,598 | 648 |
| 5. Silchar | 28,400 | 24,196 | 852 |
| *Class III* (20,000—49,999) | | | |
| Total | 152,057 | 115,991 | 763 |
| 1. Dhubri urban agglomeration | 25,678 | 19,911 | 775 |
| 2. Tezpur | 23,531 | 16,339 | 694 |
| 3. Karimganj | 16,836 | 14,782 | 878 |
| 4. Lumding | 15,793 | 13,460 | 852 |
| 5. Sibsagar | 16,278 | 11,148 | 685 |
| 6. Barpeta | 14,352 | 12,127 | 845 |
| 7. Bongaigaon urban agglomeration | 14,347 | 10,603 | 739 |
| 8. Hojai | 12,954 | 9,815 | 758 |
| 9. North Lakhimpur | 12,288 | 7,806 | 635 |
| *Class IV* (10,000—19,999) | | | |
| Total | 179,442 | 139,622 | 778 |
| 1. Golaghat | 10,586 | 8,004 | 756 |
| 2. Kokrajhar | 9,764 | 7,296 | 747 |
| 3. Barpeta Road | 9,462 | 7,525 | 795 |
| 4. Goalpara | 9,270 | 7,433 | 802 |
| 5. Hailakandi | 8,772 | 7,872 | 897 |
| 6. Digboi | 9,314 | 7,224 | 776 |
| 7. Digboi oil town | 8,824 | 7,026 | 796 |
| 8. Mariani | 8,653 | 6,401 | 740 |
| 9. Sualkuchi | 7,099 | 6,674 | 940 |
| 10. Gauripur | 6,867 | 5,983 | 871 |
| 11. Bilasipara | 6,715 | 5,838 | 869 |
| 12. Nalbari | 7,579 | 4,969 | 656 |
| 13. Badarpur | 6,654 | 5,883 | 884 |
| 14. Mankachar | 6,494 | 5,855 | 902 |
| 15. Mangaldai | 7,048 | 5,102 | 724 |
| 16. Rangapara | 7,014 | 4,960 | 707 |
| 17. Duliajan oil town | 6,772 | 4,725 | 698 |
| 18. Dhing | 5,939 | 4,839 | 815 |
| 19. Naharkatiya | 6,324 | 4,450 | 704 |
| 20. Doom Dooma | 6,190 | 4,320 | 698 |
| 21. Kharupatia | 6,005 | 4,443 | 740 |
| 22. Dhekiajuli | 6,212 | 4,216 | 679 |
| 23. Niz Hajo | 5,359 | 4,910 | 916 |
| 24. Diphu | 6,526 | 3,674 | 563 |
| *Class V* (5,000—9,999) | | | |
| Total | 90,502 | 70,059 | 774 |
| 1. Dergaon | 6,022 | 3,950 | 656 |
| 2. Sapatgram | 5,363 | 4,516 | 842 |
| 3. Rangia | 5,883 | 3,982 | 677 |
| 4. Tangla | 5,675 | 3,897 | 687 |
| 5. Biswanath Charali | 5,223 | 4,078 | 781 |
| 6. Margherita | 5,123 | 4,127 | 806 |
| 7. Bijni | 4,342 | 3,657 | 842 |
| 8. Namrup | 5,028 | 2,944 | 586 |
| 9. Howli | 4,260 | 3,521 | 827 |
| 10. North Gauhati | 4,134 | 3,642 | 881 |
| 11. Badarpur railway town | 3,926 | 3,237 | 825 |
| 12. Abhayapuri | 3,868 | 3,162 | 817 |
| 13. Ramkrishnanagar | 3,368 | 3,289 | 977 |
| 14. Sarthebari | 3,461 | 3,012 | 870 |
| 15. Makum | 3,398 | 2,594 | 763 |
| 16. Sorbhog | 3,43 | 2,556 | 745 |
| 17. Nazira | 3,071 | 2,479 | 807 |
| 18. Lala | 2,867 | 2,669 | 931 |
| 19. Lakhipur (Goalpara) | 2,956 | 2,376 | 804 |
| 20. Bihpuria | 3,019 | 2,237 | 741 |
| 21. Haflong | 3,088 | 2,109 | 683 |
| 22. Pathsala | 2,996 | 2,025 | 676 |
| *Class VI* (*less than* 5,000) | | | |
| Total | 15,113 | 10,993 | 727 |
| 1. Amingaon | 2,396 | 2,017 | 842 |
| 2. Palasbari | 2,314 | 1,848 | 799 |
| 3. Chabua | 2,277 | 1,611 | 708 |
| 4. Tihu | 2,055 | 1,189 | 579 |
| 5. Lakhipur (Cachar) | 1,592 | 1,349 | 847 |
| 6. Moranhat | 1,449 | 1,075 | 742 |
| 7. Amguri | 1,514 | 982 | 649 |
| 8. Sonari | 1,516 | 922 | 608 |

# TABLE V.7

## Sex ratio of towns by functional characteristics, 1971

(arranged in ascending order by functional characteristics)

| Sl. No. | Name of the towns | Sex ratio | Functional Category |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| *Mono functional* | | | |
| 1. | Diphu | 563 | Services |
| 2. | Namrup | 586 | Industry |
| 3. | Sonari | 598 | Trade & commerce |
| 4. | Dergaon | 656 | Services |
| 5. | Haflong | 683 | Services |
| 6. | Tangla | 687 | Trade and commerce |
| 7. | Doom Dooma | 69[illegible] | Trade and commerce |
| 8. | Duliajan oil town | 698 | Industry |
| 9. | Kharupatia | 749 | Trade and commerce |
| 10. | Hojai | 758 | Trade and commerce |
| 11. | Barpeta Road | 795 | Trade and commerce |
| 12. | Digboi oil town | 796 | Industry |
| 13. | Badarpur railway town | 825 | Transport |
| 14. | Lumding | 852 | Transport |
| 15. | Sarthebari | 870 | Primary activities |
| 16. | Lala | 931 | Primary activities |
| 17. | Sualkuchi | 940 | Industry |
| 18. | Ramkirshnanagar | 977 | Primary activities |
| *Bi-functional* | | | |
| 1. | Tihu | 579 | Trade & commerce-cum-Industry. |
| 2. | Amguri | 649 | Trade and commerce-cum-services. |
| 3. | Nalbari | 656 | Trade and commerce-cum-services. |
| 4. | Dhekiajuli | 679 | Trade and commerce-cum-services. |
| 5. | Sibsagar | 685 | Industry-cum-services |
| 6. | Tezpur | 69 | Services-cum-trade & commerce. |
| 7. | Nowgong | 706 | Trade and commerce-cum-Services. |
| 8. | Rangapara | 707 | Trade and commerce-cum transport. |
| 9. | Chabua | 708 | Trade and commerce-cum-services. |
| 10. | Bongaigaon urban agglomeration. | 739 | Transport-cum-trade & commerce. |
| 11. | Mariani | 740 | Transport-cum-trade and commerce |
| 12. | Bihpuria | 741 | Trade and commerce-cum-services. |
| 13. | Moranhat | 742 | Trade and commerce-cum-industry. |
| 14. | Golaghat | 756 | Services-cum-trade and commerce. |
| 15. | Digboi | 776 | Trade and commerce-cum-industry. |
| 16. | Goapara | 802 | Services-cum-trade and commerce. |
| 17. | Margherita | 806 | Industry-cum-trade and commerce. |
| 18. | Howli | 827 | Trade and commerce-cum-primary activities |
| 19. | Amingaon | 842 | Transport-cum-trade and commerce. |
| 20. | Bijni | 842 | Trade and commerce-cum-industry. |
| 21. | Sapatgram | 842 | Trade and commerce-cum-industry. |
| 22. | Barpeta | 845 | Trade and commerce-cum-services. |
| 23. | Lakhipur (Cachar) | 847 | Trade and commerce-cum-Primary activities. |
| 24. | Silchar | 852 | Services-cum-trade and commerce. |
| 25. | Bilasipara | 869 | Trade and commerce-cum-industry. |
| 26. | Karimganj | 878 | Trade and commerce-cum-services. |
| 27. | Mankachar | 902 | Trade and commerce-cum-primary activities. |
| 28. | Niz-Hajo | 916 | Primary activities-cum-trade and commerce. |
| *Multi-functional* | | | |
| 1. | North Lakhimpur | 635 | Services-cum-trade and commerce-cum-industry. |
| 2. | Tinsukia | 648 | Trade and commerce-cum-industry-cum-transport. |
| 3. | Guhati urban agglomeration | 673 | Services-cum-transport-cum-trade and commerce. |
| 4. | Pathsala | 676 | Trade and commerce-cum-Services-cum primary activities. |
| 5. | Rangia | 677 | Trade and commerce-cum-services-cum-industry. |
| 6. | Naharkatiya | 704 | Trade and commerce-cum - industry-cum-primary activities. |
| 7. | Dibrugarh | 719 | Services-cum-trade and commerce-cum -transport. |
| 8. | Mangaldai | 724 | Services-cum -industry-cum-trade and commerce. |
| 9. | Jorhat urban agglomeration | 738 | Services-cum-trade and commerce-cum-industry. |
| 10. | Sorbhog | 745 | Trade and commerce-cum-primary activities-cum-services. |
| 11. | Kokrajhar | 747 | Services-cum-Trade and commerce-cum-industry. |

TABLE V.7—*Concld.*

| Sl. No. | Name of the towns | Sex ratio | Functional Category |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 12. | Makum . . . | 763 | Trade and commerce-cum-industry-cum-transport. |
| 13. | Dhubri urban agglomeration | 775 | Trade and commerce-cum-services-cum-industry. |
| 14. | Biswanath Charali . | 781 | Trade and commerce-(cum-industry-cum-services. |
| 15. | Palasbari . . . | 799 | Trade and commerce--cum-primary activities-cum-industry. |
| 16. | Lalchapar (Goalpara) . | 804 | Primary activities-cum-trade and commerce-cum-services. |
| 17. | Nazira . . . | 807 | Trade and commerce-cum-services-cum-industry. |
| 18. | Dhing . . . | 815 | Trade and commerce-cum-primary activities-cum-services. |
| 19. | Abhayapuri . . | 817 | Industry-cum-Trade and commerce-cum-services. |
| 20. | Gauripur . . . | 871 | Industry-cum-trade and commerce-cum-services. |
| 21. | North Gauhati . . | 881 | Services - cum-industry cum-primary activities. |
| 22. | Badarpur . . . | 884 | Primary activities-cum-trade and commerce-cum-services. |
| 23. | Hailakandi . . . | 897 | Services-cum-trade and commerce-cum-industry. |

TABLE V.8

**Sex ratio of the state/district according to the broad age-groups, 1971**

| State/district | Sex ratio in the age group of | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | 0--14 | 15—19 | 20—24 | 25—29 | 30—39 | 40—49 | 50—59 | 60+ | Age not stated |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| ASSAM . . . . . | 896 | 981 | 924 | 952 | 934 | 805 | 706 | 690 | 742 | 1,642 |
| 1. Goalpara . . . . . | 927 | 982 | 937 | 1,067 | 1,014 | 823 | 733 | 767 | 828 | 635 |
| 2. Kamrup . . . . . | 890 | 973 | 883 | 870 | 952 | 814 | 706 | 703 | 788 | 687 |
| 3. Darrang . . . . . | 888 | 985 | 961 | 968 | 932 | 782 | 665 | 606 | 709 | 1,636 |
| 4. Nowgong . . . . . | 899 | 976 | 967 | 963 | 928 | 827 | 725 | 679 | 701 | 2,111 |
| 5. Sibsagar . . . . . | 886 | 976 | 995 | 931 | 870 | 789 | 683 | 665 | 684 | 533 |
| 6. Dibrugarh . . . . . | 859 | 974 | 921 | 908 | 850 | 743 | 630 | 590 | 727 | 555 |
| 7. Lakhimpur . . . . . | 888 | 1,012 | 825 | 924 | 822 | 802 | 665 | 656 | 687 | 15,235 |
| 8. Karbi Anglong . . . . | 875 | 1,007 | 933 | 980 | 776 | 694 | 674 | 757 | 684 | 2,071 |
| 9. North Cachar Hills. . . . | 841 | 917 | 1,034 | 918 | 756 | 692 | 707 | 650 | 796 | .. |
| 10. Cachar . . . . . | 923 | 983 | 850 | 1,002 | 1,085 | 878 | 509 | 783 | 731 | 764 |

## TABLE V.9

### Distribution of population of Assam by age-groups in 1961 and 1971 census

| Age-group | 1961 | | | 1971 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| All ages | 10,837,329 | 5,798,376 | 5,038,953 | 14,625,152 | 7,714,240 | 6,910,912 |
| 0— 4 | 1,864,309 | 914,663 | 949,646 | 2,496,735 | 1,242,517 | 1,254,218 |
| 5— 9 | 1,794,194 | 901,910 | 892,284 | 2,432,732 | 1,218,261 | 1,214,471 |
| 10—14 | 1,225,352 | 665,755 | 559,597 | 1,936,979 | 1,006,183 | 930,796 |
| 15—19 | 902,252 | 459,615 | 442,637 | 1,238,910 | 644,064 | 594,846 |
| 20—24 | 897,598 | 448,514 | 449,084 | 1,104,130 | 565,771 | 538,359 |
| 25—29 | 930,492 | 505,416 | 425,076 | 1,106,971 | 572,330 | 534,641 |
| 30—34 | 742,209 | 417,802 | 324,407 | 894,137 | 487,306 | 406,831 |
| 35—39 | 605,289 | 362,877 | 242,412 | 839,200 | 472,911 | 366,289 |
| 40—44 | 485,014 | 288,958 | 196,056 | 649,501 | 371,604 | 277,897 |
| 45—49 | 373,458 | 231,939 | 141,519 | 509,038 | 307,608 | 201,430 |
| 50—54 | 347,786 | 208,714 | 139,072 | 444,923 | 259,313 | 185,610 |
| 55—59 | 201,884 | 125,143 | 76,741 | 280,877 | 170,154 | 110,723 |
| 60—64 | 217,570 | 123,607 | 93,963 | 279,446 | 159,145 | 120,301 |
| 65—69 | 80,708 | 47,233 | 33,475 | 138,013 | 81,900 | 56,113 |
| 70+ | 161,758 | 91,708 | 70,050 | 271,098 | 154,241 | 116,857 |
| Age not stated | 7,456 | 4,522 | 2,934 | 2,462 | 932 | 1,530 |

## TABLE V.10

### Percentage increase of population in different age-groups in the decade 1961-71

| Age-group | Percentage increase of population in 1961-71 | | | Age-group | Percentage increase of population in 1961-71 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| All ages | 34.95 | 33.04 | 37.15 | 40—44 | 33.91 | 28.60 | 41.74 |
| 0— 4 | 33.92 | 35.84 | 32.07 | 45—49 | 36.30 | 32.62 | 42.33 |
| 5— 9 | 35.59 | 35.08 | 36.11 | 50—54 | 27.93 | 24.24 | 33.46 |
| 10—14 | 58.08 | 51.13 | 66.33 | 55—59 | 39.13 | 35.97 | 44.28 |
| 15—19 | 37.31 | 40.13 | 34.39 | 60—64 | 28.44 | 28.75 | 28.03 |
| 20—24 | 23.01 | 26.14 | 19.88 | 65—69 | 71.00 | 73.40 | 67.63 |
| 25—29 | 18.97 | 13.24 | 25.78 | 70+ | 67.59 | 68.19 | 66.82 |
| 30—34 | 20.47 | 16.64 | 25.41 | Age not stated | (—)66.98 | (—)79.39 | (—)47.85 |
| 35—39 | 38.64 | 30.32 | 51.10 | | | | |

TABLE V.II

**Age composition and dependency ratio of Assam and its districts, 1971**

| State/District | Percentage distribution of population by age-groups | | | Dependency ratio | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0—14 | 15—59 | 60+ | Total (0—14 & 60+) | Youth dependency (0—14) | Aged dependency (60+) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| ASSAM | 46.96 | 48.33 | 4.71 | 107 | 97 | 10 |
| Goalpara | 49.13 | 45.86 | 5.01 | 118 | 107 | 11 |
| Kamrup | 47.86 | 47.44 | 4.70 | 111 | 101 | 10 |
| Darrang | 47.45 | 48.24 | 4.31 | 107 | 98 | 9 |
| Nowgong | 47.66 | 47.16 | 5.18 | 112 | 101 | 11 |
| Sibsagar | 45.69 | 50.27 | 4.04 | 99 | 91 | 8 |
| Dibrugarh | 45.06 | 51.07 | 3.87 | 96 | 88 | 8 |
| Lakhimpur | 48.67 | 47.10 | 4.23 | 112 | 103 | 9 |
| Karbi Anglong | 45.82 | 49.41 | 4.77 | 102 | 93 | 9 |
| North Cachar Hills | 42.19 | 53.22 | 4.59 | 88 | 79 | 9 |
| Cachar | 44.13 | 50.00 | 5.87 | 100 | 88 | 12 |

NOTE—Figures for age not stated are not included while calculating the percentage.

TABLE VI. 1

**Literacy rates of states/union territories (including age group 0—4), 1971**

| Ranking in general literacy | Persons | Rate | Males | Rate | Females | Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | INDIA | 29.45 | | 39.45 | | 18.69 |
| | *States* | | | | | |
| 1. | Kerala | 60.42 | Kerala | 66.62 | Kerala | 54.31 |
| 2. | Tamil Nadu | 39.46 | Tamil Nadu | 51.78 | Tamil Nadu | 26.86 |
| 3. | Maharashtra | 39.18 | Maharashtra | 51.04 | Maharashtra | 26.43 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 35.79 | Gujarat | 46.11 | Punjab | 25.90 |
| 5. | Punjab | 33.67 | Manipur | 46.04 | Gujarat | 24.75 |
| 6. | West Bengal | 33.20 | Himachal Pradesh | 43.19 | Meghalaya | 24.56 |
| 7. | Manipur | 32.91 | West Bengal | 42.81 | West Bengal | 22.42 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 31.96 | Mysore | 41.62 | Tripura | 21.19 |
| 9. | Mysore | 31.52 | Punjab | 40.38 | Mysore | 20.97 |
| 10. | Tripura | 30.98 | Tripura | 40.20 | Himachal Pradesh | 20.23 |
| 11. | Meghalaya | 29.49 | Orissa | 38.29 | Manipur | 19.53 |
| 12. | ASSAM | 28.15 | Haryana | 37.29 | Nagaland | 18.65 |
| 13. | Nagaland | 27.40 | ASSAM | 36.68 | ASSAM | 18.63 |
| 14. | Haryana | 26.89 | Nagaland | 35.02 | Andhra Pradesh | 15.75 |
| 15. | Orissa | 26.18 | Meghalaya | 34.12 | Haryana | 14.89 |

TABLE VI·1—Concld.

| Ranking in general literacy | Persons | Rate | Males | Rate | Females | Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 16. | Andhra Pradesh | 24.57 | Andhra Pradesh | 33.18 | Orissa | 13.92 |
| 17. | Madhya Pradesh | 22.14 | Madhya Pradesh | 32.70 | Madhya Pradesh | 10.92 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 21.70 | Uttar Pradesh | 31.50 | Uttar Pradesh | 10.55 |
| 19. | Bihar | 19.94 | Bihar | 30.64 | Jammu & Kashmir | 9.28 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 19.07 | Rajasthan | 28.74 | Sikkim | 8.90 |
| 21. | Jammu & Kashmir | 18.58 | Jammu & Kashmir | 26.75 | Bihar | 8.72 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 17.74 | Sikkim | 25.37 | Rajasthan | 8.46 |
| | *Union Territories* | | | | | |
| 1. | Chandigarh | 61.56 | Chandigarh | 66.97 | Chandigarh | 54.35 |
| 2. | Delhi | 56.61 | Delhi | 63.71 | Delhi | 47.75 |
| 3. | Mizoram | 53.79 | Mizoram | 60.49 | Mizoram | 46.71 |
| 4. | Pondicherry | 46.02 | Pondicherry | 57.29 | Goa, Daman & Diu | 35.09 |
| 5. | Goa, Daman & Diu | 44.5 | Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands | 56.48 | Pondicherry | 34.62 |
| 6. | Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands | 43.66 | Goa, Daman & Diu | 54.31 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 31.11 |
| 7. | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 43.59 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 51.64 | Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands. | 30.56 |
| 8. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 14.97 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 22.15 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 7.84 |
| 9. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1.29 | Arunachal Pradesh | 17.82 | Arunachal Pradesh | 3.71 |

*Source*:—Census of India 1971 Series—I India Part II-A (ii) Union Primary Census Abstract P. xxiv.

## STATEMENT VI.2

**Literacy rates of Assam and its districts, 1971 (including age groups 0—4)**

| Ranking in general literacy | Persons | Rate | Males | Rate | Females | Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | ASSAM | 28.15 | | 36.68 | | 18.63 |
| | *Districts* | | | | | |
| 1. | Sibsagar | 36.62 | Sibsagar | 44.32 | Sibsagar | 27.92 |
| 2. | Cachar | 30.7 | Cachar | 40.42 | Dibrugarh | 21.56 |
| 3. | Dibrugarh | 30.46 | Lakhimpur | 39.03 | Nowgong | 19.96 |
| 4. | Nowgong | 28.92 | Kamrup | 38.19 | Cachar | 19.90 |
| 5. | Lakhimpur | 28.91 | Dibrugarh | 38.11 | Kamrup | 18.17 |
| 6. | Kamrup | 28.77 | Nowgong | 36.97 | Lakhimpur | 17.52 |
| 7. | North Cachar Hills | 27.25 | North Cachar Hills | 35.46 | North Cachar Hills | 17.49 |
| 8. | Darrang | 22.76 | Goalpara | 30.27 | Darrang | 14.30 |
| 9. | Goalpara | 21.98 | Darrang | 30.26 | Goalpara | 13.03 |
| 10. | Karbi Anglong | 19.17 | Karbi Anglong | 26.93 | Karbi Anglong | 10·29 |

TABLE VI. 3

**Distribution of police stations by ranges of literacy rates, 1971 (including 0—4 age group)**

**State average of literacy 28.15**

| Higher than the state average | | Average literacy rate | Lower than the state average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Very high above 50% | High 40%—50% | | Low 30%—40% | Very low below 30% |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Jalukbari (60.17) | 1. Tezpur (39.81) | 1. Dadhnai (30.77) | 1. Parharkandi (24.66) | 1. Baithalangso (13.60) |
| 2. Gauhati (48.83) | 2. Raha (39.19) | 2. Borkhola (30.55) | 2. Chabua (24.58) | 2. Majbat (13.40) |
| 3. Sibsagar (47.38) | 3. Silchar (39.01) | 3. Jaipur (30.23) | 3. Dhing (24.13) | 3. South Salmara (11.06) |
| 4. Jorhat (47.34) | 4. Dibrugarh (38.73) | 4. Samaguri (29.89) | 4. Katlichara (23.46) | 4. Baghbor (10.37) |
| 5. Lumding (45.36) | 5. Dergaon (37.87) | 5. Hajo (29.57) | 5. Sadiya (23.39) | |
| 6. Nowgong (41.84) | 6. Tinsukia (37.56) | 6. Goalpara (29.49) | 6. Murajhar (22.64) | |
| 7. Amguri (41.54) | 7. Hailog (37.09) | 7. Titabar (28.80) | 7. Bijni (22.52) | |
| | 8. Nazira (37.05) | 8. Hailakandi (28.79) | 8. Chutia (22.14) | |
| | 9. Hojai (37.03) | 9. Kaliabor (28.56) | 9. Sorbhog (21.77) | |
| | 10. Badarpur (35.30) | 10. Dhemaji (28.34) | 10. Golokganj (21.71) | |
| | 11. Moranhat (34.62) | 11. Dhakuakhana (28.33) | 11. Boko (21.54) | |
| | 12. Kamalpur (33.70) | 12. Bardubi (28.13) | 12. Rangapara (21.32) | |
| | 13. Karimganj (33.56) | 13. North Lakhimpur (28.13) | 13. Kalaigaon (21.26) | |
| | 14. Digboi (33.49) | 14. Jamunamukh (27.89) | 14. Bilasipara (21.21) | |
| | 15. Moran (33.16) | 15. Lakhipur (Cachar) (27.73) | 15. Dhekiajuli (20.90) | |
| | 16. Patacharkuchi (33.09) | 16. Abhayapuri (27.70) | 16. Howraghat (20.57) | |
| | 17. Sarupathar (32.96) | 17. Barpeta (27.63) | 17. Bokajan (20.42) | |
| | 18. Golaghat (32.69) | 18. Katigora (27.51) | 18. Sidli (19.87) | |
| | 19. Teok (32.17) | 19. Mariani (27.44) | 19. Doom Dooma (19.30) | |
| | 20. Nalbari (32.07) | 20. Barama (27.40) | 20. Rupahihat (19.13) | |
| | 21. Palasbari (32.06) | 21. Dhubri (27.35) | 21. Udalguri (19.02) | |
| | 22. Majuli (32.02) | 22. Kampur (27.23) | 22. Behali (18.20) | |
| | 23. Bihpuria (31.40) | 23. Rangia (27.17) | 23. Tarabari (17.20) | |
| | 24. Mikirbheta (31.33) | 24. Gohpur (26.87) | 24. Chhaygaon (17.03) | |
| | 25. Sonai (31.32) | 25. Marigaon (26.77) | 25. Paneri (16.97) | |
| | | 26. Mangaldai (26.75) | 26. Gossaingaon (16.90) | |
| | | 27. Margherita (26.71) | 27. Mankachar (16.73) | |
| | | 28. Sonari (26.59) | 28. Laharighat (16.44) | |
| | | 29. Ratabari (26.53) | 29. Maibong (15.90) | |
| | | 30. Diphu (26.48) | 30. Tamulpur (15.32) | |
| | | 31. Lanka (26.46) | 31. Lakhipur (Goalpara) (14.81) | |
| | | 32. Udarbond (26.27) | 32. Dalgaon (14.20) | |
| | | 33. Bokakhat (26.04) | | |
| | | 34. Kokrajhar (25.44) | | |

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage of literates in police stations

## TABLE VI.4

**Literacy rates among rural and urban population for state and districts, 1971 (including age group 0—4)**

| State/district | Literacy rates | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | | | Urban | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| ASSAM | 25.24 | 33.76 | 5.89 | 58.29 | 64.19 | 50.35 |
| Goalpara | 19.55 | 27.79 | 10.78 | 50.82 | 57.69 | 42.25 |
| Kamrup | 24.81 | 34.18 | 14.57 | 58.51 | 65.35 | 49.06 |
| Darrang | 20.61 | 28.02 | 12.38 | 56.48 | 61.96 | 48.75 |
| Nowgong | 26.61 | 34.65 | 17.79 | 59.11 | 65.02 | 51.33 |
| Sibsagar | 34.38 | 42.11 | 25.80 | 60.93 | 66.04 | 53.87 |
| Dibrugarh | 24.94 | 32.65 | 16.28 | 59.22 | 63.74 | 52.85 |
| Lakhimpur | 27.87 | 38.01 | 16.57 | 57.29 | 63.20 | 48.27 |
| Karbi Anglong | 17.98 | 25.51 | 9.46 | 62.2. | 69.28 | 49.70 |
| North Cachar Hills | 24.46 | 32.75 | 14.75 | 65.33 | 68.98 | 59.98 |
| Cachar | 27.79 | 37.90 | 16.89 | 62.89 | 68.86 | 56.06 |

## TABLE VI.5

**Literacy rates of towns of Assam, 1971 (including age group O-4)**

| Ranking in literacy | Name of town | Literacy | Ranking in literacy | Name of town | Literacy |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Karimganj (M) | 68.76 | 19 | Amguri (T.C.) | 60.14 |
| 2 | Silchar (M) | 66.86 | 20 | Digboi (T.C.) | 59.90 |
| 3 | Haflong town | 65.33 | 21 | North Lakhimpur (M) | 59.57 |
| 4 | Badarpur Rly. town | 64.46 | 22 | Sarthebari (T.C.) | 59.23 |
| 5 | Lumding town | 64.01 | 23 | Moranhat (T.C.) | 58.99 |
| 6 | Digboi oil town | 63.73 | 24 | Biswanath Charali (T.C.) | 58.99 |
| 7 | Gauhati (U.A.) | 63.60 | 25 | Hailakandi (M) | 58.79 |
| 8 | Namrup town | 63.01 | 26 | Tinsukia (M) | 58.79 |
| 9 | Diphu town | 62.23 | 27 | Hojai (M) | 58.26 |
| 10 | Duliajan oil town | 62.09 | 28 | Abhayapuri (T.C.) | 58.04 |
| 11 | Jorhat (U.A.) | 61.99 | 29 | Mariani town | 57.98 |
| 12 | Sibsagar (M) | 61.74 | 30 | Lakhipur (T.C.) (Cachar) | 57.87 |
| 13 | Dibrugarh (M) | 61.10 | 31 | Nowgong (M) | 57.84 |
| 14 | Golaghat (M) | 61.08 | 32 | Goalpara (M) | 57.27 |
| 15 | Dergaon (T.C.) | 60.98 | 33 | Chabua (T.C.) | 56.89 |
| 16 | Barpeta (M) | 60.95 | 34 | Bongaigaon (U.A.) | 55.43 |
| 17 | Tezpur (M) | 60.81 | 35 | Sonari (T.C.) | 55.41 |
| 18 | North Gauhati (T.C.) | 60.39 | 36 | Pathsala (T.C.) | 55.19 |

TABLE VI.5—*Concld.*

| Ranking in literacy | Name of town | Literacy | Ranking in literacy | Name of town | Literacy |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 37 | Dhekhiajuli (T.C. | 55.06 | 54 | Naharkatiya (T.C.) | 50.68 |
| 38 | Biju. town | 54.71 | 55 | Badarpur (T.C.) | 50.20 |
| 39 | Nazira (T.C.) | 54.50 | 56 | Bihpuria (T.C. | 48.54 |
| 40 | Nalbari (M) | 54.37 | 57 | Sapatgram (T.C.) | 48.45 |
| 41 | Dhing (T.C.) | 54.27 | 58 | Rangia (M) | 48.01 |
| 42 | Makum town | 54.26 | 59 | Lala Town | 47.65 |
| 43 | Kokrajhar (M) | 54.14 | 60 | Palasbari (M) | 46.16 |
| 44 | Kharupatia (T.C.) | 53.86 | 61 | Barpeta road (T.C.) | 44.73 |
| 45 | Tihu (T.C.) | 53.24 | 62 | Sorbhog (T.C.) | 44.68 |
| 46 | Margherita town | 53.16 | 63 | Bilasipara (T.C.) | 44.32 |
| 47 | Sualkuchi town | 52.94 | 64 | Gauripur (T.C.) | 44.05 |
| 48 | Dhubri (U.A.) | 52.40 | 65 | Lakhipur town (Goalpara) | 42.52 |
| 49 | Tangla (T.C.) | 52.24 | 66 | Howli town | 41.46 |
| 50 | Rangapara (T.C.) | 52.05 | 67 | Amingaon town | 38.86 |
| 51 | Mangaldai (M) | 51.56 | 68 | Mankachar town | 34.94 |
| 52 | Ramkrishnanagar town | 51.07 | 69 | Niz Hajo town | 34.31 |
| 53 | Doom Dooma (T.C.) | 51·07 | | | |

TABLE VI.6

**Literacy growth rates of states/union territories, 1961—1971**

| | Unit | Growth rate of literacy | | Unit | Growth rate of literacy |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 |
| | INDIA | 22.61 | 16 | Punjab | 25.92 |
| | *States* | | 17 | Rajasthan | 25.38 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradresh | 15.95 | 18 | Sikkim | 43.88 |
| 2 | ASSAM | 4 34 | 19 | Tamil Nadu | 25.63 |
| 3 | Bihar | 8.37 | 20 | Tripura | 53.06 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 17.54 | 21 | Uttar Pradesh | 23.02 |
| 5 | Haryana | 34.92 | 22 | West Bengal | 13.39 |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | 50.33 | | *Union Territories* | |
| 7 | Jammu & Kashmir | 68.45 | 1 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 29.62 |
| 8 | Kerala | 28.96 | 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 58.35 |
| 9 | Madhya Pradesh | 29.25 | 3 | Chandigarh | 20.56 |
| 10 | Maharashtra | 31.39 | 4 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 57.91 |
| 11 | Manipur | 8.19 | 5 | Delhi | 7.32 |
| 12 | Meghalaya | 9.59 | 6 | Goa, Daman & Diu | 45.53 |
| 13 | Mysore | 24.00 | 7 | Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands | 87.62 |
| 14 | Nagaland | 52.99 | 8 | Mizoram | 22.22 |
| 15 | Orissa | 20.87 | 9 | Pondicherry | 22.95 |

TABLE VI.7

**Growth rate of literacy of Assam and its districts, 1951, 1961 and 1971**

| State/District | Persons Males Females | Literacy rate | | | Growth rate of literacy | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 | 1951-61 | 1961-71 | 1951-71 |
| 1 | 2 | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| ASSAM | Persons | 18.23 | 26.98 | 28.15 | +48.00 | +4.34 | +54.47 |
| | Males | 27.59 | 37.30 | 36.68 | +35.19 | —1.69 | +32.95 |
| | Females | 7.45 | 15.11 | 18.63 | +102.82 | +23.30 | +150.07 |
| Goalpara | Persons | 14.70 | 21.06 | 21.98 | +43.27 | +4.37 | +49.52 |
| | Males | 22.84 | 30.53 | 30.27 | +32.79 | —0.20 | +32.53 |
| | Females | 5.45 | 10.76 | 13.03 | +97.43 | +21.10 | +139.08 |
| Kamrup | Persons | 19.83 | 27.36 | 28.77 | +37.97 | +5.15 | +45.08 |
| | Males | 30.45 | 39.22 | 38.19 | +28.80 | —2.70 | +25.42 |
| | Females | 7.53 | 13.55 | 18.17 | +79.95 | +34.10 | +141.30 |
| Darrang | Persons | 16.09 | 22.91 | 22.76 | +42.39 | — 0.66 | +41.45 |
| | Males | 25.31 | 31.69 | 30.26 | +25.21 | — 4.73 | +19.56 |
| | Females | 5.33 | 12.66 | 14.30 | +137.52 | +12.95 | +168.29 |
| Nowgong | Persons | 16.30 | 27.26 | 28.92 | +67.24 | +6.09 | +77.42 |
| | Males | 24.30 | 36.41 | 36.97 | +49.84 | +1.54 | +52.14 |
| | Females | 7.01 | 16.79 | 19.96 | +139.51 | +18.88 | +184.74 |
| Sibsagar | Persons | 22.23 | 34.32 | 36.62 | +54.39 | +6.70 | +64.73 |
| | Males | 32.92 | 45.04 | 44.32 | +36.82 | —1.62 | +34.63 |
| | Females | 9.96 | 21.92 | 27.92 | +120.08 | +27.37 | +180.32 |
| Dibrugarh Lakhimpur | Prersons | 16.43 | 28.66 | 29.94 | +74.44 | +4.47 | +82.23 |
| | Males | 24.54 | 38.86 | 38.42 | +58.35 | —1.15 | +56.56 |
| | Females | 6.71 | 16.38 | 20.19 | +144.11 | +23.26 | +200.89 |
| Karbi Anglong | Persons | 3.69 | 16.92 | 19.17 | +358.54 | +13.30 | +419.51 |
| | Males | 6.30 | 25.59 | 26.93 | +306.19 | +5.24 | +327.46 |
| | Females | 0.83 | 6.87 | 10.29 | +727.71 | +49.78 | +1,139.76 |
| North Cachar Hills | Persons | 12.79 | 19.58 | 27.25 | +53.09 | +39.17 | +113.06 |
| | Males | 18.71 | 26.91 | 35.46 | +43.83 | +31.77 | +89.52 |
| | Females | 6.39 | 11.14 | 17.49 | +74.33 | +57.00 | +173.71 |
| Cachar | Persons | 22.24 | 28.60 | 30.57 | +28.60 | +6.89 | +37.46 |
| | Males | 33.04 | 40.23 | 40.42 | +21.76 | +0.47 | +22.34 |
| | Females | 10.19 | 15.80 | 19.90 | +55.05 | +25.95 | +19.53 |

NOTE :—Figures for Dibrugarh and Lakhimpur districts are not available separately for the 1951 census.

TABLE VI. 8

**Decadal variation in literate population of Assam and its districts since 1951**

| State/District | Literates 1951 | | | Literates 1961 | | | Literates 1971 | | | Percentage decade variation | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | 1951-61 | | | | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| ASSAM . . | 1,463,919 | 1,185,984 | 277,935 | 2,923,861 | 2,162,592 | 761,269 | 4,116,771 | 2,829,242 | 1,287,529 | 99.73 | 82.35 | 173.90 | 40.80 | 30.83 | 69.13 |
| Goalpara . . | 162,844 | 134,553 | 28,291 | 325,172 | 246,495 | 78,677 | 488,989 | 349,468 | 139,521 | 99.68 | 83 20 | 178.10 | 50.38 | 41.77 | 77.33 |
| Kamrup . . | 295,492 | 243,444 | 52,048 | 564,307 | 435,171 | 129,136 | 821,030 | 576,752 | 244,278 | 90.97 | 78.76 | 148.11 | 45.49 | 32.53 | 89.16 |
| Darrang . . | 148,642 | 125,920 | 22,722 | 295,463 | 220,195 | 75,268 | 395,078 | 278,310 | 116,768 | 98.77 | 74.87 | 231.26 | 33.71 | 26.39 | 55.14 |
| Nowgong . . | 144,564 | 115,785 | 28,779 | 330,025 | 235,128 | 94,897 | 486,041 | 327,195 | 158,846 | 128.29 | 103.07 | 229.74 | 47.27 | 39.16 | 67.39 |
| Sibsagar . . | 269,488 | 213,290 | 56,198 | 517,622 | 364,315 | 153,307 | 672,766 | 431,843 | 240,923 | 92.08 | 70.81 | 172.80 | 29 97 | 18.54 | 57.15 |
| Dibrugarh . Lakhimpur . | 185,038 | 150,615 | 34,423 | 448,182 | 33.81,60 | 116,322 | 635,627 | 436,348 | 199,279 | 142.21 | 120.14 | 237.92 | 41 82 | 31. | 71.32 |
| Karbi Anglong . | 4,644 | 4,146 | 498 | 38,144 | 30,971 | 7,173 | 72,697 | 54,484 | 18,213 | 721.36 | 647.01 | 1,340.36 | 90.59 | 75.92 | 153.91 |
| North Cahcar Hills | 5,074 | 3,857 | 1,217 | 10,638 | 7,828 | 2,810 | 20,724 | 14,648 | 6,076 | 109.66 | 102.96 | 130 90 | 94.81 | 87.12 | 116.23 |
| Cachar . . | 248,133 | 194,374 | 53,759 | 394,308 | 290,629 | 103,679 | 523,819 | 360,194 | 163,625 | 58.91 | 49.52 | 92.86 | 32.85 | 23.94 | 57.82 |

## TABLE VI. 9

### Effective Literacy rates of states/union territories, 1971

| Ranking | Persons | Rate | Males | Rate | Females | Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | INDIA | 34.45 | | 45.95 | | 21.97 |
| 1 | Kerala | 69.75 | Kerala | 77.13 | Kerala | 62.53 |
| 2 | Maharashtra | 45.77 | Tamil Nadu | 59.54 | Maharashtra | 31.00 |
| 3 | Tamil Nadu | 45.40 | Maharashtra | 59.40 | Tamil Nadu | 30.92 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 41.84 | Gujarat | 53.78 | Punjab | 29.91 |
| 5 | West Bengal | 38.86 | Manipur | 53.70 | Meghalaya | 29.31 |
| 6 | Punjab | 38.69 | Himachal Pradesh | 50.32 | Gujarat | 29.00 |
| 7 | Manipur | 38.47 | West Bengal | 49.57 | West Bengal | 26.56 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 37.30 | Mysore | 48.51 | Tripura | 24.84 |
| 9 | Mysore | 36.83 | Tripura | 46.84 | Mysore | 24.55 |
| 10 | Tripura | 36.19 | Punjab | 46.22 | Himachal Pradesh | 23.67 |
| 11 | Meghalaya | 35.06 | Orissa | 44.50 | Manipur | 22.87 |
| 12 | ASSAM | 33.94 | Haryana | 44.02 | ASSAM | 22.76 |
| 13 | Haryana | 31.91 | ASSAM | 43.72 | Nagaland | 21.56 |
| 14 | Nagaland | 31.32 | Meghalaya | 40.44 | Andhra Pradesh | 18.32 |
| 15 | Orissa | 30.53 | Nagaland | 39.65 | Harayana | 17.77 |
| 16 | Andhra Pradesh | 28.52 | Madhya Pradesh | 38.77 | Orissa | 16.29 |
| 17 | Madhya Pradesh | 26.37 | Andhra Pradesh | 38.43 | Madhya Pradesh | 13.08 |
| 18 | Uttar Pradesh | 25.44 | Uttar Pradesh | 36.69 | Uttar Paradesh | 12.46 |
| 19 | Bihar | 23.35 | Bihar | 35.78 | Jammu & Kashmir | 10.94 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 22.57 | Rajasthan | 33.87 | Sikkim | 10.31 |
| 21 | Jammu & Kashmir | 21.71 | Jammu & Kashmir | 31.01 | Bihar | 10.24 |
| 22 | Sikkim | 20.22 | Sikkim | 28.52 | Rajasthan | 10.06 |
| *Union Territories* | | | | | | |
| 1 | Chandigarh | 70.43 | Chandigarh | 75.74 | Chandigarh | 63.15 |
| 2 | Delhi | 65.08 | Delhi | 72.55 | Delhi | 55.56 |
| 3 | Mizoram | 62.71 | Mizoram | 70.15 | Mizoram | 54.75 |
| 4 | Pondicherry | 53.38 | Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islnads. | 67.33 | Goa,Daman & Diu | 40.27 |
| 5 | Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands | 51.76 | Pondicherry | 66.50 | Pondicherry | 40.14 |
| 6 | Goa, Daman & Diu | 51.48 | Goa, Daman & Diu | 62.61 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 28.2 |
| 7 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 51.25 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 58.82 | Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands | 36.03 |
| 8 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 18.12 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 26.79 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 9.50 |
| 9 | Arunachal Pradesh | 13.26 | Arunachal Pradesh | 20.63 | Arunachal Pradesh | 4.43 |

*Source* : All Directors of Census Operations,

TABLE VI. 10

**Effective literacy rates of Assam and districts, 1971**

| State/District | Effective literacy rate among | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| ASSAM | 33.94 | 43.72 | 22.76 |
| Goalpara | 26.88 | 36.73 | 16.08 |
| Kamrup | 34.83 | 45.58 | 22.37 |
| Darrang | 27.49 | 36.04 | 17.57 |
| Nowgong | 34.97 | 44.32 | 24.38 |
| Sibsagar | 43.62 | 52.12 | 33.76 |
| Dibrugarh ) Lakhimpur ) | 35.94 | 45.53 | 24.60 |
| Karbi Anglong | 23.29 | 32.21 | 2.74 |
| North Cachar Hills | 32.09 | 41.65 | 20.66 |
| Cachar | 36.44 | 47.84 | 23.90 |

NOTE.— Figures for Dibrugarh and Lakhimpur districts have been shown combined as the figures for the age group 0-4 are not available separately for 1971 census.

TABLE VI. 11

**Literacy rates by age groups in Assam, 1971**

| Age group | Percentage of literates in each age group | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5— 9 | 20.55 | 23.62 | 17.48 |
| 10—14 | 44.00 | 49.84 | 37.68 |
| 15—19 | 49.59 | 59.33 | 39·06 |
| 20—24 | 45.75 | 60.31 | 30·46 |
| 25—34 | 35.80 | 49.91 | 19.91 |
| 35+ | 27.19 | 39.83 | 9.79 |
| A. N. S. | 28.72 | 45.39 | 18.56 |

A. N. S. stands for Age not stated.

TABLE VI. 12

**Percentage of literates by broad age groups for Assam and districts, 1971**

Total population

| State/Districts | Percentage of literates in age group | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5—9 | 10—14 | 15—19 | 20—24 | 25—34 | 35+ | Age not stated |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| ASSAM | 20.55 | 44.00 | 49.59 | 45.75 | 35.80 | 27.19 | 28.72 |
| Goalpara | 12.67 | 33.05 | 41.30 | 37.71 | 30.96 | 23.66 | 52.43 |
| Kamrup | 20.12 | 44.18 | 51.90 | 48.89 | 38.70 | 27.46 | 33.41 |
| Darrang | 14.89 | 36.28 | 40.73 | 38.52 | 30.58 | 21.55 | 5.75 |
| Nowgong | 22.38 | 48.53 | 52.43 | 45.21 | 34.68 | 27.54 | 48.21 |
| Sibsagar | 34.51 | 58.05 | 60.80 | 56.04 | 41.33 | 30.80 | 38.65 |
| Dibrugarh ) Lakhimpur ) | 23.33 | 44.99 | 50.00 | 47.56 | 37.10 | 28.90 | 18.79 |
| Karbi Anglong | 14.25 | 28.48 | 34.84 | 32.64 | 28.28 | 17.02 | 32.56 |
| North Cachar Hills | 22.20 | 35.28 | 44.01 | 47.27 | 37.66 | 22.19 | .. |
| Cachar | 19.92 | 47.95 | 50.64 | 46.84 | 37.59 | 32.57 | 28.74 |

NOTE. Figures for Dibrugarh and Lakhimpur districts are not available separately for 1971 census.

## TABLE VI. 13

### Percentage of literates by broad age groups for Assam and districts, 1971

Male population

| State/districts | Percentage of literates in age group | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5—9 | 10—14 | 15—19 | 20—24 | 25—34 | 35+ | Age not stated |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| ASSAM | 23.62 | 49.84 | 59.33 | 60.31 | 49.91 | 39.83 | 45.39 |
| Goalpara | 15.17 | 38.41 | 52.74 | 52.90 | 45.64 | 36.40 | 61.90 |
| Kamrup | 24.83 | 48.24 | 62.03 | 64.62 | 55.19 | 41.33 | 42.91 |
| Darrang | 16.17 | 41.97 | 52.37 | 52.62 | 43.91 | 31.50 | .. |
| Nowgong | 25.99 | 54.34 | 61.04 | 59.27 | 47.01 | 40.50 | 50.00 |
| Sibsagar | 37.20 | 63.01 | 68.24 | 68.79 | 53.13 | 43.66 | 55.56 |
| Dibrugarh } Lakhimpur } | 24.84 | 53.30 | 58.39 | 60.99 | 51.19 | 41.19 | 53.07 |
| Karbi Anglong | 17.37 | 36.55 | 45.28 | 48.13 | 40.54 | 25.76 | 28.57 |
| North Cachar Hills | 22.45 | 38.23 | 58.41 | 68.52 | 52.30 | 32.02 | .. |
| Cachar | 24.10 | 55.92 | 61.21 | 61.57 | 52.71 | 46.85 | 33.78 |

NOTE —Figures for Dibrugarh and Lakhimpur districts are not available separately for 1971 census.

## TABLE VI. 14

### Percentage of literates by broad age groups for Assam and districts, 1971

Female population

| State/districts | Percentage of literates in age group | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5—9 | 10—14 | 15—19 | 20—24 | 25—34 | 35+ | Age not stated |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| ASSAM | 17.48 | 37.68 | 39.06 | 30.46 | 19.91 | 9.79 | 18.56 |
| Goalpara | 10.25 | 27.07 | 29.09 | 23.47 | 15.74 | 6.97 | 37.50 |
| Kamrup | 15.41 | 39.52 | 40.42 | 30.82 | 20.56 | 8.62 | 19.57 |
| Darrang | 13.62 | 30.00 | 28.61 | 23.95 | 15.45 | 6.88 | 9.26 |
| Nowgong | 18.72 | 42.46 | 43.53 | 30.62 | 20.57 | 9.94 | 47.37 |
| Sibsagar | 31.71 | 52.79 | 53.32 | 42.35 | 27.26 | 12.47 | 6.94 |
| Dibrugarh } Lakhimpur } | 21.81 | 36.46 | 40.59 | 32.85 | 20.18 | 10.31 | 11.56 |
| Karbi Anglong | 11.15 | 20.32 | 23.65 | 16.83 | 11.69 | 4.52 | 34.48 |
| North Cachar Hills | 21.92 | 32.30 | 30.09 | 24.13 | 17.78 | 8.21 | .. |
| Cachar | 15.72 | 39.58 | 38.20 | 32.13 | 21.99 | 14.92 | 22.12 |

NOTE.—Figures for Dibrugarh and Lakhimpur districts are not avaialble separately for 1971 cencus.

## TABLE VI. 15

**Number of primary schools and average number of persons per school in rural areas of Assam and districts in age group 5—9**

| State/District | No. of primary schools (rural) | Rural population in age group 5-9 | Average number of persons per school |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| ASSAM | 17,348 | 2,246,034 | 129 |
| Goalpara | 2,550 | 365,666 | 143 |
| Kamrup | 3,135 | 443,212 | 141 |
| Darrang | 1,882 | 279,175 | 148 |
| Nowgong | 1,795 | 272,294 | 152 |
| Sibsagar | 2,452 | 268,043 | 109 |
| Dibrugarh } Lakhimpur } | 2,612 | 302,523 | 116 |
| Karbi Anglong | 713 | 60,518 | 85 |
| North Cachar Hills | 281 | 10,275 | 37 |
| Cachar | 1,928 | 244,328 | 127 |

## TABLE VI. 16

**Distribution of literate persons by educational level in Assam, 1971**

| Educational level | Percentage to total literates | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | | Males | | Females | |
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Primary | 1,539,805 | 37.40 | 1,034,253 | 36.55 | 505,552 | 39.27 |
| Middle | 1,101,950 | 26.77 | 778,208 | 27.50 | 323,742 | 25.14 |
| Matriculation or Higher Secondary | 266,751 | 6.48 | 219,502 | 7.76 | 47,249 | 3.67 |
| Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree | 8,304 | 0.20 | 7,527 | 0.27 | 777 | 0.06 |
| Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree | 4,610 | 0.11 | 4,434 | 0.16 | 176 | 0.01 |
| Graduate and above | 59,272 | 1.44 | 50,033 | 1.77 | 9,239 | 0.72 |
| Literate (without educational level*) | 1,136,079 | 27.60 | 735,285 | 25.99 | 400,794 | 31.13 |

*Includes figures for educational level not classifiable.

## TABLE VI. 17

### Distribution of literate persons by educational level in Assam and its districts, 1971

| State/district | Persons Males Females | Primary | | Middle | | Matriculation or Higher Secondary | | Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree | | Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree | | Graduates and above | | Literates (without educational level*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | P.C. | Number | P.C. | Number | P.C. | Number | P.C. | Number | P.C. | Number | P.C. | Number | P.C. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| ASSAM . . | Persons | 1,539,805 | 37·40 | 1,101,950 | 26·77 | 266,751 | 6.48 | 8,304 | 0·20 | 4,610 | 0·11 | 59.272 | 1·44 | 1,186,089 | 27.60 |
| | Males | 1,034,253 | 36·55 | 778,208 | 27.50 | 212,502 | 7·76 | 7,527 | 0·27 | 4,434 | 0·16 | 50,033 | 1·77 | 735,285 | 25·99 |
| | Females | 505,552 | 39·27 | 323,742 | 25·14 | 47,249 | 3.67 | 777 | 0·06 | 176 | 0.01 | 9,239 | 0.72 | 400,794 | 31·13 |
| Goalpara . . | Persons | 213,228 | 43.61 | 120,265 | 24·59 | 22,119 | 4·52 | 424 | 0.09 | 283 | 0.06 | 4,247 | 0.87 | 128,423 | 26·26 |
| | Males | 143,962 | 41·20 | 93,624 | 26·79 | 19,095 | 5.46 | 414 | 0·12 | 278 | 0·08 | 3,711 | 1·06 | 88,384 | 25·29 |
| | Females | 69,266 | 49.65 | 26,641 | 19.09 | 3,024 | 2·17 | 10 | 0.01 | 5 | 0·N | 536 | 0·38 | 40,039 | 28·70 |
| Kamrup . . | Persons | 281,847 | 34·33 | 232,876 | 28·36 | 66,717 | 8.13 | 1,139 | 0·14 | 972 | 0·12 | 19,964 | 2·43 | 217,515 | 26·49 |
| | Males | 193,231 | 33.50 | 166,001 | 28.78 | 56,274 | 9·76 | 1,094 | 0·19 | 946 | 0.16 | 17.119 | 2·97 | 142,087 | 24·64 |
| | Females | 88,616 | 36.28 | 66,875 | 27·38 | 10,443 | 4.27 | 45 | 0·02 | 26 | 0·10 | 2,845 | 1·16 | 75.428 | 30·88 |
| Darrang . . | Persons | 145,114 | 36·73 | 104·533 | 26·46 | 25,216 | 6.38 | 949 | 0·24 | 351 | 0·09 | 4,668 | 1·18 | 114,247 | 28·92 |
| | Males | 102,249 | 36.74 | 77,068 | 27.69 | 21,860 | 7·86 | 934 | 0·34 | 346 | 0·12 | 3,986 | 1.43 | 71,867 | 25·82 |
| | Females | 42,865 | 36.71 | 27,465 | 23.52 | 3,356 | 2·88 | 15 | 0·01 | 5 | 0·N | 682 | 0·58 | 42,380 | 36·30 |
| Nowgong . . | Persons | 181,162 | 37·27 | 128,089 | 26·36 | 22,134 | 4·55 | 1·317 | 0·27 | 285 | 0.06 | 4,295 | 0·88 | 148,759 | 30·61 |
| | Males | 118,488 | 36·21 | 88,684 | 27·11 | 18,486 | 5·65 | 1.267 | 0·39 | 265 | 0.08 | 3.866 | 1·18 | 96,139 | 29.38 |
| | Females | 62,674 | 39·45 | 39,405 | 24·81 | 3,648 | 2·30 | 50 | 0·03 | 20 | 0.01 | 429 | 0.27 | 52,620 | 33·13 |
| Sibsagar . . | Persons | 241,427 | 35·89 | 191,077 | 28·40 | 44,229 | 6·57 | 1,803 | 0:27 | 1,041 | 0.15 | 10,011 | 1.49 | 183,178 | 27·23 |
| | Males | 153,350 | 35·51 | 126,228 | 29.23 | 33,996 | 7.86 | 1,420 | 0·33 | 1,031 | 0.25 | 1,166 | 1.89 | 107,772 | 24·94 |
| | Females | 88,077 | 36·56 | 64,849 | 26.92 | 10,303 | 4·28 | 383 | 0.16 | 10 | 0. N | 1,145 | 0·76 | 75,456 | 31·32 |
| Dibrugarh } . | Persons | 216,823 | 34·11 | 175,865 | 27.67 | 42,961 | 6·76 | 1,720 | 0·27 | 1,115 | 0.17 | 9,402 | 1.48 | 187,741 | 29·54 |
| Lakhimpur } . | Males | 145,409 | 33·32 | 124,300 | 28·48 | 34,376 | 7·88 | 1,532 | 0·35 | 1,075 | 0.25 | 7.620 | 1·76 | 122,039 | 27·97 |
| | Females | 71,417 | 35·84 | 51,565 | 25.88 | 8,585 | 4·31 | 188 | 0·09 | 40 | 0.02 | 1,782 | 0·89 | 65,702 | 32·97 |
| Karbi Anglong . | Persons | 25,620 | 35.24 | 14,756 | 20·30 | 2,600 | 3.58 | 141 | 0·19 | 35 | 0.05 | 530 | 0.73 | 29 015 | 39.91 |
| | Males | 19,421 | 35.65 | 11,157 | 20·48 | 2,349 | 4.31 | 141 | 0·16 | 35 | 0·06 | 495 | 0·91 | 20,886 | 38·33 |
| | Females | 6,199 | 34·04 | 3,599 | 19·76 | 251 | 1·38 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 | 0.19 | 8,129 | 44.63 |
| North Cachar Hills | Persons | 7,180 | 34.65 | 6,269 | 30.25 | 1,560 | 7.53 | .. | .. | 5 | 0.02 | 408 | 1.97 | 5,302 | 25·58 |
| | Males | 5,073 | 34·63 | 4,917 | 33·57 | 1,395 | 9·52 | .. | .. | 5 | 0.03 | 380 | 2·60 | 2,878 | 19.65 |
| | Females | 2,107 | 34.68 | 1,352 | 22·25 | 165 | 2.72 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 | 0·46 | 2,424 | 39·89 |
| Cachar . . | Persons | 227,404 | 43·41 | 128,220 | 25.48 | 39,315 | 7.49 | 811 | 0·15 | 523 | 0.10 | 5,747 | 1.10 | 121,899 | 23.27 |
| | Males | 153,073 | 42.50 | 86,229 | 23·94 | 31,741 | 8·81 | 725 | 0·20 | 453 | 0.13 | 4,690 | 1.30 | 83,283 | 23.12 |
| | Females | 74,331 | 45.43 | 41,991 | 25.66 | 7,774 | 4·57 | 86 | 0·05 | 70 | 0.04 | 1,057 | 0·65 | 38,616 | 23.60 |

*Includes figures for educational level not classifiable.

# TABLE VII. 1
## Mother Tongue, 1971

| Mother tongue in alphabetical order | Number of Speakers | | | Percentage of speakers to total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Adi | 705 | 373 | 332 | N |
| 2. Angami | 98 | 68 | 30 | N |
| 3. Ao | 618 | 299 | 319 | N |
| 4. Arabic/Arbi | 889 | 525 | 364 | 0.01 |
| 5. Assamese | 8,904,917 | 4,652,569 | 4,252,348 | 60.89 |
| 6. Bengali | 2,882,039 | 1,508,123 | 1,373,916 | 19.71 |
| 7. Bhill/Bhilodi | 106 | 56 | 50 | N |
| 8. Bhotia | 89 | 56 | 33 | N |
| 9. Bhumij | 4,424 | 2,512 | 1,912 | 0.03 |
| 10. Bishnupuriya | 33,590 | 17,059 | 16,531 | 0.23 |
| 11. Bodo/Boro | 533,713 | 273,574 | 260,139 | 3.65 |
| 12. Chinese/Chini | 61 | 31 | 30 | N |
| 13. Dafla/Nissi | 596 | 351 | 245 | N |
| 14. Deori | 12,190 | 6,284 | 5,906 | 0.08 |
| 15. Dimasa | 38,507 | 19,356 | 19,151 | 0.26 |
| 16. Dogri | 37 | 31 | 6 | N |
| 17. English | 846 | 425 | 421 | 0.01 |
| 18. Garo | 76,004 | 39,960 | 36,044 | 0.52 |
| 19. Gondi | 2,615 | 1,367 | 1,248 | 0.02 |
| 20. Gorkhali/Nepali | 349,116 | 188,793 | 160,323 | 2.39 |
| 21. Gujarati | 649 | 369 | 280 | N |
| 22. Halam | 2,284 | 1,185 | 1,099 | 0.02 |
| 23. Hindi | 792,481 | 484,362 | 308,119 | 5.42 |
| 24. Hmar | 10,483 | 5,561 | 4,922 | 0.07 |
| 25. Ho | 157 | 91 | 66 | N |
| 26. Kabui | 331 | 166 | 165 | N |
| 27. Kannada | 204 | 117 | 87 | N |
| 28. Kashmiri | 26 | 20 | 6 | N |
| 29. Kharia | 7,061 | 3,584 | 3,477 | 0.05 |
| 30. Khasi | 20,082 | 10,521 | 9,561 | 0.14 |
| 31. Khond/Kondh | 182 | 129 | 53 | N |
| 32. Kisan | 917 | 453 | 464 | 0.0 |
| 33. Koch | 598 | 290 | 308 | N |
| 34. Konda | 510 | 262 | 248 | N |
| 35. Konkani | 74 | 43 | 31 | N |
| 36. Korku | 39 | 17 | 22 | N |
| 37. Korwa | 178 | 105 | 73 | N |
| 38. Koya | 777 | 420 | 357 | 0.01 |
| 39. Kuki | 5,098 | 2,669 | 2,429 | 0.03 |
| 40. Kurukh/Oraon | 33,031 | 17,699 | 15,332 | 0.23 |
| 41. Lakher | 241 | 133 | 108 | N |
| 42. Lalung | 9,954 | 5,127 | 4,827 | 0.07 |
| 43. Lotha | 149 | 87 | 62 | N |
| 44. Lushai/Mizo | 4,001 | 2,104 | 1,897 | 0.03 |
| 45. Malayalam | 4,138 | 2,893 | 1,245 | 0.03 |
| 46. Manipuri/Meithei | 87,167 | 44,547 | 42,620 | 0.60 |
| 47. Mao | 46 | 37 | 9 | N |
| 48. Marathi | 1,292 | 740 | 552 | 0.01 |
| 49. Mikir | 191,354 | 98,225 | 93,129 | 1.31 |
| 50. Mishmi | 18 | 18 | ... | N |
| 51. Miri/Mishing | 177,226 | 91,052 | 86,174 | 1.21 |
| 52. Mogh | 5 | 5 | .. | N |
| 53. Munda | 76,894 | 39,783 | 37,111 | 0.53 |
| 54. Mundari | 454 | 245 | 209 | N |
| 55. Naga | 7,124 | 3,764 | 3,360 | 0.05 |
| 56. Nocte | 1 | 1 | .. | N |
| 57. Oriya | 150,196 | 79,237 | 70,959 | 1.03 |
| 58. Paite | 57 | 42 | 15 | N |
| 59. Parji | 3,785 | 1,961 | 1,824 | 0.03 |
| 60. Pawi | 23 | 15 | 8 | N |
| 61. Punjabi | 12,704 | 7,439 | 5,265 | 0.09 |
| 62. Rabha | 32,400 | 16,509 | 15,891 | 0.22 |
| 63. Santali | 86,086 | 45,683 | 40,403 | 0.59 |
| 64. Savara | 2,900 | 1,515 | 1,385 | 0.02 |
| 65. Sema | 690 | 378 | 312 | N |
| 66. Sindhi | 278 | 166 | 112 | N |
| 67. Sikkim Bhotia | 4 | 4 | .. | N |
| 68. Tamil | 2,547 | 1,547 | 1,000 | 0.02 |
| 69. Tangkhul | 27 | 7 | 20 | N |
| 70. Tangsa | 1 | 1 | .. | N |
| 71. Telugu | 20,083 | 11,177 | 8,906 | 0.14 |
| 72. Thado | 1,435 | 712 | 723 | 0.01 |
| 73. Tibetan | 1,316 | 756 | 560 | 0.01 |
| 74. Tripuri | 8,843 | 4,450 | 4,393 | 0.06 |
| 75. Urdu | 6,254 | 4,022 | 2,232 | 0.04 |
| 76. Vaiphei | 370 | 195 | 175 | N |
| Others | 18,767 | 9,788 | 8,979 | 0.13 |

NOTE.—'N' stands for negligible.

TABLE VII. 2

**Distribution of speakers of the first six major mother tongues of the state among districts, 1971**

| State/District | Total Population | Name of mother tongue | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Assamese | | Bengali | | Hindi | | Bodo/Boro | | Gorkhali/Nepali | | Mikir | |
| | | No. of speakers as mother tongue | % to total population | No. of speakers as mother tongue | % to total population | No. of speakers as mother tongue | % to total population | No. of speakers as mother tongue | % to total population | No. of speakers as mother tongue | % to total population | No. of speakers as mother tongue | % to total population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| ASSAM . . . | 14,625,152 | 8,904,917 | 60.89 | 2,882,039 | 19.71 | 792,481 | 5.42 | 533,713 | 3.65 | 349,116 | 2.39 | 191,354 | 1.31 |
| Goalpara . . . | 2,225,103 | 1,414,470 | 63.57 | 327,122 | 14.70 | 72,667 | 3.27 | 232,537 | 10.45 | 23,551 | 1.06 | .. | .. |
| Kamrup . . . | 2,854,183 | 2,188,506 | 76.68 | 352,210 | 12.34 | 77,998 | 2.73 | 139,761 | 4.90 | 42,642 | 1.49 | 5,239 | 0.18 |
| Darrang . . . | 1,736,188 | 1,090,949 | 62.84 | 231,173 | 13.31 | 105,019 | 6.05 | 97,829 | 5.63 | 102,013 | 5.88 | 1,956 | 0.11 |
| Nowgong . . . | 1,680,895 | 1,239,156 | 73.72 | 324,499 | 19.31 | 59,462 | 3.54 | 8,511 | 0.51 | 11,688 | 0.70 | 8,339 | 0.50 |
| Sibsagar . . . | 1,837,389 | 1,575,852 | 85.77 | 68,588 | 3.73 | 65,483 | 3.56 | 2,013 | 0.11 | 27,133 | 1.48 | 1,622 | 0.09 |
| Dibrugarh . . | 1,411,119 | 900,169 | 63.79 | 155,926 | 11.05 | 159,157 | 11.28 | 36 | N | 76,777 | 5.44 | 3 | N |
| Lakhimpur . . | 711,600 | 435,211 | 61.16 | 42,313 | 5.95 | 27,277 | 3.83 | 18,207 | 2.56 | 32,061 | 4.51 | 606 | 0.09 |
| Karbi Anglong . | 379,310 | 51,625 | 13.61 | 37,005 | 9.76 | 28,800 | 7.59 | 28,265 | 7.45 | 24,380 | 6.43 | 168,523 | 44.43 |
| North Cahcar Hills . | 76,047 | 2,139 | 2.81 | 10,935 | 14.38 | 3,352 | 4.41 | 4,993 | 6.57 | 4,655 | 6.12 | 3,924 | 5.16 |
| Cachar . . . | 1,713,318 | 6,840 | 0.40 | 1,332,268 | 77.76 | 193,266 | 11.28 | 1,561 | 0.09 | 4,216 | 0.25 | 1,142 | 0.07 |

NOTE.—'N' Stands for negligible.

TABLE VII. 3

**Six major tongues of each district and their proportion to total population, 1971**

| District | Mother tongue 1 | | Mother tongue 2 | | Mother tongue 3 | | Mother tongue 4 | | Mother tongue 5 | | Mother tongue 6 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Name | Percentage to total population | Name | Percentage to total population | Name | Percentage to total population | Name | Percentage to total population | Name | Percentage to total population | Name | Percentage to total population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Goalpara | Assamese | 63.57 | Bengali | 14.70 | Bodo/Boro | 10.45 | Hindi | 3.27 | Santali | 2.50 | Garo | 2.03 |
| Kamrup | Assamese | 76.68 | Bengali | 12.34 | Bodo/Boro | 4.90 | Hindi | 2.73 | Gorkhali/ Nepali | 1.49 | Garo | 0.49 |
| Darrang | Assamese | 62.84 | Bengali | 13.31 | Hindi | 6.05 | Gorkhali/ Nepali | 5.88 | Bodo/Boro | 5.63 | Oriya | 2.32 |
| Nowgong | Assamese | 73.72 | Bengali | 19.31 | Hindi | 3.54 | Gorkhali/ Nepali | 0.70 | Bodo/Boro | 0.51 | Manipuri/ Meithei | 0.50 |
| Sibsagar | Assamese | 85.77 | Bengali | 3.73 | Hindi | 3.56 | Miri/Mishing | 2.05 | Gorkhali/ Nepali | 1.48 | Oriya | 1.45 |
| Dibrugarh | Assamese | 63.79 | Hindi | 11.28 | Bengali | 11.05 | Gorkhali/ Nepali | 5.44 | Oriya | 3.14 | Munda | 1.79 |
| Lakhimpur | Assamese | 61.16 | Miri/Mishing | 17.93 | Bengali | 5.95 | Gorkhali/ Nepali | 4.51 | Hindi | 3.83 | Bodo/Boro | 2.56 |
| Karbi Anglong | Mikir | 44.43 | Assamese | 13.61 | Bengali | 9.76 | Hindi | 7.59 | Bodo/Boro | 7.45 | Gorkhali/ Nepali | 6.43 |
| North Cachar Hills | Dimasa | 30.54 | Bengali | 14.38 | Bodo/Boro | 6.57 | Hmar | 6.17 | Gorkhali/ Nepali | 6.12 | Mikir | 5.16 |
| Cachar | Bengali | 77.76 | Hindi | 11.28 | Manipuri/ Meithei | 4.22 | Bishnupuriya | 1.95 | Oriya | 0.82 | Dimasa | 0.62 |

## TABLE VII. 4

### Distribution of 25 major mother tongues of the state in rural and urban population, 1971

| Mother tongue | Rural | | Urban | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of speakers | Percentage to total population | No. of speakers | Percentage to total population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Assamese | 8,406,011 | 63.03 | 498,906 | 38.70 |
| 2. Bengali | 2,366,493 | 17.75 | 515,546 | 39.99 |
| 3. Hindi | 590,910 | 4.43 | 201,571 | 15.64 |
| 4. Bodo/Boro | 528,523 | 3.96 | 5,190 | 0.40 |
| 5. Gorkhali/Nepali | 322,626 | 2.42 | 26,290 | 2.04 |
| 6. Mikir | 190,172 | 1.43 | 1,182 | 0.09 |
| 7. Miri/Mishing | 176,959 | 1.33 | 267 | 0.02 |
| 8. Oriya | 147,670 | 1.11 | 2,526 | 0.20 |
| 9. Manipuri Meithei | 80,876 | 0.61 | 6,291 | 0.49 |
| 10. Santali | 85,928 | 0.64 | 158 | 0.01 |
| 11. Munda | 76,580 | 0.57 | 314 | 0.02 |
| 12. Garo | 75,130 | 0.56 | 874 | 0.07 |
| 13. Dimasa | 38,041 | 0.29 | 466 | 0.04 |
| 14. Bishnupuriya | 33,265 | 0.25 | 325 | 0.03 |
| 15. Kurukh/Oraon | 32,748 | 0·25 | 283 | 0.02 |
| 16. Rabha | 32,354 | 0.24 | 46 | N |
| 17. Telugu | 13,350 | 0.10 | 6,733 | 0.52 |
| 18. Khasi | 19,312 | 0.14 | 770 | 0.06 |
| 19. Punjabi | 3,836 | 0.03 | 8,868 | 0.69 |
| 20. Deori | 12,108 | 0.09 | 82 | 0.01 |
| 21. Hmar | 10,375 | 0.08 | 108 | 0.01 |
| 22. Lalung | 9,920 | 0.07 | 34 | N |
| 23. Tripuri | 8,816 | 0.07 | 27 | N |
| 24. Naga | 5,994 | 0.04 | 1,130 | 0.09 |
| 25. Kharia | 7,000 | 0.05 | 61 | N |

'N' stands for 'Negligible'.

## TABLE VIII. 1

### Proportion of population following six major religious groups of the state 1971

| State/District | Total Rural Urban | Buddhists | Christians | Hindus | Jains | Muslims | Sikhs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| ASSAM | Total | 0.15 | 2.61 | 72.51 | 0.09 | 24.56 | 0.08 |
| | Rural | 0.15 | 2.76 | 71.16 | 0.04 | 25.85 | 0.04 |
| | Urban | 0.16 | 0.97 | 86.49 | 0.64 | 11.21 | 0.53 |
| Goalpara | Total | 0.02 | 3.59 | 53.92 | 0.18 | 42.25 | 0.04 |
| | Rural | 0.02 | 3.87 | 51.75 | 0.07 | 44.26 | 0.03 |
| | Urban | 0.06 | 0.25 | 79.80 | 1.47 | 18.32 | 0.10 |
| Kamrup | Total | 0.04 | 0.88 | 69.96 | 0.10 | 28.93 | 0.09 |
| | Rural | 0.03 | 0.90 | 67.26 | 0.04 | 31.75 | 0.02 |
| | Urban | 0.12 | 0.75 | 90.20 | 0.61 | 7.72 | 0.60 |
| Darrang | Total | 0.17 | 5.06 | 78.45 | 0.07 | 16.19 | 0.06 |
| | Rural | 0.17 | 5.32 | 77.76 | 0.01 | 16.70 | 0.04 |
| | Urban | 0.12 | 1.13 | 89.28 | 0.98 | 8.14 | 0.35 |
| Nowgong | Total | 0.01 | 0.71 | 59.70 | 0.08 | 39.39 | 0.11 |
| | Rural | 0.01 | 0.70 | 57.68 | 0.05 | 41.48 | 0.08 |
| | Urban | 0.08 | 0.74 | 86.11 | 0.52 | 12.10 | 0.45 |

TABLE VIII. 1—*Concld.*

| State/District | Total Rural Urban | Buddhists | Christians | Hindus | Jains | Muslims | Sikhs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Sibsagar | Total | 0.24 | 2.09 | 92.22 | 0.06 | 5.27 | 0.12 |
| | Rural | 0.24 | 2.12 | 92.94 | 0.03 | 4.62 | 0.05 |
| | Urban | 0.26 | 1.78 | 84.41 | 0.30 | 12.34 | 0.91 |
| Dibrugarh | Total | 0.70 | 3.51 | 92.41 | 0.09 | 3.09 | 0.20 |
| | Rural | 0.76 | 4.01 | 93.13 | 0.04 | 1.99 | 0.07 |
| | Urban | 0.39 | 0.92 | 88.63 | 0.36 | 8.83 | 0.87 |
| Lakhimpur | Total | 0.22 | 2.60 | 89.57 | 0.04 | 7.54 | 0.03 |
| | Rural | 0.23 | 2.62 | 90.00 | 0.03 | 7.11 | 0.01 |
| | Urban | 0.01 | 2.20 | 77.76 | 0.32 | 19.18 | 0.53 |
| Karbi Anglong | Total | 0.35 | 7.99 | 90.27 | 0.01 | 1.30 | 0.08 |
| | Rural | 0.35 | 8.06 | 90.33 | 0.01 | 1.20 | 0.05 |
| | Urban | 0.20 | 5.41 | 88.37 | 0.07 | 4.88 | 1.07 |
| North Cachar Hills | Total | 0.20 | 21.87 | 77.03 | .. | 0.86 | 0.04 |
| | Rural | 0.21 | 22.50 | 76.76 | .. | 0.53 | N |
| | Urban | .. | 13.35 | 80.80 | .. | 5.37 | 0.48 |
| Cachar | Total | 0.02 | 1.32 | 58.71 | 0.05 | 39.89 | 0.01 |
| | Rural | 0.01 | 1.38 | 56.50 | 0.01 | 42.09 | 0.01 |
| | Urban | 0.05 | 0.68 | 84.49 | 0.47 | 14.28 | 0.03 |

'N' means negligible.

## TABLE VIII. 2

**Proportion of followers of 6 major religious faiths to total population in Assam and its districts, 1911—1971**

| State/District | Name of religious communities | 1971 | 1961 | 1951 | 1931 | 1911 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| ASSAM | 1. Buddhists | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.25 | 0.26 |
| | 2. Christians | 2.61 | 2.43 | 2.00 | 1.42 | 0.59 |
| | 3. Hindus | 72.51 | 71.33 | 72.01 | 70.29 | 68.33 |
| | 4. Jains | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| | 5. Muslims | 24.56 | 25.30 | 24.68 | 22.78 | 16.23 |
| | 6. Sikhs | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.02 |
| Goalpara | 1. Buddhists | 0.02 | 0.07 | N | 0.07 | 0.16 |
| | 2. Christians | 3.59 | 3.34 | 2.80 | 2.10 | 0.87 |
| | 3. Hindus | 53.92 | 50.95 | 51.54 | 43.69 | 55.68 |
| | 4. Jains | 0.18 | 0.13 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.12 |
| | 5. Muslims | 42.25 | 43.32 | 42.94 | 43.89 | 35.19 |
| | 6. Sikhs | 0.04 | 0.02 | N | N | N |
| Kamrup | 1. Buddhists | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.08 | 0.09 |
| | 2. Christians | 0.88 | 0.89 | 0.74 | 0.57 | 0.38 |
| | 3. Hindus | 69.96 | 69.19 | 69.74 | 72.69 | 68.68 |
| | 4. Jains | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| | 5. Muslims | 28.93 | 29.36 | 29.29 | 24.61 | 9.66 |
| | 6. Sikhs | 0.09 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.01 | N |
| Darrang | 1. Buddhists | 0.17 | 0.12 | 0.09 | 0.23 | 0.16 |
| | 2. Christians | 5.06 | 4.64 | 4.03 | 2.72 | 0.51 |
| | 3. Hindus | 78.45 | 75.72 | 78.65 | 77.93 | 65.19 |
| | 4. Jains | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.10 |
| | 5. Muslims | 16.19 | 19.35 | 17.03 | 11.46 | 5.39 |
| | 6. Sikhs | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.02 | N |

TABLE VIII. 2—*Concld.*

| State/District | Name of religions communities | 1971 | 1961 | 1951 | 1931 | 1911 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Nowgong | 1. Buddhists | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | 2. Christians | 0.71 | 0.59 | 0.54 | 0.90 | 0.46 |
| | 3. Hindus | 59.70 | 57.94 | 58.40 | 57.90 | 58.94 |
| | 4. Jains | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.08 |
| | 5. Muslims | 39.39 | 41.24 | 40.54 | 31.60 | 5.20 |
| | 6. Sikhs | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.13 |
| Sibsagar | 1. Buddhists | 0.24 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.28 |
| | 2. Christians | 2.09 | 1.93 | 1.75 | 1.42 | 0.78 |
| | 3. Hindus | 92.22 | 91.70 | 92.03 | 90.11 | 86.10 |
| | 4. Jains | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.04 |
| | 5. Muslims | 5.27 | 5.83 | 5.82 | 4.70 | 4.30 |
| | 6. Sikhs | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.01 |
| Dibrugarh | 1. Buddhists | 0.70 | 0.66 | 0.44 | 1.11 | 1.08 |
| | 2. Christians | 3.51 | 3.69 | 3.21 | 2.04 | 1.07 |
| | 3. Hindus | 92.41 | 91.26 | 91.70 | 88.20 | 84.34 |
| | 4. Jains | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.05 |
| | 5. Muslims | 3.09 | 4.01 | 3.25 | 3.57 | 3.05 |
| | 6. Sikhs | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.02 |
| Lakhimpur | 1. Buddhists | 0.22 | 0.19 | 0.58 | 0.87 | 1.59 |
| | 2. Christians | 2.60 | 2.93 | 3.04 | 1.75 | 0.89 |
| | 3. Hindus | 89.57 | 86.76 | 87.27 | 88.82 | 61.44 |
| | 4. Jains | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.08 |
| | 5. Muslims | 7.54 | 9.70 | 8.63 | 3.04 | 2.31 |
| | 6. Sikhs | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.03 |
| Karbi Anglong | 1. Buddhists | 0.35 | 0.39 | 0.08 | N.A. | N.A. |
| | 2. Christians | 7.99 | 7.54 | 3.94 | N.A. | N.A. |
| | 3. Hindus | 90.27 | 81.64 | 67.40 | N.A. | N.A. |
| | 4. Jains | 0.01 | 0.01 | .. | N.A. | N.A. |
| | 5. Muslims | 1.30 | 1.34 | 0.03 | N.A. | N.A. |
| | 6. Sikhs | 0.08 | 0.10 | .. | N.A. | N.A. |
| North Cachar Hills | 1. Buddhists | 0.20 | 0.03 | 0.01 | .. | .. |
| | 2. Christians | 21.87 | 19.44 | 15.30 | 6.00 | 0.23 |
| | 3. Hindus | 77.03 | 79.50 | 76.33 | 77.57 | 55.21 |
| | 4. Jains | .. | N | .. | .. | .. |
| | 5. Muslims | 0.86 | 0.87 | 0.59 | 1.37 | 1.62 |
| | 6. Sikhs | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.07 | .. |
| Cachar | 1. Buddhists | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | 2. Christians | 1.32 | 1.10 | 0.75 | 0.42 | 0.21 |
| | 3. Hindus | 58.71 | 59.60 | 60.64 | 58.87 | 60.87 |
| | 4. Jains | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.01 | N | N |
| | 5. Muslims | 39.89 | 39.14 | 38.49 | 40.06 | 37.60 |
| | 6. Sikhs | 0.01 | N | N | 0.01 | N |

NOTE—1. The figurer on religion for Dhemaji Police Station and Dibrugarh Police Station and for urban areas of Lakhimpur District are not separately available in 1951 census publications. The religious composition of the population of Dibrugarh and Lakhimpur district has been estimated on the basis of the proportion of each religious community in these two districts at the 1961 census.

2. 'N.A.' means Not Available.

3. 'N' means Negligible.

## TABLE VIII. 3

**Proportion of followers of 6 major religious faiths to total population in each city, 1911-1971**

| City | Name of religious communities | 1971 | 1961 | 1931 | 1911 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Gauhati City | 1. Buddhists | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.10 |
| | 2. Christians | 1.06 | 1.15 | 2.79 | 1.74 |
| | 3. Hindus | 86.96 | 85.95 | 77.13 | 70.51 |
| | 4. Jains | 0.49 | 0.95 | 0.27 | 0.22 |
| | 5. Muslims | 9.95 | 11.44 | 19.02 | 24.64 |
| | 6. Sikhs | 1.44 | 0.34 | 0.29 | 0.08 |

## TABLE IX. 1

**Distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their proportion to the total population 1971**

| State/district | | Scheduled Castes | | Scheduled Tribes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Population | % to total population | Population | % to total population |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| ASSAM | T | 912,557 | 6.24 | 1,606,648 | 10.99 |
| | R | 826,834 | 6.20 | 1,592,393 | 11.94 |
| | U | 85,723 | 6.65 | 14,255 | 1.11 |
| Goalpara | T | 120,006 | 5.39 | 308,287 | 13.85 |
| | R | 99,525 | 4.85 | 304,308 | 14.82 |
| | U | 20,481 | 11.89 | 3,979 | 2.31 |
| Kamrup | T | 164,762 | 5.77 | 298,090 | 10.44 |
| | R | 138,729 | 5.71 | 294,995 | 11.71 |
| | U | 26,033 | 5.84 | 3,095 | 0.92 |
| Darrang | T | 77,104 | 4.44 | 185,640 | 10.69 |
| | R | 70,755 | 4.33 | 184,974 | 11.33 |
| | U | 6,349 | 6.12 | 666 | 0.64 |
| Nowgong | T | 167,263 | 9.95 | 125,115 | 7.44 |
| | R | 160,950 | 10.31 | 124,693 | 7.99 |
| | U | 6,313 | 5.29 | 422 | 0.35 |
| Sibsagar | T | 86,120 | 4.69 | 125,311 | 6.82 |
| | R | 78,794 | 4.68 | 124,799 | 7.42 |
| | U | 7,326 | 4.73 | 512 | 0.33 |
| Dibrugarh | T | 36,700 | 2.60 | 81,489 | 5.77 |
| | R | 28,627 | 2.42 | 78,827 | 6.66 |
| | U | 8,073 | 3.55 | 2,662 | 1.17 |
| Lakhimpur | T | 41,089 | 5.77 | 204,811 | 28.78 |
| | R | 39,923 | 5.82 | 204,265 | 29.77 |
| | U | 1,166 | 4.60 | 546 | 2.15 |
| Karbi Anglong | T | 9,820 | 2.59 | 210,039 | 55.37 |
| | R | 9,654 | 2.62 | 208,551 | 56.50 |
| | U | 166 | 1.63 | 1,488 | 14.59 |
| North Cachar Hills | T | 826 | 1.09 | 52,583 | 69.15 |
| | R | 601 | 0.85 | 51,751 | 73.04 |
| | U | 225 | 4.33 | 832 | 16.01 |
| Cachar | T | 208,867 | 12.19 | 15,283 | 0.89 |
| | R | 199,276 | 12.63 | 15,230 | 0.97 |
| | U | 9,591 | 7.07 | 53 | 0.04 |

TABLE X.I 2

**Police Stationwise distribution of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and their proportion to total population in 1971**

| Police stations | Scheduled Castes | | Scheduled Tribe | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | % to total population | Population | % to total population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| *Goalpara districts* | | | | |
| 1. Gossaingaon | 4,092 | 2.17 | 42,588 | 22.59 |
| 2. Kokrajhar | 7,888 | 4.01 | 69,215 | 35.20 |
| 3. Sidli | 6,152 | 4.11 | 54,304 | 36.29 |
| 4. Bijni | 16,738 | 9.55 | 37,440 | 21.36 |
| 5. Golokganj | 8,662 | 5.08 | 1,244 | 0.73 |
| 6. Bilasipara | 12,831 | 5.51 | 12,432 | 5.34 |
| 7. Dhubri | 10,063 | 5.50 | 6,893 | 3.77 |
| 8. South Salmara | 2,738 | 1.48 | 11 | 0.01 |
| 9. Mankachar | 1,333 | 1.68 | 21 | 0.03 |
| 10. Abhayapuri | 26,593 | 11.35 | 4,636 | 1.98 |
| 11. Lakhilpur | 3,462 | 1.96 | 15,220 | 8.76 |
| 12. Goalpara | 11,325 | 8.62 | 16,752 | 12.75 |
| 13. Dudhnai | 8,189 | 6.58 | 47,531 | 38.20 |
| *Kamrup district* | | | | |
| 1. Sorbhog | 10,580 | 5.04 | 31,636 | 15.08 |
| 2. Patacharkuchi | 5,134 | 3.06 | 34,472 | 20.56 |
| 3. Barpeta | 24,752 | 7.28 | 10,877 | 3.20 |
| 4. Baghbor | 7,413 | 3.96 | 97 | 0.05 |
| 5. Tarabari | 3,573 | 5.32 | 369 | 0.55 |
| 6. Barama | 5,344 | 2.69 | 56,274 | 28.31 |
| 7. Tamulpur | 10,546 | 7.68 | 34,476 | 25.12 |
| 8. Nalbari | 17,382 | 4.78 | 11,653 | 3.20 |
| 9. Rangia | 6,524 | 4.07 | 24,950 | 15.58 |
| 10. Hajo | 14,609 | 11.24 | 2,191 | 1.69 |
| 11. Kamalpur | 4,342 | 3.00 | 6,911 | 4.78 |
| 12. Boko | 15,398 | 9.79 | 39,296 | 24.98 |
| 13. Chhaygaon | 7,138 | 6.65 | 12,346 | 11.51 |
| 14. Palasbari | 9,279 | 6.57 | 16,610 | 11.76 |
| 15. Jhalukbari | 5,277 | 7.86 | 352 | 0.52 |
| 16. Gauhati | 17,471 | 6.35 | 15,580 | 5.66 |
| *Darrang district* | | | | |
| 1. Paneri | 6,511 | 3.62 | 47,918 | 26.67 |
| 2. Udalguri | 1,355 | 1.43 | 32,294 | 33.99 |
| 3. Majbat | 601 | 1.04 | 7,422 | 12.83 |
| 4. Kalaigaon | 7,079 | 5.29 | 26,711 | 19.95 |
| 5. Dalgaon | 3,730 | 2.84 | 6,846 | 5.21 |
| 6. Mangaldai | 15,744 | 6.65 | 7,303 | 3.09 |
| 7. Dhekiajuli | 7,955 | 3.86 | 19,002 | 9.23 |
| 8. Tezpur | 9,173 | 4.99 | 8,104 | 4.41 |
| 9 Rangapara | 1,287 | 1.24 | 5,638 | 5.45 |
| 10. Chutia | 9,396 | 4.84 | 6,021 | 3.10 |
| 11. Behali | 8,244 | 6.80 | 4,377 | 3.61 |
| 12. Gohpur | 6,029 | 6.46 | 14,004 | 15.0 |

| Police Stations | Scheduled Castes | | Scheduled Tribes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | % to total population | Population | % to total population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| *Nowgong district* | | | | |
| 1. Laharighat | 16,463 | 9.34 | 14,257 | 8.09 |
| 2. Dhing | 3,505 | 3.55 | 2,578 | 2.61 |
| 3. Rupahihat | 18,328 | 8.74 | 2,940 | 1.40 |
| 4. Kaliabor | 6,229 | 7.44 | 1,581 | 1.89 |
| 5. Marigaon | 33,558 | 18.67 | 40,544 | 22.56 |
| 6. Mikirbheta | 4,988 | 6.80 | 15,937 | 21.73 |
| 7. Raha | 13,115 | 17.83 | 15,629 | 21.25 |
| 8. Nowgong | 18,673 | 8.79 | 8,720 | 4.10 |
| 9. Samaguri | 5,591 | 5.14 | 6,585 | 6.05 |
| 10. Kampur | 17,706 | 18.65 | 4,973 | 5.24 |
| 11. Jamunamukh | 1,697 | 3.06 | 3,033 | 5.48 |
| 12. Murajhar | 3,264 | 4.46 | 2,186 | 2.98 |
| 13. Hojai | 10,867 | 11.79 | 1,977 | 2.14 |
| 14. Lanka | 11,627 | 12.16 | 3,576 | 3.74 |
| 15. Lumding | 1,652 | 3.10 | 599 | 1.12 |
| *Sibsagar district* | | | | |
| 1. Bokakhat | 3,333 | 5.20 | 4,219 | 6.58 |
| 2. Dergaon | 10,659 | 8.30 | 16,583 | 12.87 |
| 3. Golaghat | 11,114 | 4.24 | 15,217 | 5.81 |
| 4. Sarupathar | 591 | 0.72 | 3,657 | 4.45 |
| 5. Majuli | 11,635 | 12.43 | 34,875 | 37.25 |
| 6. Jorhat | 18,007 | 8.21 | 6,162 | 2.81 |
| 7. Teok | 5,113 | 4.04 | 4,492 | 3.55 |
| 8. Mariani | 559 | 0.65 | 818 | 0.94 |
| 9. Titabar | 6,153 | 5.12 | 16,379 | 13.63 |
| 10. Amguri | 3,701 | 3.90 | 1,324 | 1.39 |
| 11. Sibsagar | 11,389 | 5.51 | 14,589 | 7.06 |
| 12. Nazira | 1,933 | 1.29 | 2,037 | 1.36 |
| 13. Sonari | 1,615 | 1.27 | 2,992 | 2.36 |
| 14. Moranhat | 318 | 0.42 | 2,017 | 2.64 |
| *Dibrugarh district* | | | | |
| 1. Sadiya | 2,091 | 3.25 | 5,820 | 9.06 |
| 2. Dibrugarh | 13,092 | 4.84 | 19,796 | 7.32 |
| 3. Chabua | 4,406 | 6.93 | 2,123 | 3.34 |
| 4. Tinsukia | 3,502 | 2.42 | 1,431 | 0.99 |
| 5. Doom Dooma | 1,684 | 0.85 | 10,159 | 5.11 |
| 6. Moran | 1,696 | 1.70 | 13,268 | 13.27 |
| 7. Bardubi | 4,401 | 2.58 | 9,076 | 5.32 |
| 8. Digboi | 1,937 | 1.70 | 5,319 | 4.68 |
| 9. Jaipur | 2,739 | 1.35 | 12,601 | 6.21 |
| 10. Margherita | 1,152 | 1.41 | 1,896 | 2.31 |

TABLE IX 2—Concld.

| Poilce Stations | Scheduled Castes | | Scheduled Tribes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | % to total population | Population | 10% to total population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| *Lakhimpur district* | | | | |
| 1. Bihpuria | 11,063 | 6.26 | 26,322 | 14.89 |
| 2. North Lakhimpur | 17,562 | 7.92 | 46,731 | 21.08 |
| 3. Dhakuakhana | 8,542 | 5.85 | 55,226 | 37.84 |
| 4. Dhemaji | 3,798 | 2.81 | 55,367 | 41.01 |
| 5. Jonai Area | 124 | 0.38 | 21,165 | 65.68 |
| *Karbi Anglong district* | | | | |
| 1. Baithalangso | 1,286 | 1.10 | 83,675 | 71.88 |
| 2. Howraghat | 7,444 | 5.56 | 58,041 | 43.36 |
| 3. Bokajan | 717 | 0.90 | 41,326 | 51.65 |
| 4. Diphu | 373 | 0.76 | 26,997 | 55.04 |
| *North Cachar Hills* | | | | |
| 1. Haflong | 560 | 1.37 | 24,646 | 60.49 |
| 2. Maibong | 266 | 0.75 | 27,937 | 79.14 |

| Police Stations | Scheduled Castes | | Scheduled Tribes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | % to total population | Population | % to total population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| *Cachar district* | | | | |
| 1. Katigora | 20,786 | 17.96 | 841 | 0.73 |
| 2. Borkhola | 5,267 | 8.74 | 1,221 | 2.03 |
| 3. Udarbond | 1,666 | 2.64 | 636 | 1.01 |
| 4. Lakhipur | 7,286 | 5.03 | 8,084 | 5.58 |
| 5. Silchar | 33,295 | 11.49 | 224 | 0.08 |
| 6. Sonai | 23,907 | 15.95 | 3,244 | 2.16 |
| 7. Karimganj | 26,182 | 12.59 | 205 | 0.10 |
| 8. Badarpur | 9,697 | 12.00 | 1 | N |
| 9. Patharkandi | 12,628 | 8.77 | 247 | 0.17 |
| 10. Ratabari | 32,284 | 21.61 | 105 | 0.07 |
| 11. Hailakandi | 21,233 | 10.04 | 85 | 0.04 |
| 12. Katlichara | 14,636 | 15.20 | 390 | 0.40 |

## TABLE IX. 3

### Distribution of individual Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State and districts, 1971

| Name of Scheduled Castes/Tribes | Population of the individual scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the state and in each district | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assam | Goalpara | Kamrup | Darrang | Nowgong | Sibsagar | Dibrugarh | Lakhimpur | Karbi Anglong | North Cachar Hills | Cachar |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| *Scheduled Castes* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Scheduled Castes | 912,557 | 120,006 | 164,762 | 77,104 | 167,263 | 86,120 | 86,700 | 41,089 | 9,820 | 826 | 208,867 |
| 1. Bansphor | 6,093 | 1,366 | 1,941 | 245 | 376 | 520 | 613 | 227 | 7 | 54 | 744 |
| 2. Bhuinmali or Mali | 22,175 | 2,309 | 3,468 | 514 | 1,267 | 1,014 | 578 | 334 | 148 | 48 | 12,495 |
| 3. Brittial-Bania or Bania | 28,097 | 1,783 | 7,238 | 5,619 | 4,525 | 5,171 | 1,337 | 1,981 | 65 | 27 | 351 |
| 4. Dhupi or Dhobi | 20,735 | 912 | 1,411 | 1,153 | 2,257 | 1,212 | 1,720 | 100 | 623 | 114 | 11,333 |
| 5. Dugla or Dholi | 4,011 | 517 | 27 | 55 | 387 | 247 | 29 | 34 | .. | .. | 2,715 |
| 6. Hira | 32,622 | 4,776 | 9,398 | 3,159 | 14,237 | 345 | 276 | 363 | 57 | 2 | 9 |
| 7. Jalkeot | 2,537 | 578 | 553 | 127 | 100 | 551 | 456 | 17 | 100 | 1 | 54 |
| 8. Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo | 32,988 | 10,868 | 7,252 | 8,574 | 2,305 | 716 | 678 | 1,185 | 112 | 3 | 1,295 |
| 9. Kaibartta or Jaliya | 294,819 | 19,592 | 42,347 | 30,122 | 60,208 | 69,488 | 23,710 | 24,135 | 1,490 | 107 | 23,620 |
| 10. Lalbegi | 45 | 12 | 4 | .. | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 12 |
| 11. Mahara | 896 | 120 | 10 | 107 | 175 | 236 | 105 | 3 | 24 | .. | 116 |
| 12. Mehtar or Bhangi | 7,296 | 495 | 2,080 | 690 | 889 | 752 | 1,456 | 97 | 145 | 27 | 665 |
| 13. Muchi or Rishi | 40,778 | 4,134 | 4,473 | 3,182 | 3,375 | 4,743 | 1,976 | 635 | 428 | 128 | 17,704 |

TABLE IX. 3—Concld.

| Name of scheduled castes/tribes | Population of the individual scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the state in each district | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assam | Goalpara | Kamrup | Darrang | Nowgong | Sibsagar | Dibrugarh | Lakhimpur | Karbi Anglong | North Cachar Hills | Cachar |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 14. Namasudra | 300,842 | 52,926 | 76,312 | 22,000 | 70,688 | 927 | 3,318 | 11,634 | 5,680 | 113 | 57,244 |
| 15. Patni | 85,910 | 1,251 | 455 | 51 | 4,469 | 112 | 112 | .. | 906 | 121 | 78,433 |
| 16. Sutradhar | 32,713 | 18,367 | 7,793 | 1,506 | 2,004 | 82 | 333 | 340 | 34 | 77 | 2,177 |
| *Scheduled Tribes* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Scheduled Tribes | 1,606,648 | 308,287 | 298,090 | 185,640 | 125,115 | 125,311 | 81,489 | 204,811 | 210,039 | 52,583 | 15,283 |
| 1. Barmans in Cachar | 13,210 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13,210 |
| 2. Boro-Borokachari | 610,459 | 238,260 | 207,276 | 132,727 | 11,213 | 5,411 | 1,080 | 14,396 | .. | .. | 96 |
| 3. Chakma | 396 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 246 | 150 | .. |
| 4. Deori | 23,080 | 1 | 17 | 179 | 194 | 6,599 | 3,924 | 12,165 | — | — | 1 |
| 5. Dimasa (Kachari) | 39,342 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14,797 | 24,545 | .. |
| 6. Garo | 9,139 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 9,080 | 59 | — |
| 7. Hajong | 386 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 384 | 2 | — |
| 8. Hmar | 5,380 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 13 | 5,367 | .. |
| 9. Hojai | 2,298 | 2 | .. | 42 | 645 | 11 | 520 | 1,076 | — | — | 20 |
| 10. Kachari including Sonowal | 198,619 | 1,740 | 32,623 | 23,560 | 16,906 | 27,670 | 65,848 | 28,393 | — | — | 1,879 |
| 11. Khasi & Jaintia | 6,487 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,763 | 1,724 | — |
| 12. Any Kuki Tribes | 13,524 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,937 | 7,587 | .. |
| 13. Lakher | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| 14. Lalung | 95,609 | 8 | 3,037 | 1 | 90,180 | 336 | 219 | 1,808 | .. | .. | 20 |
| 15. Man(Tai speaking) | 964 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 964 | .. | .. |
| 16. Mech | 2,570 | 48 | 5 | 472 | 472 | 415 | 1,156 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 17. Mikir | 177,194 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 172,845 | 4,349 | .. |
| 18. Miri | 259,551 | 9 | 75 | 14,948 | 4,724 | 84,752 | 8,412 | 146,626 | .. | .. | 5 |
| 19. Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes | 711 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 347 | 364 | .. |
| 20. Any Naga Tribes | 8,481 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46 | 8,435 | .. |
| 21. Pawi | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. |
| 22. Rabha | 138,630 | 68,219 | 55,057 | 13,711 | 781 | 117 | 330 | 345 | .. | .. | 70 |
| 23. Synteng | 611 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 611 | .. | .. |

TABLE IX. 4

**Literacy rates and growth rates of literacy rates among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and general population for Assam, 1961-1971**

| Items | Literacy rates (including 0—4 age group) 1961 | | | 1971 | | | Growth rate of literacy rate 1961—1971 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| General population | 26.98 | 24.69 | 56.49 | 28.15 | 25.24 | 58.29 | +4.34 | +2.23 | +3.19 |
| Scheduled Castes population | 24.43 | 23.54 | 34.19 | 25.79 | 24.49 | 38.31 | +5.57 | +4.04 | +12.05 |
| Scheduled Tribes population | 20.10 | 19.92 | 49.73 | 20.67 | 20.31 | 61.09 | +2.84 | +1.96 | +22·84 |

TABLE IX. 5

**Distribution of workers by industrial categories and non-workers among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and general population for Assam, 1971**

| Items | Total workers (%to total population) | Distribution of workers by industrial categories (% to total workers) | | | | | | | | | | Non-workers (% to total population) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I | II | III | IV | V (a) | V (b) | VI | VII | VIII | IX | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| General Population | 4,088,493 (27.96) | 2,283,698 (55.86) | 405,440 (9.92) | 446,122 (10.91) | 14,621 (0.36) | 56,685 (1.39) | 112,598 (2.75) | 39,329 (0.96) | 231,225 (5.65) | 102,734 (2.51) | 396,041 (9.69) | 10,536,659 (72.04) |
| Scheduled Castes Population | 257,191 (28.18) | 137,652 (53.52) | 34,712 (13.50) | 17,934 (6.97) | 391 (0.15) | 9,986 (3.88) | 8,934 (3.47) | 2,655 (1.03) | 17,250 (6.71) | 6,293 (2.45) | 21,384 (8.32) | 655,366 (71.82) |
| Scheduled Tribes Population | 408,747 (25.44) | 348,713 (85.31) | 29,141 (7.13) | 2,447 (0.60) | 108 (0.03) | 2,170 (0.53) | 1,085 (0.26) | 1,013 (0.25) | 2,478 (0.61) | 2,030 (0.50) | 19,562 (4.78) | 1,197,501 (74.56) |

TABLE X. 1

**Work participation rates for Assam and its districts, 1961-1971**

| State/District | P M F | 1971 Census | | 1961 Census | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Workers | Percentage to total population | Total workers | Percentage to total population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| ASSAM . . | P | 4,088,493 | 27.96 | 4,609,277 | 42.53 |
| | M | 3,266,685 | 48.83 | 3,127,425 | 53.94 |
| | F | 321,808 | 4.66 | 1,481,852 | 29.41 |
| Goalpara . . | P | 598,886 | 26.91 | 613,310 | 39.72 |
| | M | 582,442 | 50.45 | 448,644 | 55.20 |
| | F | 16,444 | 1.54 | 164,666 | 22.52 |
| Kamrup . . | P | 744,610 | 26.09 | 834,585 | 40.46 |
| | M | 721,432 | 47.77 | 579,468 | 52.22 |
| | F | 23,178 | 1.72 | 255,117 | 26.77 |
| Darrang . . | P | 505,485 | 29.11 | 606,394 | 47.02 |
| | M | 461,152 | 50.15 | 392,440 | 56.47 |
| | F | 44,333 | 5.43 | 213,954 | 35.97 |
| Nowgong . . | P | 455,849 | 27.12 | 449,058 | 37.09 |
| | M | 441,421 | 49.88 | 341,630 | 52.91 |
| | F | 14,428 | 1.81 | 107,428 | 19.01 |
| Sibsagar . . | P | 523,321 | 28.48 | 715,926 | 47.46 |
| | M | 445,133 | 45.68 | 421,821 | 52.15 |
| | F | 78,188 | 9.06 | 294,105 | 42.05 |
| Dibrugarh . | P | 425,624 | 30.16 | 524,763 | 47.06 |
| | M | 348,786 | 45.95 | 330,168 | 53.98 |
| | F | 76,838 | 11.78 | 194,595 | 38.66 |
| Lakhimpur . | P | 191,720 | 26.94 | 228,987 | 51.03 |
| | M | 182,413 | 48.41 | 134,691 | 55.61 |
| | F | 9,307 | 2.78 | 94,296 | 45.65 |
| Karbi Anglong | P | 118,184 | 31.16 | 127,995 | 56.78 |
| | M | 108,010 | 53.38 | 73,323 | 60.58 |
| | F | 10,174 | 5.75 | 4,672 | 52.38 |
| North Cachar Hills | P | 31,868 | 41.91 | 29,305 | 53.95 |
| | M | 23,499 | 56.88 | 16,903 | 58.11 |
| | F | 8,369 | 24.10 | 12,402 | 49.15 |
| Cachar . . | P | 492,946 | 28.77 | 478,954 | 34.75 |
| | M | 452,397 | 50.77 | 388,337 | 53.75 |
| | F | 40,549 | 4.93 | 90,617 | 13.81 |

TABLE

**Distribution of workers by Broad Industrial Categories**

**Total**

| State/District | P M F | Total Number of Workers | Distribution of Workers by I | | II | | III | | IV | | V(a) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | % to total workers | Number | % to total workers | Number | % to total workers | Number | % to total workers | Number | % to total workers |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| ASSAM | P | 4,088,493 | 2,283,698 | 55.86 | 405,440 | 9.92 | 446,122 | 10.91 | 14,621 | 0.36 | 56,685 | 1.39 |
| | M | 3,766,685 | 2,234,332 | 59.32 | 384,958 | 10.22 | 255,595 | 6.79 | 14,106 | 0.37 | 42,462 | 1.13 |
| | F | 321,808 | 49,366 | 15.34 | 20,482 | 6.36 | 190,527 | 59.21 | 515 | 0.16 | 14,223 | 4.42 |
| Goalpara | P | 598,886 | 390,875 | 65.27 | 76,589 | 12.79 | 11,256 | 1.88 | 328 | 0.06 | 8,517 | 1.42 |
| | M | 582,442 | 387,990 | 66.61 | 72,031 | 12.37 | 9,576 | 1.64 | 285 | 0.05 | 7,262 | 1.25 |
| | F | 16,444 | 2,885 | 17.54 | 4,558 | 27.72 | 1,680 | 10.22 | 43 | 0.26 | 1,255 | 7.63 |
| Kamrup | P | 744,610 | 460,737 | 61.88 | 59,332 | 7.97 | 9,724 | 1.31 | 780 | 0.10 | 15,949 | 2.14 |
| | M | 721,432 | 456,179 | 63.23 | 57,546 | 7.98 | 8,442 | 1.17 | 690 | 0.09 | 9,444 | 1.31 |
| | F | 23,178 | 4,558 | 19.66 | 1,786 | 7.71 | 1,282 | 5.53 | 90 | 0.39 | 6,505 | 28.07 |
| Darrang | P | 505,485 | 283,880 | 56.16 | 42,621 | 8.43 | 72,592 | 14.36 | 302 | 0.06 | 4,236 | 0.84 |
| | M | 461,152 | 281,137 | 60.97 | 40,779 | 8.84 | 40,277 | 8.73 | 297 | 0.07 | 3,730 | 0.81 |
| | F | 44,333 | 2,743 | 6.19 | 1,842 | 4.16 | 32,315 | 72.89 | 5 | 0.01 | 506 | 1.14 |
| Nowgong | P | 455,849 | 292,450 | 64.15 | 60,273 | 13.22 | 14,206 | 3.12 | 297 | 0.07 | 5,701 | 1.25 |
| | M | 441,421 | 289,332 | 65.55 | 59,274 | 13.43 | 8,655 | 1.96 | 254 | 0.06 | 4,511 | 1.02 |
| | F | 14,428 | 3,118 | 21.61 | 999 | 6.92 | 5,551 | 38.47 | 43 | 0.30 | 1,190 | 8.25 |
| Sibsagar | P | 523,321 | 237,773 | 45.44 | 29,576 | 5.65 | 128,924 | 24.64 | 5,281 | 1.01 | 7,595 | 1.45 |
| | M | 445,133 | 229,019 | 51.45 | 27,378 | 6.15 | 70,361 | 15.81 | 5,184 | 1.16 | 5,649 | 1.27 |
| | F | 78,188 | 8,754 | 11.20 | 2,198 | 2.81 | 58,563 | 74.90 | 97 | 0.12 | 1,946 | 2.49 |
| Dibrugarh | P | 425,624 | 133,888 | 31.46 | 19,506 | 4.58 | 134,819 | 31.67 | 7,265 | 1.71 | 4,127 | 0.97 |
| | M | 348,786 | 128,924 | 36.96 | 17,517 | 5.02 | 72,719 | 20.85 | 7,067 | 2.03 | 3,525 | 1.01 |
| | F | 76,838 | 4,964 | 6.46 | 1,989 | 2.59 | 62,100 | 80.82 | 198 | 0.26 | 602 | 0.78 |
| Lakhimpur | P | 191,720 | 140,710 | 73.39 | 10,421 | 5.44 | 10,382 | 5.41 | 70 | 0.04 | 1,765 | 0.92 |
| | M | 182,413 | 137,383 | 75.31 | 9,926 | 5.44 | 6,243 | 3.42 | 70 | 0.04 | 1,351 | 0.74 |
| | F | 9,307 | 3,327 | 35.75 | 495 | 5.32 | 4,139 | 44.47 | .. | .. | 414 | 4.45 |
| Karbi Anglong | P | 118,184 | 91,036 | 77.03 | 8,111 | 6.86 | 3,280 | 2.78 | 88 | 0.07 | 787 | 0.67 |
| | M | 108,010 | 83,622 | 77.42 | 7,379 | 6.83 | 2,219 | 2.06 | 88 | 0.08 | 488 | 0.45 |
| | F | 10,174 | 7,414 | 72.87 | 732 | 7.20 | 1,061 | 10.43 | .. | .. | 299 | 2.94 |
| North Cachar Hills | P | 31,868 | 21,991 | 69.01 | 783 | 2.46 | 418 | 1.31 | 105 | 0.33 | 91 | 0.29 |
| | M | 23,499 | 14,284 | 60.79 | 562 | 2.39 | 413 | 1.76 | 66 | 0.28 | 88 | 0.37 |
| | F | 8,369 | 7,707 | 92.09 | 221 | 2.64 | 5 | 0.06 | 39 | 0.47 | 3 | 0.04 |
| Cachar | P | 492,946 | 230,358 | 46.73 | 98,228 | 19.93 | 60,521 | 12.28 | 105 | 0.02 | 7,917 | 1.61 |
| | M | 452,397 | 226,462 | 50.06 | 92,566 | 20.46 | 36,690 | 8.11 | 105 | 0.02 | 6,414 | 1.42 |
| | F | 40,549 | 3,896 | 9.61 | 5,662 | 13.96 | 23,831 | 58.77 | .. | .. | 1,503 | 3.71 |

X. 2

**in Assam and its districts, 1971**

**TOTAL**

Broad Industrial Categories

| V(b) | | VI | | VII | | VIII | | IX | | P M F | State/District |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number | % to total workers | Number | % to total workers | Number | % to total workers | Number | % to total workers | Number | % to total workers | | |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 2 | 1 |
| 112,598 | 2.75 | 39,329 | 0.96 | 231,225 | 5.65 | 102,734 | 2.51 | 396,041 | 9.69 | P | ASSAM |
| 105,230 | 2.79 | 38,489 | 1.02 | 223,077 | 6.06 | 101,450 | 2.69 | 361,986 | 9.61 | M | |
| 7,368 | 2.29 | 840 | 0.26 | 3,148 | 0.98 | 1,284 | 0.40 | 34,055 | 10.58 | F | |
| 14,637 | 2.44 | 5,605 | 0.94 | 35,522 | 5.93 | 13,501 | 2.25 | 42,056 | 7.02 | P | Goalpara |
| 13,627 | 2.34 | 5,525 | 0.95 | 34,782 | 5.97 | 13,382 | 2.30 | 37,982 | 6.52 | M | |
| 1,010 | 6.14 | 80 | 0.49 | 740 | 4.50 | 119 | 0.72 | 4,074 | 24.78 | F | |
| 27,381 | 3.68 | 8,453 | 1.13 | 50,249 | 6.75 | 26,181 | 3.52 | 85,824 | 11.52 | P | Kamrup |
| 24,792 | 3.44 | 8,342 | 1.16 | 49,530 | 6.86 | 25,653 | 3.56 | 80,814 | 11.20 | M | |
| 2,589 | 11.17 | 111 | 0.48 | 719 | 3.10 | 528 | 2.28 | 5,010 | 21.61 | F | |
| 16,772 | 3.32 | 4,542 | 0.90 | 25,016 | 4.95 | 7,047 | 1.39 | 48,477 | 9.59 | P | Darrang |
| 14,816 | 3.21 | 4,376 | 0.95 | 24,721 | 5.36 | 7,008 | 1.52 | 44,011 | 9.54 | M | |
| 1,956 | 4.41 | 166 | 0.37 | 295 | 0.67 | 39 | 0.09 | 4,466 | 10.07 | F | |
| 8,088 | 1.77 | 2,076 | 0.46 | 23,308 | 5.11 | 11,388 | 2.50 | 38,062 | 8.35 | P | Nowgong |
| 7,905 | 1.79 | 2,052 | 0.46 | 23,130 | 5.24 | 11,258 | 2.55 | 35,050 | 7.94 | M | |
| 183 | 1.27 | 24 | 0.17 | 178 | 1.23 | 130 | 0.90 | 3,012 | 20.88 | F | |
| 11,217 | 2.14 | 6,739 | 1.29 | 25,825 | 4.93 | 12,099 | 2.31 | 58,292 | 11.14 | P | Sibsagar |
| 10,853 | 2.44 | 6,437 | 1.45 | 25,571 | 5.74 | 11,981 | 2.69 | 52,700 | 11.84 | M | |
| 364 | 0.47 | 302 | 0.39 | 254 | 0.32 | 118 | 0.15 | 5,592 | 7.15 | F | |
| 20,521 | 4.82 | 4,307 | 1.01 | 34,165 | 8.03 | 15,950 | 3.75 | 51,076 | 12.00 | P | Dibrugarh |
| 20,045 | 5.75 | 4,242 | 1.22 | 33,723 | 9.67 | 15,773 | 4.52 | 45,251 | 12.97 | M | |
| 476 | 0.62 | 65 | 0.08 | 442 | 0.58 | 177 | 0.23 | 5,825 | 7.58 | F | |
| 2,449 | 1.28 | 1,060 | 0.55 | 8,661 | 4.52 | 2,181 | 1.14 | 14,021 | 7.31 | P | Lakhimpur |
| 2,406 | 1.32 | 1,048 | 0.58 | 8,605 | 4.72 | 2,173 | 1.19 | 13,208 | 7.24 | M | |
| 43 | 0.46 | 12 | 0.13 | 56 | 0.60 | 8 | 0.09 | 813 | 8.73 | F | |
| 1,407 | 1.19 | 527 | 0.45 | 3,679 | 3.11 | 838 | 0.71 | 8,431 | 7.13 | P | Karbi Anglong |
| 1,357 | 1.26 | 519 | 0.48 | 3,632 | 3.36 | 834 | 0.77 | 7,872 | 7.29 | M | |
| 50 | 0.49 | 8 | 0.08 | 47 | 0.46 | 4 | 0.04 | 559 | 5.49 | F | |
| 195 | 0.61 | 447 | 1.40 | 915 | 2.87 | 1,664 | 5.22 | 5,259 | 16.50 | P | North Cachar Hills |
| 189 | 0.80 | 444 | 1.89 | 881 | 3.75 | 1,652 | 7.03 | 4,920 | 20.94 | M | |
| 6 | 0.07 | 3 | 0.03 | 34 | 0.41 | 12 | 0.14 | 339 | 4.05 | F | |
| 9,931 | 2.01 | 5,573 | 1.13 | 23,885 | 4.84 | 11,885 | 2.41 | 44,543 | 9.04 | P | Cachar |
| 9,240 | 2.04 | 5,504 | 1.22 | 23,502 | 5.20 | 11,736 | 2.59 | 40,178 | 8.88 | M | |
| 691 | 1.70 | 69 | 0.17 | 383 | 0.94 | 149 | 0.37 | 4,365 | 10.77 | F | |

TABLE

**Distribution of workers by Broad Industrial Catagories**

**RURAL**

| State/District | P M F | Total Number of Workers | Distribution of Workers by I | | II | | III | | IV | | V(a) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | % to total workers | Number | % to total workers | Number | % to total workers | Number | % to total workers | Number | % to total workers |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| ASSAM . . . | P | 3,697,118 | 2,266,771 | 61.31 | 399,916 | 10.82 | 438,260 | 11.85 | 9,502 | 0.26 | 42,774 | 1.17 |
| | M | 3,394,375 | 2,217,672 | 65.33 | 379,619 | 11.18 | 248,627 | 7.32 | 9,039 | 0.27 | 30,532 | 0.90 |
| | F | 302,743 | 49,099 | 16.22 | 20,297 | 6.71 | 189,633 | 62.64 | 463 | 0.15 | 12,242 | 4.04 |
| Goalpara . . | P | 548,793 | 388,457 | 70.78 | 75,602 | 13.78 | 9,700 | 1.77 | 312 | 0.06 | 6,282 | 1.14 |
| | M | 534,485 | 385,618 | 72.15 | 71,077 | 13.30 | 8,048 | 1.51 | 269 | 0.05 | 5,240 | 0.98 |
| | F | 14,308 | 2,839 | 19.84 | 4,525 | 31.63 | 1,652 | 11.55 | 43 | 0.30 | 1,042 | 7.28 |
| Kamrup . . . | P | 640,962 | 457,024 | 71.30 | 57,931 | 9.04 | 8,569 | 1.34 | 750 | 0.12 | 10,186 | 1.56 |
| | M | 623,362 | 452,487 | 72.59 | 56,163 | 9.01 | 7,314 | 1.17 | 661 | 0.11 | 5,133 | 0.82 |
| | F | 17,600 | 4,537 | 25.78 | 1,768 | 10.04 | 1,255 | 7.13 | 89 | 0.51 | 5,053 | 28.71 |
| Darrang . . . | P | 472,567 | 282,032 | 59.68 | 42,204 | 8.93 | 72,153 | 15.27 | 277 | 0.06 | 3,125 | 0.66 |
| | M | 429,394 | 279,328 | 65.05 | 40,403 | 9.41 | 39,854 | 9.28 | 272 | 0.06 | 2,663 | 0.62 |
| | F | 43,173 | 2,704 | 6.27 | 1,801 | 4.17 | 32,299 | 74.81 | 5 | 0.01 | 462 | 1.07 |
| Nowgong . . | P | 422,390 | 290,789 | 68.84 | 59,856 | 14.17 | 13,999 | 3.32 | 285 | 0.07 | 4,812 | 1.14 |
| | M | 409,169 | 287,688 | 70.31 | 58,866 | 14.39 | 8,450 | 2.06 | 242 | 0.06 | 3,658 | 0.89 |
| | F | 13,221 | 3,101 | 23.46 | 990 | 7.49 | 5,549 | 41.97 | 43 | 0.33 | 1,154 | 8.73 |
| Sibsagar . . . | P | 474,703 | 235,469 | 49.60 | 29,281 | 6.17 | 127,028 | 26.76 | 3,299 | 0.69 | 6,489 | 1.37 |
| | M | 399,335 | 226,775 | 56.79 | 27,107 | 6.79 | 68,904 | 17.25 | 3,234 | 0.81 | 4,611 | 1.15 |
| | F | 75,368 | 8,694 | 11.53 | 2,174 | 2.88 | 58,124 | 77.12 | 65 | 0.09 | 1,878 | 2.49 |
| Dibrugarh . . | P | 353,686 | 132,676 | 37.51 | 19,025 | 5.38 | 133,022 | 37.61 | 4,267 | 1.21 | 2,786 | 0.79 |
| | M | 279,892 | 127,740 | 45.64 | 17,058 | 6.09 | 71,282 | 25.47 | 4,088 | 1.46 | 2,255 | 0.81 |
| | F | 73,794 | 4,936 | 6.69 | 1,967 | 2.67 | 61,740 | 83.67 | 179 | 0.24 | 531 | 0.72 |
| Lakhimpur . . | P | 183,298 | 139,682 | 76.20 | 10,224 | 5.58 | 10,302 | 5.62 | 54 | 0.03 | 1,491 | 0.81 |
| | M | 174,285 | 136,371 | 78.24 | 9,739 | 5.59 | 6,164 | 3.54 | 54 | 0.03 | 1,081 | 0.62 |
| | F | 9,013 | 3,311 | 36.74 | 485 | 5.38 | 4,138 | 45.91 | .. | .. | 410 | 4.55 |
| Karbi Anglong . | P | 114,385 | 90,812 | 79.39 | 8,093 | 7.07 | 3,087 | 2.70 | 88 | 0.08 | 785 | 0.69 |
| | M | 104,367 | 83,408 | 79.92 | 7,362 | 7.05 | 2,030 | 1.95 | 88 | 0.08 | 486 | 0.47 |
| | F | 10,018 | 7,404 | 73.91 | 731 | 7.30 | 1,057 | 10.55 | .. | .. | 299 | 2.98 |
| North Cachar Hills . | P | 29,961 | 21,949 | 73.26 | 767 | 2.56 | 399 | 1.33 | 105 | 0.35 | 70 | 0.23 |
| | M | 21,784 | 14,255 | 65.44 | 551 | 2.53 | 394 | 1.81 | 66 | 0.30 | 68 | 0.31 |
| | F | 8,177 | 7,694 | 94.09 | 216 | 2.64 | 5 | 0.06 | 39 | 0.48 | 2 | 0.02 |
| Cachar . . | P | 456,373 | 227,881 | 49.93 | 96,933 | 21.24 | 60,001 | 13.15 | 65 | 0.02 | 6,748 | 1.48 |
| | M | 418,302 | 224,002 | 53.55 | 91,293 | 21.82 | 36,187 | 8.65 | 65 | 0.02 | 5,337 | 1.28 |
| | F | 38,071 | 3,879 | 10.19 | 5,640 | 14.81 | 23,814 | 62.55 | .. | .. | 1,411 | 3.71 |

X. 3

**in Assam and its districts, 1971**

**RURAL**

Broad Industrial Categories

| V(b) | | VI | | VII | | VIII | | IX | | P M F | State/District |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number | % to total workers | Number | % to total workers | Number | % to total workers | Number | % to total workers | Number | % to total workers | | |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 2 | 1 |
| 61,595 | 1.67 | 24,248 | 0.65 | 124,107 | 3.36 | 42,233 | 1.14 | 287,712 | 7.78 | P | ASSAM |
| 55,326 | 1.63 | 23,667 | 0.70 | 122,070 | 3.60 | 41,949 | 1.24 | 265,874 | 7.83 | M | |
| 6,269 | 2.07 | 581 | 0.19 | 2,037 | 0.67 | 284 | 0.10 | 21,838 | 7.21 | F | |
| 7,008 | 1.28 | 3,605 | 0.66 | 20,189 | 3.68 | 6,875 | 1.25 | 30,763 | 5.60 | P | Goalpara |
| 6,262 | 1.17 | 3,550 | 0.66 | 19,643 | 3.68 | 6,814 | 1.27 | 27,964 | 5.23 | M | |
| 746 | 5.21 | 55 | 0.38 | 546 | 3.82 | 61 | 0.43 | 2,799 | 19.56 | F | |
| 15,341 | 2.39 | 4,569 | 0.71 | 24,190 | 3.77 | 7,483 | 1.17 | 54,919 | 8.57 | P | Kamrup |
| 12,976 | 2.08 | 4,524 | 0.73 | 23,763 | 3.81 | 7,445 | 1.19 | 52,896 | 8.49 | M | |
| 2,365 | 13.44 | 45 | 0.25 | 427 | 2.43 | 38 | 0.22 | 2,023 | 11.49 | F | |
| 12,532 | 2.65 | 3,374 | 0.71 | 13,918 | 2.95 | 3,124 | 0.66 | 39,828 | 8.43 | P | Darrang |
| 10,601 | 2.47 | 3,225 | 0.75 | 13,714 | 3.19 | 3,112 | 0.73 | 36,222 | 8.44 | M | |
| 1,931 | 4.47 | 149 | 0.35 | 204 | 0.47 | 12 | 0.03 | 3,606 | 8.35 | F | |
| 4,611 | 1.09 | 1,069 | 0.25 | 13,120 | 3.11 | 4,231 | 1.00 | 29,618 | 7.01 | P | Nowgong |
| 4,456 | 1.09 | 1,054 | 0.26 | 13,018 | 3.18 | 4,212 | 1.03 | 27,525 | 6.73 | M | |
| 155 | 1.17 | 15 | 0.11 | 102 | 0.77 | 19 | 0.14 | 2,093 | 15.83 | F | |
| 5,511 | 1.16 | 4,763 | 1.00 | 13,613 | 2.87 | 6,313 | 1.33 | 42,937 | 9.05 | P | Sibsagar |
| 5,310 | 1.33 | 4,500 | 1.13 | 13,484 | 3.38 | 6,262 | 1.57 | 39,148 | 9.80 | M | |
| 201 | 0.27 | 263 | 0.35 | 129 | 0.17 | 51 | 0.07 | 3,789 | 5.03 | F | |
| 6,924 | 1.96 | 1,893 | 0.53 | 15,500 | 4.38 | 4,228 | 1.20 | 33,365 | 9.43 | P | Dibrugarh |
| 6,686 | 2.39 | 1,870 | 0.67 | 15,239 | 5.44 | 4,183 | 1.49 | 29,491 | 10.54 | M | |
| 238 | 0.32 | 23 | 0.03 | 261 | 0.35 | 45 | 0.06 | 3,874 | 5.25 | F | |
| 1,718 | 0.94 | 624 | 0.34 | 6,248 | 3.41 | 1,209 | 0.66 | 11,746 | 6.41 | P | Lakhimpur |
| 1,684 | 0.97 | 619 | 0.35 | 6,216 | 3.57 | 1,204 | 0.69 | 11,153 | 6.40 | M | |
| 34 | 0.38 | 5 | 0.06 | 32 | 0.35 | 5 | 0.05 | 593 | 6.58 | F | |
| 1,085 | 0.95 | 286 | 0.25 | 2,896 | 2.53 | 614 | 0.54 | 6,639 | 5.80 | P | Karbi Anglong |
| 1,039 | 1.00 | 280 | 0.27 | 2,855 | 2.73 | 610 | 0.58 | 6,209 | 5.95 | M | |
| 46 | 0.46 | 6 | 0.06 | 41 | 0.41 | 4 | 0.04 | 430 | 4.29 | F | |
| 66 | 0.22 | 265 | 0.88 | 563 | 1.88 | 1,482 | 4.95 | 4,295 | 14.34 | P | North Cachar Hills |
| 65 | 0.30 | 262 | 1.20 | 549 | 2.52 | 1,474 | 6.77 | 4,100 | 18.82 | M | |
| 1 | 0.01 | 3 | 0.04 | 14 | 0.17 | 8 | 0.10 | 195 | 2.39 | F | |
| 6,799 | 1.49 | 3,800 | 0.83 | 13,870 | 3.04 | 6,674 | 1.46 | 33,602 | 7.36 | P | Cachar |
| 6,247 | 1.49 | 3,783 | 0.90 | 13,589 | 3.25 | 6,633 | 1.59 | 31,166 | 7.45 | M | |
| 552 | 1.45 | 17 | 0.04 | 281 | 0.74 | 41 | 0.11 | 2,436 | 6.40 | F | |

TABLE

**Distribution of workers by Broad Industrial Categories**

**URBAN**

| State/District | P M F | Total Number of Workers | Distribution of Workers by I | | II | | III | | IV | | V(a) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | % to total workers | Number | % to total workers | Number | % to total workers | Number | % to total workers | Number | % to total workers |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| ASSAM | P | 391,375 | 16,927 | 4.33 | 5,524 | 1.41 | 7,862 | 2.01 | 5,119 | 1.31 | 13,911 | 3.55 |
| | M | 372,310 | 16,660 | 4.48 | 5,339 | 1.43 | 6,968 | 1.87 | 5,067 | 1.36 | 11,930 | 3.21 |
| | F | 19,065 | 267 | 1.40 | 185 | 0.97 | 894 | 4.69 | 52 | 0.27 | 1,981 | 10.39 |
| Goalpara | P | 50,093 | 2,418 | 4.83 | 987 | 1.97 | 1,556 | 3.11 | 16 | 0.03 | 2,235 | 4.46 |
| | M | 47,957 | 2,372 | 4.94 | 954 | 1.99 | 1,528 | 3.19 | 16 | 0.03 | 2,022 | 4.22 |
| | F | 2,136 | 46 | 2.15 | 33 | 1.55 | 28 | 1.31 | .. | ... | 213 | 9.97 |
| Kamrup | P | 103,648 | 3,713 | 3.58 | 1,401 | 1.35 | 1,155 | 1.11 | 30 | 0.03 | 5,763 | 5.56 |
| | M | 98,070 | 3,692 | 3.76 | 1,383 | 1.41 | 1,128 | 1.15 | 29 | 0.03 | 4,311 | 4.40 |
| | F | 5,578 | 21 | 0.38 | 18 | 0.32 | 27 | 0.48 | 1 | 0.02 | 1,452 | 26.03 |
| Darrang | P | 32,918 | 1,848 | 5.61 | 417 | 1.27 | 439 | 1.33 | 25 | 0.08 | 1,111 | 3.38 |
| | M | 31,758 | 1,809 | 5.70 | 376 | 1.18 | 423 | 1.33 | 25 | 0.08 | 1,067 | 3.36 |
| | F | 1,160 | 39 | 3.36 | 41 | 3.53 | 16 | 1.38 | .. | .. | 44 | 3.79 |
| Nowgong | P | 33,459 | 1,661 | 4.96 | 417 | 1.25 | 207 | 0.62 | 12 | 0.03 | 889 | 2.66 |
| | M | 32,252 | 1,644 | 5.10 | 408 | 1.27 | 205 | 0.64 | 12 | 0.04 | 853 | 2.64 |
| | F | 1,207 | 17 | 1.41 | 9 | 0.74 | 2 | 0.17 | .. | ... | 36 | 2.98 |
| Sibsagar | P | 48,618 | 2,304 | 4.74 | 295 | 0.61 | 1,896 | 3.90 | 1,982 | 4.08 | 1,106 | 2.27 |
| | M | 45,798 | 2,244 | 4.90 | 271 | 0.59 | 1,457 | 3.18 | 1,950 | 4.26 | 1,038 | 2.27 |
| | F | 2,820 | 60 | 2.13 | 24 | 0.85 | 439 | 15.57 | 32 | 1.13 | 68 | 2.41 |
| Dibrugarh | P | 71,938 | 1,212 | 1.68 | 481 | 0.67 | 1,797 | 2.50 | 2,998 | 4.17 | 1,341 | 1.86 |
| | M | 68,894 | 1,184 | 1.72 | 459 | 0.67 | 1,437 | 2.09 | 2,979 | 4.32 | 1,270 | 1.84 |
| | F | 3,044 | 28 | 0.92 | 22 | 0.72 | 360 | 11.83 | 19 | 0.62 | 71 | 2.33 |
| Lakhimpur | P | 8,422 | 1,028 | 12.21 | 197 | 2·34 | 80 | 0.95 | 16 | 0.19 | 274 | 3.25 |
| | M | 8,128 | 1,012 | 12.45 | 187 | 2.30 | 79 | 0.97 | 16 | 0.20 | 270 | 3.32 |
| | F | 294 | 16 | 5.44 | 10 | 3.40 | 1 | 0.34 | .. | ... | 4 | 1.36 |
| Karbi Anglong | P | 3,799 | 224 | 5.90 | 18 | 0.47 | 193 | 5.08 | .. | .. | 2 | 0.05 |
| | M | 3,643 | 214 | 5.87 | 17 | 0.47 | 189 | 5.19 | .. | .. | 2 | 0.05 |
| | F | 156 | 10 | 6.41 | 1 | 0.64 | 4 | 2.56 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| North Cachar Hills | P | 1,907 | 42 | 2.20 | 16 | 0.84 | 19 | 1.00 | .. | .. | 21 | 1.10 |
| | M | 1,715 | 29 | 1.69 | 11 | 0.64 | 19 | 1.11 | .. | ... | 20 | 1.17 |
| | F | 192 | 13 | 6.77 | 5 | 2.61 | .. | .. | .. | ... | 1 | 0.52 |
| Cachar | P | 36,573 | 2,477 | 6.77 | 1,295 | 3.54 | 520 | 1.42 | 40 | 0.11 | 1,169 | 3.20 |
| | M | 34,095 | 2,460 | 7.21 | 1,273 | 3.73 | 503 | 1.48 | 40 | 0.12 | 1,077 | 3.16 |
| | F | 2,478 | 17 | 0.69 | 22 | 0.89 | 17 | 0.68 | .. | .. | 92 | 3.71 |

X. 4

**in Assam and its districts, 1971**

**URBAN**

Broad Industrial Categories

| V(b) | | VI | | VII | | VIII | | IX | | P M F | State/District |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number | % to total workers | Number | % to total workers | Number | % to total workers | Number | % to total workers | Number | % to total workers | | |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 2 | 1 |
| 51,003 | 13.03 | 15,081 | 3.85 | 107,118 | 27.37 | 60,501 | 15.46 | 108,329 | 27.68 | P | ASSAM |
| 49,904 | 13.40 | 14,822 | 3.98 | 106,007 | 28.47 | 59,501 | 15.98 | 96,112 | 25.82 | M | |
| 1,099 | 5.76 | 259 | 1.36 | 1,111 | 5.83 | 1,000 | 5.25 | 12,217 | 64.08 | F | |
| 7,629 | 15.23 | 2,000 | 3.99 | 15,333 | 30.61 | 6,626 | 13.23 | 11,293 | 22.54 | P | Goalpara |
| 7,365 | 15.36 | 1,975 | 4.12 | 15,139 | 31.57 | 6,568 | 13.69 | 10,018 | 20.89 | M | |
| 264 | 12.36 | 25 | 1.17 | 194 | 9.08 | 58 | 2.72 | 1,275 | 59.69 | F | |
| 12,040 | 11.62 | 3,884 | 3.75 | 26,059 | 25.14 | 18,698 | 18.04 | 30,905 | 29.82 | P | Kamrup |
| 11,816 | 12.05 | 3,818 | 3.89 | 25,767 | 26.27 | 18,208 | 18.57 | 27,918 | 28.47 | M | |
| 224 | 4.02 | 66 | 1.18 | 292 | 5.24 | 490 | 8.78 | 2,987 | 53.55 | F | |
| 4,240 | 12.88 | 1,168 | 3.55 | 11,098 | 33.71 | 3,923 | 11.92 | 8,649 | 26.27 | P | Darrang |
| 4,215 | 13.27 | 1,151 | 3.62 | 11,007 | 34.66 | 3,896 | 12.27 | 7,789 | 24.53 | M | |
| 25 | 2.16 | 17 | 1.47 | 91 | 7.84 | 27 | 2.33 | 860 | 74.14 | F | |
| 3,477 | 10.39 | 1,007 | 3.01 | 10,188 | 30.45 | 7,157 | 21.39 | 8,444 | 25.24 | P | Nowgong |
| 3,449 | 10.69 | 998 | 3.09 | 10,112 | 31.35 | 7,046 | 21.85 | 7,525 | 23.33 | M | |
| 28 | 2.32 | 9 | 0.74 | 76 | 6.30 | 111 | 9.20 | 919 | 76.14 | F | |
| 5,706 | 11.74 | 1,976 | 4.06 | 12,212 | 25.12 | 5,786 | 11.90 | 15,355 | 31.58 | P | Sibsagar |
| 5,543 | 12.10 | 1,937 | 4.23 | 12,087 | 26.39 | 5,719 | 12.49 | 13,552 | 29.59 | M | |
| 163 | 5.78 | 39 | 1.38 | 125 | 4.43 | 67 | 2.38 | 1,803 | 63.94 | F | |
| 13,597 | 18.90 | 2,414 | 3.36 | 18,665 | 25.95 | 11,722 | 16.29 | 17,711 | 24.62 | P | Dibrugarh |
| 13,359 | 19.39 | 2,372 | 3.44 | 18,484 | 26.83 | 11,590 | 16.82 | 15,760 | 22.88 | M | |
| 238 | 7.82 | 42 | 1.38 | 181 | 5.95 | 132 | 4.34 | 1,951 | 64.09 | F | |
| 731 | 8.68 | 436 | 5.18 | 2,413 | 28.65 | 972 | 11.54 | 2,275 | 27.01 | P | Lakhimpur |
| 722 | 8.88 | 429 | 5.28 | 2,389 | 29.39 | 969 | 11.92 | 2,055 | 25.29 | M | |
| 9 | 3.06 | 7 | 2.38 | 24 | 8.17 | 3 | 1.02 | 220 | 74.83 | F | |
| 322 | 8.48 | 241 | 6.34 | 783 | 20.61 | 224 | 5.90 | 1,792 | 47.17 | P | Karbi Anglong |
| 318 | 8.73 | 239 | 6.56 | 777 | 21.33 | 224 | 6.15 | 1,663 | 45.65 | M | |
| 4 | 2.57 | 2 | 1.28 | 6 | 3.85 | .. | .. | 129 | 82.69 | F | |
| 129 | 6.77 | 182 | 9.54 | 352 | 18.46 | 182 | 9.54 | 964 | 50.55 | P | North Cachar Hills |
| 124 | 7.23 | 182 | 10.61 | 332 | 19.36 | 178 | 10.38 | 820 | 47.81 | M | |
| 5 | 2.60 | .. | .. | 20 | 10.42 | 4 | 2.08 | 144 | 75.00 | F | |
| 3,132 | 8.56 | 1,773 | 4.85 | 10,015 | 27.38 | 5,211 | 14.25 | 10,941 | 29.92 | P | Cachar |
| 2,993 | 8.78 | 1,721 | 5.05 | 9,913 | 29.07 | 5,103 | 14.97 | 9,012 | 26.43 | M | |
| 139 | 5.61 | 52 | 2.10 | 102 | 4.12 | 108 | 4.36 | 1,929 | 77.84 | F | |

TABLE X. 5

**Work participation rates by age-groups for Assam, 1971**

**Total Population**

| Persons Males Females | Age-group | Total population | Total workers | Percentage of workers to total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Persons | Total | 14,625,152 | 4,088,493 | 27.96 |
| | 0—14 | 6,866,446 | 231,186 | 3.37 |
| | 15—19 | 1,238,910 | 375,878 | 30.34 |
| | 20—24 | 1,104,130 | 476,271 | 43.14 |
| | 25—29 | 1,106,971 | 576,756 | 52.10 |
| | 30—39 | 1,733,337 | 1,006,806 | 58.08 |
| | 40—49 | 1,158,539 | 703,904 | 60.76 |
| | 50—59 | 725,800 | 422,793 | 58.25 |
| | 60+ | 688,557 | 294,498 | 42.77 |
| | A.N.S. | 2,462 | 401 | 16.29 |
| Males | Total | 7,714,240 | 3,766,685 | 48.83 |
| | 0—14 | 3,466,961 | 209,942 | 6.06 |
| | 15—19 | 644,064 | 339,809 | 52.76 |
| | 20—24 | 565,771 | 433,13 | 276.6 |
| | 25—29 | 572,330 | 524,011 | 91.56 |
| | 30—39 | 960,217 | 921,152 | 95.93 |
| | 40—49 | 679,212 | 652,668 | 96.09 |
| | 50—59 | 429,467 | 400,121 | 93.17 |
| | 60+ | 395,286 | 285,475 | 72.22 |
| | A.N.S. | 932 | 375 | 40.24 |
| Females | Total | 6,910,912 | 321,808 | 4.66 |
| | 0—14 | 3,399,485 | 21,244 | 0.62 |
| | 15—19 | 594,846 | 36,069 | 6.06 |
| | 20—24 | 538,359 | 43,139 | 8.01 |
| | 25—29 | 534,641 | 52,745 | 9.87 |
| | 30—39 | 773,120 | 85,654 | 11.08 |
| | 40—49 | 479,327 | 51,236 | 10.69 |
| | 50—59 | 296,333 | 22,672 | 7.65 |
| | 60+ | 293,271 | 9,023 | 3.08 |
| | A.N.S. | 1,530 | 26 | 1.70 |

A.N.S. stands for age not stated.

TABLE X. 6

**Work participation rates by age-groups for Assam, 1971**

**Rural Population**

| Persons Males Females | Age-group | Total population | Total workers | Percentage of workers to total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Persons | Total | 13,335,930 | 3,697,118 | 27.72 |
| | 0—14 | 6,351,454 | 220,666 | 3.47 |
| | 15—19 | 1,107,901 | 349,844 | 31.58 |
| | 20—24 | 973,345 | 423,066 | 43.47 |
| | 25—29 | 991,469 | 510,658 | 51.51 |
| | 30—39 | 1,559,317 | 897,124 | 57.53 |
| | 40—49 | 1,049,037 | 631,941 | 60.24 |
| | 50—59 | 665,058 | 386,244 | 58.08 |
| | 60+ | 636,255 | 277,260 | 43.58 |
| | A.N.S. | 2,094 | 315 | 15.04 |
| Males | Total | 6,975,131 | 3,394,375 | 48.66 |
| | 0—14 | 3,200,633 | 201,677 | 6.30 |
| | 15—19 | 570,223 | 315,105 | 55.26 |
| | 20—24 | 487,777 | 382,937 | 78.51 |
| | 25—29 | 502,295 | 461,204 | 91.82 |
| | 30—39 | 849,936 | 816,020 | 96.01 |
| | 40—49 | 606,989 | 583,515 | 96.13 |
| | 50—59 | 390,521 | 364,837 | 93.42 |
| | 60+ | 366,058 | 268,784 | 73.43 |
| | A.N.S. | 699 | 296 | 42.35 |
| Females | Total | 6,360,799 | 302,743 | 4.76 |
| | 0—14 | 3,150,821 | 18,989 | 0.60 |
| | 15—19 | 537,678 | 34,739 | 6.46 |
| | 20—24 | 485,568 | 40,129 | 8.26 |
| | 25—29 | 489,174 | 49,454 | 10.11 |
| | 30—39 | 709,381 | 81,104 | 11.43 |
| | 40—49 | 442,048 | 48,426 | 10.95 |
| | 50—59 | 274,537 | 21,407 | 7.80 |
| | 60+ | 270,197 | 8,476 | 3.14 |
| | A.N.S. | 1,395 | 19 | 1.36 |

A. N. S: stands for Age not stated.

TABLE X. 7

**Work participation rates by age-groups for Assam, 1971**
**Urban Population**

| Persons Males Females | Age-group | Total population | Total workers | Percentage of workers to total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| persons . | Total | 1,289,222 | 391,375 | 30.36 |
| | 0—14 | 514,992 | 10,520 | 2.04 |
| | 15—19 | 131,009 | 26,034 | 19.87 |
| | 20—24 | 130,785 | 53,205 | 40.68 |
| | 25—29 | 115,502 | 66.098 | 57.23 |
| | 30—39 | 174,020 | 109,682 | 63.03 |
| | 40—49 | 109,502 | 71,963 | 65.72 |
| | 50—59 | 60,742 | 36,549 | 60.17 |
| | 60+ | 52,302 | 17,238 | 32.96 |
| | A.N.S. | 368 | 86 | 23.37 |
| Males . . | Total | 739,109 | 372,310 | 50.37 |
| | 0—14 | 266,328 | 8,265 | 3.10 |
| | 15—19 | 73,841 | 24,704 | 33.46 |
| | 20—24 | 77,994 | 50,195 | 64.36 |
| | 25—29 | 70,035 | 62,807 | 89.68 |
| | 30—39 | 110,281 | 105,132 | 95.33 |
| | 40—49 | 72,223 | 69,153 | 95.75 |
| | 50—59 | 38,946 | 35,284 | 90.60 |
| | 60+ | 29,228 | 16,691 | 57.11 |
| | A.N.S. | 233 | 79 | 33.91 |
| Females . | Total | 550,113 | 19,065 | 3.47 |
| | 0—14 | 248,664 | 2,255 | 0.91 |
| | 15—19 | 57,168 | 1,330 | 2.33 |
| | 20—24 | 52,791 | 3,010 | 5.70 |
| | 25—29 | 45,467 | 3,291 | 7.24 |
| | 30—39 | 63,739 | 4,550 | 7.14 |
| | 40—49 | 37,279 | 2,810 | 7.54 |
| | 50—59 | 21,796 | 1,265 | 5.80 |
| | 60+ | 23,074 | 547 | 2.37 |
| | A.N.S. | 135 | 7 | 5.19 |

A.N.S. stands for age not stated.

TABLE X.8

**Distribution of workers in each industrial category by age groups for Assam, 1971**
**Total Population**

| Industrial Category of Workers | P M F | Total Workers | Proportion per 1,000 of workers | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | 0—14 | 15—19 | 20—24 | 25—29 | 30—39 | 40—49 | 50—59 | 60+ | Age not stated |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| All Workers . . . | P | 4,088,493 | 1,000 | 57 | 92 | 117 | 141 | 246 | 172 | 103 | 72 | N |
| | M | 3,766,685 | 1,000 | 56 | 90 | 115 | 139 | 245 | 173 | 106 | 76 | N |
| | F | 321,808 | 1,000 | 66 | 112 | 134 | 164 | 266 | 159 | 71 | 28 | N |
| I-Cultivators . . . | P | 2,283,698 | 1,000 | 64 | 95 | 110 | 127 | 226 | 168 | 115 | 95 | N |
| | M | 2,234,332 | 1,000 | 64 | 95 | 109 | 127 | 226 | 168 | 115 | 96 | N |
| | F | 49,366 | 1,000 | 99 | 130 | 121 | 134 | 212 | 158 | 88 | 58 | N |
| II-Agri ultural Labourers | P | 405,440 | 1,000 | 96 | 133 | 121 | 127 | 221 | 157 | 88 | 57 | N |
| | M | 384,958 | 1,000 | 95 | 133 | 121 | 127 | 221 | 157 | 88 | 58 | N |
| | F | 20,482 | 1,000 | 119 | 146 | 115 | 130 | 214 | 149 | 83 | 44 | N |
| III-Livestocks, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations Orchards & allied activities | P | 446,122 | 1,000 | 32 | 82 | 109 | 158 | 289 | 199 | 96 | 35 | N |
| | M | 255 595 | 1,000 | 27 | 66 | 91 | 144 | 284 | 222 | 118 | 48 | N |
| | F | 190,527 | 1,000 | 39 | 104 | 132 | 175 | 296 | 169 | 67 | 18 | N |
| IV-Mining and Quarrying | P | 14,621 | 1,000 | 10 | 34 | 108 | 213 | 356 | 178 | 85 | 16 | N |
| | M | 14,106 | 1,000 | 8 | 32 | 106 | 212 | 360 | 180 | 86 | 16 | N |
| | F | 515 | 1,000 | 82 | 80 | 146 | 219 | 256 | 130 | 62 | 25 | .. |
| V-Manufa turing, Process-ing, Ser icing & Repairs— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Household Industry | P | 56,685 | 1,000 | 31 | 98 | 124 | 132 | 252 | 182 | 112 | 69 | N |
| | M | 42,462 | 1,000 | 22 | 80 | 118 | 134 | 254 | 190 | 122 | 80 | N |
| | F | 14,223 | 1,000 | 56 | 153 | 141 | 128 | 248 | 158 | 80 | 36 | .. |
| (b) Otherthan Household Industry. | P | 112,598 | 1,000 | 24 | 90 | 154 | 174 | 268 | 167 | 83 | 40 | N |
| | M | 105,230 | 1,000 | 22 | 86 | 154 | 174 | 270 | 168 | 85 | 41 | N |
| | F | 7,368 | 1,000 | 53 | 142 | 159 | 178 | 241 | 142 | 61 | 24 | .. |

TABLE X. 8—concld.

| Industrial Category of Workers | P M F | Total workers | Population per 1,000 of workers | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | 0—14 | 15—19 | 20—24 | 25—29 | 30—39 | 40—49 | 50—59 | 60+ | Age not stated |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| VI-Constru tion . . | P | 39,329 | 1,000 | 13 | 63 | 138 | 191 | 305 | 181 | 78 | 31 | N |
| | M | 38,489 | 1,000 | 11 | 60 | 137 | 192 | 308 | 182 | 79 | 31 | N |
| | F | 840 | 1,000 | 104 | 195 | 217 | 151 | 163 | 113 | 30 | 26 | 1 |
| VII-Trade and Commerce | P | 231,225 | 1,000 | 29 | 80 | 134 | 148 | 259 | 182 | 104 | 64 | N |
| | M | 228,077 | 1,000 | 29 | 81 | 134 | 149 | 259 | 181 | 104 | 63 | N |
| | F | 3,148 | 1,000 | 29 | 46 | 84 | 110 | 259 | 226 | 147 | 99 | N |
| VIII-Transport, Storage and Communications. | P | 102,734 | 1,000 | 5 | 38 | 116 | 186 | 330 | 223 | 85 | 17 | N |
| | M | 101,450 | 1,000 | 5 | 38 | 115 | 185 | 330 | 224 | 86 | 17 | N |
| | F | 1,284 | 1,000 | 8 | 44 | 169 | 250 | 314 | 145 | 42 | 26 | 2 |
| IX-Other Ser ices . . | P | 396,041 | 1,000 | 47 | 66 | 137 | 186 | 294 | 162 | 76 | 32 | N |
| | M | 361,986 | 1,000 | 38 | 63 | 134 | 187 | 300 | 167 | 78 | 33 | N |
| | F | 34,055 | 1,000 | 146 | 97 | 172 | 177 | 225 | 114 | 49 | 20 | N |

## TABLE X.9

**Distribution of workers in each industrial category by age groups for Assam, 1971**

**Rural Population**

| Industrial Category of Workers | P M F | Total Workers | Proportion per 1,000 of workers | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | 0—14 | 15—19 | 20—24 | 25—29 | 30—39 | 40—49 | 50—59 | 60+ | Age not stated |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| All Workers . . . | P | 3,697,118 | 1,000 | 60 | 95 | 114 | 138 | 243 | 171 | 104 | 75 | N |
| | M | 3,394,375 | 1,000 | 59 | 93 | 113 | 136 | 240 | 172 | 108 | 79 | N |
| | F | 302,743 | 1,000 | 63 | 115 | 132 | 163 | 268 | 160 | 71 | 28 | N |
| I-Cultivators . . | P | 2,266,771 | 1,000 | 64 | 96 | 110 | 127 | 226 | 168 | 114 | 95 | N |
| | M | 2,217,672 | 1,000 | 64 | 95 | 109 | 127 | 227 | 168 | 115 | 95 | N |
| | F | 49,099 | 1,000 | 100 | 130 | 121 | 134 | 211 | 158 | 88 | 58 | N |
| II-Agricultural Labourers | P | 399,916 | 1,000 | 97 | 134 | 121 | 127 | 221 | 156 | 87 | 57 | N |
| | M | 379,619 | 1,000 | 96 | 133 | 121 | 127 | 221 | 157 | 88 | 57 | N |
| | F | 20,297 | 1,000 | 119 | 147 | 115 | 130 | 214 | 149 | 82 | 44 | N |
| III-Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards andallied activities. | P | 438,260 | 1,000 | 32 | 83 | 109 | 157 | 289 | 199 | 96 | 35 | N |
| | M | 248,627 | 1,000 | 27 | 67 | 91 | 144 | 284 | 221 | 118 | 48 | N |
| | F | 189,633 | 1,000 | 40 | 104 | 131 | 175 | 296 | 169 | 67 | 18 | N |
| IV-Mining and Quarrying | P | 9,502 | 1,000 | 15 | 44 | 121 | 211 | 353 | 162 | 72 | 22 | N |
| | M | 9,039 | 1,000 | 11 | 42 | 120 | 211 | 358 | 164 | 72 | 22 | N |
| | F | 463 | 1,000 | 91 | 80 | 145 | 198 | 259 | 132 | 67 | 28 | .. |
| V-Manufa turing, Processing, Servi ing & Repairs— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Household Industry | P | 42,774 | 1,000 | 33 | 102 | 124 | 133 | 249 | 179 | 109 | 71 | N |
| | M | 30,532 | 1,000 | 23 | 79 | 116 | 133 | 254 | 190 | 121 | 84 | N |
| | F | 12,242 | 1,000 | 59 | 160 | 144 | 131 | 238 | 151 | 80 | 37 | .. |
| (b) Other than Household Industry. | P | 61,595 | 1,000 | 28 | 91 | 149 | 175 | 267 | 166 | 83 | 41 | N |
| | M | 55 326 | 1,000 | 25 | 85 | 148 | 174 | 270 | 169 | 86 | 43 | N |
| | F | 6,269 | 1,000 | 56 | 143 | 151 | 183 | 241 | 142 | 61 | 23 | .. |
| VI-Construction . . | P | 24,248 | 1,000 | 15 | 69 | 140 | 184 | 298 | 182 | 80 | 32 | N |
| | M | 23,667 | 1,000 | 12 | 64 | 138 | 186 | 302 | 184 | 82 | 32 | N |
| | F | 581 | 1,000 | 144 | 243 | 201 | 114 | 148 | 98 | 19 | 33 | .. |
| VII-Trade and Commerce | P | 124,107 | 1,000 | 33 | 84 | 131 | 147 | 253 | 181 | 105 | 66 | N |
| | M | 122,070 | 1,000 | 33 | 85 | 132 | 148 | 253 | 180 | 104 | 65 | N |
| | F | 2,037 | 1,000 | 28 | 51 | 80 | 109 | 259 | 227 | 147 | 99 | N |
| VIII-Transport, Storage and Communications. | P | 42,233 | 1,000 | 6 | 44 | 128 | 197 | 318 | 206 | 80 | 21 | N |
| | M | 41,949 | 1,000 | 6 | 44 | 128 | 197 | 319 | 206 | 80 | 20 | N |
| | F | 284 | 1,000 | 35 | 85 | 232 | 180 | 194 | 151 | 53 | 63 | 7 |
| IX-Othe Servi es . . | P | 287,712 | 1,000 | 47 | 66 | 132 | 184 | 301 | 163 | 75 | 32 | N |
| | M | 265,874 | 1,000 | 39 | 61 | 129 | 185 | 307 | 168 | 77 | 33 | 1 |
| | F | 21,838 | 1,000 | 134 | 117 | 174 | 174 | 231 | 106 | 45 | 19 | N |

## TABLE X.10

### Distribution of workers in each industrial catagory by age groups for Assam, 1971

### Urban Population

| Industrial Category of Workers | P M F | Total Workers | Proportion per 1,000 of workers | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | 0—14 | 15—19 | 20—24 | 25—29 | 30—39 | 40—49 | 50—59 | 60+ | Age not stated |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| All Workers . . . | P | 391,375 | 1,000 | 27 | 67 | 136 | 169 | 280 | 184 | 93 | 44 | N |
| | M | 372,310 | 1,000 | 22 | 66 | 135 | 169 | 282 | 186 | 95 | 45 | N |
| | F | 19,065 | 1,000 | 118 | 70 | 158 | 173 | 239 | 147 | 66 | 29 | N |
| I-Cultivators . . . | P | 16,927 | 1,000 | 26 | 74 | 107 | 115 | 218 | 185 | 147 | 128 | N |
| | M | 16,660 | 1,000 | 26 | 74 | 108 | 115 | 217 | 185 | 146 | 129 | N |
| | F | 267 | 1,000 | 38 | 82 | 71 | 86 | 251 | 229 | 157 | 86 | .. |
| II-Agricultural Labourers | P | 5,524 | 1,000 | 48 | 97 | 119 | 128 | 219 | 185 | 118 | 86 | N |
| | M | 5,339 | 1,000 | 48 | 97 | 119 | 127 | 220 | 184 | 118 | 87 | N |
| | F | 185 | 1,000 | 60 | 97 | 119 | 135 | 195 | 200 | 124 | 70 | .. |
| III-Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and plantations, Orchards and allied activities. | P | 7,862 | 1,000 | 20 | 55 | 113 | 157 | 277 | 215 | 113 | 49 | 1 |
| | M | 6,968 | 1,000 | 19 | 48 | 109 | 155 | 275 | 222 | 118 | 53 | 1 |
| | F | 894 | 1,000 | 34 | 106 | 144 | 174 | 297 | 157 | 72 | 16 | .. |
| IV-Mining and Quarrying | P | 5,119 | 1,000 | 1 | 15 | 82 | 217 | 361 | 209 | 110 | 5 | N |
| | M | 5,067 | 1,000 | 1 | 14 | 82 | 215 | 363 | 209 | 111 | 5 | N |
| | F | 52 | 1,000 | .. | 77 | 154 | 404 | 231 | 115 | 19 | .. | .. |
| V—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Household Industry | P | 13,911 | 1,000 | 24 | 87 | 121 | 131 | 261 | 194 | 118 | 64 | N |
| | M | 11,930 | 1,000 | 22 | 83 | 121 | 135 | 254 | 193 | 124 | 68 | N |
| | F | 1,981 | 1,000 | 37 | 111 | 123 | 108 | 304 | 201 | 83 | 33 | .. |
| (b) Other than Household Industry. | P | 51,003 | 1,000 | 20 | 89 | 161 | 173 | 269 | 167 | 83 | 38 | N |
| | M | 49,904 | 1,000 | 19 | 88 | 160 | 174 | 270 | 167 | 84 | 38 | N |
| | F | 1,099 | 1,000 | 40 | 136 | 203 | 150 | 240 | 145 | 55 | 31 | .. |
| VI-Construction . . | P | 15,081 | 1,000 | 9 | 55 | 136 | 202 | 316 | 179 | 75 | 28 | N |
| | M | 14,822 | 1,000 | 9 | 54 | 134 | 201 | 318 | 180 | 76 | 28 | N |
| | F | 259 | 1,000 | 11 | 89 | 251 | 235 | 197 | 147 | 54 | 12 | 4 |
| VII-Trade and Commerce | P | 107 118 | 1,000 | 24 | 76 | 136 | 150 | 266 | 183 | 104 | 61 | N |
| | M | 106,007 | 1,000 | 24 | 76 | 137 | 150 | 266 | 183 | 103 | 61 | N |
| | F | 1,111 | 1,000 | 31 | 36 | 93 | 112 | 259 | 224 | 148 | 97 | .. |
| VIII-Transport, Storage and Communications | P | 60,501 | 1,000 | 4 | 33 | 107 | 178 | 338 | 236 | 90 | 14 | N |
| | M | 59,501 | 1,000 | 4 | 33 | 106 | 177 | 338 | 237 | 90 | 15 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1 | 32 | 151 | 270 | 348 | 143 | 39 | 15 | 1 |
| IX-Other Services . | P | 108,329 | 1,000 | 50 | 65 | 151 | 190 | 274 | 159 | 78 | 33 | N |
| | M | 96,112 | 1,000 | 35 | 66 | 149 | 191 | 282 | 163 | 80 | 34 | N |
| | F | 12,217 | 1,000 | 168 | 59 | 168 | 183 | 214 | 129 | 57 | 22 | N |

## TABLE X. 11

## Distribution of Non-workers by their Main Activity in Assam and its districts, 1971

### Total Population

| State/District | Persons Males Females | Total Non-workers | Proportion per 1000 of non-workers | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Students | Household duties | Dependents & Infants | Retired, Rentier & Persons of independent means | Beggars, Vagrants etc. | Inmates of penal, mental & charitable institutions | Others |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| ASSAM . . . | P | 10,536,659 | 1000 | 176 | 301 | 506 | 3 | 2 | N | 12 |
| | M | 3,947,555 | 1000 | 290 | 24 | 649 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 28 |
| | F | 6,589,104 | 1000 | 107 | 467 | 420 | 2 | 2 | N | 2 |
| Goalpara . . . | P | 1,626,217 | 1000 | 119 | 321 | 551 | 1 | 3 | N | 5 |
| | M | 572,007 | 1000 | 224 | 13 | 744 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 12 |
| | F | 1,054,210 | 1000 | 62 | 488 | 446 | 1 | 3 | .. | N |
| Kamrup . . . | P | 2,109,573 | 1000 | 202 | 311 | 473 | 2 | 2 | N | 10 |
| | M | 788,717 | 1000 | 312 | 22 | 634 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 26 |
| | F | 1,320,856 | 1000 | 136 | 484 | 376 | 1 | 2 | N | 1 |
| Darrang . . . | P | 1,230,703 | 1000 | 146 | 303 | 535 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 11 |
| | M | 458,483 | 1000 | 244 | 28 | 692 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 28 |
| | F | 772,220 | 1000 | 88 | 466 | 442 | 1 | 2 | N | 1 |
| Nowgong . . . | P | 1,225,046 | 1000 | 170 | 313 | 503 | 2 | 3 | N | 9 |
| | M | 443,517 | 1000 | 293 | 12 | 663 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 24 |
| | F | 781,529 | 1000 | 100 | 484 | 412 | 1 | 3 | .. | N |
| Sibsagar . . . | P | 1,314,068 | 1000 | 258 | 274 | 443 | 4 | 2 | N | 19 |
| | M | 529,286 | 1000 | 388 | 39 | 521 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 42 |
| | F | 784,782 | 1000 | 170 | 432 | 390 | 3 | 1 | N | 4 |
| Dibrugarh Lakhimpur | P | 1,505,375 | 1000 | 184 | 273 | 515 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 21 |
| | M | 604,664 | 1000 | 285 | 37 | 624 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 44 |
| | F | 900,711 | 1000 | 116 | 432 | 443 | 2 | 1 | N | 6 |
| Karbi Anglong . . | P | 261,126 | 1000 | 115 | 320 | 534 | 3 | 1 | .. | 7 |
| | M | 94,337 | 1000 | 209 | 25 | 737 | 9 | 2 | .. | 18 |
| | F | 166,789 | 1000 | 62 | 487 | 450 | N | 1 | .. | N |
| North Cachar Hills . | P | 44,179 | 1000 | 179 | 264 | 551 | 2 | 1 | N | 3 |
| | M | 17,815 | 1000 | 311 | 12 | 663 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| | F | 26,364 | 1000 | 91 | 433 | 475 | N | 1 | .. | N |
| Cachar . . . | P | 1,220,372 | 1000 | 157 | 303 | 521 | 7 | 4 | N | 8 |
| | M | 438,729 | 1000 | 288 | 9 | 664 | 12 | 6 | N | 21 |
| | F | 781,643 | 1000 | 83 | 468 | 440 | 4 | 4 | N | 1 |

# TABLE X. 12

## Distribution of Non-workers by their Main Activity in Assam and its districts, 1971

### Rural Population

| State/District | Persons Males Females | Total Non-workers | Proportion per 1000 of non-workers | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Students | Household duties | Dependents & Infants | Retired, Rentier & persons of independent means | Beggars, Vagrants etc. | Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions | Others |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| ASSAM | P | 9,638,812 | 1000 | 160 | 304 | 520 | 2 | 3 | N | 11 |
| | M | 3,580,756 | 1000 | 270 | 23 | 673 | 4 | 3 | N | 27 |
| | F | 6,058,056 | 1000 | 94 | 470 | 430 | 2 | 2 | N | 2 |
| Goalpara | P | 1,504,016 | 1000 | 106 | 324 | 562 | 1 | 3 | N | 4 |
| | M | 524,300 | 1000 | 208 | 13 | 764 | 1 | 4 | N | 10 |
| | F | 979,716 | 1000 | 52 | 491 | 454 | N | 3 | .. | N |
| Kamrup | P | 1,878,066 | 1000 | 183 | 316 | 489 | 1 | 2 | N | 9 |
| | M | 692,266 | 1000 | 285 | 21 | 667 | 1 | 2 | N | 24 |
| | F | 1,185,800 | 1000 | 123 | 489 | 385 | 1 | 2 | .. | N |
| Darrang | P | 1,159,878 | 1000 | 135 | 305 | 545 | 2 | 2 | N | 11 |
| | M | 429,533 | 1000 | 229 | 29 | 709 | 4 | 3 | N | 26 |
| | F | 730,345 | 1000 | 79 | 468 | 449 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Nowgong | P | 1,139,168 | 1000 | 155 | 318 | 514 | 2 | 3 | N | 8 |
| | M | 407,935 | 1000 | 274 | 12 | 686 | 3 | 3 | N | 22 |
| | F | 731,233 | 1000 | 89 | 488 | 419 | 1 | 3 | .. | N |
| Sibsagar | P | 1,207,962 | 1000 | 247 | 274 | 454 | 4 | 2 | N | 19 |
| | M | 485,342 | 1000 | 376 | 39 | 535 | 5 | 3 | N | 42 |
| | F | 722,620 | 1000 | 160 | 432 | 400 | 3 | 1 | N | 4 |
| Dibrugarh Lakhimpur | P | 1,332,855 | 1000 | 160 | 276 | 537 | 4 | 2 | N | 21 |
| | M | 533,075 | 1000 | 256 | 39 | 653 | 5 | 3 | N | 44 |
| | F | 799,780 | 1000 | 97 | 434 | 460 | 2 | 1 | N | 6 |
| Karbi Anglong | P | 254,725 | 1000 | 110 | 322 | 557 | 4 | 1 | .. | 6 |
| | M | 91,454 | 1000 | 201 | 25 | 745 | 9 | 2 | .. | 18 |
| | F | 163,271 | 1000 | 59 | 488 | 452 | N | 1 | .. | N |
| North Cachar Hills | P | 40,889 | 1000 | 156 | 267 | 572 | 1 | 1 | N | 3 |
| | M | 16,442 | 1000 | 285 | 13 | 689 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| | F | 24,447 | 1000 | 69 | 438 | 493 | .. | N | .. | .. |
| Cachar | P | 1,121,253 | 1000 | 139 | 307 | 535 | 6 | 5 | N | 8 |
| | M | 400,409 | 1000 | 267 | 9 | 687 | 10 | 6 | N | 21 |
| | F | 720,844 | 1000 | 68 | 473 | 451 | 4 | 3 | .. | 1 |

## TABLE X/ 13

## Distribution of Non-workers by their Main Activity in Assam and its districts, 1971

### Urban Population

| State/District | Persons Males Females | Total Non-workers | Proportion per 1000 of non-workers | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Students | Household duties | Dependents & Infants | Retired, Rentier & Persons of Independent means | Beggars, Vagrants, etc. | Inmates of penel, mental & charitable institutions | Other |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| ASSAM | P | 897,847 | 1000 | 350 | 264 | 355 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 18 |
| | M | 366,799 | 1000 | 491 | 24 | 421 | 17 | 3 | 6 | 38 |
| | F | 531,048 | 1000 | 252 | 430 | 309 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Goalpara | P | 122,201 | 1000 | 277 | 282 | 416 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 14 |
| | M | 47,707 | 1000 | 402 | 17 | 528 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 32 |
| | F | 74,494 | 1000 | 197 | 451 | 344 | 3 | 3 | .. | 2 |
| Kamrup | P | 231,507 | 1000 | 356 | 268 | 345 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 20 |
| | M | 96,451 | 1000 | 506 | 30 | 402 | 14 | 3 | 4 | 41 |
| | F | 135,056 | 1000 | 249 | 438 | 305 | 1 | 2 | N | 5 |
| Darrang | P | 70,825 | 1000 | 339 | 262 | 363 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 19 |
| | M | 28,950 | 1000 | 474 | 18 | 439 | 13 | 3 | 10 | 43 |
| | F | 41,875 | 1000 | 246 | 431 | 310 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| Nowgong | P | 85,878 | 1000 | 362 | 257 | 347 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 19 |
| | M | 35,582 | 1000 | 507 | 20 | 402 | 16 | 2 | 13 | 40 |
| | F | 50,296 | 1000 | 259 | 425 | 307 | 4 | 1 | .. | 4 |
| Sibsagar | P | 106,106 | 1000 | 384 | 267 | 316 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 19 |
| | M | 43,944 | 1000 | 520 | 42 | 372 | 17 | 3 | 8 | 38 |
| | F | 62,162 | 1000 | 288 | 426 | 278 | 1 | 1 | N | 6 |
| Dibrugarh Lakhimpur | P | 172,520 | 1000 | 366 | 254 | 346 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 20 |
| | M | 71,589 | 1000 | 502 | 22 | 404 | 17 | 3 | 10 | 42 |
| | F | 100,931 | 1000 | 270 | 418 | 304 | 1 | 2 | N | 5 |
| Karbi Anglong | P | 6,401 | 1000 | 334 | 246 | 399 | 4 | 3 | .. | 14 |
| | M | 2,883 | 1000 | 478 | 18 | 466 | 7 | 3 | .. | 28 |
| | F | 3,518 | 1000 | 216 | 433 | 344 | 1 | 3 | .. | 3 |
| North Cachar Hills | P | 3,290 | 1000 | 468 | 221 | 296 | 8 | .. | .. | 7 |
| | M | 1,373 | 1000 | 615 | 7 | 353 | 11 | .. | .. | 14 |
| | F | 1,917 | 1000 | 362 | 374 | 256 | 5 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Cachar | P | 99,119 | 1000 | 354 | 259 | 357 | 14 | 4 | N | 12 |
| | M | 38,320 | 1000 | 510 | 7 | 423 | 31 | 5 | .. | 24 |
| | F | 60,799 | 1000 | 255 | 417 | 316 | 3 | 4 | N | 5 |

## TABLE X.14

### Distribution of Non-workers by broad age-groups in Assam, 1971

### Total Population

| Category of Non-workers | P M F | Total Non-workers | Proportion per 1000 of non-workers | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | 0—14 | 15—19 | 20—24 | 25—29 | 30—39 | 40—49 | 50—59 | 60+ | Age not stated |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Total Non-workers . . | P | 10,536,659 | 1,000 | 630 | 82 | 60 | 50 | 69 | 43 | 29 | 37 | N |
| | M | 3,947,555 | 1,000 | 825 | 77 | 34 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 28 | N |
| | F | 6,589,104 | 1,000 | 513 | 85 | 75 | 73 | 104 | 65 | 42 | 43 | N |
| Students . . . | P | 1,851,907 | 1,000 | 772 | 169 | 50 | 8 | 1 | N | N | N | N |
| | M | 1,145,674 | 1,000 | 724 | 194 | 69 | 12 | 1 | N | N | N | N |
| | F | 706,233 | 1,000 | 850 | 129 | 19 | 2 | N | N | N | N | N |
| Household duties . | P | 3,171,417 | 1,000 | 104 | 137 | 149 | 152 | 216 | 132 | 71 | 39 | N |
| | M | 92,826 | 1,000 | 318 | 212 | 91 | 79 | 80 | 79 | 73 | 67 | 1 |
| | F | 3,078,591 | 1,000 | 98 | 135 | 151 | 154 | 220 | 133 | 71 | 38 | N |
| Dependents and Infants | P | 5,330,257 | 1,000 | 914 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 45 | N |
| | M | 2,563,030 | 1,000 | 935 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 33 | N |
| | F | 2,767,227 | 1,000 | 894 | 17 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 18 | 57 | N |
| Retired,rentier & persons of indepe dent means | P | 31,243 | 1,000 | 1 | 28 | 32 | 14 | 31 | 84 | 214 | 596 | N |
| | M | 21,067 | 1,000 | 1 | 38 | 40 | 16 | 35 | 78 | 195 | 596 | 1 |
| | F | 10,176 | 1,000 | .. | 6 | 16 | 9 | 22 | 96 | 255 | 596 | .. |
| Beggars,Vagrants,etc. | P | 26,528 | 1,000 | 84 | 16 | 12 | 35 | 127 | 188 | 214 | 322 | 2 |
| | M | 12,416 | 1,000 | 90 | 22 | 11 | 25 | 122 | 185 | 207 | 338 | .. |
| | F | 14,112 | 1,000 | 78 | 11 | 14 | 44 | 132 | 191 | 219 | 308 | 3 |
| Inmates of penal, mental & charitable institutions | P | 3,061 | 1,000 | 69 | 41 | 112 | 185 | 331 | 142 | 70 | 47 | 3 |
| | M | 2,652 | 1,000 | 34 | 39 | 120 | 202 | 339 | 141 | 68 | 53 | 4 |
| | F | 409 | 1,000 | 294 | 49 | 61 | 73 | 284 | 144 | 83 | 12 | .. |
| Others | P | 122,246 | 1,000 | 9 | 224 | 306 | 176 | 178 | 71 | 23 | 13 | N |
| | M | 109,890 | 1,000 | 8 | 203 | 310 | 182 | 188 | 73 | 22 | 14 | N |
| | F | 12,356 | 1,000 | 13 | 403 | 277 | 117 | 86 | 55 | 40 | 9 | .. |

## TABLE X. 15

### Distribution of Non-workers by broad age-groups in Assam, 1971

### Rural Population

| Category of Non workers | P M F | Total Non-workers | Proportion per 1,000 of non-workers | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | 0—14 | 15—19 | 20—24 | 25—29 | 30—39 | 40—49 | 50—59 | 60+ | Age not stated |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Total non-workers | P | 9,638,812 | 1,000 | 636 | 79 | 57 | 50 | 69 | 43 | 29 | 37 | N |
| | M | 3,580,756 | 1,000 | 838 | 71 | 29 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 27 | N |
| | F | 6,058,056 | 1,000 | 517 | 83 | 73 | 73 | 104 | 65 | 42 | 43 | N |
| Students | P | 1,537,843 | 1,000 | 787 | 160 | 44 | 8 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | N |
| | M | 965,386 | 1,000 | 736 | 189 | 62 | 12 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | N |
| | F | 572,457 | 1,000 | 874 | 112 | 13 | 1 | N | .. | .. | .. | N |
| Household duties | P | 2,934,255 | 1,000 | 109 | 140 | 147 | 150 | 213 | 131 | 71 | 39 | N |
| | M | 84,126 | 1,000 | 337 | 217 | 84 | 76 | 73 | 76 | 72 | 64 | 1 |
| | F | 2,850,129 | 1,000 | 103 | 137 | 149 | 152 | 218 | 132 | 71 | 38 | N |
| Dependents and Infants | P | 5,011,939 | 1,000 | 917 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 45 | N |
| | M | 2,408,713 | 1,000 | 938 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 33 | N |
| | F | 2,603,226 | 1,000 | 898 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 55 | N |
| Retired, rentirer & Persons of independent means. | P | 24,053 | 1,000 | 1 | 35 | 40 | 16 | 35 | 96 | 223 | 554 | .. |
| | M | 14,892 | 1,000 | 1 | 52 | 55 | 22 | 43 | 94 | 198 | 535 | .. |
| | F | 9,161 | 1,000 | .. | 7 | 14 | 8 | 22 | 100 | 263 | 586 | .. |
| Beggars, Vagrants, etc. | P | 24,360 | 1,000 | 83 | 15 | 11 | 33 | 124 | 188 | 215 | 329 | 2 |
| | M | 11,317 | 1,000 | 91 | 19 | 9 | 25 | 119 | 188 | 205 | 344 | .. |
| | F | 13,043 | 1,000 | 77 | 11 | 12 | 41 | 128 | 189 | 222 | 317 | 3 |
| Inmates of penal, mental & charitable institutions | P | 310 | 1,000 | .. | .. | 226 | 161 | 226 | 129 | 97 | 161 | .. |
| | M | 280 | 1,000 | .. | .. | 250 | 179 | 179 | 107 | 107 | 178 | .. |
| | F | 30 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 667 | 333 | .. | .. | .. |
| Others | P | 106,052 | 1,000 | .. | 224 | 299 | 177 | 189 | 75 | 24 | 12 | .. |
| | M | 96,042 | 1,000 | .. | 202 | 305 | 184 | 199 | 76 | 22 | 12 | .. |
| | F | 10,010 | 1,000 | .. | 444 | 239 | 113 | 91 | 62 | 45 | 6 | .. |

## TABLE X. 16

### Distribution of Non-workers by broad age groups in Assam, 1971

### Urban Population

| Category of workers | P M F | Total Non-workers | Proportion per 1,000 of non-workers | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | 0—14 | 15—19 | 20—24 | 25—29 | 30—39 | 40—49 | 50—59 | 60+ | Age not stated |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Total Non-workers . . | P | 897,847 | 1,000 | 562 | 117 | 86 | 55 | 72 | 42 | 27 | 39 | N |
| | M | 366,799 | 1,000 | 704 | 134 | 76 | 20 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 34 | N |
| | F | 531,048 | 1,000 | 464 | 105 | 94 | 79 | 112 | 65 | 39 | 42 | N |
| Students . . . | P | 314,064 | 1,000 | 696 | 214 | 80 | 9 | 1 | N | N | N | N |
| | M | 180,288 | 1,000 | 658 | 222 | 104 | 14 | 2 | N | N | N | N |
| | F | 133,776 | 1,000 | 746 | 203 | 46 | 4 | 1 | N | N | N | .. |
| Household duties . . | P | 237,162 | 1,000 | 42 | 105 | 177 | 175 | 249 | 141 | 69 | 42 | N |
| | M | 8,700 | 1,000 | 135 | 159 | 163 | 114 | 146 | 105 | 77 | 99 | 2 |
| | F | 228,462 | 1,000 | 38 | 103 | 178 | 177 | 253 | 142 | 69 | 40 | N |
| Dependents and Infants | P | 318,318 | 1,000 | 863 | 29 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 17 | 59 | 1 |
| | M | 154,317 | 1,000 | 889 | 29 | 17 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 41 | 1 |
| | F | 164,001 | 1,000 | 838 | 29 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 26 | 76 | N |
| Retired, rentier & persons | P | 7,190 | 1,000 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 17 | 44 | 185 | 736 | 2 |
| of independent means | M | 6,175 | 1,000 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 41 | 186 | 745 | 2 |
| | F | 1,015 | 1,000 | .. | 5 | 29 | 20 | 25 | 59 | 182 | 680 | .. |
| Beggars, vagrants, etc. . | P | 2,168 | 1,000 | 85 | 28 | 30 | 57 | 165 | 191 | 204 | 240 | .. |
| | M | 1,099 | 1,000 | 77 | 45 | 32 | 32 | 148 | 163 | 225 | 278 | .. |
| | F | 1,069 | 1,000 | 94 | 9 | 28 | 83 | 183 | 220 | 182 | 201 | .. |
| Inmates of penal, mental | P | 2,751 | 1,000 | 76 | 45 | 100 | 188 | 343 | 143 | 66 | 35 | 4 |
| & charitable institutions. | M | 2,372 | 1,000 | 38 | 44 | 105 | 205 | 358 | 145 | 63 | 38 | 4 |
| | F | 379 | 1,000 | 317 | 53 | 66 | 79 | 253 | 129 | 90 | 13 | .. |
| Others . . . . | P | 16,194 | 1,000 | 66 | 217 | 357 | 162 | 108 | 46 | 19 | 23 | 2 |
| | M | 13,848 | 1,000 | 66 | 215 | 343 | 167 | 115 | 50 | 19 | 23 | 2 |
| | F | 2,346 | 1,000 | 70 | 228 | 440 | 132 | 66 | 24 | 17 | 23 | .. |

## TABLE XI. 1

**Percentage increase of population 1961—1971 and 1901—1971 in different states (excluding U.Ts)**

| tate | Percentage increase | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1961-1971 | 1901-1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| INDIA . . . . . | 24.80 | 129.67 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh . . . | 20.90 | 128.17 |
| 2. Assam . . . . . | 34.95 | 344.58 |
| 3. Bihar . . . . . | 21.33 | 106.33 |
| 4. Gujarat . . . . . | 29.39 | 193.55 |
| 5. Haryana . . . . . | 32.23 | 117.10 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh . . . | 23.04 | 80.20 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir . . | 29.65 | 115.79 |
| 8. Kerala . . . . . | 26.29 | 233.75 |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh . . . | 28.67 | 147.05 |
| 10. Maharashtra . . . . | 27.45 | 159.97 |
| 11. Manipur . . . . . | 37.53 | 277.11 |
| 12. Meghalaya . . . . | 31.50 | 197.10 |

| State | Percentage increase | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1961-1971 | 1901-1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 13. Mysore . . . . . | 24.22 | 124.43 |
| 14. Nagaland . . . . . | 39.88 | 238.20 |
| 15. Orissa . . . . . | 25.05 | 112.9[9] |
| 16. Punjab . . . . . | 21.70 | 79.61 |
| 17. Rajasthan . . . . . | 27.83 | 150.30 |
| 18. Sikkim . . . . . | 29.38 | 255.58 |
| 19. Tamil Nadu . . . . | 22.30 | 113.99 |
| 20. Tripura . . . . . | 36.28 | 797.93 |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh . . . . | 19.78 | 81.67 |
| 22. West Bengal . . . . | 26.87 | 161.58 |

*Source* : Census of India, 1971 Series I, India Part II A(i) General Population Tables, p. 124-125.

GIPN—S2—51 Census Assam/78—14-87-9—300.

# APPENDIX I

## THE SCHEDULES AND INSTRUCTIONS

# CENSUS OF HOUSE

Name of District..... Code No.....

Name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island..... Code No.....

| Line No. | Building No. (Municipal or Local Authority or Census No.) | Census House No. | Predominant construction material of Census House | | Purpose for which Census House is used, *e.g.*, residence, shop, shop-*cum*-residence, business, factory, workshop, workshop-*cum*-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc., or vacant | Is it used wholly or partly as an establishment ? Yes or No. If yes, enter further details in the Establishment Schedule and indicate the serial No. of that entry here |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Material of Wall | Material of Roof | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
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Signature of Enumerator..... Date.....

# INDIA 1971

## LIST

Name of Village or Town..... Code No.....

Name or number of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block..... Code No.....

| If used wholly or partly as a residence | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| House-hold No. | Name of the Head of Household | If S.C. or S.T., write name of Caste/ Tribe | No. of living rooms in the occupation of Census House-hold | Does the household live in owned or rented house (*i*) Owned (O) (*ii*) Rented (R) | No. of persons normally residing in Census Household on day of visit of the enumerator | | | Does the household cultivate land ? (Yes or No) | Remarks |
| | | | | | Males | Females | Total | | |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | Total | | | | | |

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

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

Name of District..... Code No..... . Name of Village or Town..... Code No.. .....

Name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island..... Code No.....Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block.....Code No.....

| Serial No. | Census House No. | Name of the Establishment or of the proprietor | Is the establishment (*a*) Govt./ Quasi Govt. (*b*) Private (*c*) Co-operative Institution | Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and/or family workers | If any manufacturing, processing or *servicing is done* | | | If used as a trading *establishment* | | If used as any other establishment, describe, e.g., Government Office, School, Hospital, Railway station. Barber's saloon, Cinema, Theatre, Hotel, Tea shop, etc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Is it (*a*) Household Industry (*b*) Registered factory (*c*) Un-registered Workshop | Description of the products, processing or servicing done | Type of fuel or power used | Description of goods bought/sold | Whether (*a*) Wholesale or (*b*) Retail | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
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Signature of Enumerator..... Date..... Signature of Supervisor..... Date.....

# CENSUS OF INDIA 1971
## Individual Slip

Pad No. ☐

CONFIDENTIAL

Slip No. _____

Location Code _____ ( ) Household No. ☐

1. Name _____

2. Relationship to head _____ ☐☐

3. Sex ◯ ☐

4. Age _____ ☐☐

5. Marital status _____ ☐

6. For currently married women only
   (a) Age at marriage _____ ☐☐
   (b) Any child born in the last one year _____ ☐

7. BIRTH PLACE
   (a) Place of birth _____ ☐☐
   (b) Rural/Urban _____ ☐
   (c) District _____ ☐☐
   (d) State/Country _____ ☐☐

8. LAST RESIDENCE
   (a) Place of last residence _____ ☐☐
   (b) Rural/Urban _____ ☐
   (c) District _____ ☐☐
   (d) State/Country _____ ☐☐

9. Duration of Residence at the village or town of Enumeration _____ ☐☐

10. Religion _____ ☐☐

11. S.C. or S.T. ☐☐

12. Literacy (L or O) △ ☐

13. Educational level _____ ☐☐

14. Mother Tongue _____ ☐☐☐

15. Other languages _____ ☐☐☐

16. MAIN ACTIVITY

(a) Broad-category
   (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW) ▱ ☐
   (ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O) ▱ ☐

(b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) _____

(c) Name of Establishment _____

(d) *Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service* _____

_____ ☐☐☐

_____

(e) Description of Work _____

_____ ☐☐☐

_____

(f) Class of worker _____ ☐

17. SECONDARY WORK

(a) Broad category (C, AL, HHI, OW) _____ ☐☐

(b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) _____

(c) Name of Establishment _____

(d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service _____

_____ ☐☐☐

_____

(e) Description of Work _____

_____ ☐☐☐

_____

(f) Class of worker _____ ☐

APPENDIX IX CENSUS 1971

## POPULATION RECORD

(To be compiled from Individual Slips)

Location Code..... Household No. [ ]

Name of Village/Town..... If the head belongs to S. C. or S. T. ?.....

| Serial No. | Name | Relationship to head | Sex | | Age | Marital Status | Literacy (L or O) | Description of Main Activity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | M | F | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
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Signature of Enumerator..... Signature of Supervisor.....

Date..... Date.....

# INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST AND ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

## INSTRUCTIONS—PART I

## HOUSELIST

### General

Census is a national undertaking of great importance, indispensable to intelligent and efficient public administration apart from the other multifarious ways it serves the scholar, the businessman, industrialist, the country's planners, the electoral authorities, etc. Census has become a regular feature in every progressive country, whatever be its size and political set-up and they are conducted at regular intervals to fulfil well-defined objectives.

2. The job entrusted to you, *viz.*, the house-numbering and houselisting is an essential preliminary step to the population census. Apart from mere listing of houses, you will be collecting some essential data on housing, as also separately on manufacturing, trading and service establishments which will be useful to the country's planners. You have, therefore, an important role to play. The quality and quantity of your contribution depends on how well you apply yourself to this task, understand the instructions thoroughly and carry out your responsibilities with the care that it demands.

3. You will be required to prepare lay-out sketches showing the location of houses within the area allotted to you and number all the houses, residential or otherwise and list them and fill up some essential particulars in the schedules given to you. The house-numbering sketches prepared by you may form the basis for a permanent system of house-numbering that may be introduced and maintained by the local bodies concerned in future.

### House-numbering and preparation of notional maps

4. *Rural areas :* The first operation will be allotment of distinguishing numbers to each building, house and household.

5. Before the actual affixing of house numbers on doors an essential step to be taken is to prepare a rough notional map of the entire village and decide on whether the village should be sub-divided into blocks and if so, how ? Normally a small village of less than 125 houses need not be sub-divided into blocks. But if a village has one or more hamlets, irrespective of the size, it is desirable to divide the area of the village into blocks so that each hamlet with the adjoining area is recognised as a separate house-numbering block of the village. It is important that the dividing lines between one block and another should be clearly demarcated. Such dividing lines, besides following some natural boundaries wherever possible should also be indicated by the Survey number that fall on either side of the dividing line in cadastrally surveyed villages. In villages which are not cadastrally surveyed, the line can be indicated by the name of the owners of the fields on either side of the line or by the name of the field, if any. A notional map showing the general topographical details of a whole revenue village particularly if a survey map is already available with the village revenue officials, will greatly help. This notional map should indicate the prominent features and land marks such as the village site, roads, cart tracks, hills, rivers, *nallhas*, etc. Clear demarcation lines of blocks are important so that any structure coming anywhere within the boundaries of a particular block is covered by a specific block without giving scope for any doubt. It may be desirable to define at the foot of the map the boundaries of each block clearly.

6. Having thus prepared the village map, each block of the village as demarcated on the village map should be taken up for a detailed sketching of the lay-out. In this detailed sketch the emphasis is mainly on the lay-out of the houses on the village site. The sketch should show all the roads, streets and cart tracks. The names of the streets, if any, should be shown on these sketches. All topographical details, important features and public buildings should be prominently shown. Then every single building or house should be located on this sketch. It will be of advantage if the *Pucca* and *Kachha* houses are shown by some conventional signs like a square □ for a *Pucca* house and a triangle △ for a *Kachha* house, further depicting them as residential or non-residential as follows :

□ *Pucca* residential house ; for *Pucca* non-residential house shade the square.

△ *Kachha* residential house ; for *Kachha* non-residential house shade the triangle.

It is difficult to evolve a comprehensive definition of the terms 'Pucca' and 'Kachha' houses to cover different patterns of structures all over the country. The categorisation of the houses as *Pucca* or *Kachha* for the purpose of depicting them on the layout sketches is purely to facilitate identification. Also, as *Kachha* houses are not likely to be long-lasting, any one referring to the lay-out sketches a few years later can easily distinguish settlement areas which are likely to have undergone a change. For the purpose of the preparation of layout sketches, a *Pucca* house may be treated as one which has its walls and roof made of the following materials :

Wall material : Burnt bricks, stone (duly packed with lime or cement), cement concrete or timber, etc.
Roof Material : Tiles, GCI* sheets, asbestos cement sheets, RBC*, RCC* and timber, etc.

Houses, the walls and/or roof of which are made of materials other than those mentioned above such as unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, reeds, thatch, etc. or loosely packed stone, burnt bricks, etc. may be treated as *Kachha* houses.

7. When once the location of every building/house is fixed on the plan, it will be a simple matter to decide on a convenient method of numbering the buildings/houses in one series following certain principles. No hard and fast rule can be laid as to the direction in which the house numbers should run, i.e., left to right or in a clockwise order or north-east to south-west and so on. Much depends on the lay-out. So long as some convenient and intelligible order is followed it should be alright. The numbers allotted to each house should be marked on the sketch and with the help of arrow marks at convenient intervals, the direction in which the house numbers run should be indicated. This is particularly important when streets cut across one another and the house-numbering series along a street get interrupted. It will be of advantage if the numbers are roughly marked in pencil on this sketch and later verified with the actual state of things on ground to see if the order of numbering indicated on the sketch would be convenient or if any slight changes are needed, for, after all the sketch is only a rough one and the actual state of buildings on ground may suggest a more intelligible order of numbering at some places.

8. Where villages are not cadastrally surveyed and the village boundaries not fixed by survey, it is essential that the limits of each village are defined by some permanent features so that it may be known that any house falling in any such areas may be reckoned along with a particular village.

9. In the forest areas, all habitations are not on settled pattern. There are forest villages which may be just like other revenue villages or *mauzas*. For such villages procedure for preparing normal lay-out plan sketches may be followed. But apart from such villages, there would be clusters of habitations spread out in the forest. It will be facilitating if for the purpose of netting such clusters a lay-out plan is prepared of the Forest area comprising the lowest administrative unit (such as beat of a Forest Guard in some States). Then the clusters should be drawn on the lay-out sketch. Name of the cluster should also be written, if there be one. If there be no name, then it would be necessary to identify it with reference to any known permanent feature such as hill stream, a range of hills, road and so on. After drawing the boundaries of such clusters on the lay-out the location of each of the houses should be indicated on it and number assigned to each house. Habitations (clusters) falling within the area of the smallest forest administrative unit should be taken as one village for the purpose of house-numbering and houselisting.

Since it is likely that some of the tribal habitations may change their locations now and then, it is necessary to define the location of a habitation area with reference to any known permanent feature as indicated above in regard to the clusters in Forest areas.

10. *Urban Areas :* The preparation of notional maps and the house-numbering sketches in urban areas should essentially follow the same procedure as in the rural areas excepting that in most urban units the draughtsman of the Municipal Administration might have already prepared town maps perhaps even to scale and these may come extremely useful. It has been found from experience that the boundaries of towns are often times loosely defined and not properly demarcated giving rise to several doubts regarding the areas lying on the out-skirts of towns. It is important that the map should very clearly indicate the boundaries by means of definite survey numbers and also

*NOTE : G.C.I.—Galvanized Corrugated Iron, R.B.C.—Reinforced Brick Concrete and R.C.C.—Reinforced Cement Concrete.

other permanent features. Sometimes one side of a road falls within the town limits and the other side excluded as it may be outside the defined boundary of the town. All these should be carefully verified on ground before the maps are certified to be correct by the supervising authorities. Cases of sub-urban growth adjoining the limits of a town and such cases as one side of a street falling outside the limits of town should be brought to the notice of the superior officers who will have to ensure that such built up areas are properly accounted for within the administrative units in which they fall.

*11.* But what is essential is that very detailed plans showing the location of every building and census house along every road and street in each ward, locality or *mohalla* of a town should be clearly prepared. In view of the very large number and close location of houses in urban areas it may be necessary to have a large number of sketches each covering a limited area. Each town would probably have already been divided into some permanent *mohallas* or localities or wards. A large map of the entire town indicating the boundaries of each of the sub-units into which the town has been divided should be prepared. On this map the main roads and other topographical details and important public buildings, etc., may be shown for clear identification of the boundaries of each *mohalla*/locality/ward, etc. Next, a skeleton map of each locality/ward or block should be prepared in which all the roads and streets should be clearly indicated and their names also written. Then each building and house should be located on this skeleton map. May be that even a locality/ward may be too large an area to indicate all houses on a single map. In such a case a ward map showing the segments and separate lay-out map for each one of the segments may be prepared and on these segments the buildings and houses should be clearly located and the house-numbers shown. It may be an advantage if the non-residential houses are distinguished from the residential houses as indicated in para 6 of these instructions. Here again the important permanent buildings may be indicated such as say, town-hall, large office building, court building, post office, hospital, school, church, market building, etc.

12. As stated earlier most towns may already be having a satisfactory house-numbering system. This need not be disturbed and may be adopted for the purpose of preparation of the house-numbering maps referred to above. The house-numbering can be brought up-to-date with the help of these lay-out maps. If there be no proper system of house-numbering in the town, then you will have to assign numbers to the houses in the lay-out sketch(es) of your jurisdiction in the manner indicated hereafter.

**Numbering of Buildings and Census houses in rural as well as urban areas**

13. You have to give numbers to "Buildings" and "Census houses" in all areas. The instructions below will guide you to determine what a building and a census house are for the purpose of houselisting. The building is a readily distinguishable structure or group of structures which is taken as the unit for house-numbering. The entire building may be deemed one census house or sometimes parts of it, as will be explained. The objective is to ultimately number and list out all physical units of constructions which are used for different purposes, residential or otherwise.

14. *Building :* A "building" is generally a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component unit, which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops workshops, factories, etc., or as godowns, stores, cattle-sheds, etc., or in combination with any of these such as, shop-*cum*-residence, or workshop-*cum*-residence, etc.

15. Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as separate building and given separate number.

16. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person e.g., the main house, the servant's quarters, the garage etc., only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structures assigned a sub-number like 1(1), 1(2), 1(3) and so on provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

17. The buildings should be numbered as follows :

(i) If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets in a village, should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from North-east to South-west. It has been observed that the best way of numbering the buildings is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.

(ii) In a town/city enumeration block the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any preconceived geographical direction like North-east, etc.

(iii) Arabic numerals, e.g., (1, 2, 3, . .) should be used for building numbers.

(iv) A building under construction, the roof of which has been completed should be given a number in the serial.

(v) If a new building either *Pucca* or *Kachha* is found after the house-numbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number, e.g., 10/1. .

Note : These should not be numbered as 10(1) or 10(2), etc., as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building. On the other hand, 10/1 would mean a separate building that has come up after building No. 10 .

18. *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 inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

19. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which *are independent of one another* having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings, then each such building will be one or more separate census houses. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

20. Each census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house is the same as the building number. But if different parts or constituent units of a building qualify to be treated as separate census houses, each census house should be given a sub-number within brackets to the building number as 10(1), 10(2), etc., or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3), etc.

21. The order in which census houses within a building are to be numbered, should be continuous, preferably clockwise or in any convenient manner if it is difficult to do it clockwise.

22. The definition of census house may sometimes be difficult of application in its literal sense in the context of varying patterns of structures and their usage. For example, in cities and towns, one does come across a situation when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence may be made up of four rooms or so and all the rooms may have direct entrance from a common courtyard, or a staircase. In terms of the definition of a census house each of these rooms having entrances from the common staircase, etc., may qualify to be treated as census houses. But it does not realistically reflect the situation of the number of houses. In such case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms alongwith the main house by the household should be taken into account and the entire flat comprising four rooms should be treated as one census house only and assigned one number. If on the other hand each one of these rooms had been separately occupied by independent households and if each portion had separate main entrance then each will be justified to be treated as a separate census house. In a hostel building even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens on to a common verandah or staircase as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel building may have to be treated as one census house only. In some parts of the country in the rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance. Each of the apparently separate structures is an integral part of the housing unit as such. In such cases it may be more realistic to treat the group as one census house. Care should be taken to ascertain if only one household occupies such a unit or shared by more than one household. Thus the definition of a census house will have to be applied having due regard to the actual situation in such exceptional cases.

23. It is usual to find in municipal towns/cities that every site whether built upon or not is numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis. Such open sites even if they are enclosed by a compound wall should not be listed for census purposes. Only where a structure with four walls and a roof has come up should it be treated as a census house and listed. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that, for example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided, and there may not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and houses and numbered and listed.

24. *Household* : 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 prevent any of them from doing so. There

may be 'one-member household, two-member household or multi-member household'. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a "Household". Again, there may be a household of persons related by blood or household of unrelated persons ; the latter are Boarding Houses, Hostels, Residential Hotels, Orphanages, Rescue Homes, *Ashrams*. etc These are called "Institutional Households".

Each household will be listed according to the instructions that follow (see paras 44 & 45) and a distinguishing number allotted to each household. As each household will be related to the physical structure of a census house, the household number as such need not be painted on the door of each census house Only the building and census house number will be painted.

### Houselisting

25. After the preparation of the notional house-numbering maps and the numbering of the houses, the next step is to list them in the prescribed form (Houselist)

26. At the 1971 Census, a houselist schedule and an establishment schedule will be canvassed on universal basis. Specimen forms of the schedules to be so canvassed are given at the beginning of this Appendix.

The following instructions will guide you in filling the houselist :

27. On the top of the houselist form, provision is made to note the name of District with Code No., name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island/Code No., name of Village/Town with Code No., name or No. of Ward, Mohalla, Enumerator's Block and Code No. The entries here are to be filled in by you very carefully. The Location Code is the method by which every village or town in any tehsil or police station in every district of a State is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose every district, tehsil or police station, village or town/ward/mohalla/enumerator's block in your State would have been allotted code numbers. Your Charge Superintendent or the Supervisor would have indicated to you the district, tehsil or police station and the village or town/ward/mohalla/enumerator's block code numbers pertaining to you. You shall have to enter them in the relevant spaces against the names of the various jurisdictional units. Please note that the town number is to be given in Roman figures to distinguish it from the village number which will be indicated by Arabic numerals.

**Col. 1 : Line Number**

28. Every line in the Houselist is to be numbered serially. The line numbers should be continuous for your block. Arabic numerals should be used for this purpose, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.

**Col. 2 : Building Number (Municipal or Local authority or Census Number)**

29. Before you start houselisting, every building will bear a number. Some Municipal towns may have satisfactory system of numbering the buildings and after preparation of the lay-out sketch of your area, you would have given the same number to the building located on the sketch.

30. There would be cases where the Municipal numbers or local authority numbers are not found satisfactory and therefore you would have given numbers to various buildings by way of updating the numbering or revising it. In any case you would have assigned a number to every building in the lay-out sketch. The third contingency is that numbering did not exist earlier and you have numbered the buildings and assigned them the number on the lay-out sketch and marked them on the building itself.

31. The number which has been assigned in the lay-out sketch in any of the three modes described above and marked or put on the building should be written in this column.

32. If the building has a well-known name then the name of the building should also be recorded in this column in addition to the number of the building.

The purpose of this column is to readily identify every building by the number found on it and by local name if any the building may bear.

**Col. 3 : Census House Number**

33. The attributes of a census house have been described earlier and in accordance with those instructions you would have allotted census house number to a building or to a part of a building.

34. If there is only one census house in the building then the number of the census house will be the same as the building number, which will be repeated in this column.

35. If there be more than one census house in a building (as mentioned in paras 19 and 20) *e.g.*, in building No. 10, there are three census houses—then against the first census house, you will record "10 (1)", for the second "10 (2)" and for the third "10 (3)" in this column. Column 2, Building number, will be entered in the first line only against which census

house No. 10 (1) would have been mentioned in Col. 3. Column 2 will remain blank against census house No. 10 (2) and 10 (3).

Note : You should *not* indicate them as 10/1 or 10/2, etc., as that would be followed in the allotment of a number to a new building not previously numbered that has come up after building No. 10.

**Columns 4-5 : Predominant construction material of census house**

36. In these columns you will have to note the materials of wall and roof.

**Col. 4 : Material of Wall**

37. Under this column, the material out of which the major portion of the walls of the house are made, as for example, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete, timber, etc., should be written. Where a house consists of separate structures each having walls made out of different materials, the material out of which the walls of the main portion of the house mostly used for living or sleeping are made, are to be recorded.

**Col. 5 : Material of Roof**

38. The material out of which most of the outer roofs, exposed to the weather and *not the ceiling* is made, i.e., tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, slate, etc., should be written. In the case of a multi-storeyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor. If the roof is mainly made of bricks, stone, etc., and has a mud plaster, cement plaster or lime plaster exposed to the sky, the material of roof in such cases will *not* be "mud", "cement", or "lime" respectively but it will be "bricks", "stone", etc., which constitute the fabric of the roof.

**Col. 6 : Purpose for which Census House is used, *e.g.*, residence, shop, shop-*cum*-residence, business, factory, workshop, workshop-*cum*-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc., or vacant.**

39. The actual use to which a census house is put is to be recorded here keeping in mind the broad categorisation such as (these are purely illustrative) ;

(1) Residence, shop-*cum*-residence, workshop-*cum*-residence.

(2) Factory/workshop and workshed etc. Factory should be written if it is registered under Indian Factories Act. A 'workshop' is a place where any kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods and articles are made and sold, but is not large enough to be a factory. It is not necessary that some machinery should exist. Even a place where some household industry (as defined in Para 78) such as say, handloom weaving, *biri* rolling, *papad* making, toy making, etc., is carried on, it should be noted as a workshop here. If it is also used as a residence it should be noted as workshop-*cum*-residence. Make searching enquiry if a house is used for the purpose of production of any goods or engaged in some processing or repairing even on a Household Industry basis as these are not likely to be apparent to a casual observer.

(3) Shop : A shop is a place where articles are bought and/or sold on cash or for credit.

(4) Office, business house, bank, etc. Business house is that where transactions in money or other articles take place.

(5) Hospital, dispensary, Health centre, Doctor's clinic, etc.

(6) School and other educational institution.

(7) Hotel, sarai, dharamshala, tourist house, inspection house, etc.

(8) Restaurant, sweetmeat shop and eating place (A sweetmeat shop where sweetmeat is being made and sold should be recorded as a Workshop).

(9) Place of entertainment such as cinema house, theatre, community gathering (Panchayatghar), etc.

(10) Place of worship, e.g., temple, church, mosque, gurudwara, etc.

(11) Institution such as orphanage, rescue home, jail, reformatory, children's home, etc.

(12) Others, e.g., cattle-shed, garage, godown, laundry, petrol bunk, passenger shelter, etc. the exact use to be fully described.

(13) If the census house is found vacant i.e., if no person is living in it at the time of enumeration and it is not being used for any of the purposes listed above, write 'vacant' in this column. If the census house is locked because the occupants have gone on journey or pilgrimage, then it may *not* be treated as "vacant", but the use to which it is put recorded here and the fact that the occupants have gone on a journey/pilgrimage, noted in the 'Remarks' column as "House locked, occupants on journey/pilgrimage, etc".

Note : The reason for vacancy such as 'dilapidated', 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', etc., may be recorded in the "Remarks" column.

**Col. 7 : Is it used wholly or partly as an Establishment? Yes or No. If yes, enter further details in the Establishment Schedule and indicate the Serial No. of that entry here.**

Definition of an Establishment.

40. An "Establishment" is a place where goods are produced or manufactured not solely for domenstic consumption or where servicing and/or repairing is done such as factory, workshop or household industry or servicing and/or repair workshop or a place where retail or wholesale business is carried on or commercial services are rendered or an office, public or private or a place of entertainment or where educational, religious, social or entertainment services are rendered. It is necessary that in all these places one or more persons should be actually working. Thus an establishment will cover manufacturing, trade and other establishments where people work.

Examples :

A factory or a workshop or workshop-*cum*-residence or a trading or other establishment, i.e., where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold, or some business is being carried on such as a grocery shop, a pan shop, restaurant, bank, hotel, or an office is functioning such as Government office, commercial office, or an institution is being run such as school, college, hospital, dispensary, etc., and where one or more persons are working.

An Establishment may occupy a census house or a group of census houses or a part of a census house.

41. This column applies only in cases where the census house is used as an Establishment as defined above. Sometimes the act of production, processing or servicing may not be apparent especially if carried on as a household industry, e.g., when a handloom is located inside a house and is not in operation at the time of enumerator's visit or if some other type of household industry such as *papad* making or toy manufacturing or *bidi* rolling, etc., is done, say in some interior portion of the house. You should make searching enquiries to see if any production, processing or servicing is done or any business is carried on or any institution is being run in any part of the house not readily seen from outside.

*If 'yes' is recorded here, go to the* Establishment Schedule, and fill up further *particulars in that Schedule.* Please fill in the Serial No. of the entry as given in the Establishment Schedule in this column after 'Yes'.

42. It is possible that some kind of production or processing is undertaken in the house by the members of the household for purely domestic consumption. For example, hand pounding of rice, preparation of spices like, *haldi* (turmeric), chillies, etc., or say, knitting of wollen garments, embroidery work, loin-loom weaving and so on, meant for household use only and not for sale. In such cases, the house should not be treated as an 'Establishment'.

**Columns 8 to 16**

43. These columns will relate to census houses which are used wholly or partly as a residence. If, therefore, a particular census house is not being used for residential purposes at all even partly, as will be evident from entry in Col. 6, put 'X' in each of the columns 8 to 16.

**Col. 8 : Household Number**

44. 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 prevent any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or un-related persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employer and taking his food there is part of that household. A hostel where a number of un-related persons live together is an institutional household. So also a Jail.

45. There may be more than one household in a census house. Each household should be given a separate number. This can be done by using the alphabets as (a), (b), (c), etc. as affixes to the Census House No. For example, if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2(a), 2(b) and 2(c). If building number 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within these houses there are respectively 3 and 2 households then they will be numbered as 4(1) (a), 4(1) (b), 4(1) (c) and 4(2) (a) and 4(2) (b) respectively. If, however, building No. 3 is also a census house and has only one household, the household No. to be entered in this column will be No. 3 only.

46. In the above cases of household Nos. 2(b), 2(c), 4(1))b), 4(1)(c) and 4(2) (b), there will be no entries against them in Cols. 3 to 7. Cols. 3 to 7 will be

filled for the entire census houses, 2, 4(1) or 4(2) as the case may be, once. There is no need to repeat Cols. 3 to 7 in each line for which entries are made for more than one household against that census house in Cols. 8 to 16.

**Col. 9 : Name of the Head of Household**

47. The name of the Head of each household should be written. The Head of the household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decision on behalf of the household. The Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the household as its Head. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes, chummeries which should be regarded as households of unrelated persons living together and which may be called institutional households, the manager or superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as the Head of the household. In the case of an absentee *dejure* 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls at the time of enumeration should be regarded as the Head.

**Col. 10 : If S. C. or S. T., write name of Caste/Tribe**

48. You will have been furnished with a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes notified for your area. Ascertain if the head of the household belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and check whether the Caste/Tribe is scheduled as per your list. If so,

for Scheduled Caste write "S.C." and record name of caste,

for Scheduled Tribe write "S.T" and record name of tribe,

for Others write "X"

For a household belonging to Scheduled Caste, check religion of the head of the household. He or she should be either a Hindu or a Sikh. There cannot be a S. C. in any other religion. Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion.

49. In a case where the head of the household belongs to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe even if any other member of the household (except institutional households) does not belong to SC/ST then write SC/ST as the case may be and mention the Caste/Tribe to which he belongs On the other hand if the head does not belong to SC/ST but any other member of the household does belong to SC/ST. write 'X' in this column.

50. In the case of all 'Institutional Households' write 'X' in this column irrespective of whether the head belongs to a S.C/S.T. or not.

**Col. 11 : Number of living rooms in the occupation of Census Household**

51. A room should have four walls with a doorway with a roof overhead and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, *i.e.*, it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of at least 1½ metres, and 2 metres in height. An enclosed room, however, which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking, etc., should be regarded as a room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located which are not normally usable for living or sleeping, etc., are excluded from the definition of a room for the purpose of this column.

52. If there is only one household in a census house the counting of rooms will not be difficult. But if a census house consists of a number of households, the number of rooms occupied by each household has to be entered against the name of each Head of household. In cases where a room is occupied by more than one household or they share more than one room, the number of rooms should be given together against a bracket as common to such households.

53. One is likely to come across conical shaped hut or tent in which human-beings reside. In such improvised accommodation, there will be no four walls to a room and, therefore, the above definition would not strictly apply to such types of accommodation. In such cases, the tent or conical hut, etc., may in itself be construed to be a room.

**Col. 12 : Does the household live in owned or rented house : (*i*) Owned (O) (*ii*) Rented (R)**

54. If a household is occupying a census house owned by itself and is not paying anything to anybody in the form of rent then the household may be considered as living in own house. This should be recorded by 'O'. A household living in a flat or a house taken on 'ownership' basis on payment of instalments, should be regarded as living in its own house, notwithstanding that all instalments have not been paid.

55 If the household lives in rented house write 'R'. A housing unit is rented if rent is paid or contracted for by the occupants in cash or in kind. Where an owner permits a household to live in a house, rent free even then the household should be treated as living in a rented house. For example, rent free accommodation provided to employees by Government, Institutions, Companies, etc. In such cases, you should treat the house as rented and write 'R'.

**Col. 13 -15 : Number of persons normally residing in census household on day of the visit of the Enumerator**

56. Enter the number of males normally residing in the household in column 13, females in col. 14 and total number of persons in column 15 (Col. 13 + Col. 14).

57. In these columns normal residents are to be recorded even though some of them may be absent on the day of enumerator's visit Casual visitors should be excluded as they will be considered at their respective places of normal residence. But a person who has stayed with the household for a period of 3 months or more should, however, be included. Correspondingly, normal residents absent for over 3 months or more should be excluded from the household in which they normally reside.

Total of these columns should be struck at the end of each page and after completion of houselisting grand total of the block should be struck at the bottom of the last form.

**Col. 16 : Does the household cultivate land ? (Yes or No)**

58 If the household is cultivating any land then you have to record the answer 'Yes' otherwise 'No'. For determining whether a household is cultivating or not, it should be necessary to ascertain if one or more persons in the household are engaged in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government or from private persons or Institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Encroachers who cultivate land encroached upon will be regarded as cultivating households for the purposes of this column. If the household has a visitor who cultivates land elsewhere, it can not be deemed that the household as such is a cultivating household, unless the Head or other members of the household are engaged in cultivation of their own, the household should not be reckoned as a cultivating household. A household whose members merely work on somebody else's land for wages should not be treated as a cultivating household.

**Col. 17 : Remarks**

59. If there is an entry in Col. 6 as "Vacant", you have to record the reason such as "dilapidated", "under repair", "incomplete construction", "want of tenant", etc. in this column.

60. After you have completed filling up of the houselist for your block, you will prepare a duplicate copy of the houselist, for which you would be given adequate number of blank forms.

## INSTRUCTIONS—PART II

## ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

61. Instead of loading the main Houselist form itself with questions pertaining to Establishments, it has been decided to have a separate schedule in which particulars of each establishment are to be recorded (See the Establishment Schedule given at the end of this book).

62. The term "Establishment" has been defined in para 40 of this booklet You are requested to study it carefully, before filling the 'Establishment Schedule'

63. *The respondents should be fully assured that the information collected in these schedules will be treated as completely confidential and is meant for statistical purposes and will not be used as evidence against any individual or establishment for any purpose. The respondents should be encouraged to furnish truthful replies without any reservation.*

64. At the top of the schedule provision is made for noting the Location Code No., and name of the areas concerned. This should be the same as those noted on the top of the Houselist which you will be canvassing simultaneously. You should fill the Location Code Nos., etc. correctly.

65. The columns of the Establishment Schedule can be classified into four broad groups :

(i) Columns 1 to 5 are of uniform applicability and entries have to be made in respect of all the establishments ;

(ii) Columns 6 to 8 pertain to manufacturing, processing, etc , establishments ;

(iii) Columns 9 to 10 relate to trading establishments; and

(iv) Column 11 refers to "other" establishments which are not covered in columns 6 to 10.

Thus, it will be seen that the columns falling within groups (ii) to (iv) are mutually exclusive while those in group (i) are common to all.

**Col. 1 : Serial No.**

66. In this column the establishments are to be entered one after another serially. Arabic numerals should be used for this purpose *i. e.*, 1, 2, 3, etc.

**Col. 2 : Census House No.**

67. The Census house number to be noted is the same as that in column 3 of the Houselist and against which 'Yes' is written in column 7 of the Houselist indicating that the Census house is used as an establishment.

68. A point to be noted here is that it is likely that a single factory or workshop may be spread over more than one Census house adjoining one another. Therefore, while in Col. 2 of this schedule a number of Census houses may be noted in respect of that particular unit of production, processing or repairing, trade or business, etc., the entries in Col. 3 onwards will be one only for that group of houses covered by a single unit of production or business, etc. establishment. For example, if a single tea factory in Assam or business establishment in Calcutta should be spread over two or three adjacent buildings, each of the buildings should not be shown as a separate factory or establishment but the House Nos. of all these buildings shown in Col. 2 should be bracketted together and the particulars of the single tea factory or establishment entered in the subsequent columns against this group of houses. If on the other hand the activities of a large firm or an office are carried on in buildings located far away in different localities, each of the Census houses in the different localities will have to be treated as a separate establishment and the particulars of the establishment relating to that particular Census house should be listed in this schedule.

**Col. 3 : Name of the Establishment or of the proprietor**

69. In this column write the name of the establishment in the case of factories, large manufacturing concerns, a shop or business establishment, banks, office, etc., which usually bear a distinct name. Where an establishment has no separate name as in the case of small workshops and establishments like confectioneries, small tea shops, Dhobi's establishment, household industries, etc., write the name of the owner as "So and so's Halwai shop", etc. This is to help easy identification.

**Col. 4 : Is the Establishment (*a*) Govt./Quasi Govt. (*b*) Private (*c*) Co-operative Institution**

70. Enter here whether establishment enumerated belongs to public sector, *i.e.*, Govt./ Quasi Govt. managed, including establishments run by local authorities, or to private sector, or a co-operative enterprise. Please do not write in the column only (a) or (b) or (c), but write

(1) Govt.—Public Sector, or Quasi Govt.—Public Sector, or Local Authority—Public Sector

(2) Private
or
(3) Co-operative

There may be many schools or libraries, etc., which are not owned by any particular individual or group of individuals. These may be owned by people in general and managed by Managing Committees. Such establishments should be treated as "private" as distinguished from Govt./Quasi Govt. or run by local authorities or co-operative enterprises.

71. An establishment will be treated as a Govt./ Quasi Govt. institution if the Central or State Govt. or a Local Authority such as the Zilla Parishad, City Corporation or Municipality, etc., completely owns or has a majority of shares as to control the management of the establishment.

72. Private establishments are those owned and managed by private individuals or corporate bodies not being co-operative institution or Govt. or Quasi Govt. Institutions.

73. Establishments registered under the Co-operative Societies Registration Law of the State, alone fall in the category of "Co-operative".

**Col. 5 : Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and/or family workers**

74. In this column, the information has to be entered relating to the total number of workers including the apprentices. paid or unpaid and also including owner(s) or proprietor(s) of the establishment and any of their family members if they also work in the establishment and also the hired workers, if any. It is not necessary that an establishment should necessarily have paid workers. A small shop run in the same house where the owner lives and the business is attended to by just one person of the household is also an establishment. The average number of persons working per day in the establishment during the week preceding the day of your visit should be recorded. For computing the average number of persons working per

day, if the establishment remained closed owing to holiday, etc., such day (s) should be ignored and only the 'days' on which the establishment worked should be taken into account. If during the week preceding your visit the establishment remained closed either due to strike or lock-out, the week during which the establishment worked preceding such strike or lock-out should be taken into account for reckoning the average number of persons working. The hired workers should normally be in full time employment.

75. Some establishments such as a sugar factory, rice mill, etc., may be seasonal in character and may not be actually working at the time of the present listing. You should then ascertain the particulars of such establishments with reference to the last working season.

76. In case more than one product is produced, or more than one item of business is conducted or several types of services are rendered, it is not necessary to enquire the number of persons employed in the production/business/servicing of each type of product, business or service that is covered against that serial number. For example in a large textile mill there may be the weaving section, dyeing section, laboratory, repairing section, sales section, etc. It is not necessary to ascertain the employment in each section. The total employment has to be ascertained. The major activity of the establishment will be described in subsequent columns.

*Columns* 6, 7 *and* 8 *: If any manufacturing, processing or servicing is done*

77. These columns relate only to such establishments in which goods are manufactured or some kind of processing or servicing is done and/or repairs are carried on.

**Col. 6 : Is it (*a*) Household Industry (*b*) Registered Factory (*c*) Unregistered workshop**

78. (*a*) *Household Industry : Definition* :— A 'Household Industry' is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself/ herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas, and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

79. Thus, there are four ingredients of a household industry :—

(i) nature of activity

(ii) participation

(iii) location

(iv) size

80. (i) *Nature of activity* :—A household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing, or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does *not* include professions such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician , dancer, washerman (Dhobi), astrologer, etc., or merely trade or business even if such professions, trade or services are conducted at home by members of household.

81. (ii) *Participation* : The Head of the household and/or one or more members of the household must participate in such an industry. If it is run primarily by hired labourers, the 'participation' ingredient of the household members will not be satisfied and it will not be a 'Household Industry'. The industry may run with the help of hired workers but the head and/or members of the household must be mainly participating in the industry and not solely dependent on hired workers. Besides "actual work", participation also includes "supervision and direction".

82. (iii) *Location* : The industry should be located within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas ; if it is situated at a place other than at home, it will not be termed as household industry in urban areas. In rural areas,, however, the industry may be either at home or anywhere within the village limits. In rural areas, even though, the industry is not situated at home, there is a greater possibility of the members of the household participating in it if it is located within the village limits.

83. (iv) *Size* : The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. Irrespective of the location and participation by the members of the household if the industry or workshop is registered under the Factories Act, then it will not be a household industry.

84. Thus it will be clear that any industry which can be termed as 'Household Industry' must satisfy all the four ingredients mentioned above.

85. (*b*) *Registered Factory* :—A factory which is registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as a "Registered Factory". Any other workshop merely licenced by the Municipal or any other authority or registered for any other purpose should not be treated as a registered factory unless it is registered under the Indian Factories Act.

86. (c) *Unregistered Workshop* :—Workshop is a place where some kind of 'production, processing, servicing, repairing or making of goods for sale' is going on. A workshop which is registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as a registered factory and others as unregistered workshops. Workshops which are run as household industry should be treated as household industry and entered as such.

87. When you come across an establishment where some kind of manufacturing, processing or servicing, etc., is done, you should ascertain whether it is a household industry or a registered factory or a workshop not registered under the Factories Act and write whatever it actually is in this column. Please note that workshops merely licenced or entered in the registers of a local authority are not to be considered as registered factories unless registered under the Indian Factories Act. All workshops other than household industries and not registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as unregistered workshops even if they are merely licenced as workshops by the local authorities. Please do not write (a) or (b) or (c) in the column but write "Household Industry". or "*Registered Factory*" or "*Unregistered Workshop*", as the case may be.

**Col. 7 : Description of the products, processing or servicing done**

88. The description of the actual work relating to product, processing and servicing which is done in the household industry, factory or workshop that is being listed is to be recorded here, *e.g.*, handloom weaving, lace knitting, *oil ghani*, etc., manufacturing of G. I. pipes, electroplating, motor or cycle repairing, iron foundry, paper making or book binding, printing and dyeing, shoe making, sweetmeat making, etc. If in any establishment more than one article is produced or more than one kind of processing or servicing or repairing is done, indicate only the major kind of products or processing or repairing or servicing, *etc.*

**Col. 8 : Type of fuel or power used**

89. Enter here the description of the power or fuel used for the running of the factory, workshop (or household industry if it is run on power or fuel). The fuels can be kerosene, soft coke, petrol, diesel, gas, coal, wood, etc. Electricity and steam, etc. are some of the sources of power. Some units may be run by animal power such as *oil ghani*. Some may be run by merely human energy such as carpet-making, pottery-making, etc. Enter the description of fuel or power used for the production, processing, servicing, etc., that is carried on in the establishment. There may be instances where more than one fuel or power is used, in such cases, only the fuel or power which is used in running the primary unit of the industry will be noted in this column.

90. *Columns 9 and 10 are to be filled in respect of trading establishments or establishments which render commercial services only.*

91. Trading or business establishments are those where some trading, i.e., transactions involving sale and/or purchase of goods go on.

Establishments rendering commercial services are the banks, money lending firms, pawn shops, etc.

**Col. 9 : Description of goods bought/sold**

92. If it is a trading establishment, you should ascertain what are the goods bought and/or sold and write the description in this column. If there are more than one type of goods bought/sold by the establishment, you should give description of the main item of goods bought/sold by the establishment.

93. In the case of establishments rendering commercial services such as in the case of Banks, etc., you should write the description of the services rendered, as in the case of a bank you should write "Banking services".

**Col. 10 : Whether (a) wholesale or (b) retail**

94. For all trading establishments, you should ascertain in respect of the goods mentioned in column 9, whether they are sold/bought in wholesale or in retail and write as the case may be.

95. You may come across certain establishments wherein both types of trade, *i.e.*, wholesale and retail go on. In such cases, you should ascertain in which category (*i.e.*, wholesale or retail) the volume of trade is greater and record the category accordingly.

96. In the case of establishments rendering commercial services, *e.g.*, bank, etc., please do not write any of the two categories, *i.e.*, 'wholesale' or 'retail' but put an 'X' in this column.

**Col. 11 : If used as any other establishment describe, e.g., Govt. office, School, Hospital, Railway Station, Barber's Saloon, Cinema, Theatre, Hotel, Tea shop, etc.**

97. Two specific types of establishments have been covered in columns 6 to 10. Column 11 relates to the remaining types of establishments not covered by columns 6 to 10. You have to describe such establishments in this column, *e.g.*, Govt. Office, school, hospital, railway station, orphanage, rescue home, barber's saloon, cinema, theatre, hotel, tea shop, lawyer's office, doctor's clinic, laundry, etc.

General :

98. It is possible that in a particular establishment, more than one activity is being undertaken within the same premises. For example, say in a betel shop, *bidi* rolling is also being undertaken or in a grocery shop a flour mill is also located, or in the doctor's clinic medicines are sold. In such cases, the establishment should be identified having regard to the major activity and recorded as such in the relevant columns pertaining to the major activity.

99. But if different activities are undertaken in different census houses quite cut off from one another though under the same title or ownership, each such census house should be treated as a separate establishment and recorded as such against that census house in this schedule. It may, however, be noted that where processing for the production of an article is carried on, in separate adjoining census houses, all the census houses should be treated as a single establishment and recorded as such. If on the other hand the activities of a large firm or an office are carried on in buildings located far away in different localities each of the census houses in the different localities will have to be treated as a separate establishment and the particulars of the establishment relating to that particular census house should be listed in this schedule.

100. After you have completed filling up of the Establishment Schedule for your block, you will prepare a duplicate copy of the Establishment Schedule, for which you would be given adequate number of blank forms.

# INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP

**General**

As a Census enumerator, you are performing a duty which is of great national importance. The data you provide through the census form the basis for the demarcation of electoral constituencies ; the national planning largely depends on the accuracy of the census data. Census data are also depended upon heavily by the public and Government Organisations. You are privileged to be a Census enumerator. At the same time, your responsibilities are also heavy. You have to fulfil them with a sense of pride and devotion to duty.

2. For your information certain provisions of the Indian Census Act which clothes you with the legal power to canvass the census questionnaire and also prescribes your responsibilities are reproduced in Appendix I*.

3. Please take particular note of the provision of sections 11(1) (a) and (b) of the Census Act which require you to perform your duty as a census officer diligently and to keep the information collected at the census confidential.

4. The Indian Census has a rich tradition and has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best in the world. It is hoped that you will help in keeping up this good name.

**Reference date and Enumeration Period**

5. The reference date for the population Census of 1971 is the sunrise of 1st April, 1971, i.e., the census is expected to provide a picture of the population of the country as it exists at sunrise of 1st April, 1971. It is obviously not possible to ascertain the particulars of every individual throughout the length and breadth of the country at this fixed point of time. Therefore, the enumerator will actually commence his work of enumeration on 10th March, 1971 and end it on 31st March 1971. You will, therefore, have to cover your jurisdiction and enumerate every person as will be explained in the succeeding paragraphs during that period of 22 days. But in order to bring the picture up-to-date as at sunrise of 1st April, 1971, i. e., the reference date for the census, you will have to quickly go round your jurisdiction again on a revisit from 1st to 3rd April, 1971 and enumerate any fresh arrival in your jurisdiction who might not have already been enumerated elsewhere and also take account of any fresh births that might have taken place in any of the households after your previous visit and before the sunrise of 1st April, 1971 and fill in fresh census schedules to cover such cases. As a corollary you will have to also cancel the census schedules relating to persons who may have unfortunately died since your last visit to a household but prior to the sunrise of 1st April, 1971. Births or deaths and arrivals of visitors that had taken place after the sunrise of 1st April, 1971 need not be taken note of by you.

**Pad No. and Slip No.**

6. The census charge officer or the supervisor would have issued the required number of enumeration schedule pads of individual slips to you. Some may be in pads of 100 schedules and some of 25. On the top of the pad, the pad number would have been noted prominently by the Charge Officer. Soon after you receive your pad, you should check them and note on the right hand corner of each individual slip, within each book in the space provided for the purpose, the Pad No. as given on the top of the cover and you should also allot serial number to each schedule. The serial number of the schedules will have to be given by yourself in one sequence starting with one on the first schedule of the pad and ending with 100 in case of pads of 100 schedules and ending with 25 in case of pads of 25 schedules. In some pads the actual number of schedules may by mistake be a little more or little less. The last serial number in such pads may, therefore, vary accordingly. The ultimate idea is that every slip should be allotted the pad number as well as the distinct serial number.

**Location Code and Your Jurisdiction**

7. On the top cover page of each book you will also find the location code number of your village or

* See Page xxxix of this book

town indicating the district number, the tehsil or thana or town number and the village number. You may find that the district No. and the tehsil No. have been already stamped on each slip in the rural pads. In the case of urban areas, the town No. may also be rubber stamped along with the district No. In rural areas you will have to note in addition the village No. and the enumerator Block No. and for towns ward No., if any, and enumerator Block No. But if on any slip, location code has not been stamped through oversight, you will have to note the combined location code No. made up of the district No., tehsil or thana or town No., and the village/ward No., and enumerator block No. on each schedule on the left hand top corner in the space provided for the purpose. Elements of each code should be separated by oblique strokes. The enumerator block number may be noted within round brackets at the end of the location code. Please also see the instructions in para 22 below. You must get yourself fully acquainted with the complete code numbers allotted to your area. This will be intimated to you by your Census Charge Officer.

8. If you have, by any chance, been put in charge of more than one village or urban block please make sure that you have separate pads for each village or urban block. Do not enumerate the population of a second village or a second urban block in continuation of the first in a common pad. The enumeration schedule pads of each village or urban block will have to remain separate.

9. Your appointment order would have defined your census jurisdiction. You must acquaint yourself with your jurisdiction immediately after your appointment order is received. You should get to know the relevant house numbers of the houses which you are expected to visit for enumeration. Any new houses that might have come up within the limits of your jurisdiction for which no number had been allotted before, should be indicated by a sub-number to the adjoining house number. You should also know the dividing line between you and the adjoining enumerator. Make sure that he also knows the boundaries of your jurisdiction so that there is no ambiguity, and overlapping or omission. In case of any doubt you should immediately consult your Supervisor or the Charge Officer.

10. Immediately after you are appointed a Census Enumerator please prepare a detailed sketch of the area allotted to you showing the streets, other prominent land marks and also the location of the actual houses that you enumerate. This sketch is important in order that your area may be identified by any one even at a later date. This sketch will also ensure complete coverage at the census. You will be required to give this sketch with your final abstract to your Supervisor immediately after the census enumeration is completed.

**Persons to be Enumerated**

11. While your appointment order may indicate all the houses that fall in your jurisdiction you will have to locate every household in your area. A household is defined as 'the entire group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so'. A household can be either a one-person household, i.e., a person who makes provision for his own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. It may be a multi-person household, i.e., a group of two or more persons who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. They may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of both. Households usually occupy a whole or part of not more than one housing unit but they may also be found living in camps, in boarding houses or hotels or other institutions or they may be homeless.

12. You will have to make note of the areas within your jurisdiction where there is a likelihood of houseless persons such as the pavement dweller or nomads living. Those houseless persons should all be censused on the night of 31st March, 1971. You will also have to cover that night persons living in boats, if any, in your jurisdiction.

13. All persons normally residing at a place within your jurisdiction during the census enumeration period are eligible for enumeration. A person is considered as normally residing there if he normally stays in that place during the enumeration period, i.e., from 10th March till 31st March, 1971 and had in fact actually resided there during any part of the enumeration period. If a person had been away throughout the enumeration period he is not to be considered eligible for enumeration here. He will be enumerated wherever he is actually found during the enumeration period. Similarly, a person who would have normally resided at another place during the enumeration period but in fact was absent during the entire period from that place will be enumerated if he is to be found in

any household in your jurisdiction as a visitor. Such persons should, however, be cautioned that they should not get themselves enumerated again in case they may move from this place.

14. Thus when you visit a household for the purpose of enumeration, you will enumerate the following persons :

(i) All those who normally stay and are present in that household during the entire period of enumeration, i.e., from 10th Mareh to 31st March (both days inclusive).

(ii) Also those who are known to be normally residing, and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period (10—31st March) but are not present at the time of your visit.

(iii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and are not present at the time of your visit but are expected to return before 1st April, 1971 and

(iv) Visitors who are present in household censused by you but had been away from the place (s) of their usual residence during the entire enumeration period. For the purpose of enumeration such visitors will be treated as normal residents of the place (household) where they were actually found during the enumeration period provided they have not been enumerated elsewhere.

15. You should plan out your work in such a way that you will be able to cover your entire jurisdiction in a systematic manner and you do not leave the work to be accumulated towards the end.

16. Your task is simple. You will be required to canvass only one simple Individual Slip containing 17 questions for each individual to be enumerated in your jurisdiction. You will have to later post some particulars on the Population Record and you have to also prepare an Abstract. You have to record the answers as laid down in the succeeding instructions briefly.

**Census Schedule (Individual Slip)**

17. The census schedule which is called the Individual Slip that you will be required to canvass is given at page v.

18. One slip will have to be filled for each individual in each household that you visit in your jurisdiction. You should first enumerate the Head of the household followed by the other members of the household in the most convenient order and ensure that none of the persons in the household is left out. Perhaps it is best that after enumerating the Head of the household, you cover the near relatives first such as, the wife, sons and daughters, son's wife and son's children, daughter's husband and their children forming part of the household, then distant relatives, and domestic servants or other boarders or visitors, forming part of the household and entitled to be enumerated here.

*Please make repeated enquiries about infants and very young children for they are often liable to be left out of count.*

19. The various items to be canvassed on the Individual Slip are explained in the following instructions :

**Pad No. and Slip No.**

20. Make sure that the Pad No. and the slip No. have been noted by you on the top right hand corner of each schedule against the item provided as already indicated earlier under the general instructions. The noting of Pad No. and the Slip No. is necessary, for you will be later required to tabulate in an Abstract certain items of information of each schedule on a separate form where you will have to indicate the Slip No. concerned against which you will be posting the data. The Pad No. is the number already furnished on the top of the enumeration schedule Pad and the Slip No. is the serial number that you will be giving for each schedule in this Pad. You are also advised to use the Pads in a sequence starting with the lowest Pad number.

21. In case your jurisdiction covers more than one village or more than one urban block please ensure that you do not make use of a common pad of schedules for all the villages or urban blocks in your charge. There should be separate pads for each village

or urban block even if there were a few blank schedules left over in the pad of a particular village or urban block.

**Location Code**

22. Though this has already been referred to generally earlier, it is worth elaborating. The location code is the method by which every village or town in a tehsil/taluk/police station/anchal/Island in every district of a State is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose, every district, tehsil, taluk, police station, anchal or Island, village or town in your State would have been allotted code numbers. Your Charge Officer would have indicated to you the district, tehsil, taluk, police station, anchal or Island and the village or town numbers also the ward number of the town pertaining to your jurisdiction. By a combination of these numbers one can exactly locate your village or town. Thus, a code number running as 10/3/46 would mean village No. 46 in Tehsil No. 3 of District No. 10 of a State, or a code number running as 6/II/5 would mean ward No. 5 in Town No. II of District No. 6. Note that the Town No. is given in roman figure to distinguish it from rural code No. At the end of the location code you should add within round brackets the enumeration block number that has been allotted to you by your Charge Officer thus 10/3/46(60) or 6/II/5(4). You will be identified by enumerator's block number and this has to be entered in your Daily Posting Statement. (The enumerator's block numbers will be a continuous number for the tehsil/taluk/town, etc.)

23. Make sure that you know the correct location code of the area allotted to you. You should note down the location code on each blank individual slip immediately the enumeration pads are issued to you. This will save you the trouble of noting the location code number later when you actually visit each household within your block for enumeration. When you visit the household you may have to then note only the household number as indicated in the next para by the side of the location code number which you would have already indicated.

**Household No.**

24. The identifying household number of the household that you are covering at the Census should be noted within the square brackets provided for the purpose. As you may be aware, Houselisting and Housenumbering operation was undertaken during 1970 with a view to numbering each census house and locating all households living in census houses. In the course of this operation, each census house was given a number and households found therein would also have been allotted a number. The census house numbers would be painted on the houses at prominent place, like the pillar of the main gate, top of the main door, etc. Sometimes there may be more permanent housenumbering plates affixed. In the case of thatched houses, numbers may have been written out on a tin plate or wooden board and left with the households with a request to preserve the same. You should use this number.

25. It may happen that when you visit your area for census taking you may come across some census houses which did not exist at the time of houselisting and therefore, no numbers had actually been allotted to them. You should allot a number after consulting the order of numbering prevailing in your jurisdiction (Please see Appendix II) and locate the households living therein. For example, if in between buildings 9 and 10 another building has come up, you should allot the number 9/1 to this structure and in case more than one building have come up numbers like 9/1, 9/2, 9/3 and so on should be used for the new structures. Then locate the census houses in accordance with the instructions in Appendix II and thereafter locate the households and allot numbers in the prescribed manner. The household number will be the same as the house number if only one household is living in a house. If there were more than one household then alphabetical sub-numbers within brackets as 19(a), 19(b), etc., will have to be added to the house number to distinguish each household. It may also happen that the number given at the time of houselisting has been obliterated. You should allot the correct number having regard to the preceding and succeeding buildings.

26. For the purpose of conveniently understanding the housenumbering system, the instructions governing the numbering of buildings, census houses and households are given in Appendix II. *

27. *If the household happens to be an institutional household such as a boarding house, hostel, hotel, chum-*

* See Page XL of this book

*mery, etc., where a group of unrelated persons stay together then add 'INST' to the household number.*

28. *If you are enumerating the houseless persons, you should record 'O' boldly in the space provided for the household number.*

29. In all the individual slips pertaining to the members of the same household, the household number will be repeated. You will then start recording the particulars of each individual against questions indicated in the Individual Slip according to the instructions that follow.

Note : Please do not write anything in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in question Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6(b), 7(b), 7(c), 7(d), 8(b ), 8(c), 8(d), 9—15, 16(a), 16(d), 16(e), 16(f), 17(a), 17(d), 17(e) and 17(f). These are meant for writing code numbers in the Tabulation Offices.

**Question 1 : Name**

30. Write the name of the person enumerated. If a woman's name is not given out describe her as 'so and so's wife, mother or daughter'. By custom if a woman finds it difficult to give the name of her husband and if the man is absent at the time of enumeration but his particulars have to be recorded write 'so-and-so's husband' if you have failed to ascertain the name even from the neighbours.

For newly born infants who have not yet been given the name write "baby" and add father's or mother's name.

**Question 2 : Relationship to Head**

31. In the case of the Head of the household write 'Head'. The Head of the household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behlaf of the household. The Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the household as its Head.

32. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes or friends living together in one Census house, which should be regarded as households of unrelated persons living together, which may be called institutional households, the Manager or Superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the head should be recorded as the Head of the household.

33. The Manager or Superintendent who does not stay normally in the institution should be enumerated at his place of normal residence. You should make sure before filling up the slip for the Manager or Superintendent, etc., of an institutional household, that he/she has not been enumerated at any other household.

34. In the case of absence of a normal 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls, should be regarded as the Head.

35. All relationships in this question should be recorded in relation to the Head of the household. Write the relationship in full. Do not use words like 'nephew' 'niece' or 'uncle', but state whether brother's or sister's son or daughter (for nephew or niece) or father's or mother's brother (for uncle), 'son' will include 'adopted son' or 'step son' ; similarly for a daughter. In the case of visitors, boarders, or employees write 'visitor', 'boarder', or 'employee' as the case may be. In the case of institution, the members should be recorded as 'unrelated'.

36. If on the check of revisional round between 1st and 3rd April, 1971 the Head of the household as recorded previously is found to have died, the person in the household who succeeds him by common consent as head should be recorded as Head and the relationships in all other slips will have to be suitably corrected. The slip of the deceased Head of the household will, of course, be cancelled.

**Question 3 : Sex**

37. For males write 'M' and for females write 'F' within the circle indicated against this question. Even for eunuchs and hermaphrodites write 'M' only. Verify with reference to the name and relationship to Head against questions 1 and 2 respectively that you have noted the sex correctly.

**Question 4 : Age**

38. Record the age of the person in total years completed last birthday. Very often there is a tendency on the part of the individuals to return 'years running' rather than the 'years completed'. Make sure that only the actual number of years completed is recorded.

39. In respect of infants who might not have completed one year by the day of enumeration their age in completed years should be invariably shown as 'O' as they have not yet completed one year of age and add 'Infant' in brackets. As was stated under general instructions make sure that infants even if a day old are invariably enumerated. You should not enter the age in months. The age of an infant who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted as 'O' only.

40. Age is one of the most important items of demographic data and you should ascertain the age with greatest care. Many persons particularly in the rural areas cannot give their age correctly. They should be assisted to state the correct age by stimulating their memory with reference to any historical event, etc., well known in the area. Sometimes the age can be ascertained with reference to the age of another person of a known age that may be in the same household or in the neighbouring household or that of a well known person of the village such as Headman of the village. A person can more easily say whether he was older or younger to such a person and by how many years. This will help you to record the age more accurately.

**Question 5 : Marital Status**

41. In answering this question use the following abbreviation :

NM : Never Married

M : Currently Married

W : Widowed

S : Separated or Divorced

42. For a person who has never been married at any time before, write 'NM'. For a person currently married, whether for the first or another time and whose marriage is subsisting at the time of of enumeration with the spouse living, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for the persons in stable de facto union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or is in stable de facto union. For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again, write 'W'. For a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again or who has been divorced either by a decree of a law court or by an accepted social or religious custom but who has not remarried, write 'S'. For a prostitute return her marital status as declared by her.

**Question 6 : For currently married women only**

43. This question has to be answered in respect of all currently married women only, i. e., all women whose marital status is shown as 'M' against Q.5.For all others a cross may be put through the two sub-parts of this question.

**6 (a) Age at marriage**

44. Age at marriage : You should ascertain the age at which the currently married woman whom you are enumerating was married and record that age in completed years. If the currently married woman had been married more than once, the age at which she got married for the first time should be recorded.

**6 (b) Any child born in the last one year**

45. Any child born in the last one year : You should ascertain if the currently married woman whom you are enumerating gave birth to a child in the last one year prior to the date of enumeration. Since it may be difficult for a person to reckon the exact year with reference to the English calendar dates, the period of one year may be ascertained with reference to a well known festival day which falls close to February-March, as determined by the Census Superintendent of the State. You should ask if a child was born on or after this festival day last year to the date of enumeration. Only if the child was born alive, even if the child had died soon after birth, should the answer be 'Yes', to this question. Still birth, i.e., a child which is born dead should not be taken into account for this purpose. So while you should make sure that every case of birth of child born alive, even if it is not alive on the date of enumeration, is reported, you should not reckon it if the child was born lifeless.

46. It is common experience that the birth of the child may not be reported readily if the child is not actually surviving at the time of enumeration. Infant deaths are still high in the country. There is a chance of a number of such cases being missed unless specifically questioned about them. It is necessary to record all live births even if the child had died soon thereafter or had not survived to the day of enumeration.

Therefore, where the initial answer to this question is 'no', you should ask a specific question if there has been a case of child having been born alive in the last one year and later dying before the enumeration date. This is a delicate question and should be asked with tact in a manner not to offend the sensibility of the respondent. Where a currently married woman first answers that she had no child born in the last one year, you may perhaps question her as follows :

"It has been found in some houses that a child was born and had died soon after or a few days or months later and such cases had not been reported. It is my hope that there are no such cases here. Am I right ?"

This may bring in the required response. If she reports 'no' then you can be sure that no birth has been missed. You have to make sure that any live birth that has occurred to the currently married woman in the last one year is netted whether the child is surviving till the date of enumeration or not. Similarly, probe to eliminate still births may be necessary. For example, when the answer is 'yes' under question 6 (b) the enumerator might ask if the child is here in this house. If the answer is 'yes', no further question is needed. If 'no' the enumerator might ask where he has gone. The answer may be 'dead' or he has gone elsewhere. If 'dead' then the enumerator might ask when did the child die and this will bring out the fact whether or not it was a still birth.

47. Write 'Yes' if the currently married woman had given birth to a live child from the prescribed festival day last year to the date of enumeration or 'No' if she had not. In case of twin or multiple births, write 2, 3, etc., as the case may be within round brackets after the entry 'Yes'.

Note :—You may find on your revisional round from 1st to 3rd April, 1971 that a child is born to a married woman in a household after your last visit but before the sunrise of 1st April, 1971. You will have to take this into account and correct the answer against the Q. 6 (b) accordingly. You must enquire specifically if any such birth has taken place. While ignoring still births all other births where the child was born alive even if it did not survive long should be taken into account.

**Question 7 : Birth Place**

48. Answer to this question has to be filled with reference to the place of birth of the persons enumerated and the particulars recorded under the four sub-items of this question.

**7 (a) Place of Birth**

49. Write 'PL' for a person born in the village or town where he is being enumerated. Where 'PL' is noted against this question put 'X' against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

For those born outside the village or town of enumeration write the actual name of the place against sub-item (a) and fill the other details against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

**7 (b) Rural/Urban**

50. For those born outside the village or town of enumeration ascertain if the place of birth was a village or town at the time of his birth. To enable a person to determine whether the place was a town or a village he may be required to indicate the status of the place of birth in comparison with a known town in the neighbourhood of the place of enumeration. You may mention some important urban characteristics to enable the person to make out if the place of his birth was rural or urban, e.g., existence of a local administrative body, Industrial township declared as towns, etc.

For a person born in a village, write 'R'.

For a person born in a town/city, write 'U'.

For a person born in a foreign country put against this sub-item and also against sub-item (c). If all efforts to classify the place of birth as rural/urban fail, write 'not known'.

**7 (c) District**

51. For a person born outside the village or town of enumeration but within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person born in another district of the State of enumeration, or other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If the person cannot name the district, write 'not known'.

**7 (d) State/Country**

52. For persons born within the state of enumeration write 'X' against this item. Make sure that the earlier entries made in sub-items (a), (b) and (c) are consistent with such an answer ; that is 'PL' might have already been written against sub-item (a) or 'D' is written against sub-item (c) or any other district of the State of enumeration is mentioned against sub-item (c).

53. For persons born outside the state of enumeration but within the country, write the name of the State/Union Territory where born.

54. For those born outside India, note merely the name of the country and there is no need to enter the name of the constituent State of the foreign country. Where a person cannot name the country, the name of the continent may be noted.

55. For a person born on sea, record 'born at sea' against this sub-item and put 'X' against sub-items (a), (b) and (c). If a person was born in a train, boat or bus, etc., within the country, write the particulars in (a), (b) and (c) with reference to the administrative territory where the event occurred or was registered.

**Question 8 : Last Residence**

56. Answer to this question will have to be filled in respect of every person if he had another place of normal residence irrespective of his place of birth, before he came to the present place where he is enumerated. Even if a person was born at the place of enumeration, by the nature of his work or for studies, etc., he had shifted subsequently to another village or town and had come back again to the place of enumeration, he should be deemed to have had another place of residence prior to his enumeration here.

The last previous residence is relevant only if he had been outside the village or town of enumeration and not simply in another house or locality in the same place. For example, if a person born in one part of Bombay City is found residing in another part of Bombay at the time of enumeration, the change of residence should not be treated as change of place of residence because both the areas are comprised in the same City of Bombay. Similarly, a person born in hamlet 1 of village Rampur and found in hamlet 2 of the same village at the time of enumeration, should not be deemed to have had any other place of residence than the village where he is enumerated. Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from place to place purely on tour or pilgrimage or for temporary business purposes, he should not be deemed to have had another residence different from the place where he or his family normally resides but if the person had his normal residence, i.e., if his normal home had been elsewhere at any time before he is enumerated at his place of present residence, irrespective of where he was born, such place of his previous residence should be recorded here.

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

57. For a person who had been in the village or town of enumeration continuously since birth (except for shifting to other places outside the village or town of enumeration for a purely temporary stay) write 'PL' against sub-item (a) and put 'X' against sub-tems (b), (c) and (d).

For a person who had had his last previous residence at any place outside the village or town of enumeration (irrespective of his place of birth), write the actual name of the village or town where his last residence was against sub-item (a) and fill the other details against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

**8 (b) Rural/Urban**

58. For a person who had previously resided outside the place of enumeration ascertain if the place of last previous residence was rural or urban and record the answer. For a person whose last previous residence was a village write 'R'. For a person whose last previous residence was a town/city, write 'U'. For a person who last resided in a foreign country write 'X'. For a person whose last previous residence cannot be classified, write 'Not known'.

Rural or Urban status has to be determined with reference to the time of migration from the place of last previous residence to the place of enumeration.

For helping the person to determine whether a place was rural or urban, you may mention important urban characteristics as indicated in the instructions against item 7 (b) in para 50.

**8 (c) District**

59. For a person who had previously resided in another place, *i.e.*, for whom 'PL' is not written against sub-item (a) you have to fill in this item in the manner indicated below.

For a person who previously resided in another village or town within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person who previously resided in another district of the State/Union Territory of enumeration or of other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If he cannot name the district write 'Not known'. For a person whose last previous residence was outside India write 'X' against this sub-item.

**8 (d) State/Country**

60. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the village or town of enumeration but within the State or Union Territory of enumeration write 'X' against this item but if it was outside the State or Union Territory of enumeration but within the country

write the name of the State/Union Territory. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the country write the name of the country and if name of the country is not forthcoming write the name of the continent.

For persons who had not moved out at all from the present place of enumeration from birth (except for purely temporary stay) this sub-item need not be filled and 'X' should be put in respect of persons against this sub-item.

**Question 9 : Duration of Residence at the village or town of Enumeration**

61. Note here the period of the existing continuous residence in the village or town where the person is being enumerated, in completed years. This will apply to even a person born at the place of enumeration. If he had left this village or town and had lived elsewhere for sometime i.e., in Q. 8 another place of last residence is reported and has come back again to this village or town, then the duration of residence to be noted against this question is the period of the last continuous residence. But if a person had been away on a temporary visit or tour, etc., that should not be taken as a break in the period of his continuous residence here. If the person was born at the place of enumeration and also had no other place of last residence i.e., 'PL' has been noted in Q. 8 (a) then 'X' may be put against Q. 9.

For a person whose duration of continuous residence at the place of enumeration is less than 1 year, it should be noted as 'O'.

**Question 10 : Religion**

62. In answering this question use the following abbreviations :

H : Hinduism

I : Islam

C : Christianity

S : Sikhism

B : Buddhism

J : Jainism

For other record the actual religion as returned fully.

63. If a person says that he has no religion it may be recorded accordingly. Do not mistake religion for caste which will not be recorded here.

**Question 11 : Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe**

64. You have been furnished with a list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes notified for your State. Ascertain if the person enumerated belongs to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe and if he does, then record the name of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe which should find place in the list furnished to you. The answer should be recorded against the correct rectangle provided for the purpose against this question. For a person who is not a member of any scheduled caste or scheduled tribe write 'X' in both the rectangles.

65. If the person belonging to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe returns his caste or tribe by synonym or generic name of a caste or a tribe it should be entered only if it finds a place in the list furnished to you. Do not write the names of scheduled castes in general terms as 'Harijan' or 'Achhut'. You should ascertain the name of the caste when it is returned and write it in the rectangle provided for recording the name. Similarly, do not write the names of scheduled tribes in general term as 'Adivasi'. You should ascertain the name of the tribe when it is returned and write it in the rectangle with broken lines provided for recording the same. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself merely 'Harijan' or 'Achhut' or 'Adivasi' as the case may be, tell him that this description is not adequate for census purposes and persuade him to give out the actual name of the caste or tribe. You should make all efforts to ascertain the correct name of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe as found in the notified list. If the person merely claims to be a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe but says that he does not belong to any of the notified communities applicable to the area, he will not be entered as a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe.

66. Scheduled castes can belong only to the Hindu or Sikh religions. If a person belongs to scheduled caste, there will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to question 10. Scheduled tribes may belong to any religion.

**Question 12 : Literacy (L or O)**

67. *Definition of a literate :* A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person who can merely read but can not write is not a literate.

68. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

69. For a person who is literate *i.e.*, who can both read and write, record 'L' in the triangle against question 12. If there is any doubt about a person's ability to read or write, the test that may be applied for reading is his/her ability to read any portion of the printed matter in the Enumerator's Instructions and similarly for writing he/she should be able to write a simple letter. Ability merely to sign one's name is not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding. If a person claims to be literate in some other language with which the enumerator is not acquainted, the respondent's word has to be taken as correct . Other members of the household may also be able to testify to the literacy of the person enumerated.

70. For a person who is illiterate *i.e.*, who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write, in any language, write 'O' in the triangle against question 12. 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.

**Question 13 : Educational level**

71. This question will be asked of those for whom 'L' has been recorded against question 12. For a person who is illiterate and'O' has been put against him in the answer to question 12, there is no advantage in ascertaining the educational level even if he had at some stage attended school and passed a standard and had relapsed into illiteracy. In such a case you should put 'X'. You have to ascertain and record the highest educational level attained by a person for whom 'L' is recorded in answer to question 12.

72. For a person who is still studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him will be one that he has actually passed and not the one in which he is studying. For example, a person studying in 1st year B.A. should be recorded as only 'PUC' or 'Higher Secondary', as the case may be. Similarly, a person studying, say, in the 4th year of ' MBBS' should not be noted as 'MBBS' but as 3rd year 'MBBS' which is the highest level he has actually attained. If you are not sure whether a person has passed Primary, Middle, Higher Secondary or other definite levels, you may record the actual standard passed such as say IIIrd standard, VIIIth standard, 1st year B. Com ., etc.

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 of equivalent level such as say B. Sc. (Zoology) and M. B. B. S. or B. A. (Maths.) and B. E. (Bachelor in Engineering), the technical qualification should be given preference in recording the highest educational level attained. Where the general educational level is higher than the technical educational level or where it is not possible to decide which of the two levels is relatively higher, the highest level of education as returned by the person concerned should be recorded.

*In recording the highest educational level* of a graduate or a post-graduate, subject of specialisation such as 'B. Sc. (Maths),. M. A. (Economics), M. Sc. (Botany), B. Sc. (Agriculture)', etc ., should be noted. You should not use abbreviations which are not in common use. In such cases, the degree or diploma should be spelt out fully.

73. Whenever you come across graduates or post-graduates as also those with a technical diploma or degree, you will have to issue him a "Degree-holder and Technical Personnel Card" and ask the person concerned to fill it. You should note the location code on the card while issuing it. Put a tick ( √ ) after noting the educational level against question 13 immediately after you issue a card. When you collect it after some time but before you complete the enumeration of your area, cross the tick and put a circle as

You will have to ensure that the card issued to all the graduates and the technical degree or diploma holders are collected back. The non-crossed tick, if any, against question 13 will show that the card has not been collected.

**Question 14 : Mother-tongue**

74. *Definition* : Mother-tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother-tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes the language usually spoken by the mother shall be recorded.

75. Record mother-tongue in full whatever be the name of the language as returned and avoid use of abbreviations. You are not expected to determine if the language returned by a person is the dialect of another major language and so on. You should not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother-tongue. *You are bound to record the language as returned by the person as his mother-tongue and*

*you should not enter into any argument with him and try to record anything other than what is returned.* If you have reason to suspect that in any area due to any organised movement, mother-tongue was not being truthfully returned, you should record the mother-tongue as actually returned by the respondent and make a report to your superior Census Officers for verification. You are not authorised to make any correction on your own.

**Question 15 : Other languages**

76. After recording the mother-tongue in question 14 enquire whether the person knows any other language(s), Indian or foreign and record language(s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any language apart from his mother-tongue put 'X' against this question.

77. The number of languages recorded under this question need not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother-tongue and they should be recorded in the order in which he speaks and understands best and can use with understanding in communicating with others. He need not necessarily be able to read and write these languages. It is enough if he has a working knowledge of these subsidiary languages to enable him to converse in that language with understanding.

**Question 16 : Main Activity**

78. Every person will be asked what his main activity is, that is, how he engages himself mostly. For the purpose of this question, all persons will get themselves divided into two broad streams of main activity, namely, (1) as workers and (2) as non-workers according as the type of main activity that the person returns himself as engaged in mostly.

79. *'Worker' defined* : A 'worker' is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

80. *Reference period* : The reference period is one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work in trade, profession, service or business. If a person had participated in any such regular work on any one of the days during this reference period and this has been returned as his main activity, the person will be categorised accordingly. A person who normally works but had been absent from work during this reference period on account of illness or travel, holiday, temporary breakdown, strike, etc., the person should be treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed but for his temporary absence. Persons under training such as apprentices with or without stipends or wages should be considered as economically active and recorded as working. A person who has merely been offered work but has not actually joined it, is not to be treated as engaged in work.

81. There are certain types of works which are not carried on throughout the year such as cultivation, live-stock keeping, plantation work, some types of household industry, etc. A person's main activity should be ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. It is likely that even when a person is engaged in some other work during the period of one week prior to the date of enumeration, the main activity of the person may be cultivation, agricultural labour or some other work attended to normally by him in the course of the year. Care must be taken to see that the main activity is properly ascertained in such cases. For example, a person's main activity may be agricultural labour and in the week prior to enumeration he may be engaged as a sugar-cane factory labourer or as a road cooly. He should be categorised for his main activity as agricultural labourer only as returned by him as he engages himself mostly in that work and the other work should be treated as his subsidiary work.

82. A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own household duties or a boy or a girl who is primarily a student attending institution even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full time worker should *not* be treated as a worker for the main activity. On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school, etc., he or she should be treated basically as a worker for the main activity and categorised accordingly.

83. 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, will not be treated as economically active unless the person is also engaged in some economic activity and if that activity is returned as the main activity of the individual.

**Q. 16 (a) Broad Category (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW) (ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O).**

84. The main activity returned by the person will entitle him to be categorised either as a worker in 16 (a) (i) or as a non-worker under 16 (a) (ii).

**16 (a) (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW)**

85. Where the main activity of a person qualifies him to be treated as a worker he should be further categorised according to the type of work and one of the appropriate abbreviations indicated against this question should be entered in the box provided for the purpose. If the person is not engaged in any economic activity an 'X' should be noted in the box. The abbreviations to be used for workers are explained below :

C. CULTIVATOR

86. For a person who returns his main activity as working as a cultivator, the abbreviation 'C' should be used.

87. *Definition of Cultivator :* For purposes of the census a person is working as Cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation by oneself or by supervision or direction in one's capacity as the owner or lessee of land held from Govt. or as a tenant of land held from private persons or institutions for payment of money, kind or share.

88. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc., and pulses, raw jute, and kindred fibre crop, cotton, etc., and other crops such as sugar-cane, groundnuts, tapioca, etc., and does not include fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves or working of plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations.

89. A person who merely owns land but has given out land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash, kind or share (Agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

AL : AGRICULTURAL LABOURER

90. A person who returns his main activity as engaged as agricultural labourer, the abbreviation 'AL' should be used in the box.

91. *Definition of an Agricultural Labourer :* A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share should be regarded as an agricultural labourer. He has no risk in the cultivation but he merely works in another person's land for wages. The labourer could have no right of lease or contract on land on which he works.

HHI : HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

92. For a person who returns his main activity as engaged in some production, processing, servicing or repair of articles or goods such as, say, handloom weaving, dyeing, carpentry, bidi rolling, pottery manufacturing, bicycle repairing, blacksmithy, tailoring, etc., it has to be ascertained if it is a household industry, and if so, it should be indicated by the abbreviation 'HHI' in the box.

93. *Definition of a Household Industry :* A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

94. The main criterion of a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household. This criterion should apply to urban areas too. Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas there is greater possibility of the members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits. In the urban areas where organised industry takes greater prominence, the Household Industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live. In urban areas even if the members of the household by themselves run an industry but at a place away from the precincts of their home, it will not be considered a household industry. It should be located within the precincts of the house where the members live.

95. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not

include professions such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, waterman, dhobi, astrologer, etc., or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of household. A list of a few typical Household Industries is appended to these instructions at Appendix III.*

96. Sometimes it is likely that the person who may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a petty employee in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own Household Industry is working in any other Household Industry as an employee and record as per instructions given above.

OW : Other Workers

97. If a person gives his main activity as engaged in any other work which is not cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry, this may be indicated by merely noting 'OW' in the box. The type of workers that may come under the 'Other Workers' category are factory workers, those working in trade or transport, all Government servants, municipal employees, teachers, mining workers, political or social workers, building labourers, etc. In effect, all types of economic activity not covered by cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry will come under this residual category. Workers engaged in plantation or forestry should not be treated as cultivators or agricultural labourers but as 'Other Workers'.

98. Further details pertaining to this 'Other' category of workers, as also those engaged in household industry, will be recorded in the subsequent sub-parts (b) to (f) of question 16.

**16 (a) (ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O)**

99. As was stated earlier, question 16 is intended to ascertain the main activity of every individual whether he or she is economically active or not. While 16(a) (i) helps to broadly categorise all those who have returned some work as their main activity, 16 (a) (ii) will help to categorise those whose main activity is not engaged in any economically productive work, but are basically non-workers. These may be categorised under seven broad heads whose abbreviations are indicated against this question. The appropriate abbreviation will have to be entered in the box provided. The abbreviations are explained below :

H : Household Duties

100. This covers all those persons basically engaged in unpaid home duties doing no other work, or even if such a person may also be participating in some other work, it is not to the same extent as a whole-time worker and if the person has returned his or her main activity as attending to household duties. The main activity of such a person should be entered as 'H'. If a person whose main activity is attending to household duties, also engages oneself in some other economic activity such as helping in family cultivation or preparing cowdung cakes at odd times for sale, etc., that economic activity will be covered as secondary work under question 17. On the other hand, a woman who works primarily as a factory worker or a plantation labourer or an agricultural labourer or in some office or shop, etc., and also attends to household duties, obviously her main activity will be the economic activity in whch she is mostly engaged in and should not be categorised as 'H' for her main activity in this question. She should have been treated basically as a worker and her main economic activity should have been recorded against 16 (a) (i).

ST : Student

101. This refers to those whose main activity is returned as a student. This will cover all fulltime students or children attending school. Even if such persons participated in some work but not to the same extent as a fulltime worker, by merely helping casually as an unpaid family worker in family cultivation, household industry, trade or business, they should be treated primarily as students if that is their main activity, 'ST' should be entered in the box. The other economic activity, if any that such persons attend to will be reflected under question 17 as secondary work.

R : Retired person or a Rentier

102. A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work, i.e., not employed again in some full time work or does not engage himself in some other work as cultivation, in business, trade, etc., or a person who is a rentier or living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work, will come under this category. 'R' should be noted in the box for a person coming under this category.

D : Dependent :

103. This category will include all dependents such as infants or children not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or

* See Page xliii

old age. If a girl or an old woman attends to household duties she should be categorised under 'H' for her main activity rather than 'D'.

Dependents will include all non-workers even if able-bodied who have no other activity coming under any of the categories of non-workers and who are not seeking any work either but are purely dependent.

B : BEGGARS, ETC.

104. This will cover beggars, vagrants or such cases as independent women without indication of source of income and those of unspecified sources of subsistence and who are not engaged in any economically productive work.

I : INSTITUTIONS

105. This will cover convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, even if such persons are compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing, etc., in such institutions. An under-trial prisoner in a jail should not, however, be brought under this category but has to be indicated according to the main activity he was engaged in before he was apprehended. Inmates of such institutions will be noted as 'I'.

O : OTHER NON-WORKERS ;

106. This will include all non-workers who may not come under any of the six categories above but are seeking work, they should be noted as 'O' in the box. A boy or girl who has completed education or has stopped studying and is seeking work will come under this category. If a person is merely spending his time at home as a dependent and is not doing any work and is not seeking any work will come under 'D' rather than 'O'. A person irrespective of age and whether educated or not, if he reports that he is not engaged in any other activity but is seeking work will come under this category.

107. If the main activity of the person who is enumerated does not qualify a person to be treated as a worker and he does not fall under any of the four broad categories of workers covered by 16 (a) (i) and an 'X' has been put in the box against that question, then he must necessarily be categorised under any one of the seven broad types of non-workers and the appropriate abbreviation entered in the box opposite to question 16 (a) (ii). Conversely if a person has already been treated as a worker and his main activity has been indicated in the box against question 16 (a) (i), then question 16 (a) (ii) will not apply to the person and an 'X' should be put in the box against question 16 (a) (ii). Thus 16(a) (i) and 16(a) (ii) are mutually exclusive.

**Q. 16 (b) to 16 (f)**

108. These sub-parts of question 16 will have to be filled only to describe the details of the household industry or other work indicated against question 16(a) (i). If the main activity has been shown as 'C' or 'AL' against 16(a) (i), there is no need to give the details of the cultivation or agricultural labour in these sub-sections.

109. Similarly, if the main activity of an individual has been returned as a non-worker against 16(a) (ii), sub-sections (b) to (f) will not apply and an 'X' may be put right across all these questions.

**16 (b) : Place of work (Name of village/town)**

110. Ascertain from each person who is already taken as a worker other than in cultivation or agricultural labour, i.e., question 16(a) (i) has been answered as HHI or OW, the village or town where he or she works. If the place of work is the same as the village or town of enumeration write 'PL'. In all other cases you should write the name of the place fully. If a person has no fixed place of work such as, say, a travelling vendor of vegetables or a pedlar or a rickshaw puller who may go from one village or town to another, note 'No fixed place of work'. If he works in one particular town or village that should be noted.

**16(c) : Name of Establishment**

111. This question and the subsequent sub-sections of question 16 need not be answered for cultivators and agricultural labourers who are already noted as 'C' or 'AL' against question (16)(a)(i).

Record here the exact name of the factory, firm, workshop, business house, company, shop, office, etc., and in respect of public offices you should clearly indicate whether they are Central or State Government or local body offices, etc. If the establishment does not have any definite name such as, say, in the case of a household industry like hand pounding of rice, gur making, bee keeping, handloom weaving, potter's house, blacksmithy, etc., note 'No particular name'.

**16 (d) : Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service**

112. The answer to this question will have to be adequately precise to enable proper classification of the sector of economy in which the person is working. The sector of economy in which a person works may relate to (i) Plantation, Forestry, Fishing, Livestock, etc. (ii) Mining and/or Quarrying (iii) Manufacturing (iv) Construction (v) Electricity, Gas or Water Supply

(vi) Transport and Communications (vii) Trade and Commerce (viii) Professions and Services. Full details of the type of industry, trade, profession or service in which the person is engaged will have to be recorded here. To help you to appreciate the details that may have to be furnished to classify the economic activity appropriately, substantial description of various economic activities are furnished in Appendix IV*, categorised under certain broad classifications. The list in Appendix IV is not exhaustive. You shall have to describe the nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service whatever it is, in as precise a detail as possible.

**16 (e) : Description of work**

113. This question has to be filled up for all persons for whom the main activity is shown as 'HHI' or 'OW' in question 16 (a) (i) and for whom you should have also to answer the other sub-sections of question 16. Under this question, the description of the actual work that the person enumerated is doing is to be recorded irrespective of which type of industry, trade, profession or service he may be working and which is already recorded under question 16 (d). His actual work should also be given in sufficient detail. If for example, a person is merely recorded as say, clerk with no other details, it will be impossible to properly categorise him as to the type of work he does. He may be a clerk attending to correspondence or book keeping or accounting. Similarly if a person were merely to be recorded as a mechanic, it will not help to determine what type of mechanic—electrical mechanic, or a motor mechanic or a locomotive mechanic, etc., he is. The description of the actual work done by a person should be ascertained in adequate detail and recorded against this question.

114. To guide you in answering question 16 (e), the types of particulars that need to be ascertained in respect of a few typical occupations are given in Appendix V**.

Appendix V is by no means exhaustive. This just illustrates the need to ascertain the full details of the particulars of work performed by an individual for being recorded against question 16 (e).

115. It has been found in the past that substantial number of persons are recorded merely as general labourers. It is necessary to make a probe and find out in which type of work he is mostly engaged as a labourer such as say, a road coolie, a loader or unloader at a market, a construction labourer, etc.

116. For those in Military service it is enough if it is merely noted as 'in the service of the Central Government'. Other details need not be given.

General :

117. There need be no confusion as to the scope of 16 (d) and 16 (e). 16 (d) would represent the nature of industry, trade, profession or service, i.e., the field of economic activity in which a person is engaged in work and 16 (e) represents the occupation or the actual work that the person does in the industry, trade, profession or service in which he is engaged. Thus for example the answer to question 16 (d) may be, say, Cotton Textile manufacture and the answer to question 16 (e) may be Chemical Engineer in that industry or a clerk or an accountant in that industry or a labourer in that industry or a truck driver or the managing director of that industry and so on. Similarly in question 16 (d) the nature of service may be some department of the State Government Service and in question 16 (e) the description of work may be a clerk or an accountant, a Director of the Deptt., jeep driver in the Deptt. etc., etc. Again say, against question 16 (d) the answer may be private medical practice and in 16 (e) may cover orthopaedic surgeon, or nurse or a sweeper, etc., working in that private medical practitioner's nursing home. The Industrial and Occupational lists in Appendix IV & V and the instructions given by your superior Census Officers may help you to clear any doubts you may have in your mind regarding the scope of questions relating to Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service covered by question 16 (d) and the description of actual work of the individual enumerated covered by question 16 (e).

**16 (f) : Class of Worker**

118. For a person who is :

(*i*) an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in question 16 (e), write....ER

(*ii*) an Employee, that is, who does his work described in question 16 (e) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind, write....EE

(*ii*) a Single Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16 (e) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually and a participant in work as members of co-operatives, write.. .. .. SW

* See Page xliv ** See Page xlvii

(*iv*) a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16 (e) in a family enterprise alongwith other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind write .. .. ..FW

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in questions 16 (d) and 16 (e) put an 'X' in this question also.

Explanation :

119. An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in question 16 (e). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in business mentioned in question 16 (e). But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

120. An Employee is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.

121. A Single Worker for the purpose of question 16 (f) is a person who works by himself. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else, not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a Single Worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees and also a member of a producer's co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

122. A Family Worker is a member who works without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business, trade or service. For example, the working members in a family of *Dhobies* where they all participate and each does not receive wages separately will be family workers. There may be family workers in industry, trade or professions as well. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or Head of the Household or other relative.

123. Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

124. In the case of persons engaged in household industry, *i.e.*, in the case of persons for whom the answer to question 16 (a) (i) is 'HHI', there will be three classes of workers, *viz.*, Family Worker, Single Worker and Employee. There will be no Employer. Household Industry by its very definition is conducted by the head of the household himself or/and other members of the household, the role of hired workers being secondary. If the head alongwith the members of the household is working in a household industry employing hired workers, the head and other members who are working should be treated as Family workers'. If the head alone is working with the assistance of hired worker (s) whose role would be secondary as indicated above, he would be treated as a 'Single worker'.

**Question 17 : Secondary Work**

125. This question should be asked of every person whether he has returned some work as his main activity against 16 (a) (i) or had returned himself under any of the basically non-working categories against question 16 (a) (ii). As was noted earlier, 16 (a) (ii) will cover cases like persons performing household duties or students who may not be engaged in any other economically productive work at all, as also those who, though basically are performing household duties or students, etc. for the purpose of their main activity still participated in some other economic activty such as helping the household in several items of work, as in cultivation or in household industry or in looking after the cattle, in attending to family business, etc., but not to the extent as a full-time worker. Such participation will be considered as secondary work of these persons.

126. Ask of each person if, besides what he had already returned as his/her main activity against questions 16 (a) (i) or 16 (a) (ii) he/she participated in any secondary work. A number of unpaid family workers participating in the household enterprises, who might have returned themselves mainly as 'H' or 'ST'

or 'R' under question 16 (a) (ii) for their main activity will be netted here for their economic activity which is subsidiary. Mere rendering of service for one's own home or production of goods for purely domestic consumption are not to be treated as economic activity. For example, a servant who works as a cook in his or her employer's home for wages will be considered economically active but a housewife, even if she may work much more than a paid servant, in having to cook for the family or looking after the household will not be treated as economically active for the purpose of this classification. Similarly, women who may produce cloth on a loin loom at home for domestic consumption will not be treated as economically active unless the products are sold and the household derives an income. Participation in work that goes to augment the income of the household will only be treated as economic activity. A boy whose main activity is shown as a student under 16 (a) (ii), can have the secondary work of say, cultivation if he helped the head of the household in the family cultivation during some parts of the season. But if a girl student, whose main activity is shown as 'ST' under 16 (a) (ii), also helped in weaving cloth purely for domestic consumption on a loin loom at home, or helped in attending to household chores, she will not be treated as having any secondary work. Secondary work will be reckoned only if the person is engaged in some economic activity even if marginal in addition to whatever is the main activity under question 16. A person whose main activity is shown as, say, a clerk in a Government Office or a teacher under question 16, also attends to some cultivation by his direct supervision or undertakes some tuition, this will be shown as secondary work under question 17. A person's main activity may be cultivation in question 16 and his subsidiary activity money lending in question 17. Again main activity may be agricultural labourer and subsidiary work sugar factory labourer and so on and so forth.

127. The instructions for the usage of abbreviations in categorising workers under 16(a) (i) and filling in the details under 16(b) to (f) will apply *mutatis mutandis* to question 17 (a) to (f), except that while question 16(a) (i) will cover the main work, question 17(a) is intended to cover secondary work which may be possibly part-time. It may also be noted that the non-working categories of activity will not be reported as secondary work under question 17.

## POPULATION RECORD

128. Soon after you complete the enumeration of all the persons in the household you are expected to transfer certain items of information of all the individual members of each household to the Population Record. Population Record form is reproduced as Appendix IX*. If you feel that the filling of the Population Record in the field is likely to take considerable time there is no objection to the details being posted by you later at home at the end of the day. However, soon after you complete the enumeration of all the persons in a household you must note down the Location Code No. and the Household No. on the Population Record and also copy out in Col. 2 all the names of the persons enumerated in the household. This will help you to check with the members of the household and verify if all the persons qualified to be enumerated in the household have been fully enumerated.

The Population Record forms would have been supplied to you in convenient books and each page will normally take the entries of one household. However, if in a large household there are more number of persons than what a single Population Record form can accommodate, you may continue the entries on the next form but note boldly on the top of the continued Population Record as "Continued"'.

The Population Record hardly calls for any detailed explanation. On the top of each form please note correctly the Location Code No. and the Household No. It is important that you note the Household No. correctly as has been explained in paragraphs 24 to 28 of these instructions. Do not fail to note boldly "INST" in respect of institutional households as explained in Paragraph 27 and "O" in respect of houseless households as explained in Para 28.

You will be required to furnish information in the Enumerator's Abstract on the total number of occupied residential houses, the census households, the institutional households and houseless households in your block with reference to the entries made in this Population Record. So please make sure that you have entered the Household No. correctly as this will guide you in posting the required particulars in the Enumerator's Abstract. At the righthand side below the

* See page vi of this book

Household No., you will have to record information if the household belongs to S.C./S.T. You would have already ascertained if the head of the household belongs to a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe with reference to Question 11 of the Individual Slip. If the head belongs to any S.C./S.T., write S.C./S.T. as the case may be and also the name of S.C./S.T. to which the head of the household belongs.

The columns in the main body of the Population Record are self-explanatory. You have to post them with reference to the information you have collected of each member of the household in the Individual Slip against the relevant questions. However, column 9 of the Population Record may require some explanation. For those who have returned themselves as workers for their main activity against Question 16(a)(i) of the Individual Slip, while you may note 'C', 'AL' as the case may be, as recorded in the box against Question 16(a)(i), in respect of those other than cultivators and agricultural labourers, you may please indicate briefly the description of work as recorded in Question 16 (e) of the Individual Slip. For those who have returned themselves as non-workers for their main activity you may note the same abbreviation as recorded against Question 16 (a) (ii).

## ENUMERATION OF HOUSELESS POPULATION

129. You must complete the enumeration of all the persons in all the households in your jurisdiction between 10th March and 31st March, 1971. During this period you should also take note of the possible places where homeless population is likely to live such as on the road side, pavements or in open temple mandaps, and the like. On the night of 31st March, 1971 you will have to quickly cover all such houseless population and enumerate them. If there is likely to be a very large number of houseless persons in your jurisdiction whom you may not be able to enumerate single handed in one night you should report to your supervisor so that one or more extra enumerators may be deputed to assist you in the one night enumeration of such houseless persons. You should keep particular watch on the large settlements of nomadic population who are likely to camp on the outskirts of villages. These people will have to be covered on the 31st March. You should of course make sure that they have not been enumerated elsewhere. As per instructions in para 28 you should record 'O' in bold letters for houseless persons in the space provided for household number.

## REVISIONAL ROUND

130. In the next three days, *i. e.*, from 1st April, 1971 to 3rd April, 1971, you will have to revisit all the households in your jurisdiction and enumerate any new births that had taken place after your last visit but before the sunrise of 1st April, 1971 and any visitor(s) that had moved into the household and who had been away from his/her place of normal residence throughout the enumeration period *i. e.*, from 10th March to 1st April, 1971 or an entire household that has moved into your jurisdiction during this period and had not been enumerated anywhere before. In respect of every new birth make sure that you correct the entry in question 6(b). Please also see the note under para 47.

You will have to ascertain if any death(s) had taken place in any of the households between your last visit and the sunrise of 1st April, 1971 and cross out the individual slip of the dead person writing boldly across it as 'Died'.

If such a deceased person was recorded as 'Head of the Household' then you will have to find out who is recognised as 'Head' in that household after the deceased person. Accordingly, you will have to put 'Head' in Q. 2 in the individual slip of the person who is now recognised as 'Head' and correct the relationship of all members of the household in their respective individual slips, with reference to their relationship with 'Head' now recognised.

Consequential changes in the Population Record shall also have to be made by you. If you have exhausted the entire population record for recording the particulars of any household and it becomes necessary to record a new birth or any visitor you will fill in another population record form in continuation taking care that the location code, etc. are noted on the second form properly. The serial numbering in the succeeding form for the household should be in continuation of the last serial number of the earlier sheet relating to the household.

## ENUMERATOR'S DAILY POSTING STATEMENT

131. Each day you will have to carefully post the information on certain items of each Individual Slip in the prescribed posting forms which have been supplied to you. Do not allow this work to fall into arrears. You are likely to commit errors if you tried to post particulars of a large number of persons after the lapse of more than one day. You will have

to total up the columns of the statements and put the information in an Abstract and hand it over along with the complete schedules to your Supervisor. The posting statements should be filled at the end of each day soon after completion of the enumeration for the day. This will make your work lighter and avoid accumulation and pressure of work at the end and consequent errors in posting. Separate posting forms have been provided for Males and Females and you should take care to post particulars of a person in the right form. This will make it easier to strike the totals of each sex and post the statements. The totals can be struck after the entries are brought up-to-date soon after you complete the enumeration of houseless persons and you have also accounted for the births and deaths since your last visit at the revisional round. You will observe that the information to be posted pertains to the items against which geometrical designs are found in the Individual Slip such as the one relating to Q. 3 Sex, Q. 11 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, Q. 12 Literacy, Q. 16 (a) (i) and 16 (a) (ii) Worker or Non-worker. It is necessary that you should fill the Posting Statement with the greatest care.

132. First of all you should enter Location Code, Name of the village/town, Enumerator's Block No. (No. allotted to you) and your name (enumerator's) in all the Posting Statements. Then start making relevant entries in the Posting Statements taking care that you enter particulars for 'males' in Males Posting Statement (Form M) and for 'females' in Females Posting Statement (Form F).

133. You are advised to make entries in a sequence starting with lowest Pad No. used by you starting with Slip No. 1 in each Pad so as to avoid duplication or missing of any entries. Both the statements are similar except that one is meant for Males and the other for Females. You should not fill up Column 1 (Final Serial No.) at the first instance. This column will be filled after revisional round, i.e., after you have brought the count up-to-date with reference to sunrise of 1st April, 1971 (see para 130) and also after you have struck the grand total of columns 4 to 13. In columns 2, 3, and 4 you have to copy Pad No., Slip No. and sex as recorded by you in the slips. Even though there are separate forms of Posting Statements for males and females yet you are required to copy the sex in Col. 4 from the Individual Slip as this will help as a check in avoiding mistakes in posting. In the remaining columns a tick (✓) may be put against the appropriate columns, wherever information is found against the relevant question and a dash (—) may be put where it is not applicable.

134. Columns 5 and 6 are to be posted with reference to the entries against Q. 11 of the Individual Slip. If a person is noted as belonging to a Scheduled Caste put a tick under column 5 and a dash in column 6. If a Scheduled Tribe, put the tick in column 6 and dash in column 5. If the person is neither a Scheduled Caste nor Scheduled Tribe put a dash under columns 5 and 6 of the Posting Statement.

135. Columns 7 and 8 of the Posting Statement have to be filled with reference to the answer to Q. 12 of the Individual slip. A person can be either 'L' or 'O'. Put the tick or dash in the corresponding column accordingly. It must be noted that there cannot be a dash in both the columns.

136. Columns 9—13 must be posted with some care. For a person for whom 'C' has been entered in the box against Q. 16 (a) (i) a tick (✓) should be put under column 9 and dash (—) under columns 10 to 13. Similarly for a person for whom 'AL', or 'HH' or 'OW' or 'X' has been recorded against Q. 16 (a) (i) a tick (✓) may be put under column 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 respectively and dash (—) under remaining columns from 9—13. You may please note that where a tick is put in column 13 it means the person is a non-worker and there must be a dash in columns 9 to 12. For your guidance specimen entries have been made in Enumerator's Posting Statement appearing as Appendix VII*. As you are likely to use more than one Posting Statement you are advised to strike totals by counting the number of ticks (✓) in the relevant column (s) as soon as you have completed entries in one form and strike the grand totals after the Revisional Round. Now proceed to fill up column 1, in a continuous manner starting with the first entry in the posting statement, while assigning serial number in column 1, you should ignore scored out lines. Thus the grand total of column 4 will be the last serial number in column 1.

## ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

137. After striking the grand totals in Enumerator's Daily Posting Statement you have to fill in another form given at Appendix VIII (Form T).** Specimen entries have been made in this form to give you an idea as to how an Abstract will be filled up. It is most important that this should be done with the greatest care. These abstracts will form the basis of the publication of the first results of the Census. In the past Censuses the enumerators had given very accurate abstracts and there was hardly any difference

* See pages xlix and l ** See page xli

between the finally tabulated figures and those furnished in the abstract. You should post these abstracts with care and pass on to your Supervisor as quickly as possible. You should hand over the enumeration pads neatly bundled along with a sketch of your Enumeration Block as prescribed in para 10 and the posting statements and the abstract the very next day after the completion of the enumeration. Your work in the posting of the abstracts will be closely checked by your Supervisor. Any carelessness on your part will be taken serious notice of.

With the completion of enumeration and the handing over of the posting statements and the abstract and the Census schedule pads your burden is over. If you have done your work well you can have the satisfaction that you have made your humble but invaluable contribution to a vital national task.

APPENDIX I

## PROVISION OF THE INDIAN CENSUS ACT RELATING TO THE ENUMERATORS

(See para 2)

**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 State Government and published in the Official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

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

**Occupier or manager to 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 or 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 purpose of a Census return,.....

(c) Any person who intentionally gives a false answer to, or refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief, any question asked of him by a Census Officer which he is legally bound by section 8 to answer,

X X X X X

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months.

(2) Whoever abets any offence under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees."

APPENDIX II

## PRINCIPLES OF HOUSE-NUMBERING

(*see para* 25)

## THE CENSUS HOUSEHOLD NUMBER WILL CONSIST OF BUILDING NUMBER, CENSUS HOUSE NUMBER AND HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

**Building**

"Building" is generally a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component units, which is used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences), or estsblishments such as shops, workshops, factories, etc., or as godown, store, cattle sheds, etc., or in combination with any of these such as, shop-*cum*-residenee or workshop-*cum*-residence, etc.

2. Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as separate building and given separate numbers.

3. If there are 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., only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structure assigned a sub-number like 1 (1), 1 (2), 1 (3) and so on provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

4. The buildings should be numbered as follows :

(i) If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets in a village, should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken, in uniform order from North-east to South-west. It has been observed that the best way of numbering the buildings is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.

(ii) In a town/city enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any pre-conceived geographical direction like North-east, etc.

(iii) Arabic numerals (*e.g.* 1, 2, 3,.....) should be used for building numbers.

(iv) A building under construction which is likely to be completed within about a year's time should also be given a number in the serial.

(v) If a new building either pucca or kachha is found after the house numbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number, e.g., 10/1.....

Note : These should not be numbered as 10(1) or 10 (2) etc., as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building. On the other hand 10/1 would mean a separate building that has come up after building No. 10.

**Census House No.**

5. 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 inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

6. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings, then each such building will also be a separate census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

7. Each census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house is the same as the building number. But if different parts or constituent units of a building qualify to be treated as separate census houses, each census house should be given a sub-number within brackets to the building number as 10 (1), 10 (2), etc., or 11 (1), 11 (2), 11 (3), etc.

8. The order in which census houses within a building are to be numbered, should be continuous, preferably clockwise or in any convenient manner if it is difficult to do it clockwise.

9. The definition of census house may sometimes be difficult of application in its literal sense in the context of varying patterns of structures and their usage. For example, in cities and towns, one does come across a situation when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence may be made up of four rooms or so and all the rooms may have direct entrance from a common courtyard, or a staircase. In terms of the definition of a census house each of these rooms having entrances from the common staircase etc., may qualify to be treated as census houses. But it does not realistically reflect the situation of the number of houses. In such case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house by the household should be taken into account and the entire flat comprising four rooms should be treated as one census house only and assigned one number. If on the other hand each one of these rooms had been separately occupied by independent households and if each portion had separate main entrance then each will be justified to be treated as a separate census house. In a hostel building even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens on to a common verandah or staircase as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel building may have to be treated as one census house only. In some parts of the country in the rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance. Each of the apparently separated structures is an integral part of the housing unit as such. In such cases it may be more realistic to treat the group as one census house. Care should be taken to ascertain if only one household occupies such a unit or shared by more than one households. Thus the definition of a census house will have to be applied having due regard to the actual situation in such exceptional cases.

10. It is usual to find in municipal towns /cities that every site whether built upon or not are numbered by the Municipal authorities on property basis. Such open sites even if they are enclosed by a compound wall should not be listed for census purposes. Only where a structure with four walls and a roof has come up should it be treated as a Census house and listed. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that, for example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided, and there may not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and houses numbered and listed.

**Household No.**

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 prevent any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or unrelated persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employer and taking his food there is to be considered as a member of the master's household. A hotel where a number of unrelated persons live together is an institutional household. So is a jail.

11. There may be one or more households in a Census house. If there are more than one household, each of them should be given a separate identifying number. This can be done by using the alphabets as (a), (b), (c), etc., affixed to the census house number. For example, if building No. 2 is also a Census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2 (a), 2 (b) and 2 (c). If building number 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4 (1) and 4 (2). If within these houses there are respectively 3 and 2 households then they will be numbered as 4 (1) (a), 4 (1) (b), 4 (1) (c) and 4 (2) (a) and 4 (2) (b) respectively. If, however, building No. 3 is also a Census house and has only one household the number to be entered will be 3.

APPENDIX III

## LIST OF A FEW TYPICAL INDUSTRIES THAT CAN BE CONDUCTED ON A HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BASIS

*(See paras 92—95)*

**Foodstuffs**

Production of flour by village chakkis or flour mills, milling or dehusking of paddy, grinding of chillies, turmeric, etc., production of gur, khandsari, boora, etc., production of pickles, chutney, jams, etc. processing of cashewnuts, making of dried vegetables, manufacture of sweet-meats and bakery products, production of butter, ghee, etc., slaughtering and preservation of meat and fish, fish curing, etc., oil pressing ghani.

**Beverages**

Manufacture of country liquor, toddy, production of soda water, ice, ice-cream, sharbats, etc., processing of coffee, etc.

**Tobacco Products**

Manufacture of bidi, cigars, cherroots, tobacco, snuff, etc.

**Textile—Cotton**

Cotton ginning, carding, pressing and baling, spinning, etc. dyeing and bleaching of cloth, weaving in handlooms or powerlooms or manufacture of khadi, cloth printing, making of fishing nets, mosquito nets, cotton thread, rope, twine, etc.

**Textile—Jute, Wool or Silk**

Similar type of production or processing as mentioned under Textile Cotton but pertaining to the materials concerned.

**Textile—Miscellaneous**

Making of durries, carpets, hosiery, embroidery, chrochet work, lace garland making, manufacture of headgear, making of newar, bed covers, curtains, pillow, pillow cases, etc., making of mattress, quilt (rezai), etc., making of namda felt, coconut fibre for upholstery, making of brushes, brooms, etc., from coconut fibres, coir spinning, manufacture and repair of umbrellas, manufacture of dolls and toys (rags and cotton), etc.

**Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products**

Sawing and planing of wood, manufacture of wooden furniture, structural goods like beams, door and window frames, etc., wooden agricultural implements and their repair, wooden lacquerware, wooden toys, wood carving, sawdust and plaster figure making, inlay work, match splinters, plywood and veneers, etc., making palm leaf mats, fans, umbrellas, etc., baskets and broomsticks, caning of chairs, making of chiks and khas khas tatties, making of cart wheels, wooden sandals, etc.,

**Paper and Paper Products**

Manufacture of pulp and paper by hand, making of envelopes, papier mache articles, card board boxes, paper flower, paper kites, toys, etc.

**Printing and Publishing**

Printing works, lithography, block making, book binding, etc.

**Leather and Leather Products**

Flying and processing of hides and skins, making leather footwear, wearing apparel of leather and fur, repair of shoes or other leather products.

**Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products**

Vulcanising tyres and tubes, manufacture of chappals from torn tyres and other rubber footwear, manufacture of rubber products from natural and synthetic rubber.

**Chemicals and Chemical Products**

Manufacture of toys, paints, colours, etc., manufacture of matches, fireworks, perfumes, cosmetics, manufacture of ayurvedic medicines, soap, plastic products, celluloid goods, manufacture of ink, candles, boot polish, etc.,

**Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal**

Making of bricks, roofing tiles, sanitary fitting, cement statues, stone or marble carvings, manufacture of stone structurals, stone dressing and stone crushing,

mica splitting and manufacture of other mica products, making of earthenware and pottery, crockery, glass beads and bangles, earthen toys, manufacture of glass products, etc.

**Basic Metal and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment**

Manufacture of iron arms and weapons and their service and repair, iron and steel furniture, brass, bell-metal utensils, aluminium utensils, tin utensils, copper utensils, etc., nickeling and electroplating, blacksmithy, manufacture and repair of agricultural implement such as ploughshare, etc., making and repairing of locks and trunks, cutlery, manufacture of scales, weights and measures and foundry industry, etc.

**Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment**

Manufacture of small machine tools and parts, repairing and servicing of fans, radios, domestic electrical appliances, etc.,

**Transport Equipment**

Repairing and servicing of automobiles, manufacture of cycle parts, rickshaw parts, boats and barges, manufacture of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles such as bullock carts, wheel barrow, etc.,

**Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries**

Repair of spectacles, photographic equipment, goldsmithy, silver filigree industry, gold covering work, bidriware, musical instruments, fountain pens, making of cowdung cakes, manufacture of sports goods, repairing of petromax lights, making of buttons and beads from conchshell and horn goods.

APPENDIX IV

## CLASSIFIED LIST OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

(*See para* 112)

### AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY & FISHING

( Do not merely say plantation or fishing etc., but indicate the appropriate details as given here)

**Plantation Crops**

Indicate the type of plantation such as tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, edible nuts, fruits, ganja, betel nuts, etc.

**Livestock Production**

Indicate what kind of livestock is reared such as goats, sheep. horses, pigs, ducks, bees, silk worm, etc. Production of wool, raw silk, etc. are also covered in this.

**Agricultural Services**

Indicate what type of agricultural service, *e. g.*, Pest destroying, spraying, operation of irrigation system, animal shearing and livestock services (other than veterinary services), grading agricultural and livestock products, soil conservation, soil testing, etc.

**Hunting**

Indicate hunting, trapping and game propagation for commercial purpose only.

**Forestry and Logging**

Apart from planting and conservation of forests, felling and cutting of trees, etc., this would cover production of fuel, gathering of fodder, gums, resins, lac, etc.

**Fishing**

Sea, coastal and inland water fishing ; pisciculture, collection of pearls, conches, shells, sponges, etc.

### MINING AND QUARRYING

(Do not merely say mining or quarrying but indicate further details). Indicate what is mined such as coal, lignite, crude petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, manganese, gold, silver, copper ore, quarrying of stones, clay and sand pits, precious and semi-precious stones, mica, gypsum, etc.

### MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR

(Do not merely say engaged in a factory, but indicate what the manufacturing is concerned with as detailed here).

**Manufacture of Food Products**

Slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat ; dairy products ; canning and preservation of fruits and

vegetable ; fish, grain mill products ; bakery products ; sugar ; boora ; common salt ; edible oils including vanaspati ; processing of tea or coffee ; manufacture of ice ; animal feeds, starch, etc.

**Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products**

Rectifying and blending of spirits ; wine industries; country liquor and toddy ; carbonated water industries, bidi, cigar, cigarettes, zerda, snuff, etc.

**Manufacture of Cotton Textiles**

Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling ; spinning, weaving and finishing of cotton in textile mills ; printing, dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles; cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha) ; khadi production ; weaving, etc., in hand-looms and power-looms, etc.

**Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles**

Wool cleaning, baling and pressing ; weaving and finishing in mills and other than in mills ; dyeing and bleaching ; printing of silk, synthetic textiles, etc.

**Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles**

Spinning and pressing and baling of Jute and Mesta ; dyeing, printing and bleaching of jute textiles and manufacture of jute bags are also covered in this.

**Manufacture of Textile Products**

(Including wearing apparel other than footwear) knitting mills ; manufacture of all types of threads, cordage, ropes, etc ; embroidery ; carpets ; rain coats ; hats ; made up textile goods (except garments), oil cloth, tarpaulin ; coir and coir products ; linoleum, padding, wadding, etc., are also covered in this.

**Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Furniture and Fixtures**

Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products ; sawing and planing of wood ; wooden and cane boxes, crates, drums, barrels etc., beams, posts, doors and windows ; wooden industrial goods like blocks, handles, etc. ; cork products ; wooden, bamboo and cane furniture and fixture, etc.

**Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries**

Manufacture of pulp ; paper, paper boards and newsprints ; container and paper boxes ; printing and publishing of newspapers ; periodicals, books, etc.; engraving, block making, book binding, etc.

**Leather and Leather and Fur Products**

Tanning, currying, etc., of leather ; footwear (excluding repair) ; coats, globes, currying, dyeing, etc., of fur, fur and skin rugs, etc.

**Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal products**

Tyre and tubes industries ; footwear made of vulcanized or moulded rubber, rubber and plastic products ; petroleum refineries ; production of coaltar in coke ovens, etc.

**Chemicals and Chemical Products**

Manufacture of gases such as acids, alkalis, Oxygen, etc., fertilisers and pesticides ; paints, varnishes; drugs and medicines ; perfumes, cosmetics, lotions, synthetic resins, etc., explosive and ammunition and fireworks, etc.

**Non-metallic Mineral Products**

Structural clay products ; glass and glass products ; earthen ware and earthen pottery ; china ware and porcelain ware ; cement, lime and plaster ; asbestos ; cement, etc.

**Basic Metal and Alloys Industries**

Iron and Steel Industries ; casting foundries ; ferro-alloys ; copper, brass, zinc and brass manufacturing, etc.

**Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment**

Metal cans from tin-plate, sheets metal, barrels, drums, pails, safe, etc.; structural metal products ; metal furniture and fixture ; hand tools ; utensils, cutlery, etc.

**Machinery, Machine tools and parts except Electrical Machinery**

Agricultural machinery ; cranes ; road rollers, boilers, diesel engine ; refrigerators, air conditioners, etc.

**Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and parts**

Electrical motors, generators, transformers ; insulated wires and cables ; dry and wet batteries ; radio, television, etc. ; X-ray apparatus : electric computors, etc.

**Transport equipments and parts**

Ship building and repairing locomotives and parts : Railway wagons; coaches, etc ; rail road equipment ; motor vehicles ; bicycles ; aircrafts ; push-carts and hand-carts, etc.

**Other Manufacturing Industries**

Do not say other manufacturing Industries but write clearly what is being manufactured like manufacture of medical, surgical and scientific equipments ; photographic and optical goods ; watches ; minting of coins ; musical instruments, etc.

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Indicate if generation and transmission of electric energy or distribution is involved, *e.g.*, manufacture of gas in gas works and its distribution, water supply, *i.e.*, collection, purification and distribution of water, etc.

CONSTRUCTION

(Do not merely say engaged in construction but give further particulars.) Clear details of the type of construction and maintenance such as buildings, road, railway, telegraph, telephone, water ways and water reservoirs, hydro electric projects, industrial plants, activities allied to construction such as plumbing, heating and air conditioning installation, setting of tiles, marble, brick, etc., construction of electrical installations, etc., should be given.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

**Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants**

Indicate clearly that the wholesale trade is done in cereals, pulses, foodstuff, textiles and textile products, *e. g.*, garments, shirtings, etc., beverages intoxicants like wines, opium, ganja, tobacco, etc., wholesale trade in animals, straw and fodder is also covered in this.

**Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics, Glass**

Wholesale trade in medicines, chemicals, fuel lighting products, toilets, porcelain, glass utensil, crockery, etc.

**All types of Machinery Equipment, including Transport and Electrical Equipment**

Agricultural and industrial machinery, *e.g.*, harvestors, threshers, etc., electrical machinery ; transport equipments, etc.,

**Miscellaneous Manufacturing**

Wholesale trade in furniture, rubber and rubber products, building materials, clocks, etc., eye-glasses, etc., medical and surgical instruments, precious metals, stones and jewellery, etc.

**Retail Trade in food and food articles, beverage, tobacco and intoxicants**

Indicate clearly that the retail trade is carried in grocery, vegetable, fruit selling, meat, poultry, bakery products, dairy products, pan, bidi, aerated water, etc.

**Retail Trade in Textiles**

Do not merely say engaged in retail trade in textile, but indicate clearly what the retail trade is concerned with Dealers in textiles (non-readymade), ready-made garments, are some examples.

**Retail Trade in Others**

Indicate clearly what kind of retail trade it is like, medical shops, booksellers, building material, etc.

**Restaurants and Hotels**

Restaurants, cafes and other eating places, hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places.

TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

(Do not merely say engaged in land, water, air transport but give further particulars.) Indicate what kind of transport such as packing, crating, travel agencies, etc. It also includes bullock carts, *ekka, tonga.* etc., ocean and costal water, inland water transport, air transport, services rendered to transport such as packing, crating, travel agencies, etc. It also includes storage, warehousing, communication such as postal telegraph, wireless, telephone, etc.

FINANCING, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Indicate clearly whether services belong to Banking, credit institutions other than banks, *e.g.*, loan societies, agricultural credit institutions, etc., money lenders, financiers, etc., provident services, insurance carriers life ; fire, marine accident, health, etc. It also includes business services *e.g.*, purchase and sale agents and brokers, auctioneering accounting, data processing, ; engineering ; advertising services, etc. ; legal services rendered by advocates, barristers, pleaders, etc

COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES

It should be clearly indicated whether service belongs to public administration, Union Government, State Government, police service, quasi-Government bodies, sanitary services, education, scientific and research, etc.

**Personal Services**

Do not merely say engaged in personal service but indicate clearly whether it is domestic service, services relating to laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants, hair dressing, photographic studios, international and other extra territorial bodies, etc.

APPENDIX V

## CLASSIFIED LIST OF OCCUPATION *i.e.* DESCRIPTION OF WORK

[ *Q.* 16 (*e*) *and* 17(*e*)—*See Paras* 113-114 ]

**Professional, Technical and Related Workers**

(Do not merely say an Engineer, Doctor, Teacher etc., in describing the work of an individual but furnish more precise particulars as given below.) Indicate clearly in respect of engineers to what branch they belong such as civil, mechanical, electrical, metallurgical, mining, etc. In respect of physicians, state if they are allopathic, ayurvedic homoeopathic, etc. Physiologists and dentists, etc. should be recorded. As regards teachers, state if they are university teachers, secondary school, middle school, primary school or kindergarten teachers. There are various other types of chemists, physicists, archaeologists, nurses, pharmacists, health technicians, jurists, social scientists such as economists, statisticians, geographers, historians, anthropologists, etc., as also artists, writers, painters, sculptors, actors, etc., draughtsmen, laboratory assistants, librarians, ordained religious workers, astrologers, etc. who will have to be recorded with particulars of their work.

**Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers**

(Do not merely say Govt. Officer, an officer in a private firm or concern but give further particulars.) They may be in Government service or under a local body or in a business firm, manufacturing establishment or a catering establishment or a transport company and so on. Their full description should be recorded such as for example, Secretary to the Government of India, District Collector, Municipal Commissioner, Executive Officer of a Panchayat, Director of a firm, Manager of a business concern, Proprietor and Manager of a hotel, elected and legislative officials, aircrafts and ships officers, etc.

**Clerical Workers**

(Do not merely denote the work of a person as clerk or office worker but furnish further particulars.) State clearly the type of work done such as cashier, accountant, stenographer, typist, computing clerk, key punch operator, office assistant, guard, brakesman, traffic controller, railway ticket inspector, postman, telephone/teleprinter/wireless operator, record keeper, despatcher, etc., office workers would also include peons, daftaries, etc.

**Sale Workers**

(Do not merely say a worker in a shop but give details.) It should be clearly recorded whether the proprietor of a business concern engages himself in wholesale or retail trade. Salesmen or shop assistants, agents of insurance, brokers in snare, auctioneers, commercial travellers, hawkers and street venders, money lenders, pawn brokers, etc. will also be covered.

**Service Workers**

(There are all types of service workers such as those engaged as domestic servants or in personal services or in police service or watch and ward etc. Give precise particulars.) Hotel and restaurant keepers, house-keepers, matrons and stewards (domestic and institution), cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers (domestic and institutional), maids and related housekeeping service workers, building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners and related workers, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers, hair dressers, beauticians and related workers, protection service workers, such as watchmen, chowkidars, gatekeepers, etc., other service workers.

**Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers etc. and Related Workers**

Deep sea fishermen, inland or river water fishermen, shell gatherers, forest rangers, charcoal burners, forest produce gatherers, plantation managers, farm machine operators, gardeners, toddy tappers, rubber tappers, hunters, bird trappers, etc. will be covered.

**Production and other Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers**

(This may cover a very large variety of craftsmen and operators etc., whose work will have to be given in adequate detail.) Examples : miners, quarrymen, well drillers, cotton ginners, spinners, dyers, knitters, lace makers, carpet makers, etc., tailors, cutters, hat makers, embroiderers, shoe makers or repairers, saddle makers, leather cutters etc., blacksmiths, furnacemen, moulders, etc., cart builders, wheel wrights, cabinet makers, etc., stone cutters, bricklayers, masons, hut builders, thatchers, well diggers, etc., jewellers, goldsmiths, watch and clock makers or repairers, welders and plate cutters, sheet metal workers, machine tool operators, electricians, electrical and electronic wire fitters, radio mechanic, electric linesmen, cable joiners, carpenters, joiners, sawers, etc., printing type machine operators, proof readers, photo-litho operators, book binders, potters, moulders, firemen, kilnsmen, blowers and makers of glass, millers, bakers, confectioners, sweetmeat makers, food canners, coffee or tea planters, tobacco curers, graders and blenders of tobacco, bidi or cigarmakers, snuff or zarda makers, tyre builders, crane or hoist operators, loaders and unloaders, etc.

APPENDIX VII

## ENUMERATOR'S DAILY POSTING STATEMENT

FORM M

Location Code 10/3/64(10) Enumerator's Block No. 10

Name of Village/Town..Pandori (MALES) Name of Enumerator.. Prithipal

| Final Serial No. | Pad No. | Slip No. | Sex ○ | S.C. or S.T. Q. 11 | | Literacy △ Q. 12 | | MAIN ACTIVITY □ Q. 16(a)(i) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | S.C. □ | S.T. □ | Literate L | Illiterate O | Cultivator C | Agricultural Labourer AL | Household Industry HHI | Other Work OW | Non-worker X |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1 | 15 | 1 | M | — | — | √ | — | — | — | √ | — | — |
| 2 | 15 | 22 | M | — | — | — | √ | — | — | — | — | √ |
| 3 | 15 | 29 | M | — | — | — | √ | √ | — | — | — | — |
| 4 | 16 | 3 | M | — | √ | — | √ | — | — | — | — | √ |
| 5 | 16 | 7 | M | √ | — | √ | — | √ | — | — | — | — |
| 6 | 16 | 16 | M | √ | — | √ | — | — | √ | — | — | — |
| 7 | 16 | 25 | M | — | — | — | √ | — | — | — | √ | — |
| 8 | 16 | 47 | M | — | — | — | √ | √ | — | — | — | — |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

Verified 100 per cent with Schedules and found correct

Signature of Enumerator.....

Signature of Supervisor.....

Date.....

Date.....

Note : Make sure that total of Col. 4 = total of Cols. 7+8 = total of Cols. 9+10+11+12+13

APPENDIX VII

FORM F

ENUMERATOR'S DAILY POSTING SEATEMENT

Location Code 10/3/64 (10)

Enumerator's Block No. 10

Name of Village/Town—Pandori

(FEMALES)

Name of Enumerator—Prithipal

| Final Serial No. | Pad No. | Slip No. | Sex ○ | S.C. or S.T. Q. 11 S.C. □ | S.T. □ | Literacy △ Q. 12 Literate L | Illiterate O | MAIN ACTIVITY Q. 16(a)(i) Cultivator C | Agricultural Labourer AL | Household Industry HHI | Other Work OW | Non-worker X |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1 | 15 | 2 | F | — | — | — | √ | — | √ | — | — | — |
| 2 | 15 | 23 | F | √ | — | — | √ | — | — | — | — | √ |
| 3 | 15 | 39 | F | √ | — | — | √ | √ | — | — | — | — |
| 4 | 16 | 56 | F | — | — | √ | — | — | — | √ | — | — |
| 5 | 16 | 62 | F | — | — | — | √ | — | — | — | — | √ |
| 6 | 16 | 14 | F | — | — | — | √ | — | — | — | — | √ |
| 7 | 16 | 16 | F | — | — | — | √ | — | — | — | — | √ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | 7 | 2 | — | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 4 |

Verified 100 per cent with Schedules and found corret

Signature of Enumerator.....

Signature of Supervisor.....

Date.....

Date.....

Note : Make sure that total of Col. 4 = total of Cols. 7+8 = Total of Cols. 9+10+11+12+13

APPENDIX VIII

FORM T

## ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

Location Code .. 10/3/64 (10)

Enumerator's Block No. 10

Name of Village/Town .. Pandori

Name of Enumerator .. ..Prithipal

No. of occupied residential houses 130

No. of Institutional Households 1

Total No. of Households 140

No. of Houseless Households 1

| Sex | Population | S.C. | S. T. | Literate | Illiterate | MAIN ACTIVITY | | | | | Houseless Population | Institutional population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Cultivator | Agricultural Labourer | Household Industry | Other work | Non-workers | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| M | 381 | 52 | 25 | 173 | 208 | 139 | 20 | 10 | 77 | 135 | 3 | 24 |
| F | 369 | 50 | 21 | 75 | 294 | 42 | 12 | 4 | 69 | 242 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 750 | 102 | 46 | 248 | 502 | 181 | 32 | 14 | 146 | 377 | 5 | 25 |

Signature of Enumerator.....

Signature of Supervisor.....

Date.....

Date... .....

Note : Information on the occupied residential houses, Households, Institutional Households and Houseless Households will have to be provided w. r. t. entries in the Population Record. Make sure that you have counted the houses and households correctly. See Paras 24—29 of the Instructions for filling up the Individual Slips. The number of households can be same as/or more than the census houses, but normally there will not be more houses than the households. The information for Cols. 12 and 13 will be obtained by counting the Population in Houseless Household (Household number noted as 'O') and Institutional Household (Household number with "INST" indicated) respectively in the Population Record.

# LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25-11-1976

| Station | Sl. No. | Name of the party | Cat. of Agents |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| AGRA— | | | |
| | 1 | National Book House, Jeoni Mandi | (Reg.) |
| | 2 | Wedwa & Co. 45, Civil Lines. | (Reg.) |
| | 3 | Barwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra. | (Rest.) |
| | 4 | Asa Ram Baldev Dass & Sons, Bagh Muzaffarpur. | (Rest.) |
| | 5 | Jeevan Book Depot, Raja Mandi. | (Rest.) |
| AHMEDABAD— | | | |
| | 6 | Balgovind Book Sellers, Gandhi Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 7 | Chandra Kant Chimanlal Vora, 57-2 Gandhi Road, P.B. No. 163. | (Reg.) |
| | 8. | New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge. | (Reg.) |
| | 9 | Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva Relief Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 10 | Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath. | (Rest) |
| | 11 | Mahajan Bros., Super Market Basement, Ashram Road, Navrangpura. | (Rest.) |
| | 12 | Himanshu Book Co., 10 Mission Market, near Gujarat College. | (Rest.) |
| | 13 | Academic Book Centre, Bisket Gali. | (Rest.) |
| | 14 | Dinesh Book House, Madalpur. | (Rest.) |
| AHMEDNAGAR— | | | |
| | 15 | Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market. | (Reg.) |
| AJMER— | | | |
| | 16 | Book Land, 663, Madar Gate. | (Reg.) |
| | 17 | Rajputana Book House, Station Road. | (Reg.) |
| ALIGARH— | | | |
| | 18 | Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market. | (Reg) |
| | 19 | New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market. | (Rest.) |
| | 20 | Shalig Ram & Sons, 12, Mother Gate. | (Rest) |
| ALLAHABAD— | | | |
| | 21 | Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 22 | Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P.B.-4. | (Reg.) |
| | 23 | Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2-A, Katra Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 24. | Universal Book Co., 20, M. G. Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 25 | University Book Agency (of Lahore) Elgin Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 26 | Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg. | (Rest.) |
| | 27 | Chandralock Prakashan, 73, Darbhanga Colony. | (Rest) |
| | 28 | Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2/A, Katra Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 29 | S/S A. H. Wheeler & Co., Pvt. Ltd., City Book Shop. | (Reg) |
| | 30 | New Book House, 32, Tashkant Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 31 | Law Publishers, Sardar Patel Marg. | (Rest.) |
| AMBALA CANTT— | | | |
| | 32 | English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. | (Reg.) |
| AMRITSAR— | | | |
| | 33 | Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi. | (Reg.) |
| | 34 | Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh. | (Reg.) |
| | 35 | The Book Lovers Retreat, Hall Bazar. | (Reg.) |
| ANAND— | | | |
| | 36 | Vijaya Stores, Station Road. | (Rest.) |
| ANANTPUR— | | | |
| | 37 | Sri Vani Stores, Kamala Nagar. | (Rest.) |
| AURANGABAD— | | | |
| | 38 | Marathwada Book Distributors, Aurangabad. | (Rest.) |
| BALLABGARH— | | | |
| | 39 | Om Trade Well, Unchagaon Gate. | (Rest.) |
| BALDEOGHAR— | | | |
| | 40 | Bhakat Brothers, S. B. Roy Road. | (Rest.) |
| BANGALORE— | | | |
| | 41 | Bangalore Ptg & Publishing Co., Pvt. Ltd., 88, Mysore Road, P.O. B. No. 1807. | (Reg.) |
| | 42 | International Book House, P. Ltd., 4F, M.G. Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 43 | M. P. P. House, 87 1st Cross, Gandhinagar. | (Reg.) |
| | 44 | Balajee Book Co., No. 2, East Tank Bank Road, Ramakrishnapura | (Rest.) |
| | 45 | S. S. Book Emporilum, 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar. | (Reg.) |
| | 46 | Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road. | (Reg.) |

| Station | Sl. No. | Name of the party | Cat. of Agents |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| BANGALORE—*Contd.* | | | |
| | 47 | Vichara Sahitya Ltd., Balepet. | (Reg.) |
| | 48 | Atam Stores, 5th Cross Malleswaram. | (Rest.) |
| | 49 | Coming Man, Residency Road, Bangalore. | (Rest ) |
| BANSDRONI— | | | |
| | 50 | S/S Manoj Book Corner, B-20, Niranjan Pally, 24-Pargana. | (Reg.) |
| BAREILLY— | | | |
| | 51 | Agarwal Bros., Bara Bazar. | (Reg.) |
| | 52 | Pathak Pustak Bhawan, Ram Narain Park. | (Rest.) |
| BARODA— | | | |
| | 53 | New Medical Book House, 540, Madenzampa Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 54 | Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah Seini, Ambegaonkers Wada, Raopura. | (Rest.) |
| | 55 | Baroda Productivity Council (Book Div.) Baroda. | (Rest.) |
| | 56 | Hemdip Agencies, Madanzampa Road. | (Rest.) |
| BELGHARIA— | | | |
| | 57 | Granthaloka, 5/1, Ambica Mukherji Road, 24 Parganas, W.B. | (Rest.) |
| BHAGALPUR— | | | |
| | 58 | Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road. | (Reg.) |
| BHAVNAGAR— | | | |
| | 59 | Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M. G. Road. | (Rest.) |
| BHOPAL— | | | |
| | 60 | Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din. Bldg. Sultania Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 61 | Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road. | (Rest.) |
| BHUBANESHWAR— | | | |
| | 62 | Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg. | (Reg.) |
| BIJAPUR— | | | |
| | 63 | Sh. D. V. Deshpande. Recognised Law Book Sellers Prop : Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk | (Rest.) |
| BIKANER— | | | |
| | 64 | Bhadaoi Bros., Goga Gate. | (Rest.) |
| | 65 | Gadodia Pustak Bhandar, Fed Bazar. | (Rest.) |
| BOLPUR— | | | |
| | 66 | Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai, P.O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W.B.). | (Rest.) |
| BOMBAY— | | | |
| | 67 | Charles Lambert & Co., 101, M. G. Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 68 | Cooperators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Building, Dadar. | (Reg.) |
| | 69 | Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street. | (Reg.) |
| | 70 | Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor | (Reg.) |
| | 71 | C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street | (Reg.) |
| | 72 | International Book House Ltd., 9 Ash Lane, M. G. Road | (Reg.) |
| | 73 | Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 74 | Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum. | (Reg.) |
| | 75 | Minerva Book Shop 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor, Nava Chowk. | (Reg.) |
| | 76 | N M Tripathi P Ltd., Princess Street. | (Reg.) |
| | 77 | Lok Vangmaya Griha Pvt. Ltd., 190/B, Khetwadi Main Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 78 | World Literature, Pyare Singh Chug House, Agra Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 79 | 69-A. International Subscription Agency, Police Court Lane, Bombay-1. | (Rest.) |
| | 80. | Swastik Sales Co., Scientific & Technical Booksellers, P.B. 6007. | (Rest.) |
| | 81 | M. & J. Services, 2-A, Bahri Building. | (Reg.) |
| | 82 | Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 83 | Sunderdas Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, near Princess Street. | (Reg.) |
| | 84 | Thacker & Co., Rampart Row. | (Reg) |
| | 85 | All India Book Supply Co., 342, Kalbadevi Road. | (Reg.) |

# LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25-11-76

| Station | Sl. No. | Name of the party | Cat. of Agents |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| BOMBAY—*Contd.* | | | |
| | 86 | Amalgamated Press, 41, Hamam Street. | (Rest.) |
| | 87 | Asian Trading Co., 310, the Mirabalee P. M. 1505. | (Rest.) |
| | 88 | Secretary, Salestax Practitioners' Association, Room No. 8, Palton Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 89 | Usha Book Depot, 585, Chira Bazar. | (Reg.) |
| | 90 | S/S Taxation Publications, B/22, Sea Gull Apartment, 4-A, Bhula Bhai Desai Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 91 | Indian Book House, Subscription Agency, Dr. D. N. Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 92 | Dhan Lal Brothers, S. Gandhi Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 93 | International Publications, P.B. 7170. Kurla. | (Rest.) |
| | 94 | International Book Links, Marine Lines. | (Rest.) |
| | 95 | Bhayani Book Depot, 150. Princess Street. | (Reg.) |
| | 96 | National Book Centre, Tardeo Air Conditioned Market. | (Rest.) |
| | 97 | Universal Book Corpn., Dhobi Talao. | (Rest.) |
| | 98 | Subscribers Subscription Services, India, 190, Bazar Gate Street. | (Rest.) |
| CALCUTTA— | | | |
| | 99 | Current Literature Co., 208, M. G. Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 100 | Dass Gupta & Co. Ltd., 54/2, College Street. | (Reg.) |
| | 101 | Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyaya, 6/1A, Bachharam Akrur Lane. | (Reg.) |
| | 102 | Oxford Book Stationery Co., 17, Park Street. | (Reg.) |
| | 103 | R. Chambrary & Co., Ltd., Kant House, P-33, Mission Row Extension. | (Reg.) |
| | 104 | S. C. Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd, I.C. College Street. | (Reg.) |
| | 105 | S. K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd., College Street. | (Reg.) |
| | 106 | W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3 Old Court House Street | (Reg.) |
| | 107 | Indian Book Dist. Co., C-52, M. G. Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 108 | K K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P. B. No. 10210. | (Rest.) |
| | 109 | Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street. | (Reg.) |
| | 110 | Modern Book Depot, 78 Chowringhee Centres. | (Reg.) |
| | 111 | New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue | (Reg.) |
| | 112 | Mukherjee Library, 1, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane. | (Rest.) |
| | 113 | S. Bhattacharya & Co., 49, Dharamtalla Street. | (Rest.) |
| | 114 | Scientific Book Agency, 103 Netaji Subhash Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 115 | P. D. Upadhyay, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane | (Reg.) |
| | 116 | Universal Book Dist. 8/2, Hastings Street. | (Rest.) |
| | 117 | N. M. Roy Chowdhury Co. P. Ltd., 72, M. G. Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 118 | Mainisha Granthalaya P. Ltd., 4/3-B, Bankim Chatterji Street. | (Rest.) |
| | 119 | Sushanta Kumar De, 32/C, Gopal Boral Street. | (Rest.) |
| | 120 | K. P. Bagchi, 286, B. B. Ganguli Street. | (Reg.) |
| | 121 | Overseas Publications, 14 Hare Street. | (Rest.) |
| | 122 | A. G. Law Book Stall, 5/1-B, Gope Lane. | (Rest.) |
| | 123 | Dass Book Agency, 4, Seth Gagan Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 124 | Book Corporation, 1-Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. | (Rest.) |
| CALICUT— | | | |
| | 125 | Touring Book Stall, Court Road. | (Rest.) |
| CHANDIGARH— | | | |
| | 126 | Jain Law Agency, Shop No. 5, Sector 22-D. | (Reg.) |
| | 127 | Mehta Bros., 1933, Sector 22-B. | (Reg.) |
| | 128 | Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector 22. | (Reg.) |
| | 129 | Universal Book Store, Sector 17-D. | (Reg.) |
| | 130 | English Book Shop 14, Sector-22-D. | (Rest.) |
| | 131 | Jain General House, Sector No. 77-72(2), 17-D. | (Reg.) |
| | 132 | Jain & Co., 1165, Sector 18-C. | (Reg.) |
| | 133 | Manik Book Shop, 70-72, 5 Sec. 17-D. | (Rest.) |
| | 134 | Naveen Book Agency, 80-82, Sec. 17-D. | (Rest.) |
| | 135 | Chandigarh Law House, 1002, Sec. 22-B. | (Rest.) |
| COIMBATORE— | | | |
| | 136 | Marry Martin, 9/79, Gokhale Street | (Reg.) |
| | 137 | Dina Mani Stores, 8/1, Old Post Office Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 138 | Continental Agencies, 4-A, Sakthi Vihar. | (Rest.) |
| | 139 | Radha Mani Stores, 60-A, Raja Street. | (Rest.) |
| CUTTACK— | | | |
| | 140 | Cuttack Law Times. | (Reg.) |
| | 141 | D. P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad. | (Rest.) |
| | 142 | New Students Store. | (Rest.) |
| DEHRADUN— | | | |
| | 143 | Bishan Singh & Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala. | (Reg.) |
| | 144 | Jugul Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 145 | National News Agency, Paltan Bazar. | (Reg.) |
| | 146 | Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market. | (Rest.) |
| | 147 | Universal Book House, 39A, Rajpur Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 148 | Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road. | (Reg.) |
| DELHI— | | | |
| | 149 | Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate. | (Reg.) |
| | 150 | Bahri Bros., 243, Lajpat Rai Market. | (Reg.) |
| | 151 | Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General) Agency Delhi Ahata Kedara Chamellian Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 152 | Bookwells, 85, Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565, Delhi-110009. | (Reg.) |
| | 153 | Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market. | (Reg.) |
| | 154 | Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate. | (Reg.) |
| | 155 | Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj. | (Reg.) |
| | 156 | Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, Daryaganj. | (Reg.) |
| | 157 | J. M. Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate. | (Reg.) |
| | 158 | Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar. | (Reg.) |
| | 159 | K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law Commercial & Technical Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura. | (Reg.) |
| | 160 | Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar. | (Reg.) |
| | 161 | Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills. | (Reg.) |
| | 162 | Sat Narain & Sons, 2, Shivaji Stadium Jain Mandir Road, New Delhi. | (Reg.) |
| | 163 | Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg. | (Reg.) |
| | 164 | Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market. | (Reg.) |
| | 165 | Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak. | (Reg.) |
| | 166 | Amar Hindi Book Depot, Nai Sarak. | (Rest.) |
| | 167 | All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar. | (Rest.) |
| | 168 | B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar). | (Rest.) |
| | 169 | General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak. | (Reg.) |
| | 170 | Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1543, Nai Sarak. | (Rest.) |
| | 171 | Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran. | (Rest.) |
| | 172 | Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Book Sellers & Publishers, P.B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak. | (Rest.) |
| | 173 | Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak. | (Reg.) |
| | 174 | Overseas Book Agency, 3810, David Street, Darya Ganj-110006. | (Reg.) |
| | 175 | Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak. | (Rest.) |
| | 176 | Rajpal & Sons, Kashmiri Gate. | (Rest.) |
| | 177 | Saini Law Publishing Co., Daryaganj. | (Reg.) |
| | 178 | Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar. | (Reg.) |
| | 179 | Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony. | (Reg.) |
| | 180 | Summer Bros., P O. Birla Lines. | (Rest.) |
| | 181 | University Book House, 15, U.B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar. | (Rest.) |
| | 182 | Om Law Book House, Civil Court Compound. | (Reg.) |
| | 183 | Ashoka Book Agency, 2/29, Roop Nagar. | (Reg.) |
| | 184 | Educational Book Agency (India), 5-D, Kamla Nagar. | (Reg.) |
| | 185 | D. K. Book Organisation, 74_D, Anand Nagar. | (Reg.) |
| | 186 | Hindustan Book Agencies (India), 17-UB, Jawahar Nagar. | (Reg.) |
| | 187 | Eagle Book Service, Ganeshpura. | (Rest.) |
| | 188 | Krishna Law House, Tis Hazari. | (Regular) |
| | 189 | Raj Book Agency, A-99, Shivpuri. | (Reg.) |

# LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25-11-76

| Station | Serial No. | Name of the party | Cat. of Agents |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| *DELHI—Contd.* | | | |
| | 190 | Indian Documentation Service, *Ansari Road.* | (Rest.) |
| | 191 | Kaushik Stationery, Padm Nagar. | (Rest.) |
| | 192 | Standard Book Sellers, 402, Kucha (Chandni Chowk) Balaqi, Dariba Kalan | (Reg.) |
| | 193 | Modern Book Centre, Municipal F. No. 8, Bangalow Marg, Delhi. | (Reg.) |
| | 194 | Delhi Law House, Tis Hazari Court, Civil Wings. | (Reg.) |
| | 195 | Capital Law House, Viswas Nagar, Shahdra. | (Rest.) |
| DEORIA— | | | |
| | 196 | Madanlal Radhakrishna, Deoria (U.P.). | (Rest.) |
| DHANBAD— | | | |
| | 187 | New Sketch Press, Post Box 26. | (Rest.) |
| DHARWAR— | | | |
| | 198 | Bharat Book Depot & Prakashan, Subhas Road | (Rest.) |
| | 199 | Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road | (Rest.) |
| ERNAKULAM— | | | |
| | 200 | Pai & Co., Broadway. | (Rest.) |
| *ERODE*— | | | |
| | 201 | Kumaran Book Depot. | (Rest.) |
| FEROZPUR CANTT.— | | | |
| | 202 | English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road. | (Reg.) |
| GAUHATI— | | | |
| | 203 | United Publishers, Pan Bazar, Main Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 204 | Ashok Publishing House, Murlidhar Sharma Road. | (Rest.) |
| GAYA— | | | |
| | 205 | Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Buddha Marg. | (Regular) |
| | 206 | Bookmans, Nagmatia Garrage, Swarajpuri Road | (Rest.) |
| GHAZIABAD— | | | |
| | 207 | Jayana Book Agency, Outside S. D. Inter College, G. T. Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 208 | S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar. | (Reg.) |
| GOA— | | | |
| | 209 | Singhal's Book House, P.O. B. No. 70, Near the Church | (Rest.) |
| GURGAON— | | | |
| | 210 | Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi. | (Rest.) |
| GUNTUR— | | | |
| | 211 | *Book Lovers P. Ltd., Arundelpet, Chowrasta.* | (Reg.) |
| GWALIOR— | | | |
| | 212 | Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar | (Rest.) |
| | 213 | Titer Bros., Sarafa. | (Rest.) |
| | 214 | Anand Pustak Sadan, 32, Prem Nagar. | (Regular) |
| | 215 | M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros. Booksellers. Sarafa, Lashkar. | (Rest.) |
| | 216 | Grover Law House, Nr. High Court Gali. | (Rest.) |
| | 217 | Kitab Ghar, High Court Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 218 | Adarash Pustak Sadan, 5/26, Bhau Ka Bazar. | (Regular) |
| HARDWAR— | | | |
| | 219 | Seva Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan Bara Hampuri. | (Rest.) |
| HATHRAS— | | | |
| | 220 | Jain Book Depot, Rohtak Wala Nohra, Agra Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 221 | Shri Ram Prakash Sharma, Hathras. | (Rest.) |
| HUBLI— | | | |
| | 222 | Pervaji's Book House, Station Road. | (Reg.) |
| HYDERABAD— | | | |
| | 223 | *The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul.* | (Reg.) |
| | 224 | Bhasha Prakashan, 22-5-69 Gharkaman. | (Rest.) |
| | 225 | *Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank.* | (Reg.) |
| | 226 | Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar. | (Reg.) |
| | 227 | Asia Law Law House, Opp. High Court. | (Regular) |
| | 228 | Book Links Corporation, Narayangoda. | (Reg.) |
| INDORE— | | | |
| | 229 | Wadhwa & Co., 27, Mahatma Gandhi Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 230 | Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura. | (Rest.) |
| | 231 | Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace. | (Reg.) |
| | 232 | Swarup Bros., Khajuribazar. | (Reg.) |
| | 233 | Vinay Pustak Bhandar. | (Rest.) |
| JABALPUR— | | | |
| | 234 | *Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj.* | (Reg.) |
| | 235 | Popular Laws House, Nr. Omti P.O | (Rest.) |
| | 236 | *Paras Book Depot, 129, Cantt.* | (Rest.) |
| JAIPUR— | | | |
| | 237 | India Book House, Fatehpurika Darwaza. | (Rest.) |
| | 238 | Dominion Law Depot, Shah Bldg., S. M. Highway, P.B. No. 23. | (Rest.) |
| | 239 | Pitaliya Pustak Bhandar, Mishra Rajajika Rasta. | (Rest.) |
| | 240 | University Book House, Choura Rasta. | (Rest.) |
| JAIPUR CITY— | | | |
| | 241 | Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, *Opp.* Prem Prakash Cinema. | (Reg.) |
| | 242 | Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta. | (Reg.) |
| | 243 | Vani Mandir, Swami Mansing Highway. | (Reg.) |
| | 244 | Raj Book & Subs. Agency, 16, Nehru Bazar. | (Rest.) |
| | 245 | Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta. | (Rest.) |
| | 246 | Best Book Co., S. M. S. Highway. | (Rest.) |
| | 247 | Kishore Book Depot, Sardar Patel Marg. | (Reg.) |
| | 248 | *Rastogi Brothers, Tripatia Bazar, Jaipur.* | (Reg.) |
| JAMMU TAWI— | | | |
| | 249 | Rainas News Agency, Dak Bungalow. | (Reg.) |
| JAMNAGAR— | | | |
| | 250 | Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masjid Road. | (Reg.) |
| JAMSHEDPUR— | | | |
| | 251 | Amar Kitab Ghar, Disgonal Road, P.B. No. 78. | (Reg.) |
| | 252 | Gupta Stores, Dhatkidith. | (Reg.) |
| | 253 | Sanyal Bros. Booksellers & News Agents, 26, Main Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 254 | Sokhey Treading Co., Diagonal Road. | (Rest.) |
| JEYPORE— | | | |
| | 255 | Bhagbathi Pustak Bhandar, Main Road. | (Rest.) |
| JHANSI— | | | |
| | 256 | Universal Law House, 185, Chandar Shekhar Azad. | (Rest.) |
| JHUNJHUNU (Raj.)— | | | |
| | 257 | Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra. | (Reg.) |
| JODHPUR— | | | |
| | 258 | Chopra Bros., Tripolia Bazar. | (Reg.) |
| | 259 | Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents. | (Reg.) |
| | 260 | Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate. | (Reg.) |
| | 261 | Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road. | (Rest.) |
| JULLUNDUR— | | | |
| | 262 | Hazoorina Bros., Main Gate. | (Rest.) |
| JULLUNDUR CITY— | | | |
| | 263 | University Publishers, Railway Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 264 | Law Book Depot, Adda Basti, G. T. Road. | (Rest.) |

# LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25-11-1976

| Station | Serial No. | Name of the party | Cat. of Agents |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| KANPUR— | | | |
| | 265 | Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall. | (Reg.) |
| | 266 | Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park. | (Reg.) |
| | 267 | Universal Book Stall, The Mall. | (Reg.) |
| | 268 | Gandhi Shanti Pratisthan Kendra. Civil Lines | (Rest.) |
| | 269 | Law Book Emporium, 16/60, Civil Lines. | (Rest.) |
| KAPSAN— | | | |
| | 270 | Parkashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdar Niwas, Azad Marg. | (Reg.) |
| KHURDA— | | | |
| | 271 | Kitab Mahal, Khurda (Distt. Puri). | (Rest.) |
| KOLHAPUR— | | | |
| | 272 | Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road. | (Rest.) |
| KUMTA— | | | |
| | 273 | S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanara). | (Rest.) |
| KURSEONG— | | | |
| | 274 | Asoke Brothers, Darjeeling. | (Rest.) |
| LUCKNOW— | | | |
| | 275 | Balkrishna Book Co., B. 12-A. Nirala Nagar. | (Reg.) |
| | 276 | British Book Depot, 84. Hazaratganj. | (Reg.) |
| | 277 | Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbagh Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 278 | Ram Advani, Hazaratganj, P.B. 154. | (Reg.) |
| | 279 | Acquarium Supply Co., 213. Faizabad Road. | (Rest) |
| | 280 | Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar. | (Rest.) |
| LUDHIANA— | | | |
| | 281 | Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar. | (Reg.) |
| | 282 | Mohindra Bros., Katchori Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 283 | Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar. | (Reg.) |
| | 284 | The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street. | (Rest.) |
| MADRAS— | | | |
| | 285 | Account Test Institute, P.O. 760, Egmoregore. | (Reg.) |
| | 286 | C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., 62, Big. Street, Triplicane. | (Reg.) |
| | 287 | K. Krishnamurthy, Post Box 384. | (Reg.) |
| | 288 | P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street. | (Reg.) |
| | 289 | C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettach High Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 290 | M. Sachechalam & Co., 14, Sankurama Chetty Street. | (Rest.) |
| | 291 | Madras Book Agency, 42, Tirumangalam Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 292 | The Rex Trading Co., P.B. 5049, 111, Pedariar Koil Street. | (Rest.) |
| | 293 | Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pyecrafts, Triplicane. | (Rest.) |
| | 294 | Swamy Publishers, P.B No. 2468. | (Rest.) |
| | 295 | Naresh Co., 3, Dr. Rangachari Road, Mylapore. | (Rest.) |
| | 296 | Sangam Publishers, 11, S. C. Street. | (Rest.) |
| MADURAI— | | | |
| | 287 | Ezhil Enterprises, 116, Palace Road | (Rest.) |
| MANDASAUR— | | | |
| | 298 | Nahata Bros., Booksellers & Stationers | (Rest.) |
| MANGALORE— | | | |
| | 299 | K. Bhoja Rao & Co., Kodial Bail | (Rest.) |
| MANIPUR— | | | |
| | 300 | P. C. Jain & Co., Imphal. | (Rest.) |
| MEERUT— | | | |
| | 301 | Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank. | (Reg.) |
| | 302 | Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar. | (Reg.) |
| | 303 | Bharat Educational Stores, Chhipi Tank. | (Reg.) |
| | 304 | Nand Traders, Tyagi Market. | (Rest.) |
| MHOW CANTT.— | | | |
| | 305 | Oxford Book Depot, Main Street. | (Rest.) |
| MORADABAD— | | | |
| | 306 | Rama Book Depot, Main Street. | (Rest.) |
| MUSSOURI— | | | |
| | 307 | Hind Traders, N. A. A. Centre, Dick Road. | (Rest.) |
| MUZAFFARNAGAR | | | |
| | 308 | B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura. | (Reg.) |
| | 309 | Gargya & Co., 139, G. New Market. | (Rest) |
| MUZAFFARPUR— | | | |
| | 310 | Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate. | (Rest.) |
| MYSORE— | | | |
| | 311 | H. Vankataramiah & Sons, Krishnarajendra Circle. | (Reg.) |
| | 312 | People Book House, Opp : Jagan Mohan Palace. | (Reg.) |
| | 313 | Geeta Book House, New State Circle. | (Reg.) |
| NADIAD— | | | |
| | 314 | R. S. Desai, Station Road. | (Rest.) |
| NAGPUR— | | | |
| | 315 | Western Book Depot, Residency Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 316 | The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House, near All India Radio Square. | (Rest.) |
| NAINITAL— | | | |
| | 317 | Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar. | (Reg.) |
| NEW DELHI— | | | |
| | 318 | Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus. | (Reg.) |
| | 319 | Bhawani & Sons, 8F, Connaught Circus. | (Reg.) |
| | 320 | Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus. | (Reg.) |
| | 321 | English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P.B No. 328. | (Reg.) |
| | 322 | Jain Book Agency, C/9, Prem House, Connaught Place. | (Reg.) |
| | 323 | Jayana Book Depot, P.B. No. 2505, Karol Bagh. | (Reg.) |
| | 324 | Luxmi Book Stores, 72, Janpath, P.O. Box No. 553. | (Reg.) |
| | 325 | Mehra Bros., 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19. | (Reg.) |
| | 326 | Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar. | (Reg.) |
| | 327 | New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Sty., P.B. No. 96. Connaught Place. | (Reg.) |
| | 328 | Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House. | (Reg.) |
| | 329 | Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 330 | Ram Krishana & Sons (of Lahore), 16/B, Connaught Place. | (Reg.) |
| | 331 | R. K. Publishers, 23. Beadonpura, Karol Bagh. | (Reg.) |
| | 332 | Sharma Bros. 17. New Market, Moti Nagar. | (Reg.) |
| | 333 | The Secretary. Indian Met Society, Lodi Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 334 | Suneja Book Centre, 24/90. Connaught Place. | (Reg.) |
| | 335 | United Book Agency, 29/1557, Naiwala, Karol Bagh. | (Reg.) |
| | 336 | Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath. | (Reg.) |
| | 337 | Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Ragarpura, Karol Bagh. | (Rest.) |
| | 338 | N. C. Kansil & Co., 40, Model Basti, P.O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi. | (Rest.) |
| | 339 | Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar. | (Rest.) |
| | 340 | Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lodi Colony. | (Rest.) |
| | 341 | Subhas Book Depot, Shop No. 111, Central Market, Srinivaspuri. | (Rest.) |
| | 342 | The Secy. Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 343 | Educational & Commercial Agencies, 5/151, Subhash Nagar. | (Rest.) |
| | 344 | Delhi Book Company, M/12, Connaught Circus. | (Rest.) |
| | 345 | Navrang, R.B.-7, Inderpuri. | (Rest.) |
| | 346 | Commercial Contacts (India), Subhas Nagar. | (Rest.) |
| | 347 | A. Khosla & Co., Anand Niketan | (Rest.) |
| | 348 | Books India Corporation, New Rohtak Road. | (Regular) |
| | 349 | S. Chand & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Ram Nagar. | (Rest.) |
| | 350 | Globe Publications, C-33, Nizamuddin East. | (Rest.) |
| | 351 | Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355, New Rajendra Nagar. | (Rest) |
| | 352 | Jain Map & Book Agency, Karol Bagh. | (Reg.) |
| | 353 | Hukam Chand & Sons, 3226, Ranjit Nagar. | (Rest.) |
| | 354 | Star Publications Pvt. Ltd., 4/5/B, Asaf Ali Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 355 | Indian Publications Trading Corporation, A-7, Nizamuddin East. | (Rest.) |
| | 356 | Sheel Trading Corporation, 5/5777, Sant Nari Dass Marg. | (Regular) |

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| Station | Serial No. | Name of the party | Cat. of Agents |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| NEW DELHI—contd. | | | |
| | 357 | Supreme Trading Corporation, Harrison Chamber | (Rest.) |
| | 358 | Jain Brothers, New Delhi. | (Rest.) |
| PALGHAT— | | | |
| | 359 | Educational Supplies Depot, Sultanpet. | (Rest.) |
| PATNA— | | | |
| | 360 | Laxmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli. | (Reg.) |
| | 361 | J. N. Agarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli. | (Reg.) |
| | 362 | Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri Ki Haveli. | (Reg.) |
| | 363 | Today & Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath. | (Rest.) |
| | 364 | Books & Books, Ashok Rajpath. | (Rest.) |
| PONDICHERRY— | | | |
| | 365 | Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Dupleix. | (Rest.) |
| POONA— | | | |
| | 366 | Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana. | (Reg.) |
| | 367 | Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 368 | Saraswat, 1321/1, J. M. Road, Opp. Modern High School, Bombay-Poona Road. | (Regular) |
| | 369 | International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana. | (Reg.) |
| | 370 | Raka Book Agency, Opp Nathu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk. | (Reg.) |
| | 371 | Varma Book Centre, 649, Narayan Peth. | (Rest) |
| | 372 | Secy., Bharat Itihasa Samshodhana Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Peth. | (Rest.) |
| | 373 | Vidya Commerce House, 379-A, Shanwar Peth. | (Rest.) |
| PRAYAG— | | | |
| | 374 | Om Publishing House, 842, Daraganj. | (Rest.) |
| PUDUKKOTTAI— | | | |
| | 375 | Meenakashi Pattippagam, 4142, East Main Street. | (Rest.) |
| | 376 | P. N. Swaminathan & Co., Bazar Street, Main Road. | (Reg.) |
| PUNALUR— | | | |
| | 377 | M. I. Abraham (Kerala). | (Rest.) |
| RAJAHMUNDRAY— | | | |
| | 378 | Panchayat Aids, 10-7-40, Fort Gate. | (Rest.) |
| RAJKOT— | | | |
| | 379 | Mohan Lal Dossbhai Shah, Booksellers & Subs. & Advt. Agent. | (Reg.) |
| | 380 | Bhupatrai Parasram Shah & Bros., B. B. Street | (Rest.) |
| | 381 | Vinay Book Depot, Govt. Qr. No. 1, behind S. B. I. | (Rest.) |
| RAIPUR— | | | |
| | 382 | Putak Pratisthan, Sati Bazar. | (Rest.) |
| RANCHI— | | | |
| | 383 | Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar. | (Reg.) |
| REWARI— | | | |
| | 384 | Tika Ram Singh Lal. | (Rest.) |
| ROHTAK— | | | |
| | 385 | National Book House, Civil Road | (Rest.) |
| ROORKEE— | | | |
| | 386 | Yashpal & Brothers, Station Road | (Rest.) |
| SANGRUR— | | | |
| | 387 | Punjab Educational Emporium, Dhuri Gate. | (Rest.) |
| | 388 | Gandhi Marg Darshan Pustakalaya, Sangrur (Pb.). | (Rest.) |
| SAUGAR— | | | |
| | 389 | Yadav Book Stall. Publishers & Booksellers. | (Rest.) |
| SECUNDERABAD— | | | |
| | 390 | Hindustan Dairy Publishers, Market Street. | (Reg.) |
| | 391 | Minerva Book Centre, 8/78, New Alwal. | (Rest.) |
| SHILLONG— | | | |
| | 392 | Allied Publications, 13, Oak lands. | (Rest.) |
| SHOLAPUR— | | | |
| | 393 | Gajanan Book Stores, Main Road. | (Rest.) |
| SILIGURI— | | | |
| | 394 | N. B. Modern Agencies, Hill Court Road. | (Rest.) |
| SIMLA— | | | |
| | 395 | Minerva Book House, 46, The Mall. | (Rest.) |
| SIVAKASI— | | | |
| | 396 | Ganesh Stores, South Car Street. | (Rest.) |
| SOLAN— | | | |
| | 397 | Jain Magazine Agency, Ward 4/218, Rajgarh Road. | (Regular) |
| SURAT— | | | |
| | 398 | Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 399 | Gujarat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Atwa Lines. | (Rest.) |
| | 400 | B. P. Traders, Bhasia Building. | (Rest.) |
| TEZPUR— | | | |
| | 401 | Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam. | (Rest.) |
| TIRUPATI— | | | |
| | 402 | Ravindra Book Centre, Balaji Colony. | (Rest.) |
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| | 403 | S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chandra Bose Road. | (Regular) |
| TRICHURAPPALLY— | | | |
| | 404 | Sri Vidya. | (Rest.) |
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| | 406 | International Book Depot, Main Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 407 | Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4. | (Rest.) |
| | 408 | Bhagya Enterprises, M. G. Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 409 | Sree Devi Book House, Chenthitta, Trivandrum. | (Rest.) |
| TUTICORIN— | | | |
| | 410 | K. Thiagarajan, 51, Fresh Chapai Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 411 | Arasan Book Centre, 462, V. E. Road. | (Rest.) |
| UDAIPUR— | | | |
| | 412 | Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College. | (Rest.) |
| | 413 | Jagdish & Co. | (Rest.) |
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| | 414 | Rama Bros., 41, Malipura. | (Rest.) |
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| | 415 | Raj Book Service. | (Rest.) |
| VARANASI— | | | |
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| | 417 | Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka. | (Reg.) |
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| | 419 | Globe Book Centre, P.O. Hindu University. | (Rest.) |
| | 420 | Chaukhamba Visva Bharati, Chowk | (Rest.) |
| VELLORE— | | | |
| | 421 | A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers. | (Reg.) |
| VIJAYAWADA— | | | |
| | 422 | Visalandhra Publishing House. | (Rest.) |
| VIZAGAPATAM— | | | |
| | 423 | Gupta Bros., (Books), Vizia Building, Main Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 424 | The Secretary, Andhra University General Co.-Op. Stores. | (Rest.) |
| WARDHA— | | | |
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3 Sales Counter, Publication Branch, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi. (Phone No. 372081).
4 Sales Counter, Publication Branch, C.B.R. Building, New Delhi.
5 Govt. of India Book Depot, Ground Floor, New C.G.O. Building, Marine Lines, Bombay-20.

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29 The Director of Census Operations, L. M. & A. Islands, Kavaratti Islands via Calicut.
30 The Director of Census Operations, Pondicherry, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-86.