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MEGHALAYA

PART 1-A
GENERAL REPORT

J. M. JALA, I.A.S.
Director of
Census Operations
Meghalaya

The motiff in the cover are the swords which belong to the Garos and the Khasis, the two principal tribes of Meghalaya. While the Khasi sword is of a considerable length, the Garo sword is shorter of a length varying from 3 to 4 ft. only. Both the weapons are made of one piece of iron from hilt to point. While a Khasi sword has a sharper point, the Garo sword is curved, and ends in a flat, sharp-edged, rounded head. Also, the Garo sword is often decorated at the end of the cross-bar with the highly priced part of the yak's tail. The swords are carried naked and are used as a weapon of defence and also in dances during festivals. They are quaintly designed, and would require considerable skill to handle them.

PREFACE

The publication of a general report is considered as the ultimate in rounding off all the appointed tasks of the Census Organisation. It is also the most important of all the Census publication in that it presents the broad analysis of the Census data. For the new State of Meghalaya, this report has a special significance because it presents for the first time the data collection and analysis of the All India pattern being the first census undertaking after the formation of the State.

The Census data relating to the demographic, social economic aspects of the people are presented in a series of Census publications. The present Report namely Part I-A, deals with size, distribution and density of population, sex-ratio and age structure, Literacy and Education, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population, distribution of population by Main activity and Migration. This report seeks to impart flesh and blood to the dry bones of statistics and to present to the reader some broad conclusions which can be drawn from the data avoiding at the same time what might seem subjective conclusions or opinions.

The publication of this report is a result of the incessant toil and patient labour of all the officers and staff of the Meghalaya Census Directorate of those who have gone out and those who are still with the Organisation. I vividly recall the valuable assistance and services of Shri N. Phillip, A.C.S., now the Director of Land Records in the Government of Meghalaya, who as the Deputy Director of the Census Operations had shared with me the burden of organising the first Census Organisation of the new State, on whom I depend a lot in supervising the office and in suggestions and advice in the preparation of this report. I would also like to make a mention of the following officers who have left the Meghalaya Census Organisation, but who were associated in the performance of the appointed tasks of collection, sorting, compilation and analysis of data right up to the stage of publication. They are Sarvashree L. Marbaniang, M.Sc., now a lecturer in the North Eastern Hill University; A. Massar, B.Sc., LL.B., now an Advocate; G. P. Wahlang, M.Sc., who has now got into the Indian Administrative Service; B. D. Kharpran Daly, B.Sc., who has joined the Banking Organisation; R. Thangkhiew, M.Sc., who is now a lecturer in the S.C.E.R.T., Shillong; N. Sangma, M.A., now a lecturer in the Tura Government College. A special mention should be made of the contribution of all the officers and the members of the staff who are still in the Census Organisation, for their devotion to duty, commitment to their tasks, discipline and efficiency which had resulted in the finalisation of this report. Shri K. S. Lyngdoh and Shri Lenin R. Marak, both Tabulation Officers, and all the other persons and members of the staff who cannot be named for want of space have at all stages made valuable contributions for the publication of this Report. The onerous task of typing out the manuscript fell on Smt. L. Lyngdoh, who has done the work faithfully and efficiently. The maps, graphs and charts presented in this report have been prepared by Shri R. M. Kharmawphlang, Statistical Assistant and his colleagues in the Mapping Section.

I am deeply indebted to Shri A. Chandrashekhar, IAS., who as the Registrar General during the 1971 Census Operations, had brought me into the Organisation and had given me inspiration and guidance in the

performance of my task, and also to Shri R. B. Chari, IAS, his successor, who had spared no pains in going through the draft and offering comments and suggestions for its improvement. I should also thank Shri Padmanabha, IAS., the present Registrar General of India for arrangement for publication of this Report. Shri J. Tayeng, IAS., the present Director of Census Operations of Meghalaya has helped me a lot in making available officers and staff of the Organisation for the arrangements in the finalisation of this Report. I must also express my thanks to all my colleagues in other States of India who have supplied valuable data for comparative study in the inset tables of this Report.

J. M. JALA

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Enumeration

The Census in India is a massive operation covering one of the largest populations in the world. It requires preparations spread over a number of years. In case of 1971 Census the preparations were started as early as 1967.

The country's first all-India Census, though non-synchronous was completed in 1872. The Census counts were actually taken at different times in different states of the country spread over from 1867 to 1872 but a uniform Schedule was adopted. Thereafter regular decennial censuses have been organised in the years ending in '1', that is, 1881, 1891, *etc., etc.,* The 1971 Census, which is the eleventh in the series, brings up the century mark.

The Indian Census is veritably the largest operation of its kind in the world. The canvasser method is adopted, that is, trained enumerators are sent round to contact every head of household and collect particulars of every single member of the household on a Census schedule. Over a million enumeration personnel had to be engaged to cover the 548 million population at the last Census taken in 1971. India's population is spread over an area of 3.28 million sq. kms. and lives in over half-a-million rural villages and more than 2900 urban towns. When the 1971 Census was taken in March-April 1971 India was constituted of 18 States and 11 Union Territories and divided into 356 administrative districts. Each district is further sub-divided into sub-divisions, tehsils/taluks/police stations/anchals, etc. The smallest unit of administration is the rural village or the urban town. Advantage is taken of these administrative jurisdictions and the government officials at the various levels are designated as census officers under the Indian Census Act for the purpose of conducting the Census. They in turn appointed census enumerators on part-time basis from amongst the school teachers, and other functionaries such as the employees of local bodies etc. and each enumerator was required to cover a population of about 600-750. Prior to enumeration all the houses in every administrative area were listed and the enumerators jurisdictions demarcated. A part-time supervisor was also appointed for every five enumerators. The entire army of census personnel was given intensive training before the enumeration was launched. The Census enumeration itself was spread over about three weeks from 10th March 1971 to 31st March 1971 at the last Census. The houseless were all enumerated on the night of 31st March. The data were brought up-to-date as on the reference date, namely 1st April, 1971, by a quick re-visit to the households for three days. The remote and inaccessible tribal regions and snow-covered areas were censused non-synchronously a few months in advance Thus a complete coverage was ensured.

Tabulation

Though the 1971 Census, for the first time in the Census history, was processing considerable part of the data on electronic computers, the manual sorting was not altogther avoided. The provision of primary Census data for every village and block of a town would require the processing of the entire lot of schedules running to over 547 million. Input of data pertaining to such a huge quantity of schedules on the computer posed insuperable problems. It was, therefore, decided that for the purpose of providing the primary Census data the individual slips would be processed manually in the Regional Tabulation Offices as was being done at the previous Censuses. The data pertaining to twenty per cent of the urban individual slips was transferred on to punch cards and thence on to magnetic tape and all the cross tabulations for the urban data was generated by processing this data on an electronic computer. The cross tabulation of the rural data was derived from ten per cent sample of the individual slips which was processed manually. The tabulation of the Houselist data was also done on a twenty per cent sample basis except of small States in which tabulation was done on cent per cent basis. The establishment Schedule was also processed cent per cent. The data relating to the housing and establishments was processed on the electronic computer.

Advance tabulation at national level from a one per cent sample of the individual slips was taken up. Since this one per cent data would be stored on magnetic tape it should also be possible to produce different types of cross classification of data as may be required by any Institution or Scholar besides the Standard tables evolved for the 1971 Census.

Tabulation of population data of a country as big as India involved enormous cost. The hunger for cross tabulation was on the increase and the demands on the Census Organisation were too many. Since a limit was placed over the overall cost on the Census, the tabulation programme was framed within the permissible limit. A minimum programme of tabulation which was quite elaborate in itself was evolved after consultation with the various data users and experts. The list of tables that were prepared for the 1971 Census is reproduced in the Appendix.

Scope of the Report

It has been the tradition of the Indian Census to present a General Report in which the demographic trends are broadly analysed. In keeping with this tradition, the General Report of the 1971 Census of the State of Meghalaya is presented in two parts namely, Part I-A and Part I-B. The present report i.e. Part I-A of the General Report discusses the Census data covered by the following tables generated on full count basis.

Primary Census Abstracts

A-Series : A-I—Area, Houses and Population.
A-II Decadal variation in Population since 1901.
A-III Villages—classified by population.
A-IV—Towns and urban agglomerations classified by population in 1971 with variations since 1901.
A-V—Standard Urban Areas.

B-Series : B-I—Part A—Workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by sex and age-groups.
B-I—Part B—Female workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by marital status and age-groups.
B-II—Workers and non-workers in cities and non-city urban areas according to main activity by sex and age-groups.
B-VIII—Persons classified as non-workers according to main activity cross-classified by sex, broad-age-group and type of activity.

C-Series :

C-III—Part A—Age, sex and education in all areas.
C-III—Part B—Age, sex and education in urban areas only.
C-VIII—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Parts A & B).

D-Series : (based on 1% sample data)
D-I—Population classified by place of birth.
D-II—Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration.
D-III—Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers by occupational Divisions.
D-IV—Population of cities classified by place of last residence and duration of residence.
D-V—Workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by place of last residence.
D-VI—Migrants classified by place of last residence, age-groups, duration of residence and marital status.

In this report, the characteristics covered by the tables indicated above are discussed. Other characteristics which are not covered in this Report or are rather partially covered will be discussed in Part I-B of the General Report and these will include Tables relating to Age and Marital Status (Table B-I Part-B, C-II and C-IV), Religion (Table C-VII), Mother tongue (Tables C-V and C-VI), Educational level (Tables C-III Part A, C-III-Part B, B-III Part A, B-III-Part B, B-VI-Part A(ii), B-VI-Part B(ii), B-IX-Part A and Part B), Migration (D-I to D-VI) and workers and non-workers (Tables B-I to B-IX).

Changes in jurisdiction 1961 to 1971

Meghalaya was a new State and it was carved out of the composite State of Assam. The Autonomous State of Meghalaya was created on 2nd April, 1970 *vide* Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act 1969 (55 of 1969) comprising the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District and the Garo Hills District. Under this Act the three wards of Shillong Municipality namely, European Ward, Police Bazaar Ward and Jail Road Ward and Cantonment remained within Assam. The Directorate of Census Operations, Assam conducted the Census operations, both Houselisting and Enumeration in these areas. With the exception of these, the Directorate of Census Operations, Meghalaya undertook the Census Operations in the rest of the new State.

The Autonomous State of Meghalaya was afterwards declared a full fledged State on 21st January, 1972 under the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (Act No. 81 of 1971). The new State comprises 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 so much of the territories comprised within the Shillong Municipality (European Ward, Police Bazaar Ward and Jail Road Ward) and Cantonment as did not form part of the Autonomous State. In short the new State comprises the whole of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District and the whole of Garo Hills District.

Under Government Notification No. HPL.36/71/43 dated the 21st February, 1972, a new administrative district called the Jaintia Hills District was constituted by bifurcating the old United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District. This new District comprises the whole of the then Jowai Sub-division. Census data for this new District could not be presented separately as the District was created only after 1st April 1971, the reference date of the Census. New districts are being formed after the Census reference date and Census data on these new districts will be presented in the next Census of 1981. At present, the State of Meghalaya comprises five districts *viz.*, East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills.

The Classification of population as rural and urban has always been recognised at the Censuses and has helped to bring out the differentials in the social, economic, cultural and demographic characteristics of the population. Till 1961 Census, there was no uniformity in the definition of urban areas. As a result, there was marked variation in the standards applied from State to State. For the first time in 1961 Census a uniform definition of urban areas has been recognised. This definition has brought about some uniformity of concept throughout the country and it was therefore, decided to continue the same definition for the 1971 Census also. Under this definition the following criteria are taken into consideration for the recognition of a town.

(a) all places with a municipality, Corporation or Cantonment or a notified town area;
(b) all other places with—
  (i) a minimum population of 5,000.
  (ii) at least 75% of the male working population are non-agricultural.
  (iii) a density of population of at least 1000 persons per square mile.

It has not been possible to classify any new area as urban at the 1971 Census as the State itself came into existence on the 21st January, 1972 and a separate Census office for Meghalaya was created in November, 1970. Hence there was no new classification of town or declassification of old one at the 1971 Census. The number of towns remain as it were during the 1961 Census. The number of towns at the 1961 Census was 6 and there was no city or town having a population of 100,000 and above, in the State. There are some urban and semi-urban areas in the State which may be recognised as towns and these should be taken into consideration at the 1981 Census.

A Brief geographical description of the State

On April 2, 1970 an autonomous state of Meghalaya was born of the composite state of Assam. The whole of the U. K. & J. Hills district and the whole of Garo Hills district were carved out from Assam to give effect to the birth of this new autonomous state. After a span of less than two years this new autonomous state grew up to a full statehood on 21st January, 1972.

Meghalaya is a hilly region bounded by Bangladesh on the south and partly on the west. It has a common boundary with the state of Assam in the remaining areas. The State covers a land surface of approximately 22,500 square kilometres consisting mostly of a hilly terrain with the total inhabitants of 10,11,699 at the Census of 1971. At the time of its creation it had only two districts, *viz.*, the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district and the Garo Hills district. The Census of 1971 threw up data in respect of these two districts only. Subsequent to the 1971 Census new districts were carved out of the existing ones and the state has, at present, five districts *viz.*, East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills. This report deals with the two districts only as and when they existed on 1st April, 1971, the reference date of the Census enumeration.

So far as the physical aspects of the state *i.e.* of its two districts are concerned, nothing can be described better and in a clearer way than what had been done by B. C. Allen in Assam District Gazetteers Vol. X, The Khasi and Jaintia Hills, The Garo Hills and The Lushai Hills, 1905. I reproduce below the relevant extract separately for the two districts, *i.e.* the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and the Garo Hills.

The whole of the district, *i.e.* the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills is composed of hilly country. "On the northern and western borders these hills take the form of tumbled ranges, which run for the most part north and south, and have a general height of between two and three thousand feet. For the first 27 miles after entering the district the road from Gauhati winds its way amongst these jungle covered hills. The valley bottoms near the road have been cleared and cultivated by settlers, but elsewhere there is nothing but forest to be seen. The great trees are linked togther with the coils and loops of enormous creepers, and on slopes that have been cleared for cultivation and left to fallow there is a dense growth of bamboo jungle. From the top of some of the higher ridges a fine view can be obtained over range upon range of hills to the blue plains below, but there are no signs anywhere of the handiwork of man, for this steamy and malarious tract is very sparsely peopled. Twenty miles from Shillong the road emerges from the forest, and from this point to the southern frontier of the district there are rolling grassy hills and breezy uplands which have nothing about them to suggest the East. Patches of forest are still to be seen in the valley bottoms, and here and there a pine may be described, the advanced guard of the fragrant woods that surround Shillong. Viewed from above there is something very beautiful about this open country. There are no peaks, or rocks, or ridges, but soft rounded hills covered with fresh soft turf which from a distance take on a delicate blue green tint, and look as soft as velvet. At Barpani, the road starts on a climb of 1800 feet to the Shillong plateau, mounting through pine woods from which peeps can now and again be had of the beautiful gorge of the Umiam. From Shillong, again, there is another rise of about 700 feet to the high plateau, which stretches from there to the latitude of Dumpep and then gradually declines in height to the edge of the hills at Cherrapunji. Here and there an isolated hill rises four or five hundred feet above the general level, but the country as a whole consists of rolling grassy downs, intersected with river valleys which in the southern portion of the district take the form of precipitous ravines. The general level of the high plateau in the centre of the district is not much below 6000 feet, though it decreases in height towards the east and west.....

"None of the hills in the central and southern portion of the district have anything of the rocky or precipitous about them. Their sides are covered with short grass, and from one direction or another they can generally be ascended by a man on horseback. On the summits of the higher hills there is often a fine grove of oaks, rhododendrons, and other trees hoary with lichen and antiquity ..... The following is a list of the principal hills with their height:—

(1) Rableng—height, 5,671 feet. (2) Sohpetbyneng height, about 4,000 feet. (3) Sywer—height, 6,050 feet. (4) Shillong—height, 6,450 feet. (5) Dingiei—height, 6,077 feet. (6) Kyllang-height, 5,684 feet. (7) Laitblih-height, 5,800 feet. (8) Laitdera-height, 6,000 feet. (9) Thanjinath-height, 4,448 feet. (10) Nongjrong-height, 4,995 feet. (11) U-Mun-height, 6,221 feet. (12) Maoflang-height, 5,931 feet. (13) Maokaling-height, 5,900 feet. (14) Marpna-height, 5,600 feet. (15) Symper-height, 5,700 feet. (16) Maosngi-height, 5,810 feet. (17) Laitmarnkhan-height, 5,313 feet. (18) Nongsynrih-height, 5,585 feet. (19) Maskuin-height 5,306 feet. (20) Nongkrong-height, 5,606 feet. (21) Kyllai-Lyngsngun-height, 5,128 feet. (22) Maolihba-height, 4,252 feet. (23) Patermylong-height, 5,755 feet.

The high plateau that traverses the centre of the district is the watershed of the hills. The following are the principal rivers that flow towards the south into the Surma Valley. On the west there is the

Jadukata, or Kynchiang, which rises on the southern slopes of the hills between Mawthadraishan and Mairang. It flows a tortuous westerly course, then makes a sharp bend towards the east, and debouches through a deep ravine on to the plains of Sunamganj. Its principal tributary is the Ka Blei which joins it from the west. Further east comes the Um Maopa, which rises to the west of the Maoflang plateau, and falls into the Surma, a little to the west of Sunamganj. The Bogapani rises on the southern slopes of the Shillong peak, and flows westward and south ward to the plains of Sylhet. The road from Shillong to Dumpep crosses it on a fine iron bridge, and the bridle path from Maoflang to Cherrapunji by a suspension bridge, situated at the bottom of a gorge of singular beauty. Near the plains the river passes the important village of Shella, and falls into the Surma a little to the west of Chhatak. The Mangot or Maheshkhali also rises near the sources of the Bogapani, but it flows eastwards and then south-wards, and for a considerable distance forms the boundary between the Khasi and the Jaintia Hills. In the plains of Sylhet it is known as the Peine Gong. The Hari of Sylhet rises near Jowai and is known in the hills as the Myntdu. Other rivers that make their way towards the south are the Puang, and the Kaw Um or Lubha.

On the north the principal rivers are the Ka-Khri, which rises a little to the east of Mairang, and is known as the Kulsi in Kamrup. The Digru rises near Sohpetbyneng, flows westward crossing the Gauhati road, and then turns north. Near the boundary of the district it again turns east, crosses the Gauhati road at Burnihat, and finally falls into the Kalang near its confluence with the Brahmaputra. The Umiam rises a little to the north of Maoflang, and flows in a deep gorge between the Dingiei range and the plateau of Shillong. At Barpani it is crossed by the Gauhati road, and from that point takes a generally easterly course, till it finally falls into the Kapili. In the plains it is known as the Kiling. Further west comes the Umkhen which is known as the Barpani in Nowgong. The greater part of the boundary between the North Cachar and Jaintia Hills is defined by the Kapili, which pours its waters into the Kalang and so into the Brahmaputra. Its principal tributaries from the west are the Um Myntang and the Mauriang. The extent to which the waterways of the district are used as routes for traffic is discussed in the section on communications. These rivers possess the characteristics usually associated with hill streams. The bed is rocky and gravelly, the current swift, and after heavy rain even small streams came down in spathe. In places the water comes foaming and roaring over huge blocks of granite—in places the river stretches out in still clear pools of blue green water. There are several magnificent cascades in the neighbourhood of Shillong, and at Maosmai, near Cherrapunji, some of the minor streams fall over a sheer precipice many hundred feet in depth into the gorge below."

"Almost the whole of the Garo Hills district consists of hilly country, though here and there along the frontier there are stretches of flat land and valleys which run up between the hills. The largest blocks of flat land are to be found at the point where the Bogai debouches on the plain near Mahendraganj on the southern frontier of the district, and near the Rajabala and Phulbari hats on the western frontier.

The main range, on a spur of which the station of Tura has been built, runs through the district from north-west to south-east. Nokrek (4,652 feet.), the highest peak in the range, is situated about 8 miles to the south-east of Tura, and from this point the hills gradually decline in height. Kailas, east of the Someswari, 3,375 feet above the level of the sea, and Balpakuram, on the border of the Khasi Hills, 2,83 feet. About five miles north of the Tura range, there is a much shorter chain of hills, known as the Arbela range, whose highest peak is about 3,277 feet above sea level. The rest of the district consists of a tumbled mass of hills, whose general tendency is to run north and south. Several of the peaks are between 1,500 and 2,000 feet in height, but the general level is considerably less than this. In their original state the whole of these hills must have been covered with dense tropical forest, and much of this forest still remains. Where, however, the hillsides have been cleared for cultivation, bamboos and high reed jungle cover the sites of the fallowing jhums. The sides of the hills are usually fairly steep but not precipituous, but an exception should, perhaps, be made in the case of the Tura and Arbela ranges. Here, though there are few rocks or precipices to be seen, the ascent to the summit except by one of the recognised paths would be by no means easy even for a man on foot. The hills, as a rule, take the form of ridges sloping steeply to the valleys with which they are intersected, but any boldness of outline which they may possess is effectually concealed by the luxuriance of the vegetation in which they are enshrouded. The Kailas hill, which is called Chitmang by the Garos, stands out an abrupt hog-backed mass, which towers above most of the hills in the vicinity. It thus appears to be higher than it really is, and it is probably on this account that it is regarded by the Garos as the home of the spirits of the dead.

The district contains no river navigable by boats of four tons burthen throughout the year and only five which can be said to be navigable at all in the course within the hills, viz., the Krishnai, Kalu, Bhugai, Nitai, and Someswari. The Krishnai, which is called Damring by the Garos, takes its rise in the hills to the north the Arbela range, near the village of Mandalanggiri, whence it flows in a northerly direction past the villages of Rongrengiri, Thapa, and Songma to Jira, a frontier village, where it leaves the district and enters Goalpara. This river is navigable by canoes in the cold season as far as Rongrengiri but there is very little traffic. During the earthquake of 1897, the greater part of the bed of the Krishnai between Dekachang and Jira sank and formed a lake about eight miles long and in places nearly a mile in width. The river enters this lake near Hekachang.

The Kalu is known to the Garos as the Ganol. It takes its rise at Domagitok on the northern face of the Tura range about nine miles from Tura station. It leaves the district near Putimari and flows for about ten miles through Goalpara. It again appears near

the Rangapani hill, and for about two miles forms the boundary of the district from the village Rangapani to Peshkar Bhita. It then falls into the Jinjiram near Kakripara in the Goalpara district. Its principal tributary is the Rongkon, which rises near Tura station. The Kalu flows past the villages of Maheshgiri, Durangiri, Damalgiri and Garobahda. It is navigable for a distance of ten miles in the hills from Harigao as far as Damalgiri, which is within twelve miles of Tura, by boats of two tons burden, but only during the rainy season. Snags in the river bed make navigation difficult.

The Bhugai is known to the Garos as the Bugi. It takes its rise on the south face of the Tura range near Nokrek, about 8 miles in a direct line from Tura. It passes the Dalu hat and falls into the old bed of the Brahmaputra above the station of Nasirabad in Mymemsingh.

The Nitai is known to the Garos as the Dareng and takes its rise on the southern slopes of the Tura watershed. It passes the villages of Adapgiri, Chakpatgiri, Sembu, Chota Sembu, Silkigiri and Bamongiri, and at Ghoshgaon enters the district of Mymensingh, where it falls into the Kanks river. Canoes can proceed as far as Chakpatgiri when the river is full of water.

The Someswari, or, as it is called by the Garos, the Simsang, is the largest stream in the district. It takes its rise on Norkek, and drains the country between the Tura and Arbela ranges and the valley of the Rongdi. The river follows a very winding course and at first flows in an easterly direction for about thirty miles. It then takes a turn to the south and runs generally in a southerly direction, till it emerges on the plains in pargana Susang of Mymensingh. It is navigable for fair sized boats as far as Siju, about twenty miles from the point where it issues from the hills. Beyond this point dug-out canoes can occassionally be used as far as Rongkaibibra, the point of junction of the Someswari and the Rongkai river. The upper reaches of the river can hardly be described as navigable, as the rapids are long and dangerous. The principal tributaries are the Rongkai, the Rongdi, and the Chibok.

The banks of the rivers in the hills are usually steep and in some places they flow through deep ravines. The bed is rocky, and the scenery generally wild and beautiful. The Maheshkhali river, which forms a part of the eastern boundary of the district, flows a subterranean course for many miles under the limestone rocks which form its bed. It disappears not far from the Yindka peak, and reappears again near Billar Dhoba".

I reproduce below a note on the mineral wealth of Meghalaya prepared by Shri S. Lyngdoh, Director of Mineral Resources, Meghalaya, Shillong.

MINERAL WEALTH OF MEGHALAYA

1. The geological setting of Meghalaya suggests that mineral potential of the area is very large indeed. Unlike the economically more advanced areas of the country, however, mineral investigations in the state in the past have been rather sketchy and have ended only with "reported occurrences". The difficult mountainous terrain and high inaccessibility have stood in the way of their detailed investigations, not to speak of their exploitation. With the attainment of statehood and the consequent opening up of more roads into the interior, the situation has considerably changed and time only will now unfold the various mineral wealth of the state and its worth.

2. Of the many economic minerals reported in the State, coal, limestone, sillimanite and clays are perhaps the most well known and some of these deposits have been worked to a certain extent.

3. Today, the inferred reserves of coal in the State, based on preliminary surveys and calculations, stand at a little over 500 million tonnes—most of it in still some remote inaccessible regions. Although this is only less than 3 per cent of the total coal reserves of the country, there is no gain—saying the fact that if Meghalaya is to progress industrially, its coal reserves have to be fully exploited. The character of this coal is unique in many ways : its ash contents is much lower than that of the best coal in the country and its heat content surpasses even some of the best graded coal. But its comparatively higher sulphur content has so long provided a convenient bogey against its meaningful industrial utilisation, because of the likely emmission of corrosive oxides of sulphur.

4. Coal mining industry in the State started in the 19th century itself in a very small way and in a manner of a cottage industry practised even today. It is estimated that the present annual production of coal from these "mines" is about 1 (one) lakh tonnes. Some of it is consumed in the cement plant in Cherrapunji while some comes to Shillong and a good quantity goes down to the plains of Assam for brick burning.

5. The whole of the Bangladesh border with Meghalaya is literally lined with a thick wall of limestone deposit with total inferred reserves of well over 3,000 million tonnes. The geographical location of this mineral wealth again has stood on the way of its utilisation (because of the high cost of transportation involved) except for use in one cement plant at Cherrapunji and for supply across the border to the Chhatak Cement Factory in Bangladesh. The present annual production of limestone for these purposes is of the order of 2 (two) lakh tonnes. The quality of limestone available in the state is of more than cement-grade and runs even into metallurgical and chemical grades with huge reserves in some areas.

6. One of the best sillimanite deposits in the world is found around Sonapahar in western Khasi Hills. The high alumina and silica contents of these deposits make this mineral a natural refractory material of great commercial value. Its accidental discovery in a London Warehouse in 1922, when a shipment of what was thought to be corundum mined from the above area was found to be not of quite the hardness expected in an abrasive of that type, opened up this mining industry. The present annual production of this mineral in the State is of the order of 3,000 tonnes.

7. Extensive deposit of good clays, totalling over 80 million tonnes in inferred category, occur in various parts of the state, the major occurences being in Garo Hills. These clays could be fruitfully utilised in producing crockery, sanitary wares, insulators, stoneware pipes, tiles, white-wares and firebricks; they could be also used in the manufacture of aluminium sulphate. The kaolin deposit of Mawphlang area in Khasi Hills compares favourably with the Cornwall kaolin of Great Britain and is suitable in the manufacture of high quality china-ware and porcelain ware. Some of these clays could perhaps be used in paper and rubber industries as also in the manufacture of arc-welding electrodes. So far no Kaolin deposit has been commercially exploited.

8. Some glass sand deposits have also been located in some areas of the State, but a slightly high percentage of iron content in these deposits will inhibit production of first grade glass wares. Some amount of glass sand is at present being transported to the plains of Assam for making inferior grade glass wares.

9. The picture in respect of other minerals and base metals is still far from being clear, as systematic mapping for the same have started only recently. Small deposits of iron-ore, quartz, feldspar and mica, gypsum and phosphates have been reported but their extent and economic viability will have to await further detailed exploration. Hopeful indications of the presence of multi-mineralised belts of copper, lead and zinc as well as gold have also been reported. Even some radio-active mineral deposits have recently been reported in some parts of the State and work on assessing their potentialities is under way. Traces of oil seepages have been known to exist in many places in the southern slopes.

10. Meghalaya also abounds in mineral building materials such as granite, quartzites, hard sandstone and basic rocks like Khasi Greenstone and dolerite. Granite, Khasi Greenstone as well as limestone are extensively used as road metal. Quartzites and hard sandstones are used in house building and walling. A special kind of soft trap rock is used for making fireplaces in the homes and in erecting monuments. Sands and friable quartzites are used in wall plasters and in making sodium silicate for soaps.

The following paragraphs relating to the flora of the State are contributed by Dr. G. H. Bhaumik, Systematic Botanist of the Botanical Survey of India, Eastern Circle, Shillong.

FLORA OF MEGHALAYA

The state is very rich in its floristic composition and offers an excellent scope for the botanist. The vegetation can be broadly divided into the following distinct types:—

1. **Tropical mixed evergreen forest**

This is confined to the northern and southern parts of Khasi & Jaintia Hills upto an elevation of 3,000 ft. and also in several places of Garo Hills District. The vegetation includes trees like *Shorea assamica, Vatica lanceaefolia, Tetrameles nudiflora, Mesua ferrea, Toona ciliata, Terminalia bellerica, Aesculus assamicus, Exbucklandia populnea, Engelhardtia spicata, Garuga pinnata, Duabanga grandiflora, Daphne cannabina, Symplocos chinensis, Castonopsis kurzii, Erythrina* sp., *Ficus* sp., *Sterculia* sp., *Bombax* sp., *Dalbergia* sp., *Bauhinia* sp. *Abbizzia* sp., and are intertwined with several woody climbers. The trees are clothed with numerous epiphytes such as different sp., of orchids, *Pipper, Agapetes, Vaccinium, Hoya, Aeschynanthes racemosus,* ariods, ferns etc. The shrubs and undershrubs are mainly of the families such as Rubiaceae, Acanthaceae, Solanaceae, Rutaceae, Melastomataceae, Euphorbiaceae, Leguminosae, etc. The herbaceous are mostly of the families viz., Asteraceae, Lamiaceae, Adathaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Verbonaceae, *etc.* with Hydrocharitaceae, Pontadariaceae, Onagraceae, *eac.* in marshy places. *Musa, Pandanus* form a conspicuous element in several places. Bamboo forests covering a considerable areas are also common in northern parts of Khasi Hills and in several places of Garo Hills.

2. **Tropical deciduous forest**

This is the predominant type of forests commonly met within Garo Hills. This constitutes *Shorea robusta* as the single dominant species in several places. The forest is characterised by trees like *Shorea robusta, Gmelina arborea, Artocarpus chaplasa, Schima wallichii, Lagerstroemia parviflora, Sterculia villosa* etc. Several other dominant trees and shrubs are *Macaranga denticulata, Callicarpa arborea, Licuala peltata, Casearia vareca, Tapiria hirsuta, Wedlandia grandis* etc. Climbers like *Mucuna prurita, Lygodium flexosum, Spatholobus roxburghii, Vitis* sp., and epiphyte climber—*Pothos cathcarti* are very common.

3. **Subtropical pine forest**

The pine forest is spread all over the Shillong plateau in Khasi & Jaintia Hills from an elevation of about 3,000 ft and is completely absent in Garo Hills and also in some areas of Khasi Hills specially towards the north and north-west. It is dominated by single tree—*Pinus insularis* intermingled with several other plants such as *Schima wallichii, Myrica esculenta, Rhododendron arboreum, Elaeocarpus lancifolius, Quercus griffithii, Cinnamomum* sp. etc. The trees are clothed with a number of epiphytes viz., orchids, aroids, mosses, ferns etc. The forest floor is thickly matted with pine neddles and support the growth of a number of herbs belonging to the families such as Asteraceae, Iamiaceae, Violaceae, Ranunculaceae, Leguminosae, Rosaceae, etc. Dominant shrubs are *Eurya japonica, Lyonia ovalifolia, Symplocos* sp., *Rubus* sp.; *Rosa* sp. etc.

4. **Grassland**

The grassland formation in the state is a biotic climax originated from the old-age practice of shifting cultivation, commonly known as "Jhumming". This extends over miles in all directions and usually covers the bare rounded tops of low hills and vales, interspersed here and there by small pockets of mixed forests. These pocket forests are unaffected by "jhumming" for several reasons and serve as the ramnant of the past vegetation in those areas The grassland includes several fire resistant grasses having

underground rhizomes alongwith a variety of herbacious species such as *Gentiana quadrifaria, Osbeckia crinita. Hypochaeris radicata, Potentila polyphylla* and several others of the families viz., Lamiaceae. Scrophulariaceae, Zingiberaceae, Leguminosae, Balsaminaceae etc. and a number of ground orchids.

Geographically isolated, associated with high rainfall and somewhat temperate climate. the flora of this state is botanically very important because of the presence of a number of endemic species. A few of these are *Elaeocarpus prunifolius, Adinandra griffithii, Camellia caduca, Impatiens radicans, I. porrecta. I. paludosa. Xanthoxylum khasianum, Aglaia periviridis, Anacolosa ilicoides, Ilex embelioides, Salvia saxicola* etc. A few others which deserve special mention are *Nepenthes khasiana* (Pitcher plant), *Monotropa uniflora*, and an unique root-parasite-*Mitrastemon yamamotoi*. Among many others mention may be made of orchids which are very rich in this state. about more than 300 species have so far been reported from this area. Some of the most beautiful orchids are *Dendrobium densiflorum, D. moschatum, D. nobile, D. longicornum. D. ochreatum, D. hookerianum, Cymbidium elegans, C. alloifolium, Vanda coerules* (blue vanda), *V. teres, Rhynchostylis retusa*, (fox tail orchid). *Anoectochilus sikkimensis* (jewel orchid), *Paphiopedilum venustum* (lady's slipper), *Phius truncavelli, Anthogonium gracile, Pleione precox, P. humilis. Coelogyne nitida* etc. Because of their high ornamental value they are the victims of large scale commercial exploitation and are becoming rare and are threatened with extinction. Planned protection measures should be taken up immediately for conservation of these lovely plants and other useful and economic plant resources of this state.

I reproduce below the full text on the fauna of Meghalaya prepared and contributed by Dr. A. K. Ghosh, Officer-in-charge, Eastern Regional Station, Zoological Survey of India, in collaboration with his colleagues of the same station.

FAUNA OF MEGHALAYA (**)

The State of Meghalaya is exceptionally interesting from biogeographical point of view. The present day composition of the Fauna can be said to be in a dynamic phase of biogeographical evolution intimately associated with the geomorphological evolution of the area and it required a rather long span of time to reach this phase. It is now well established that this region is served as a great faunal gateway through which Indo-Chinese elements of oriental fauna and that of Palaerctic fauna have spread into the Indian sub-continent. Though primarily the fauna of Meghalaya are Indo-Chinese in origin, nevertheless it has a variable admixture of Penninsular elements, Ethiopian elements and Palearctic Montale elements and as a result a highly diversified and complex elements could be seen. The Tropical & Subtropical moist evergreen forests ensure the survival of the rich mammalian fauna in Meghalaya and obviously also enhanced the space of speciation in other land dwelling groups like birds, reptiles and large number of invertebrate animals including insects. The richness of the fauna can be evidenced from the fact that more than 48% of the total number of mammalian genera known from the entire Indian sub-continents could be seen in Meghalaya; at least 9 genera of mammals do not occur anywhere in India except in Meghalaya and adjacent areas. More than 400 species of birds have been recorded from the State and similarly in a large no. of reptiles amphibians and fishes are now known from the region; a no. of fishes exhibit peculiar hill stream adaptation. It may also be noted that for last more than 100 years a large no. of animals collected from the region have been described as new to Science. Amongst the Invertebrates, the state exhibit an enormous wealth of insect fauna including hundreds of species of colourful butterflies and beetles. In the following pages some of the more well-known members of the fauna have been enlisted to indicate the unique position that the state can demand in the realm of faunal wealth.

1. MAMMALIA

Order : Insectivora

Family : Tupalidae

1. *Tupaia glis* Diard—Malaya Tree shrew

Family : Talpidae

2. *Talpa micrura Hodgson*—Eastern mole

Family : Soricidae

3. *Suncus murinus* Linnaeus—Grey musk shrew
4. *Suncus etruscus* Savi—Pygmy shrew
5. *Crocidura attenuata Milne-Edwards*—Grey shrew
6. *Crocidura fuliginosa Blyth*
7. *Anourosorex squamipes* Milne-Edwards—Zechwann burrowing shrew

Order : Chiroptera

Family : Pteropidae

8. *Cynopterus sphinx* Vahl—Short nosed Fruit Bat.
9. *Cynopterus brachyotis* Muller—Millus Short nosed Fruit Bat.

Family : Rhinolophidae

10. *Rhinolophus affinis* Horsfield—Himalayan Horse Shoe Bat.
11. *Rhinolophus lepidus* Blyth—Blyths Horse Shoe Bat.
12. *Rhinolophus subbadius* Blyth—Nepal Horse Shoe Bat.
13. *Rhinolophus luctus* Temminck—Great eastern Horse Shoe Bat.
14. *Rhinolophus personi* Horsfield—Pearson Horse Shoe Bat.
15. *Hipposideros larvatus* Horsfield—Horsfield leaf-nosed Bat.
16. *H. lankadiva* Kelaart—Kellarrts leaf nosed Bat.
17. *H. bicolor* Temminck—Grap buolored leaf nosed Bat.
18. *H. pomona* Anderson—Andersons leaf nosed Bat.

(**) Text prepared by Dr. A. K. Ghosh, Officer-in-charge, Eastern Regional Station, Zoological Survey of India, with assistance from K. R.. Rao, S. Biswas, K. P. Singh, A. R. Lahiri, S. G. Patil, (Miss.) N. Sen, (Mrs.) R. Mathew, M. R. Rynth of the same Station.

19. *H. cineraceus* Blyth—Blyths leaf nosed Bat.
20. *H. armiger* Hodgson—Great Himalayan leaf nosed Bat.
21. *Coelops frithi* Blyth—Tailless leaf nosed Bat.

Family: Vespertilionidae

22. *Myotis mystacinus* Kuhl—Mustachioed Bat.
23. *M. siligorensis* Horsfield
24. *M. formosus* Hodgson—Hodgsons Bat.
25. *Eptesicus pachyotis* Dobson—Tnerck eared Bat.
26. *Pipistrellus coromandra* Gray—Indian Pepistrelle
28. *P. kuhli* Kuhl—Kuhl's Pepistrelle
27. *P. minus* Wroughton—Pygmy Pepistrelle
29. *P. savii* Bonaparte—Savis Pepistrelle
30. *Barbastella leucomelas* Cretzschmar—Eastern Barbestelle
31. *Scotomanes ornatus* Blyth—Hartequin Bat.
32. *Scotophilus temmincki* Horsfield—Wroughton's lesser yellow Bat.
33. *S. kuhli* Wroughton—Common yellow Bat.
34. *Murina cyclotis* Dobson—Hourned eared nosed Bat.
35 *Kerivoula hardwickei* Horsfield—Hard Wicke's Bat.

Order: Primates

Family: Cercopithecidae

36 *Macaca mulata* Zimmermann—Rhesus macaque
37. *Macaca speciosa* F. Cuvier—Stamp tailed Macaque
38. *Presbytis pileatus* Blyth—Capped langur

Family: Pongidae

39. *Hylobates hoolock* Harlan—Hoolock

Order: Carnivora

Family: Canidae

40. *Canis aureus* Linnaeus—The Jackal

Family: Urisidae

41. *Helarctos malayanus* Raffles—The bear
42. *Melursus ursinus* Shaw—The Sloth bear

Family: Mustilidae

43. *Martes flavigula* Boddaert—Yellow throated marten
44. *Arctonox collaris* F. Cuvier—Hog badger
45. *Lutra lutra* Linnaeus—Common otter
46. *Lutra perspicillata* Geoffroy—Smooth Indian Otter
47. *Anoyx cinerea* Illiger—Clawless Otter

Family: Viveridae

48. *Viverra zibetha* Linnaeus—Large Indian civet
49. *Paradoxurus hermaphrodilus* Pallas—Common Palm civet
50. *Paguma larvata* Hamilton-Smith—Himalayan Palm civet
51. *Herpestes auropunctatus* Hodgson—Small Indian Mongoose
52. *Herpestes urva* Hodgson—Crab-eating Mongoose

Family: Felidae

53. *Felis bengalensis* Kerr—Leopard Cat.
54. *Panthera pardus* Linnaeus—Leopard or panther

Order: Proboscidea

Family: Elephantidae

55. *Elephus maximus* Linnaeus—Indian elephant

Order: Artiodactyla

Family: Suidae

56. *Sus scrofa* Linnaeus—Indian Wild bear

Family: Cervidae

57. *Moschus moschiferus* Linnaeus—Musk deer
58. *Muntiacus muntiak* Zimmermman—Barking deer
59. *Axis axis* Erxleben—Chittal or spotted deer
60. *Axis porcinus* Zimmermman—Hog deer
61. *Cervus unicolor* Kerr—Sambar
62. *Cervus duvauceli* Cuvier—Swamp deer

Family: Bovidae

63. *Capricornis sumatraensis* Bechstein—The Serow

Order: Lagomorpha

Family: Leporidae

64. *Lepus nigricollis* Cuvier—Indian Hare

Order: Rodentia

Family: Scicuridae

65. *Petaurista petaurista* Pallas—Common Indian flying squirrel
66. *P. alborufus* Milne-Edwards—Red & White flying squirrel
67. *Hylopetes alboniger* Hodgson—Particoloured flying squirrel
68. *Callosciurus erythroeus* Pallas—Palas's squirrel
69. *C. Pygerythrus* Geoffroy—Horny bellied Himalayan squirrel
70. *C. macclellandi* Horsfield—Himalayan striped Squirrel
71. *Dremomys lokriah* Hodgson—Orange bellied Himalayan Squirrel
72. *Ratufa bicolor* Sparrmann—Malayan Giant Squirrel

Family: Histeridae

73. *Atherurus macrourus* Linnaeus—Brush tailed Porcupine
74. *Histrix hodgsoni* Gray—Hodgsoni porcupine

Family: Rhizomyidae

75. *Rhizomys pruinosus* Blyth—Horny Bamboo rat
76. *Cannomys badius* Hodgson—Bay Bamboo rat

Family: Muridae

77. *Chiropodomys gliroides* Blyth—Penicillate tailed tree mouse
78. *Vandeleuria oleracea* Bennet—Longtailed tree mouse
79. *Micromys minutus* Pallas—Hornest mouse
80. *Rattus rattus* Linnaeus—Common house rat
81. *R. nitidus* Hodgson—Himalayan rat
82. *R. bowersi* Anderson—Bower's rat
83. *R. niviventor* Hodgson—White bellied rat

84. *R. fulvescens* Gray—Chestnut rat
85. *R. sabanus* Thomas—Noisy rat
86. *R. manipulus* Thomas—Manipur rat
87. *Mus musculus* Linnaeus—Indian field mouse
88. *M. booduga* Gray—Little Indian field mouse
89. *M. cervicolor* Hodgson—Fawn coloured mouse
90. *M. pahari* Thomas—Sikkim field mouse
91. *M. guhai* Nath—Nongpoh mouse
92. *Bandicota bengalensis* Gray & Hardwicke —Indian mole rat
93. *Bandicota indica* Bechstein—Large Bandicoot rat

II. PHYLUM: CHORDATA

CLASS: AVES

Order: Gaviiformes

Family: Gaviidae

1. Little Grebe or Dabchick: *Podiceps ruficollis capensis* Salvadori

Order: Pelicaniiformes

Family: Pelicanidae

1. Grey Pelican: *Pelicanus philippensis philippensis* Gmelin

Family: Phalacrocoracidae

1. Little cormorant: *Phalacrocorax niger* (Vieillot)
2. Darter or snake bird: *Anhinga rufa melanogaster* Pennant

Order: Ciconiiformes

Family: Ardeidae

1. Black Bittern: *Dupetor flavicollis flavicollis* (Latham)
2. Eastern Grey Heron: *Ardea cinerea rectirostris Gould*
3. Eastern Large Egret: *Egretta alba modesta* (J. E. Gray)

Family: Ciconiidae

1. Painted Stork: *Ibis leucocephalus* (Pennant)
2. Cattle Egret: *Bubulcus ibis coromandus* (Boddaert)
3. Blacknecked Stork: *Xenorhynchus asiaticus asiaticus* (Latham)

Order: Anseriformes

Family: Anatidae

1. Barheaded goose: *Anser indicus* (Latham)
2. Lesser Whistling Teal or Tree Duck: *Dendrocygna javanica* (Horsfield)

Order: Falconiformes

Family: Accipitridae

1. Indian Black crested Baza or Lizard Hawk: *Aviceda leuphotes leuphotes* (Dumont)
2. Blackeared or large Indian Kite: *Milvus (migrans) lineatus* (Gray)
3. Brahminy Kite: *Haliastur indus indus* (Boddaert)
4. East Himalayan Besra Sparrow Hawk: *Accipiter virgatus affinis*
5. Hodgson's or Feathered Hawk-Eagle: *Spizaetus nipalensis nipalensis* (Hodgson)
6. Black or King vulture: *Torgos calvus* (Scopoli)
7. Himalayan Bearded vulture or Lammergeier: *Gypaetus barbatus aureus* (Hablizl)
8. Burmese Hobby: *Falco severus severus* Horsfield

Order: Galliformes

Family: Phasianidae

1. Manipur painted Bush Quail: *Perdicula manipurensis manipurensis* Hume
2. Blue breasted quail: *Coturnix chinensis chinensis* (Linnaeus)
3. White cheeked Hill Partridge: *Arborophila atrogularis* (Blyth)
4. Assam Bamboo partridge: *Bambusicola fytchii hopkinsoni* Godwin-Austen
5. Black breasted Kaleej Pheasant: *Lophura Leucomelana Lathami* (J. E. Gray)
6. Indian Red Jungle Fowl: *Gallus gallus murghi* Robinson & Kloss
7. Indian Peafowl: *Pavo cristatus* Linnaeus

Order: Gruiformes

Family: Turnicidae

1. Little bustard Quail: *Turnix sylbatica dussumier* (Temminck)

Order: Gruiformes

Family: Rallidae

1. Elwes Crake: *Amawrornis bicolor* (Walden)
2. Indian Moorhen: *Gallinula Chlorpus indica* Blyth

Order: Charadriiformes

Family: Jacanidae

1. Bronzewinged Jacana: *Metopodius indicus* (Latham)

Family: Charadriidae

1. Redwattled Lapwing: *Vanellus indicus indicus* (Boddaert)
2. Snipebellied Godwit or Asian Dotwitcher: *Limnodromus semipalmatus* (Blyth)
3. Eastern Solitary snipe: *Capella solitaria solitaria* (Hodgson)
4. Woodcock: *Scolopax rusticola rusticola Linnaeus*

Family: Rostratulidae

1. Painted Snipe: *Rostratula benghalensis benghalensis* (Linnaeus)

Order: Columbiformes

Family: Columbidae

1. Pintailed Green Pigeon: *Treron apicauda apicauda* Blyth
2. Koka or Wedgetailed Green Pigeon: *Treron sphenura sphenura* (Vigors)
3. Thickbilled green Pigeon: *Treron curvirostra nipalensis* (Hodgson)
4. Hodgson's Nepal Maroonbacked Imperial Pigeon: *Ducula badia insignis* Hodgson
5. Bartailed Cuckoo-Dove: *Macropygia unchall tusalia* (Blyth)

6. Eastern Turtle Dove: *Streptopelia orientali agricola* (Tickell)
7. Burmese Turtle Dove: *Streptopelia tranquebarica humilis* (Temminck)

Order : Psittaciformes

Family : Psittacidae

1. Eastern Slatyheaded Parakeet: *Psittacula furschii* (Hume)

Order : Cuculiformes

Family : Cuculidae

1. Redwinged crested Cuckoo: *Clamator coromandus* (Linnaeus)
2. Large Hawk-Cuckoo—*Cuculus sparverioides sparverioides* Vigors
3. Hodgson's Hawk-Cuckoo—*Cuculus fugax nisicolor* Blyth
4. Khashi Hills Cuckoo—*Cuculus canorus bakeri* Hartet
5. Himalayan Cuckoo—*Cuculus saturatus saturatus* Blyth
6. Small Cuckoo—*Cuculus poliocephalus poliocephalus* Latham
7. Indian babybanded Cuckoo—*Cacomantis sonneratii sonneratii* (Latham)
8. Large green billed Mackoha—*Rhapodytes tristis tristis* (Lesson)
9. Crow-pheasant: *Centropus sinensis* (Stephens)
10. Lesser caucal: *Centropus toulow bengalensis* (Gmelin)

Order : Strigiformes

Family : Strigidae

1. Indian Barn owl: *Tyto alba stertens* Hartet
2. Grass owl: *Tyto capensis longimembris* (Jerdon)
3. Eastern spotted scops owl: *Otus spilocephalus Spilocephalus* (Blyth)
4. North Indian Scops owl: *Otus scops sunia* (Hodgson)
5. Burmese collared scops owl: *Otus bakkamoena lettia* (Hodgson)
6. Forest Eagle owl: *Bubo nipalensis nipalensis* Hodgson
7. Dusky horned owl: *Bubo coromandus coromandus* (Latham)
8. Brown fishowl: *Bubo zeylonensis Leschenault* (Temminck)
9. Tawry Fish owl: *Bubo flavipes* (Hodgson)
10. Collared pygmy owlet: *Glaucidium brodiei brodiei* (Burton)
11. Burmese Barred owlet: *Glaucidium cuculoides rufescens* Baker
12. Burmese Brown Hawl-owl: *Ninox scutulata burmanica* Hume
13. Pattern spotted owlet: *Athene brama indica* (Franklin)
14. East Assam spotted owlet: *Athene brama ultra* Ripley
15. Himalayan Brown Wood owl: *Strix leptogrammica newarensis* (Hodgson)
16. Himalayan Wood Owl: *Strix aluco nivicola* (Blyth)

Order : Caprimulgiformes

Family : Podargidae

1. Hodgson's Frogmouth: *Batrochostomus hodgsoni hodgsoni* (G. R. Gray)
2. Himalayan Jungle Nightjar: *Caprimulgus indicus hazarae* Whistler & Kinnear
3. Indian longtailed Nightjar: *Caprimulgus macrurus albonotatus* Tickell

Order : Apodiformes

Family : Apodidae

1. Himalayan swiftlet: *Collocalia brevirostris brevirostris* (Horsfield)
2. Dark backed or Khasi Hills Swiftlet: *Apus acuticaudus* (Jerdon)
3. Blyth's or Himalayan White rumped swift: *Apus pacificus leuconyx* (Blyth)
4. Indian house swift: *Apus affinis affinis* (J. E. Gray)

Order : Trogoniformes

Family : Trogonidae

1. Nepal Redheaded Trogan: *Harpactes erythrocephalus hodgsoni* (Gould)

Order : Coraciformes

Family : Alcedinidae

1. East Himalayan Pied kingfisher: *Ceryle lugubris guttulata* Stejneger
2. Indian Threetoed Forest kingfisher: *Ceyx erithacus erithacus* (Linn.)
3. Brown headed storkbilled Kingfisher: *Pelargopsis capensis capensis* (Linn.)
4. Whitebreasted Kingfisher: *Halcyon smyrnensis Fusca* (Boodaret)

Family : Meropidae

1. Bluebearded Bee-eater: *Nyctornis athertoni athertoni* (Jardine & Selby)

Family : Coracidae

1. Northern Roller or Blue Jay: *Coracias benghalensis benghalensis* (Linn.)
2. Himalayan Broadbilled Roller: *Eurystomus orientalis* Linnaeus

Family : Upupidae

1. Burmese Hoope: *Upupa epops Longirostris Jerdon*

Family : Bucertidae

1. Indian pied Horn bill: *Authracoceros malabaricus malabaricus* (Gmelin)

Order : Piciformes

Family : Capitonidae

1. Himalayan Great Barbet: *Megalaima virens marshallorum* Swinhoe
2. Bluethroated Barbet: *Megalaima asiatica asiatica* (Latham)

Family : Picidae

1. Northern speckled piculet: *Picumnus innominatus innominatus* Burton
2. Burmese Rufous piculet: *Sasia ochracea reichenowi* Hesse

3. Eastern Rufous Woodpecker: *Micropternus bachyurus phaioceps* Blyth
4. Northern Goldbacked Woodpecker: *Dinopium benghalensis benghalensis* (Linn.)
5. Paleheaded Woodpecker: *Gecinulus grantia grantia* (Horsfield)
6. Assam great slaty Woodpecker: *Mulleripicus pulverulentus harterti* Hesse
7. Eastern Rufousbellied Woodpecker: *Hypopicus hyperythrus hyperythrus* (Vigors)
8. Manipur Crimsonbreasted Pied Woodpecker: *Picoides cathrpharius pyrrhothorax* (Hume)
9. Stripebreasted Pied Woodpecker: *Picoides atratus* (Blyth)
10. Indian Fulvousbreasted Pied Woodpecker: *Picoides macei macei* (Vieillot)
11. Heart spotted Woodpecker: *Hemicircus canente* (Lesson)
12. Redeared Boy Woodpecker: *Blythipicus pyrrhotis pyrrhotis* (Hodgson)

Order : Passeriformes

Family : Eurlamidae

1. Longtailed Broad bill : *Psarisomus dalhousiae dalhousiae* (Jameson)

Family : Pittidae

1. Hooded or Greenbreasted Pitta: *Pitta sordida cucullata* Hartlaub

Family : Hirundinidae

1. Eastern Swallow: *Hirundo rustica gutturalis* Scopoli
2. Nepal House Marten: *Delichon nipalensis nipalensis* Moore

Family : Lanidae

1. Eastern Greybacked Shrike: *Lanius tephronotus tephronotus* (Vigors)
2. Brown Shrike: *Lanius cristatus cristatus* (Linn.)

Family : Oriolidae

1. Indian Maroon Oriole: *Oriolus traillii trailli* (Vigors).

Family : Dicruridae

1. Assam Grey Drongo: *Dicrurus leucophaeus hopwoodi* Baker
2. Crowbilled Drongo: *Dicrurus annectans* (Hodgson)
3. Bronzed Drongo: *Dicrurus aeneus aeneus* Vieillot
4. Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo: *Dicrurus remifer tectirostris* (Hodgson)
5. Haircrested or Spangled Drongo: *Dicrurus hottentottus hottentottus* (Linn.)
6. Northern Large Racketailed Drongo: *Dicrurus paradiseus grandis* (Gould)

Family : Artamidae

1. Ashy swallow Shrike: *Artamus fuscus* Vieillot

Family : Sturnidae

1. Tipperah glossy Stare: *Alponis panayensis affinis* (Blyth)
2. Greyheaded Myna: *Sturnus malabaricus malabaricus* (Gmelin)
3. Indian Myna: *Acridotheres tristis tristis* (Linn.)
4. Northern Jungle Myna: *Acridotheres fuscus fuscus* (Wagler)

Family : Corvidae

1. East Himalayan crowned Jay: *Garrulus glandarius interstinctus* (Hartet)
2. Green Magpie: *Cissa chinensis chinensis* (Boddaert)
3. Blackbrowed Treepie: *Dendrocitta frontalis frontalis* Horsfield
4. East Himalayan Treepie: *Dendrocitta formosae himalayensis* Blyth
5. House Crow: *Corvus splendens* Vieillot
6. Jungle crow: *Corvus machrorhynchos* Wagler

Family : Campepnagidae

1. Brownbacked pied Flycatcher: *Hemipus picatus capitalis* (Horsfield)
2. Nepal Wood Shrike: *Tephrodornis gularis pelvica* Hodgson
3. Peninsula Blackheaded Cuckoo-Shrike: *Coracina melanoptera sykesi* (Strickland)
4. North Indian Scarlet Minivet: *Pericrocotus flammeus speciosus* (Latham)
5. Burmese Scarlet Minivet: *Pericrocotus flammeus fraterculus Swinhoe*
6. East Himalayan longtailed Minivet: *Pericrocotus ethologus laetus* Mayr
7. Yellowthroated Minivet: *Pericrocotus solaris solaris* Blyth
8. Eastern Small Minivet: *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus vividus* Baker
9. Northern Goldfronted Chloropsis: *Chloropsis aurifrons aurifrons* (Temminck)
10. Goldmantled Chloropsis: *Choloropsis cochinchinensis chochinchinensis* (Gmelin)

Family : Pycnonotidae

1. Finchbilled Bulbul: *Spizixos canifrons canifrons* Blyth
2. Black headed Bulbul: *Pycnonotus atriceps atriceps* (Temminck)
3. Redvented Bulbul : *Pycnonotus cafer cafer* (Linn.)
4. Striated Green Bulbul: *Pycnonotus striatus striatus* (Blyth)
5. Blythis Bulbul: *Pycnonotus flavescens flavescens* Blyth
6. Olive Bulbul: *Hypsipetes vividescens cacharensis* (Deignan)
7. Himalayan Black Bulbul: *Hypsipetes madagasca Miensis psaroides* Vigors

Family : Muscicapidae

Sub-family : Timaliinae

1. Assam spotted Babbler: *Pellorneum ruficeps chamelum* Deignan
2. Marsh spotted Babbler: *Pellorneum palustre* Gould
3. Assam Crabbilled Scimetar Babbler: *Pomatorhunus ferruginosus formosus* Koelz
4. Assam slenderbilled scimitar Babber: *Xiphirhynchus superciliaris intextus* Ripley
5. Longbilled Wren-Babbler: *Rimator malacoptilus* Blyth

6. Streak Wren-Babbler: *Napothera brevicaudata striata (Blyth)*
7. Eastern Scalybreasted Wren-Babbler: *Pynoepyga albiventer albiventer* (Hodgson)
8. Brown Wren Babbler : *Ponoepyga pusilla pusilla* (Hodgson)
9. Longtailed Wren-Babbler: *Spelaeornis longicaudatus* (Moore)
10. Spotted Short-tailed Wren-Babbler: *Spelaeornis formasus* (Walden)
11. Assam blackthroated Babbler: *Stachyris nigriceps spadix* Ripley
12. Redcapped Babbler: *Timalia pileata bengalensis* Godwin-Austen
13. Black-browed Parrotbill: *Paradoxornis atrosuperciliaris atrosuperciliaris* (Godwin-Austen)
14. Slenderbilled Babbler: *Turdoides longirostris* (Hodgson)

Family: Muscicapidae
Sub-family: Timaliinae

1. Necklaced Laughing Thrush: *Garrulax moniliger moniliger* (Hodgson)
2. Assam striated Laughing Thrush: *Garrulax striatus cranbrooki* (Kinnear)
3. Kashi Rufous-chinned Laughing Thrush: *Garrulax rufogularis rufitinctus* (Koelz)
4. Assam spotbreasted Laughing Thrush: *Garrulax merulinus merulinus* Blyth
5. Browncapped Laughing Thrush: *Garrulax austeni austeni* (Godwin Austen)
6. Khashi Redheaded Laughing Thrush: *Garrulax erythrocephalus chrysopterous* (Gould)
7. Assam Silvereared Mesia: *Liothrix argentauris aureigularis* (Koelz)
8. Chestnut throated Shrike-Babbler: *Pteruthius melanotis melanotis* (Hodgson)
9. Chestnut fronted Shrike-Babbler : *Pteruthius aenobarbus aenobarbulus* (Koelz)
10. Assam Barwing: *Actinodura aegertoni Khasiana* Godwin-Austen
11. Assam Barthroated Siva: *Minla strigula cinereigeneae* Ripley
12. Dusky Green Yellow-throated Tit-Babbler: *Aleippe Cinerea* (Blyth)
13. Assam Quaker Babbler: *Alcippe poioicephala fusca* Godwin-Austen
14. Nepal quaker Babbler: *Alcippe nipalensis nipalensis* (Hodgson)
15. Chestnot backed sibia : *Acterophasia annectens* (Blyth)
16. Grey Sibia: *Acterophasia gracilis* (McClelland)
17. Beautiful Sibia: *Acterophasia pulchella* (Godwin-Austen)

Sub-family: Muscicapinae

1. Brown flycatcher: *Muscicapa ... latirostris* Raffles
2. Brown-breasted Flycatcher: *Muscicapa muttui mutlui* (Layard)
3. Ferruginous Flycatcher: *Muscicapa Ferruginea* (Hodgson)
4. Orange georgetted Flycatcher: *Muscicapa strophiata strophiata* (Hodgson)
5. Rufous breasted Blue Flycatcher: *Muscicapa hyperythra hyperythra* (Blyth)
6. Rustybreasted Blue Flycatcher: *Muscicapa hodgsonii* (Verreaux)
7. Eastern Little Pied Flycatcher: *Muscicapa westermani austrolorientis* Ripley
8. Little Blue-and-White Flycatcher: *Muscicapa superciliaris aestigma* Gray
9. Eastern slaty Blue Flycatcher: *Muscicapa leucomelanura minuta* (Hume)
10. Sapphireheaded Flycatcher: *Muscicapa sapphira* (Blyth)
11. Large Niltava: *Muscicapa grandis grandis* (Blyth)
12. Eastern small Niltava: *Muscicapa macquigoria signata* (Horsfield)
13. Eastern Rufous bellied Niltava: *Muscicapa sundera sundera* (Hodgson)
14. Western Brook's Flycatcher: *Muscicapa poliogenys poliogenys* (Brooks)
15. Pale Blue Flycatcher: *Muscicapa unicolor unicolor* (Blyth)
16. Largebilled Blue Flycatcher: *Muscicapa banyumas magnirostris* (Blyth)
17. Yellowbellied Fantail Flycatcher: *Rhipidura hypoxantha* (Blyth)

Sub-family: Sylviinae

1. Yellowbrowed ground Warbler: *Tsia cvaniventer* Hodgson
2. Slatybellied ground Warbler: *Tesia olivea* (McClelland)
3. Chestnut headed ground Warbler: *Tesia castaneoceronata castaneoceronata* (Burton)
4. Indian Palefooted Bush Warbler: *Cettia pallidipes pallidipes* (Blanford)
5. Strong-footed Bush Warbler: *Cettia fortipes fortipes* (Hodgson)
6. Assam Large Bush Warbler: *Cettia major vafer* (Koelz)
7. Assam Aberrant Bush Warbler: *Cettia flavolivacea stresemanni* (Koelz)
8. Arunachal Rofouscapped Bush Warbler: *Cettia brunnifrons muroides* (Koelz)
9. Brown Bush Warbler: *Bradypterus luteroventris luteoventris* (Hodgson)
10. Streaked Fantail Warbler: *Cisticola juncidis cursitans* (Franklin)
11. Rofous Wren Warbler: *Prinia rufescens rufescens* (Blyth)
12. Northern Ashy-Grey Wren Warbler : *Prinia hodgonii rufula* Godwin-Austen
13. Assam Ashy-Wren Warbler: *Prinia socialis inglisi* Whistler and kinnear
14. Assam Black-throated Hill Warbler: *Prinia atrogularis khasiana* (Godwin-Austen)
15. Eastern Orangebarred Leaf Warbler : *Phylloscopus pulcher pulcher* (Blyth)
16. Eastern Palla's Leaf Warbler: *Phylloscopus proregulus newtoni* Gatke
17. Eastern Crowned Leaf Warbler : *Phylloscopus occipitalis coronatus* (Temminck & Schlege)
18. Allied Flycatcher Warbler: *Scicercus affinis* (Hodgson)

19. Assam Greyheaded Flycatcher Warbler: *Scicercus xanthoschistos tephrodiras* Sick
20. Greyheaded Flycatcher Wabler: *Scicercus poliogenys* (Blyth)
21. Chestnut headed Flycatcher Warbler: *Scicercus castaniceps castaniceps* (Hodgson)
22. Sikkim Yellow-bellied Flycatcher-Warbler: *Abroscopus superciliaris flaviventries* (Jerson)
23. Assam Blackfaced Flycatcher Webler: *Abroscopus schisticeps flavimentalis* (Baker)
24. White-throated Flycatcher: *Abroscopus albogularis albogularis* (Horsfield & Moore)
25. White-throated Flycatcher: *Abroscopus albogularis albogularis* (Horsfield & Moore)

Sub-family: Turdinae

1. Lesser Shortwing: *Brachypterx leucophryx nipalensis* Moore
2. Whitebrowed shortwing: *Brachypterxy montana cruralis* (B'yth)
3. Eastern Rubythroat: *Erithacus pectoralis consfuscus* (Hartet)
4. Indian Bluethroat: *Erithacus brunneus* Hodgson
5. Fire throat: *Erithacus pectardens* (David)
6. Eastern Golden Bush Robin: *Erithacus chrysaeus chrysaeus* (Hodgson)
7. Whitebrowed Bush Robin: *Erithacus indicus indicus* (Vieillot)
8. Rufousbellied Bush Robin: *Erithacus hyperthrus* (Blyth)
9. Indian Shama: *Copsychus malabaricus indicus* (Baker)
10. Hodgson's Redstart: *Phoenicurus hodgsoni* (Moore)
11. Bluefronted Redstart: *Phoenicurus frontalis* (Vigors)
12. Plumbeous Redstart: *Rhyacornis fulginosus fulginosus* (Vigors)

Family: Muscicapidae

Sub-family: Turdinae

1. Whitetailed Blue Robin: *Cinclidium leucurum* (Hodgson)
2. Little Forktail: *Enicurus scouleri scouleri* Vigors
3. Blackbacked Forktail: *Enicurus immaculatus* (Hodgson)
4. Leschenault Forktail: *Enicurus leschenaulti indicus* Hartet
5. Eastern spotted Forktail: *Enicurus maculatus guttatus* Gould
6. Purple Cochoa: *Cochoa purpurea* Hodgson
7. Green Cochoa: *Cochoa viridis* Hodgson
8. Burmese Pied Bush Chat: *Saxicola caprata burmanica* Baker
9. Dark-grey Bush Chat: *Saxicola ferrea* Gray
10. White-capped Redstart or River Chat: *Chaimarrornis leucocephalus* (Vigors)
11. Blue-headed Rock Thrush: *Monticola cinclorhynchus* (Vigors)
12. Himalayan Whistling Thrush: *Myiophonus caeruleus temminckii* (Vigors)
13. Eastern plainbacked Mountain Thrush: *Zoothera mollissima mollissima* (Blyth)
14. Smallbilled Mountain Thrush: *Zoothera dauma dauma* (Latham)
15. Large Brown Thrush: *Zoothera monticola monticola* Vigors
16. Lesser Brown Thrush: *Zoothera marginata* Blyth
17. Blackbreasted Thrush: *Turdus dissumilis dissumilis* Blyth
18. White-collared Blackbird: *Turdus albocinetus* Royle
19. Grey-winged Blackbird: *Turdus boulboul* (Latham)
20. Western Grey-headed Thrush: *Turdus rubrocanus rubrocanus* G. R. Gray
21. Eastern Grey-headed Thrush: *Turdus ruborocanus gouldi* (Verreaux)
22. Tea's Thrush: *Turdus feai* (Salvadri)
23. Redthroated Thrush: *Turdus ruficollis ruficollis* Pallas
24. Dusky Thrush: *Turdus naumanni* Temminck

Sub-family: Prunellidae

1. East Himalayan Brown Dipper: *Cinclus pallasii dorjei* Kinnear

Sub-family: Parinae

1. Sultan Tit: *Melanochlora sultanea sultanea* (Hodgson)
2. Greenbacked Tit: *Parus monticolous monticolous* Vigors

Sub-family: Siltinae

1. Naga Nuthatch: *Silta europea nagaensis* Godwin-Austen
2. Eastern Chestnut bellied Nuthatch: *Silta castanea cinnamoventris* Blyth
3. Beautiful Nuthatch: *Silta formosa* Blyth
4. Velvetfronted Nuthatch: *Silta frontalis frontalis* Swainson

Family: Certhiidae

1. Manipur Tree Creeper: *Certhia discolor manipurensis* Hume

Family: Motacillidae

1. Forest Wagtail: *Motacilla indica* Gmelin
2. White-faced Pied Wagtail: *Motacilla alba leucophis* Gould

Family: Dicaeidae

1. Indian Thickbilled Flowerpecker: *Dicaeum agile agile* (Tickell)
2. Plaincoloured Flowerpecker: *Dicaeum concolor olivaceum* Walden
3. Fine breasted Flowerpecker: *Dicaeum ignipectus ignipectus* (Blyth)

Family: Nectariniidae

1. Manipur Yellowbacked Sunbird: *Aethopyga gouldiae isolata* Baker
2. Eastern Yellowbacked Sunbird: *Aethopyga saturata saturata* (Hodgson)
3. Assam Blackbreasted Sunbird: *Aethopyga saturata assamensis* (McClelland)
4. Assam yellowbacked Sunbird: *Aethopyga siparaja labecula* (Horsfield)
5. Firetailed yellowbacked Sunbird: *Aethopyga ignicauda ignicauda* (Hodgson)

6. Little spider-hunter: *Arachnothera longirostris longirostris* (Latham)
7. Streaked spider hunder: *Arachnothera magna magna* (Hodgson)

Family: Placeidae

Sub-family: Passerinae

1. *Passer domesticus indicus* Jardin & Selby
2. Malay Tree Sparrow: *Passer montanus malaccensis* Dubois
3. Yunnan cinnamon Tree Sparrow: *Passer rutilans intensior* Rotthschild

Family: Fringillidae

1. Spotted Winged, grosbeak : *Mycerobos melanozanthos* (Hodgson)
2. Redheaded Rosefinch: *Propyrrhula subhimachala* (Hodgson)
3. Scarlet Finch: *Haematospiza sipahi* (Hodgson)

Family: Emberizidae

1. Yellowbreasted Bunging: *Emleriza aureola aureola* Pallas
2. Indian Greyheaded Bunting: *Emberiza fucata arcuata* Shaafe
3. Little Bunting: *Emleriza pusilla Pallas*
4. Crested Bunting: *Melophus lathami* (Gray)

III. REPTILIA

CLASS : REPTILIA

Order: Squamata

Suborder : Lacertilia (Lizards)

Family : Agamidae

1. *Calotes emma* Gray
2. *C. jerdoni* Gunther
3. *C. maria* Gray
4. *C. versicolor* (Daudin)
5. *Japalura planidorsata* Jerdon
6. *Oriocalotes paulus* Smith
7. *Ptyctolaemus gularis* Peters

Family : Gekkonidae

8. *Gymnodactylus khasiensis* (Jerdon)
9. *Gekko gecko* (Linnaeus)
10. *Hemidactylus brooki* Gray
11. *H. frenatus* Schlegel
12. *Platyurus platyurus* (Schneider)
13. *Teratolepis fasciata* (Blyth)

Family : Scincidae

14. *Lygosoma cumeyanum* Annandale
15. *L. i. indicum* (Gray)
16. *L. Maculatum* (Blyth)
17. *Mabuya carinata* (Schneider)
18. *M. macularia* (Blyth)
19. *M. m. multifasciata* (Kuhl)

Family : Anguidae

20. *Ophisaurus gracilis* (Gray)

Family : Lacertidae

21. *Takydromus sexlineatus khasiensis* Boulenger

Family : Varanidae

22. Varanus monitor (Linn.)

SNAKES OF MEGHALAYA

CLASS : REPTILIA

Order: Squamata

Suborder : Ophidia

Family : Typhlopidae (Blind snakes)

Non-poisononus

1. *Typhlops braminus* (Daudin)
2. *T. diardi* Schlegel
3. *T. jerdoni* Boulenger

Family : Boidae (Pythons)

4. *Python molurus* Linn.

Family : Colubridae (non-poisonous)

5. *Amphiesma khasiensis* (Boulenger)
6. *A. modesta* (Gunther)
7. *A. parallela* (Boulenger)
8. *A. platyceps* (Blyth)
9. *A. stolata* (Linn.)
10. *A. xenura* (Wall)
11. *Blythia neticulata* (Blyth)
12. *Boiga cynodon* (Boie)
13. *B. trigonata* (Schneider)
14. *Calamaria payimentata* Dum & Bib.
15. *Dinodon septentrionalis* (Gunther)
16. *Elaphe cantoris* (Boulenger)
17. *E. frenata* (Gray)
18. *Elaphe hodgsoni* (Gunther)
19. *E. prasina* (Blyth)
20. *E. porphyracea* (Cantor)
21. *E. radiata* (Schlegel)
22. *Fowlea piscator* (Schneider)
23. *Liopeltis frenatus* (Gunther)
24. *Oligodon dorsalis* (Gray & Hardwicke)
25. *O. theobaldi* (Gunther)
26. *Pareas monticola* (Cantor)
27. *Psammodynastes pulverulentus* (Boie)
28. *Rhabdops bicolor* (Blyth)
29. *Rhabdophis himalayana* (Gunther)
30. *Rhabdophis subminiata* (Schlegel)
31. *Sibynophis collaris* (Gray)
32. *Stoliczkaia khasiensis* Jerdon
33. *Trachischium monticola* (Cantor)
34. *Xenochrophis cerasogaster* (Cantor)
35. *Zaocys nigro marginatus* (Blyth)

Family : Elapidae (Poisonous)

36. *Bungarus bungaroides* (Cantor)
37. *B. niger* Wall
38. *Callophis macclellandi* (Reinhardt)
39. *Naia hannah* (Cantor) 'King Cobra'
40. Naja naja (Linn.) 'Common Cobra'

Family : Viperidae 'Vipers'

41. *Trimeresurus alholabris* Gray
42. *T. erythrurus* (Cantor)
43. *Trimeresurus jerdoni* Gunther
44. *T. monticola* Gunther
45. *T. Popeorum* Smith
46. *T. Stejnegeri* Schmidt.

IV. AMPHIBIA

Family : Pelobatidae

1. *Megophrys monticola* Kuhl & V. Hass
2. *Leptobrachium hasselti* Tschudi

Family : Hylidae

3. *Hyla annectens* (Jerdon)

Family : Bufonidae

4. *Bufo melonostictus* Schneider
5. *Bufo himalayanus* Gunther
6. *Bufoides meghalayana Yazdani and Chanda*

Family : Microhylidae

7. *Microhyla ornata* (Dum & Bibr.)
8. *Microhyla berdmorei* (Blyth)

Family : Ranidae

9. *Amolops afghanus* (Gunther)
10. *Amolops formosus* (Gunther)
11. *Rana limnocharis* Wieg
12. *Rana cyanophlyctis* Schneider
13. *Rana alticola* Boulenger
14. *Rana danieli* Pillai & Chanda
15. *Rana mawphlangensis* Pillai & Chanda
16. *Rana laticeps Boulenger*
17. *Rana gerbillus* Annandale
18. *Rana lyvida* (Blyth)
19. *Rana verrucosa* Gunther
20. *Rana bilineata* Pillai & Chanda
21. *Rana kuhli* Dum & Bibr.
22. *Rana leptoglossa* (Cope)
23. *Rana assamensis* Scalter
24. *Rana garoensis* Boulenger

Family : Rhacophoridae

25. *Philatus cherrapunjiae* Roonwal & Kripalani
26. *Philatus shillongensis* Pillai & Chanda
27. *Philautus andersoni* (Ahl)
28. *Rhacophorus leucomystax* (Kuhl)
29. *Rhacophorus reinwardtii* (Schlegel)
30. *Rhacophorus nigropalmatus* (Boulenger)

V. PISCES

Class : Pisces

Subclass : Teleostei

Order : Clupeiformes

Family : Clupeidae

1. *Gadusia Chapra* (Ham.)

Family : Engraulidae

2. *Setipinna phasa* (Ham.)

Order : Cypriniformes

Family : Cobitidae

3. *Aborichthys garoensis* (Hora)
4. *Botia almorhae* Day
5. *Botia dario* (Ham.)
6. *Lepidocephalichthys annandalei* Choudhuri
7. *Lepidocephalichthys berdmorei* (Blyth)
8. *Lepidocephalichthys guntea* (Ham.)
9. *Lepidocephalichthys menoni* Pillai & Yazdani
10. *Noemacheilus botia* (Ham.)
11. *Noemacheilus cincticauda* (Blyth)
12. *Noemacheilus davi* Hora
13. *Noemacheilus montanus* (McClell)
14. *Noemacheilus multifasciatus* (Day)
15. *Noemacheilus notostigma* (Bleeker)
16. *Noemacheilus rupecola* (McClell)
17. *Noemacheilus sikmaiensis* Hora
18. *Somileptes gongota* (Ham.)

Family : Cyprinidae

19. *Acrossocheilus hexagonolepis* (McClell)
20. *Amblypharyngodon mola* (Ham.)
21. *Barbus clavatus* (McClell)
22. *Barilius barila* (Ham.)
23. *Barilius barna* (Ham.)
24. *Barilius bendelisis* (Ham.)
25. *Barilius bola* (Ham.)
26. *Chagunius chagunio* (Ham.)
27. *Cirrhina mrigala* (Ham.)
28. *Crossocheilus latius latius* (Ham.)
29. *Cyprinus carpio* (Linn.)
30. *Danio aequipinnatus* (McClell)
31. *Daniodangila* (Ham.)
32. *Danio devario* (Ham.)
33. *Danio rerio* (Ham.)
34. *Esomus danrica* (Ham.)
35. *Garra lamta* (Ham.)
36. *Garra lissorhynchus* (McClell.)
37. *Garra naganensis* Hora
38. *Garra nasutus* (McClell)
39. *Labeo boga* (Ham.)
40. *Labeo calbasu* (Ham.)
41. *Labeo gonius* (Ham.)
42. *Labeo pangusia* (Ham.)
43. *Oxygaster bacaila* (Ham.)
44. *Osteobrama cotio* (Ham.)
45. *Puntius chola* (Ham.)
46. *Puntius sarana* (Ham.)
47. *Puntius shalynius* Yazd. & Taluk.
48. *Puntius sophore* (Ham.)
49. *Puntius ticto* (Ham.)
50. *Rasbora daniconius* (Ham.)
51. *Tor putitora* (Ham.)

Family : Psilorhynchidae

52. *Psilorhynchus balitora* (Hora)
53. *Psilorhynchus Homaloptera* Hora & Mukh.
54. *Psilorhynchus sucatio* (Ham.)

Family : Siluridae

55. *Nangra punctata* (Day)
56. *Ompok bimaculatus* (Bl.)

Family : Saccobranchidae

57. *Heteropneustes fossilis* (Bl.)

Family : Clariidae

58. *Clarias batrachus* (Linn.)

Family : Bagridae

59. *Mystus bleekeri* (Day)
60. *Mystus cavasius* (Ham.)
61. *Mystus vittatus* (Bl.)

Family : Sisoridae

62. *Glyptothorax carra* (Ham.)
63. *Glyptothorax striatus* (McClell)
64. *Hara hara* (Ham.)

Family : Olyridae

65. *Olyra Rora* (Pras. & Mukh.)

Family : Amblycepitidae

66. *Amblyceps mangois* (Ham.)

Order : Beloniformes

Family : Belonidae

67. *Xenontodon cancila* (Ham.)

Order : Channiformes

Family : Channidae

68. *Channa gachua* (Ham.)
69. *Channa orientalis* (Bl. & Schn.)
70. *Channa punctatus* (Bl.)
71. *Channa stewartii* (Playfair)

Order : Perciformes

Family : Ambassidae

72. *Ambassis ranga* (Ham.)

Family : Nandidae

73. *Badis badis* (Ham.)
74. Badis dario (Ham.)
75. *Nandus nandus* (Ham.)

Family : Anabantidae

76. *Anabas testudineus* (Bl.)

Family : Osphronemidae

77. *Colisa fasciatus* (Bl.)

Family : Gobiidae

78. *Glossogobius giuris* (Ham.)

Family : Pillaidae

79. *Pillaia indica* Yazd.

Order : Mastocembelliformes

Family : Mastocembellidae

80. *Mastocembelus armatus* (Lacep)
81. *Mastocembelus pancalus* (Ham.)

Order : Tetraodontiformes

Family : Tetraodontidae

82. *Tetraodon cutcutia* (Ham.)

INVERTEBRATA

Annelida

Land leech

Family : Haemadipsidae

1. *Haemadipsa ornata* Moore
2. *H. sylvestris* Blanchard

Family : Glossiphonidae

3. *Glossiphonia weberi* (Blanchard)

Earthworm

Family : Megascolecidae

1. *Eutyohocus manipurensis* Stephenson
2. *E. Waltoni* Michaelsen
3. *E. Gammiei* (Beddard)
4. *Pheretima houlleti* (E. Perr)
5. *P. diffringens* (Baird.)
6. *P. heterochaeta* (Michaelsen)
7. *P. hawayana* (Rosa)

MOLLUSCA

Fresh water Gastropoda

Family : Hydrobiidae

1. *Digoniostoma pulchella* (Benson)

Family : Hydrocenidae

2. *Hydrocena (Georissa) saritta* (Benson)

Family : Melaniidae

3. *Acrostoma variabilis* var. *episcopalis* Lea
4. *A. v.* var. *Cincta* (Hanly & Theobald)
5. *A. hugeli* (Philippi)
6. *Paludomus conica* var. *jfantiaca* Nevill
7. *P. c.* var. *nana* Nevill
8. *Paludomus reticulata* Blanford
9. *Paludomus stephanus* Benson
10. *Paludomus blanfordiana* Nevill

Family : Limnaeidae

11. *Lymnaea acuminata* Lam.

Family : Ancylidae

12. *Ancylus verruca* Benson

FRESH WATER PELECYPODA

Family : Unionidae

13. *Lamellidens marginalis* (Lamarck)

Family : Corviculidae

14. *Corvicula nevelli* Clessin

TERRESTRIAL GASTROPODA

Family : Trochomorphidae

15. *Trochomorpha castra* (Benson)

Family : Helicidae

16. *Plectopylis macromphalus* Blanford
17. *Plectopylis sowerbyi* Gude
18. Plectopylis plectostoma Benson
19. *P. p.* var *friearinata* Gude
20. *P. p.* var *exserta* Gude
21. *Plectopylis affinis* Gude
22. *P. fultoni* Godwin-Austen
23. *Camaena octhoplax* Benson
24. *Chlorites delebrata* Benson
25. *C. gabata* Gould
26. *Amphidromus sylheticus* Reeve
27. *Amphidromus sinensis* Benson
28. *Ganesella aeris* Benson
29. *Ganesella gaba* Benson
30. *Plectotropis nutans* Gude
31. *P. tapeina* Benson
32. *P. tricotropis* Pfr.
33. *Aegista catostoma* Blanford

Family : Enidae

34. *Ena nilagirica* Pfr.
35. *Ena vicaria* Blanford

Family : Pupillidae

36. *Boysidea plicidens* Benson

Family : Clausillidae

37. *Clausilia bacillum* Hamly & Theobald
38. *Cl. asaluensis* Blanford
39. *Cl. loxostoma* Benson

Family : Achatinidae

40. *Bacillum orthoceras* Godwin-Austen
41. *Curvella khasiana* Godwin-Austen
42. *Opeas gracile* Hutton
43. *Opeas latibrecola* Reeve
44. *O. cavernicola* Annandale & Chopra

Family : Ferussacidae

45. *Glessula tenuispira* Benson
46. *G. baculina* Blanford
47. *G. pertenuis* Blanford
48. *G. crassula* Reeve

49. *G. gemma* Reeve
50. *G. crassilabris* Benson

Family : Succinidae

51. *Indosuccinia rutilans* (*Blanford*)

Family : Testacellidae

52. *Streptaxis theobaldi* Benson
53. *Ennea vara* Benson
54. *E. Stenopylis* Benson

Family : Ariophantidae

55. *Macrochlamys hepatizon* Godwin-Austen
56. *Macrochlamys lata* Godwin-Austen
57. *M. decussata* Benson
58. *M. ruvellocincta* Blanford
59. *M. uda* Godwin-Austen
60. *M. hookeri* Godwin-Austen
61. *M. longicauda* Godwin-Austen
62. *Khasiella vidua* Hamly & Theobald
63. *K. austeni* Blanford
64. *K. falcata* Blanford
65. *K. serrula* Benson
66. *Oxytes castor* Theobald
67. *O. pollux* Theobald
68. *Austenia gigas* Benson
69. *Girasia crocea* Godwin-Austen
70. *Durgella khasiaca* Godwin-Austen
71. *Ibycus minutus* Godwin-Austen
72. *Sitala* ? *phulongensis* Godwin-Austen
73. *S.* ? *gromatica* Godwin-Austen
74. *S.* ? *crenicincta* Godwin-Austen
75. *S.* ? *placita* Godwin-Austen
76. *S.* ? *intonsa* Godwin-Austen
77. *S.* ? *recondita* Godwin-Austen
78. *S.* ? *remicola* Benson
79. *Rahula bascauda* Benson
80. *Kaliella jaintiaca* Godwin-Austen
81. *Kaliella cheeraensis* Godwin-Austen
82. *K. khasiaca* Godwin-Austen
83. *K. subeostulata* Godwin-Austen
84. *K. animula* Godwin-Austen
85. *K. teriaensis* Godwin-Austen
86. *K.* ? *resinula* Godwin-Austen
87. *K.* ? *Shillongensis* Godwin-Austen
88. *K.* ? *lailangkotensis* Godwin-Austen
89. *K.* ? *nongsteinensis* Godwin-Austen
90. *Cryptaustenia papillaspira* Godwin-Austen

Family : Cyclophoridae

91. *Leptopoma aspirans* Benson
92. *Japonia tomotrema* Benson
93. *Scabrina pinnulifera* Benson
94. *Cyclophorus pearsoni* Benson
95. *Cyclophorus stenomphalus* Pfeiffer
96. *C. fultoni* Godwin-Austin & Baddone
97. *C. khasiensis* Nevill
98. *C. sublaevigatus v. assamensis* Nevill
99. *C. zebrinus* Benson
100. *Pterocyclus parvus* Pearson
101. *Pearsonia assamensis* Fulton
102. *Cyathopoma garoensis* Godwin-Austen
103. *C. jawaensis* Godwin-Austen
104. *C. nevilli* Godwin-Austen
105. *Pseudomatias pleurophorus* Benson
106. *Schistoloma funiculata* Sowerley
107. *Dioryx winula* Benson
108. *Alycaeus perplexus* Godwin-Austen
109. *Alycaeus pusillus* Godwin-Austen
110. *A. nitidus* Blanford
111. *A. sculptilis* Benson
112. *A. birugosus* Godwin-Austen
113. *A. crenatus* Godwin-Austen
114. *A. crispatus* Godwin-Austen
115. *A. habiangensis* Godwin-Austen
116. *A. hebes* Benson
117. *A. jaintiaca* Godwin-Austen
118. *A. khasiacus* Godwin-Austen
119. *Alycaeus nongtungensis* Godwin-Austen
120. *A. obscurus* Godwin-Austen
121. *A. prosectus* Benson
122. *A. theobaldi* Blanford
123. *A. generosus* Godwin-Austen
124. *A.* mangutensis Godwin-Austen
125. *A. otiphorus* Benson
126. *A. conicus* Godwin-Austen
127. *A. maosmaiensis* Godwin-Austen
128. *Diplommatina austeni* Blanford
129. *Diplommatina depressa* Godwin-Austen
130. *D. diplochilus* Benson
131. *D. garoensis* Godwin-Austen
132. *D. gibbosa* Blanford
133. *D. jaintiaca* Godwin-Austen
134. *D. labiosa* Blanford
135. *D. purvulus* Godwin-Austen
136. *D. polypleuris* Benson
137. *D. scalaria* Blanford
138. *D. tumida* Godwin-Austen

Family : Assimineidae

139. *Acmella milium* Benson
140. *Acmella tersa* Benson

ARTHROPODA

Crustacea

Shrimps

Palaemonidae

1. *Macrobrachium hendersoni* (de mann)
2. *M. assamensis* Tiwari
3. *M. dayanum* Henderson
4. *M. lamarrei* (H. Milne-Edw.)
5. *M. birmanicum choprai* Tiwari
6. *M. Cavernicola* Kemp

Crabs

Potamonidae

1. *Potamon ibericum monticola* Wood-Mason
2. *Paratelphusa* (*Barytelphusa*) *Lugubris* Wood-Mason
3. *P.* (*Barytelphusa*) *harpax* Alcock
4. *P.* (*Oziotelphusa*). sp.
5. *P.* (*liotelphusa*) *laevis*, Wood-Mason
6. *P.* (*Barytelphusa*) *falcidigitis* Alcock

ARTHROPODA

INSECTA

Order : Coleoptera

Family : Carabidae

1. *Carabus indicus* Fairm.
2. *Haplogaster ovata* Chaud.

3. *Scarites semirugosus* Chaud.
4. *S. sulcatus* Oliv.
5. *Thlibops puncticollis* Gestro
6. *Clivina semicarinata* Putz
7. *C. costulipennis* Bates
8. *Dyschirius constrictus* Andr.
9. *Bembidion Kara* Andr.
10. *B. notatum* Andr.
11. *B. cupido* Andr.
12. *Tachys micraulax* Andr.
13. *T. peocilopterus* Batis
14. *T. unitarius* Bates
15. *T. latissimus* Motch.

Family : Staphylinidae

1. *Apatetica rotundicollis* Fauv
2. *Leptochirus* (*Strongylochirus*) *quadridens* Motsch.
3. *L.* (*Stronglychirus*) laevis Cast.
4. *L.* (*Strongylochirus*) *atkinsoni* Fauv.
5. *Paederus sondaicus* Fauv.
6. *Philonthus maindroni* Fauv.
7. *P. kempi* Cam.
8. *Staphylinus* (*Platydracus*) *asemus* Kr.
9. *S.* (*Goerius*) *prainae* Epp.
10. *S.* (*Tasgius*) *quadrimaculatus* Cam.
11. *Rhyncochilus antennalis* Cam.
12. *Nadia assamensis* Cam.

Family : Erotylidae

1. *Episcapha quadrimaculata* Wied.
2. *Episcapha septentrionis* Heller
3. *Encaustes gigantea* Boh.
4. *Aulacochilus episcaphoides* Gorh.
5. *Amblyopus substriatus* Gorh.
6. *Cyrtomorphus dux Arrow*
7. *Tritoma nigripennis* Motsch.
8. *T. felix* Arrow

Family : Languridae

1. *Megalanguria melancholica* Arrow
2. *M. felix* Arrow
3. *Pachylanguria variiventris* Kraatz.
4. *P. tumidicollis* Kraatz.
5. *Doubledaya viator* White
6. *D. atripennis* Arrow
7. *D. ruficollis* Kr.
8. *Anadastus dohrni* Har.
9. *A. karenicus* Gorh
10. *A. Wiedemanni* Gorh
11. *A. cambodiae* Crotch
12. *A. flavimanus* Arrow

Family : Endomychidae

1. *Amphisternus anceps* Gorh
2. *Eumorphus austerus* Gerst.
3. *Eumorphus assamensis* Gerst.
4. *Engonius signifer* Gorh
5. *Indalmus kirbyanus* Latr.
6. *I. distinctus* Arrow
7. *Mycetina montivaga* Csiki
8. *Eucteanus coelestinus* Gerst.
9. *Stenotarsus hilaris* Arrow
10. *Danae sericea* Arrow

Family : Scarabaeidae

1. *Peperonota harringtoni* West.
2. *Parastasia alternata* Arrow
3. *Dactylopopillia blanchardi* Ohaus
4. *D. opacicollia* Kraatz
5. *Popillia testaceipennis* Kraatz
6. *P. nitida* Hope
7. *P. laevicollis* Kraatz
8. *P. clypealis* Chaus
9. *P. macclellandi* Hope
10. *P. patricia* Arrow
11. *P. amabilis* Arrow
12. *P. impressipyga* Ohaus
13. *Spilopopilla 6 — guttata* Fairm
14. *Mimela pyriformis* Arrow
15. *M. horsfieldi* Hope
16. *M. leei* Swed
17. *M. vittaticollis* Burm
18. *M. princeps* Hope
19. *M. glabra* Hope
20. *M. dehaani* Hope
21. *Anomala transversa* Burm.
22. *A. polita* Blanch.
23. *A. marginipennis* Arrow
24. *A. Chinensis* Redt.
25. *A. signaticollis* Nonfried
26. *A. bella* Arrow
27. *A. contori* Hope
28. *A. dimidiata* Hope
29. *A. rufiventris* Redt.
30. *A. auronitens* Hope
31. *A. varia* (Newm.)
32. *A. erythroptera* (*Kraatz*)
33. *A. pusilla* Arrow
34. *A. parva* Arrow
35. *Adovetus boops* (Wied.)
36. *A. nasalis* Arrow
37. *A. furcifer* Ohaus

Family : Passalidae

1. *Ceracupes fronticornis* Westw

Family : Lucanidae

1. *Hexarthrius parryi* Hope
2. *H. forsteri* Hope
3. *H. aduncus* Jord.
4. *Dorcus antaeus* Hope
5. *D. boileaui* (Boil)
6. *D. titanus* (Boisd.)
7. *D. spencei* Hope
8. *D. cilipes* Thomas
9. *D. vernicatus* Arrow
10. *D. groulti* (Planet)
11. *D. biplagiatus* (Westw.)
12. *D. oweni* Hope
13. *D. giroffa* Oliv.
14. *D. foveatus* (Hope)
15. *D. platycephalus* (Hope)
16. *Calcodes cuvera* Hope
17. *Calcodes castanopterus* (Hope)
18. *Calcodes siva* (Hope & WESTON)
19. *Calcodes baladeva* (Hope)
20. *Nigidius distinctus* Parry
21. *N. impressicollis* Boil.

Family : Chrysomelidae

1. *Chrysolina aurata* (Suffr.)
2. *Paralina fallaciosa* Stal
3. *Agasta formosa* Hope

4. *Chryssomela populi* L.
5. *Paropsides duodecimpustulata* Gebler
6. *Paropsides nigropunctata* Jacoby
7. *Nonarthra variabilis* Baly
8. *Hespera rufipes* Mallick
9. *Hespera nigripes* Mallick
10. *Micraphthona nigrita* Jacoby
11. *Podontia quatuordecimpunctata* L.
12. *Podontia rufocastanea* Baly
13. *Podontia affinis* (Grondal)
14. *Ophrida flavopustulata* (Baly)
15. *O. binduta* Mallick
16. *Xuthea orientalis* Baly
17. *Pentamesa duodecimmaculata* Harold
18. *Sphaeroderma varipes* Jacoby
19. *Phygasia dorsata* Baly
20. *P. hookeri* Baly
21. *P. semipiceus* Jacoby
22. *Apophylia sericea* (F.)
23. *A. metallica* Jacoby
24. *Pseudadimonia variolosa* (Hope)
25. *Oides bipunctata* (F.)
26. *Oides coccinelloides* Gahan.
27. *O. maculata* (Oli)
28. *D. pectoralis* Clark.
29. *O. scutellata* (Hope)
30. *Doryxena geniculata* Baly
31. *Agetocera hopei* Baly
32. *A. lobicornis* Baly
33. *Merista dohrni* (Baly)
34. *M. fraternalis* (Baly)
35. *Hoplasoma sexmaculata* (Hope)
36. *H. Unicolor* Illiger
37. *Aulacophora almora* Mullick
38. *A. foveicollis* (Lucas)
39. *A. intermedia* Jacoby
40. *A. bicolor* (Weber)
41. *A. rosea* (F.)
42. *Pseudocephora bicolor* Jacoby
43. *Pericitena vigorsi* (Hope)
44. *Galerotella gowoana* Mullick
45. *Khasia kraatzi* Jacoby
46. *Derectis subcaerulea* (Jacoby)
47. *Monolepta kasiensis* Weise
48. *Monolepta scripta* (Mots.)
49. *M. erratica* (Jacoby)
50. *Mimagitocera flava* (Jacoby)
51. *Paridea balvi* Jacoby
52. *Paridea quadriplagiata* Jacoby
53. *P. livida* Duvivier
54 *Mimastra limbata* Baly
55. *Gallerucida rutilans* (Hope)
56. *Aplosonyx duvivieri* Jacoby

Family : Coccinellidae

A total of 19 species are known from Meghalaya including the following:

1. *Afissa cherrapunjiensis* Kapur
2. *Anisolemnia dilatata* (Fabricius)
3. *Cryptogonus ariasi* Mulsant.
4. *Chilochorus bijugas* Mulsant
5. *Calvia albolineata* (Swartz)
6. *Coccinella transversoguttata* Feldermann
7. *Coccinella septempunctata* (Linnaeus)
8. *Jauravia quadrinotata* Kapur
9. *Halyzia straminea* (Hope)
10. *Ballia gustavi* Mulsant
11. *Ballia eucharis* Mulsant
12. *Coelophora sexareata* Mulsant
13. *Oenopia Kirbyi* Mulsant
14. *Oenopia luteopustulatus* Mulsant
15. *Oenopia quadripunctata* Kapur

Order : Orthoptera

Family : Gryllidae

A total of 26 species are known from Meghalaya including the following :

1. *Brachytrupes protentosa* (Lichtenstein)
2. *Gryllus bimaculatus* De Geer
3. *Gryllus fletcheri* Chopard
4. *Gymnogryllus minor* Chopard
5. *Loxoblemus jacobsoni* Chopard
6. *Modicogryllus confirmata* (Walker)
7. *Pteronemobius indicus* (Walker)
8. *Pteronemobius taprobanensis* (Walker)
9. *Teleogryllus bicoloripes* (Chopard)
10. *Teleogryllus meghalayanus* Lahiri and Ghosh
11. *Teleogryllus mitratus* (Burmeister)
12. *Turanogryllus rufoniger* (Chopard)
13. *falarifictorus aspersus* (Walker)
14. *Valarifictorus jaintianus* Biswas & Ghosh

Order : Dermaptera

A total of 29 species are known from Meghalaya including the following :

Family : Pygidicranidae

1. *Cranopygia assamensis* Hincks
2. *Cranopygia fletcheri* Kapoor
3. *Cranopygia meghalayana* Biswas & Ghosh
4. *Diplatys rufescens* (Kirby)
5. *Echinosoma garoensis* Lahiri and Ghosh
6. *Echinosoma sumatrana* (Hann)

Family : Carcinophoridae

1. *Anisolabis gaudens* Burr
2. *Euborellia annulipes* (Lucas)
3. *Metisolabis caudeli* (Burr)

Family : Labiduridae

1. *Forcipula decolyi* Bormann
2. *Forcipula trispinosa trispinosa* (Dohrn)
3. *Labidura riparia inermis* Brunner
4. *Nala nepalensis* (Burr)

Family : Chelisochidae

1. *Chelisoches morio* (Fabricius)

Family : Forficulidae

1. *Allodahlia macropygia* (Westwood)
2. *Eparchus oberthuri* Borelli
3 *Eudohrnia metallica* (Dohrn)
4. *Forficula ambigua* Burr
5. *Forficula beelzebub* (Burr)
6. *Forficula cherrapunjiensis* Kapoor
7. *Tinomenus lugens* (Bormann)

Order : Odonata

140 species and subspecies are known from Meghalaya including the following :—

Family: Protoneuridae

1. *Elattoneura atkinsoni* (Selys)

2. *Prodasineura autumnalis* (Fraser)

Family : Platycnemididae

1. *Calicnemia eximia* (Selys)
2. *Calicnemia mukherjee* Lahiri
3. *Cocliccia fraseri* Laidlaw
4. *Copera marginipes* (Rambur)
5. *Indocnemis kempi* Laidlaw

Family : Coenagrionidae

1. *Aciagrion pallidum* Selys
2. *Aciagrion tillyardi* Laidlaw
3. *Agrioenemis clauseni* Fraser
4. *Agriocnemis pygmaea* (Rambur)
5. *Argiocnemis rubescens* Selys
6. *Ceriagrion fallax* Ris
7. *Ceriagrion olivaceum* Laidlaw
8. *Ischnura aurora* (Hagen)
9. *Pseudagrion spencei* Fraser

Family : Chlorolestidae

1. *Megalestes major* Selys

Family : Lestidae

1. *Idolestes indica* Fraser
2. *Lestes dorothea* Fraser

Family : Amphipterygidae

1. *Philoganga montana* (Selys)

Family : Chlorocyphidae

1. *Rhinocypha ignipennis* Selys
2. *Rhinocypha immaculata* Selys
3. *Rhinocypha quadrimaculata* Selys
4. *Rhinocypha spuria* Selys

Family : Epallagidae

1. *Allophaca ochracea* (Selys)
2. *Anisopleura subplatystyla* Fraser
3. *Bayadera hyalina* Selys
4. *B. kali* Cowley

Family : Agriidae

1. *Caliphaca confusa* Selys
2. *Echo margarita tripartita* Selys
3. *Matrona basilaris nigripectus* Selys

Family : Gomphidae

1. *Anisogomphus caudalis* Fraser
2. *Davidius malloryi* Fraser
3. *Gomphus personatus* Selys
4. *Merogomphus martini* (Fraser)
5. *Onychogomphus echinoccipitalis* Fraser
6. *Onychogomphus modestus* Selys
7. *Phaenandrogomphus aureus* (Laidlaw)

Family : Aeschnidae

1. *Austroaeschna intersedens* Martin
2. *Gynacantha hyalina* Selys
3. *Gynacantha khasiaca* Mac Lachlan
4. *Oligoaeschna martini* (Laidlaw)
5. *Periaeschna magdalena* Martin

Family : Cordulegasteridae

1. *Chlorogomphus atkinsoni* Selys

Family : Corduliidae

1. *Hemicordulia asiatica* Selys
2. *Idionyx optata* Selys
3. *Macromia moorei* Rambur

Family : Libellulidae

1. *Neurothemis intermedia atlanta* Ris
2. *Crocothemis servilia servilia* (Drury)
3. *Orthetrum japonicum internum* Mac Lachlan
4. *Orthetrum triangulare triangulare* (Selys)
5. *Palpopleura sexmaculata sexmaculata* (Fabricius)

Order : Isoptera

A total of 28 species are known from Meghalaya including the following :—

Family : Rhinotermitidae

1. *Coptotermes heimi* (Wasmann)
2. *Parrhinotermes Khasii* Roonwal and Sensarma
3. *Reticulitermes chinensis* Snyder

Family : Termitidae

1. *Anoplotermes shillongensis* Roonwal and Chhotani
2. *Hypotermes nongpriangi* Roonwal and Sensarma
3. *Hypotermes obscuriceps* (Wasmann)
4. *Macrotermes annandalei* Silvestrii
5. *Macrotermes khajuriai* Roonwal and Chhotani
6. *Nasutitermes cherraensis* Roonwal and Chhotani
7. *Nasutitermes garoensis* Roonwal and Chhotani
8. *Odontotermes feae* (Wasmann)
9. *Odontotermes horni* (Wasmann)
10. *Odontotermes parvidens* Holmgren and Holmgren
11. *Pericapritermes latignathus durga* (Roonwal and Chhotani)
12. *Procapritermes tikadari* (Roonwal and Chhotani)
13. *Speculitermes cyclops rongrensis* Roonwal and Chhotani

Order : Hemiptera (Homoptera)

Superfamily : Aphidoidea

Approximately 400 species are known from Meghalaya including the following :

1. *Aphis craccivora* Koch
2. *Aphis fabae solanella* Theobald
3. *Aphis gossypii* Glover
4. *Aphis ruborum longisetosus* Basu
5. *Aphis spiraecola* Patch
6. *Brachycaudus helichrysi* (Kalt)
7. *Ceratovacuna lanigera* Zehnt.
8. *Ceratovacuna silvestrii* (Tak.)
9. *Cinara atrotibialis* David etal
10. *Eulachnus thumberjee* Wilson
11. *Hayhurstia atriplicis* (L.)
12. *Lipaphis erysimi* (Kalt.)
13. *Macrosiphoniella sanbornii* (Gill)
14. *Macrosiphum pachysiphon* HRL
15. *Macrosiphum misanthi* (Tak.)
16. *Macrosiphum rosaeformis* (Das)
17. *Macrosiphum rosae* (L.)
18. *Macrosiphum spinotibium* Ghosh, Ghosh and Raychaudhury
19. *Matsumuraja capitophoroides* HRL
20. *Melanaphis arundinariae* (Tak.)
21. *Micromyzus kalimpongensis* Basu

22. *Myzus indicus*
23. *Myzus meghalayanus*
24. *Myzus ornatus* Laing
25. *Myzus persicae* (Sulz.)
26. *Neoacyrthosiphon (N.) taihesianum* (Tak.)
27. *Nippolachnus pyri* (Mats.)
28. *Rhopalosiphum nymphaeae* (L.)
29. *Rhopalosiphum padi* (L.)
30. *Shinjia citricola* (V.d.G.)
31. *Shinjia pteridifoliae* (Shinji)
32. *Takecalis arundinariae* (Essig)
33. *Toxoptera aurantii* (B.d.F.)
34. *Toxoptera citricidus* (Kirk.)
35. *Toxoptera odinae* (V.d.G.)

Order : Homoptera

Family : Cicadellidae

Sub-Family : Bythoscopinae

1. *Trocndella shillongensis* Pruthi

Sub-family : Gyporinae

2. *Gurawa vexillum* Dist.

Sub-family : Tettigoniellinae

3. *Tettigoniella ferruginea* (Fabr.)
4. *Tettigoniella assamensis* (Dist.)
5. *Kolla gregalis* Dist.
6. *Atkinsoniella maculata* Dist.

Sub-family : Jassinae

7. *Jassus suephures* Dist.
8. *Thamnotettix prabha* Pruthi
9. *Cicadula (Deltecephalus) montanus* (Dist.)
10. *Cicadula (Deltocephalus) montanus macropterous* var Pruthi
11. *Nephotettix nigropictus* Stal

Order : Diptera

Family : Syrphidae

A total of 59 species are known from Meghalaya including the following :

1. *Baccha maculata* Walker
2. *Baccha nubilipennis* Austen
3. *Chrysotoxum quadrifasciatum* Brunetti
4. *Dideoidis Kempi* Brunetti
5. *Eristalis quinquestriatus* Fabricius
6. *Eristalis suturalis* Brunetti
7. *Eristalis tenax* Linnaeus
8. *Geraptomyza ventralis* var *nigripes* Brunetti
9. *Lasiopticus seleniticus* Meigen
10. *Megaspis sonotus* Fabricius
11. *Melanostoma orientale* Wiedmann
12. *Microdon apiformis* Brunetti
13. *Microdon flavipes* Brunetti
14. *Milesia variegata* Brunetti
15. *Milesia verticalis* Brunetti
16. *Rhingia cincta de* Meijere
17. *Syrphus confrator* Wiedmann
18. *Syrphus corollae* Fabricius
19. *Syrphus griseocinctus* Brunetti
20. *Volucella signata* Brunetti

Family : Simuliidae

1. *S. (E.) aureohirtum* Brunetti
2. *S. (S.) dentatum* Puri

Family : Muscidae

1. *Musca (Viviparomusca) bezzii* Pattan and Cragg.
2. *Orthellia fletcheri* Van Emden
3. *O. daripennis* Malloch
4. *Dichaetomyia nubiana* (Bigot)
5. *D. latiatarsis* (Stein)
6. *D. fulvoapicata* Van Emden
7. *D. pendleburyi* Malloch
8. *Xenosina tenax* (Stein)
9. *X. similis* (Malloch)
10. *Mydaea (S. str.) longiscutellata* Van Emden
11. *Helina (Euspilaria) coronata (Stein)*
12. *H. (S. str.) hirtifemorata* Malloch
13. *H. (S. str.) uliginosa* (Fallen)
14. *Limnophora (S. str.) brunnescens* Van Emden
15. *L. (Heliographa) tonsa* Stein

Family : Tabanidae

1. *Haematopota equina* Stone & Phillip
2. *H. fasciata* Ricardo
3. *H. iata* Ricardo
4. *H. latifascia* Ricardo
5. *H. limbata* Bigot
6. *H. schmidi* Stone & Phillip

Order : Hymenoptera

Family : Formicidae

A total of about 20 species are known from Meghalaya including the following :

1. *Aenictus longi* Forel
2. *Colobopsis cotesi* Forel
3. *Lobopelta assamensis* Forel
4. *Odontomachus monticola* Emery

Order : Lepidoptera

Suborder : Rhophalocera

Family : Danaidae

1. *Euploea core* (Cramer)
2. *Euploea diocletiana* (Fabr.)
3. *Danais plexippus* (Linn.)
4. *Danais melanippus* (Crammer)
5. *Euploea mulciber mulciber* Cr.
6. *Euplea deione dione* Wd.
7. *Euploea klugii* M.
8. *Danais melaneus* (Cr.)

Family : Satyridae

1. *Aulocera padma* (Kollar)
2. *Elymnias hypermnestra undularis* (Drury)
3. *Lethe sura* Db.
4. *Lethe bhadra M.* v. rane
5. *Mycalesis khasia* Evans
6. *Mycalesis mestra mestra* Hew.
7. *Melanitis leda* (Drury)

Family : Amathusiidae

1. *Sticopthalma camadeva* (Westwood)
2. *Thaumantis diores* Westwood
3. *Amathuxidia amythaon* Db.
4. *Enispe cycnus cycnus* Wd.
5. *Sticopthalma parta tytleri* Roth

Family : Nymphalidae

1. *Penthema lisarda lisarda* Db.
2. *Euthalia iva* M.

3. *Charaxes polyxena* (Cram.)
4. *Limenitis daraxa* Doubl
5. *Charaxes fabius sulphureus* Roth
6. *Eriboea delphis* Db.
7. *Eriboea aria* Fd
8. *Apatura parisatis parisatis* Wd.
9. *Hestina mama* Db.
10. *Cynthia erota* (Fabr.)
11. *Apatura ambica ambica* Koll
12. *Euthalia lubentina indica* Fruh
13. *Adolias khasiana khasiana* Sivin
14. *Parthenos sylvia gambrisius* F.
15. *Limenitis zayla* Db. & Hew
16. *Pantoporia asura asura* M.
17. *Neptis miah miah* M.
18. *Neptis antilope antilope* Leech
19. *Hypolimnas bolina* L.
20. *Vanessa cardui* L.
21. *Precis atliles* Linn.
22. *Precis hierta magna* Evans
23. *Doleschallia bisallide indica* M.
24. *Kallima inachus inachus* Bdv.
25. *Symbrenthia hippoclus khasiana* M.
26. *Argynis hyperbius hyperbius* Linn.
27 *Cyrestis thyodamas* Boisd.
28. *Cethosia Cyane* Dr.

Family : Acraeidae

1. *Telchinia violae* Fabr.

Family : Erycinidae

1. *Dodona ouida ouida* M.
2. *Libythea myrrha sanguinalis* Fruh
3. *Abisara neophron neophron* Hew.
4. *Abisara echerius angulala* M.

Family : Lycaenidae

5. *Amblypodia alemon* deN
6. *Amblypodia amentes* Hew
7. *Amblypodia centaurus* Fabr.
8. *Amblypodia centaurus* Fabr.
9. *Aposticlopterus fuliginosus* Leech
10. *Heliophorus oda* Hew.
11. *Neopithecops zalmora* Butler
12. *Loxura atymnus* (Cram.)
13. *Cheritra freja* (Fabr.)
14. *Castalius rosimon* (Fabr.)

Family : Papilionidae

1. *Troides helena cerberus* Fd.
2. *Byasa aidoneus* Db.
3. *Chilasa clytia* (Linn.)
4. *Chilasa paradoxa telearchus* Hew.
5. *Papilio bootes bootes* Wd.
6. *Papilio paris paris* Linn.
7. *Papilio polytes* Linn.
8. *Papilio protenor* Cr.
9. *Papilio demoleus demoleus* Linn.
10. *Pathysa eurous sikkimica* Heron
11. *Zetides sarpedon sarpedon* Linn.
12. *Teinopalpus imperialis imperialis* Hope
13. *Lamproptera curius* (Fabr.)
14. *Polydorus philoxenus* (Gray)
15. *Polydorus aristolachiae* (Fabr.)

Family : Pieridae

1. *Aporia agathon agathon* Gray
2. *Catopsilia crocale* (Cr.)
3. *Catopsilia pomona* (Fabr.)
4. *Dercas verhuli doubledayi* M.
5. *Delias hyperete hierte* Hub.
6. *Delias aglaia* Linn.
7. *Delias descombesi* (Boisd)
8. *Dercas lycorias* Db.
9. *Delias agostina* Hew
10. *Eurema hecabe* (Linn.)
11. *Hebomoia glancippe glaucippe* Linn.
12. *Ixias pyrene pirenassa* Wall
13. *Leptosia nina nina* F.
14. *Pieris brassicae* Linn.
15. *Valeria valeria hippia* (Fabr.)

Family : Hesperiidae

1. *Ancistroides nigrita diocles* Moore
2. *Celaenorrhinus leucocera* (Kall.)
3. *Notocrypta curvifascia* (Fd.)
4. *Oriens gola* Moore
5. *Parnara guttatus* (Bremer & Gray)
6. *Polytrema* lubricans
7. *Saustus gremius* (Fabr.)
8. *Telicota pythias* (Mabille)

Order : Mallophaga

Family : Philopteridae

1. *Anaticola crassicornis* (Scopoli, 1763)
   Type host : *Anas p. platyrhynchos* Linn.
2. *Anatoecus dentatus* (Scopoli, 1763)
   Type host : *Anas p. platyrhynchos* Linn.
3. *Brueelia* sp.
   Host : *Megalaima virens marshallorum* Swinhoe
4. *Campanulotes bidentatus* (Scopoli, 1763)
   Host : *Columba livia domestica* (Linn.)
5. *Columbicola columbae* (Linn, 1758)
   Type host : *Columba livia domestica* (Linn.)

*6. *Goniocotes diplogonus Nitzsuch,* 1866
   Type host : *Tragopan satyra* (Linn.)

7. *Goniocotes gallinae* (De Geer, 1778)
   Type host : *Gallus domesticus* Linn.
8. *Goniodes dissimilis Denny,* 1842
   Type host : *Gallus domesticus* Linn.

*9. *Goniodes spinicornis Nitzsch,* 1866
   Type host : *Tragopan satyra* (Linn.)

10. *Lipeurus caponis* (Linn., 1758)
    Type host: *Gallus domesticus* Linn.

*11. *Oxylipeurus longus* (Piaget, 1880)
    Type host : *Tragopan Satyra* (Linn.)

12. *Penenirmus* Sp.
    Hosts : *Megalaima virens marshallorum* Swinhoe
    Megalaima asiatica asiatica (Latham)
13. *Strigiphilus macrogenitalis* Emerson & Elbel; 1957
    Host : *Glaucidium cuculoides rufescens* Baker

Family : Tricodectidae

14. *Damalinia limbata* (Gervais, 1894)
    Host : Domestic Goat.

Order : Hymenoptera

Family : Ichneumonidae

1. *Venturia inquinata* (Morley)
2. *Dusona brevisocrea*
3. *Dusona symptuosa* (Cameron)

4. *Dusona simlaensis* (Cameron)
5. *Dusona femoralis*
6. *Dusona Pyrtanes* (Cameron)
7. *Dusona tyranna* (Cameron)
8. *Dusona himalayensis* Cameron
9. *Menaka brunnea* Gupta & Gupta

* Species marked with asterisk have been collected from Zoo.

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Climate

I reproduce below a note on the climate of Meghalaya contributed by the department of geography, school of Environmental sciences, North-Eastern Hills University, Shillong. My thanks are due to Shri R. C. Sharma of the department of Geography for this note.

The state of Meghalaya has a distinct climatic regime. As an exception to the general climatic conditions of the Gangetic plains which have characteristically *CWg* climatic type with dry winters and ten times more rains in the wettest month than the driest month in a year and high temperatures from the summer solstice to the rainy season. In general it has 28°C to 30°C July and to 16°C to 18.5°C January temperature. The exception to this CWg climatic regime is basically due to the factor of altitude ranging between 150 and 1800 metres. The uneven hilly terrain with several valleys and hills has lead to sub-regional climatic variations in the state. The contour map of the state brings the fact that the peripheral areas of the state have general elevation of 150 metres or less, thus conforming to the general geographical conditions either of Assam Valley in the north or the plains of Bangladesh in the south; whereas the central high table land starting from the precipitious edge from the south and culminating in the Shillong peak acts as a trigger to the moisture-laden monsoon for the southern areas and creating rain-shadow areas in the north. The general uneven topography further affects the spatial pattern of temperature, thus making it distinctly separate area from the northern plains.

It comes under the climatic comfort zone of India with wet and mild to warm conditions. Under the system of Thornthwaite's climatic types it comes under *AR* regime having humid conditions with little or no water deficit, although there may be a small span in a year witnessing water shortages and parched conditions in several parts of the State. The variability of rain is minimal here, i.e., less than 15% whereas in other parts of India, specially in the western areas it goes very high than 30%. The percentage probability of monsoon rains are very high, almost cent per cent and the likelihood of having years of deficient rains is almost zero. This one can realise by a casual scrutiny of the vegetation cover of the State having sub-equatorial vegetation cover, which changes with the elevation culminating in semi-temperate cover with pine as an important tree.

Temperature

Temperature conditions, being the end product of latitude and altitude, in the state of Meghalaya except in the case of northern, southern and eastern peripheral areas are exception to the general spatial pattern. There are three meteorological stations, i.e., at Tura, Shillong and Cherrapunjee which does not give any idea about the temperature conditions either of northern, southern or eastern areas of the State. These areas have 28°C to 30°C temperature in summer months and 16°C to 21°C in the winter months. The central table land at location of Shillong has highest maximum temperature ranging between 28° to 30°C and the lowest minimum temperature ranging between 0°C to 4°C. with exceptionally severe winters in 1961 and 1964 having minimum temperature going down to −3°C. In the case of Cherrapunjee the highest maximum temperature ranges between 26°C and 30°C and the minimum temperature ranging

between 5°C to 7°C. On the basis of the observations at these stations one can summarise that the temperature conditions of the central table land are temperate in nature with a very low range of temperature variations. Tura being located in the Garo Hills has high temperature conditions in summer where the highest maximum temperature range between 31° and 34°C and the lowest minimum temperature in winters range between 5°C to 10°C. Thus one can identify three distinct sub-regions in the State, i.e., Khasi Hills and parts of Jaintia Hills conforming to the semi-temperate to temperate conditions; the Garo Hills and eastern parts of Jaintia Hills having sub-tropical conditions and the peripheral areas having tropical conditions.

Rainfall

Rainfall varies spatially in the state as a result of uneven topography and the location of areas in relation to the general direction of monsoon, making some areas of comparative rain-shadow location. The areas of heavy rains are located on the southern margins of the State. The rain-fall records of the stations of Cherrapunjee and Mawsynram are exceptionally high ranging between 7500 mm and 16000 mm of annual rainfall. In general it is stated that the average rainfall of the rainiest part of the state in the south ranges between 2500 mm and 5000 mm. In the central table land the average annual rainfall ranges between 1500 mm and 2500 mm, i.e., in the Khasi Hills and parts of Jaintia Hills whereas in the Garo Hills the annual average rainfall varies between 2500 mm and 3500 mm. In the northern peripheral areas, adjoining to the Assam Valley, the annual rainfall is not as heavy as one finds in the southern or the central parts and it varies somewhere between 1500 mm and 2000 mm. On the basis of spatial pattern of rainfall, it is possible to locate four distinct sub-regions in the State, i.e., the southern areas of heavy rainfall; the western areas (Garo Hills) of moderate to heavy rains; the eastern areas of moderate rains; and the northern areas of less to moderate rains.

There is an intimate relationship between the temperature and rainfall conditions in order to judge the periods of moisture surplus and deficiency in a year's span which is expressed in relation to the evapotranspiration rate. One can identify some areas, specially in the northern perepheral areas as areas of moisture deficiency, specially in the month of October/November and March/May but in the case of the rest of the State, the water-deficiency does not exist, exceptionally, may in the month of March/April. Climatically, the state of Meghalaya may be divided into three sub-areas; the southern areas with heavy rainfall and sub-tropical temperature conditions; the central table land with moderate rains and sub-temperate to temperate temperature conditions and the northern margins with less to moderate rains and sub-tropical to tropical temperate conditions.

CHAPTER II

SIZE, DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

This chapter focuses on various aspects such as size, density and distribution of Meghalaya's population in 1971 in comparison with other States. Subsequent discussion will consist of two parts, the first part would feature the size and distribution of population in the two districts of the State. The second part will deal with the density of population.

Meghalaya had a population of 1,011,699 on 1st April, 1971 made up of 520,967 males (51.5%) and 490,732 females (48.5%).

The Statement II-1 below, shows the population of Meghalaya vis-a-vis other states and union territories. The States are arranged alphabetically.

TABLE II.1

Population of India and States 1971

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Population	Percentages of India's population	Rank in population
INDIA		548,159,652	100.00	
	States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43,502,708	7.94	5
2.	Assam**	14,957,342	2.73	13
3.	Bihar	56,353,369	10.28	2
4.	Gujarat	26,697,475	4.87	9
5.	Haryana	10,036,808	1.83	15
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3,460,434	0.63	18
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4,616,632	0.84	16
8.	Kerala	21,347,375	3.89	12
9.	Madhya Pradesh	41,654,119	7.60	6
10.	Maharashtra	50,412,235	9.20	3
11.	Manipur	1,072,753	0.20	20
12.	Meghalaya	1,011,699	0.18	21
13.	Mysore	29,299,014	5.34	8
14.	Nagaland	516,449	0.09	23
15.	Orissa	21,944,615	4.00	11
16.	Punjab	13,551,060	2.48	14
17.	Rajasthan	25,765 806	4.70	10
18.	Sikkim	209,843	0.04	27
19.	Tamil Nadu	41,199,168	7.52	7
20.	Tripura	1,556,342	0.28	19
21.	Uttar Pradesh	88,341,144	16.11	1
22.	West Bengal	44,312,011	8.08	4
	Union Territories			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	115,133	0.02	28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	467,251	0.09	25
3.	Chandigarh	257,251	0.05	26
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	74,170	0.01	29
5.	Delhi	4,065,698	0.74	17
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	857,771	0.16	22
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.	31,810	0.01	30
8.	Pondicherry	471,707	0.09	24

** Includes Mizo District now constituted as Union Territory of Mizoram.

Among the states, Nagaland is the smallest of all and is the only state, where population is less than 10 lakhs. Among the union territories Delhi has the largest population and is the only union territory which has a total population exceeding the 10 lakhs figure. Barring these two units, a population of over 10 lakhs for a state and below 10 lakhs for a union territory generally holds good.

Among the 22 states of the Indian Union, Meghalaya ranks 21st in total population. On top of the list stands Uttar Pradesh with a population 87 times that of Meghalaya. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh contain slightly over half of India's population. Assam, the immediate neighbour state of Meghalaya, has over 14 times the population of Meghalaya. Tripura and Manipur have a population comparable to Meghalaya. Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh have each a population of about half of Meghalaya. Thus, among the states and the Union territories of North eastern India, Meghalaya takes an intermediate position in respect of its population size.

On a percentage basis 15 states contribute more than 1% each to the total population of the country with Uttar Pradesh at the top (16.11%) and Haryana at the bottom (1.83%). Seven states and all the union territories contribute less than one per cent each to the total population of the country.

One may say that there are about two Meghalayans per thousand of India's population or about 185 Meghalayans in a cross section of one lakh population as against 161 persons from Uttar Pradesh, 103 from Bihar, 92 from Maharashtra, 81 from West Bengal, 79 from Andhra Pradesh, 76 from Madhya Pradesh, 75 from Tamil Nadu, 53 from Mysore, 49 from Gujarat, 47 from Rajasthan and 40 from Orissa. Nagaland would be represented by one person, Arunachal Pradesh by one, Manipur and Goa, Daman & Diu by two persons each, Tripura by three persons.

On Census day on 1971 there were only two districts comprising Meghalaya, the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district (U.K. & J. Hills) and the Garo Hills district. A third district, the Jaintia Hills district was created by bifurcating the U.K. & J. Hills district into two separate districts — the Khasi Hills district and the Jaintia Hills district, during the post enumeration period.

TABLE II.2

Distribution of population by districts

State/District	Population 1971		
	Total	Males	Females
State	1,011,699	520,967	490,732
U.K & J. Hills District	605,084	312,469	292,615
Garo Hills district	406,615	208,498	198,117
Average size of a district	505,849	260,483	245,366

Table II.3 shows that according to the average size of a district's population, Meghalaya ranks 17th. Bihar appears on top with an average population of 3,314,904 persons per district. This is equivalent to about three times the total population of Meghalaya. The lowest rank is taken by Nagaland with 172,149 persons per district.

TABLE II.3

Average population size per district among the states and union territories

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Rank	Average Population size per district
1	2	3	4
	State		
1.	Bihar	1	3,314,904
2.	Tamil Nadu	2	2,942,797
3.	West Bengal	3	2,769,500
4.	Kerala	4	2,134,737
5.	Andhra Pradesh	5	2,071,557

GENERAL OF

TABLE II.3—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4
6.	Maharashtra	6	1,938,932
7.	Orissa	7	1,688,047
8.	Uttar Pradesh	8	1,635,947
9.	Mysore	9	1,542,053
10.	Assam	10	1,495,754
11.	Haryana	11	1,433,829
12.	Gujrat	12	1,405,130
13.	Punjab	13	1,231,914
14.	Rajasthan	14	990,992
15	Madhya Pradesh	15	968,700
16.	Tripura	16	518,780
17.	Meghalaya	17	505,849
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	18	461,663
19.	Manipur	19	214,550
20.	Nagaland	20	172,149
21.	Himachal Pradesh	21	132,721
22.	Sikkim	22	52,460
	Union Territories		
23.	Delhi	1	4,065,698
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2	285,923
25.	Chandigarh	3	257,251
26.	Pondicherry	4	117,926
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5	115,133
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	93,502
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7	74,170
30.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi	8	31,810

The U.K. & J. Hills district has a population one and a half times that of Garo Hills district. The creation of the new Jaintia Hills district takes away 113,875 persons from the erstwhile combined district of U.K. & J. Hills. Taking the area of a district in the eastern region of the country excepting Arunachal Pradesh, the average size of a district is 5491 km^2 for West Bengal, 9961 km^2 for Assam, 3492 km^2 for Tripura, 5509 km^2 for Nagaland, 4471 km^2 for Manipur and 11,244 km^2 for Meghalaya, (7452 km^2 if we take into account Jaintia Hills).

Distribution of population by Thanas and Mouzas

The two districts of Meghalaya are subdivided into Thanas and Mouzas. The U.K. & J. Hills had five thanas or police stations and the Garo Hills had ten Mouzas. The mouzas had been created to facilitate smooth collection of taxes from landholders etc. It is rather unfortunate that the mouzas, the boundary of a few of which are not clearly defined, should be chosen as census units in the district. I reproduce here an extract from the Administration Report, Enumeration "The two districts of the state have different administrative units but there is one administrative unit which was formed under uniform principles of equitable distribution of area coverage as well as population, i.e. the development blocks. Though the development blocks may not be strictly coterminus with the traditional administrative divisions of Syiemships, Sardarships, mouzas, elakas, daloiships, etc., they have recognised boundary and the block development officers wield certain powers of administrative character within their jurisdictions. The development block in the state of Meghalaya are units for initiating projects for development and it would be a matter of great administrative convenience if the census figures which are vital indeed can be broken down to the levels of the blocks".

The following table shows the distribution of population among the various thanas and mouzas of the state as per the 1971 Census.

TABLE II.4

Distribution of population among the thanas and mouzas.

District	Thana/Mouza	Population
U.K. & J. Hills	Nongpoh Thana	52,733
	Shillong Thana	326,571
	Chetra Thana	83,987
	Dawki Thana	42,602
	Jowai Thana	99,191
	TOTAL	605,084
	Average population per thana	121,017
Garo Hills	Mouza No. I	44,353
	Mouza No. II	73,559
	Mouza No. III	74,113
	Mouza No. IV	78,858
	Mouza No. V	31,743
	Mouza No. VI	28,595
	Mouza No. VII	19,859
	Mouza No. VIII	19,117
	Mouza No. IX	17,811
	Mouza No. X	18,607
	TOTAL	406,615
Average population per Mouza		40,662

In the U.K. & J. Hills, Shillong thana stands out as the largest. It embraces a huge chunk of the district population, more than the total population of all the remaining thanas taken together. Jowai coming next has less than one-third of the population of Shillong thana. There is a large variation in the distribution of population in the case of mouzas in the Garo Hills district, but there is no single mouza with a population much higher than the others. Mouza No. II, mouza No. III and mouza No. IV stand almost at the same level, though each of them is about three or four times as big as the smaller units.

The Population figures for thanas and mouzas give an average population of 121,017 for a thana and 40,662 persons for a mouza. There is only one thana having its population above the average, four mouzas have their population above average and the remaining six below. The table below gives a distribution of thanas or mouzas by their population size with reference to the state average of population for a thana or mouza. The limits of each range are :—

(i) 50% or more above the state average
(ii) 1 to 50% above the state average
(iii) State average
(iv) 1 to 50% below the state average
(v) 50% or more below the state average.

TABLE II.5

Distribution of thanas and mouzas by population size ranges

	Higher than state average		Average size	Lower than state average	
	Range 1	Range 2	Range 3	Range 4	Range 5
Thana	Shillong (326,571)	Nil	121,017	(1) Jowai Thana (99,191) (2) Cherra Thana (83,987)	(1) Nongpoh Thana (52,733) (2) Dawki Thana (42,602)
Mouza	(i) Mouza No. IV (78,858)	(i) Mouza No. I (44,353)	40,662	(1) Mouza No. V (31,743) (2) Mouza No. VI (28,595)	(1) Mouza No. VII (19,859) (2) Mouza No. VIII (19,117) (3) Mouza No. X (18,607) (4) Mouza No. IX (17,811)

This wide variation in the size of population is not something unexpected. Thanas in U.K. & J. Hills and Mouzas in Garo Hills were set up as a matter of administrative expediency in the British period. As

there were no other dependable units of administration, the formation of census divisions based on these units was a foregone conclusion. Shillong thana which contains Shillong town and the constituents of the Shillong Urban Agglomeration have obviously the largest population size. Other variations cannot be attributed to any demographic factor with certainty.

Density of Population

By far the most common expression of population density is the one which compares total population to total area. This is generally known as arithmetic density.

Indian Census has always shown the density of population of the country and of the states by means of arithmetic density.

The following table shows the density figures of the state and union territories of the Indian Union as per the 1971 Census.

TABLE II.6

Density of population in states and union territories

Sl. No.	India/State/U.T.	Density per Km²	Rank in density
INDIA		178	
	States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157	9
2.	Assam*	150	11
3.	Bihar	324	3
4.	Gujarat	136	14
5.	Haryana	227	7
6.	Himachal Pradesh	62	17
7.	Jammu & Kashmir**	N.A	
8.	Kerala	549	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	94	15
10.	Maharashtra	164	8
11.	Manipur	48	18
12.	Meghalaya	45	19
13.	Mysore	153	10
14.	Nagaland	31	20
15.	Orissa	141	13
16.	Punjab	269	6
17.	Rajasthan	75	16
18.	Sikkim	29	21
19.	Tamil Nadu	317	4
20	Tripura	149	12
21.	Uttar Pradesh	300	5
22.	West Bengal	504	2
	Union Territories		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	14	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	8
3.	Chandigarh	2257	2
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	151	6
5.	Delhi	2738	1
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	425	5
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy Amindivi Islands	994	3
8.	Pondicherry	983	4

*Includes Mizoram now constituted as union territory of Mizoram.

**Includes 78,932 Sq. Km under illegal occupation of Pakistan and also 5180sq. Km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China. Also includes 37,535 Sq. Km. under illegal occupation of others.

Thus density figures vary sharply from a high value of 549 for Kerala to a low value of 31 for Nagaland. Recent studies* on the relation between rural population densities and pattern of land use have thrown up certain interesting aspects. The authors who undertook the study have considered the district as the unit and included 309 districts in all. By finding the multiple regression in the rural densities in the above districts (based on 1961 census) on 14 categories of land use, they could arrive at the following conclusion. The rural population density is highly correlated with the pattern of land use and explains more than 80% of the variation in rural densities. However, in the low density districts the correlation has not been adequately established. The writers could not decide whether density determines land use or vice versa.

TABLE II.7

Density of population in districts

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km2	Population	Density per Km2
Meghalaya	T	22,489.0	1,011,699	45
	R	22,450.8	864 529	39
	U	38.2	147,170	386
U.K & J. Hills District	T	14,405.0	605,084	42
	R	14,375.9	473,403	33
	U	29.1	131,681	4534
Garo Hills	T	8,084.0	406,615	50
	R	8,074.9	391,126	48
	U	9.1	15,489	1704

*Rural population densities in relation to agricultural resources by V.M Dandekar and S. N. Uadam, submitted on the occasion of Indian Census centenary seminar of 1972.

The density of rural population came out to be only 39 persons per square kilometre for the state. The figure is a little lower (33) in the rural areas of the U.K. & J. Hills district. In the rural Garo Hills district, the figure is higher (48). Hence, there exists a considerable differential in the density of the rural population of the two districts of the state.

It appears that economic prosperity has little bearing on the density of population. It can be seen from Part III-Establishment Report and Tables that the numbers of establishments in rural as well as in urban areas of the state, is weighted in favour of the U.K. & J. Hills district. The Shillong urban agglomeration which could add considerable weight is left out of the picture. It has been also shown that land use pattern has a correlation with density. Comparing the upland mouzas of Garo Hills with the rural areas of U.K. & J. Hills where densities are comparable, economic prosperity is better in the U.K. & J. Hills. But considering the land use pattern as an indicator of economic prosperity the picture is weighted in favour of the plains mouzas of Garo Hills district. This point will become quite relevant very soon when density figures will be shown for the mouza and police stations of the state. The U.K. & J. Hills district on the other hand, has a comparatively poor land use by comparison. Most of the thanas are hilly and do not hold much promise for extensive cultivation of paddy, wheat or other food-grains. Consequently, the sustenance capacity should be smaller than that of the Garo Hills district, especially the low-land mouzas.

Coming to urban areas, the density of urban population in the U.K. & J. Hills district (4534) is far for heavier than that of Garo Hills district (1704). This is understandable as the Shillong agglomeration (5771) has the highest density in the state. Kanpur city urban agglomeration has a density of 3498 and Poona has 3496. Thus while the overall population density of the state is among the lowest in India, the density in the urban areas is amazingly high.

Table II.8 illustrates the variation in the density of population among the thanas and mouzas. The density in Nongpoh thana (26) and the Shillong thana (56) indicate an extreme variation but in no way comparable to the corresponding picture among the mouzas of Garo Hills, ranging from 935 for mouza No. X to 27 for mouza No. I.

The density variations among the thanas of U.K. & J. Hills district arise from the simple fact that Shillong thana includes also the Shillong urban agglomeration — the single largest population focal point of the district and the state as well. The Shillong urban Agglomeration (21.27 km.^{2}) contains 122,752 people and has a high density of about 5771. However, in the sparsely populated rural areas of the thana with almost 280 times of area had a density of 56. The rural portion of the thana has a density of 35. With this adjustment, all the thanas appear to have the density below the state average ranging from 26 to 39. This is also applicable to the density figures of the upland mouzas of Garo Hills viz., mouza I, II, III & IV.

TABLE II.8

Distribution of population and density by thanas and mouzas

District	Thanas/ Mouzas	Area in Sq. Km.	Population	Density
U.K. & J. Hills	Nongpoh Thana	1985.6	52,733	27
	Shillong Thana	5858.5	326,571	56
	Cherra Thana	2224.7	83,987	38
	Jowai Thana	3295.5	99,191	30
	Dawki(combined)	1099.3	42,602	39
	Total for district	14,405.0	605,084	42
Garo Hills	Mouza I	1620.3	44,353	27
	Mouza II	1850.0	73,559	40
	Mouza III	1998.7	74,113	37
	Mouza IV	2228.2	78,858	35
	Mouza V	92.5	31,743	343
	Mouza VI	100.5	28,595	285
	Mouza VII	107.5	19,859	185
	Mouza VIII	75.4	19,117	254
	Mouza IX	70.7	17,811	252
	Mouza X	19.9	18,607	935
	Total for district	8084.0	406,615	50

NOTE.— The area figures for thanas and mouzas refer to land use areas whereas the state and district area figures are for geographical areas.

In the Garo Hills district, the observed large density figures for mouza No. X is mainly due to the fact that the mouza includes Tura Town with a population of 15,489 persons and a relatively small portion of rural areas. Mouzas No. V, VI, VII, VIII and IX exhibit a large population density compared to the overall state average because they are mostly plains mouzas with rich agricultural land. The average density of the five mouzas is 262 which is comparable to the densities obtained for Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. This point adds relevance to the discussion earlier on the effect of land use on density of population.

Table II.9 clubs the thanas and mouzas in four different groups according to their density figure. The first group shown as 'very large' includes those units which have density figures 25% above the state average. The second group 'large' indicates those units whose density figures do not exceed 25% of the state average, the third group 'small' stands for those units which have density of less than 25% below the state average, the last group 'very small' includes units the density figures of which lie more than 25% below the state average.

TABLE II.9

Distribution of thanas and mouzas by population density range

Above state average for a thana or mouza		Below state average for a thana or mouza	
Very large	Large	Small	Very small
THANAS : NIL	(i) Shillong Thana	(i) Dawki thana (combined)	(i) Nongpoh thana
		(ii) Cherra Thana	
		(iii) Jowai Thana	
	Mouza VII	Mouza II	Mouza I
		Mouza III	
		Mouza IV	
MOUZAS			
Mouza X			
Mouza V			
Mouza VIII			
Mouza IX			
Mouza VI			

The high density in mouza No. X does not mean over-population of this part of the state as the mouza includes the only urban area of the district.

Density and housing conditions

In Meghalaya, the maximum density of 4534 had been recorded for the urban areas of the U.K. & J. Hills district. For Garo Hills district, the figure was 1704 persons. The weighted average for the state stood at 3860. It is clear that these urban density figures are much too large in comparison with the rural density figures of the districts or, for that matter, with the over-all population density of the State (45).

TABLE II.10

Number of houses, households and population by districts

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Number of occupied Census houses	Number of households	Population	Number of households per 1000 houses	Average size of household	Density of population (1971)
MEGHALAYA	T	193,059	205,223	1,006,043	1063	4.90	45
	R	166,265	175,753	862,055	1057	4.90	39
	U	26,794	29,470	143,988	1100	4.89	3860
Garo Hills	T	77,510	82,112	405,126	1059	4.93	50
	R	74,876	79,121	390,239	1057	4.93	48
	U	2,634	2,991	14,887	1136	4.98	1704
U.K & J. Hills	T	115,549	123,111	600,917	1065	4.88	42
	R	91,389	96,632	471,816	1057	4.88	33
	U	24,160	26,479	129,101	1096	4.88	4534

The Census house figures cited above refer only to occupied residential houses and exclude all vacant houses or other types of houses used for non-residential purposes. Secondly, the population figures in the above table refers to the usual resident population and exclude all houseless and institutional population such as inmates of hotels, jails, etc. Thirdly, the housing figures are those extracted from the primary census abstract (PCA) and not from the houselist canvassed during the housenumbering and houselisting operations.

So far as the average size of an household is concerned, the figure stood at about 4.90 persons per households for the state total. The average size of 4.90 in rural and 4.88 in urban areas of the state, showed a slightly higher congestion in rural areas. District-wise, the average size of the household is 4.93 in the Garo Hills, the size of the rural household averaging 4.93 while that of the urban household is 4.97. Hence in this district, the urban household is a little bit more congested than the rural one on an average. The case is quite different in the U.K. & J. Hills district where the urban household averaging 4.87 persons is marginally less than the rural counterpart which stands at 4.88 persons. Whatever might be the family structure in the two districts of the state,

there exists only a very small inter-district variation in the average size of the household in the two districts.

By contrast, a norm seems to exist in the state that a district with a higher density of population also has a larger size of household. Thus Garo Hills district has a higher population density than the U.K. & J. Hills district and as table 11.10 shows, there exists a correlation between density figures and the average size of a household. However, this correlation ends at the district level. It does not seem to hold good in rural and urban areas. In Garo Hills district, there is to some extent a correlation between density and the average size of the household. In the U.K. & J. Hills, however, there exists a weak correlation as seen from table 11.10.

The last important feature emerging from table 11.10 above is the average size of a census house. On the average, there are 1063 households per 1000 census houses. This figure clearly tells that most of the residential census houses are single-household residential houses in as much as there are only 63 per thousand (6%) which are multi-household residences. Everywhere in the state there is an almost negligible rural-urban differential in the figures. In the Garo Hills district, a slight differential exists; where the extent of multi-household houses stand at 5% in the rural and about 13% in the urban areas. It is interesting to note that there are 1057 households per 1000 census houses in the rural areas of both the districts of the state. This reflects to an extent the similarity of the pattern of family structures prevailing in both the districts. It is, however, certain that there exists no correlation between the density of population and the composition of residential houses in the state.

It might be expected that a high density figure would correspond to a larger number of households per census house. This will hold good especially in urban areas. It is however surprising to find that there is no such correlation in the urban areas of the state. Even in the urban areas of U.K. & J. Hills which had a density of 4500, the percentage of multi-households residential houses is around 9%. From these figures, it will appear that there is no housing congestion. The explanation may be in proper interpretation of the basic concepts of census building, census house and census household on the part of the enumerator.

So far as the concept of a census building is concerned the definition itself gives a clear-cut explanation. However, the concepts of the census house and census household, though innocent looking, are confusing operationally. In some 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 one household occupies such a unit or shares it with other households. Thus the definitions of a census house had to be applied with due regard to the actual situation in such exceptional cases. It may happen that in congested cities or towns like Shillong, what would in fact have been a single census house with several rooms opening on to a courtyard or on to a common passage had become the residence of several independent households and thus each of these rooms had to be considered as a separate census house. This highly inflates the number of census houses vis-a-vis census households. This is what, probably, has happened in Meghalaya. And to this extent, therefore one cannot use these figures by themselves to determine the housing congestion.

Land tenure system

The occupation of land in the rural areas of the state is largely governed by local customs and is a factor in some ways inhibiting economic progress. However, there has not been appreciable legislative intervention in the sphere of customary land tenure prevailing in the state.

In the Garo Hills there are two types of land tenure. The cadastrally surveyed plains mouzas are under rayotwari settlement; but these are inhabited predominantly by non-Garos, namely, Kochs, Hajongs and Muslim immigrants. The hill mouzas are divided into several *Akings* each under an *Aking Nokma* (headman), who technically owns the land on behalf of his clansmen. The *Aking Nokma* has the power to distribute land among his clansmen for the cultivation. The inhabitants of the Akings do not pay any fee but an outsider has to pay an *Awil* (Nokma fee) for using a plot for cultivation. The individual farmers have no permanent transferable rights over land.

In the U.K. & J. Hills district, the land tenure system is somewhat complex. Lands can be classified into the following broad divisions*.

(i) Lands intended for the support of traditional chiefs and priests for instance, Ri Syiem, Ri Lyngdoh in the Khasi Hills, and service lands or lands given rent free to the Dalois and Pators in the Jaintia Hills. These lands are usually of a small extent and do not come within the possibility of settlement or formation of villages.

(ii) Lands preserved for sacred groves called Law Kyntang, usually composed of forests, where deforestation is not allowed. These groves are the property of the villages.

(iii) Private lands may be subdivided into Ri-Kur or land belonging to the clan and Ri-Kynti belonging to the family or acquired landed property. This particular land tenure system is prevalent in the upland of Khasi Hills. A variety of this system exists in Jaintia Hills called Raid Hali land privately owned but assessed to revenue.

(iv) "Raid" land belongs to the community of the village or a group of villages. These lands can be cultivated by any member of the village or group of villages and the rights on

*Lt. Col. P.R.T. Gurdon—The Khasis.

the land exist only in the acquisition of the products of the land. These lands mostly exist in the northern portion of the district and a variety of it is found in Jaintia Hills called unclaimed land or Government waste land. In theory, this land belongs to the Government and the people have rights only in the development of the land.

*From the above system of land tenure prevailing in the State it appears that (i) it is uncertain; (ii) it does not provide security of tenure; (iii) it discourages conservation and improvement of natural resources; (iv) it hinders agricultural development; (v) it has resulted in unequal distribution of land (vi) it presents a paradox in some areas of local land shortage coupled with poor utilization of available land; (vii) it does not encourage the credit and investment necessary in some cases for development; (viii) it perpetuates in some cases clan rivalries and tribal divisions; (ix) it acts as a drag on efforts to improve farming methods; and (x) it causes uneconomic fragmentation of land. On the positive side some of the distinct advantages are :—

(i) because of its customary character the system is flexible and has provided the sole institutional framework for the rapid social changes of recent years ;
(ii) the phenomenon of absentee landlordism and landless peasantry has not so far appeared ;
(iii) it consolidates the cohesion of the social group ; and
(iv) it provides the right climate for development enterprises of a collective nature.

The land system has been changing slowly but perceptibly. The land tenure system sustained shifting cultivation though it was evolved to serve the requirements of an egalitarian simple society. Unless certain changes are brought about in the way of private ownership of land, no measure for soil conservation, reclamation and permanent cultivation on private initiative is possible.

Land utilisation

Although the economy of the state is almost entirely dependent on agriculture, 85% of the state's land surface has been classified as barren and unsuitable for cultivation under the prevailing traditional practices. Another 8% is accounted for by forests. A large portion of the land falls under steep hill slopes and with rough surfaces. Shifting cultivation has resulted in a rapid decline of the forest area outside the reserves. According to state's planning department, the land use pattern in 1965-66 and 1969-70 was as follows :—

in thousand hectares

	1965-66	1969-70
1. Total geographical area . . .	2250	2250
2. Reserved & Protected Forest 3. Unclassed Forest	186.9	181.3
4. Barren land and land not available for cultivation.	1992.2*	1909.7*
5. Net area sown	157.0	159.0*

*Includes also pasture lands and lands under miscellaneous tree crops fallow etc.
*Estimates.

The area sown more than once has increased with development effort but is still limited to about 15-16% of the total cultivated areas. The progress in this direction can be enhanced by taking up irrigation programmes and bringing more area under settled cultivation. The net irrigated area in Meghalaya is about 54,000 hectares and this is accounted for mostly by wet paddy cultivation. The area under shifting cultivation is about 40% of the cultivated area and this precludes extension of irrigation.

Shifting cultivation (Jhum) is widely practised in the hilly terrain of the state. The estimated area cleared by the shifting cultivators varies from 40,000 hectares to 50,000 hectares per year with some 60,000 to 70,000 families. The general practice is to clear a piece of forest land each year, cultivate it continuously for two or three years and after exhausting the soil fertility leave it idle for 6 to 10 years before a second cultivation. The average areas cleared each year is approximately one hectare per family. The shifting cultivator usually grows grain crops such as upland rice and corn and root crops such as sweet potato. The average yield of rice is 0.72 tonnes per hectare. Communities practising it customarily set themselves some rules such as (a) use of suitable soils which could not deteriorate too rapidly after having been cleared of cover; (b) crop rotation which would not leave the soil exposed too long and which included a sufficiently long forest fallow to permit both restoration of tree cover and of humus; (c) choice of an area where the climatic conditions made possible a rapid and dense growth of trees to form a stable forest canopy. With increasing population pressure this equilibrium was upset. The outcome was gradual soil degradation with a decrease in crop productivity and disappearance of impoverishment of the original type of forest cover.

Shifting cultivation (Jhum) has two long run impacts on water resources development. One is through the effect on the conservation of water resources and the other through the conservation of soil. Both existing facilities and future projects regarding water resources development can be affected. Shifting cultivation, by affecting the natural conservation of water resources and soil, diminishes the degree of water as a stock variable. By destroying forests and plant cover, shifting cultivation enhances available water resources as a flow variable.

Cropping Pattern

Agriculture in Meghalaya consists of individual farmers each interested in producing usually subsistence crops for his family often together with supplementary cash crops. The small community in which he lives is weeded to a traditional way of life and forms a part of the wider rural social and economic environment. This environment is not usually conducive to change.

In Meghalaya, the edaphic and climatic factors as also the ecology and the outlet have determined the cropping pattern. The southern slopes are suitable for plantation crops like orange, areca nut, banana, pineapples, betel leaf, black pepper, tapioca, bay leaf and broom-stick bushes. Owing to the partition and consequent loss of market for these cash crops, the

*Approach to the Fifth Plan, Government of Meghalaya.

cropping pattern in these areas has changed. Most of the cash crops have been neglected and the large areas of plantation abandoned. Efforts are now being made to revive plantation of cash crops in the southern slopes. In the plateau region, high altitude paddy, maize, millet, cotton, potato, temperate fruits and vegetables are grown. Rice, banana, pineapple, maize and a variety of other crops, fruits and vegetables ore grown in the southern slopes. In the plains, jute, rice and oil seeds are the main crops. Sugarcane is grown in some parts of the state.

Area under food grains

The area under food-grains has increased at the rate of 2,000 to 3,000 hectares annually. This has been mostly due to increase of the area under shifting cultivation. Between 1965-66 and 1969-70, the area under autumn paddy under shifting cultivation increased by 27% from 29,540 hectares to 37,590 hectares but the yield rate per hectare during the period declined by 12.6% from 818 Kgs. to 715 Kg. The area under winter paddy over the same period increased by only 4.7% from 57,390 hectares to 60,100 hectares while the yield rate improved by 20% i.e. from 1137 Kg. per hectare to 1365 Kg. The yield rate of winter paddy mostly under permanent cultivation has responded consistently to development effort. However, there are several limitations to large-scale expansion of permanent cultivation owing to terrain and lack of suitable land and the cost involved in large-scale reclamation. Efforts are being made to bring more area under wet paddy cultivation as well as to increase the total area under food-grains by dry farming of maize, millet and other grains. Rotation of crops in lands assured of irrigation facilities is being tried along with production of mixed crops. Steps are also being taken for increasing the area under cash crops like chillies, ginger and pineapples, and for having a suitable price policy for the cash crops to avoid fluctuation in the area under them.

Livestock

Livestock occupies a place of importance only next to agriculture in the state. Cereals, potato and livestock constitute the main source of income and employment for the agricultural population. Livestock produce meat, milk and eggs for diet, they are the prime source of power in farming or beasts of burden. The dung is used as fuel or as fertilizer for crops. Ruminant types of livestock have other functions most important of them being conversion of forage plants into nutritious food.

During 1966 the state had 6.91 lakhs head of livestock and 9.43 lakhs of poultry. During the five years 1961-1966 the livestock population had increased by 72% and poultry by 52%.

The phenomenal increase in the livestock population was due to (i) absence of regulations regarding cattle and buffalo grazing, and (ii) incentive to take up piggery and poultry under various development programmes.

The problem of cattle development in Meghalaya is not so easy. Out of the cattle population of 4.15 lakhs (according to 1966 census) only about 96,000 were breedable cows. The cattle are generally sturdy but their milk output is poor. Improved breeds are found only in the Shillong region and from this source the demands for the adjoining states are also being met. Secondly, cattle rearing is undertaken over a large area independently of agriculture and for production of milk alone by a section of population. In these areas cattle are virtually let loose to graze, very often destroying agriculture. This has led to fast disappearance of pasture lands and sometimes social tension in the rural areas. Thirdly, the milk farmers are not willing to dispose of the uneconomic stock for purposes other than production of milk. There is a great demand for beef in the state and for which purpose cattle had to be brought from the plains. The imported stock sometimes results in the spread of epidemic which takes a heavy toll periodically. Lastly, the problem of surplus cattle will accentuate further with progressive adoption of power tillers and other implements for agricultural operations.

Forest resources

The forests in Meghalaya cover an area of 8510 km^2 i.e. about 37.8% of the total geographical area of the state. The area under reserve forests, protected forests and unclassed forests is 750 km^2, 15 km^2, and 1049 km^2 respectively. The percentage of forest in the hill country as per standard laid down in the forest policy (1952) of the Government of India is 60%. It would appear, therefore, that the present forest areas of the state are not adequate to sustain a good agricultural economy. Only reserved forests are being managed by the state forest department while the rest are managed by the District Council authorities.

Minerals

The total coal reserves in the state have been estimated at 1197 million tonnes, of which 1162 million tonnes are concentrated in Garo Hills alone. The coal deposits of Cherrapunjee in Khasi Hills have been worked for a long time. However mining of coal at Cherrapunjee suffered owing to the partition of the country. To some extent, mining has been revived by establishment of a cement factory at Cherrapunjee. The resources of Garo Hills are virtually lying idle. A thermal power plant of 5 MW has been set up at Nangalbibra. It is proposed to increase the capacity of the thermal power project, set up new projects and take up gassification of coal. Next in importance are limestone deposits of good grade. The known reserves of limestone deposits in the state are put at 2100 million tonnes. However, only the deposits at Cherrapunjee have been commercially exploited and these are being used in the cement factory. Further 95% of India's total reserves of sillimanite are found in this state. A large portion of this is being exported. The preliminary survey of mineral resources of Meghalaya has shown that besides coal, limestones and sillimanite, workable deposits of iron ore, pyrite, feldspar, quartz, glass-sand, gypsum, kaolin, phosphates, zinc, copper, lead, fine-clay, corrundum are scattered all over the state.

Power

Meghalaya has got a large electrical potential in its rivers and its coal deposits for development of power. The central plateau provides a watershed for

rainfed rivers and streams traversing the state. Some of these rivers flow into the Brahmaputra in the Assam valley and some into the Surma valley in Bangladesh. None of these rivers is navigable but they possess a tremendous hydropower potential. Two of the Brahmaputra bound rivers have been harnessed in stages for power development while the others have been investigated for an integrated power generation system. All the hydro-electric power projects in the north-eastern region are located in the State. These are the Umiam stages I (36 MW.) and II (18 MW) and the Umtru (12.2 MW) projects. The Umiam State III project has also been taken up. A small thermal plant of 5 MW at Nangalbibra based on coal has also been established. The Umiam-Umtru system has been connected with the Lower Assam grid, meeting the requirements of the lower Assam valley as well as Cachar and Tripura. The state receives the highest amount of rainfall in the world every year. Most of the rivers are perennial and therefore a full exploitation of the power resources of the state will mean a lot to its economic growth and development.

Conclusion

Meghalaya is endowed with rich natural resources. On the basis of the available potential resources, it can be judged to a certain extent, whether the state can support a greater outward thrust of population in the coming years or not. The statement below shows that density of population in Meghalaya is low by comparison with density figures in regions of the country having similar topographical features. Prima-facie the region appears to be thinly populated. But its capacity to support a bigger population will depend much on schemes for its all-round development.

Region/State	Density per Km2
1. Darjeeling District (West Bengal)	254
2. Tripura State	149
3. Manipur State	48
4. Meghalaya State	45
5. Nagaland State	31

The expected requirements of food-grains during the Fifth Plan period has been worked out as follows:—

	1970-71	1973-74	1978-79
1. Population % 3.15% increase annually in lakhs	10.12	11.08	12.83
2. Adult equivalent@84% of population (Lakhs)	8.50	9.31	10.77
3. Requirements for human consumption@400gms. per head per day (000 tonnes)	124.10	135.93	157.24
4. Seeds@60 Kgs. per hectares (000 tonnes)	7.04	7.60	8.36
5. Wastage@ 3% production (000 tonnes)	3.65	4.31	5.40
6. As feed & fodder for Livestocks (000 tonnes)	9.60	12.00	15.00
7. Brewing and other@600Kgs. per 1000 of population per month (000 tonnes)	7.29	7.98	9.24
Total Requirement (000 tonnes)	151.68	167.82	195.24
Production in state (000 tonnes)	121.83	143.65	..

The above calculations suggest that for the state to become self-sufficient in food grains there has to be a 5 to 6.5% annual increase in production in the Fifth Plan. This is on the assumption that the level of production in 1973-74 will reach 145,000 tonnes—150,000 tonnes. There is scope for increasing production with wider adoption of multiple cropping patterns. The area under cash crops can be increased. With a double action policy of augmentation and diversification there is scope for increasing food and other agricultural production.

Proper development of its livestock should also reduce over-dependence on cereals for daily needs.

CHAPTER III

Growth of Population

The 1971 Census indicates that India had a population of 547,949,809 persons including males and females. Between 1961 and 1971 India's population went up by 108,877,227 giving a decennial growth rate of 24.80%. The statement III.1 shows the decennial growth rates in the states and union territories.

The north-eastern states, namely, Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland and Meghalaya recorded the highest decennial growth rates. The north-western states of Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra also show high growth rates, though slightly lower than those shown by the eastern states of the country. Punjab is, however, an exception. The northern states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh recorded the lowest growth rates.

Meghalaya was among the states which recorded a rise of 30% or more in 1971. The 1971 Census included 1,011,699 persons as against 769,380 persons in 1961 thus recording a decennial growth at 31.50% as against 24.80% for India as a whole. Four other states of the north-eastern region are among the five who were ahead of Meghalaya.

STATEMENT III.1

Growth rate of population in States/U.Ts 1961—1971

India/State/Union Territory	Decennial growth %	Rank
INDIA	24.80	
States		
1. Nagaland	39.88	4
2. Manipur	37.53	6
3. Tripura	36.28	8
4. Assam	34.71	9
5. Haryana	32.23	10
6. Meghalaya	31.50	12
7. Jammu & Kashmir	29.65	13
8. Gujarat	29.39	14
9. Madhya Pradesh	28.67	16
10. Rajasthan	27.83	18
11. Maharashtra	27.45	20
12. West Bengal	26.87	21
13. Kerala	26.29	22
14. Orissa	25.05	23
15. Sikkim	29.38	15
16. Mysore	24.22	24
17. Himachal Pradesh	23.04	25
18. TamilNadu	22.30	26
19. Punjab	21.70	27
20. Bihar	21.33	28
21. Andhra Pradesh	20.90	29
22. Uttar Pradesh	19.79	30
Union Territories		
1. Chandigarh	114.59	1
2. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	81.17	2
3. Delhi	52.93	3
4. Arunachal Pradesh	38.91	5
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	36.88	7
6. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.	31.95	11
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27.96	17
8. Pondicherry	27.81	19

From the Statement III.1, again it is seen that Meghalaya takes its place among the states having the highest growth rate in the country. With a decennial growth rate of 31.50%, the state highly surpassed the over-all national level of growth rate which was 24.80% during the same decade viz., 1961-1971. Compared with other states of India, Meghalaya took the sixth place from the top. Nagaland with a decennial growth rate of 39.88% occupies the top-most position. It was followed by Manipur 37.53%, Tripura 36.38%, Assam 34.71% and Haryana 32.23%.

The decennial growth rate of 31.50% observed for the state during the decade is slightly lower compared with other states in the eastern region. When the above figures is presented vis-a-vis the overall Indian growth rate, one finds that Meghalaya has a growth rate which is as big as one and a quarter times that of the Indian average and one and a half times that of the states of Punjab, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The growth rate of Meghalaya favourably compares with the growth rates of Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Gujarat.

STATEMENT III.2

Decennial growth rates 1901-1971

Census year	Population	Decennial variation in population	Decennial growth %
1901	340,524	..	..
1911	394,005	53,481	15.71
1921	422,403	28,398	7.21
1931	480,837	58,434	13.83
1941	555,820	74,983	15.59
1951	605,674	49,854	8.97
1961	769,380	163,706	27.03
1971	1,011,699	242,319	31.50

A broader view can be obtained by scanning the growth of population from 1872 when the first attempt was made to census the people of the hills. Writing on the growth of population in the U. K. & J Hills district during 1872-1901, Mr. B. C. Allen in "The Assam District Gazeeteers, 1906" reported that the large decadal increase recorded in 1881 (19.5%) was possibly due to the perfecting of the machinery of enumeration. The growth rate during 1881-1891 was recorded as 17.9% and during 1891-1901 as 2.1%. The great earthquake of 1897 was chiefly responsible for the low growth rate during the last decade of the century. Less than a thousand people were actually killed but the earthquake was succeeded by a period of exceptional unhealthiness. It was followed by incessant rain and owing to exposure, anxiety, want and bad food, dysentery and fever were prevalent throughout the district. The earthquake was also followed by a mark decline in the birth-rate. Regarding the Garo Hills district the same writer said that in 1872 and 1881 it was impossible to carry out a regular enumeration in the hills and only a rough estimate was formed. The growth rate was estimated at 8.7% during 1872-1881, 10.9% during 1881-1891 and 13.7% during 1891-1901. The district suffered severely from Kala Azar between 1881 and 1891. The increase in 1901 was partly attributed to imperfections in the preceding census in the plain mouzas and the actual increase in the indigenous population was according to him thought to be about 10%.

Based upon the figure as given by B. C. Allen, we can construct the following abstract for the state during 1871-1901 and extend it down to the present census.

Year	Population	Decadal variation	Decennial growth rate
1872	241,136		
1881	277,352	38,216	15.8%
1891	319,474	42,122	15.1%
1901	340,524	21,050	6.56%
1911	394,005	53,481	15.71%
1921	422,403	28,398	7.21%
1931	480,837	58,434	13.83%
1941	555,820	74,983	15.59%
1951	605,674	49,854	8.97%
1961	769,380	163,706	27.03%
1971	1,011,699	242,319	31.50%

The earthquake of 1897 and its after-effects and the occurence of a plague during the decade 1911-21 left their mark on the growth of population. The Census Commissioner of 1921 estimated that more than three million lives were lost. Coupled with the epidemic was the scarcity of food which resulted in a severe loss of human lives, otherwise throughout the history of the state from 1872 upto 1941 the growth rate had been around 15% per decade. There was a reduction in the area of the U. K. & J. hills district consequent upon the creation of a separate district prior to the 1951 census. This took away a population of 22,544 persons.

The rate of growth of population during 1961-1971 was higher (32.35) in the Garo Hills district than in the U.K. & J. Hills district (30.93). An interesting feature comes out if we compare the absolute population of the two districts of the state over the 7 decades 1901-1971. Statement III.3 below shows that there exists a tendency in the population of the two districts of the state to maintain a constant ratio. The ratio tend to a mean value of 1.5 with a small deviation in 1911-1921. This shows that the inherent forces which accelerate the growth of population in the two districts, are more or less similar.

STATEMENT III.3

Decennial growth-rate of population 1901—1971

Year	Meghalaya		U.K. & J. Hills		Garo Hills district	
	Population	Growth rate	Population	Growth rate	Population	Growth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	340,524		202,250		138,274	
1911	394,005	15.71	235,069	16.23	158,936	14.94
1921	422,403	7.21	243,263	3.49	175,140	12.71
1931	480,837	13.83	289,926	19.18	190,911	6.57
1941	555,820	15.59	332,251	14.60	223,569	17.11
1951	605,674	8.97	363,599	9.44	242,075	8.28
1961	769,380	27.03	462,152	27.10	307,228	26.91
1971	1,011,699	31.50	605,084	30.93	406,615	32.35

Each of the two districts of the state took the lead in the growth rate almost on every alternate decade. Thus, the U.K. & J. Hills district showed a growth rate higher than the State's average during 1901-1911, 1921-1931, 1941-1951 and it again continued during 1951-1961 while during the other decades, the Garo Hills district showed a higher rate. In the following statement, the districts are classified according to the growth rates into five categories of growth-ranges viz., (i) very high, (ii) High, (iii) average, (iv) low and (v) very low. Thus range 1 stands for very high growth rate, more than 10% of the state average, range 2 stands for high growth-rate ranging from 0 to below 10% of the state average, range 3 is the average, range 4 indicate low and very low rate ranging from 0 to 10% below state average and range 5 below 10% of state average. The statement, therefore will show the frequency, that is how many times a district passed through a certain range of growth-rate during seven decades.

STATEMENT III.4

Distribution of districts by growth-rate 1901—1971

Decade	Distrbution on each range of decennial growth rate of population				
	Range-1	Range-2	Range-3	Range-4	Range-5
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901—11	..	U. K. & J. Hills (16.23)	State's average (15.71)	Garo Hills (14.94)	..
1911—21	Garo Hills (12.71)	..	(7.21)	U. K. & J. Hills (3.49)	
1921—31	U. K. & J. Hills (19.18)	..	(13.83)	Garo Hills (9.57)	
1931—41	..	Garo Hills (17.11)	(15.59)	U. K. & J. Hills (14.60)	
1941—51	..	U. K. & J. Hills (9.44)	(8.97)	Garo—Hills (8.28)	
1951—61	..	U. K. & J. Hills (27.10)	(27.03)	Garo Hills (26.91)	
1961—71	..	Garo Hills (32.35)	(31 50)	U. K. & J. Hills (30.93)	

Each of the two districts existed in a certain range of growth rate for almost an equal number of times, that is, both the districts have the same frequency in each range of growth rate. They only approached the state's average of growth rate in the 1951-1961 decade during which the growth rates of the two districts are almost equal to each other with only a small margin at variation. Erratic behaviour of the two districts prior to 1931-41 decade may be attributed, perhaps, to incomplete coverage.

STATEMENT III.5

Decennial Growth-rates of population by thanas and mouzas

District	Thana or Mouza	Decennial growth rate (1961—1971)
1	2	3
	THANA	
U. K. & J. Hills	1. Nongpoh	(+) 42.1
	2. Shillong	(+) 34.2
	3. Cherra	(—) 15.7
	4. Dawki (Shilong Jowai Sub division)	N.A.
	5. Jowai	(+) 20.7
Garo Hills	1. Mouza I	(+) 23.4
	2. Mouza II	(+) 23.2
	3. Mouza III	(+)21.3
	4. Mouza IV	(+) 25.6
	5. Mouza V	(+) 86.4
	6. Mouza VI	(+) 70.5
	7. Mouza VII	(+) 53.5
	8. Mouza VIII	(+) 39.7
	9. Mouza IX	(+) 11 4
	10. Mouza X	(+) 64.5

Statement III.5 shows the decennial growth rate of population varies from thana to thana and from mouza to mouza. Nongpoh thana recorded the highest decadal growth rate (42.1%) during the decade. This figure is quite high compared to the growth rate for the whole district. The Nongpoh thana (as seen in chapter II of this report) has a density of 26 persons per Km^2, which is the lowest in the state. It therefore appears that there has been considerable interna' migration during the decade as the high growth rate can not be accounted for by natural increase alone.

The growth-rate observed for Shillong thana is made up of two parts. One part is formed by the low-growth rate urban agglomeration with a decadal variation of only 19.88% and a relatively high growth-rate rural component which has a decadal variation

of about 45.4%. The growth rate of the Shillong thana is comparable to that of the Nongpoh thana so far the rural areas are concerned.

The decline of population in the Cherra thana during the decade is partly due to the creation of the Dawki thana (Shillong Sub-division) out of it. This re-organisation involved a transfer of about 27,918 persons according to the 1971 census from the Cherra thana to the newly created Dawki thana. Had there been no such reorganisation of the population and areas of this thana, then the growth rate would have been about 12.3% during the decade. This is really a low rate, showing that the thana ranks among the lowest in the state so far as population growth rate is concerned. Cherra thana borders Bangladesh. Owing to the fall in the border trade the two thanas of the districts viz., Shillong and Nongpoh are the first receipients of such outflow from the Cherra thana.

The Dawki thana (Jowai subdivision) is again another thana created during the inter-censal period (1961-1971). In this process too, a total population of 14,684 persons according to the 1971 census, had been transferred from the erstwhile Jowai thana (Jowai subdivision). This apparently gave rise to a small increase in the total population of the Jowai thana as indicated by the decennial growth rate. Had such transfer of area and population not taken place during the period, the decennial growth rate would have worked out to 38.6% during the decade. This is remarkable growth indeed as it is higher than the average growth rate of the U.K. & J. Hills district or the state in general.

Coming to the Garo Hills district, mouza V, VI, and X fall in the category of high growth-rate (65-85). In the medium category are mouzas VII and VIII with a growth rate varying from 40% to 55%. The low growth rate groups include mouzas I, II, III, IV and IX which exhibited a decennial growth rate ranging from 10% to 25%. Mouzas I, II, III and IV are hilly mouzas while Mouzas V, VI, VII, VIII and IX are plains mouzas. Mouza X is the only mouza which contain an urban centre (Tura) with a small surrounding area. Mouzas VIII and IX border Bangladesh and Mouzas V, VI, VII border Assam. The reasons for the high growth rate in mouza X is obvious. Tura town is the only urban area in the district and also the district headquarters. The in-migration is high, showing a decennial growth rate of 74.6%. The low growth rate of plains mouzas III and IX bordering Bangladesh may perhaps be attributed to the closure of border trade resulting in out-migration from the areas. On the other hand, mouzas V, VI, VII bordering Assam are plains mouzas with positive correlation between density and land use. Therefore the area presents an attraction for in-migration which seems a reason for the high rate of growth registered in those mouzas.

In the foregoing chapter of this report, the distribution as well as the density of population in the districts of the state have been dealt with. An attempt will be made here to correlate the growth rate of population in the various thanas and mouzas of the state and the corresponding density of population in those units. This will enable us to see if the districts or thanas or mouzas have reached the point of saturation and stagnation so far as population growth is concerned.

STATEMENT III.6

Distribution of taluks (thanas/mouzas) by density and growth rates

Thanas mouzas	High density and high growth rates	High density and low growth rate	Low density and high growth rate	Low density andl ow growth rate
1	2	3	4	5
Thanas	(i) Shillong	NIL	(i) Nongpoh	(i) Cherra (ii) Jowai
Mouzas	(i) Mouza V (ii) Mouza VI (iii) Mouza VII (iv) Mouza VIII (v) Mouza X	(i) Mouza IX	Nil	(i) Mouza I (ii) Mouza II (iii) Mouza III (iv) Mouza IV

Shillong is the only thana in the U.K. & J Hills which shows high figures both in density (56 per Km^2) and growth rate (34%). The rural area of the thana has a density of 35 persons and a growth rate of 45.4%. Evidently, the density is not high at all. The thana has therefore a high potential for population growth in future decades and it can still absorb quite a considerable number of people before it attains a stage of stagnation and saturation. Nongpoh thana has a high growth rate but low density. Evidently this thana has a great scope for future growth of population and it can still absorb more people before it reaches a point of saturation. Though Jowai thana has a low density and low growth rate it does not necessarily represent a stage of poverty and stagnation, if the newly created Dawki thana is taken into account. The region actually shows a decennial growth rate of 38.6% which is, therefore, high compared to the district decennial growth rate. Hence, this thana too has a potential for future growth and development. Cherra thana which shows a small rate of growth (12.39%), if Dawki is taken into account, is showing sign of stagnation. This thana has little scope for absorbing more population in the future if proper attention to its economic development is not taken up.

So far, Garo Hills district is concerned, the five mouzas viz., mouza V, mouza VI, mouza VII, mouza VIII and mouza X have been showing high densities and growth rates. Unless there is a positive diversification of economic activities, the regions may not support the same rate of growth in future. On the other hand, mouza IX with its high density and low growth rate appears to have acquired the point of stagnation. Mouzas I, II, III and IV are the largest mouzas of the district both in size and population but they show low density and low growth rate. They are wholly rural areas and represent a stage of stagnation and low economic utilisation of resources. They have little prospect for absorbing large population in future unless proper attention is taken for their economic development.

It will be of interest to consider the stage of development in those high density, high growth rate regions vis-a-vis those showing signs of poverty and stagnation as evident by their low density and low growth rate.

Shillong thana which has been showing relatively higher growth rate and density is no doubt more developed than other thanas of the U.K. & J. Hills

district. It includes the entire central plateau of the Khasi Hills district. It has the largest area of grass land and unutilised land which offers scope to the people to take up occupations like animal husbandry, horticulture, cash crops etc. It is the main centre of potato cultivation followed by maize and vegetables. Pockets of rice-growing areas are also scattered here and there. Hence from the point of view of agricultural development, the region has been making considerable headway inspite of lack of any irrigational facility. Yet the major portion of the existing industrial developments in the state are confined to the limits of this thana. Transport and communications are more developed than anywhere else in the state. Besides it contains the largest urban centre in the state viz., the Shillong urban agglomeration with a population of 122,752. The thana is therefore showing the highest degree of urbanization in the state. Compared to Shillong thana, Cherra thana which has been showing low density and low growth rate includes the major portions of the border areas of the district south of the central plateau and stretching downward up to the plains of Bangladesh. The greater part of the area consists of steep slopes. It is the region of heaviest rainfall in the state, and possibly in the world. Cherrapunji and Mawsynram the two wettest places in the world are situated in this region. The development of agriculture is therefore limited to the growth of tropical and sub-tropical fruits like orange, pinapple, arecanut, pan leaves etc. Rice is also grown but is limited to the foot of the hills bordering Bangladesh. In fact agricultural development is greatly limited by the amount of land available. The existence of steep slopes and deep gorges constraints the development of transport and communications system and renders industrial development of the region difficult. With the location of a cement factory near Cherrapunji, the area has received a small dose of industrialisation which boosted the economy to the extent possible. Cherrapunji, a fairly large village may qualify for a town in future.

Coming to Garo Hills district, the four mouzas viz., mouzas V, VI, VII and VIII which have high growth-rates and densities are small patches of plain and fertile lands, bordering the Goalpara district of Assam. A variety of food-crops are raised extensively supplemented with cash crops like jute, cotton and mustard seed. In fact these regions may be considered as richest in the state so far as agricultural products are concerned. Transport and communications are limited to road transport and to that extent they are well served in as much as construction of roads presented little problem. These areas are however characterised by lack of industrial development and by the absence of an urban area inspite of the fact that they exhibit a high density figure ranging from 200 to 350 persons per Km^2. Mouza X, which falls under the same category of density and growth rate as the above mouzas is the only mouza in the district which contains an urban centre. Its high growth rate and density are therefore associated with those observed for the urban centre viz., Tura town.

Mouza I, II, III and IV which exhibited an opposite pattern of growth rates and densities as compared to the above five mouzas are all big, highland areas. Jhumming method of cultivation prevails here. This has the adverse effect of causing soil erosion, loss of fertility of the soil and other effects which are detrimental to the development of agriculture. Rice, maize, millet, cotton and other root-crops are grown to the extent limited by the method itself. The topography no doubt lends itself for the purpose of road construction but industrial development in this region is almost non-existent excepting some few cottage industries. They are really regions of poverty and stagnation for which proper attention must be given toward all round development.

CHAPTER IV

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

To bring out clearly the differentials on social, economic, cultural and demographic characteristics of the population, division of the population into rural and urban sections is of special importance. This chapter, therefore discusses different aspects of the rural and the urban population of the state.

The establishment of a village and its growth is a historical process. Its predominant background is agricultural. As people come together, the pattern of economic activities changes as inter-related needs became more and more varied. Some villages became also centres of trade and commerce. This holds good for Meghalaya also. A few of these centres were picked up by the British to be centres of administration and this led to their rapid growth. Shillong and Tura did not go through this historical process as British simply built them up as administrative centres from uninhabited tracts. So far Meghalaya is concerned, there is indication that villages were first organised on a clan basis.

The definition of a village, the unit of rural habitation in Meghalaya, follows the traditional stamp which had been adopted since 1901. It is a "collection of houses bearing a separate name and situated within certain boundaries, traditionally recognised by the villagers". In past censuses in Assam, of which Maghalaya formed a part, the definition of a village in the plains districts was a cadastral village and "in the hill districts, a village was generally a collection of houses bearing a separate name". This definition of a village in Meghalaya was followed in the 1971 Census also.

Till 1961 there was no uniformity in the definition of urban areas. For the first time in the 1961 census, a uniform definition of urban areas was adopted and by and large it had worked well. Hence it was decided to follow the same definition in the 1971 census also. To qualify for a town area, for the purpose of the census, a place should be (a) a municipality, a corporation or a cantonment, or a notified town area, (b) or a place which satisfies the following criteria:—

(i) A population of not less than 5000.
(ii) A density of not less than 1000 per Sq. mile or 390 per km².
(iii) At least three-fourth of the male working population should be non-agricultural.

A certain amount of discretion was also left to the Director of Census Operations to decide the eligibility of any particular area for a town or an urban area.

In census parlance, the percentage of population living in urban areas to the total population of a state is termed 'urbanization'. In Meghalaya, only 14.5% of the total population live in urban areas while the remaining 85.5% live in rural areas. Hence urbanization in Meghalaya state is very low.

Statement IV.1 gives a comparative picture of the degree of urbanization in the states and union territories. Only 20% of the total population of the country lived in the urban areas while 80% lived in villages. Among the major states, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu came out as the most urbanized states of the country.

STATEMENT IV. 1

Percentage of rural and urban population in the states and union territories

India/States/U.T.	Percentage of	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
INDIA	**80.0**	**20.0**
States		
1. Andhra Pradesh	80.7	19.3
2. Assam	91.1	8.9
3. Bihar	90.0	10.0
4. Gujarat	71.9	28.1
5. Haryana	82.3	17.7
6. Himachal Pradesh	93.0	7.0
7. Jammu & Kashmir	81.4	18.6
8 Kerala	83.8	16.2
9 Madhya Pradesh	83.7	16.3
10 Maharashtra	68.8	31.2
11. Manipur	86.8	13.2
12. Meghalaya	85.5	14.5
13. Mysore	75.7	24.3
14. Nagaland	80.0	10.0
15. Orissa	91.6	8.4
16. Punjab	76.3	23.7
17. Rajasthan	82.4	17.6
18. Sikkim	90.6	9.4
19. Tamil Nadu	69.7	30.3
20. Tripura	89.6	10.4
21. Uttar Pradesh	86.0	14.0
22. West Bengal	75.3	24.7
Union Territories		
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	77.2	22.8
2. Arunachal Pradesh	96.7	3.3
3. Chandigarh	9.5	90.5
4. Dadra & Nagara Haveli	100.0	..
5. Delhi	10.3	89.7
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	73.6	26.4
7. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	100.0	..
8. Pondicherry	58	42

Rural-Urban composition by districts and thanas/ mouzas

Meghalaya has only three recognised urban centres in her two districts. These urban centres are located in two thanas (Shillong and Jowai) of the U. K. & J. Hills district and in mouza X of the Garo Hills district.

The degree of urbanization is much higher in the U.K. & J. Hills district (21.8%) than in the Garo Hills (3.8%). Leavingaside those thanas and mouzas with no urban centres, the degree of urbanization ranges from an extremely high value of 83.2% in mouza X of the Garo Hills district to a value as low as 9.6% in the Jowai thana of U.K. & J. Hills district. Shillong thana has 37.6% of its population as urban. None of the thanas and mouzas show a degree of urbanization which is plus or minus 10% of the state's average (14.5%). The degree of urbanization of Shillong thana and mouza X exceeds the state average by a large percentage, whereas that of Jowai falls below the state average by a value which is far below 10%.

The high percentage of urban population in mouza X is due to the fact that the mouza mostly includes Tura, the only urban centre of the Garo Hills district. The rural section of the mouza comprises only a few villages surrounding the urban centre. A relatively low percentage of urban population observed in Shillong thana is due to the fact that though the thana comprises the largest urban centre of the state, the Shillong urban agglomeration with a population of 122,752 also includes the largest rural area in the state. This thana alone provides 32.3% of the total population of the state and covers 25.9% of the total area. The existence of a large rural section with a corresponding big mass of population brings down the proportion of the urban population to a medium level of 37.6% only. Jowai thana of U.K. & J. Hills district includes in it Jowai town. It was declared a Class V town for the first time in 1961. It has a population of 8,929 only and hardly accounts for 9% of the total population of the thana. Statement IV.4 gives the distribution of districts and mouzas or thanas by ranges of urbanization.

STATEMENT IV.2

Rural-urban composition of population in the state and district

State/District	T	R	U	Percentage	
				Rural	Urban
MEGHALAYA	1,011,699	864,529	147,170	85.5	14.5
Garo Hills	406,615	391,126	15,489	96.2	3.8
U.K.& J.Hills	505,084	473,403	131,681	78.2	21.8

STATEMENT IV.3

Rural-urban composition of population in mouzas and thanas

District/Mouza/Thana	T	R	U	Precentage	
				Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
Garo Hills District					
Mouza I	44,353	44,353	..	100	..
Mouza II	73,559	73,559	..	100	..
Mouza III	74,113	74,113	..	100	..
Mouza IV	78,858	78,858	..	100	..
Mouza V	31,743	31,743	..	100	..
Mouza VI	28,595	28,595	..	100	..
Mouza VII	19,859	19,859	..	100	..
Mouza VIII	19,117	19,117	..	100	..
Mouza IX	17,811	17,811	..	100	..
Mouza X	18,607	3,118	15,489	16.8	83.2
U.K. & Hills District					
(1) Shillong P.S.	326,571	203,819	122,752	62.4	37.6
Nongpoh P.S	52,733	52,733	..	100	..
Cherra P.S.	83,987	83,987	..	100	..
Dawki P.S. (Shillong Sub. Dn.)	27,918	27,918	..	100	..
(2) Jowai P.S.	99,191	90,262	8 929	91.0	9.0
Dawki (Jowai Sub Dn.)	14,684	14,684	..	100	..

STATEMENT IV. 4

Distribution of districts and taluks (mouzas/thanas) by ranges of urbanization

Districts and Taluks in which the proportion of urban population to total population exceeds the state average by 10%	Districts and Taluks in which the proportion of urban population to total population is with 10% plus or minus of state average	Districts & Taluks in which the proportion of urban population is more than 10% below the state average
Districts		
(i) U.K. & J. Hills District (21.6%)	Nil	(i) Garo Hill District (3.8%)
Mouzas/Thanas		
(i) Mouza X(83.2%)	Nil	(i) Jowai thana (9.0%)
(ii) Shillong thana (37.6%)		

Rural Population

The rural population of 864,529 persons is distributed over 4,583 habitation each of which represents a village. The village organization has been recognised as the oldest socio-economic institution of Indian society. But as ill-luck would have it, no record whatsoever exists about the form of village community prevalent in the early history of the Khasis and the Garos. Authentic documents concerning the social and anthropological aspects of the Khasis became available only with Gurdon's work "The Khasis" (1907) and Major Playfair's "The Garos" (1909). Since then a number of books have been published. Both the Khasis and Garos being matrilineal societies, certain peculiarities in the social set-up and a consequential influence on their village organization can be expected.

A village in Garo Hills in olden times was tied up with village land called Akhing and also associated with community ownership of the land. The management of the Akhing land vests in the Nokma who acts in cooperation with the villagers. The boundaries of the village were marked by boundary stones and official records exists of boundary maps. The Nokma as a rule cannot sell or lease this land. Cases may be quoted where influential Nokma departed from this rule by mortgaging Akhing land and their action was held valid in courts of law (as was in the case of Silsechigiri in 1928 during the Deputy Commissioner of Mr. W. Shaw). Akhing lands are sub-divided into household portions and the product of this particular portion belongs to the household. In olden days, Akhing lands were very extensive and provided an ample period of rotation of Jhum cultivation for each household. Kinship bonds were very strong and each village lived in isolation and relied on its capacity for defence on its own secluded position. Thus villages contained larger number of households.

The advent of British rule brought about cessation of hostilities and stability. The rate of growth of population picked up and led to the breaking of these villages into newer villages within the same Akhing boundaries ruled by a different Nokma. At present, such old and traditional villages have broken up into many satellite villages. As pressure on land increases, certain households have to move away from their own villages and form independent households in their jhum fields. After harvest they return to their own village for security from wild animals. In recent years, the fear of wild animals has decreased owing to possession of firearms and a few households may establish a village in their jhum fields and give it a different name. In areas neighbouring the plains, where wet cultivation is possible, the traditional system of Akhing ownership is breaking up. Private ownership is the rule and villages have no traditional boundaries except that they are a collection of residential houses. In this district, villages of less than 500 people formed 96.07% of the total number of villages in the whole district and contained 81.65% of the total population of the district.

For the purpose of census, all the villages of the state have been broadly grouped into seven categories according to population sizes as shown below. For purpose of easy reference, it would be convenient to

give a suitable nomenclature for each of these categories of villages as indicated below:—

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

Statement IV.5 gives the number of villages and the population in absolute numbers and on a percentage basis as well in the different categories of villages. Figures under brackets indicate the percentage of the number of villages of population in each category to the total number of villages and total rural population of the state and in the districts. The table shows the absence of very large villages and special villages in the state with population 5000 and above. Even in the category of large villages with population 2000—4999, the state has only seven villages or only 0.15% of the total number of villages in the state. One of these large villages is located in the Garo Hills district and the remaining six are in the U.K. & J. Hills district. This category of villages includes a total number of 21,061 persons or 2.43% only of the total rural population of the state. It accounts for 3.6% of the total rural population of the U.K. & J. Hills district.

The category of medium size villages (1000—1999) which comes next in order includes 54 villages and thereby accounts for slightly more than 1% of the state total. The major portion of these villages is in the U. K. & J. Hills district. In terms of population, the category contributed about 7.8% only and the major contribution comes from U.K. & J. Hills district for which the category shares about 10.4% of the total rural population of the district. The same story goes with the category of small size villages (500—999). It shares 5.17% of the total number of villages and 18.31% of the total rural population of the state. The U.K. & J. Hills district again has a higher percentage than the Garo Hills district. The former district has a fairly high contribution to the extent of 7.17% of the total number of villages and 22.8% of the total rural population of the district. For the latter district, the corresponding figures stand at 3.25% and 12.82% respectively.

STATEMENT IV.5

Number of villages and population in each category with percentages 1971

State/District	Less than 200 persons		200—400		500—999		1000—1999		2000—4999		5000—9999	10,000 above
	No. of Villages	Total population	No. of villages	Total population	No. of villages	Total population	No. of villages	Total population	No. of villages	Total population		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Meghalaya	3,192	290,710	1,093	327,480	237	158,279	54	66,999	7	21,061	..	..
	(69.65)	(33.63)	(23.85)	(37.88)	(5.17)	(18.31)	(1.18)	(7.75)	(0.15)	(2.43)	..	..
Garo Hills District	1,689	157,189	557	162,092	76	50,132	15	17,702	1	4,011	..	..
	(72.24)	(40.19)	(23.82)	(41.44)	(3.25)	(12.82)	(0.64)	(4.52)	(4.04)	(1.03)	..	..
U.K. & J. Hills District	1,503	133,521	536	165,388	161	108,147	39	49,297	6	17,050	..	..
	(66.95)	(28.20)	(23.88)	(34.94)	(7.17)	(22.85)	(1.74)	(10.41)	(0.27)	(3.60)	..	..

The next category, very small villages with a population range of 200—499 per villages, is of particular significance here. These villages are equally distributed between the two districts. With regard to population, a small variation is noticed both in terms of absolute numbers as well as in percentage. It is, however, clear from the data that this category bags the highest percentage of rural population in both the districts amounting to 41.44% in the U.K. & J. Hills district. The average size of a village in this category is about 291 persons in the Garo Hills district and about 308 in the U.K. & J. Hills district giving an overall state average of about 300 persons.

The last category of "diminutive villages" with population less than 200 persons bags the largest proportion in terms of number of villages in both the districts—72% of all villages in the Garo Hills district and 67% of all villages in the U.K. & J. Hills district. In terms of population, however, the category comes the second highest after the category 'small villages' in both the districts. The percentage difference is only marginal in the case of Garo Hills district but is more in the U.K.. & J. Hills district.

The rural population of the state in 1971 was 864,529 which was distributed among 4,583 villages. Of these, 391,126 persons were in the rural areas of the Garo Hills district and inhabited 2,338 villages. The rest (473,403) were found in 2,245 villages of the U.K. & J. Hills district. In round figures, the average size of a village for the state was 189 persons. It was 167 persons per village in the Garo Hills district. In the U.K. & J. Hills district the figure was 211. The average size of the village in the U.K. & J. Hills district was bigger than in the Garo Hills district by 44 persons in terms of population. This variation indicates to some extent the difference in the village grouping pattern prevailing in the two districts and reflects also the difference in the actual concept of a village prevailing in the two districts.

Statement IV.6 gives the relative concentration of villages by different size classes during 1961-1971. There had been a fall in the categories of diminutive and small villages (500) from 96.10% in 1961 to 93.50% in 1971. This is an indication of regrouping of small and diminutive villages into larger ones. More significant is the fall in the population in this category from 80.01% in 1961 to 71.51% in 1971, which indicates a tendency for larger concentration of rural population in bigger villages.

Similar trends of change are observed for the two districts of the state during the decade. The above grouping of small villages into bigger ones is more pronounced in the U.K. & J. Hills district than in the Garo Hills.

STATEMENT IV.6

Percentage of village and population by class of villages 1961 anl 1971

State/District	Less than 500		500—999		1000—1999		2000—4999		5000—9999		10,000 & above	
	P.C. of No. of villages	P.C. of population	P.C. of No. of villages	P.C. of population	P.C. of No. of villages	P.C. of population	P.C. of No. of villages	P.C. of population	P.C. of No. of villages	P.C. of population	P.C. of No. of villages	P.C. of population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1961 CENSUS												
Meghalaya	96.10	80.01	3.31	14.86	0.59	5.13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garo Hills District	98.39	91.37	1.57	8.23	0.04	0.40	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.K.& J. Hills	93.32	70.42	5.42	20.46	1.26	9.12	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971 CENSUS												
Meghalaya	93.50	71.51	5.17	18.31	1.18	7.75	0.15	2.43	..	..	..	..
Garo Hills District	96.07	81.63	3.25	12.82	0.64	4.52	0.04	1.03	..	..	..	..
U.K.& J. Hills District	90.82	63.14	7.17	22.85	1.74	10.41	0.27	3.60	..	..	..	..

Density of rural population by districts and taluks

In Chapter II of this report an account has been given of the average density of population in the districts and taluks. Statement IV.7 gives the density of the rural component of the population by districts and taluks. The pressure of rural population is greater in rural Garo Hills than in rural U.K. & J. Hills district. The statement also shows that the rural areas of the two districts of the state are sparsely populated, except for a few pockets (mouzas) of the Garo Hills district where density is very high.

Agriculture forms the backbone of the rural economy in both the districts. The 1971 census showed that 79% of the total working force in the state was engaged in agricultural activities either as cultivators or agricultural labourers, whereas 87.9% of the total rural working force was engaged in such activities. In the rural Garo Hills district the figure stood at 92.7% while in rural U.K. & J. Hills district it was 84.5%. It has been mentioned earlier that the density of population is highly correlated to the pattern of land use. Hence it is possible that development of agricultural economy has resulted in some sharp variation in the rural density pattern.

In Meghalaya, as in other hill areas of north-eastern India, there are two main forms of agriculture (i) settled form of cultivation, and (ii) shifting or jhum cultivation. The prevalence of one method of cultivation over the other has a bearing upon the pattern of density of human habitation, especially in the Garo Hills district. Thus mouza V, VI, VII, VIII and IX are all plains mouzas, the first three bordering Assam and the last two bordering Bangladesh. In these plains mouzas, settled form of cultivation prevails mostly. Mouzas I, II, III and IV are upland mouzas where jhum is the prevalent form of cultivation. Naturallly, the advantage which the settled form of cultivation has over 'jhum' enhanced the economic prosperity of the areas concerned. This is reflected by the high density figures observed for mouzas V, VI, VII, VIII and IX. In Shillong thana of the U.K. & J. Hills district, although settled form of cultivation prevails to a greater extent, the larger proportion of workers engaged in non-agricultural activities in the district reflects to some extent the diversification of rural economy in activities other than agriculture. However, agriculture still constitutes the back-bone of the rural economy. This correlation is not applicable in the above manner so far as the rural areas of U.K. & J. Hills are concerned. In Cherra thana and Dawki thana having similar densities, jhum is still practised but on a very limited scale. Cash crop cultivation covers a larger percentage of cultivable land in the upland areas. The upland areas where jhum is not being practised has limitations for sustaining a large population owing to lack of cultivable areas for food crops. However in Nongpoh thana, jhum is still being practised on a wide scale and only recently are lands being reclaimed for cultivation and jhum is on the process of being replaced.

STATEMENT IV. 7

Rural density in the district and taluka 1971

Taluk	Density
Garo Hills (Rural)	48
Mouza I	27
Mouza II	40
Mouza III	37
Mouza IV	35
Mouza V	343
Mouza VI	285
Mouza VII	185
Mouza VIII	254
Mouza IX	252
Mouza X	289
U. K. & J. Hills	33
Shillong Thana	35
Nongpoh	27
Cherra	38
Jowai	27
Dawki	39

If shifting cultivation in Meghalaya is to be replaced by a permanent and more productive system, the greatest chance of success is to create appropriate institutional conditions, social overhead capital and technical help that will make it worthwhile for a cultivator to go for the required innovations. Bearing in mind the unique ecological characteristics and propensities of local society and the favourable trends of change towards a permanent system, regrouping of villages would appear to provide a practical solution. The small and periodically shifting villages would have to be regrouped into bigger colonies at suitable sites to make permanent type of agriculture possible and development schemes can be taken up to benefit the colonists giving up shifting cultivation.

The difficulty will be in persuading the shifting cultivators to move into the bigger colonies. Fundamentally, this involves a much deeper understanding than is usually achieved of the social obstacles to economic development and gearing development policies to the characteristics of the peasant sector.

Planned colonisation of this kind has the advantage of allowing a choice of land which is economically suitable to permanent agriculture. Furthermore,

the colonists could find themselves grouped together in new communities linked by roads with neighbouring centres of consumption and the rest of the country. Integration into its economic and social life, and sharing in its market economics, desired results will be facilitated. Apart from the necessity of an improved method of cultivation, the problem of rural development is also linked up with the problem of identification of growth centres to serve as centres of social and economic services to promote development in the hinterland. A project has been initiated by the state government on a pilot basis to undertake such study for the Bhoi area of Nongpoh thana. The term "Growth centres" denotes places of various size, not just towns and cities, in which social and economic services can best be located to promote development in the hinterland which must be planned to meet the basic needs for which most village people have to go outside their own village. These growth centres have been also called "service centres". The importance of the growth-centre concept springs from the observed fact that development viewed as a process of growth does not occur everywhere in space. It manifests itself at favoured points from which, depending upon the force of circumstances, it tends to radiate outside. If, therefore, these 'favoured points' are correctly identified, any decision for planned facilities may lead to economic investment and thereby activising the economic development of all villages around it. Villages serving such favoured points must have a given size of population and an economic base that can sustain and accelerate it and any economic investment should filter down to the villages around it. To locate such centres in terms of an area with an economic base and a population sufficient to support a quantum of goods and services certain criteria must be specified. These are (i) number of people living in a settlement, (ii) availability of institutional facilities, (iii) movement of people for various services, (iv) communication facilities, (v) absence of other centres in close proximity.

The census data collected during the 1971 census did not permit a thorough investigation of the growth centres satisfying all the above criteria. However, from the data available on population, institutional facilities, communications facilities and the known inter-distance of various villages, a worthwhile investigation may be made of the prospective growth centres in the state. In the following list, a few villages have been suggested as growth-centres vis-a-vis the favourable position shown by them so far as population size and growth rate, institutional facilities, communication facilities and inter-centres distance are concerned. However, lack of data concerning population movement render the above suggestion only approximate.

Prospective growth centres with amenities
U. K &. J. HILLS

Sl. No.	Thana/Mouza/centre	1971 Population	Decemial growthrate 1951-71	No. of institution			Communication		Power Supply	Market
				Educational	Medical	Others	Road	P. & T.		
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	*Nongpoh Thana*									
	(i) Nongpoh	901	38.6	5	2	..	P.R.	P.O.	E	Daily
	(ii) Umsning	940	99.6	5	2	..	P.R.	P.O.	E	8thday
	(iii) Marngar	1366	64.0	2	1	..	K.R.	P.O.	..	..
	(iv) Mawhati	506	644.0	1	..	..	K.R.	..	..	..
2	*Shillong Thana*									
	(i) Nongstoin	1096	187.7	4	2	..	K.R.	P.O.	..	..
	(ii) Mairang	540	49.6	5	3	..	K.R.	P.O.	..	..
	(iii) Nongkrem	1210	470.8	4	..	..	K.R.	..	E	..
	(iv) Umroi	737	38.3	2	1	..	K.R.	..	..	..
	(v) Mawphlang & Mawngap	1872	208.9	6	1	..	P.R.	P.O. & Phone	E	..
	(vi) Mawryngkneng	1725	50.3	3	1	..	P.R.	P.O.	E	8th Day
	(vii) Mairang	1910	47.0	5	3	..	K.R.	P.O.	..	..
3	*Cherra Thana*									
	(i) Cherrapunji	6400	44.8	17	2	..	P.R.	P. & T. P.O.	E	7thday
	(ii) Mawsynram	1643	436.9	4	1	..	P.R.	P.O.	..	..
4	*Dawki Thana*									
	(i) Sohkha & Lamin	2092	19.0	6	..	..	K.R. &P.R.	..	..	..
	(ii) Bakur & Dawki Tamabil	1262	13.3	6	1		P.R.	P.T.O.	E	..
	(iii) Pynursla	1156	6.3	1	1	..	P.R.	P.T.O.	..	..
	(iv) Nohwet	1008	36.0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	*Jowai Thana*									
	(i) Nongbah Mopasi	2642	33.2	3	..	..	K.R.	P. O.	E	..
	(ii) Khliehriat & Dkiah	1019	89.1	1	..	..	..	..	E	..
	(iii) Wahiajer Ummulong & Thadlaskein	4190	69.2	6	1	..	P.R.	Phone	E	8thday
	(iv) Mawkaiew Mukap, Mawtyrshiah Laskein	3256	21.4	2	1	..	K.R.	P.O.	..	..
	(v) Barato	1138	55 9	1	3	..	K.R.	P.O.	..	..
	(vi) Jalaphet Sutnga	929	54.3	4	1		K.R.	P.O.	..	..
1	*Mouza* 3									
	(i) Bajengdoba	796	66.2	3	2	..	K.R.	P.O.		Wed
	(ii) Rongram & Asananggiri	577	55.9	2	1	..	P.R.	P.O.	E	..
2	*Mouza* 4									
	(i) Resu Balpara & Mendipathar	2903	220.4	8	4	..	K.R.	P.O.	..	..
	(ii) Rongjeng	1721	36.8	6	2	..	P.R.	P.O.	E	..
	(iii) William Nagar Simsanggiri	312	36.2	1	..	..	K.R.	..	..	..
3	*Mouza* 6									
	(i) Paulbari, Sayamdino, Bangsiduna	2559	101.0	2	2	..	P.R.	P. & T.	..	..
	(ii) Bhaitbari old and new	2026	36.3	..	..	..	P.R.	..	..	..
4	*Mouza* 8									
	(i) Majherchar Mahendraganj	4255	38.4	5	1	..	K R.	2P O	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	*Mouza* 9									
	(i) Baghmara	3067	69.1	4	2	..	K.R.	P.O.	..	Mon.& Thurs.
	(ii) Dalu	566	139.8	7	2	..	P.R. & K.R.	P.O.	..	..
6	*Mouza* 10									
	(i) Garo bada	683	48.2	3	3	..	P.R.	P.O. & Phone.	..	Tue.

From the above list of prospective growth centres only a few are likely to become urban centres in the near future. In the U.K.&J. Hills district, the following villages may be suggested.

(i) Cherrapunji—Cement factory—Mawmluh: (including Pomsohmen, Nongri, Pdengshnong, Nongsawlia, Saitsohpen, Mawkisyiem, Khlieh Sai-u-Sam, Khlieh shnong and Maraikaphon).
(ii) Wahjajer-Ummulong-Thodlaskein.
(iii) Mawsynram
(iv) Umsning.
(v) Nongstoin.

In the Garo Hills district, the names of the following may be suggested:—

(i) Baghmara etal.
(ii) Phulbari-Shamding-Bangsidua.
(iii) Resubelpara-Mendipathar.
(iv) William Nagar.

In the U.K.&J. Hills district, the first centre viz., Cherrapunji—Cement factory—Mawmluh centre is of great importance. In this particular case and in some other cases to be discussed, certain practical difficulties arose which almost pushed the identity of Cherrapunji into obscurity. During enumeration, each block which coincides with a distinct part of the village has been treated as a separate village. Consequently, the name of the original village has been blotted out and the names of seven or eight blocks appeared instead. These component blocks are Pomsohmen, Pdengshnong, Maraikaphon, Khlieh-shnong, Mawkisyiem, Nogsawlia, Saitsohpen and Khlieh-sai-u-sam. Steps have been taken to present these villages in the District Census Handbook so that the identity of Cherrapunji is maintained. The centre under study is apparently showing a very high growth-rate of 46.5% in the midst of low growth-rate rural areas constituting the Cherra thana. The service condition of the centre is greatly enhanced by the existence of the Meghalaya cement factory at Mawmluh which is one of the biggest Government undertakings in the state. Besides, coal mining is also a flourishing cottage industry of the region. Connected with Shillong by an all-weather road at a distance of about 50 Kms. from it, the centres is also provided with good system of transport and communications with the surrounding areas. Hence it serves also as a centre of trade and commerce for the entire region. It is the most important educational centre. Even in the present census over 80% of the workers is non-agricultural. All the above features seem to suggest that this growth centre is likely to become a town in future.

The second centre "Wahjajer-Ummulong-Thadlaskein" registered a high decennial growth of 67%. At present about 70% of the total working population is non-agricultural. It is situated on the all-weather Shillong-Jowai road about 8 Kms. from Jowai. With a population of approaching 5000 (the lowest limit set for a town) it appears that the centre has a bright scope of becoming urban in the near future, depending on the improvement of service conditions.

The other three centres, viz., Mawsynram, Umsning and Nongstoin, are yet growing villages with small population for urban areas. However, considering their decennial growth rates which are very high by the standard of the surrounding rural areas and the trends of activities of the local population there is ample scope for these centres to become urban in future decades. The setting up of administrative headquarters in the last two centres may hasten the progress. The district, in addition, has some big villages which may be taken simply as grown-up villages. These villages along with their 1971 census population are given below:—

1. Madanrting — 3,013
2. Lawsohtun — 2,031
3. Nongkrem — 1,210
4. Sohryngkham — 2,052

Of the above, the first two viz., Madanrting and Lawsohtun are suburban villages and they form parts of the Shillong standard areas (to be explained in the preceding paragraphs).

There are other big centres which have fast developing urban tendencies. These are (i) Nongkseh-Umkyngka—Upper Shillong (ii) Pynthor Umkhrah, Nongmynsong-Nongrah. They are discussed in the Shillong standard urban area of which they are component units.

In the Garo Hills district, Baghmara et al has the same problem as Cherrapunji in that Baghmara village proper has lost its identity due to certain defective enumeration procedures. As many as 17 village segments bearing different names appeared in the census returns instead of one unified village. In this case also, care has been taken in the District Census Handbook to preserve the identity of this big village. The centre has been showing a high decennial growth rate of about 70% and it is most likely that it will become a large growing centre in future decades if the same trends of growth persist. Possessed with a good system of transport and communications, it is also the centre of trade and commerce in the midst of an agricultural surroundings. It can become one of the future urban centres of the district.

Phulbari etal, another growth centre of the district, has a better chance of becoming an urban centre in future decades. The existence of banking facilities, schools, as well as other services connected with the P.W.D. and a few small-scale industries give the

centre a tint of urban look. A very high decennial growth rate of about 100% recorded during the last decade portends rapid growth of the area.

Resubelpara Mendipathar is another fast growth centre. Its population of only 906 in 1961 more than tripled itself in 1971 and moved to 2903 persons. Depending on the improvement of service conditions, this centre also has a prospect of becoming urban. Another minor centre, William Nagar may be mentioned here. Though it is a small village now, yet its importance as the administrative headquarters of Simsangiri sub-division will enhance the growth rate of the population and may well become a small township in future decades. Among the big villages of the district, Mankachar in mouza VIII is noteworthy. It has a population of 4011 persons according to the 1971 Census. Considering its low growth rate of about 30% per decade and its rural outlook, this big village appears to be just a grown-up village rather than a growth centre and it is not likely to grow into a township.

Urban population

In the pre-British days, the areas constituting the present State of Meghalaya were primarily rural in character. It seems as if the first settlers of these hills viz., the Khasi-Jaintia and the Garos were by force of circumstances compelled to dwell in rural settlements. The dawn of the nineteenth century witnessed the British attempt at subjugating these hills. The result was a series of wars fought between British forces and the inhabitants of these hills in both the districts, which lasted for half a century. In the Khasi Hills, the struggle lasted for about ten years from 1829-1938 and resulted in the capture and deportation of U Tirot Sing the Syiem of Nongkhlaw in 1833. With his elimination from the scene, resistance movement subsided and subsequently all other Syiems (Chiefs) tendered their submission to the imperial powers.

During this period, a rudimentary administrative set-up was being formed by the British with the new administrative headquarters at Cherrapunji. Cherrapunji could have become the first town of the state had it been allowed to continue as a district headquarters. As history would have it, Cherrapunji could hold that status only upto 1864 A.D. after which the headquarters was shifted to Shillong, the present capital of Meghalaya and the erstwhile capital of Assam. In course of time, Shillong by virtue of its ideal location and climate grew up to a small town which subsequently became the first urban centre of the state of Meghalaya.

In the Jaintia Hills ; the British power had annexed all the parganas in the plains of Sylhet and Assam by 1835. However, in the highland portion, the British control was only nominal A major flare-up took place in 1862-63 when the British power attempted to impose a house-tax and an income-tax; and it was not till November 1863 that the last of the insurgents surrendered. Jowai was constituted into some sort of a headquarters in the thana in 1850. After a full century it became a full fledged town according to the standards laid down by the Indian census of 1961.

Right from 1816, Mr. David Scott (afterwards Agent to the Governor-General on the north-eastern frontier) had started a dialogue with the Garos. However all his attempts to bring about a peaceful submission by the tribal chiefs met with little success. The British resorted to a show of force in 1837. The last and decisive expedition was a three-pronged drive led by Capt. Davis, Mr. Daly, and Captain Williamson respectively between November 1872 and January 1973. After this, the entire district was effectively brought under British power. In 1867, the British government founded a new headquarters at Tura which was to become the future headquarters of the Garo Hills district and one of the present towns of Meghalaya.

Right from the 1901 census, Shillong emerged as the first and only town of the state with a population of 9,261. The town grew up from a small class V town in 1901 to a Class II town in 1951. Since 1931, Shillong town included both the Shillong municipality and the Shillong cantonment, a new military residential area. By 1961, four more towns were added. These were (i) Mawlai (ii) Nongthymmai (iii) Tura and (iv) Jowai. The first two were just out-growths of the Shillong municipality, and they were included within the Shillong urban town group. The other two towns were district and subdivisional headquarters respectively, Tura being the district headquarters of Garo Hills and Jowai the headquarters of Jowai subdivision of the U.K. & J. Hills districts. At present Jowai is the Administrative headquarters of the newly created Jaintia Hills district. The concept of 'Town Group' introduced in the 1961 census gave Shillong the status of a class I city. The Shillong town group or "Greater Shillong," as it is generally called, included Shillong proper i.e. Shillong municipality, then Shillong cantonment, Mawlai and Nongthymmai. With no addition of new towns during the 1971 census, the picture of the urban areas of Meghalaya remains what it was in 1961. The concept of an "Urban Agglomeration" introduced in the 1971 census just replaced the concept of "town group" of the 1961 census. This change not in the least affected the urban frame of the state.

Statement IV.8 gives the degree of urbanisation over the decades beginning with the 1901 census.

STATEMENT IV. 8

Percentage of urban population to total population of Meghalaya (1901—1971)

Year	Total population	Urban population	Percentage of urban population to total population
1901	340,524	9,621	2.83
1911	394,005	13,639	3.46
1921	422,403	17,203	4.07
1931	480,837	26,536	5.52
1941	555,820	38,192	6.87
1951	635,674	58,512	9.66
1961	769,380	117,483	15.27
1971	1,011,699	147,170	14.55

At the turn of the 20th century, the urban population of the state formed a small but appreciable proportion of 2.88% of the totol population. Since then,

the proportion of urban population had been building up steadily upto 1951. This had the effect of pushing the percentage of urban population from 9.66% in 1951 to 15.27% in 1961. The 1971 census registered no new town in the state. No new towns based on the 1961 census could be declared before the 1971 census as the office of the Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya, was created rather late. This, coupled with the large-scale out-movement of population from the Shillong cantonment (decennial growth rate 52.23%) has slackened the degree of urbanization during the present decade to a lower value of 14.55% only. In view of the changing concept of urban population which has been discussed earlier it is more likely that the degree of urbanization may be fully comparable from decade to decade. This is apparent where declassification of towns has occurred as a result of the application of the above concept. With the adoption of a uniform concept based on the definition, future urban population figures obtained from the decadal census would be comparable for all intends and purposes. For Meghalaya the application of the above concept has not generated any problem There has been no declassification of towns and hence the urbanization characteristics of the state have remained unimpaired throughout.

Based on the assumed continuance of the 1961 census definition of the urban units, the town and country planning organisation has prepared a set of long term population projections for the towns and cities of each state for 1971, 1981 and 1991. In Meghalaya the projection covered Shillong municipality only. The projected features were 100,266 in 1971, 131,741 in 1981 and 167,881 in 1991.

The 1971 projected population for Shillong is too high compared to the actual population which was only 87,659 in 1971.

The concept of a town adopted for the 1971 census is a very narrow one, but it preserves the identity and locality of a town. As the town grows decade by decade, there is every possibility of its extending beyond the statutory limits. The 1971 Census saw the necessity of grouping all these areas including smaller outgrowths which do not yet fit the definition of 'town' by themselves under one common name. This consideration gives rise to a new concept which is known as "Urban agglomeration". Each such agglomeration may be made of more than one statutory town adjoining one another such as a municipality and the adjoining cantonment and also other adjoining urban growths such as a railway colony or university campus etc. Outgrowths which do not qualify to be treated as individual towns in their right are attached to the urban unit to which they are adjacent. While the total agglomeration may be treated as one continuous urban spread for the purpose of the over-all size classification and analysis of the urban data, in exhibiting the primary population figures the component units of the agglomeration are treated individually. In reckoning the total number of towns all individual urban areas that are reckoned as towns in their own right are treated as separate towns. The urban outgrowths which did not qualify to be treated as towns in their own right cannot be counted as individual towns but only as appendages of another recognised town forming an agglomeration.

So far Meghalaya is concerned, there is only one urban agglomeration consisting of the following constituent units:

(i) Shillong municipality
(ii) Shillong Cantonment
(iii) Nongthymmai
(iv) Mawlai

Each of these individual constituents is a town in its own right. The sketch map of the Shillong urban agglomeration shows the unit-wise boundaries. Proper application of the concept of an urban agglomeration would have added a few more outgrowths to the list of constituent units constituting the present Shillong urban agglomeration. Among them Pynthor Umkhrah (which includes Pynthorbah and Nongkhardot) Lum Mawbah, Nongkseh and Umlyngka would have been duly included thereto, as they are but urban outgrowth. However, bearing in mind the technical problems and difficulties mentioned earlier, the best that could be done in the circumstances was to include all these places within the Shillong standard urban area—another new concept introduced in the 1971 census.

A more detailed discussion on the different aspects of town agglomeration and standard urban areas for Meghalaya can be found in the Part II-A "General Population Tables" brought out earlier.

As per definition, all places with a total population over 5000 persons can be considered as towns provided they satisfy other essential criteria discussed earlier. Accordingly, towns have been classified under six classes according to different ranges of population sizes as follows:—

Class	*Limits of population*
I	100,000 and over
II	50,000 to 99,999
III	20,000 to 49,999
IV	10,000 to 19,999
V	5,000 to 9,999
VI	Less than 5000.

Class I towns with a population of over 100,000 are also termed as cities. There is no towns in Meghalaya which has a population of 100,000 or above. Taken together, the towns of Shillong municipality, Shillong Cantonment, Nongthymmai and Mawlai constitute the urban agglomeration with a total population of over 100,000 which has been treated in the General Population Tables as belonging to Class I. The following statement shows the different classes of towns in the state as per 1971 census with their respective population.

STATEMENT IV.9

Distribution of urban population by different size-classes of towns 1971

Classes/Names of Towns	Population	P.C. of total Urban population
Class I	122,752	83.41
Shillong Urban Agglomeration	122,752	83.41
Class II	87,659	59.56
(i) Shillong Municipality	87,659	59.56
Class IV	45,852	31.16
(i) Mawlai*	14,260	9.69
(ii) Nongthymmai*	16,103	10.94
(iii) Tura	15,489	10.52
Class V	8,929	6.07
(i) Jowai	8,929	6.07
Class VI	4,730	3.21
Shillong Cantonment*	4,730	3.21

*The towns are included in the Shillong Urban Agglomeration.

Statement IV.9 gives the distribution of urban population of the state in the different size-classes of towns. It is evident that 60% of the total urban population of the state is concentrated in class II towns. Class IV towns with three urban centres accounts for 31% only. Class V and Class VI towns contribute diminishing percentages of 6.07% and 3.21% respectively of the total urban population of the state. Above all, the Class I towns consisting of the Shillong urban agglomeration alone forms 83.4% of the total urban population. This clearly indicates that the importance of small towns as concentration centres is comparatively less. Statement IV.9 gives the percentage distribution of the urban population of the state by size class of towns over the decades since 1901. Perhaps the significance of this table can be better appreciated in comparison with Statement IV.10 which indicates the distribution of towns by size class from 1901 to 1971.

STATEMENT IV. 10

Distribution of urban population by size classes of towns 1901—1971

Year	Percentages of population in each size class of towns to total urban population						
	I–VI	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1901	100.00	..	..	..	..	100.00	..
1911	100.00	..	..	..	100.00	..	..
1921	100.00	..	..	..	100.00	..	..
1931	100.00	..	..	80.27	..	19.73	..
1941	100.00	..	..	80.47	..	19.53	..
1951	100.00	..	91.87	..	..	..	8.13
1961	100.00	(86.16)	61.66	..	18.24	20.10	..
1971	100.00	(83.41)	59.56	..	31.16	6.07	3.21

Shillong municipality, the only town in existence prior to 1971 grew from a class V town in 1901 to a class III town in 1931. A new town, Shillong cantonment, was then added. The new class V town shared 19.73% of the total urban population of the state leaving a 80.27% share to Shillong municipality. In 1951, the number of towns remained constant at two only but Shillong cantonment had a population of less than 5000 persons and became a class VI town. At the same time, Shillong municipality was re-classified a class II town and share over 91% of the total urban population of the state. By 1961, the number of towns had increased from two to six, excluding the Shillong town group which was formed by a combination of four of the six towns. The Shillong cantonment was re-classified and became a class IV town which, with Nongthymmai, the other new town of the state, constituted the two class IV towns. The three Class V towns were Mawlai, Jowai and Tura. The Shillong municipality, Mawlai, Nongthymmai and Shillong cantonment constituted the Shillong group which was a Class I town with a total population of over one lakh people. Evidently, the highest percentage of over 61% of the total urban population was shared by the class II town which included the Shillong municipality alone. Class IV towns provided 18.24% only. While class V towns had a 20% share of the total urban population. In 1971 only one of the three class V towns of 1961, Jowai, retained its status. The other two towns, Mawlai and Tura, became class IV towns along with Nongthymmai. Shillong cantonment became a class VI town again. Shillong municipality remained a Class II town. Shillong municipality, Nongthymmai, Mawlai and Shillong cantonment together constituted the Shillong urban agglomeration of 1971. It is the only class I town with a total population of over one lakh. The relative concentration of population in the larger categories of towns viz., Class II, took a downward trend from 91% in 1951 to 62% in 1961 then down to 59.56% in 1971. The same is true of the urban agglomeration from 87% in 1961 to 83.4% in 1971. The trend of concentration observed for the class II towns is to be expected as population spilled over the peripheral regions from the high density core centre. However, the trend observed above might not be expected for the urban agglomeration as a whole which is framed to include also the spill-over population and the urban outgrowths An explanation of this observation has already been offered in connection with the problem of low urbanization observed in 1971.

STATEMENT IV. 11

Distribution of towns by size class of towns 1901—1971

Year	Number of towns under each size						
	I-VI	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1901	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
1911	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
1921	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
1931	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
1941	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
1951	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
1961	4	(1)	1	..	2	3	..
1971	6	(2)	1	..	3	1	1

So far we have been observing the relative concentration of urban population in the different size—classes of towns. Another interesting aspect comes out by working out the percentage distribution of urban to total population of the state in the different size—classes of towns over the decades. This is shown in statement IV.12. This statement gives contribution made by different size—classes of towns by the degree of urbanization observed for the state in different periods of time. The contribution made by the urban agglomeration has not been shown, to avoid confusion that may crop in, in the process of estimating the overall degree of urbanization for the state which can be obtained just by adding up the figures in the above statement vertically for each census year.

STATEMENT IV. 12

Distribution of urban population by size-class 1901—1971

Size class of towns	Percentage of population to total population							
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Class I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class II	..	..	..	..	..	8.88	9.42	8.66
Class III	..	..	..	4.43	5.53	..	..	..
Class IV	..	3.46	4.07	..	..	..	2.79	4.53
Class V	2.83	..	..	1.09	1.34	..	3.07	0.88
Class VI	..	..	..	..	..	0.79	..	0.47

Growth of urban population

The growth of urban population over the decades is a suitable indicator of the trend of urbanization that has taken place. The growth of urban population in general, is influenced by both natural growth and net migration. Unlike the rural areas, the net migration in urban areas is in general a positive factor, barring rare instances where towns were depopulated owing to one reason or other. The combination of natural increase and a net migration is expected to give a higher growth-rate in the urban areas than the overall growth rate of the state. But so far as Meghalaya is concerned, it was observed that only towns of recent identification exhibited such high growth rates; old towns have had retarded growth.

Statement IV.13 shows that the variation of urban population of the state over the decades maintained a high value from 1931 to 1961. From 1961 to 1971, the decennial growth rate dropped down to a small value of 25.27%.

STATEMENT IV. 13

Decennial growth rate of urban population from 1901

Census Year	Total urban population	Decade variation	Decadal growth rate
1901	9,621	..	..
1911	13,639	+4,018	—41.76
1921	17,203	+3,564	+26.13
1931	26,536	+9,333	+54.25
1941	38.192	11,656	43.93
1951	58,512	+20,320	+53.21
1961	117,483	+58,971	+100.78
1971	147,170	+29,687	+25.27

STATEMENT IV. 14

Decennial rate of growth of population of towns 1901—71

Name of the town	Population 1971	Decennial growth rate of population						
		1901—1911	1911—1921	1921—1931	1931—1941	1941—1951	1951—1991	1961—71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Shillong urban agglomeration	127,752	+41.76	+26.13	+54.25	+43.93	+53.20	+75.00	+19.88
Shillong Municipality	87659	+41.76	+26.13	+23.82	+44.29	+74.91	+34.75	+21.01
Nongthymmai	16,103	..	..	..	..	..	..	+59.69
Shillong cantonment	4,730	..	..	..	+42.44	—36.23	+138.60	—58.32
Mawlai	14,260	..	..	..	..	..	..	+67.21
Jowai	8,929	..	..	..	..	..	..	+44.09
Tura	15,489	..	..	..	..	..	..	+74.27

Shillong municipality, the oldest town of the state, has shown marked fluctuations in decadal growth rates since 1901. Being an old town and a core centre of an agglomeration, it has a very small potential for further increase in population growth rate and is likely to show signs of stagnation sooner or later. Shillong Cantonment comprises mostly military residential areas and the fluctuations occurred mainly due to in and out movements of military personnel which are of little significance in judging the growth of the town. Other towns offered no scope for critical examination of their trends of growth as they were first declared towns at the 1951 census. However, from the single decade viz., 1961-1971, it appears that they have very high percentage decadal variations. Being new towns, they posses a high potential for future growth.

Statement IV.15 enumerates the towns according to their range of growth rate. All the new towns fall in the range of high growth rate above 10% of the state's average growth rate. The older towns however, fall in the range of low growth rate, below 10% of the state's growth-rate.

STATEMENT IV. 15

Distribution of towns by different growth-rate ranges

Higher than state average		Lower than state average	
Range 1 More than 10% of state average	Range 2 1—10% of state average	Range 3 Less than 10% of state average	Range 4 Less by 01—10% state average
Nongthymmai			Shillong urban agglomeration
Mawlai			Shillong municipality
Tura			Shillong
Jowai			cantonment.

Shillong municipality is the centre of the agglomeration and the satellite towns of Nongthymmai, Mawlai and Shillong cantonment have grown because of the fact that they border it. The boundaries of Shillong municipality have been limited to 4 Sq. miles. The growing population of Shillong has of necessity to be accommodated in the neighbouring satellite towns. This is the reason why these satellite towns (except Shillong cantonment) have high growth during the decade.

Classification of towns by functional characteristics

In the 1961 census an attempt had been made to classify towns according to their predominant functional characteristics. In the 1971 Census also, a classification is attempted on the basis of the proportion of workers in the various industrial categories of workers in each town. The nine industrial categories of workers are grouped as follows:-

I Cultivators.
II Agricultural labourers.
III Workers in livestocks, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities.
IV Workers in mining and quarrying.
V Workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing which are further reclassified as
(a) Workers in household industries.
(b) Workers in industries other than the household industries.
VI Construction workers.
VII Workers in trade and commerce.
VIII Transport, storage and communication workers.
IX Workers in other services.
X Non-workers.

For determining the functional categories of towns the above categories are grouped as under:—

(i) Primary activity; Agriculture and its allied activities (Category I, II, III and IV).
(ii) Industrial: Industrial including construction (categories V(a) V(b) and VI).
(iii) Commercial: Trade and Commerce (category VII).

(iv) Transport: Transport, storage and communication (category—VIII).
(v) Service: Other services (category IX).

The percentage of workers in the above five groups to the total workers in the town worked out:

(a) If any one single group takes in 40% or more of the total workers that town will be designated by the corresponding function viz., Primary activity, Industrial, Commercial Transport or Service group.
(b) If the highest percentage is less than 40, then the next predominant group is added. If the two groups together take in a minimum of 60% of the total workers the town will then be designated by both the functions e.g. Industrial-cum-transport.
(c) When the sum of the two groups does not reach 60% then the third predominant group is taken into account and the town is designated by all the three functions.

On the basis of the above criteria the towns are classified into the following functional categories.

Functional category of towns according to 1971 Census

Name of town	Functional category
1. Shillong (M)	Service
2. Shillong cantonment	Service-cum-industry-cum-Commerce
3. Nongthymmai	Service
4. Mawlai	Primary activity-cum-Service-cum-industry
5. Jowai	Service
6. Tura	Service

It is interesting to note that the above classification has almost no correlation with the pattern of growth rates shown by the individual towns as presented in statement IV.16. Even among the administrative towns, there existed wide variations in decennial growth rates. It appears as if the pattern of growth-rates is correlated with the size classes of towns rather than with their functional characteristics.

STATEMENT IV. 16

Decennial growth rates of towns by Industrial Categories, 1971

Towns and industrial categories	Class of towns	Decadal percentage of growth rate (1961—71)
(A) Service		
1. Shillong municipality*	II	+21.01
2. Tura	IV	+74.27
3. Jowai	V	+44.09
4. Nongthymmai*	IV	+59.69
(B) Primary Activity-cum-industry		
1. Mawlai*	IV	+67.21
(C) Service-cum-industry-cum-Commerce		
1. Shillong cantonment*	VI	—48.32

*These are included in the Shillong urban agglomeration.

Though the number of towns in the state has been shown to be six, the total number of urban centres is three only, viz., the Shillong urban agglomeration, Tura and Jowai. Inspite of the fact that Shillong ceased to be the capital of Assam, consequent upon the creation of Meghalaya in 1971 and the shifting of the capital of Assam to Dispur, yet certain developments, in the post-reorganisation period have more than compensated for the lowering of its status and importance. The setting up of the North-Eastern Hills University (N.E.H.U.) and the secretariat of the North-Eastern Council (N.E.C.) are two important developments that took place. In addition, the location of the secretariat of the Arunachal Pradesh administration and other offices of the state and central Governments, the defence establishments, municipal services, hotels, recreation, educational, health and personnel services in the central part of this town, provides employment to the largest proportion of workers. Thus 52.3% of the total working population of the city came under category IX "Other Services".

Being the largest urban centre of the state, the town also serves as the main trading and marketing centre. The 1971 census revealed that about 17.7% of the total workers of the town are engaged in trade and commerce alone. It provides a ready market for the rich agricultural produce of the rural hinterland such as potatoes, vegetables, maize, betel nut, pan, fruits and others and also handles the major export trade of various items of which the three important, in terms of value are potatoes, fruits and timber. Recent statistics have shown that about 880,000 quintals of potatoes was transported during 1968 from the interior places of the district and the state as well into this town, of which 40% was locally consumed and 60% exported to Gauhati and then to other places of Assam, Bengal and Bihar. Besides about 250,000 quintals of fruits of various kinds such as pine-apples, oranges, pears, plums and peaches were also brought into the town during the same period of which a major portion of about 80% was exported outside and about 20% only was consumed locally. Even from very early times, Shillong carried on an export trade in various commodities. The District Gazetteer of 1906 had mentioned lime, potatoes, betel nuts, pan bay leaves, cotton etc., as the most important items. Various imports were also mentioned such as rice and foodgrains, dry fish, tobacco, general stores, cotton piecegoods, kerosene, iron sheets, hardware, cotton and silk cloth. At present similar items of imports are being brought in from outside, the three most important being sugar, lubricants and rice. Being the local place of import, the town therefore serves as the nerve-centre of supply of various items of imported commodities to the surrounding areas. In addition, most of the banking facilities of the state are located in the town.

In the sphere of education, the town accommodates the largest and the finest colleges and schools of the state. There are about 10 colleges offering arts, science, commerce and law courses. One university, 9 secondary and higher secondary schools, 26 junior secondary or M.E. schools and about 60 primary schools are in the town. It stands out as the sole centre of learning and of higher education. To this end, it exerts the greatest influence on the rural areas of the district, nay of the state as a whole by providing various educational facilities.

In respect of medical facilities too, this town had been serving as the focus of all important hospitals, dispensaries and other health centres of the district and the state. These are 7 hospitals with 840 beds in addition to a number of dispensaries and maternity centres. Some of the hospitals of the town are among

the best in the state. The concentration of health institution in this town also speaks for its influence on the physical well-being of the rural neighbourhood. It is also the nerve-centre of an excellent system of road transport. It is well connected with different regions of the interior areas as well as other towns and cities outside the boundaries of the state by a number of all-weather roads and highways.

Tura, is a relatively small town. Though its foundation was laid by the British in 1867, the place took an urban shape with all urban criteria only recently when the 1961 census declared it as a class V town for the first time. By 1971, the town had grown up considerably in terms of population and urban amenities to become fit for a class IV town. The growth rate (74%) observed during 1961-71 is the highest in the state and portends rapid urbanisation of the area. As per the 1971 census, about 64.2% of the total working population of the town is engaged in category IX "Other Services". This gives it the status of a service town. This is obvious as it is the only town and the administrative headquarters of the Garo Hills district. The town is the main trading centres of the district and about 17% of its workers are engaged in trade and commerce. The three most important items of import in terms of their value are rice, wheat and sugar and the three most important items of export are jute, ginger and cotton. Jute grow well in the surrounding rural areas of the district, especially in plains mouzas while ginger grows well in the surrounding hilly mouzas. Besides, the town also produces commodities like candles, soaps and handloom products. As a trading centre, it exercises a great influence on the surrounding rural neighbourhood.

One of the two colleges of the district and six higher secondary and secondary schools are located here in addition to a number of middle English or junior secondary schools and primary schools. These make the town an important educational centre as well. It is the only place in the district where hospitals are located. The presence of four hospitals inside the town with 210 beds speaks for its influence on the physical well-being of the rural neighbourhood.

The third and last urban centre of the state is Jowai. Like Tura, it is also a legacy of the British who founded it in 1850. As a town, it was recognised only recently by the 1961 census when it was declared a Class V town. In 1971 the town has increased considerably in population and other amenities but its relatively low decennial growth rate of 44% during the 1961—71 decade has not enabled it to cross the limits of its 1961 status. According to the present census, about 42.3% of the total working population of the town are engaged in "other services" and thereby made it a service town or administrative town. This is quite obvious as the town has a background of administrative functionality; being the subdivisional headquarters of Jaintia Hills sub-division. Recently the town has become a district headquarters with the creation of the Jaintia Hills district. Like most of the towns of Meghalaya, Jowai is also the main trading centre of the Jaintia Hills. About 20% of the total working population of the town are engaged in various types of trade and commercial activities. Cloth, stationery and sugar stand out as the three most important commodities of import in terms of value. On the export side, timber, broom and cardamom are the most important. It is connected with Shillong by an all-weather road. Besides, it is linked up with Silchar of Assam and with Bangladesh. The only college of the district is located here, in addition to three higher secondary and secondary schools and a number of middle English and Primary schools.

Standard Urban Area

The "Standard urban areas", a new concept adopted at the 1971 census, includes the contiguous rural and urban areas which are under the intensive influence or which are likely to be under the intensive influence of all towns and cities with population of 50,000 and above and which have any or all of the following characteristics:—

(a) Predominant urban land use
(b) Intensive inter-action with an urban centre as reflected in communication for the purposes of work and secondary education facilities; extension of city bus service; sale of commodities like milk, daily products, vegetables (other than those transported by rail or truck haul) and purchase of foodgrains, cloths, and general provisions etc., by the consumer directly.
(c) Anticipated urban growth as a result of locational divisions relating to industry, market, transport and communication, administrative and servicing functions.
(d) Existence of big villages with large proportion of working force engaged in non-agricultural industrial categories.

The above criteria are indicated as a guide in helping to demarcate the possible boundaries of the Standard urban areas.

Thus the Standard urban area may be defined as the projected growth area of a city as it would be in 1991, taking into account not only the towns and villages which will get merged into it but also the intervening areas which are potentially urban. Such an area will include all extra municipal urban growth such as the suburbs (residential and industrial), railway colonies, civil lines and cantonments and also such of those villages and towns which are likely to be urbanised by 1991. The Standard urban area will thus be an area which will extend beyond the main city or town and would contain all likely developments over the next twenty years, that is upto 1991. Thus it will remain a statistical reporting unit during the next three successive censuses, irrespective of the changes in the boundaries of the local administrative units within the area. The Standard urban area is identified by the administrative units that it encompasses, namely, city, town, thana or village. The boundaries of the Standard urban area are the administrative boundaries of the peripheral units.

The delimitation of the Standard urban area was jointly undertaken by the Town and Country Planning Organisation of the State Government and the offices of the Registrar General, India and the Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya and duly approved by

the Town and Country Planning Organisation of India. There is only one Standard urban area in the state and that is the Shillong standard urban area. The component units included in this area are four urban and nine rural units.

Shillong standard Urban Area

(A) Urban components:
- (i) Shillong Municipality
- (ii) Nongthymmai
- (iii) Mawlai
- (iv) Shillong cantonment

(B) Rural components:
- (i) Mawklot (6/2/690)
- (ii) Lawsohtun (6/2/687)
- (iii) Upper Shillong*
- (iv) Pynthor Umkhrah**
- (v) Nongmynsang (6/2/758)
- (vi) Nongrah (6/2/759)
- (vii) Madanrting (6/2/685)
- (viii) Nongkseh (6/2/695)
- (ix) Umlyngka (6/2/694)

*Upper Shillong consists of 6th mile farm, 5th mile upper Shillong, 4th mile Upper Shillong & 3½ mile Upper Shillong and their location codes 6/2/688, 6/2/689, 6/2/692 & 6/2/693,

**Pynthor Umkhrah consists of Pynthor Bah ,6/2/756 and Nongkhardot 6/2/757.

Table A-V of Part II-A-General Population Tables along with its appendix statement provides detailed statistical information of the Shillong standard urban area. This comprises a total area of 61.08 Km^2 with 21.27 Km^2 of urban area and 39.81 Km^2 rural areas. Of a total number of 143,496 persons living in the area, 122,752 of them came from the urban components and only 20,744 persons came from the villages adjacent to the urban components. The overall density of population was 2,349 for the entire area, while the urban component has 5,771 persons per Km^2. The rural component recorded a lower density of 521 persons. Thus even the rural component of the SUA has a density much greater than that specified for a town or an urban area (which was 390 persons per Km^2). Hence from the point of view of population density, the rural component could have become already urbanized. The entire area had 25,971 houses occupied by 29,720 households. The 23,015 census houses of the urban component had 25,249 households while in the rural component 2,956 houses included 4,471 households. While a factor of 1.5 households per census house for the rural components would seem very reasonable, the figure of 1.1, only for the urban component is far too low in view of the fact that there are more multi-household residential buildings in the urban than in the rural areas.

This urban area is characterised by the presence of only 47 houseless persons in all. This indicates the absence of street dwellers, etc.

The whole standard urban area recorded a decennial growth rate of 24.6% during 1961-71. The rural component shows a higher growth rate of 62.5%, the urban component recorded a decennial growth of 19.9% only. The growth rate of the Standard urban area is therefore, much below the state average, (31.50%) during the decade. Recent happenings such as the shifting of the capital of Assam to Dispur and that of Arunachal Pradesh to Itanagar might be balanced by the setting up of the North Eastern Hills University (N.E.H.U.) and the establishment of the North Eastern council Secretariat (N.E.C.) The expanding activities of the Meghalaya government following its attainment of statehood will also provide further impetus to the growth of this area. Hence there is every likelihood of an increasing rather than decreasing acceleration in the future growth rate of this urban area.

Out of a total population of 143,496 persons living in the whole urban area, 61,654 (43%) belonged to the Scheduled Tribes. More than 63% of the population is literate. The rate of literacy is a little bit higher in the urban component (66.1) while that of the rural component of the urban area is only 50.3. However, the standard of literacy in the rural component of this area is very high when compared with the overall average rate for the state (29.5%).

Out of a total population of 143,496 persons, 47,133 (33%) were workers. This shows that the dependency ratio in the area is high to the extent of 1.3 lakh with a slight marginal variation between the urban and rural components. Over 50% of the workers are engaged in "other services" which indicates that the area is predominantly administrative in its functional characteristics. Trade and commerce absorbed 16.4%, Household and other industry 9.7%, transport and communications—7.2%, cultivator-cum-agricultural labourer 8.5%. Other industrial categories made very small contributions to the percentage of workers. Even in the rural component of the working population, more than 41% of the total workers belonged to category IX—"other services" with only 32% of the total rural workers engaged in agricultural activities. It is apparent that the rural component of this Standard urban area is well on the way of becoming urban.

CHAPTER V

Sex Ratio and Age Structure

The two sexes, male and female, constitute a necessary and suffcient condition for the propagation of the human species. Acute imbalance in the ratio of sexes is a matter of concern. Nature always tends to strike a balance between the sexes so that neither of them could numerically overwhelm the other. Females generally show more resistance to death than males excepting during the child-bearing period. As if to compensate for this, more male babies are generally born than female babies.

Disparity in the ratio of the sexes is an almost regular feature of the population in any part of the world at a point of time.

Sex ratio in Meghalaya

In Indian census terminology, the sex ratio is defined as "the number of females per thousand males" of the population. Sometimes, as found in census reports for other countries of the world, the ratio is also defined in the other way round i.e. the number of males per thousand females. Sticking to the traditional mode of definition mentioned above, Meghalaya has a sex ratio of 942 females per 1000 males. Thus there is a definite excess of males (58 per thousand) over the females in Meghalaya according to the 1971 census.

Statement V.1 gives the sex ratios for India, including all the states and union territories as per the 1971 census.

TABLE V. 1

Sex ratio in states and union territories, 1971

Sl. No	India/States/Union Territories	Sex ratio	Rank
INDIA		930	..
States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	977	5
2.	Assam	897	15
3.	Bihar	954	8
4.	Gujarat	934	12
5.	Haryana	867	20
6.	Himachal Pradesh	958	6
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	878	19
8.	Kerala	1,016	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	941	11
10.	Maharashtra	930	13
11.	Manipur	980	3
12.	Meghalaya	942	10
13.	Mysore	957	7
14.	Nagaland	871	18
15.	Orissa	988	2
16.	Punjab	865	21
17.	Rajasthan	911	14
18.	Tamil Nadu	978	4
19.	Tripura	943	9
20.	Uttar Pradesh	879	17
21.	West Bengal	891	16
Union Territories			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	644	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	861	4
3.	Chandigarh	749	6
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,007	1
5.	Delhi	801	5
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	989	2
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	978	3
8.	Pondicherry	989	2

Meghalaya's sex ratio may be taken as moderate when compared to other states of the country. It stands slightly higher than the India figure (930). It ranks tenth in position among the 21 major states of the country. Among the major states, Kerala alone has a different sex composition with 1,016 females per 1000 males. Among the eastern states of the country, Nagaland has the lowest sex ratio (871). Assam, the immediate neighbour of Meghalaya, has 897 only. Including the union territories, however, the Andaman & Nicobar Islands have the least proportion of females (644) over males. Thus taking the overall picture, we have two units only where the sex ratio goes in favour of females. These units are Kerala (1017) and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (1007). The rest of the states and union territories have sex ratios favouring males.

Comparison with other countries of the world

STATEMENT V.2

Sex ratios of some of the major countries of the world*

Sl. No.	Name of country	Census year	Sex ratio per 1000 males
1.	Burma	1941	962
2.	Ceylon	1970	924
3.	China (M)	1953	930
4.	Democratic Republic of Vietnam	1960	1070
5.	*India	1971	930
6.	**Meghalaya	1971	942
7.	Indonesia	1961	1,028
8.	Japan	1970	1,037
9.	Nepal	1961	1,030
10.	Pakistan	1961	900
11.	Cambodia	1962	1,001
12.	Republic of Korea	1965	986
13.	Thailand	1960	996
14.	U.K.	1961	1067
15.	U.S.S.R.	1970	1,170
16.	Yugoslavia	1961	1,051
17.	U.A.R.	1960	988
18.	Algeria	1966	992
19.	Ghana	1960	978
20.	U.S.A.	1970	1,055
21.	Canada	1966	991
22.	Chile	1960	1,041

*Source : United Nations Statistical Year Book, 1970.

** : Census of India, 1971.

Meghalaya has a sex ratio which stands comparable to that of Malaysia, Burma, Ceylon and mainland China (People's Republic of China) while industrialised countries like U.K, U.S.A, U.S.S.R. and Japan, etc. have a higher sex-ratio than Meghalaya. It seems that the industrially developed countries of the world have a female bias sex ratio whereas India, U.A.R, Canada, Pakistan, Ceylon and other developing countries show the opposite trends. This is not always true. Some developing countries of the world like Nepal, Indonesia, Democratic Republic of Vietnam, etc., have female dominated population. As a matter of fact, there are a number of factors which has a bearing in moulding the pattern of sex-ratio and which are influenced not only by the stage of development which a particular country has attained.

Causes of varying sex ratio

The disparity in the sex ratio had raised some doubts about the accuracy of census figures. Demographers had pointed out instances of low count of either males or females in a particular period of census

taking. But subsequent decennial census have established beyond doubt that India had and is having a male biased sex-ratio. A number of reasons have been suggested in the various census reports (D. Natarajan*1) to account for the above disparity. Prominent among them were:

(1) Female infanticide.
(2) Neglect of female infant life.
(3) Premature cohabitation and child-bearing, coupled with unskilled midwifery.
(4) Hard work done by women and
(5) Low population of females due to concealment.

All these reasons or some of them are undoubtedly applicable to some degree to different regions of the country. Though some of the assumed factors such as female infanticide seem incredible at present, yet some others are more or less operationally active and within the ambit of speculation. In the census of the recent past, two reasons were advanced to explain this disparity, i.e. neglect of girls in childhood and greater mortality of women in child-births. Prof. Gyan Chand*2 however, has pointed out that this may explain the situation up to a point only.

A recent study on the problem have been made by the vital statistics division of the Office of the Registrar General, India*3. Based on data derived from the Sample Registration System (S.R.S) and the decadal census figures, the study highlighted some important factors contributing the imbalance of sex ratio in India. The following factors are suggested as operationally active in bringing about an inequality in sex ratio (i) sex ratio at birth (ii) differentials in mortality by sex.

The sex ratio at birth is a purely biological factor. It is generally observed that more male babies are born than females in all parts of the world. In India, the sex ratio at birth was observed to be 922 in 1968 and 927 in 1969 in rural areas for live births while the sex ratio for still births were 741 and 727 during the same period respectively. In the urban areas also a similar pattern in the sex-ratio at birth was observed during the period.

While the sex ratio at birth has little to do with the physical well-being of the people, the sex differential in mortality largely reflects the prevailing condition of health and well being of the people in the country as a whole.

The study also revealed that in the age group 0-4 females have higher mortality than males and gradually this difference between the sexes gets narrower. From age group 15 onwards when females enter the reproductive age group, the mortality for females is more than males. An appreciable mortality differential exists especially in age-group 20-34. This is partly due to maternal mortality arising from the risk involved in child-bearing. The estimated maternal mortality in rural India was of the order of 573 per 10,000 live births in 1968. The corresponding figures for the U.S.A was only 32 in 1965 and for the U.K it was only 25 in 1970. Thus compared to the developed countries, maternal mortality in India is very high. All this points to the conclusion that a higher incidence of deaths among females results in a decreasing proportion of females in India.

The sex ratio is more or less the same for both districts of the state. The small variation is to a certain extent a reflection of the similarities of racial composition, social customs and habits of the people living in the two districts. In the urban population of the two districts, however, there is a large differential.

Sex ratio in thanas and mouzas

Sex ratio varies from one thana (police station) to another and from one mouza to another. It is, however, interesting to note the almost uniform pattern among the various mouzas of the Garo Hills district. With the exception of mouza X, all of the remaining mouzas are rural areas and therefore reflect a better sex composition of the district whose population is over 96% rural. Compared with the different mouzas of the Garo Hills district all of which show a distinct male bias, some of the thanas of the U.K & J Hills district have a female bias. The female bias is observed in the two thanas of the Dawki area of the district, viz., Dawki thana (Shillong and Jowai subdivision) and also the rural population of Jowai thana. It is remarkable that such a phenomenon should happen in this particular region. Lack of facts and figures for the region concerned makes it impossible to account for this.

STATEMENT V.3

State/District/Thanas/Mouzas	Total Rural Urban	Sex ratio
Meghalaya	T	942
	R	958
	U	853
U.K. & J. Hills	T	936
	R	958
	U	862
NongPoh Thana	R	893
Shillong Thana	T	912
	R	947
	U	855
Cherra Thana	..	945
Dawki Thana (Shilong Sub-div.)	..	1,043
Jowai Thana	T	998
	R	1,002
	U	956
Dawki Thana (Jowai sub-div.)	..	1,009
Garo Hills District	T	950
	R	958
	U	779
Mouza I	R	956
Mouza II	R	968
Mouza III	R	988
Mouza IV	R	952
Mouza V	R	914
Mouza VI	R	935
Mouza VII	R	959
Mouza VIII	R	951
Mouza IX	R	953
Mouza X	T	797
	R	891
	U	779

In statement V.4 Range-1 refers to those taluks with very high sex ratio exceeding 5% of the state's average value.Range-2 stands for those having a sex ratio above the state average but by below 5%. Range-3 those slightly bel owthe state's average value but not by less than 5%, while range-4 refers to those units having a sex ratio below 5% of the state's level.

*1 D. Natarajan—Changes in sex ratio—1971 Census Centenary, Monograph No. 6 published by Registrar General, India.

*2 Prof. Gyan Chand—Population in Perspective.

*3 S. R. S.—Analytical Series No. 4, 1972.

The statement indicates certain regions of extreme sex ratios. In the Garo Hills district, only two mouzas are there showing such extreme variations. Mouza III with a sex ratio of 988 is the highest in the district while Mouza X with a low ratio of 797 only is the lowest of all. The low value of the ratio for mouza X is due to the fact that over 83% of the mouza's population is urban and in urban areas there is a universal disproportion of females relative to males. In the case of the U.K & J Hills district, there is Nongpoh thana in the region of the lowest range of sex ratio while Dawki thana (Shillong and Jowai sub-division) and Jowai thana stand at the other extreme end. The low proportion of females over males in Nongpoh thana may perhaps be attributed to lack of medical facilities. Another contributing factor may be migration which, as shown in chapter III, is contributing to the high growth rate observed for the thana.

STATEMENT V. 4

Distribution of taluks by different sex ratio ranges

Thanas/ Mouzas	Range 1	Range 2	Range 3	Range 4
Thana(police stations)	1. Dawki thana (Shillong Sub.)			
-	2. Dawki thana (Jowai Sub.)	1. Cherra thana	1. Shillong thana	1. Nongpoh thana
Mouzas	3. Mouza III	1. Mouza I 2. Mouza II 3. Mouza IV 4. Mouza VII 5. Mouza VIII 6. Mouza IX	1. Mouza V 2. Mouza VI	1. Mouza X

Rural urban differentials in sex-ratio

STATEMENT V.5

Statement showing sex ratio in the rural and urban areas of state/district/taluk 1971

State/district/taluk	Sex-ratio	
	Rural	Urban
MEGHALAYA	958	853
Districts		
1. Garo Hills district	958	779
2 U.K. & J. Hills district	958	862
Mouzas/thanas		
Mouza X	891	779
Shillong thana	947	855
Jowaithana	1,002	956

Statement V.5 above shows that the sex ratio in the rural population is definitely greater than in the corresponding urban population. In the two districts of the state a higher differential in sex ratio of the rural and urban population is observed in Garo Hills district in which the rural-urban sex ratio difference amounts to about 179 points. In the U.K. & J Hills district, the differenece is 96 points only.

Most of the thanas and mouzas of the state do not have urban areas. Among them that posses urban areas, the greatest difference in the sex ratio of the rural and urban population is observed in mouza X of Garo Hills district which shows a differenece of 112 points. The Shillong thana of the U.K & J Hills district comes next with a difference of 92 points. The least difference is observed in Jowai thana (46).

The unfavourable sex ratio in large cities and towns results from migration. Rural to urban migration, urban to urban migration within the state and inter-state migration all contributed to the male bias in the sex ratio of the urban areas. To quote Prof. Gyan Chand, "The rural-urban migration, owing to the deep roots which emigrants to urban areas have in villages, is generally a migration by adult males, mostly young, who are only temporary migrants, and who leave their wives and children behind. The migrants drift from villages in search of work and earning which are hard to find. Even after an urban residence of five years or more, they continue to drag on their dreary eixstence with very occasional visits to their village homes, and are as a rule completely alienated as urban residents in the midst generally of fast-growing unintegrated urban habitations. The wives and chilren of these emigrants under these conditions have to live in villages and carry on with their scanty income from local sources and with remittances from their struggling menfolk in the cities and towns. In a country like India, with an economic structure which compels a large outflow of adult males from villages, this causes a disproportion of males and females in the urban areas to a greater extent than what is experienced in the rural areas".

It will be noticed in chapter IV of this report that Tura town recorded the highest decennial growth rate of 74% during 1961-71 ; while in the U.K & J Hills district, the rate of growth recorded during the same period was 21% only. It is true that some of the urban units of the district had been showing large positive decennial growth rates while some others exhibited low growth rates. As the above decennial growth rates of the urban units in the two districts of the state are not accountable by natural increase alone (birth-minus-death), it therefore appears that in-migration has played an important role in bringing about the observed rates of growth. It is therefore reasonable that different intensities of the rate of migration as indicated by the different levels of growth rates have brought about a proportionate increase of males over females in the urban areas of the districts.

STATEMENT V.6

Sex ratio of the urban population in different size class of towns, 1971

Class of towns	Name of towns	Sex ratio
Class II	1. Shillong Municipality	843
Class IV	1. Nongthymmai	882
	2. Mawlai	939
	3. Tura	779
	Average for Class IV	863
Class V	1. Jowai	955
Class VI	2. Shillong cantonment	765

According to Prof. Gyan Chand again, the disproportion of males and females in urban areas decreases as the size of urban centres decreases. According to 1971 data, there were 764 females for 1,000 males in cities of a million and over; their number rises to 824 in Class I cities (population of 100,000 and more) to 835 in Class II towns (population between 50,000 and 100,000) to 902 in Class III towns (20,000 to 50,000 population) and 911 in Class IV towns (10,000—20,000). In Class V towns (population 5,000 to 10,000) it fals slightly to 900 and in Class VI towns (population 5,000 and less) to 860. The last towns, according to the author, are hardly urban; but generally speaking the rule is that the deficiency of females gets accentuated with a

rise in the size of urban centres and is explained by reasons referred to above.

The six towns of Meghalaya include one class II town, three class IV towns, one class V and one Cass VI town. The names of these urban centres and their corresponding sex-ratio have been given in statement V.6. It can be seen that the disproportion of males and females decreases as the size of towns decreases. The case of Tura is an exception. Thus the sex ratio rises from 843 in the class II town, the Shillong municipality, to 863 for class IV towns on an average, then to 955 for class V town, namely Jowai. But it falls to 766 for Shillong cantonment, a class VI town. Though the sex ratios do not seem to tally with the all-India average figure mentioned above, yet the trends of variation with the size of towns appear to uphold the pattern.

Sex ratio and functional characteristics of towns

The above statement also brings out another interesting fact. The sex ratio varies with the functional characteristics of towns. It has been shown in chapter IV of this report that Shillong municipality, Shillong cantonment, Tura and Jowai fall under the group of administrative towns while Mawlai and Nongthymmai belong to the category of educational and residential towns. The three class IV towns namely, Nongthymmai, Mawlai and Tura show a wide differential; it is particularly marked in Tura. Hence the observed differential in sex ratio may have something to do with differences in functional characteristics of the towns. However, the high sex ratio shown by Jowai, a class V town, does not conform to its functional characteristic as an administrative headquarters of Jaintia Hills subdivision (present Jaintia Hills district). This may be due to certain regional variation in sex ratio which needs a deeper study. The lone class VI town, the Shillong cantonment, shows the lowest sex ratio of all towns in the state. This is due mainly to its being a cantonment. Lastly, the Shillong municipality, the only class II town has a sex-ratio of 843. Being the administrative headquarters of the state, the above figure shows nothing abnormal. It simply lies within the upper limit side of the sex-ratio characteristics of class II towns in the country which, according to Prof. Gyan Chand, is 835 females per 1000 males in 1971.

Sex ratio by broad age groups

The sex ratio varies with age groups of the population. Some reports* brought out by the vital statistics division of the office of the Registrar General, India and Census Commissioner, India have indicated that the pattern of sex ratio of the population by age groups in the developed countries like the U.S.A., Denmark, etc., reveals a gradual increase in the number of female relative to males with the increase in age which implies that females predominate in high age groups. In the case of India, the same reports have shown a somewhat different picture of sex ratio by age groups. The female population tends to dominate male or to achieve parity only in the fertile age group 20—34. Hence in the case of India, the over-all position of sex ratio goes in favour of males. This picture is characteristic of many Afro-Asian Countries.

The sex ratio pattern by age groups for India is more or less reflected by Meghalaya. It is seen from statement V.7 diagrammatically represented in chart 2 that there is an excess of males over females in all age groups excepting age group 20—29. This is a general feature of the all-India pattern. However, the sex ratio in the teen-age groups has a value higher than that of the overall India pattern, being very near to equality. However, the same declining proportion of the female population in the higher age groups below 60 and the slight build-up in the advanced age groups above 60 holds good for the state as shown by the all-India pattern.

So far Garo Hills district is concerned, the general state pattern is modified by the large excess of females over males in age group 15—29. It is seen that the sex ratio in this age group varies from 1000 to 1280 females per 1000 males. In the age group of 30 and above, the population of females seems to decline slowly, reaching the lowest value of 692 on only on the last age groups.

In the U.K. & J. Hills district however, the picture is different. The sex ratio achieved parity nowhere except in the youngest age group 0—14. In age group 30 and above, there appears a steady build-up of females which raised the ratio from 787 in the 30—39 group to 939 in the last age group 60 and above.

In the rural areas of the state the variation of sex ratio with age followed more or less the pattern shown by the state total discussed above with a slight excess of females over males in age group 15—29. The sex ratio pattern of the rural Garo Hills bears the same characteristics barring a slight deviation noticeable in the last age group. The rural population of U.K. & J. Hills district is a near fit of sex ratio to the corresponding pattern observed for the state's rural population. The similarity of the sex-ratio patterns in the rural areas of the two districts probably indicates the existence of similar forces controlling sex ratio.

In the urban areas of the state, there is an excess of females over males in age group 0—14 only. The proportion of the female population appears to be falling steadily with increasing age groups upto the age groups of 40, reaching which the feminity of the population tends to increase upto the highest age group. In the urban areas of the Garo Hills district, there appears a distinct bias towards the male side in all the age groups. However, there seems to exist a steady decline in the proportion of females right from the lowest age group upto the last but one, with a slight link in the ratio at the highest age group. The pattern of sex ratio by age groups in the urban area of the U.K. & J. Hills district is more or less the same that shown for the urban areas of the state as a whole. This is obvious as the urban population of the district carries about 90% of the total urban population of the state.

*S. R. S. Analytical series No. 4, 1972.

STATEMENT V. 7

Sex ratio by broad age groups

State/districts	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Sex-ratio (No. of females per 1000 males 1971)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
MEGHALAYA	Total	0—14	993
		15—19	984
		20—24	1,066
		25—29	1,078
		30—39	831
		40—49	734
		50—59	764
		60+	817
		Age not stated	923
		Total	942
	Rural	0—14	987
		15—19	1,009
		20—24	1,130
		25—29	1,151
		30—39	873
		40—49	808
		50—59	771
		60+	807
		Age not stated	1,146
		Total	958
	Urban	0—14	1,034
		15—19	878
		20—24	846
		25—29	767
		30—39	618
		40—49	625
		50—59	720
		60+	928
		Age not stated	567
		Total	853
GARO HILLS	Total	0—14	977
		15—19	1,009
		20—24	1,280
		25—29	1,269
		30—39	877
		40—49	745
		50—59	703
		60+	692
		Age not stated	1,561
		Total	950

Sex ratio by broad age groups

State/Districts	Total Rural Urban	Age-groups	Sex ratio No. of females per 1000 males
GARO HILLS	Rural	0—14	976
		15—19	1,015
		20—24	1,314
		25—29	1,269
		30—39	877
		40—49	745
		50—59	703
		60+	692
		Age not stated	1,561
		Total	950
	Urban	0—14	992
		15—19	911
		20—24	835
		25—29	715
		30—39	521
		40—49	435
		50—59	394
		60+	545
		Age not stated	500
		Total	779
U. K. & J. HILLS	Total	0—14	1,003
		15—19	969
		20—24	973
		25—29	968
		30—39	799
		40—49	810
		50—59	850
		60+	939
		Age not stated	757
		Total	936
	Rural	0—14	995
		15—19	1,005
		20—24	1,024
		25—29	1,038
		30—39	855
		40—49	851
		50—59	827
		60+	925
		Age not stated	816
		Total	958
	Urban	0—14	1,039
		15—19	874
		20—24	847
		25—29	773
		30—39	631
		40—49	675
		50—59	757
		60+	999
		Age not stated	696
		Total	862

STATEMENT V. 8

showing the sex-ratio among S.T/S.C/Others

State/District	T R U	Scheduled Castes			Schedued Tribes			Others		
		Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
MEGHALAYA	T	2,048	1,839	898	407,859	406,371	996	111,060	82,522	743
	R	823	850	1,033	375,627	371,486	989	65,083	50,660	778
	U	1,225	989	807	32,232	34,885	1,082	45,977	31,862	693
GARO HILLS DISTRICT	T	963	1,038	1,078	165,219	160,653	972	42,316	36,426	861
	R	615	660	1,073	160,713	156,701	975	38,465	33,972	883
	U	348	378	1,086	4,506	3,952	877	3,851	2,454	637
U. K. & J. HILLS DISTRICT	T	1,085	801	738	242,640	245,718	1,013	68,744	46,096	660
	R	208	190	913	214,914	214,785	999	26,618	16,688	627
	U	877	611	697	27,726	30,933	1,116	42,126	29,408	698

Apart from the general sex ratios of the population, it is of interest to consider in brief the sex ratio pattern prevalent among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and 'others'. No attempt has been made to represent the sex ratios by individual castes and tribes.

The scheduled tribe population of the state representing 80.5% of the total population of the state shows a combined sex ratio of 996 females, tending to strike an exact balance of the sexes among the scheduled tribes population of the state. The sex ratio among the rural tribal population of the state slightly turned towards the male side (989) while in urban areas there is an appreciable excess of females over males to the extent of 1082 females per 1000 males. In the Garo Hills district, however, in both the rural and urban areas, there exists a distinct male bias in the tribal population. But in the case of the U.K. & J. Hills district, the sex ratio balance among the S. T. population is well towards the fair sex with 1013 females per 1000 males. Equality of the sexes seem to prevail among the rural tribal population of the district with a sex ratio of 999. But in the urban population there is an excess of females to the extent of 1116 females per 1000 males.

The scheduled castes form only 0.4% of the total population of the state. Though the over-all sex ratio of the community is favourable to males (898/1000 males), yet there exists a distinct female bias for the community throughout Garo Hills district. It is also interesting to note the very small rural-urban differential of sex ratio in the district. In the U.K. & J. Hills district, on the other hand, the community exhibits a distinct male bias. Moreover, there

is an acute imbalance of the sexes in the urban areas of the district.

The population constituted by 'others', those not belonging to SC or ST amounts to over 19% of the total population of the state, but forms a major portion of about 52.9% of the total urban population. This group showed an acute imbalance in sex ratio. The state level ratio (743) comes out to be the lowest of all. Even in the rural areas of the state the figure is not high (778). In urban areas, the imbalance is more acute. In the Garo Hills district the ratio is still unfavourable to females, but the proportion slightly improves, especially in the rural areas of the district. However, the urban portion shows a more worsening balance of the sexes with only 637 females per 1000 males. In the U. K & J Hills district, the group as a whole has only 670 females per 1000 males for the whole district. The disproportion of females is more acute in rural (627) than in urban areas of the district.

Trends in the Sex-ratio since 1901

The unique feature in the census history of India is the predominant masculinity of its population, that is, paucity of women in the country's population and the imbalance has increased decade by decade. The sex ratio started from 945 in 1881, rose slightly till 1901 and then declined steadily since then till the present census where it stands at 932. This unique feature is reflected by Meghalaya also, for which the sex ratio has dwindled from 1036 in 1901 to 942 in 1971. The sex ratio in the rural areas had fallen from 1047 in 1901 to 958 in 1971. The rate in the urban areas has slightly increased from 725 in 1901 to 853 in 1971 with certain fluctuation in the intervening decades. In the U.K & J Hills district, there were more females than males from 1901 to 1921 but from 1931 upto the 1971 census, the sex ratio has been moving in favour of males. Right from 1901 there had been a steady decline in the proportion of females upto 1951 where it stood at 948. It shows a slight fluctuation in the last two decades where the ratio stood at 921 in 1961, the lowest value ever recorded for the district and again increased to 936 in the present census. In the rural areas of the district, the decline in sex ratio had been from a high value of 1102 in 1921 to the all-time low value of 958 in the present census.

The urban areas of the district on the other hand exhibited an increasing sex ratio for the three decades 1901, 1911, 1921. In 1931 and 1941, the areas recorded a sudden fall in the value by about 112 points from 1921 to 1931 and again by about 14 points from 1931 to 1941. The 1951 census recorded a sudden increase of the ratio by about 100 points followed by a small decline in 1961. The present census again witnessed another sudden increase in the ratio by about 37 points from what it was in 1961.

In the Garo Hills district, the sex ratio had always been male-biased right from the 1901 census unto the present census. Throughout the seven-decade period, there had never occurred any sudden jump in the ratio of the sexes as observed in the U.K & J Hills district. Whatever variations existed between the decades, they are small and confined to reasonable limits excepting in the 1951 decade when the ratio took a low value differing from the decades immediately before and after it by an appreciable number of points. Especially in the rural portion of the district, the difference amounted to about 24 to 21 points respectively. Tura town, the only urban section of the district which was recognised as a town for the first time in 1961, has been showing a sudden increase in the ratio of the sexes from a low value of 639 in 1961 to 779 in 1971.

STATEMENT V. 9

Changes in the proportion of sexes, 1971 Total, Rural & Urban (Females per 1000 males)

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Sex ratio							
		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Meghalaya State . .	T	1,036	1,018	1,000	972	966	949	937	942
	R	1,047	1,024	1,009	989	991	969	971	958
	U	725	757	809	697	683	784	764	853
Garo Hills District . .	T	974	956	959	959	975	952	960	950
	R	974	956	959	959	975	951	972	958
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	639	779
U. K. & J. Hills District .	T	1,080	1,054	1,031	978	960	948	921	936
	R	1,102	1,076	1,051	1,012	1,003	983	971	958
	U	725	757	809	697	683	784	775	862

Reasons for decadal variations

It has been pointed out in the foregoing paragraphs that the main reasons for the varying sex ratio are (i) imbalance sex ratio at birth (ii) differential in mortality by sex. A suggestion has also been made of the existence of a third factor in bringing about a change in the sex composition of the population of a state, viz., (iii) inter-state migration. So far as Meghalaya is concerned, vital statistics data are lacking at present to enable a worthwhile discussion of the effect of the first two factors on the pattern of sex ratio observed for the state. However, the effect due to the third factor, viz., inter-state migration, can be subjected to a limited analysis from the data available at present.

It is an acknowledged fact that the original settlers of the two hills districts comprising Meghalaya were mostly tribal, viz., Khasis and Garos. In the pre-independence census of 1941, it was found that about 87% of the total population of the U. K & J Hills district were scheduled tribes of Assam of which over 89% were the Khasis, Syntengs and Garos. By 1951, the population of scheduled tribes population stood at about 84% of the total population. During the last two decades the proportion of S.T. population had gone down to about 81.4% and 80.5% respectively. In the Garo Hills district, the proportion of S.T. to total population of the district was 85.6% in 1961 and went down to 80% in 1971. It is however to be noted that the term 'Scheduled

Tribe' employed here is very broad as it includes alsc tribal communities of Assam other than those mentioned earlier, but their numerical strength is rather small. From the above percentage figures, it may be seen that the tribal population of the two districts of the state is slowly declining. The decline in the percentage of the tribal population implies the increasing proportion of non-tribal population in the state. It has been shown in the previous paragraphs of this report that the decadal growth rate of 'others' (non-S.T and non-S. C. 50%) was very high compared to the 27.4% growth rate observed for the S.T. population. It has also been shown that inter-state migration has been playing a major role in pushing the decennial growth rate among the 'Others' to a high value during the decade and, as some reports indicated therein have shown, he range of new migration rate was 2.0 to 3.0 per 100 persons at origin.

Again it has been shown in statement V. 8 that the sex ratio of 'Others' has been very low throughout the state during 1961—71. It is therefore quite possible that their increased proportion relative to the tribal population over the decades has the direct effect of engendering a declining sex ratio of the population of the state and the districts as well.

Age structure

As in 1961 census, the 1971 census also recorded age in completed years in relation to the last birthday of the respondent. Of course there might be innumerable cases in which persons might not remember their last birthday.

Being a newly-born state, Meghalaya got the first glimpse of single-year age returns of its population in 1971. Statement V. 10 and chart No. 3 present the 1971 data. The chart shows respondents' preference for figure ending in O's and 5's. In order of preference we may arrange the digits as 0, 5, 8, 2, 6, 4, 3, 7, 1 and 9. There also appears to be a distinct bias of the population towards even numbers may be the attitude against odd numbers has something to do with the customs and beliefs of the people.

There are 97 males and 88 females who have attained the age of 100 years and above. However, it is more than doubtful if the higher age spectrum indicates the longevity of the population of the state. This is not a particular feature of the age returns for Meghalaya only.

The problem of attaining the required accuracy of census age returns seems to defy solution. Attempts have been made from census to census to ascertain accuracy of population ages by modifying the underlying concept of age. Thus at the 1951 census, the census enumerators were instructed to record the number of years completed by a person on March 1951. It was also clarified that age meant the age attained by a person on his last birthday. The 1961 census stressed the same concept and so also in the 1971 census. Inspite of all such attempts the accuracy of age returns can hardly improve unless civil registration improves and measures are adopted to educate the people and to arouse age conciousness.

STATEMENT V. 10

Showing the single year age returns—1971

Meghalaya—Total

Age	Males	Females
0	15,407	14,567
1	12,069	12,710
2	17,624	17,176
3	17,410	17,324
4	18,854	17,725
5	16,231	16,655
6	18,096	18,613
7	12,766	12,684
8	18,054	19,151
9	12,285	10,799
10	18,185	18,526
11	8,379	7,536
12	15,817	15,855
13	9,270	8,591
14	10,710	11,613
15	12,163	10'732
16	10,458	10,443
17	6,112	5,938
18	12,358	13,023
19	5,115	5,331
20	13,830	16,524
21	5,532	5,190
22	8,593	9,005
23	5,774	5,608
24	6,095	6,136
25	16,401	19,401
26	5,651	7,193
27	6,027	4,599
28	8,637	9,575
29	3,341	3,505
30	19,137	18,866
31	3,545	1,929
32	5,843	5,188
33	2,555	2,144
34	2,693	2,691
35	18,469	13,596
36	5,043	3,930
37	2,767	2,044
38	6,229	4,889
39	2,578	1,926
40	18,279	15,158
41	1,807	1,214
42	3,753	2,922
43	1,948	1,519
44	1,461	1,074
45	12,924	9,634
46	2,310	2,134
47	1,576	954
48	3,300	2,605
49	1,435	1,025
50	13,388	10,086
51	1,117	657
52	2,166	1,474
53	1,255	810
54	1,086	877
55	5,493	4,726
56	1,382	1,206
57	854	487
58	1,659	1,348
59	760	613
60	8,768	6,975
61	580	364
62	975	744
63	527	342
64	534	373
65	3,084	2,778
66	470	253
67	448	341
68	761	545
69	355	271
70	3,243	3,007
71	356	174
72	463	287
73	284	180
74	250	137
75	1,079	1,101
76	238	151
77	177	55
78	311	210
79	156	81
80	1,141	1,336
81	139	54
82	174	100
83	114	44
84	124	67
85	286	361
86	64	50
87	41	26
88	48	29
89	34	39
90	213	345
91	14	8
92	26	18
93	8	7
94	10	5

STATEMENT V. 10—*concld.*

Age	Males	Females
95	99	145
96	15	16
97	15	3
98	27	23
99	7	3
100	46	50
101	9	4
102	7	7
103	4	2
104	3	3
105	14	9
106	1	3
107	3	1
108	..	..
109	1	..
110	4	3
114	2	..
115	..	1
118	1	..
120	1	2
128	..	1
130	1	..
150	..	2

STATEMENT V. 11

Distribution of Persons by five years age groups

States/District	Age-Groups	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	Total	520,967	490,732	1,011,699
	0—4	81,364	79,502	160,866
	5—9	77,432	77,902	155,334
	10—14	62,361	62,121	124,482
	15—19	46,206	45,467	91,673
	20—24	39,824	42,463	82,287
	25—29	41,057	44,273	85,330
	30—34	33,773	30,818	64,591
	35—39	35,086	26,385	61,471
	40—44	27,248	21,887	49,135
	45—49	21,545	16,352	37,897
	50—54	19,012	13,904	32,916
	55—59	10,148	8,380	18,528
	60—64	11,384	8,798	20,182
	65—69	5,118	4,188	9,306
	70—74	4,596	3,785	8,381
	75+	4,657	4,363	9,020
	Age notstated	156	144	300
Garo Hills	Total	208,498	198,117	406,615
	0—4	33,736	32,237	65,973
	5—9	32,918	34,087	67,005
	10—14	25,081	23,328	48,409
	15—19	17,625	17,781	35,406
	20—24	12,115	15,508	27,623
	25—29	15,085	19,141	34,226
	30—34	13,893	13,791	27,684
	35—39	13,899	10,587	24,486
	40—44	11,006	8,801	19,807
	45—49	8,677	5,857	14,534
	50—54	8,164	5,714	13,878
	55—59	3,861	2,647	6,508
	60—64	5,354	3,552	8,906
	65—69	2,069	1,373	3,442
	70—74	2,338	1,476	4,814
	75+	2,636	1,173	4,809
	Age notstated	41	64	105
U. K. & J. Hills	Total	312,469	292,615	605,084
	0—4	47,628	47,265	94,893
	5—9	44,514	43,815	88,329
	10—14	37,280	38,793	76,073
	15—19	28,581	27,636	56,267
	20—24	27,709	26,955	54,664
	25—29	25,972	25,132	51,104
	30—34	19,880	17,027	36,907
	35—39	21,187	15,798	36,985
	40—44	16,242	13,086	29,328
	45—49	12,868	10,495	23,363
	50—54	10,848	8,190	19,038
	55—59	6,287	5,733	12,020
	60—64	6,030	5,246	11,276
	65—69	3,049	2,815	5,864
	70—74	2,258	2,309	4,567
	75+	2,021	2,190	4,211
	Age notstated	115	80	195

Age Pyramids

The distribution of the entire population of the state and its two districts by five year age groups has been shown in Statement V. 10. These bring together the years including some of the highest preference and also some of those showing the least preference. Consequently the effect of digital preference is somewhat eliminated.

A better representation of the age structure of the population is by means of age pyramids. While these pyramids can be constructed to show absolute number in different age groups of the five-year groupings, they are more often constructed to indicate the proportion of the population in each of the age groups to total population. The latter method is followed here. The lengths of the horizontal base represents the percentages which the male and the female population of a given age group have to the total population. Consequently, the total lengths of each gives the percentage of the population of both the sexes to the total population.

From the age pyramid it is seen that Meghalaya has a shape similar to that of India which is more or less triangular. Hence our state reflects, to a large extent, the pattern of age structure of the whole country. As already discussed in chapter III the state has a high birth rate and death rate as well. So far as the district pyramids are concerned, that of U.K & J. Hills district may be said to be a replica of that of the state. The Garo Hills district too can be said to have a triangular shape though it exhibits certain irregularities. Hence both the districts of the state and therefore the state conform to the type to which our country belongs. It is to be noted that these shapes do not represent permanent situations, but situation at a particular period of time.

In many developing countries like India (including Meghalaya) Cambodia, U.A.R, Mexico, etc., the proportion of the population under 15 years of age is between 40% and 50% of the total population. In developed countries, the figure is usually between 20% and 30%. As this younger group gets older, the child-bearing fraction of the population increases and even if the number of birth per female were reduced, the size of population would almost certainly rise. In developed countries, however, the proportion of the population in each age group under 15 years is a little different from the proportion in the age groups between 15 and 45. Hence, a reduction in fertility rates would have an immediate effect on the rate of population growth. In the developing countries it would take a long time before a stage is reached when reduction in fertility would actually result in a slowdown of population growth.

Our state has a high proportion of children under 15. Out of a total population of 1,011,699 there were 440,682 persons belonging to 0—14 age group. These include 221,157 males and 219,525 females. Compared to India which has 40% of its population in this age group our state has 43%. The potentiality for future growth is more in the Garo Hills district (44.7%) than in the U.K & J Hills (42.9%).

Dependency Ratios

From the foregoing analysis, one conclusion can be drawn. It is seen that the percentage of children in age-group 0—14 years is quite high forming almost 43.7% of the total population. Most of the population under this age group are economically non-active and depend almost entirely on the economically active section of the population. Similar is the case with the highly advanced age group of 60 years and above. The percentage formed by this section is 4.6% only.

STATEMENT V. 12

Percentage of male and female population by age groups 1971

State/district	Age-group	Percentage of total population to		
		Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
MEGHALAYA	0—4	15.9	8.0	7.9
	5—9	15.3	7.6	7.7
	10—14	12.3	6.2	6.1
	15—19	9.1	4.6	4.5
	20—24	8.1	3.9	4.2
	25—29	8.5	4.1	4.4
	30—34	6.3	3.3	3.0
	35—39	6.1	3.5	2.6
	40—44	4.9	2.7	2.2
	45—49	3.7	2.1	1.6
	50—54	3.3	1.9	1.4
	55—59	1.8	1.0	0.8
	60—64	2.0	1.1	0.9
	65—69	0.9	0.5	0.4
	70—74	0.9	0.5	0.4
	75+	0.9	0.5	0.4
	Age not stated	N	N	N
	All ages	100.00	51.5	48.5
GARO HILLS	0—4	16.2	8.3	7.9
	5—9	16.5	8.1	8.4
	10—14	11.9	6.2	5.7
	15—19	8.7	4.3	4.4
	20—24	6.8	3.0	3.8
	25—29	8.4	3.7	4.7
	30—34	6.8	3.4	3.4
	35—39	6.0	3.4	2.6
	40—49	4.9	2.7	2.2
	45—49	3.6	2.1	1.4
	50—54	3.4	2.0	1.4
	55—59	1.6	1.0	0.7
	60—64	2.2	1.3	0.9
	65—69	0.9	0.5	0.3
	70—74	0.9	0.6	0.4
	75+	1.2	0.7	0.5
	Age not stated	N	N	N
	All ages	100.00	51.3	48.7
U.K. & J. HILLS	0—4	15.7	7.9	7.8
	5—9	14.6	7.3	7.2
	10—14	12.6	6.2	6.4
	15—19	9.3	4.7	4.6
	20—24	9.0	4.6	4.5
	25—29	8.4	4.3	4.1
	30—34	6.1	3.3	2.8
	35—39	6.1	3.5	2.6
	40—44	4.8	2.7	2.2
	45—49	3.9	2.1	1.7
	50—54	3.1	1.8	1.4
	55—59	2.0	1.0	0.9
	60—64	1.9	1.0	0.9
	65—69	1.0	0.5	0.5
	70—74	0.8	0.4	0.4
	75+	0.7	0.3	0.4
	Age not stated	N	N	N
	All Ages	100.00	51.6	48.4

In census, all persons are divided into two broad streams of main activity—workers and non-workers. A worker is defined as a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involved not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. A non-worker is one who is not mainly engaged in any economically, productive work. They may be categorised under the following broad heads:

(i) Household duties
(ii) Student
(iii) Retired person or Renier
(iv) Dependent
(v) Beggars etc.
(vi) Inmates of institution, and
(vii) Other non-workers.

In addition to the above two broad divisions of the population by main activity, a third one also comes into play and is called the category of secondary workers. It includes workers who participate in other secondary work beside their main economic activity and non-workers who also participated in some other economic activity but not to the extent of a full-time worker. For example non-workers such as housewives or students still participate in some other economic activity 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 of a full-time worker. Such participation will be considered as secondary work of these persons. Similarly, if a worker whose main activity is returned as a clerk in a government office or a school teacher, also attends to some cultivation by his direct supervision or undertakes some tuition, this will be taken as his secondary work.

Hence in evaluating the dependency ratios, we are faced with two alternatives (1) the secondary workers of the non-workers division are considered as wholly dependent and (2) any one treated as producers on the same footing as primary workers. The dependency ratio calculated on the first basis can be regarded as the maximum measure of the dependency load. For the purpose of this report, we shall take the first approach that is, all non-workers will be treated as dependent. The number of non-workers per 100 workers i.e. the dependency ratio for the state and the district are given in table V.13.

STATEMENT V. 13

State/district	Total Males Females	dependency ratios by age-groups			
		All ages	0—14	15—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6
MEGHALAYA	T	126.3	1,348.0	35.4	58.0
	M	87.9	1,151.0	14.8	22.8
	F	189.2	1,618.3	68.6	143.1
GARO HILLS	T	141.7	1,241.0	45.3	48.3
	M	92.4	1,051.0	16.5	14.4
	F	166.4	1,699.3	54.4	133.4
U.K. & J. HILLS	T	117.0	1,432.0	29.8	67.0
	M	84.4	1,224.0	13.8	29.6
	F	231.0	1,513.0	95.9	158.8

Considering all ages the figures shown in Statement V.13 suggest that each worker in the state has roughly one dependent (1.26) to support. Dependency is very much higher among females than among males. Whereas one male worker has to support less than one male dependent, in the case of females, each female worker has two dependents.

Evidently the bulk of the economically inactive population is composed of children and students in the case of males as the larger thrust comes from age group 0-14. In the case of females, apart from children and students under 14 years of age, an additional burden is brought about by household workers. As a result, the over-all dependency ratio is higher for females.

Coming to the two districts of the state, it is seen from the above table that the dependency load is heavier in Garo Hills than in the U. K & J. Hills. So far as the male side is concerned, there is very small inter-district variation. However on the female side, the load is heavier in the U.K. & J. Hills than what it is in the Garo Hills.

Mean Age:

The mean age of the population of the state according to the 1971 census was 23.2 years. This was arrived at by adding up the total life-time of all persons and dividing it by the total population of the state. The figure stands at 24.3 for males and 21.2 for females. The low mean-age value indicates preponderance of the population in the lower age group. It is seen that the female population is much younger than the male population on an average.

CHAPTER VI

Literacy and Education :

For the purposes of census, a person is considered literate if he can both 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 to the enumerators did not speak of any language and it was clarified to the enumerators during their training that literacy can be in any language, Indian or foreign. In respect of foreign languages or a language not known to him, there was no method by which an enumerator could apply the tests of reading and writing and he had to rely on the answer given by the respondent.

As regards the educational level, the instructions were that the highest examination passed should be recorded. When a person holds 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.

Census tables

The data on literacy and education have been presented more vividly at the present census than at any of the earlier censuses. The different census tables in which data on literacy and education appear in some form or the other are listed below.

Primary Census Abstract	Gives the total number of literate and educated persons by sex down to the village and enumerator's block in each town.
B—III Part A	Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in urban areas only (Sample).
B—III Part B	Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in rural areas only (Sample).
B—VI Part A(ii)	Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational levels in urban areas only (Sample).
B—VI Part B(ii)	Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational levels in rural areas only (Sample).
B—IX -Part A	Non-workers categorised as other aged 15 and above classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only (Sample).
B—IX Part B	Non-workers categorised as other aged 15 and above classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in rural areas only (Sample). Age, sex and education in all areas.
C—III Part B	Age, sex and education in urban areas only. (Sample).
D—III	Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers by occupational divisions (Sample).
G—Series	Special tables for degree holders and technical personnel (full count).
G—I	Distribution of degree holders and technical personnel in each subject field by levels of qualification.
G—II	Distribution of degree holders and technical personnel in each subject field by employment status and level of qualifications.
G—III	Distribution of degree holders and technical personnel by level of qualifications and emoluments by sector of employment.
G—IV	Distribution of degree holders and technical personnel by subject field, age-groups and sector and sector of employment further classified by emoluments.
G—V	Distribution of employed (other than self-employed) degree holders and technical personnel by type of organisation of present employment classified by levels of qualification and subject field.
G—VI	Distribution of unemployed degree holders and technical personnel with engineering and technology qualification classified by degree and diploma levels and by subject of such degree and diploma.
G—VII	Distribution of degree holders and technical personnel who are unemployed and seeking employment in each subject field by duration of employment; level of education and sex.
G—VIII	Distribution of unemployed degree holders and above in Arts, Humanities and Commerce classified by degrees and their subjects.
G—IX	Distribution of unemployed degree holders and above and Science subjects classified by degree and their subjects.
G—X	Distribution of unemployed persons having qualification in technical/vocational trades by subjects.
G—XI	Degree holders and technical personnel engaged in research by subject, field and educational level.

G—XII	Distribution of degree holders and technical personnel by country of qualification, subject field qualification level and sex.
SC—III Part A	Education in urban areas only for Scheduled Castes.
SC—III Part B	Education in rural areas only for Scheduled Castes.
SC—IV	Persons not at work classified by sex, type of activity and educational levels for Scheduled Castes.
ST—III Part A	Education in urban areas only for Scheduled Tribes.
ST—III Part B	Education in rural areas only for Scheduled Tribes.
ST—IV	Persons not at work classified by sex, type of activity and educational levels for Scheduled Tribes.

A fuller discussion pertaining to educational level on the basis of tables B-III Part A, B-III Part B, B-VI-Part A(ii), B-VI-Part B(ii), B-IX Part A, B-IX-Part B, C-III Part A and C-III Part B will be given in part I-B of the General Report. The G-Series Tables have been published in the All India Volume Part VIII-Degree-Holders and Technical personnels in which detailed tables on persons who are graduated and with technical qualifications were presented on the basis of the data collected through the special Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Cards canvassed at the 1971 Census. Tables SC-III Part A and Part B SC-IV, ST-III Part A and Part B and ST-IV the data of which relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are discussed in chapter VII of this report.

Percentage of literates in the State

Out of Meghalaya's population of 1,011,699 (including 520,967 males and 490,732 females) the number of literates was 298,312 (including 177,772 males and 120,540 females). It is customary to exclude age group 0—4 while reckoning the rate of literacy in a population. The percentage of literates to the total population (excluding age group 0—4) in the State works out to 35.06. The percentage of literates among males works out to 40.44 and among females to 29.31. It may be noted that in the proportions and percentages that will be discussed in this chapter age group 0—4 is totally left out.

In the following statement, the state, union territories and other areas are arranged in the order of rank of literacy rate as revealed by the 1971 Census (excluding age group 0—4).

STATEMENT VI. 1

Effective literacy rates of India and the States and Union territories, 1971

Ranking in General literacy	India/State/Union Territories/Other Areas	Percentage of literacy among		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	34.45	45.95	21.97
1	Chandigarh	70.43	(2)75.74	(1)63.15
2	Kerala	69.75	(1)77.13	(2)62.53
3	Delhi	65.08	(3)72.55	(3)55.56
4	Pondicherry	53.38	(5)66.50	(5)40.14
5	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	51.76	(4)67.33	(7)36.03
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	51.48	(6)62.61	(4)40.27
7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51.25	(9)58.82	(6)38.29
8	Maharashtra	45.77	(8)59.40	(8)31.00
9	Tamil Nadu	45.40	(7)59.55	(9)30.92
10	Gujarat	41.84	(10)53.78	(12)29.00
11	West Bengal	38.86	(13)49.57	(13)26.56
12	Punjab	38.69	(16)46.22	(10)29.91
13	Manipur	38.47	(11)53.70	(18)22.87
14	Himachal Pradesh	37.30	(12)50.32	(16)23.67
15	Mysore	36.83	(14)48.51	(15)24.55
16	Tripura	36.19	(15)46.83	(14)24.84
17	Meghalaya	35.06	(20)40.44	(11)29.31
18	Assam	34.60	(18)44.31	(17)23.52
19	Haryana	31.91	(19)44.02	(21)17.77
20	Nagaland	31.32	(21)39.65	(19)21.56
21	Orissa	30.53	(17)44.50	(22)16.29
22	Andhra Pradesh	28.52	(23)38.43	(20)18.32
23	Madhya Pradesh	26.37	(22)38.77	(23)13.08
24	Uttar Pradesh	25.44	(24)36.69	(24)12.46
25	Bihar	23.35	(25)35.78	(27)10.24
26	Rajasthan	22.57	(26)31.01	(28)10.05
27	Jammu & Kashmir	21.71	(27)31.01	(25)10.94
28	Sikkim	20.22	(28)28.52	(26)10.31
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18.12	(29)26.79	(29) 9.50
30	Arunachal Pradesh	13.26	(30)20.63	(30) 4.43

Note : Figures within brackets indicate ranking

The State of Meghalaya takes the seventeenth place in the general literacy rate with 35.06%. It comes in the twentieth place in male literacy with 40.44%. In female literacy it takes the eleventh place with 29.31%. Thus its general literacy rate is about half that of Chandigarh. It is a little less than half in male literacy rate and a little more than half in female literacy rate that of Chandigarh. This indicates the great leeway that Meghalaya has yet to make to catch up with the more advanced States and union territories in literacy. The general literacy rate of Meghalaya may be compared with that of Assam (34.60) and Tripura (36.19). The male literacy rate of Meghalaya may be compared with that of Madhya Pradesh (38.77), Andhra Pradesh (38.43), and Nagaland (39.65). As regards female literacy rate, it may be compared with that of Punjab (29.91), Tamil Nadu (30.92) and Maharashtra (31.00).

Inter-district comparison

The following statement shows the literacy rate of the districts according to the 1971 census.

STATEMENT VI.2

District	Percentage of literates among		
	Persons	Males	Females
1. U.K. & J. Hills	39.69	43.79	35.26
2. Garo Hills	28.13	35.37	20.51

The U.K. & J. Hills district comes first by virtue of commanding position of Shillong as the administrative headquarters of the state. The population of Shillong municipality accounts for more than 14% of the total population of the district and that of Shillong urban agglomeration accounts for more than 20%. If we correlate the literacy rate with the distribution of educational institutions in the district, we find that Garo Hills district has a larger number of primary schools (1264) and high schools or higher secondary schools (86) than the U.K. & J. Hills district which has only 895 primary schools, 30 high schools or higher secondary schools and 167 M. E. schools. Garo Hills district has only 86 M. E. schools. Garo Hills district has within it 2338 inhabited villages and the number of villages per primary school is 1.8. U.K. & J. Hills with 2245 inhabited villages has 2.5 villages per primary school. The number of school-going children (in age group 0—14) is 5.57% in Garo Hills district and 6.30% in U.K. & J. Hills district. This does not take into account the drop-outs before the age of 14.

The high rate of literacy in the U. K & J Hills district is the result of a number of factors. The U.K & J Hills has a longer tradition of educational history than the other district. The difference can easily be ascribed to the origin of educational activities of the missioneries in both the districts. The Welsh Mission in Khasi Hills district commenced its educational activities in 1884 while in Garo Hills district, it was started late in the 19th Century. The District Gazetteer of 1905 for both the districts gave the figures and observations which illustrate the difference of opportunities available in the districts from time to time. In the report of the Inspector of Schools, Assam, for 1874-1875, it is said that Khasis know little of reading, writing and arithmetic than is the case probably in any other district of either Assam or Bengal. In that year there were 73 schools attended by 1666 pupils. In 1901 there were 325 schools and 6535 pupils. In 1901 the proportion of literate persons was larger in U.K & J Hills than in any other district in the Province (Assam). In Garo Hills, however, it was reported that in 1901 and 1904, 15% of the boys of school-going age were under instruction, the percentage of more than double of that recorded in Naga Hills. In 1902 and 1903 there were three upper primary and 86 lower primary schools in the district, and a special school at Tura for teachers' training.

Secondly, the setting up of Shillong as administrative headquarters in 1874 had an added advantage. The corollary benefits of the headquarters was the setting up of good educational institutions in Shillong which act as a motivating factor. Thirdly, the U.K & J Hills district has a long tradition of settled and concentrated villages of fairly large population while the villages in Garo Hills in the most backward areas have shifting tendencies which is largely due to the shifting type of cultivation.

The Planning Department of the Government of Meghalaya in its approach to the Fifth Plan observed that "the educational development of a region depends to a large extent on its economic resources. A good percentage of economic resources has to be first invested in education to expect a good economic return at a later stage. This is particularly true of economically and educationally under-developed areas like Meghalaya where both educational and economic development have to go together, each one complementing the other. Economy cannot be separated from education or vice versa, but it will be necessary to decide which should be given priority. The most important aspect that can lead an educationally developing society towards improving its economy is that we have to meet the demands that arise out of the needs and requirements of its educated members. Along with education it is necessary to plan as to how the educated members are going to utilise the education for economic development. Therefore, a programme of education geared to the needs of the states should involve, first, an understanding of the relationship between education and economic development and, secondly, an identification of the social features of tribal economic and social life that are significant for a design of a sound educational policy".

The following statement shows the distribution of thanas/mouzas of the state by literacy rates. The figures within brackets indicate the actual literacy rates.

STATEMENT VI.3

Above the State average		Below the State average	
Very high	High	Low	Very low
1	2	3	4
Mouza X (58.71) Shillong (41.46)	Mouza IX (32.66) Cherra (31.09)	Mouza V (28.37) Mouza I (28.07) Mouza IV (28.01) Nongpoh (24.79) Dawki (20.97) Mouza VIII (20.35) Mouza VII (20.01)	Jowai (19.14) Mouza VI (16.76) Mouza II (16.49) Mouza III (14.50)

The statement above shows crude literacy rate of mouzas and thanas, that is, age group 0—4 is included. It will be seen that out of five thanas two are above the state average and two are below the state average. Out of ten mouzas, two are above the state average and eight are below the state average. Mouzas X and Shillong thana have a very high literacy rate. Mouza X has within it one urban area (Tura). Of the ten mouzas in this district. Tura town is the only urban area of mouza X, the rest are rural mouzas. The literacy rate of Tura town is 66.06%. Mouza X has within it 12 inhabited villages with 7 primary schools and hence the number of villages per primary school is 1.7%. Shillong thana is the most urbanised region in the state. It has within it four towns and a good number of semi-urban villages. It is the biggest thana in the state with a population of 326,571. The four towns of this thana are Shillong Municipality, Nongthymmai, Mawlai and Shillong Cantonment, Shillong thana has within it 878 inhabited villages with 309 primary schools. The number of villages per one primary school is 2.8. Mouza IX and Cherra thana show a high rate of literacy with 32.66% and 31.09% respectively high above the state average. These two regions are purely rural within no urban centre within any of them. Mouza IX bordering Bangladesh has within it 83 inhabited villages with 41 primary schools and hence the number of villages per primary school is 2.0. Cherra thana which is also bordering Bangladesh has within it 498 inhabited villages with 170 primary schools and the number of villages per primary school comes to 2.9. Cherrapunji, an important village in this thana is more of an urban centre than rural. It once claimed to be the headquarters of the Assam province but due to its heavy rainfall, the headquarters was shifted to Shillong. The first Christian missionary educational activities in the district of the U.K. & J Hills was established at Cherrapunji in 1884. Since then Cherrapunji has been regarded as the seat of learning and its dialect adopted as the standard language for educational purposes for the Khasi people. The Cement Factory is situated in this region and there are also a number of small offices both government and private. During the pre-independence days this region occupied a very important place in trade and commerce with what is now Bangladesh.

Taking those mouzas and thanas whose literacy rate are low below the state average, we find that mouza V accounts for 28.27%, mouza I 28.07%, mouza IV 28.01%, Nongpoh thana 24.79%, Dawki thana 20.97%, mouza VIII 20.35% and mouza VII 20.01%. All these mouzas and thanas are purely rural with no urban centres. Mouza V has within it

126 inhabited villages with 95 primary schools and the number of villages per primary school is 1.3. The percentage of school-going children (taking age group 0—14 who attend schools) accounts for 6.82% only and the rest (93.18) are not attending school. Mouza I has within it 504 inhabited villages with 205 primary schools and the number of villages per primary school is 2.5. The percentage of school-going children accounts for 6.16% and the rest are not attending school. Mouza IV has 422 inhabited villages with 311 primary schools and the number of villages per primary school is 1.4. The percentage of school-going children accounts for 5.65%. Nongpoh thana has 303 villages with 104 primary schools and the number of villages per primary school is 2.9. The percentage of school-going children accounts for 4.14% only. Dawki thana has 238 villages with 84 primary schools, the number of villages per primary school is 2.8 and the percentage of school-going children accounts for 12.66%. Mouza VIII has 60 villages with 35 primary schools, the number of villages per primary school is 1.7 and the percentage of students in the school-going age accounts for 5.87% only. Mouza VII has 77 villages with 44 primary schools, the number of villages per primary school is 1.8 and the percentage of school-going children accounts for 4.04% only.

Coming to those mouzas and thanas whose literacy rate are very much low below the state average, we find that Jowai accounts for 19.14%, mouza VI 16.75%, mouza II 16.49% and mouza III 14.50%. Jowai thana has within it one urban centre, viz., Jowai town which is the administrative headquarters of the Jowai Subdivision (now Jaintia Hills district). Jowai town occupies the last place amongst the towns of the state in regard to literacy accounting for only 51.58%. Jowai town has a population of 8929 persons and an area of 7.77 Sq. Km^2. The town has (as on 1st April, 1971) one Arts College, three high and higher secondary schools, six junior secondary and middle schools and 12 primary schools. The Jowai thana has within it 328 inhabited villages with 228 primary schools and hence the number of villages per primary school is 1.4. The percentage of school-going children accounts for 2.96% only. Though the number of schools in the thana is nonetheless satisfactory, the poor number of school-going children is disheartening. Taking Mouza VI, we find that there are as many as 64 inhabited villages with 50 primary schools. The number of villages per primary school is 1.3 and the percentage of students of school-going age accounts for 5.28% only. Mouza II has within it 516 inhabited villages with 249 primary schools and the number of villages per primary school is 2.1 with 4.38% of school-going children. Mouza III has 474 inhabited villages with 227 primary schools and the number of villages per primary school is 2.1 with a 3.41% of school-going children.

We have seen that the rate of literacy was influenced by history as well as by the location of the urban centre in the unit taken for consideration, be it administrative or otherwise. The rural sector in that respect is a non-starter. It is generally observed that the economic status of the family directly influenced the educational standards of its members, and the rate of literacy in the village is directly influenced by the economic condition of the village. Families below subsistence level are not directly influenced by the status that education can give, but rather by stringent economic factors. There is a fear among rural folks of losing the educated children to the influence of the availability of white-collar jobs in the urban centres.

Literacy rates by age group

The following statement shows the extent of literacy by age and sex for the State.

STAETMENT VI.4

Literacy rates by group (excluding age group 0—4)

Age group	Percentage of literates in each group		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
5_ 9.	18.19 (17.36)	17.53 (13.29)	18.85 (16.43)
10_14.	44.19 (40.61)	44.98 (42.01)	43.39 (39.10)
15_19.	50.89 (43.85)	54.35 (49.03)	47.38 (38.54)
20_24.	48.66 (40.88)	55.85 (51.14)	41.91 (31.73)
25_34.	39.15 (35.33)	50.30 (41.19)	28.04 (25.29)
35+	28.19 (26.64)	36.83 (35.12)	17.10) (15.81)
A.N.S..	24.00 (18.42)	26.92 (22.71)	20.83 (12.02)

N.B. Figures within brackets indicate 1961 figures.

As was already stated, age-group 0—4 was totally left out of account. It is seen from the above statement that the largest percentage of literacy comes from age-group 15—19 accounting for 50.89% as against 43.85% in 1961. It is followed by those in age group 20—24 accounting for 48.66% as against 40.88% in 1961. Coming to age group 10—14, we find that they contribute 44.19% of literacy as against 40.61% in 1961. Those in age group 5—9 account for 18.19% as against 17.36% in 1961. This seems to suggest that the children of the state start going to school at a late age.

The percentage of literates keeps decreasing progressively in the higher age groups. Although the percentage of literates in the younger age group is higher, yet a huge extent of illiteracy still exists. It is also to be remembered that between 50% and 60% (in age groups 10—14, 15—19) and about 90% (in age group 5—9) of the children may not be still attending schools even in those age groups. Children in age group 5—14 should normally be expected to be in school and should have attained literacy i.e. they should be able to read and write. The number of fulltime students in age group 0—14 amongst males is 39,853 as against the total male population of 221,157 and amongst the female the full time students are 34,976 as against the total female population of 219,525. It is obvious that a large number of children in this age group do not even attend school and even if they do they are doing some work in which case they would have been brought under some category of workers and not as full-time students. The number of male workers in age group 0—14 is 17,665 and that of females is 12,775.

Taking the male population at the state level, we find that the largest number of male literates is concentrated in age group 20—24 accounting for 55.85%,

as against 51.14% in 1961. It is seen that the percentage of literates keeps on increasing progressively from age group 5—9 to age group 20—24 and slowly comes down as the age group goes higher. In the case of females we find that the maximum number of literates is concentrated in age group 15—19 accounting for 47.38% as against 38.54% in 1961. Here also we find that the percentage of literates is increasing progressively from age group 5—9 to that of 15—19 and then keeps on decreasing steadily in the higher age groups.

Statement VI.4 would indicate that the gains of literacy in age groups 10—14, 15—19, 20—24 reflect the efforts of educational programmes taken up by the state ten to fifteen years ago. The decrease of literacy from age group 25—34 and above shows the backlog of illiterates who could not avail of the opportunities started by the Five Year Plans. It may, however, be noted that age group 5—9 remains stagnant from the point of view of availing of educational facilities comparing the figures of 1961 and 1971, eventually culminating in a huge backlog of age groups 10—14 and 15—19. Failures to tackle the problem of education of age group 5—9 would be adversely reflected in the next census figures.

It would be worthwhile to consider the literacy rates in the districts and also for males and females separately. The following statement shows the precentage of literates by broad age groups in districts among total population and also separately for males and females. (figures within brackets indicate 1961 figures).

STATEMENT VI. 5

Total Population

District	Percentage of literates in age groups						
	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+	A.N.S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Garo Hills	12.81 (12.76)	45.61 (33.83)	43.31 (31.12)	41.40 (30.01)	32.31 (26.17)	22.99 (19.75)	12.38 (22.04)
U.K.& J. Hills	22.28 (20.55)	49.64 (44.39)	55.35 (50.05)	53.33 (46.65)	43.96 (41.75)	31.74 (31.45)	30.26 (15.92)
Males							
Garo Hills.	13.31 (13.24)	38.98 (37.33)	52.01 (42.48)	54.57 (42.61)	46.86 (38.03)	31.52 (27.61)	19.51 (26.92)
U.K. & J Hills.	20.65 (21.81)	49.01 (44.73)	55.80 (52.98)	56.41 (55.05)	52.47 (49.30)	40.64 (40.59)	29.57 (20.12)
Females							
Garo Hills	12.32 (12.28)	31.99 (30.05)	35.69 (26.14)	31.12 (20.62)	19.52 (15.29)	11.27 (9.12)	7.81 (15.85)
U.K.& J. Hills	23.94 (19 29)	50.25 (41.04)	54.88 (46.93)	48.12 (38.41)	34.70 (33.06)	20.83 (20.23)	31.25 (8.91)

Taking age group 5—9 we find that U.K & J Hills has 22.28% of literates as against 20.55% in 1961, an increase which is not satisfactory. Garo Hills recorded 12.81% in 1971 and 12.76% in 1961 which indicates that the parents are very indifferent to send their children to school at an early age. The position is somewhat better as we approach the higher age groups. We find that in age group 10—14, U.K & J Hills accounts for 49.64% in 1971 and 44.39% in 1961 showing an increase of 5.25 points during the decade. Garo Hills recorded 35.61% in 1971 and 33.83% in 1961 registering an increase of 1.78 points during the decade. In age group 15—19, U.K & J Hills accounts for 55.35% in 1971 and 50.05% in 1961 registering an increase of 5.30 points during the decade. Garo Hills accounts for 48.81% in 1971 and 34.12% in 1961 showing an increase of 9.69 points during the decade. In age group 20—24, U.K & J Hills accounts for 52.53% in 1971 as against 46.65% in 1961 showing an increase of 5.68 points. Garo Hills accounts for 41.40% in 1971 as against 30.01% in 1961 registering an increase of 11.39 points during the decade. In age group 25—34 U.K & J Hills recorded 43.96% in 1971 as against 41.75% in 1961 registering an increase of 2.21 points while Garo Hills recorded 32.31% in 1971 as against 26.17% in 1961 registering an increase of 6.14 points during the decade. In age group 35 and above we find that U.K & J Hills recorded 31.74% in 1971 and 31.45% in 1961 registering an increase of 0.29 points only during the decade. Garo Hills recorded 22.99% in 1971 and 19.75% in 1961 registering an increase of 3.24 points during the decade. All this shows that though U.K & J Hills district is more advanced in regard to literacy than Garo Hills district, but the rate of growth of literacy is more pronounced in Garo Hills than in U.K & J Hills district. In the near future, Garo Hills will be able to catch up so far as literacy is concerned. It is also seen in the above statement that the percentage of literates keep decreasing progressively in the higher age groups. The low percentage of literacy in the higher age group obviously betrays the lack of adequate facilities when the older generations were of school going age.

Taking the male population we find that in age group 5—9, U.K & J Hills accounts for 20.65% as against 21.81% in 1961 thus registering a decrease of 1.16 points during the decade. Considering the absolute number, we find that the number of male literates was 9,190 against 7,252 in 1961 registering an increase of 1,938 persons or 26.72% during the decade. The decrease or increase in percentage does not reflect the actual position as we most often find that the increase in the number say, of literates is not in proportion to the increase in population. Garo Hills recorded 13.31% in 1971 and 13.24% in 1961 registering an increase of 0.07 points only during the decade. Taking the absolute number we find that there were 4,383 male literates in 1971 as against 3,075 in 1961 thus registering an increase of 1,308 persons or 42.53% during the decade. Taking the female literates in the same age group we find that in the U.K & J Hills district they contribute as many as 23.94% in 1971 as against 19.29% in 1961 registering an increase of 4.65 points. In Garo Hills district the female literates contribute 12.32% in 1971 as against 12.28% in 1961 an increase of 0.04 points only. Taking the absolute number we find that there were 4,198 female literates in 1971 as against 2,833 in 1961, thus registering an increase of 1,365 or 48.82% during the decade. Taking the age group 10—14 among the male literates we find that U.K & J Hills district account for 49.01% in 1971 as against 44.73% in 1961 registering an increase of 4.28 points . Garo Hills account for 38.98% in 1971 as against 37.23% in 1961 showing an increase of 1.75 points. Coming to the female literates we find that U.K & J Hills accounts for 50.25% in 1971 as against 44.04% in 1961 registering an increase of 6.21 points. Garo Hills district accounts for 31.99% in 1971 as against 30.05% in 1961 registering an increase of 1.94 point.

The above statement shows that in case of males of both the districts the percentage of literacy keeps on increasing progressively from age group 5—9 to

age group 20—24 and then from age group 25—34 it declines steadily. In the case of females we find that the percentage of literacy keeps on increasing progressively from age group 5—9 to age group 15—19 and then it declines steadily in the higher age groups. This shows that males pursue their education no matter what happens until a later age while females give up their education when they get married.

Literacy in rural and urban areas

The following statement shows the literacy rates among rural and urban population excluding age group 0—4 who are not taken as literates although they may have attended school.

STATEMENT VI.6

State/District	Literacy rates					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meghalaya	28.03	33.11	22.71	74.45	78.83	69.17
Garo Hills	26.15	33.29	18.70	76.84	81.10	71.19
U.K. & J. Hills	29.58	32.96	26.04	74.18	78.55	68.96

We have seen that the rate of literacy for the state stood at 35.06%. This excludes age group 0—4 population. In rural areas, the rate of literacy is 28.03% while in urban areas it is 74.45. Lack of educational facilities and the backwardness of the rural areas explains the wide disparity. The same picture is reflected in the male-female literacy rates. As regards male literates, we find that 33.11% of them are in rural areas and 78.83% in urban areas. Among the females, 22.71% are in rural areas and 69.17% in the urban areas.

The U.K & J Hills took the first place so far as general literacy was concerned accounting for 39.69% of the population being literate. It took the leading position in rural literacy with 29.58% but it came down in its position in urban literacy with only 74.18% of the total urban population being literate. But in terms of absolute numbers, it has (85,753) more literates than Garo Hills district (10,232) in the urban areas. We should bear in mind that a higher percentage does not necessarily mean a higher absolute number. Garo Hills district has with it only one urban centre (Tura), while the U.K & J Hills has six towns. Hence most of the educational institutions are concentrated in Shillong and a good number of the towns population in general has to be literate, this being more of an administrative and commercial centre than industrial centre. The large number of schools dispersed in the rural as well as urban areas of this district bears evidence to the extensive spread of literacy uniformly in all the areas of the district. Besides this district has a good number of large rural units which are semi-urban in character obviously having the necessary complement of educational institutions.

Among the males in rural areas we find that the Garo Hills district has 33.29% of literates as against 32.96% in U.K & J Hills. In the urban areas also, the Garo Hills claimed more male literates accounting for 81.10% as against 78.55% in U.K & J Hills. As regards female literates we find that in the rural areas, the U.K & J Hills has 26.04 per cent as against only 18.70% in Garo Hills district. Whereas in urban areas, the Garo Hills district claimed 71.19% of female literates as against 68.96% in the U.K & J Hills district.

The following statement gives the crude rate of literacy of each town and urban agglomeration sex-wise (including 0—4 age group).

STATEMENT VI.6(a)

Urban Agglomeration/ Town	Literacy rates		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Shillong Urban Agglomeration	66.11	70.80	60.62
Shillong Municipality	68.16	73.15	62.24
Nongthymmai	69.38	72.60	65.73
Mawlai	52.62	56.30	48.70
Shillong Cantonment	57.48	63.05	50.22
Jowai	51.58	55.91	47.05
Tura	66.06	70.73	60.07

Nongthymmai town occupies the first place among the towns in the state so far as literacy is concerned and Jowai the last . In order to project a correct picture of the situation the statement below shows educational facilities available in the towns.

Name of Towns	Population	Educational facilities					
		No. of L.P. Schools	Ratio	Jr. Secondary	Ratio	No. of higher secondary	Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Shillong(M)	87,659	47	1865.0	16	5478.6	32	2739.3
Cantonment	4,730	2	2365.0	..	..	2	2365.0
Nongthymmai	16,103	4	4025.7	4	4025.7	5	3220.6
Mawlai	14,260	6	2376.6	6	2376.6	4	3565.0
Jowai	8,929	12	744.0	6	1488.1	3	2976.3
Tura	15,489	38	407.6	10	1548.9	6	2581.5

The most that can be said is that Nongthymmai being the newest town in the state, located in the suburbs of Shillong with good facilities to make for a residential area, must have attracted the educated people, mostly service holders who had taken up residence in the town, and this has influenced the literacy rate.

Growth rate of literacy

It would be interesting to make a study of the progress of literacy in the state in each district for the last ten years in order to see how far an effort has been made to bring up the level of the more backward areas at par with the more advanced areas. The following statement shows the rate of literacy of the population by sex for the state and its districts.

STATEMENVI. 7

Growth rate of literacy, 1961 and 1971 (excluding 0—4 age-group).

State/District	Total Population			Males			Females		
	Literacy rate in 1961	Literacy rate in 1971	Growth rate of literacy	Literacy rate in 1961	Literacy rate in 1971	Growth rate of Literacy	Literacy rate in 1961	Literacy rate in 1971	Growth rate of literacy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Meghalaya	31.96	35.06	44.04 *37.64 (9.70)	38.11	40.44	38.46 *39.93 (6.11)	25.29	29.31	53.15 *35.26 (15.90)
Garo Hills	23.99	28.13	56.23 *34.70 (17.26)	30.92	35 37	52.41 *41.06 (14.39)	16.69	20.51	63.71 *27.79 (22.89)
U.K. & J. Hills	37.15	39.69	38.92 *39.69 (6.84)	42.70	43.79	32.03 *39.11 (2.55)	31.04	35.26	49.36 *40.27 (13.60)

*Indicate relative growth rate of literacy to the population. Figures within brackets indicate percentage increase of literacy.

The above statement shows that the state's literate population to total population grew from 31.96% in 1961 to 35.06% in 1971. The growth rate of literacy during the decade was 44.04% and the percentage increase of literacy rate was 9.70%. A rough index we tabulate the relative growth rate of literacy by computing the decadal variation of literacy per 100 of the decadal variation of population. Taking the relative growth rate of literacy to the total population we find that the growth rate of literacy during the decade comes to 37.64%. This growth rate seems to be more reasonable than that of the decadal growth rate of literacy which is 44.04%. It may thus be said that the literacy rate has increased by 3 points only during the decade 1961—71. Looking at the districts we find that Garo Hills district recorded a very appreciably rise in literacy from 23.99% in 1961 to 28.13% in 1971 and the percentage increase of literacy rate was 17.26%. The growth rate of literacy was 56.23% during the decade. Taking the relative growth rate of literacy to the total population we find that the growth rate of literacy stands at 34.70% which is more reasonable than the over-all growth rate of 56.23%. The literacy rate has thus increased by 4 points during the decade, which is above the state average. Coming to the U.K & J. Hills district we find that the growth rate of literacy is slow being 37.15% in 1961 and 39.69% in 1971. The growth rate during the decade was 38.92% while the percentage increase was 6.84%. The relatively growth rate of literacy to the total population comes to 39.69%. The literacy rate has increased by only 2 points during the decade, a progress which is far from satisfactory. This indicates that Garo Hills district with a low rate of literacy has shown a faster growth than the U.K & J Hills. The expansion of educational institutions in this district during the decade seems to have helped to push up the rate of literacy on the other hand the U.K. & J. Hills district which was considered more educationally advanced has shown signs of resting on its oars.

Taking the growth of literacy among males and females we find that the growth rate among the females is more encouraging than the males. While the males registered a growth from 38.11% in 1961 to 40.44% in 1971 the females registered a growth from 25.29% in 1961 to 29.31% in 1971. The growth rate of literacy was 38.46% in the case of males and 53.15% in the case of females. The relative growth rates of literacy to the total population come to 39.93% and 35.26% respectively. The over-all rate of growth increased by 4 points during the decade in the case of females while that of males increased by only 2 points during the decade. This shows that the females are taking a keen interest in education. Coming to the districts we find that in Garo Hills, the growth among the males increases from 30.92% in 1961 to 35.37% in 1971 and that among the females the growth increases from 16.69% in 1961 to 20.51% in 1971. The relative growth rate during the decade comes to 41.06% among the males and 27.79% among the females. The over-all rate of growth increased by 4 points in the case of males and by 3 points in the case of females. The district of U.K & J Hills recorded an increase from 42.70% in 1961 to 43.79% in 1971 in the case of males and from 31.04% in 1961 to 35.26% in 1971 in the case of females. The relative growth rate comes to 39.11% in the case of males and 40.27% in the case of females. The over-all rate of growth increased by only 1 point in the case of males and by 4 points in the case of females. This shows that the women of this district have surpassed males in the field of literacy and the growth rate of literacy among the females is very satisfactory. All this indicates that women are taking the lead in the field of literacy and the days of prejudice against females education are gone.

We have so far discussed the growth rate of literacy among males and females. It would be more interesting to discuss the growth rate by different age groups and by males and females. The following statement shows the growth rate of literacy by different age groups and by males and females for Meghalaya as a whole (excluding age group 0—4).

Age group	Growth rate of literacy (1961—1971)		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All ages	+44.04	+38.64	+53.15
5—9	+44.31	+31.43	+58.68
10—14	+55.90	+48.15	+64.87
15—19	+54.72	+47.28	+64.40
20—24	+45.05	+35.64	+57.13
25—34	+27.47	+25.52	+31.12
35+	+43.94	+42.97	+46.71
Age not stated	—14.29	—32.26	—36.36

We have seen that the growth of literacy rate is more pronounced among females than among males. It will also be seen from the above statement that the growth of literacy rate is higher among females than among males in all the age groups. In age group 5—9 while the growth rate among the males is 31.43%, that of females is 58.68%. In age group 10—14, the growth rate among the males is 48.15% as against 64.87% among females. Thus the progress of literacy in the school-going age group (5—14) during the decade is not satisfactory. As school-going children in age group 0—4 may be negligible we may take it that the whole-time students in age group 0—14 represent almost entirely those in age group 5—14. There may still be a large number of children who do not attend school. As was already shown in Statement VI. 4 as much as 17.53% among boys and 18.85% among girls in age group 5—9 and 44.98% of boys and 43.39% of girls in age group 10—14 are attending school. The highest growth of literacy is found in age group 10—14. The growth rate of literacy decreases simultaneously in the advance age group except that in age group 35 and above.

The following statement shows the percentage of literacy and decadal variations from 1901 to 1971 for the state and the district.

STATEMENT VI. 8

State/District	Year	Literate Population			Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Percentage of Literate to total population
		P	M	F			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Meghalaya	1901	12,647	8,936	3,711	..	..	3.71
	1911	14,776	10,909	3,867	+2,129	+16.83	3.75
	1921	21,850	15,296	6,554	+7,074	+47.87	5.17
	1931	31,852	22,442	9,410	+10,002	+45.78	6.62
	1941	55,788	38,813	16,975	+23,936	+75.15	10.04
	1951	87,002	57,017	29,985	+31,214	+55.95	14.36
	1961	207,097	128,389	78,708	+120,095	+138.04	26.92
	1971	298,312	1,777,772	120,540	+91,215	+44.04	29.49
Garo Hills	1901	1,169	1,023	146	..	..	0.85
	1911	1,836	1,667	169	+667	+57.06	1.16
	1921	3,242	2,726	516	+1,406	+76.58	1.81
	1931	5,059	4,218	841	+1,817	+56.05	2.65
	1941	10,453	7,944	2,509	+5,394	+106.62	4.68
	1951	17,706	11,763	5,943	+7,253	+69.39	7.31
	1961	61,334	40,554	20,780	+43,628	+246.40	19.96
	1971	95,825	61,807	34,018	+34,491	+56.23	23.57
U.K. & J. Hills	1901	11,478	7,913	3,565	..	..	5.68
	1911	12,940	9,242	3,698	+1,462	+12.74	5.50
	1921	18,608	12,570	6,038	+5,668	+43.80	7.65
	1931	26,793	18,224	8,569	+8,185	+43.99	9.24
	*1941	45.335	30.869	14,466	+18,542	+69.20	13.64
	1951	69,296	45,254	24,042	+23,961	+52.85	19.06
	1961	145,763	87,835	57,928	+76,467	+110.35	31.54
	1971	202,437	115,965	86,522	+56,724	+38.92	33.46

* Based on Sample Figures.

In the first 40 years of the present century, the percentage of literacy went up by only 2.91 points while the subsequent 40 years helped the percentage go up by 22.87 points of which the decade 1951—1961 alone contributed an increase of 15.48. Thus the growth of literacy was almost stagnant till 1931 and thereafter an appreciable increase was shown and this growth has been particularly rapid in the decade 1951—61. It, therefore, seems that particular attention was paid to the improvement of literacy only subsequent to 1931. The advent of Independence in 1947 and the impact of the Five Year Plans have been very perceptible as shown by the very marked increase in literacy noticed after 1951. The increase in percentage of literates in the decade 1951—61 is particularly interesting. In Garo Hills district the increase is more than doubled from 7.31% in 1951 to 19.96% in 1961 while the U.K & J Hills district the increase is from 19.06% in 1951 to 31.54% in 1961.

If we take the entire period of 70 years from 1901 to 1971, the literacy rate of the state on the average increased from 3.71% to 29.49%. Again of only 25.78 points in percentage over such a long period is poor. Taking this average we find that in Garo Hills district the growth of literacy over the period of 70 years was below the state's average. It was only 22.72 points. This shows the general backwardness of the district. The growth of literacy in the U.K & J Hills (27.78) over the 70 years period exceeds the state average.

Literacy by educational level

We shall now briefly discuss the educational level attained by the literate population. The total literate include all persons who are able to read and write irrespective of the educational standard or levels attained by them. The following statement shows the distribution of literates by educational levels.

STATEMENT VI. 9

Educational level	Percentage of total literates		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Primary	32.39	31.54	33.65
Middle	24.58	26.29	22.06
Matriculation or Hightr Secondary	7.60	8.66	6.04
Non-Technical Diploma or Cerificate not equal to degree.	0.52	0.65	0.31
Technical Diploma or Certificate equal to degree.	0.17	0.27	0.03
Graduate & Above	3.21	4.11	1.87

A very large percentage of literates is concentrated in the primary and middle level. The sharp decline of percentages from matriculation level indicates the size of drop-outs before attaining the matriculation level. This picture holds good both for male and female literates. It also shows predominance of male literates at the degree level over female literates.

Census Tables C-III Part A and C-III Part B give the distribution of the population by age, sex, and education for all areas and urban areas respectively. The following statement prepared on the basis of these tables shows the educational levels attained and their percentages to the literate population.

STATEMENT VI. 10

State/District	Age Group	Percentage of literates with educational level to the total literate population											
		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate & above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Meghalaya	5—9	21.02	16.97	0.52	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	38.95	38.22	16.20	16.83	0.48	N	..	N	..	..	N	N
	15—19	32.25	35.21	38.21	34.03	8.95	7.78	N	N	N	..	N	N
	20—24	26.30	32.73	35.08	29.00	16.37	11.70	1.44	0.79	N	N	3.70	3.69
	25—34	28.85	34.70	29.61	23.99	11.86	10.24	1.28	0.56	0.64	N	8.20	5.03
	35+	33.64	38.12	26.50	24.16	9.57	7.00	0.06	N	N	N	6.52	2.61
	Age not stated	14.29	..	50.00	13.33	4.76	6.66	..	..	2.38	..	19.05	66.67
Garo Hills	5— 9	22.93	19.75	0.64	0.59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	40.71	35.93	11.54	10.44	0.34	0.23	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	40.25	43.52	32.76	28.82	2.92	2.66	N	N	N	..	..	..
	20—24	34.38	45.25	41.17	28.10	5.55	3.92	0.73	0.18	N	N	0.65	0.33
	25—34	36.80	47.81	36.99	24.68	5.59	3.16	0.49	0.12	0.19	..	2.07	0.62
	35+	41.85	49.03	32.53	26.27	3.59	2.06	0.32	0.06	0.10	N	0.96	0.29
	Age not stated	12.50	..	62.50	40.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Khasi & Jaintia Hills.	5—9	20.12	15.85	0.47	0.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	39.54	39.10	18.70	19.27	0.55	0.23	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	27.66	31.74	41.35	36.20	12.42	9.92	0.17	0.44	N	..	0.30	0.21
	20—24	23.29	27.99	32.51	25.17	20.95	14.56	1.74	1.01	0.35	0.06	4.99	4.93
	25—34	24.36	28.95	25.44	23.69	15.40	13.36	1.72	0.76	0.90	N	11.67	6.97
	35+	29.07	34.35	23.15	23.42	12.90	3.64	1.96	0.29	0.48	0.12	9.62	3.43
	Age not stated	14.70	..	47.06	8.00	5.88	8.00	..	..	2.94	..	23.53	80.00

We find that a very negligible percentage reaches the middle standard in ages 5 to 9 and graduation took place only at ages 20 to 24. There is no regular flow from the primary or middle level from age group 5—9 to age group 10—14 and there is a sudden drop at age group 15—19 at the matriculation level; but a higher percentage at the matriculation level is shown at age group 20—24 which shows an irregular continuation of education. A very meagre percentage is seen taking up technical education at the certificate level.

While the picture in Garo Hills shows a higher percentage of school-going children in age group 5—9 and 10—14 than U.K. & J. Hills at the primary level, the U.K & J Hills district shows a more regular flow of pursuits of education from the primary level to the middle level at the age group 10—14. It also shows a more regular flow of students from age group 15—19 to age group 20—24 taking up education at the matriculation level. There is no technical diploma or certificate holder among females in Garo Hills district and technical education at the diploma or certificate level shows a better picture in U.K. & J. Hills than in Garo Hills.

A more detailed analysis will be made in Part I-B of General Report of the educational levels attained in different age groups, the rural/urban differentials and the distribution of education levels among workers in different categories of work.

Educational levels in urban population

How are the educated persons with higher levels of literacy are distributed in the district ? It should be noted that it was only in respect of urban population that the literate and educated persons were tabulated under detailed levels of education whereas in respect of rural population only (i) literates without educational levels (ii) primary and junior basic (iii) matriculation and above were recognised and the literate and educated rural population tabulated under these heads. For obvious reasons it is only in the urban areas that a concentration of educated persons with varying levels of higher education such as university degrees and technical and non-technical degrees and diplomas are found because of the facilities for education and the need for suitable levels of education in several urban persuits and professions. The following statement shows the percentage of literates with educational levels to total literate population. Though the educational level is shown in the statement from primary standard we will confine our discussion from the level of graduate degree other than technical degree up-wards.

STATEMENT VI. 11

URBAN

State/District	Age-Group	Percentage of literates with educational levels											
		Primary		Middle		Matriculation		Non-technical not equal to degree		Technical not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Meghalaya	5—9	23.22	16.64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	43.97	42.45	2.86	38.81	N	0.41	..	..	..	..	N	..
	15—19	15.15	16.26	57.46	47.95	22.41	21.17	N	..	N	..	0.55	0.46
	20—24	12.78	16.45	38.44	38.51	34.75	29.47	..	N	0.54	N	7.76	8.76
	25—34	14.63	21.02	29.76	32.26	26.51	25.89	N	..	1.15	0.12	17.42	11.46
	35+	18.65	32.12	28.68	36.60	24.39	14.49	N	N	0.85	0.24	14.57	4.33
	Age not stated	12.00	..	64.00	..	4.00	40.00	..	..	..	..	12.00	40.00

STATEMENT VI. 11 contd.
URBAN

State/District	Age-Group	Percentage of literates with educational levels											
		Primary		Middle		Matriculation		Non-Technical not equal to degree		Technical not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Garo Hills	5—9	13.57	12.11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	47.29	41.85	27.62	1.50	0.36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	20.02	21.68	67.19	64.91	8.90	8.27	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	15.27	25.84	56.57	48.91	21.51	15.11	..	..	0.53	..	2.39	1.79
	25—34	21.32	29.97	40.97	44.71	21.64	12.66	..	..	0.64	..	7.00	3.21
	35+	25.85	35.63	38.61	45.88	19.64	6.24	..	0.20	0.87	..	4.14	1.34
	Age not stated	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. K. & J. Hills	5—9	25.29	17.27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	43.59	42.52	35.80	39.72	0.47	0.46	..	..	..	..	N	..
	15—19	14.53	15.51	56.20	56.99	24.15	22.96	N	..	N	..	0.62	0.52
	20—24	12.51	15.54	36.48	37.50	36.18	30.86	..	N	0.54	N	8.34	9.43
	25—34	13.80	20.09	38.38	30.96	27.11	27.27	N	..	1.22	0.14	18.71	11.97
	35+	17.87	31.87	27.59	35.94	24.91	15.07	N	N	0.84	0.25	15.71	4.54
	Age not stated	12.50	..	62.50	..	4.17	40.00	...	..	..	..	12.50	40.00

N—Negligible

State/District	Age-Group	Total Literate Population											
		Post graduate degree other than technical Degree		Technical degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree									
				Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, Veterinary, and Dairying		Teaching		Others	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Meghalaya	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	N	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	..
	15—19	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N
	20—24	0.69	1.26	0.50	N	0.12	N	0.10	..	0.10	0.54	N	N
	25—34	2.89	1.97	1.26	N	0.29	0.15	0.20	..	0.66	1.59	N	N
	35+	2.60	0.86	0.86	N	0.64	0.22	0.24	N	0.55	0.89	0.18	0.16
	Age not stated	..	..	4.00	..	..	..	4.00	..	..	20.00	..	..
Garo Hills	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	0.13	0.60	..	..	..	..	0.13	..	..	..	..	..
	25—34	1.75	1.12	1.03	..	0.16	0.16	0.40	..	0.48	0.16	..	..
	35+	1.00	0.22	0.60	..	0.27	0.22	0.53	..	0.73	0.45	0.20	0.22
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. K. & J. Hills.	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	N	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	..
	15—19	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N
	20—24	0.75	1.33	0.56	N	0.13	N	0.10	..	0.11	0.60	N	N
	25—34	3.03	2.05	1.29	N	0.30	0.15	0.18	..	0.69	1.74	0.11	N
	35+	2.78	0.90	0.89	N	0.68	0.22	0.20	N	0.47	0.92	0.17	0.16
	Age not stated	..	..	4.17	..	..	..	4.16	..	..	20.00	..	..

N—Negligible.

Taking the state as a whole we find that those in age group 25—34 claim the highest percentage in "Graduate degree other than technical degree" accounting for 17.42% among males and 11.46% among females. A concentration of these graduates is found in the urban areas of U.K. & J. Hills district accounting for 18.71% among males and 11.97% among females. The urban areas of Garo Hills district accounts for a comparatively low concentration of graduates. The existence of large educational institutions in the urban areas of U.K. & J. Hills appears to have resulted in the greater concentration of persons of higher levels of education. In "Post-graduate degree other than technical degree" age group 25—34 claim the highest percentage in the state as a whole accounting for 2.89% among males and 1.97% among females. A concentration is found in the urban areas of U.K. & J. Hills district accounting for 3.03% among males and 2.05% among females. In "Engineering and Technology" the same age group again claims the highest percentage in the state accounting for 1.26% among males and it is negligible among females. The U.K. & J. Hills district has a good concentration of these engineers accounting for 1.29% among males. Taking medical degree holders we find that age group 35 and above claims the highest percentage in the state accounting for 0.64% among males and 0.22% among females. A large concentration of them is found in the urban areas of U.K. & J. Hills district accounting for 0.68% among males and 0.22% among females. In "Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying" we find that age group 35 and above claims the highest percentage in the state accounting for 0.24% among males and it is negligible among females. A large concentration of them is found in the urban areas of Garo Hills district accounting for 0.53% among males as against 0.20% among females in U.K. & J. Hills district. In all levels of education the number of males exceeds that of females but in the field of teaching, the number of female teachers exceeds that of males. In the state as a whole we find that age group 25—34 claims the highest percentage of female teachers accounting for 1.59% as against 0.66% male teachers. For obvious reasons the urban areas of U.K. & J. Hills district have a large concentration of them accounting for 1.74% among females and 0.69% among males. Under the category "Others" in the educational level it is not known for certain what types of degree are included. It is expected that those with law degree and bachelor of divinity are included but unfortunately these might have been sorted out under mere university degree holders and not technical degree holders. Hence no positive conclusions can be drawn from the figures given under "Others" in the levels of education.

CHAPTER VII

SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION

"The civilization of India is a joint creation of her diverse people, Aryans, Dravidians, Austric (Kol) and Mongoloid," so wrote Dr. S. K. Chatterjee in the foreword of his published lectures "Kirata-Jana-Krti. The Indo-Mongoloids: Their contribution to the history and culture of India". We are interested in this brief resume with the Austric and Mongoloid. According to Dr. Chatterjee, proto-Austroloids came to India prior to the Dravidians from the eastern Mediterranean region, possessed with a palaeolithic culture which included primitive agriculture. They most likely spoke a speech family known as Austric, which covers a very wide area of central and north eastern India, Burma, Indo-China and as far down as Indonesia and Polynesia. Elements of this speech family are now found among the Kol and Munda speakers of central India like Santali, Mandari, Ho etc., and Khasi of Meghalaya.

The history of the arrival in India of the various Mongoloid groups speaking dialects of the Sino-Tibetan speech family is not known. The origin of primitive Sino-Tibetan speech appears to be in the northwestern part of China and their early movements into India could have been from Assam and their advent in the east might have been as old as that of the Aryans in the west and at some period before 1000 B.C. Their existence in India is taken note of in the Yajurveda and the Atharvaveda. During the time of the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, these people occupied the greater part of Bengal, Assam and the sub-Himalayan tracts of northern India. Their descendants as known today are the following. (These speech groups follow Dr. Grierson's in his Linguistic Survey of India).

(1) Siamese-Chinese (Tai) group such as Ahoms, Khamtis, Phakials, etc. of Assam.

(2) Tibeto-Burman group such as Ladakhis, Sikkimese, Bhutanese of northern Himalayan region; Gurungs, Murmis, Sunwars, Magaris, Newars, Lepchas of central and eastern Nepal; Abors, Miris, Daflas, Mishmis of eastern Himalayan region; Boro group which includes Kacharis, Lalungs, Dimasa, Garos, Kochs, Rabhas, Tripuris, Chutiyas and Morans of pan-Assam region; Kachin and Kuki-chin group which includes Meitheis (Manipuris) Hmar, Hallains, Thados, Raltes, Paites, Lushais (Mizos) of the north-eastern region of India.

(3) Monkhmer group which include Khasi-Jaintias of Meghalaya.

From a study of the traditions and comparative philology, Dr. Grierson visualised the origin and course of migration of various groups speaking the Indo-Chinese languages thus. The earliest inhabitants, of whom some traces could be found, appear to be the Chinese ancestors of the Man tribes now found in Indo-China and China proper, with whom the karens of Burma may possibly claim a distant relationship. From Indonesia in the south came the Monkhmers who occupied a large part of farther India, including Assam. Subsequently, successive waves of Tibeto-Burmans emigrated from their original home in the upper courses of the Yangtse and the Hoang-ho each moving in turn down the course of one or more of the principal rivers, the Brahmaputra, the Chinwin, the Irrawaddy, the Salween, the Menam and the Mekong, driving their predecessors to the seacoast or into mountain fastnesses. Some followed the principal course of the Brahmaputra, north of the Himalaya and peopled Tibet. A few crossed the watershed and came to the hills on the southern side of the Himalayan range right along from Assam in the east to Punjab in the west. At the Assam end, they met and mingled with others of the same family who had wandered along the lower Brahmaputra from the Assam valley. At the great bend of the river near the present town Dhubri, these last followed it to the south and occupied first the Garo hills and Hill Tippera. Others seem to have ascended the valley of the Kupli and neighbouring streams into the hill country of North Cachar; but the mountainous tract between it and Cachar hills, now known as Khasi & Jaintia hills, they failed to occupy, and it still remains the home of the ancient Monkhmer speech. Other members of this Tibeto-Burman horde halted at the end of the Assam valley and turned south. They took possession of the Naga hills, some entered the eastern Naga country directly, others entered the western Naga country from the south via Manipur. Another of these streams settled in the upper basins of the Chinwin and the Irrawaddy and formed the nursery of further emigrations. They then advanced towards the south down the course of these streams driving before them or absorbing or leaving untouched in the highlands their predecessors, the Monkhmers. A branch turned westwards and settled in the Chin hills south of Manipur. Driven by pressure of population, they retraced their steps northward leaving colonies in Lushai land (Mizoram) and Cachar, their descendants speak the Kuki-Chin group including Meithei (Manipuri).

The latest of these invasion was the migration of the Tais from Yunnan. They moved into upper Burma and, due to the pressure of the Chinese, the early migration descended in the sixth century of our era from the mountains of southern Yunnan into the valley of the Shweli and settled there. Early in the 13th century, their capital was fixed at the present Mung-mau. From the Shweli, the Tais spread southeast over the present Shan states into the present Khamti region and west of the Irrawaddy into all the

country lying between the Irrawaddy and the Chinwin. In the 13th century, one of the tribes, the Ahoms, overran and conquered Assam and gave their name to the country.

This summary gives an idea of the origin of the two main tribes of Meghalaya, the Khasi-Jaintias and the Garos. Col. Gurdon, in his book, "The Bhasis", was somewhat convinced of the migration of the present Khasi and Jaintia tribes from the east across the river Kupli into their present habitat—the Khasi & Jaintia Hills. As Grierson has pointed out, they belonged to the earliest Monkhmer-speaking group of people whose migration route could be traced from as far south as Indonesia. He also stated that the successive waves of Tibeto-Burmans who later on peopled the entire surrounding area failed to dislodge them and thus they remain an island of Monkhmers in a sea of people speaking the Tibeto-Burman group of dialects. Dr. S. K. Chatterjee stated that they appear to be a Mongoloid people who have adopted the language of the earlier races, the Austric. They may have changed their speech to Austric (Monkhmer) while they were in Burma and after that, they may have come to their present habitat, successfully resisting all attempts by the Tibeto-Burmans who followed them, to dislodge or absorb them. Or they may have been a congeries of Tibeto-Burman speaking tribes whose dialects were so diverse and numerous that it was found convenient to adopt the Austric (Monkhmer) language spoken by the original people among whom they settled down.

The course of migration of the Tibeto-Burmans as earlier mentioned by Grierson seems to agree with the legends of the Garos, who firmly believed that they came down to their present habitat, Garo Hills, from the heights of Tibet, wandered for some time in the plains of Assam, north of the Brahmaputra, finally crossed the Brahmaputra and settled down on the south bank of the Brahmaputra in the present Goalpara region. A group among them entered the present Garo Hills and peopled the area. Major Playfair in his book, "The Garos", was more or less convinced of the historical character of these legends.

The development of diverse dialects influenced by many factors such as contact with other races speaking different dialects or movements of tribes energised by earlier momentums went on, up to the latter part of the 19th century. These tended to segregate the tribes at different locations in such a manner that being separated from each other by inhospitable terrain, the tribes developed local characteristics in different areas of habitation. The subsequent formation of districts or political divisions by the British has given sanction to a unique isolation within a given political division. The President's order listing the scheduled tribes with definite area restrictions largely followed these political divisions.

No separate enumeration was ever attempted for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes prior to the 1961 census and the number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was taken collectively. The identity of a tribe or a caste was recognised in its own area of settlement but no list was prepared to notify them by any legislation. Some of the well-known tribes and castes were taken for study and their social and economic conditions were presented in monographs and published in the census reports of 1881 onwards.

In the 1881 census report besides notes on the castes and tribes presented in the report, the chapter on castes in the Brahmaputra valley was drawn up by E. Stack, the note on the Kacharis was contributed by Endle and that on the Mikirs by C. J. Lyall. In 1891 the author confined himself to giving such information regarding the indigenous tribes and castes as was not already available in standard works such as those of Risley, Dalton and Hodgson or in the census report of 1881. In the 1901 census report, Shakespear contributed a note on the Lushais. In the census report of 1911, the ethnographic notes on the Lushais were contributed by H.W.G.Cole, and that on the Rabhas by J. E. Friend Pereira. In 1921 the notes on Akas, Apatanis and Daflas were contributed by G. A. Nevill, that on Khamtis, Singphos and Mishmis by T. P. M. O'Callaghan, that on Abors, and Miris (of the Sadiya frontier tract) by R. C. R. Cumming, that on the Miris (of Lakhimpur district) by G. C. Bordaloi. J. H. Hutton contributed a note on the connection of different Naga and other tribes in Assam, their origin and certain customs. The old census reports containing these notes and monographs were reproduced in Part V-A Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes-Reprints from old census reports and special tables, 1961.

Despite many changes in the country which were both social and political, the castes and tribes of this north-eastern region preserved their own identities and asserted their own rights for the preservation of their own traditional customs and manners. With the passage of time it was necessary to list these castes and tribes and to notify them by a legislation. Accordingly lists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were prepared and notified in 1956. In the 1961 census the general enumeration of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was given up and the names of the castes and tribes were ascertained according to the President's order of 1956. The lists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes notified by the President in 1950 were revised by the Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes order (amendment) of 1956. With the reorganisation of states in 1956, the orders were further modified by the Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes list (modification) order of 1956.

The list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes applying to Meghalaya at the time of the 1971 census was as follows:—

Scheduled castes (throughout the state)

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, 16. Sutradhar.

Scheduled tribes

(a) In the autonomous districts:

1. Chakma, 2. Dimasa (Kachari), 3. Garo, 4. Hajong, 5. Hmar, 6. Khasi & Jaintia (including Khasi, Synteng or Pnar, War, Bhoi or Lyngngam).
7. Any Kuki tribes including:—
(i) Biat or Biete (ii) Changsan (iii) Chongloi (iv) Doungel (v) Gamalhou (vi) Gangte (vii) Guite (viii) Hanneng (ix) Haokip or Haupit (x) Haolai (xi) Hingna (xii) Hongsungh, (xiii) Hrangkhwal 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) Mangjei (xxvii) Misao (xxviii) Riang, (xxix) Sairhem (xxx) Selnam (xxxi) Singson, (xxxii) Sitlhou, (xxxiii) Sukte, (xxxiv) Thado (xxxv) Thangngeu (xxxvi) Uibuh, (xxxvii) Vaiphei.
8. Lakher, 9. Man (Tai speaking), 10. Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes, 11. Mikir, 12. Any Naga Tribes, 13. Pawi, 14. Synteng.

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
12. Singpho

In the State of Assam excluding the tribal areas.

1. Barmans in Cachar
2. Boro-Borokachari
3. Deori
4. Hojai
5. Kachari including Sonwal
6. Lalung
7. Mech
8. Miri
9. Rabha

It may be noted that the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes of Meghalaya are regarded as such within the state. There are no area restrictions for scheduled castes for the state of Meghalaya and Assam and the same list is applicable to both. A scheduled tribe of the autonomous districts can be regarded as such anywhere within the autonomous districts of Meghalaya and Assam, but he cannot be regarded as a scheduled tribe if he goes outside the autonomous districts. For example, a Khasi cannot be regarded as a scheduled tribe in Kamrup (Assam), similarly a Miri or a Rabha cannot be regarded as a scheduled tribe if he lives in the autonomous districts. This is the strict interpretation of the President's order. Each enumerator was given a copy of the approved list pertaining to Meghalaya with reference to which he recorded the name of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe as returned by the respondent. He was cautioned against writing the name in general terms such as Harijan or Adivasi. In spite of that, some persons were returned as 'Harijan' or simply 'Scheduled caste' in the enumeration slips. Such cases have been sorted as "Scheduled caste or tribe unspecified". The number of persons under "Scheduled caste unspecified' for the state was 208 and for "Scheduled tribe unspecified" was 1106.

STATEMENT VII. 1

Distribution of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population and their proportion to the total population of the state and districts.

State/District	TRU	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		Popn.	% to total popn.	Popn.	% to total popn.
Meghalaya	T	3,887	0.38	814,230	80.48
	R	1,673	0.19	747,113	86.42
	U	2,214	1.50	67,117	45.61
Garo Hills	T	2,001	0.49	325,872	80.14
	R	1,275	0.33	317,414	81.15
	U	726	4.69	8,458	54.61
U.K. & J. Hills	T	1,886	0.31	488,358	80.71
	R	398	0.08	429,699	90.77
	U	1,488	1.13	58,659	44.55

Scheduled tribe (80.48%) form the bulk of the population of Meghalaya. Scheduled castes form only 0.38%. The tribal population is more predominant (86.42%) in the rural areas of the state than in urban (45.61%). The scheduled caste population is found to be more predominant in the urban areas of the state (1.50%) than in rural areas (0.19%).

The U.K. & J. Hills district has a higher percentage (80.71%) of tribal population than Garo Hills (80.14).

The scheduled castes are found predominantly in Garo Hills district, particularly in the rural areas. In U.K. & J. Hills, the scheduled castes are found more predominant in urban areas than in rural areas.

STATEMENT VII. 2

Distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

Name of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes	Population of individual SCs/STs in the State and the districts					
	Meghalaya		Garo Hills		U.K. & J. Hills	
	Popn.	Percentage	Popn.	Percentage	Popn.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Scheduled castes	**3,887**	**100.00**	**2,001**	**100.00**	**1,886**	**100.00**
1. Bansphor	115	2.96	115	5.74	..	..
2. Bhuinmali or Mali	323	8.31	98	4.90	225	11.93
3. Brittial Bania or Bania	386	9.93	59	2.95	327	17.34
4. Daupi or Dhobi	165	4.25	26	1.30	139	7.37
5. Jhulo, Malo or Jhulomalo	651	16.75	651	32.53	..	..
6. Kaibartta or Jaliya	414	10.65	19	0.95	395	20.94
7. Mahara	70	1.80	..	..	70	3.71
8. Mehtar or Bhangi	238	6.12	..	..	238	12.62
9. Muchi or Rishi	651	16.75	414	20.69	237	12.57
10. Namasudra	471	12.12	410	20.49	61	3.23
11. Patni	177	4.55	45	2.25	132	7.00
12 Sutradhar	18	0.46	18	0.90	..	..
13. Unspecified	208	5.35	146	7.30	62	3.29
Total Scheduled Tribes	**814,230**	**100.00**	**325,872**	**100.00**	**488,358**	**100.00**
1. Chakma	9	N	1	N	8	N
2. Dimasa (Kachari)	834	0.10	486	0.15	348	0.07
3. Garo	324,197	39.82	306,804	94.15	17,393	3.56
4. Hajong	19,558	2.40	18,153	5.57	1,405	0.29
5. Hmar	198	0.02	3	N	195	0.04
6. Khasi & Jaintia (including Khasi Synteng or Pnar, War, Bhoi or Lyngngam)	456,674	56.09	89	0.03	456,585	93.49

Name of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes	Population of individual SCs/ STs in the state and the districts					
	Meghalaya		Garo Hills		U.K. & J. Hills	
	Popn.	Percentage	Popn.	Percentage	Popn.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Any Kuki Tribes(Biate or Bete Vaiphei)	2,337	0.29	4	N	2,333	0.48
8. Lakher	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Man (Tai speaking)	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Any Mizo (Lushai Tribe)	3,110	0.38	113	0.03	2,997	0.61
11. Mikir	5,077	0.62	..	..	5,077	1.04
12. Any Naga tribe	860	0.11	34	0.01	826	0.17
13. Pawi	222	0.03	..	..	222	0.05
14. Synteng	48	N	..	..	48	0.01
15. Unspecified	1,106	0.14	185	0.06	921	0.19

The 1971 census recorded 12 scheduled castes and 14 scheduled tribes in the state in accordance with the President's order of 1956. Among the scheduled castes, Muchi or Rishi were first, accounting for 16.75% of the total scheduled castes in the state and 0.6% of the state's total population. In Garo Hills they formed 20.69% of the total scheduled castes of the district as against 12.62% in the U.K. & J. Hills. Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo came next accounting for 16.75% of the total scheduled castes and 0.6% of the state's total population. They are found only in Garo Hills district where they form 32.53% of the total scheduled castes of the district and 0.16% of the district's total population. The third is Namasudra, representing 12.12% of the total scheduled castes and 0.5% of the total population. In Garo Hills, they accounted for 20.49% of the total scheduled castes of the district as against 3.23% in U.K. & J. Hills. Kaibartta or Jaliya represent 10.65% of the state's total scheduled castes and 0.04% of the state's total population. They are found mostly in U.K. & J. Hills representing 20.94% of the total scheduled castes as against 0.95% in Garo Hills.

Among the scheduled tribes, the Khasis and Jaintias form a big majority representing 56.09% of the state's total scheduled tribes and 45.14% of the state's total population. They are found mostly in the U.K. & J. Hills district where they form 93.49% of the total scheduled tribes and 75.46% of the total population of district. They form only 0.03% of the total scheduled tribes in Garo Hills. Next to them are the Garos and they represent 39.82% of the state's total scheduled tribes and 32.04% of the state's total population. They are the people of Garo Hills and they form 94.15% of the total scheduled tribes and 74.45% of the total population of the district. They form only 3.56% of the total scheduled tribe population of U.K. & J. Hills. The Hajong provide 2.40% of the total scheduled tribes and 1.93% of the total population of the state. They are found in greater proportion in Garo Hills district representing 5.57% of the total scheduled tribes as against 0.29% in U.K. & J. Hills.

Sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

The following statement gives the sex ratio of each scheduled castes in the state according to the 1971 census:

STATEMENT VII.3

Name	P	M	F	Sex Ratio
All castes	3,887	2,048	1,839	898
Bansphor	115	65	50	769
Bhuinmali or Mali	323	197	126	640
Brittial Bania or Bania	386	204	182	892
Dhupi or Dhobi	165	93	72	774
Jhalo, Malo or Jhalomalo	651	306	345	1,127
Kaibartta or Jaliya	414	246	168	683
Mahara	70	48	22	458
Methar or Bhangi	238	129	109	845
Muchi or Rashi	651	302	349	1,156
Namasudra	471	240	231	963
Patni	177	96	81	844
Sutradhar	18	12	6	500
Unspecified	208	110	98	891

Almost all the castes, excepting Jhalo or Malo and Muchi or Rishi, have less number of women. This paucity is felt mostly by the Mahara (458 females per 1000 males). The Muchi or Rishi have more women than men with a sex ratio of 1,156 females per 1,000 males. The Jhalo-Malo have a sex ratio of 1,127 females per 1000 males. Pages 16-17 in this chapter show the growth rate caste-wise. The factor contributing to this high growth rate is large-scale migration. It is a known feature of population migration that the majority of the migrants are males. Hence the paucity of women among the scheduled castes.

STATEMENT VII.4

Sex ratio among the Scheduled tribes

Name	P	M	F	Sex Ratio
All Tribes	814,230	407,859	406,371	996
Cahkma	9	8	1	125
Dimasa (Kachari)	834	201	633	3,149
Garo	324,197	165,248	158,949	962
Hajong	19,558	10,091	9,467	938
Hmar	198	167	31	186
Khasi & Jaintia	456,674	225,214	231,460	1,028
Any Kuki tribe	2,337	1,130	1,207	1,068
Lakher	..	..	..	..
Man (Tai sp aking)	..	..	..	..
Any Mizo (Lushai)	3,110	1,712	1,398	817
Mikir	5,077	2,901	2,176	750
Any Naga tribe	860	525	335	638
Pawi	222	136	86	632
Synteng	48	30	18	600
Unspecified	1,106	496	610	1,230

The difference of sex ratio depend on many factors. Generally migrants consists mostly of males and as the male migrants started settling down they are followed by the female migrants. Other factors are differential births and differential deaths which in turn are influenced by factors like neglect of female child, premature cohabitation, child bearing coupled with unskilful mid-wifery, hard work among females and general adverse conditions of climate, nutrition, house accommodation and the like. The combined effect of the above factors tends to a higher death rate among women.

The sex ratio of scheduled tribe stands almost at par (996 females per 1000 males) with the state ratio of 942. In examining this situation, the Chakmas and Syntengs, being very small, may be disregarded. The Hmar number hardly 200. The other tribes such as the Dimasa Kachari, Mizo tribes, Naga tribes and Pawi whose traditional area of habitation is outside the state can be surmised to have migrated to the state owing to economic reasons. As such, predominance of males over females is understandable. But the case of the

Dimasa Kachari, however, cannot be explained adequately. Among the indigenous tribes of the state, there are more females than males among the Khasi-Jaintia and Kuki tribes. This may be greatly influenced by healthier climate and better economic standards. The case of Garo and Hajongs is perhaps influenced by unfavourable climates, poor nutrition and low education.

STATEMENT VII.5

Growth of population by scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and 'others'

Year	Population			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled tribes			Otheres		
	Population	Decade variation	P.C. variation	Population	Decade variation	P.C. variation	Population	Decade variation	P.C. variation	Population	Decade variation	P.C. variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MEGHALAYA												
1951	605,674	..	..	1,261	..	..	514,611	..	..	91,063	..	..
1961	769,380	+163,706	+27.03	3,887	+2,626	+208.25	639,161	+124,550	+24.20	128,958	+37,895	+41.61
1971	1,011,699	+242,319	+31.50				814,230	+175,069	+27.39	193,582	+64.624	+50.11
GARO HILLS												
1951	242,075	..	..	846	..	..	195,979	..	..	46,096	..	..
1961	307,228	+65,153	+26.91	2,001	+1,155	+136.52	263,003	+67,024	+34.20	43,379	−2 717	−5.89
1971	406,615	+99,387	+32.35				325,372	+62,369	23.71	78,742	+35,363	+81.52
U. K. & J. HILLS												
1951	363,599	..	..	415	..	..	318,692	..	..	44,967	..	..
1961	462,152	+98,553	+27.10	1,386	+1,471	+354.46	376,158	+57,466	+18.03	85,579	+40,612	+90.32
1971	595,084	+132,932	+30.93				488,358	+112,200	+29.83	114,840	+29,261	+34.19

The scheduled caste population of Meghalaya rose from 1261 in 1961 to 3,887 in 1971. Considering their small number, however, the contribution to the state's total increase is negligible. Coming to the scheduled tribes, we find that their number increased from 514,611 in 1951 to 639,161 in 1961 and to 814,230 in 1971. The growth rate was 24.20% during 1951-1961 and 27.39% during 1961-1971. While the general population shows a growth rate of 4.47 points during 1961-71, that of the scheduled tribe population shows a growth rate of only 3.19 points. As no separate enumeration was made for the scheduled castes prior to 1961, the scheduled castes population might have been enumerated along with 'Others'. Nevertheless, we may assume this number to be too small to affect the rate appreciably. It will be seen that 'others' increased from 91,063 in 1951 to 128,958 in 1961 and to 193,582 in 1971, a rise of 41.61% during 1951-61 and 50.11% during 1961-71. Thus the growth rate of this segment of the population rises up by 8.50 points during 1961-71 as against 4.47 points of that of the state's general population.

Coming to the districts, we find that in Garo Hills, there has been a large increase in the growth rate of the general population from the 1951-61 decade (26.91) to the 1961-71 decade (32.35). But the growth rate of the scheduled tribe population declined from 34.20% in 1951-61 to 23.71% in 1961-71. The scheduled caste population recorded a decadal increase of 136.52% during 1961-71. 'Others' recorded a fall of 5.89% in 1951-61 and a sharp rise of 81.52% in 1961-71.

In the U.K. & J. Hills district, the decennial growth rate of the total population went up from 27.10% in 1951-61 to 30.93% in 1961-71. The growth rate of the scheduled caste population during 1961-71 is very high (354.46). But as the absolute numbers involved are small, this need not concern us much. The growth rate of the scheduled tribe population shows an increase of 18.03% during 1951-61 and of 29.83% during 1961-71. The scheduled tribe population thus shows a sizeable increase during the decade. In the case of 'Others', the growth rate has declined from 90.32% during 1951-61 to 34.19% during 1961-71.

The growth rate of 'others', though falling is still higher than the growth rate of the total population and the scheduled tribe population.

Growth rate of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes 1961-1971

The following statement shows the percentage growth rate of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes during 1961-71.

STATEMENT VII.6

Percentage growth rate of Scheduled Castes

Name	STATE				GARO HILLS				U.K.& J. HILLS			
	1961	1971	+ −	% variation	1961	1971	+ −	% variation	1961	1971	+ −	% variation
1. Bansphor	29	115	+ 86	+ 296.55	2	115	+ 113	+5650.00	27	..	− 27	− 100.00
2. Bhuinmalior Mali	7	323	+316	+4514.29	2	98	+ 96	+4800.00	5	225	+ 220	+4400.00
3. Brittial Bani or Bania	68	386	+318	+ 467.65	40	59	+ 19	+ 47.50	28	327	+ 299	+1067.86
4. Dhupi or Dhobi	48	165	+117	+ 243.75	17	26	+ 9	+ 52.94	31	139	+ 108	+ 348.39
5. Hira	21		— 21	− 100.00	3		− 3	− 100.00	18	..	− 18	− 100.00
6. Jhalo,Maloor Jhalo-Malo	180	651	+471	+ 261.67	158	651	+ 493	+ 312.03	22	..	− 22	− 100.00
7. Kaibartta or Jaliya	8	414	+406	+5075.00	..	19	+ 19	..	8	395	+ 387	+4837.50
8. Mahara	26	70	+44	+ 169.23	..	..	..	..	26	70	+ 44	+ 169.23
9. Mehtar or Bhangi	133	238	+105	+ 78.95					133	238	+ 105	+ 78.95
10. Muchi or Rishi	289	651	+362	+ 125.26	187	414	+ 227	+ 121.39	102	237	+ 135	+ 132.35
11. Namasudra	429	471	+ 42	+ 9.79	429	410	− 19	− 4.43	..	61	+ 61	..
12. Patni	..	177	+177	..	..	45	+ 45	..	..	132	+ 132	..
13. Sutradhar	23	18	− 5	−21.74	8	18	+ 10	+ 125.00	15	..	− 15	− 100.00
14. Unspecified	..	208	+208	..	..	146	+ 146	..	..	62	+ 62	..
TOTAL	1261	3887	+2626	+ 208.25	846	2001	+1155	+ 136.52	415	1886	+1471	+ 354.46

STATEMENT VII.7

Percentage growth rate of scheduled tribes

Name	STATE				GARO HILLS				U. K. & J. HILLS			
	1961	1971	+ −	% variation	1961	1971	+ −	% Variation	1961	1971	+ −	% variation
1. Chakma	1	9	+ 8	+ 800.00	..	1	+ 1	..	1	8	+ 7	+ 700.00
2. Dimasa (Kachari)	1,420	834	− 586	− 41.27	1,320	486	− 834	− 63.18	100	348	+ 248	+ 248.00
3. Garo	256,784	124,197	+ 69,413	+ 27.24	239,747	306,804	+ 67,057	+ 27.97	15,037	17,393	+ 2,356	+ 15.67
4. Hajong	22,652	19,558	− 3,094	− 13.66	21,597	18,153	− 3,444	− 15.95	1,055	1,405	+ 350	+ 33.18
5. Hmar	1,491	198	− 1,293	− 86.72	..	3	+ 3	..	1,491	195	− 1,296	− 86.92
6. Khasi & Jaintia	352,031	456,674	+ 104,643	+ 29.73	50	89	+ 39	+ 78.00	351,981	456,585	+ 104,604	+ 29.72
7. including Khasi, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam.												
7A. Any Kuki Tribes (Biate or Biete, Vaiphei)	210	2,337	+ 2,127	+ 1012.86	2	4	+ 2	+ 100.00	208	2,333	+ 2,125	+ 1021.63
8. Lahher	1	..	− 1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
9. Man (Tai speaking)	253	..	− 253	..	253	..	− 253	..	..	..	..	..
10. Any Mizo (Lushai Tribes)	1,176	3,110	+ 1,934	+ 164.46	18	113	+ 95	+527.78	1,158	2,997	+ 1,839	+ 158.81
11. Mikir	4,194	5,077	+ 883	+ 21.05	6	..	6	..	4,188	5,077	+ 889	+ 21.23
12. Any Naga Tribe	948	860	− 88	− 9.28	10	34	+ 24	+240.00	938	826	− 112	− 11.94
13. Pawi	..	222	+ 222	..	..	..	..	..	..	222	− 222	
14. Synteng	..	48	+ 48	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	+ 48	..
15. Unspecified	..	1,106	+ 1,106	..	..	185	+ 185	..	..	921	+ 921	..

The statement shows that the scheduled castes (with the exception of Hira, Patni and Sutradhar) recorded a very high increase during the decade. This abnormal increase may be due to in-migration of these castes into Meghalaya or it may be due to the fact that those who denied their caste in 1961 returned their caste in 1971 for economic or political reasons. Hira which was 21 in 1961 was nil in 1971; the reasons may be its migration outside the state. There was not one Patni in 1961, but were returned 177 in 1971 ; this may be a case of in-migration. The numbers of Bhuinmali or Mali and Kaibartta or Jaliya went up in both Garo Hills and U.K. & J. Hills. No Sutradhar was returned from the U.K. & J. Hills in 1971. There had been 15 in the 1961 census.

Regarding scheduled tribes, the Chakmas and Lakhers being few in numbers and migratory in character may be left out of the picture. The case of the Dimasa (Kachari), Man (Tai speaking) and Naga tribes whose rates are falling may be disregarded as they are non-indigenous scheduled tribes and are subject to migration. So is the case of Pawi, who are a scheduled tribe of Mizoram. Their increase can be explained by their in-migration into Meghalaya.

The Khasi-Jaintia, Garos and Mikirs are the indigenous tribes of the state. They have shown an increase of population slightly higher than the all-India rate of growth of 24.80%, which can therefore be called a natural increase. Hajong, another indigenous scheduled tribe, has shown a rate of growth of 13.56%. This may be either because of out-migration or their being returned as others in 1971. The Hmar and the Kuki share a common habitat and speak dialects which are grouped together as old Kuki of the Kuki-Chin group. These tribes inhabit both sides of the border area of Meghalaya and Assam. The Kuki whose number was 210 in 1961 went up to 2,337 in 1971. This is due to the fact that those sub-tribes of Kuki who failed to return their name as Kuki in 1961 according to the President's order have done so in 1971 under the name of any Kuki tribes. The next major tribe, viz., Any Mizo (Lushai tribe), also surged forward from 1,176 in 1961 to 3,110 in 1971. Natural increase and in-migration may be the reason. The Khasi and Jaintia who numbered 352,031 in 1961 increased to 456,674 in 1971, an increase of 29.73%. The Garo who numbered 254,784 in 1961 went up to 324,197 in 1971, an increase of 27.24%. The Mikir recorded an increase from 4,194 in 1961 to 5,077 in 1971, a decadal rise of 21.05% during the decade. The tribes who registered a fall during the decade are Dimasa (Kachari), Hajong, Hmar, Man (Tai-speaking) and Any Naga tribes.

The number of Kuki tribes in the U.K. & J. Hills district went up from 208 in 1961 to 2,333 in 1971. The Mizo tribes in the U.K. & J. Hills went up from 1,158 in 1961 to 2,997 in 1971. In the Garo Hills, the Garo tribe who numbered 239,747 persons in 1961 returned 306,804 persons in 1971, an increase of 27.9% during the decade. In the U.K. & J. Hills district, the Khasi and Jaintia who numbered 351,981 persons in 1961 rose up to 456,585 persons in 1971, an increase of 29.72% during the decade. The Mikirs, found only in U.K. & J. Hills, increased from 4,188 persons in 1961 to 5,077 persons in 1971—a rise of 21.23%.

STATEMENT VII.8

Name of Scheduled Tribe	1961			1971			No. of Speakers as Mother-tongue	1961			1971		
	P	M	F	P	M	F		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 Hmar	1,491	952	539	198	167	31	Hmar	70	48	22	362	302	60
2 Any Kuki tribe Biete or Bete (included)	210	161	49	2337	1130	1,207	Kuki	161	121	40	59	40	19
3 Biete or Bete	..	..	..	..	..	..	Biete or Bete	1,901	955	946	2,007	835	1,172

From the above statement, it is seen that the Hmar as a scheduled tribe decreased from 1,491 persons in 1961 to 198 persons in 1971 whereas the number of speakers of Hmar as mother tongue increased from 70 persons in 1961 to 362 persons in 1971. The Kuki as a scheduled tribe increased from 210 persons in 1961 to 2,337 persons in 1971 whereas Kuki speakers decreased from 161 persons in 1961 to 59 persons in 1971. The decrease of the Hmar from 1961 to 1971 and the sudden increase of Kuki from 1961 to 1971 may be due to the fact that Hmar and some other tribes might have returned themselves as Kuki in 1971. Looking at the decrease of Kuki speakers from 161 persons to 59 and the increase of Biete or Bete speakers from 1901 to 2,007 during the decade, it is possible that the Biete or Bete who returned their tribe as Kuki did not return their mother-tongue as Kuki, but returned their own mother-tongue instead.

Literacy among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

The following statement shows the percentage of literates among the total population, the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes.

STATEMENT VII.9

Population	Percentage of literates (including 0—4 age group)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Total population	29.5	23.4	65.2
Scheduled castes	20.4	22.5	18.7
Scheduled tribes	26.5	23.4	60.4
Others	42.4	23.4	70.4

Out of a 814,230 scheduled tribe population 747,113 (91.76%) live in rural areas and 67,117 (8.24%) in urban areas. Out of 3,887 scheduled castes population, 1,673 (43.04%) live in rural areas and 2,214 (56.96%) in urban.

The following statement shows the growth rate of literacy among the total population, the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes and 'others' population.

STATEMENT VII.10

	Population		Growth rate 1961-1971
	1961	1971	
Total population	207,097	298,312	+44.0
Scheduled castes	177	792	+347.5
Scheduled tribes	139,625	215,395	+54.3
Others	67,289	82,125	+22.0

Both the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population have registered good progress in terms of literacy.

The following statement shows the literacy rates among each scheduled caste and scheduled tribe in the state.

STATEMENT VII.11

Name of Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe	Percentage of literates among scheduled caste/scheduled tribe					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
Total : Scheduled Castes	20.4	(192)	22.5	(377)	18.7	(415)
1. Bansphor	16.5	(19)	..	..	16.7	(19)
2. Bhuinmali or Mali	20.4	(66)	18.6	(21)	21.4	(45)
3. Brittial Bania or Bania	33.9	(131)	39.9	(114)	17.0	(17)
4. Dhupi or Dhobi	31.5	(54)	30.2	(16)	32.1	(36)
5. Jnalo, Malo or Jhalomalo	20.3	(132)	20.3	(132)	..	..
6. Kaibartta or Jaliya	24.2	(100)	66.7	(10)	22.6	(90)
7. Mahara	5.7	(4)	..	..	5.7	(4)
8. Mehta or Bhangi	13.4	(32)	..	..	13.4	(32)
9. Muchi or Rishi	13.7	(89)	..	..	13.7	(89)
10. Namasudra	19.7	(93)	13.0	(37)	30.1	(56)
11. Patni	11.9	(21)	3.3	(2)	16.4	(19)
12. Sutradhar	44.4	(8)	..	..	44.4	(8)
13. Unspecified	21.6	(45)	21.6	(45)	..	..
Total: Scheduled Tribes	26.5	(215,395)	23.4	(174,858)	60.4	(40,537)
1. Chakma	25.9	(216)	24.4	(194)	57.9	(22)
2. Dimasa (Kachari)	23.5	(76,226)	22.3	(70,452)	70.5	(5,774)
3. Garo	20.3	(3 980)	19.7	(3,781)	48.9	(199)
4. Hajong.	62.6	(124)	67.0	(124)	..	..
5. Hmar	28.7	(131,055)	24.4	(97,744)	59.4	(33,311)
6. Khasi & Jaintia including Khasi, Synteng or Pnar, War, Bhoi (or Lyngngam)	51.9	(1,212)	51.7	(1,179)	56.9	(33)
7. Any Kuki tribes (Biate or Biete Vaiphei)	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Lakher	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Man (Tai speaking)	55.5	(1,785)	61.0	(890)	54.2	(895)
10. Any Mizo (Lushai Tribes)	5.9	(299)	4.9	(244)	59.8	(55)
11. Mikir	39.0	(335)	19.3	(88)	61.1	(247)
12. Any Naga tribe	3.2	(7)	100.00	(6)	0.5	(1)
13. Pawi	58.3	(28)	58.3	(28)	..	..
14. Synteng	11.6	(128)	11.6	(128)	..	..
15. Unspecified						

N.B.—Figures within brackets indicate absolute numbers.

Among scheduled castes, Sutradhar, though least in number, recorded the highest percentage of literates (44.4). They are found mainly in the urban areas of the state. The Brittial Bania or Bania occupied the second place. They are to be found both in rural and urban areas of the state.

Among scheduled tribes, Hmar recorded the highest percentage of literacy (62.6). They are confined mostly to rural areas of the state. The number of persons who are literate without educational level, the number of persons who have passed primary or junior basic and those who have read upto matriculation and those who have attained the standard of matriculation and above in the state and its districts are shown in the following statement.

STATEMENT VII.12

State/district	General population SC/ST/ Others	Total Population	Total literates	Literates without educational level	Percentage to total literate population		Primary Junior Basic and below matriculation	Percentage to total literate population		Matriculation and above	Percentage to total literate population	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9		10	
Meghalaya . .	General Population	1,011,699	238,312	94,072	31.53	(9.30)	169,955	56.97	(16.80)	34,285	11.49	(3.39)
	S.Caste . .	3,887	792	31	3.92	(0.80)	699	86.99	(17.72)	72	9.09	(1.85)
	S.Tribe . .	814,230	215,395	62,877	29.19	(7.72)	141,483	65.69	(17.38)	11,035	5.12	(1.35)
	Others . .	193,582	82,125	31,164	37.95	(16.10)	27,783	33.83	(14.35)	23,178	28.22	(11.97)
Khasi & Jaintia Hills	General Population	605,084	202,487	63,977	31.59	(10.57)	107,815	53.25	(17.82)	30,695	15.16	(5.07)
	S.Caste . .	1,886	402	15	3.73	(0.79)	336	88.56	(18.88)	31	7.71	(1.64)
	S.Tribe . .	438,358	139,333	47,638	34.19	(9.75)	51,966	58.83	(16.78)	9,729	6.98	(1.99)
	Others . .	114,840	62,752	16,324	26.01	(14.21)	26,493	40.63	(21.20)	20 935	33.36	(18.23)
Garo Hills .	General Population	406,615	85,825	30,095	31.410	(7.40)	62,140	64.85	(15.28)	3,590	3.74	(0.88)
	S.Caste . .	2,001	390	16	4.10	(0.80)	333	85.39	(16.64)	41	10.51	(2.05)
	S. Tribe . .	323.872	76.062	15,239	20.03	(4.68)	69,517	78.25	(18.26)	1,306	1.72	(5.40)
	Others . .	78,742	19,373	14,840	76.60	(18.85)	2,290	11.82	(2.91)	2,243	11.58	(2.85)

N.B —Figures within brackets indicate percentage to total population.

The statement shows that in the state as a whole, the number of persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes whose educational level is primary or junior basic and below matriculation is very encouraging. Taking the same level of education in the districts, we find that in U.K. & J. Hills the scheduled castes contribute 88.56%, the scheduled tribe 58.83% and other communities 40.63% of the total literate population respectively. In Garo Hills district we find that the scheduled castes account for 85.39%, the scheduled tribe 78.25%, and the others 11.82% of the total literate population respectively.

Taking those with matriculation and above at the state level, we find that the scheduled castes contribute as many as 9.03% of the total literates and 1.85% of the total population. The scheduled tribes account for 5.12% of the total literates and 1.35% of total population. The general population accounts for 11.49% of the total literates and 3.39% of the total population. The other communities account for 28.22% of the total literates and 11.97% of the total population. Coming to the districts we find that in U.K. & J. Hills the scheduled castes constitute 7.71%, the scheduled tribes 6.98%, the general population 15.16% and the other communities 33.36% of the total literate population respectively. In the district of Garo Hills the scheduled castes account for 10.51%, the scheduled tribes 1.72%, the general population 3.74% and the other communities 11.58% of the total literate population respectively.

The statement reveals that the number of students among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes at the primary level, is quite encouraging. There is a sharp fall at higher levels of education among those communities. The participation rates of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes children in educational process as compared to other children are considerably low. The reasons for high dropouts is that the parents normally withdraw their children from school to put them to work. Education for the sake of education is considered a luxury which they cannot afford. General aversion to accepting traditional occupations on the part of educated youth has imperilled village economy. For this reason, the parents are hesitant about sending their children to school.

Workers and non-workers among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The following statements show the proportion of workers among scheduled caste and scheduled tribe.

STATEMENT VII. 13

Population	T R U	Total No. of workers		Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories among SC/ST																						
				I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers		III Livestock, forestry, fishing hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities		IV Mining & quarrying		V Manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade & Commerce		VIII Transport, storage & communications		IX Other services		X Non-workers	
												(a) Household industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
General	T	446,828	44.2	308,978	69.1	44,131	9.9	11,885	2.7	669	0.1	4,874	1.1	5,645	1.3	4,240	0.9	13,323	3.0	5,603	1.3	47,480	10.6	564,871	55.8
Population	R	399,232	46.2	307,860	77.1	42,986	10.8	11,046	2.8	656	0.2	3,821	0.9	3,621	0.4	1,785	0.4	5,028	1.3	2,065	0.5	22,364	5.6	465,292	53.8
	U	47,596	32.3	1,118	2.3	1,145	2.4	839	1.8	13	N	1,053	2.2	4,024	8.5	2,455	5.2	8,295	17.4	3,538	7.4	25,116	52.8	99,574	67.7
Scheduled	T	1,403	36.1	157	11.2	126	9.0	144	10.3	..	..	85	6.0	105	7.5	22	1.6	252	17.9	4	0.3	508	36.2	2,484	63.9
Castes	R	582	34.8	157	27.0	105	18.0	130	22.3	..	..	78	13.4	1	0.2	2	0.3	68	11.7	4	0.7	37	6.4	1,091	65.2
	U	821	37.1	..	..	21	2.6	14	1.7	..	..	7	0.8	104	12.7	20	2.4	184	22.4	..	..	471	57.4	1,393	62.9
Scheduled	T	369,240	45.3	289,494	78.4	35,431	9.6	9,262	2.5	550	0.1	2,408	0.7	2,668	0.7	2,455	0.7	5,426	1.5	2,383	0.6	19,163	5.2	444,990	54.7
Tribes	R	350,748	45.9	238,550	82.3	34,486	9.8	9,072	2.6	548	0.2	1,905	0.5	861	0.3	1,148	0.3	2,460	0.7	1,177	0.3	19,541	3.0	396,365	53.1
	U	18,492	27.6	944	5.1	945	5.1	190	1.0	2	N	503	2.7	1,807	9.8	1,307	7.1	2,966	16.1	1,206	6.5	8,622	46.6	48,625	72.4
GARO HILLS																									
General	T	168,158	41.36	141,674	84.25	10,396	6.18	707	0.42	10	N	1,580	0.94	633	0.38	451	0.27	2,542	1.51	485	0.29	9,680	5.76	238,457	58.64
Population	R	163,851	41.89	141,507	86.36	10,371	6.33	675	0.41	10	N	1,504	0.92	437	0.27	268	0.16	1,796	1.10	378	0.23	6,905	4.22	227,275	58.11
	U	4,307	27.81	167	3.88	25	0.58	32	0.74	..	..	76	1.77	196	4.55	183	4.25	746	17.32	107	2.48	2,775	64.43	11,182	72.19
Scheduled	T	541	27.04	28	5.18	35	6.47	130	24.03	..	..	78	14.42	36	6.65	22	4.07	94	17.37	1	0.18	117	21.63	1,460	72.96
Castes	R	352	27.61	28	7.96	35	9.94	130	36.93	..	..	75	21.31	..	..	2	0.57	52	14.77	1	0.28	29	8.24	923	72.39
	U	189	26.03	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	3	1.59	36	19.05	20	10.58	42	22.22	..	..	88	46.56	537	73.97
Scheduled	T	141,117	43.30	127,337	90.24	7,486	5.30	155	0.11	6	N	364	0.26	106	0.08	94	0.07	409	0.29	130	0.09	5,030	3.56	184,755	56.70
Tribes	R	139,329	43.90	127,193	91.29	7,469	5.36	139	0.10	6	N	332	0.24	78	0.06	58	0.04	273	0.20	85	0.06	3,996	2.65	178,085	56.10
	U	1,788	21.14	144	8.05	17	0.95	16	0.89	..	..	32	1.79	28	1.57	36	2.01	136	7.61	45	2.52	1,334	74.61	6,670	78.86
U. K. & J. HILLS DISTRICT																									
General	T	270,670	46.05	167,304	60.04	33,735	12.10	11,178	4.01	659	0.24	3,294	1.18	5,012	1.80	3,789	1.36	10781	3.87	5,118	1.84	37,800	13.56	326,414	53.95
Population	R	235,381	49.72	166,353	70.67	32,615	13.86	10,371	4.41	646	0.27	2,317	0.98	1,184	0.50	1,517	0.65	3,232	1.37	1,687	0.72	459	6.57	238,022	50.28
	U	43,289	32.87	951	2.20	1,120	2.59	807	1.86	13	0.03	977	2.26	3,828	8.84	2,272	5.25	7,549	17.44	3,431	7.92	22,431	51.61	88,392	67.13
Scheduled	T	862	45.70	129	14.97	91	10.56	14	1.62	..	..	7	0.81	69	8.00	..	..	158	18.33	3	0.35	391	45.36	1,024	53.30
Castes	R	230	57.79	129	56.09	70	30.44	..	..	..	..	3	1.30	1	0.43	..	..	16	6.96	3	1.30	8	3.48	168	42.21
	U	632	42.47	..	..	21	3.32	14	2.22	..	..	44	0.63	68	10.76	..	..	142	22.47	..	..	383	60.60	856	57.53
Scheduled	T	223,123	46.71	152,157	71.08	27,945	12.25	9,107	3.99	544	0.24	2,044	0.90	2,562	1.12	2,361	1.03	5,017	2.20	2,253	0.99	14,133	6.20	260,235	53.29
Tribes	R	211,419	49.20	151,357	76.32	7,017	12.78	8,933	4.22	542	0.26	1,573	0.74	783	0.37	10,90	0.52	2,187	1.03	1,092	0.52	6,845	3.24	218,280	50.80
	U	15,704	28.48	800	4.79	928	5.56	1741	1.04	2	0.01	470	7.82	1,779	10.65	1,271	7.61	2,830	16.94	1,161	6.95	7,288	43.63	41,955	71.52

Among scheduled tribes, workers account for 45.3% and among scheduled castes the figure is 36.1%. The proportion of workers and non-workers in total population are 44.2% and 55.8% respectively. If the males and females are considered separately, it is found that as against 53.2% and 34.6% of the working force among males and females respectively of the total population, 51.4% and 39.3% of the males and females of the scheduled tribe population constitute the working force and 50.7% and 19.9% of males and females of the scheduled caste population are workers. Here it is found that among females, the participation rate in active economic life is much higher in the case of the tribal girls than any total population and the scheduled castes. Among males, the participation rate is comparatively lower among the tribals.

Among scheduled tribes the largest proportion of workers is found in category I. Obviously they are mostly confined to rural areas accounting for 82.3% of total workers in the rural areas. They form only 5.1% in urban areas. Next to cultivators and agricultural labourers, the tribals take to other skilled jobs or services under private firms or government. The proportion of workers under category IX—Other services is 5.2% of the total workers. Almost half of the total workers in urban areas are in this category, accounting for 46.6%. The rural areas contribute only 3.0% of the total rural workers.

Coming to scheduled castes, we find that they have the largest share of workers in category IX—Other services (36.2%). They are confined mostly to urban areas (57.4% of the total urban workers), as against 6.4% in the rural areas. The next largest proportion of workers are those in category VII—trade and commerce, accounting for 17.9% of the total workers. Here also they are largely confined to urban areas where they form 22.4% of the total urban workers as against 11.7% of total rural workers. The next in order of strength is category I—Cultivators, where they contribute 11.2% of total workers. The proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers among scheduled castes is considerably less than that of scheduled tribes. A good proportion of scheduled caste workers is also found in category V(a)—Household industry and V(b) Other than household industry.

A similar picture is seen in the districts. Taking the U.K. & J. Hills, we find that the largest number of workers among scheduled tribes are those in category I—cultivators (71.08% of the total workers in the district). Next to cultivators are agricultural labourers (12.25% of the total workers).

In Garo Hills, we find that cultivators account for 90.24% of the total workers in the district. Agricultural labourers form only 5.30% of the total workers and a good number of workers are found engaged in 'other services'—where they form 3.56% of the total workers. Obviously, a larger percentage is found in urban areas (74.61%).

Taking the scheduled castes of U.K. & J. Hills, we find that large proportion is engaged in 'Other services', accounting for 45.36% of the total workers. They are largely found in the urban areas of the district where they formed 60.60% of total urban workers. Next comes 'Trade and commerce' where the scheduled castes formed 18.33% of the total workers. Here also they are found mostly in urban areas of the district accounting for 22.47% of total urban workers. They constitute only 6.96% in rural areas. Then comes category I—cultivators (14.97%). They are all found in the rural areas of the district, accounting for 56.09% of their total rural workers. Agricultural labourers, constitute 10.56% of the total workers, with 30.44% in rural areas of the district.

Coming to the scheduled castes of Garo Hills, we find that livestock, forestry, fishing, etc., absorbed a larger number of them accounting for 24.03% of total workers. They are all found in rural areas where they formed 36.93% of their total rural workers. A good number of them is also found in Category IX 'other services' where they account for 21.63% of the total workers. They are mostly found in urban areas of the district, accounting for 46.65% of their total urban workers. In the rural areas they constitute only 8.24%.

Those engaged in household industry constitute 14.42% of the total workers. They formed 21.31% in rural areas and 1.59% in urban areas of the district. Other categories in order of numerical strength are—Agricultural labourers (6.47%), V(b)—Other than household industry (6.65%), cultivators (5.18%), VI—construction (4.07%) and Category VIII—Transport, storage and communication (0.18%).

The following statement shows the workers in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors as percentages of the total workers among the scheduled castes/tribes and the general population respectively in the state and the districts.

The industrial categories of cultivation, agricultural labour, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation orchards and mining and quarrying constitute the primary sector. The industrial categories of household industry, manufacturing other than household industry and construction constitute the secondary sector and the industrial categories of trade and commerce, transport, storage, communications and other services constitute the tertiary sector of the economy.

STATEMENT VII. 14

State/District	WORKERS								
	Primary sector			Secondary sector			Tertiary sector		
	General Pop.	S.T.	S.C.	General Pop.	S.T.	S.C.	General Pop.	S.T.	S.C.
Meghalaya	81.84	90.66	30.44	3.30	2.04	15.11	14.86	7.30	54.45
U.K. & J. Hills	76.39	87.56	27.15	4.34	3.06	8.82	19.27	9.38	64.03
Garo Hills	90.96	96.65	35.67	1.58	0.40	25.14	7.56	3.95	39.19

The primary sector is more loaded among the scheduled tribes than among the scheduled castes and the general population. On the other hand, the secondary sector and tertiary sectors are less developed among the scheduled tribes than among the scheduled castes and the general population. It will be seen that in the state as well as in the districts notwithstanding a small secondary sector, there is a proportionately large tertiary sector both among the scheduled tribes, the scheduled castes and the general population. In fact, the ratio between the secondary and tertiary sectors is larger among the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes than among the general population. This seems

to indicate that the tertiary sectors is depending on the primary sector to a larger extent on the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes than on the general population. Both among the scheduled tribes and the scheduled castes and the general population there is a very small secondary sector compared to the tertiary sector. On the whole, there has been an uneven growth of secondary and tertiary sectors among the scheduled tribes, the scheduled castes and the general population both with reference to one another and also with reference to the primary sector.

Summing up, it may be said that the scheduled tribe population as a whole is proportionately more involved in active economic life compared to the general population and the scheduled caste population of the state. But their economic activities centre on agriculture and they are, to a larger extent, tied to the soil than the general population and the scheduled castes. This seems on the one hand to be a measure of the command that the scheduled tribes continue to have over cultivable land, on the other, it is a measure of their failure to take advantage of the diversification of the regional economy. The scheduled castes are non-indigenous in this state and hence they have no command over the land and a large number of them are found to be engaged in trade, commerce and other services. In relation to the level of literacy, it is found that if the participation rate in the working force is considered among the scheduled tribes who have the highest participation rate in the working force (45.3%), the percentage of literacy is 29.5%; among the general population whose participation rate is 44.2%, the percentage of literacy is 29.5% and among the scheduled castes whose participation rate is 36.1%, the percentage of literacy is 20.4%. The participation rate of the scheduled tribes in activities other than cultivation, agricultural labour, livestock, forestry, etc., that is, in the primary sector is comparatively higher than that in the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy. All this indicates that the scheduled tribes have a long way to go to catch up with the economic progress and development of other communities.

CHAPTER VIII

Distribution of Population by main activity

The population is broadly divided on the basis of the activity of the people into those who are *engaged in economically productive activities (workers)* and those who are not (non-workers). Unfortunately, the concept has varied from census to census. At each census, on the advice of data users and economic 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 has affected comparability of data between censuses. There has, however been a shift in emphasis and presentation of census data from 1951 census.

At the 1961 census, the population was basically divided into two sections, viz., (i) economically active or what is termed as the working population and (ii) those who are not engaged in economically productive activities, referred to as non-working population. The emphasis was not on income but work. Thus an apprentice working without receiving any remuneration was treated as a worker while a pensioner or rent receiver not engaged in any other productive activity even if he received considerable income was not treated as a worker.

At the 1971 census, the main activity of a person was first ascertained according as he spent his time basically as a 'worker' producing goods and services or as a 'non-worker'. For regular work in industry, trade or service the reference period was the week prior to enumeration and for seasonal work such as agriculture, etc., the last one year. The person was categorised according to the main activity returned by him. Where a person, who was basically a non-worker such as a student or a housewife, did make some marginal contribution to work, that secondary work was recorded in a separate question of the individual slip. Experience had shown that census was not a proper agency to collect reliable data on unemployment as such. Therefore the 1971 census did not ask a question on unemployment directly but the unemployed was expected to fall in the residuary category of non-workers.

In the 1971 census schedule there were two main questions (a) question 16—main activity and (b) question 17—secondary work. Under 'main activity' the broad category of workers are divided into two broad streams of main activity (1) as workers and (2) non-workers according as the type of main activity that the person returns himself as engaged in mostly. Workers are classified as cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry, and other workers. Non-workers include housewives, students, rentiers and retired persons dependents, beggars, convicts in jails or inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions and those who are unemployed and are seeking jobs. Information as to the place of work, name of establishment, nature of industry, trade, profession or service, description of work and class of worker were ascertained in both questions 16 and 17.

The concept of workers in 1971 had the effect of depressing the economically active persons, particularly the family workers, in contrast to the 1961 concept which was stated to have inflated the number of workers who were basically non-workers. Besides, their marginal contribution to work even if it is productive cannot be taken as their main activity.

In the 1971 census the working population is divided into nine broad industrial categories and the activities that come under each category are (i) cultivators; (ii) agricultural labourers; (iii) livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, 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 departure has been made from the 1961 census in assigning a separate category to mining and quarrying and to livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation. orchards and allied activities as against a combined category of both in the 1961 census. The 1961 category IV—Household industry is now included in category v (a)—manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs—household industry as a sub-category. At the 1971 census household industry covers establishments falling under Divisions '2' and '3' of the National Industrial Classification e.g. manufacturing, processing, servicing or repairing whereas at the 1961 census, household industry covered Divisions 'O' and 'I' e.g. cattle-rearing, orchards, plantations etc.

At the 1971 census, the economic classification of the population was based on the standard national classification of industries and the national classifications of occupations. The detailed break-up of workers down to the 3-digit level of industrial minor groups and the occupational families are presented in the economic tables of the B-series of 1971 census.

A detailed analysis of the economic data on the basis of the various economic tables produced will be discussed in Part I-B of the General Report. Discussion here relates to broad industrial categorisation by main activity of the population.

Work participation rate

The following statement shows the participation rates of the working population during the decade:—

STATEMENT VIII.1

Work participation rates

State/District	P M F	1971 Number of Workers	1971 % to total population	1961 No. of workers	1961 % to total population
Meghalaya	P	446,828 (459,958)	44.17 (45.46) *38.23	402,448	52.31 *45.18
	M	227,186 (282,574)	53.21 (54.24) *45.79	231,697	58.32 *50.30
	F	169,642 (177,384)	34.57 (36.14) *30.19	170,751	45.89 *39.71
Garo Hills	P	168,158 (173,811)	41.36 (42.74) *34.55	173,693	56.54 *47.31
	M	108,321 (109,167)	51.95 (52.35) *42.94	93,461	59.63 *49.34
	F	49,837 (64,644)	30.20 (32.62) *25.73	80,232	53.31 *45.19
U.K & J Hills	P	278,670 (286,147)	46.05 (47.29) *40.69	228,755	49.50 *43.76
	M	168,805 112,740)	37.53 (55.49) *47.69	138,236	40.85 *50.93
	F	109,805 (112,740)	37.53 (38.52) *33.22	90,519	40.85 *35.98

N.B.—Figures within brackets indicate combined figures on secondary work.

*Indicate figures after deducting age group 0-14 and age group 60 and above.

Out of the total population of the state 1,011,699 44.17% constitute the working force. The working force among males accounts for 53.21% and among females 34.57% of their respective population. In the 1961 census the working force constituted 52.31%. Males constituted 58.32% and females 45.89%. Even with the combined figures on secondary work, the data are not comparable with those of 1961 which included non-workers who contributed marginal work but who were categorised as economically active persons at par with regular workers.

Even after adjustment made in the 1961 data by dropping all workers below 14 years and above 60 years, we find the data so derived are not comparable with those of 1971. They are comparable only with those of male workers which account for 50.30% in 1961, after deducting age groups 0-14 and 60 and above, as against 53.21% in 1971, leaving it as it is. For females the proportion of workers drops from 39.71% in 1961 to 34.57% in 1971. This variation comes from Garo Hills district where the difference among female workers is very large, accounting for 45.19% in 1961 as against 30.20% in 1971. In the U. K. & J. Hills we find that the total workers account for 43.76% in 1961 as against 46.05% in 1971. Male workers account for 50.93% in 1961 as against 54.04% in 1971 and the female workers account for 35.98% in 1961 as against 37.53% in 1971.

Work participation rates in the states/union territories

The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 persons between the various industrial categories and non-workers in each of the states and union territories in the country.

Distribution of 1000 persons in India and each state/union territory among Industrial categories and non-workers, 1971

State/Union Territory	Total	WORKERS I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Non-workers X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
INDIA	1000	143	87	8	2	11	19	4	18	8	29	671
1. Andhra Pradesh	1000	133	157	14	2	20	17	7	23	9	32	586
2. Assam	1000	161	27	30	1	4	7	3	16	7	28	716
3. Bihar	1000	134	121	3	5	8	8	2	10	5	15	689
4. Gujarat	1000	136	71	6	1	9	29	4	22	9	27	686
5. Haryana	1000	130	43	4	N	9	18	5	18	6	32	735
6. Himachal Pradesh	1000	261	15	10	N	10	6	15	9	5	39	630
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1000	193	9	11	N	12	8	7	13	10	35	702
8. Kerala	1000	52	89	20	1	13	33	5	27	11	40	709
9. Madhya Pradesh	1000	194	98	6	2	13	11	3	12	5	23	633
10. Maharashtra	1000	130	107	6	1	11	36	6	24	11	33	635
11. Manipur	1000	232	13	2	N	32	6	4	12	4	41	654
12. Meghalaya	1000	305	44	12	1	5	6	4	13	5	47	558
13. Mysore	1000	139	93	14	2	15	21	6	20	9	28	653
14. Nagaland	1000	394	7	2	N	2	4	6	9	5	78	493
15. Orissa	1000	154	88	7	2	11	7	2	10	5	26	688
16. Punjab	1000	123	58	3	N	9	23	6	24	8	35	711
17. Rajasthan	1000	203	29	8	1	11	10	4	14	6	26	688
18. Tamil Nadu	1000	112	109	10	1	16	32	6	28	11	33	642
19. Tripura	1000	151	55	6	..	4	6	2	16	4	34	722
20. Uttar Pradesh	1000	178	62	2	N	11	11	2	12	5	26	691
21. West Bengal	1000	89	74	8	3	7	32	3	22	12	29	721
Union Territories:												
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1000	54	19	71	3	16	27	85	25	21	74	605
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1000	452	11	1	N	2	N	1	3	N	107	423
3. Chandigarh	1000	10	5	2	N	2	43	18	46	14	193	667
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1000	342	80	7	N	4	9	6	6	1	17	528
5. Delhi	1000	8	4	2	1	7	65	16	60	28	111	698
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	1000	76	48	16	19	18	19	14	30	28	48	684
7. Laccadive, M. & Amindivi Islands.	1000	N	..	70	N	79	15	20	9	15	54	738
8. Pondicherry	1000	35	98	15	1	5	48	10	33	8	46	701

We find from the above table that Meghalaya has a low number of non-workers in comparison with other states. It ran third in this respect after Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland. Secondly, the number of people engaged in agriculture is quite high. Thirdly, the number of agricultural labourers in the state is comparatively low (44). The number of people engaged in Category IX that is 'Other Services' is comparatively high in the state (47 per 1000).

Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories:

The following statement shows the distribution of workers by broad industrial categories for the state and the districts.

STATEMENT VIII-2 (TOTAL)

Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories

District	P M F	Number of workers	I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, orchards and allied activities		IV Mining & quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing Servicing & Repairs (a) Household Industry		V (b) Other than household industry		VI Construction		VII Trade and commerce		VIII Transport, storage and communications		IX Other services	
			Number	Percentage to total workers	Number	Percentage to total workers	Number	Percentage to total workers	Number	Percentage to total workers	Number	Percentage to total workers	Number	Percentage to total workers	Number	Percentage to total workers	Number	Percentage to total workers	Number	Percentage to total workers	Number	Percentage to total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
MEGHALAYA	P	445,828	308,978	69.15	44,131	9.88	11,885	2.66	669	0.15	4,874	1.09	5,645	1.26	4,240	0.95	13,323	2.98	5,603	1.25	47,480	10.63
	M	277,136	175,144	63.55	25,894	9.34	8,593	3.10	501	0.18	3,120	1.13	5,043	1.82	3,960	1.43	9,706	3.50	5,049	1.82	39,176	14.13
	F	169,642	132,834	78.30	18,237	10.75	3,292	1.94	168	0.10	1,754	1.03	602	0.35	280	0.17	3,617	2.13	554	0.33	8,304	4,90
Garo Hills district	P	153,158	141,674	84.25	40,396	6.18	707	0.42	10	N	1,580	0.94	633	0.38	451	0.27	2,542	1.51	485	0.29	9,680	5.76
	M	113,321	35,237	79.61	7,539	6.96	650	0.60	10	0.10	1,077	0.99	580	0.54	440	0.41	2,440	2.25	471	0.43	8,877	8.20
	F	39,837	35,437	92.65	2,857	4.77	57	0.10	..	..	503	0.84	53	0.09	11	0.0	102	0.17	14	0.02	803	1.34
U.K. & J. Hills District	P	273,670	157,304	60.04	33,735	12.10	11,178	4.01	659	0.24	3,294	1.18	5,012	1.80	3,789	1.36	10,781	3.87	5,118	1.84	37,800	13.56
	M	153,865	83,907	53.24	18,355	10.87	7,943	4.71	491	0.29	2,043	1.21	4,463	2.64	3,520	2.09	7,266	4.30	4,578	2.71	30,299	17.94
	F	119,805	77,397	70.49	15,380	14.01	3,235	2.95	168	0.15	1,251	1.14	549	0.50	269	0.24	3,515	3.20	540	0.49	7,501	6.83

'N' means negligible.

Cultivators represent 69.15% of total workers. This shows that agriculture is the main activity of the people of this state. Other services comes next where workers formed 10.63% of the total workers. They formed 14.13% among males and 4.90% among females. Other services include services either under Government or private institutions and also include all other services which cannot be categorised under any of the remaining eight categories of workers. Agricultural labourers represent 9.88% of the total number of workers. It may be seen that female workers in category I cultivator and category II—agricultural labourer are ahead of male workers in terms of percentage. This shows that the women of this state are not just housewives and dependents because of their illiteracy but they take to cultivation and agricultural labour as their main activity. A good number of workers is also found in category VII—Trade and Commerce, representing 2.98% of the total workers with 3.50% among males and 2.13% among females. A good percentage of workers is also found in category III—livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and other allied activities representing 2.66% of the total workers with 3.10% among males and 1.94% among females.

Garo Hills has the largest number of workers in category I—cultivators (84.25%). In both the districts female cultivators are ahead in terms of percentage. In Garo Hills, they constitute 92.65% and in U. K. & J. Hills, they constitute 70.49% of the total workers. In category II—agricultural labourers the U.K. & J. Hills has the largest number (12.10%). Here female workers (14.01%) are ahead of male workers (10.87%) in terms of percentage. Garo Hills has only 6.18% of total workers with 6.96% and 4.77% among male and female workers respectively. The number of workers in category IX other services is greater in the U. K. & J. Hills representing 13.56% of the total workers. The U. K. & J. Hills with four urban centres including Shillong has with it all the urban facilities for employment in private and state sectors.

The following statement shows the distribution of workers by broad industrial categories in rural and urban areas of the state as well as the districts.

Distribution of Workers by broad Industrial categories

RURAL

State/District	P M F	Number of workers	DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY BROAD INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES																			
			I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & allied activities		IV Mining & Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs (a) Household Industry		V (b) Other than Household Industry		VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, storage & communications		IX Other services	
			Number	% of total workers	Number	% of total workers	Number	% of total workers	Number	% of total workers	Number	% of total workers	Number	% of total workers	Number	% of total workers	Number	% of total workers	Number	% of total workers	Number	% of total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
MEGHALAYA	P	399,232 (358,339)	307,860	(82.13) 77.10	42,986	(4.77) 10.77	11,046*	(4.88) 2.77	*655	0.16	3,821	(1.04) 0.96	1,621	(0.32) 0.41	1,785	(0.41) 0.45	5,028	(1.14) 1.26	2,605	(0.11) 0.52	22,365	(5.20) 5.60
	M	238,538 (195,341)	175,377	78.83 73.49	25,152	(4.73) 10.54	7,828	(6.00) 3.28	*490	0.21	2,297	(0.65) 0.96	1,359	(0.43) 0.57	1628	(0.69) 0.68	3,500	(1.37) 1.47	1,794	(0.19) 0.75	19,213	(7.11) 8.05
	F	160,594 (152,998)	132,483	(86.10) (82.50)	17,834	(4.82) 11.11	3,218	(3.54) 2.00	*166	0.10	1,524	(1.51) 0.95	262	(0.17) 0.16	157	(1.08) 0.10	1,528	(0.86) 0.95	271	(0.01 0.17	3,151	(2.91) 1.96
Garo Hills	P	163,851 (170,309)	141,507	(93.53) 86.36	10,371	(1.92) 6.33	675	(0.75) 0.41	10	0.01	1,504	(0.82) 0.92	437	(0.19) 0.27	268	(0.05) 0.16	1,796	(0.82) 1.10	378	(0.03) 0.23	6,905	(1.89) 4.2
	M	104,440 (99,515)	85,131	(91.12) 82.47	7,515	(2.28) 7.20	618	(1.03*) 0.59	10	0.01	1,024	(0.43) 0.98	387	(0.29) 0.27	259	(0.09) 0.25	1,726	(1.40) 1.65	370	(0.07) 0.35	6,400	(3.293) 6.1
	F	59,411 (79,794)	56,376	(95.26) 93.21	2,856	(1.51) 4.81	57	(0.52*) 0.09	..	..	480	(1.26) 0.81	50	(0.09) 0.08	9	(..) 0.02	70	(0.15) 0.12	8	(..) 0.01	505	(0.31 0.85
U.K.& J. Hills	P	235,381 (138,330)	166,353	(71.81) 70.67	32,615	(7.36) 13.86	10,371	(8.62*) 4.41	646	0.27	2,317	(1.24) 0.99	1,184	(0.42) 0.50	1.517	(0·75) 0.64	3,232	(1.44) 1.37	16,87	(1.17) 0.72	1,545	(9.19) 6.57
	M	134,198 (104,326)	9,246	(63.21) 66.50	17,637	(6.85) 13.14	7,210	(10.28)* 5.27	480	0.86	1,273	(0.84) 0.95	972	(0.55) 0.73	1.369	(1.21) 1.02	1,774	(1.34) 1.32	1,424	(0.30) 1.06	13,813	(10.42) 9.5
	F	101,183 (83,204)	77,107	(76.36) 76.21	14,978	(7.99) 14.80	3,161	(6.53*) 3.12	166	0.16	1,044	(1.75) 1.03	212	(0.26) 0.21	148	(0.15) 0.15	1,458	(1.55) 1.44	63	(0.02) 0.26	2,646	(5.39) 2.65
URBAN																						
MEGHALAYA	P	47,596 (44,109)	1,118	(1.37) 2.35	1,145	(0.10) 2.41	839	(1.15*) 1.76	13	0.03	1,053	(2.19) 2.21	4,024	(6.91) 3.45	2,455	(0.94) 5.16	8,295	(12.47) 17.43	3,538	(3.78) 7.43	25,116	(71.09) 52.77
	M	33,548 (35,356)	767	(0.95) 1.99	742	(0.09) 1.92	765	(1.15*) 1.98	11	0.03	823	(1.65) 2.14	3,684	(7.73) 9.56	2,332	(1.04) 6.05	6,206	(10.77) 16.10	3,255	(4.42) 8.44	19,963	(72.20) 51.79
	F	9,048 (7,753)	351	(3.33) 3.88	403	(0.17) 4.45	74	(1.16*) 0.82	20	0.02	230	(4.71) 2.54	340	(3.07) 3.76	123	(0.50) 1.36	2,089	(20.47) 23.09	283	(0.76) 3.13	5,153	(65.83) 56.95
Garo Hills	P	4,307 (3,334)	167	(4.34) 3.88	25	(..) 0.58	32	(2.13*) 0.74	..	..	76	(5.29) 1.76	196	(5.29) 4.55	183	(2.66) 4.25	746	(9.99) 17.32	107	(3.04) 2.49	2,775	(68.03) 64.43
	M	3,881 (2,946)	106	(2.65) 2.73	24	(..) 0.62	23	(2.28*) 0.82	..	..	53	(2.65) 1.37	193	(4.55) 4.97	181	(2.95) 4.66	714	(10.79) 18.40	101	(3.46) 2.60	2,477	(70.67) 63.83
	F	426 (438)	61	(15.75) 14.32	1	(..) 0.23	..	(1.14*) ..	..	..	23	(23.06) 5.40	3	(4.34) 0.71	2	(0.68) 0.47	32	(4.57) 7.51	6	(0.23) 1.41	298	(50.23) 69.95
U.K. & J. Hills	P	43,289 (40,725)	951	(1.12) 2.20	1,120	(0.11) 2.59	807	(1.07*) 1.86	13	0.03	977	(1.93) 2.26	3,828	(7.11) 8.84	2,272	(0.80) 5.25	7,549	(12.68) 17.44	3,431	(3.84) 7.92	22,341	(71.34) 51.61
	M	34,667 33,410	661	(0.80) 1.91	718	(0.09) 2.07	733	(1.05*) 2.11	11	0.03	770	(1.56) 2.2	3,491	(10·8) 10.07	2,151	(0.87) 6.21	5,492	(10.77) 15.84	3,154	(4.51) 9.10	17,486	(72.34) 50.44
	F	8,622 (7,315)	290	(2.59) 3.37	402	(0.18) 4.66	74	(1.16*) 0.36	2	0.02	207	(3.60) 2.40	337	(3.00) 3.91	121	(0.49) 1.40	2,057	(21.42) 23.86	277	(0.79) 3.21	4,855	66.77 56.31

NOTE : (i) *These includes category IV-Mining and quarrying.
(ii) Figures within brackets are figures of 1961.

At the state level, we find that category I—Cultivation take in as many as 77.10% of the total workers of the state and 73.49% and 82.50% male and female workers. The corresponding figures for 1961 were 82.13% of the total workers and 78.83% and 86.10% of male and female workers. Category II—agricultural labour comes next and takes in 10.77% of the total workers in 1971 as against 4.77% in 1961. Males account for 10.54% in 1971 as against 4.73% in 1961 and females account for 11.11% in 1971 as against 4.82% in 1961. The decrease on the number of workers in cultivation and the increase in those of agricultural labour in 1971 may indicate the pressure on cultivable land. Category IX—other services comes next and takes in as many as 5.60% of the total workers in 1971 as against 5.20% in 1961. Male workers account for 8.05% in 1971 as against 7.11% in 1961 and female workers account for 1.96% in 1971 as against 2.91% in 1961. Here we find that many more workers were added in 1971 and the increase comes from males only, while famales show signs of decrease. The increase in the number of workers in this category particularly that of males indicates that there is a trend among rural people to shift from their traditional occupations to other skilled jobs or occupations and this reflects economic change and diversification of opportunities for work. Category III—livestock, forestry, etc., accounts for 2.77% of the total workers with male and female workers as 3.28% and 2.00% respectively. The corresponding figures for 1961 were 4.88% of the total workers and 6.00% of males and 3.54% of females. In 1961, category III was combined with category IV. If we combine these two categories in 1971, the figures would be 2.93% of the total workers and 3.49% of male workers and 2.10% of female workers, still far behind that of 1961. This decrease may be attributed to the same fact as stated above indicating trends or shifts from one occupation to another. Category VII absorbs as many as 1.26% of the total rural workers and 1.47% of male workers and 0.95% of female workers. The corresponding figures for 1961 was 1.14% of total workers and 1.37% and 0.86% of male and female workers respectively. Other industrial categories which claim less than 1% of workers are categories V(a)—Household industry, VIII—transport, storage and communications, VI—construction and V(b) other than household industry. Although workers in these categories account for less than 1%, there is a marked increase from 1961 to 1971 excepting in category V(a)—household industry.

The districts offer a similar picture to that of the state. Garo Hills district has a larger percentage of workers in cultivation than U. K. & J Hills accounting for 86.36% as against 93.53% in 1961. Males account for 82.47% as against 91.12% in 1961 and females account for 93.21% as against 96.26% in 1961. U. K. & J Hills has 70.67% in 1971 as against 71.81% in 1961. Males form 66.50% as against 68.21% in 1961, and females form 76.21% as against 76.36% in 1961. In both the districts female workers in this category exceed male workers in terms of percentage, both during 1961 and 1971. The high level of female participation rate in this category indicates the predominant role of women in the economy. The next category is II—agricultural labour. In this category the U. K. & J Hills has 13.86% as against 7.36% in 1961. The proportion for male is 13.14% as against 6.85% in 1961 and for females is 14.80% as against 7.99% in 1961. Garo Hills has 6.33% in 1971 as against 1.92% in 1961 and males account for 7.20% as against 2.28% in 1961, while females account for 4.81% as against 1.51% in 1961. The high proportion of agricultural labourers in the U. K. & J Hills may indicate pressure on cultivable land. Category IX other services claims a larger proportion of workers in U. K. & J Hills than in Garo Hills accounting for 6.57% of the total workers. Males account for 9.55% and females account for 6.62% of the total workers of each sex. The corresponding figures for 1961 were 8.19% for total workers and 10.42% for males and 5.39% for females. Garo Hills has 4.21% of the total workers and 6.13% for males and 0.85% for females. The corresponding figures in 1961 were 1.89% of the total workers and 3.29% for males and 0.31% for females. Here we find that while the figures for Garo Hills increased during the decade that for U. K. & J Hills decreased during the decade excepting that of females. This may mean that the rural people of Garo Hills district are switching from their age-old occupations to some skilled jobs and this reflects economic change and diversification of opportunities for work. U. K. & J Hills is ahead of Garo Hills in categories III—livestock, forestry, etc., and VII—trade and commerce, while in category III—males workers exceed females in category VII females exceed males. The proportions of workers decrease during the decade in both the districts. The remaining categories do not claim even 1% of the total workers.

In the urban areas of the state, "other services" claim the largest proportion of workers accounting for 52.77% of the total workers. The respective proportions for males and females are 51.79% and 56.95% of the total workers of each sex. The corresponding proportions in 1961 were 71.09% of the total workers and 72.20% and 65.83% of the males and females respectively. The decrease in the number of workers in this category in 1971 may be attributed to the fact that after the creation of Meghalaya many of the employees under the government of Assam were transferred and posted in the plains areas of Assam. The higher proportion for females in terms of percentage in this category both in 1961 and 1971 shows that females found skilled jobs or occupations mostly in government service. The next in order of numerical strength is "trade and commerce", accounting for 17.43% of the total workers and 16.10% of males and 23.09% of females. The corresponding proportions in 1961 were 12.47% of the total workers and 10.77% of males and 20.47% of females. The increase in 1971 is natural and here again we find that females outnumber males in terms of percentage. "Other than household industry" absorbs 8.45% of the total workers and 9.56% of male workers and 3.76% of female workers. The proportions in 1961 were 6.91% of the total workers and 7.73% of males and 3.07% of females. "Transport, storage and communications" absorbs 7.43% of the total workers and 8.44% of male workers and 3.13% of female workers.

The corresponding proportions in 1961 were 3.78% of the total workers and 4.42% of males and 0.76% of females. "Construction" absorbs 5.16% of the total workers and 6.05% of males and 1.36% of females. The proportions in 1961 were 0.94% of the total workers and 1.04% for males and 0.50% for females. "Agricultural labour" claims 2.41% of the total workers and 1.92% of male workers and 4.45% of female workers. The corresponding figures in 1961 were below 1%. "Cultivation" claims 2.35% of the total workers and 1.99% of males and 3.83% of females. The corresponding proportion in 1961 were 1.37% of the total workers and 0.95% of males and 3.33% of females. In both these categories we find an increase in 1971 and in both we find the proportion for females is higher than that for males. Category V(a) household industry claims 2.21% of the total workers and 2.14% of male workers and 2.54% of female workers. The corresponding proportions in 1961 were 2.19% of the total workers and 1.65% of males and 4.71% of females. "Livestock, forestry, etc.," and "Mining and quarrying" both of which did not claim even 2% each of the total workers.

Coming to the urban areas of the districts we find that "other services" absorbs a larger number of workers in Garo Hills than in U. K. & J Hills. In Garo Hills, the proportion of workers in this category is 64.43% of the total workers—63.83% of males and 69.95 of females. The corresponding proportions in 1961 were 68.03% of the total workers and 70.67% of male workers and 50.23% of female workers. Hence we find that the decrease in the number of workers is more in U. K. & J Hills than in Garo Hills. We have seen that the decrease in 1971 in this category is due to bifurcation of Assam-Meghalaya. The main secretariat and offices were located in Shillong and the shift to the plains of these offices naturally affected the district of U. K. & J Hills more than Garo Hills. "Trade and commerce" claims 17.44% of the total workers in U. K. & J Hills. The proportions for males and females are 15.84% and 23.86% respectively. The figures in 1961 worked out to 12.68% of the total workers and 10.72% of males and 21.42% of females. Hence we find there is an increase in the number of workers in 1971 and this increase is also seen in Garo Hills. U. K. & J Hills is ahead of Garo Hills in categories II V(a), V(b), VI and VIII. Garo Hills is ahead of U.K. & J Hills in Category I. While workers of this category increase substantially in U. K. & J Hills that of Garo Hills decrease perceptibly particularly among females.

Summing up we find that U. K. & J Hills claims a larger proportion of workers especially those in skilled or trained jobs or occupations and we also find that the economic change and diversification of work have made a big impact on the socio economic life of the people of this district. In short, U. K. & J Hills is more urbanised with the advantage of having a large number of urban and semi-urban centres. Most of the services under government or quasi-government or private organisations are concentrated in this district. Hence the secondary sector (V-VI) and the tertiary sector (VII-IX) provide more scope in U. K. & J Hills than in Garo Hills where only the primary sector (I-IV) is predominant.

Age distribution of workers :

The following statement shows the pattern of distribution of workers in different age groups.

STATEMENT VIII.3(a)

Work participation rates by age groups

Persons/ Males/Females	Age Group	Total population	Total Workers	Percentage of workers to total population	
1	2	3	4	5	
Persons	**Total**	**1,011,699**	**446,828**	**44.17**	**(32.9)**
	0—14	440,682	30,440	6.91	(4.7)
	15—19	91,673	48,802	53.23	(36.6)
	20—24	82,287	56,012	68.07	(49.6)
	25—29	85,330	65,105	76.30	(56.8)
	30—39	126,062	103,448	82.06	(60.4)
	40—49	87,032	72,257	83.02	(62.5)
	50—59	51,444	41,041	79.78	(59.6)
	60+	46,889	29,662	63.26	(43.2)
	Age not stated :	300	61	20.33	(19.5)
Males	**Total**	**520,967**	**277,196**	**53.21**	**(52.57)**
	0—14	221,157	17,665	7.99	(6.6)
	15—19	46,206	26,780	57.96	(55.2)
	20—24	39,824	32,174	80.79	(81.3)
	25—29	41,057	38,359	93.43	(94.2)
	30—39	68,859	66,638	96.77	(97.1)
	40—49	48,793	47,118	96.57	(97.1)
	50—59	29,160	27,439	94.10	(94.0)
	60+	25,755	20,970	81.42	(73.8)
	Age not stated	156	43	27.56	(34.0)
Females	**Total**	**490,732**	**169,642**	**35.57**	**(11.9)**
	0—14	219,525	12,775	5.82	(2.6)
	15—19	45,467	22,022	48.44	(15.5)
	20—24	42,463	23,838	56.14	(17.8)
	25—29	44,273	26,746	60.41	(19.7)
	30—39	57,203	36,810	64.35	(21.4)
	40—49	38,239	25,139	65.74	(22.4)
	50—59	22,284	13,602	61.04	(19.4)
	60+	21,134	8,692	41.13	(10.5)
	Agenot stated	144	18	12.50	(6.0)

N. B.—Figures within brakets indicateall-India figures.

In terms of percentage persons in age group 40-49 form the largest proportion of workers accounting for 83.02% of the total population of that particular age group. Considering both in terms of percentage and absolute number those in age group 30-39 contribute the largest proportion accounting for 82.06%. Next comes those in age group 25-29 where 65,105 persons are found working representing 76.30% of the total population of that particular age group. Workers in various age groups excepting 0-14 exceed the state's average (44.17%).

Among the males, those in age group 30-39 contribute the largest proportion of workers 96.77% of the total male population of this age group. Females represent 64.35% of the total female population. Next comes age group 40-49 where male workers represent 96.57% and females 65.74%. It is followed by age group 50-59 where male workers represent 94.10% and females 61.04%. In all age groups male workers exceed female workers.

STATEMENT VIII.3(b)

Work participation rates by age groups

(RURAL)

Persons Males Females	Age group	Total population	Total Workers	Percentage of workers to total population	
1	2	3	4	5	
Persons	**Total**	**864,529**	**399,232**	**64.18**	**(33.8)**
	0—14	364,063	29,744	7.74	(5.3)
	15—19	74,883	45,891	61.28	(41.4)
	20—24	65,831	48,916	74.31	(52.3)
	25—29	71,560	56,430	78.86	(57.6)

STATEMENT VIII.3(b)—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	
	30—39	107,450	90,215	83.96	(60.8)
	40—49	74,611	63,501	85.11	(62.8)
	50—59	44,544	36,703	82.40	(60.6)
	60+	41,381	27,782	67.14	(45.5)
	Age not stated	206	50	24.27	(16.7)
Males . . .	Total	441,533	338,638	54.05	(53.5)
	0—14	193,320	17,271	8.93	(7.5)
	15—19	37,268	24,565	65.97	(62.1)
	20—24	30,909	26,529	85.83	(86.3)
	25—29	33,262	31,330	94.19	(95.3)
	30—39	57,359	55,606	96.94	(97.6)
	40—49	41,272	39,931	96.75	(97.6)
	50—59	25,149	23,883	94.97	(95.5)
	60+	22,989	19,469	85.02	(77.4)
	Age not stated	96	34	35.42	(29.5)
Females . . .	Total	422,996	160,594	37.97	(13.1)
	0—14	190,743	12,473	6.54	(3.0)
	15—19	37,615	21,306	56.64	(18.4)
	20—24	34,922	22,387	64.11	(20.2)
	25—29	38,298	25,100	65.54	(21.8)
	30—39	50,091	34,609	69.09	(23.4)
	40—49	33,339	23,570	70.70	(24.1)
	50—59	19,395	12,820	66.15	(20.8)
	60+	18,483	8,313	44.98	(11.3)
	Age not stated	110	16	14.55	(5.9)

N. B.—Figures within brackets indicate all-India figures.

STATEMENT VIII.(c)

Work Participation rates by age groups

URBAN

Persons Males Females	Age Group	Total Population	Total workers	Percentage of workers to total population	
1	2	3	4	5	
Persons . . .	Total	147,170	47,596	32.34	(29.3)
	0—14	56,619	696	1.23	(1.8)
	15—19	16,790	2,911	17.34	(20.5)
	20—24	16,456	7,096	43.12	(41.2)
	25—29	13,770	8,675	63.00	(54.1)
	30—39	18,612	13,233	71.10	(58.8)
	40—49	12,421	8,756	70.49	(61.4)
	50—59	6,900	4,338	62.87	(55.3)
	60+	5,508	1,880	34.13	(31.5)
	Age not stated	94	11	11.70	(35.9)
Males	Total	79,534	38,548	48.53	(48.8)
	0—14	27,837	394	1.42	(2.8)
	15—19	8,938	2,195	24.56	(33.1)
	20—24	8,915	5,645	63.32	(67.4)
	25—29	7,795	7,029	90.17	(90.5)
	30—39	11,500	11,032	95.93	(95.4)
	40—49	7,521	7,187	95.56	(95.2)
	50—59	4,011	3,556	88.66	(87.9)
	60+	2,857	1,501	52.54	(55.4)
	Age not stated	60	9	15.00	(52.4)
Females . . .	Total	67,736	9,048	13.36	(6·6)
	0—14	28,782	302	1.05	(0.8)
	15—19	7,852	716	9.12	(5.5)
	20—24	7,541	1,451	19.24	(9.5)
	25—29	5,975	1,646	27.55	(11.6)
	30—39	7,112	2,201	30.95	(13.1)
	40—49	4,900	1,569	32.02	(14.5)
	50—59	2,889	782	27.07	(12.7)
	60+	2,651	379	14.30	(6.4)
	Age not stated	34	2	5.80	(7.6)

N. B.—Figures within brackets indicate all-India figures.

Persons in age group 40-49 contribute the largest proportion of workers in rural areas accounting for 85.11% of the total population of that particular age group. The total number of rural workers in this age group is only 63,501. We should bear in mind that a higher percentage does not necessarily mean a higher absolute number. Population is the main criterion in this respect for working out the percentage at each step. Male workers in age group 40-49 form 96.75% and female workers 70.70% of the respective total population of this age group. The next higher percentage (83.96%) of workers is found in age group 30-39 but in terms of absolute number, this age group contributes the highest number (90,215). The corresponding figure for male workers is 96.94% which is the highest both in terms of percentage and absolute number of all age groups among the males. Age group 0-4 accounts for 7.74% of the total population of this particular age group and the corresponding figures for males and females are 8.93% and 6.54%.

Coming to the urban areas of the state, we find that persons in age group 30-39 form the largest proportion of workers both in terms of percentage (71.10%) and absolute numbers (13,233). The corresponding figure for male workers is 95.93%, the highest proportion both in terms of percentage and absolute number (10,032). That of female workers it is 30.95% of the total female population of that particular age group.

The all-India figures show that the general participation rate of the state is higher than the all-India average. The participation rate of the state in age group 0-14 and 15-19 are considerably higher than those of the whole country as also of age group 60 and above. It may be, therefore, stated in general, that people started work earlier and continue working till much later than in the rest of the country. Female participation rate of the state stands very much higher than that of all-India as well as participation rates at all age levels. This shows that women of the state make a very substantial contribution to the economic activity of the state which is not very far behind that of their male counterparts of the state and also far higher than those attained in the whole country.

Proportion of workers in each industrial category by broad age group :

The statement below gives the proportion of workers in broad age groups per 1000 of total working population.

STATEMENT VIII.4(a)

Distribution of workers in each industrial category by age group

Total Workers

	P M F	Total : workers	Proportion per 1000 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	446,828	1000	68	109	125	146	232	162	92	66	N
	M	277,186	1000	64	97	116	138	240	170	99	76	N
	F	169,642	1000	75	130	158	158	217	148	80	51	N
I-Cultivator	P	208,978	1000	74	117	121	137	220	161	95	75	N
	M	176,144	1000	71	104	107	123	224	171	107	93	N
	F	132,834	1000	79	134	138	157	215	147	79	51	N
II-Agricultural Labourer . .	P	44,131	1000	87	147	135	138	213	146	80	54	N
	M	25,894	1000	98	151	129	129	211	145	81	56	N
	F	18,237	1000	72	141	143	151	215	147	79	52	N
III-Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & allied activities . . .	P	11,885	1000	190	97	94	107	192	151	98	71	N
	M	8,593	1000	218	98	93	99	187	146	90	69	N
	F	3,292	1000	118	96	96	127	204	164	120	75	N

STATEMENT VIII.4(a)—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
IV-Mining & Quarrying . .	P	699	1000	94	121	84	124	269	160	105	43	N
	M	501	1000	88	128	84	114	261	181	98	46	N
	F	168	1000	113	101	83	155	292	95	125	36	N
V-Servicing, Manufacturing, Processing & Repairs												
(a) Household Industry . .	P	4,874	1000	32	78	119	139	242	193	113	84	N
	M	3,120	1000	26	74	116	134	251	203	118	78	N
	F	1,754	1000	43	85	126	148	225	177	104	92	..
(b) Other than household Industry	P	5,645	1000	15	92	149	167	266	173	88	50	..
	M	5,043	1000	12	90	149	168	269	171	91	50	..
	F	602	1000	33	105	149	159	237	194	73	50	..
VI- Construction	P	4,420	1000	12	69	133	179	271	196	99	41	N
	M	3,960	1000	10	67	131	176	271	203	100	42	N
	F	280	1000	32	96	154	225	268	107	82	36	N
VII- Trade and Commerce . .	P	13,323	1000	14	69	127	142	259	199	120	70	N
	M	9,706	1000	13	72	139	152	263	184	110	67	N
	F	3,617	1000	17	60	96	114	249	239	147	78	..
VIII-Transport, storage & Communicatons	P	5,603	1000	14	76	159	186	277	183	76	29	..
	M	5,047	1000	13	73	158	188	280	187	72	29	..
	F	556	1000	23	106	161	166	253	146	114	31	..
IX-Other services . . .	P	47,480	1000	16	49	148	209	313	166	72	27	N
	M	39,176	1000	9	40	136	206	330	175	76	28	N
	F	8,304	1000	48	90	206	222	234	123	53	24	N

Age group 30-39 contributed the largest proportion of workers in all categories. Age group 40-49 and 25-29 contributed the next largest proportion of workers in all categories. This truth also holds good in both the rural and urban areas of the state.

The largest number of workers are found in category I—cultivators. They form 69.15% of the total working population of the state. Taking this category, we find that persons in age group 30-39 and 40-49 come on top.

We find that from age group 0-14 to age group 25-29 the proportion for female workers is higher than that for male workers and from age group 30-39 above, the proportion for female workers is lower. Almost in all industrial categories we find that female workers from age group 0-14 to age group 25-29 exceed male workers.

The following statements show the rural and urban break-up.

STATEMENT VIII.4(b)

Distribution of workers in each industrial category by age group (Rural)

Industrial category of workers	P M F	Total workers	Proportion per 1000 workers									
			Total	0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	Age not stated
All Workers	P	399,232	1000	74	115	123	141	226	159	92	70	N
	M	238,638	1000	73	103	111	131	233	167	100	82	N
	F	160,594	1000	78	133	139	156	215	147	80	52	N
I. Cultivators	P	307,860	1000	75	117	121	137	220	160	95	75	N
	M	175,377	1000	71	105	107	123	224	171	107	92	N
	F	132,483	1000	79	135	139	157	215	146	78	51	N
II. Agricultural Labourers	P	42,986	1000	88	148	135	139	212	144	80	54	N
	M	25,152	1000	100	151	129	211	144	144	80	56	N
	F	17,834	1000	72	142	144	152	214	145	79	52	N
III. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hhntign & Plantations & allied activities	P	11,046	1000	203	99	89	102	188	146	101	72	N
	M	7,828	1000	238	100	87	92	181	138	92	71	..
	F	3,218	1000	121	95	93	124	204	165	122	76	..
IV. Mining & quarrying	P	656	1000	96	116	82	123	270	162	107	44	..
V. Manufacturing, Processing Servising & Repairs	M	490	1000	90	120	82	114	263	184	100	47	..
	F	166	1000	115	102	84	151	289	96	127	36	..
V.(a) Household Industry . .	P	3,821	1000	26	79	115	136	237	193	114	89	1
	M	2,297	1000	28	74	106	130	251	205	119	86	1
	F	1,524	1000	49	88	127	144	216	175	106	95	..
(b) Other than Household Industry	P	1,621	1000	20	83	130	167	259	184	94	63	..
	M	1,359	1000	12	74	127	172	267	185	97	66	..
	F	262	1000	65	130	141	137	218	179	80	50	..
VI. Construction	P	1,785	1000	16	79	124	168	263	221	92	38	..
	M	1,628	1000	13	72	126	170	261	231	90	37	..
	F	157	1000	45	153	108	140	274	115	121	44	..
VII. Trade & Commerce . .	P	5,028	1000	22	78	103	131	283	193	115	75	..
	M	3,500	1000	19	79	106	135	293	182	112	74	..
	F	1,528	1000	29	74	98	121	259	221	122	76	..
VIII. Transport, storage & Communications	P	2,065	1000	23	98	151	186	270	163	78	31	..
	M	1,794	1000	23	90	152	192	274	173	66	30	..
	F	271	1000	22	155	140	148	243	100	159	33	..
IX. Other Services	P	22,364	1000	15	46	142	216	329	155	65	31	1
	M	19,213	1000	10	40	129	215	347	162	66	31	N
	F	3,151	1000	46	80	221	223	222	115	58	35	N

N. means negligible.

STATEMENT VIII.4(c)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN EACH INDUSTARIL CATEGORY BY AGE GROUP URBAN

Industrial Category of workers	P M F	Total workers	Proporation per 1000 workers									
			Total	0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	Age not stated
All Workers	P	47 596	1000	15	61	149	182	278	184	91	40	N
	M	38,548	1000	10	57	147	182	286	187	92	39	N
	F	9,048	1000	33	79	160	182	243	174	87	42	N
I-Cultivators	P	1,118	1000	13	52	91	130	182	204	179	148	1
	M	767	1000	12	60	102	145	167	186	169	158	1
	F	351	1000	14	34	68	97	217	242	200	128	..
II-Agricultural labourers	P	1,145	1000	45	112	121	115	232	218	100	57	..
	M	742	1000	55	128	125	127	220	187	107	51	..
	F	403	1000	27	82	112	94	253	276	89	57	..
III-Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations & Allied Activities	P	839	1000	14	78	161	174	250	213	65	45	..
	M	765	1000	15	72	157	167	255	221	65	48	..
	F	74	1000	13	135	203	243	203	135	54	14	..
IV-Mining & Quarrying	P	13	1000	..	384	154	154	231	77	..	..	..
	M	11	1000	..	454	182	91	182	91	..	..	..
	F	2	1000	..	..	..	500	500	..	..	..	..
V-Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs (a) Household Industry	P	1,053	1000	16	73	137	150	258	195	109	62	..
	M	823	1000	18	75	142	143	252	196	116	58	..
	F	230	1000	9	65	117	174	283	191	87	74	..
(b) Other than Household Industry	P	4,024	1000	13	95	157	167	268	169	86	45	..
	M	3,684	1000	13	96	157	166	270	165	89	44	..
	F	340	1000	9	85	156	176	253	206	65	50	..
VI-Construction	P	2,455	1000	8	62	139	187	277	179	104	44	N
	M	2,332	1000	8	64	135	179	278	183	108	45	N
	F	123	1000	16	25	211	333	260	98	33	24	..
VII-Trade & Commerce	P	2,295	1000	9	64	141	149	244	203	123	67	N
	M	6,206	1000	9	68	157	162	246	186	109	63	N
	F	2,089	1000	8	51	94	109	241	252	165	80	..
VIII Transport, Storage & Communications	P	3,538	1000	9	63	163	185	281	195	75	29	..
	M	3,255	1000	8	63	162	185	183	195	75	29	..
	F	283	1000	25	60	180	184	261	191	71	28	..
IX-Other Services	P	25,116	1000	17	51	154	202	299	175	78	24	N
	M	19,963	1000	9	40	142	197	313	188	86	25	N
	F	5,153	1000	50	95	197	220	242	127	51	18	N

N : means negligible.

In the rural areas, age group 30-39 claims the largest proportion of workers in category IX—'other services'. The proportions for males and females are 347 and 222. Age group 25-29 contributes the next largest proportion of workers in this category (216). From age group 0-14 to age group 25-59 and also in age group 60 and above, the proportion for females is higher than that for males. In category VI—construction age group 30-39 claims 262 persons per 1000 workers and the proportions for males and females are 261 and 274. Here we find that the proportion for female workers is higher than that for males in the age groups 0-14, 15-19, 30-39, 50-59 and 60 and above. In category V(b) 'Other than household industry', the largest proportion for females comes from age groups 0-14 to 20-24. In category III-livestock, forestry, etc., we find that the proportion for female workers is higher from age group 20-24 to 60 and above.

It will be seen that in both rural and urban areas of the state, the largest number of workers come from age group 30-39. In urban areas 299 persons per 1000 workers are in 'other services'. The proportions for males and females are 313 and 242.

In all categories of work age group 30-39 contributes the largest proportion of workers both among males and females. In category IV—mining and quarrying, category VI—construction, category VIII—transport, storage and communication and category IX—'other services', the preponderance of workers in age group 30-39 is particularly marked. An interesting feature is the participation of workers in age group 0-14. In the male working force, they form 218 per 1000 workers in category III and among females they form 118 per 1000. This high participation of children is more pronounced in rural areas than in urban areas. This large participation of children in category III is because children attend to cattle-rearing. They also form a very high proportion in category IV—mining and quarrying and the participation rate is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. In category II agricultural labourer a sizeable section of the working force is made up of children. It is not unusual to find boys working in the fields as agricultural labourers and girls participating in transplanting, weeding and harvesting. With the exception of these, in no other category do boys form more than 10% of the working force. Girls are represented to a considerable extent in category IX—other services, category V(a) household industry and category IV mining and quarrying. Probably girls participate to a good extent in other services such as domestic servants, etc. In household industry members of the household, including children, freely participate. In mining and quarrying, they find works as porters, etc. Work participation rate of age group 0-14 is more predominant in rural areas than in urban areas where most of them attend schools. Those in age group 60 and above do not form a very large proportion in any category. In category I—cultivator in urban areas, workers of age group 60 and above number 158 per 1000 among males and 128 among females. This may represent those who conduct cultivation under their personal supervision.

The following statement shows the distribution of workers in each industrial category in towns and urban agglomeration of the state.

Percentage of workers in each industrial category in Towns/ U.A.

U.A/Towns	Population P	Population M	Population F	All workers P	All workers M	All workers F	I P	I M	I F	II P	II M	II F	III P	III M	III F	IV P	IV M	IV F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Shillong Urban Agglomeration.	122,752	66,161	56,591	32.84	49.26	13.65	0.69	0.88	0.46	0.82	1.01	0.61	0.60	1.03	0.11	0.01	0.02	..
Tura . . .	15,489	8,705	6,784	37.81	44.58	6.28	1·10	1.22	0.90	0.16	0.28	0.01	0.21	0.50	..	..	..	..
Jowai	8,929	4,568	4,361	33.31	45.47	20.57	1.21	1.75	0.64	1.24	1.16	1.33	0.73	1.12	0.32	0.01	0.02	..

U.A/Towns	V P	V M	V F	V(a) P	V(a) M	V(a) F	V(b) P	V(b) M	V(b) F	VI P	VI M	VI F	VII P	VII M	VII F	VIII P	VIII M	VIII F	IX P	IX M	IX F
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37			
Shillong Urban Agglomeration.	0.59	0.94	0.18	2.87	4.97	0.42	1.64	2.87	0.19	5.82	7.94	3.34	2.63	4.52	0.42	17.17	20.08	7.93			
Tura	0.50	0.61	0.34	1.27	2.22	0.04	1.18	2.08	0.03	4.81	15.63	0.47	0.69	1.16	0.88	17.92	28.45	4.39			
Jowai	2.89	3.31	2.45	3.39	4.40	3.34	2.97	5.52	0.30	4.48	5.12	3.81	2.28	3.57	0.94	14.10	19.51	8.44			

N.B.—Shillong urban agglomeration includes Shillong municipality, Nongthymmaie Mawlai & Shillong cantonment.

The working force in the Shillong urban agglomeration constitutes 32.84% of the total population. We find that Jowai town has a much larger female working force than of the agglomeration or Tura town. In the urban agglomeration we find that in the tertiary sector, the largest number of workers are concentrated in category IX (17.17%). In the secondary sector, we find that the largest number of workers are those in category V(b) accounting for 2.87%. In the tertiary sector Tura town has a working force larger than that of Jowai town. In both the primary and secondary sectors Jowai town has a much larger proportion than that of the agglomeration and Tura town. In all the three sectors we find that the proportion for female workers is larger in Jowai town than that of the agglomeration and Tura town.

Non-workers

In the 1971 census a non-worker is one whose main activity is not in any economically productive work but who is basically a non-worker. The categories of persons who are treated as non-workers for their main activity at 1971 census are :—

(i) Full-time students.
(ii) Those attending to household duties.
(iii) Dependents and infants.
(iv) Retired persons, rentiers and persons of independent means.
(v) Beggars, vagrants, etc.
(vi) Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions, and
(vii) Others.

Out of the total population of 1,011,699 with 520,967 males and 490,732 females there are in all 564,871 non-workers in the state. For every 1000 males there are 467 non-workers, for every 1000 females, 654 are non-workers. The preponderance of female non-workers over male non-workers hardly needs an explanation as most of the women are engaged in household duties. The following statement shows the break-up of non-workers.

STATEMENT VIII.5(a)

Distribution of Non-workers by their main Activity

TOTAL POPULATION

State/District	P M F	Total non-workers	Proportion per 1000 off non-workers							
			Total	Students	Household duties	Dependants and Infants	Retired, rentier and persons of independent means	Beggars and vagrants etc.	Inmates of penal mental and charitable institutions	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Meghalaya	P	554,871	1000	194	187	610	4	N	1	4
	M	243,781	1000	254	32	698	8	1	1	6
	F	321,090	1000	148	304	543	2	N	1	2
Garo Hills	P	238,457	1000	143	219	632	2	N	1	3
	M	100,177	1000	212	23	755	3	1	2	4
	F	138,280	1000	92	362	541	2	N	1	2
United Khasi and Jaintia Hill	P	326,414	1000	231	163	594	7	N	1	4
	M	143,604	1000	284	39	698	11	N	1	7
	F	182,810	1000	189	260	545	3	N	1	2

'N' means negligible.

Students account for 194 for every 1000 non-workers in the state. The proportion of male students is higher than that of female. A higher proportion of students is found in the U.K & J Hills.

The largest proportion of non-workers in the state are the dependents and infants (610). The proportion of beggars, vagrants, etc., is negligible both in the state and in the districts.

The following statements show the distribution of non-workers by their main activity in rural and urban areas of the state and the districts.

STATEMENT VIII.5(b)

Distribution of non-workers by their main activity

State/District	P M F	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
RURAL										
Meghalaya	P	465,297	1000	144	180	670	3	N	N	3
	M	202,895	1000	193	44	764	4	1	N	3
	F	262,402	1000	107	292	597	2	N	N	2
Garo Hills	P	227,275	1000	129	220	646	2	N	N	3
	M	95,353	1000	196	24	774	2	1	N	3
	F	131,922	1000	80	362	554	2	N	..	2
U.K. & J. Hills	P	238,022	1000	159	142	692	4	N	N	3
	M	107,542	1000	190	45	755	5	N	1	4
	F	130,480	1000	134	221	640	3	N	N	2
URBAN										
Meghalaya	P	99,574	1000	423	217	332	13	1	4	10
	M	43,886	1000	560	18	371	27	1	6	17
	F	55,688	1000	328	356	305	3	N	3	5
Garo Hills	P	11,182	1000	424	202	334	6	1	20	13
	M	5,824	1000	525	15	390	12	2	29	27
	F	5,358	1000	348	344	291	1	1	13	2
U.K. & J.Hills	P	88,392	1000	423	219	332	14	N	2	10
	M	36,062	1000	564	18	369	29	1	3	16
	F	52,330	1000	326	357	307	4	N	1	5

N—means negligible.

In rural areas of the state, students number 144 against 423 in urban areas. The proportion of non-workers engaged in household duties is also greater in urban areas than in rural areas. In rural areas, housewives and other female non-workers usually extend their helping hand to their male relatives either in cultivation or in some other economic activity whereas the urban area housewives remain at home and spend most of the time in household work.

Distribution of non-workers by broad age groups

The following statement give the distribution of non-workers by broad age groups.

STATEMENT VIII.6(a)

Distribution of Non-workers by broad age-groups

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+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total Non-workers	P	564,871	1000	726	76	47	36	40	26	18	31	N
	M	243,781	1000	835	80	31	11	9	7	7	20	N
	F	321,090	1000	644	73	58	55	63	41	27	39	N
Students	P	109,364	1000	684	226	71	16	3	N	..	N	N
	M	62,018	1000	643	241	90	22	4	N	..	N	N
	F	47,346	1000	739	204	47	9	1	N	..	..	N
Household duties	P	105,430	1000	154	105	144	156	190	120	69	62	N
	M	7,871	1000	528	95	52	41	66	58	50	79	1
	F	97,559	1000	122	106	151	165	200	124	71	61	N
Dependents and Infants	P	314,600	1000	925	20	8	5	5	4	7	26	N
	M	170,132	1000	935	21	7	5	6	4	5	17	N
	F	174,468	1000	915	19	9	5	4	4	9	34	1
Retired, rentier and persons of independent means.	P	2,603	1000	N	N	2	7	46	111	212	618	4
	M	1,883	1000	N	1	3	6	50	118	216	603	3
	F	720	1000	..	..	..	7	35	92	201	658	7
Beggars, vagrants etc.	P	180	1000	100	28	83	67	150	261	144	161	6
	M	146	1000	116	34	103	48	144	288	130	137	..
	F	34	1000	29	..	..	147	177	147	206	265	29
Inmates of penal, mental and charitable Institutions.	P	512	1000	242	33	55	88	258	148	96	70	10
	M	322	1000	155	22	37	96	338	152	196	78	16
	F	190	1000	389	53	84	74	121	142	79	58	..
Others	P	2,182	1000	91	120	231	130	169	115	63	78	3
	M	1,409	1000	50	117	239	151	201	134	57	51	4
	F	773	1000	166	127	217	92	111	80	80	127	..

Age group 0—14 provides the largest proportion of non-workers in the state most of whom are students and dependents and infants. Students in this age group accounts for 684 persons per 1000 non-workers. Age group 15—19 also contributes a large proportion of students (226). Age goup 40—49 contributes the largest proportion of 'beggars, vagrants, etc'. 'Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions' contribute the text larger proportion. Age group 50—59 contributes the largest proportion of "retired, rentier and persons of independent means".

The following statements show the distribution of non-workers by broad age groups in rural and urban areas of the state.

STATEMENT VIII.6(b)

Distribution of Non-workers by broad age-groups

RURAL

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+	A.N.S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total Non-workers	P	465·297	1000	762	62	36	33	37	24	17	29	N
	M	202,895	1000	868	62	22	9	9	7	6	17	N
	F	262,402	1000	680	62	48	50	59	37	25	39	N
Students	P	67,212	1000	711	206	60	20	3	N	..	..	..
	M	39,135	1000	660	228	80	26	6	N	..	..	..
	F	28,077	1000	781	174	34	11	N	..	..	..	..
Household duties	P	33,817	1000	184	111	129	149	183	113	68	63	N
	M	7,132	1000	598	88	42	34	60	54	50	74	N
	F	76,635	1000	145	113	138	160	194	119	69	62	N
Dependents and Infants	P	311,532	1000	934	18	6	4	4	4	6	24	N
	M	154,951	1000	941	20	6	4	5	4	4	16	N
	F	156,581	1000	926	17	6	4	3	4	7	32	1
Retired, Rentier and persons of independent means.	P	1,313	1000	..	1	2	5	69	152	186	579	6
	M	795	1000	..	1	4	6	97	201	198	489	4
	F	518	1000	..	..	..	2	27	77	168	716	10
Beggars, vagrants, etc.	P	118	1000	136	..	34	25	136	288	178	203	..
	M	104	1000	154	..	39	29	144	317	154	163	..
	F	14	1000	..	..	..	..	71	72	357	500	..
Inmates of penal, mental & charitable institutions	P	117	1000	384	68	26	26	333	60	26	77	..
	M	71	1000	282	42	..	14	521	57	28	56	..
	F	46	1000	543	109	65	43	44	65	22	109	..
Others	P	1,188	1000	143	96	118	88	195	152	94	114	..
	M	707	1000	72	82	125	119	263	188	82	69	..
	F	481	1000	247	116	108	44	96	100	110	179	..

N : neans negligible.

STATEMENT VIII.6(c)

Distribution of Non-workers by broad age-groups

URBAN

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+	A.N.S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total Non-workers	P	99,574	1000	562	139	94	51	54	37	26	36	1
	M	40,886	1000	672	165	80	19	12	8	11	33	1
	F	58,688	1000	485	121	104	74	84	57	36	39	N
Students	P	42,152	1000	642	257	89	10	2	N	..	N	N
	M	22,883	1000	613	624	108	13	2	N	..	N	N
	F	19,269	1000	677	249	66	7	1	N	..	..	N
Household duties	P	21,613	1000	40	83	199	183	216	144	77	58	N
	M	739	1000	169	161	153	108	125	100	50	127	7
	F	10,874	1000	35	81	200	186	219	145	78	56	N
Dependents & Infants	P	33,068	1000	843	33	28	14	12	9	16	43	2
	M	15,181	1000	873	31	27	14	10	5	8	30	2
	F	17,887	1000	818	34	29	14	14	13	22	55	1
Retired, rentier & persons of independent means.	P	1,290	1000	1	..	2	8	22	68	239	658	2
	M	1,088	1000	1	..	2	6	16	57	230	686	1
	F	202	1000	..	..	..	20	54	129	287	510	..
Beggars, vagrants etc.	P	62	1000	32	81	177	145	177	210	81	81	16
	M	42	1000	24	119	262	95	143	214	72	71	..
	F	20	1000	50	..	..	250	250	200	100	100	50
Inmates of penal, mental & charitable institutions	P	395	1000	200	23	63	106	235	175	117	68	13
	M	251	1000	120	16	478	119	287	179	127	84	20
	F	144	1000	340	35	90	83	146	167	97	42	..
Others	P	994	1000	29	149	367	180	138	70	26	35	6
	M	702	1000	28	151	355	184	138	78	24	33	9
	F	292	1000	31	144	397	171	137	48	31	41	..

'*N*' means negligible.

The proportions of non-workers from age groups 15—19 to 40—49 among both males and females are relatively higher in urban areas than those in rural areas. The proportion of females exceeds that of males in age group 20—24 above. The highest proportion of non-workers among males and females is in age group 0—14 in both rural and urban areas. "Dependent and infants" from the highest proportion in this age group. Students form the next higher proportion.

CHAPTER IX
MIGRATION

Introduction

Migration is one of the three basic factors which contribute to change of population of a particular place, the other two factors being birth and death. Migration differs from birth and death as it creates a situation where each event has both a substractive and additive aspect at the same time. Migration is a consequence of push and pull factors generated by a complex set of dissatisfaction and aspirations, situations and opportunities, which are reflected in the histories and characteristics of the migrants. Broadly speaking, the important variables affecting directly and indirectly the pace of migration can be grouped under the following three heads:—

(i) Sociological, (ii) Economic and (iii) Others.

Census as a source of migration data

The Census of India continues to be the basic source for providing migration data both for internal and external streams of migration. The 1961 census collected information on the urban/rural origin of migrants.

The 1971 census introduced the concept of "last residence" in addition to the traditional one, i.e., "birthplace". The individual slips canvassed during 1971 census included three questions on migration.

(i) Birth Place
  (a) Place of birth
  (b) Rural/Urban
  (c) District
  (d) State/Country

(ii) Last Residence
  (a) Place of last residence
  (b) Rural/Urban
  (c) District
  (d) State/Country

(iii) Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration.

It may be noted from the pattern of questionnaires canvassed during the two censuses that apart from the new question on last residence, the 1971 census questionnaire on birth place was more detailed.

In most of the states, migration data pertaining to the 1971 census are available on percentage sampling basis. One set of migration data was available in 1% sample. These data were collected from 1% individual slips selected at the very beginning. The other set of migration data is available in 10% rural and 20% urban samples. This set of data was generated by manual sorting of sampled slips, compiling and tabulating the data at the directorate itself, after the completion of the primary sorting of slips for the primary census abstract and other full-count tables. For Meghalaya, there was no sampling operation done on the slips after the primary sorting. Hence the latter set of migration data was available on a full count instead of sample basis. The information has been tabulated and the following tables have been prepared to be published in Part II.C(ii) volume.

1. D-I Population classified by place of birth (full count).
2. D-II Migrants classified by place of last residence duration of residence in place of enumeration (full count).
3. D-V Workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by place of last residence (full count).
4. D-VI Migrants classified by place of last residence age groups, duration of residence and marital status (full count).

In addition to the above main tables of D Series, there were also appendices to Table D-I and D-II as follows:—

D-I Appendix—I	Persons born in other districts of the State and enumerated in this district (full count).
D-I Appendix—II	Persons born in the district but enumerated in the other district of the state (full count).
D-II Appendix—	Migrants by state of last residence and age, for duration of residence of 0—9 years males-females (full count).

Scope of the Present Report

In the present report, an attempt is made to discuss certain aspects of migration based on the 1971 census and looking from the angle of "birth place" statistics. Discussion will be limited to 1% sample data of D-I table mentioned earlier. Similar figures thrown by D-II (full count) tables of the 1961 census are presented alongside for comperative study on certain aspects of migrational patterns of the population. Such comparison may indicate any shift in the trends of migration during the decade.

There are a number of limitations concerning the data to be analysed. The most important limitations may be analysed as follows:—

(i) There is no differentiation between causal visitors who come for a short duration and stay due to cultural, social and health reasons and the persons who migrate to settle at the place of enumeration.

(ii) Counting of children born at the places other than those where parents are normally residing due to cultural reasons, disturbs the migration count at the time of enumeration.

(iii) The migrants who return to the place of birth between the two census counts are not counted as migrants at any place.

(iv) The birth place data do not permit fixing the time span over which net migration may have taken place.
(v) Information regarding net migration for inter-district and intra-district movements is not available from the present tabulation of migration data.

The proposed comparison between the present data and the data thrown by D-II tables of 1961 similar aspects of "birth-place statistics" poses certain technical problems which stand in the way of strict comparability of the two sets of migration data. The 1961 census data were based on full count of the slips whereas the 1971 data are on 1% sample. The results may not be strictly comparable owing to presence of sampling variability in the current census figures.

There are extra weak points in regard to comparability of migration data thrown by the two censuses for Meghalaya, which is a new state. Meghalaya was still an autonomous state, hardly one year old, when the census enumeration commenced. Though Part II(C)(i)—Cultural and migration tables of Assam, 1961 provided the necessary data for district level birth place migration, certain difficulties arose in compiling the required tables for Meghalaya from the data thrown by the district tables. For one thing, the migration data pertaining to Assam state were not forthcoming from the above tables. Besides, it is impossible to compute the persons born in any one of the two districts of the state (Garo Hills and U.K. & J. Hills) and enumerated in the other. Had these inter-district birth place migration for the two districts of the state been available there would have been no difficulties in computing the same for Assam state and also for the persons born within the state of enumeration i.e. Meghalaya as per statement IX.1(a). However, it may be noted that even in the current census when the two districts U.K. & J. Hills and Garo Hills were merged together into one state, the number of inter-district migrants by birth-place, was very small (600 in rural areas and 400 in urban areas and 200 unclassifiable vide statement IX.1(a)). In view of this observation, a slight error would have been introduced, no doubt, if the inter-district figures for the state in 1961 were treated as negligible. If such approximation be allowed then the figures included under the category "born in other districts of the state" in statement IX.1(a) may be considered as being born in "Assam state" but enumerated in Meghalaya. If such an adjustment is made, the total population under population under "born within the state of enumeration" would be obtained by combining I-A and I-B of the statement which stand for persons "born in place of enumeration" and "born elsewhere in the district of enumeration". It is after these adjustments that the 1961 migration figures are presented in Statement XI.1(a), for comparison purposes. Evidently such adjustments will carry over small inaccuracies in statement IX.1(b) when the figures have been brought down to the level 1000 total population at origin. In view of the above limitations and constraints, it will not be in fitness of things, to present a detailed account of the various aspects of migration and their implications in the present chapter. This chapter will strictly discuss migration based on birth place statistic of 1% sample data. It will, therefore, inherit all the weaknesses that might arise owing to incompleteness and weak comparability of the data discussed above.

STATEMENT IX.1 (a)

Population by place of birth and area of Enumeration in hundred

Birth Place	Rural Urban Unclassified	Enumerated in Total/Rural/Urban areas of Meghalaya of the 1961 and the 1971 Census																	
		Total						Rural						Urban					
		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total population		7,694	10,092	3,973	5,184	3,721	4,980	6,519	8,630	3,307	4,402	3,212	4,228	1,175	1,462	666	782	509	680
A.—Born in India	R	5,378	8,335	3,344	4,240	3,234	4,095	6,292	8,068	3,162	4,082	3,130	3,986	286	267	182	158	103	109
	U	725	1,129	378	581	347	548	41	125	27	80	14	45	684	1,004	352	501	332	503
	Uncl.	3	111	2	67	1	44	2	80	1	47	1	33	2	31	1	20	N	11
I Within the State of enumeration	R	5,313	8,308	3,156	4,028	3,155	3,980	6,170	7,879	3,087	3,971	3,082	3,908	143	129	69	57	73	72
	U	595	916	299	457	296	459	24	63	14	41	9	22	571	853	284	416	287	437
	Uncl.	1	82	1	47	..	35	1	71	1	41	..	30	..	11	..	6	..	5
A. Born in place of enumeration	R	5,234	6,639	2,537	3,273	2,696	3,366	5,234	6,639	2,537	3,273	2,696	3,366	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	545	801	272	392	273	409	..	..	..	..	..	..	545	801	272	392	272	409
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Born elsewhere in District of enumeration.	R	1,079	1,363	619	752	460	611	936	1,235	550	695	387	540	143	128	69	57	73	71
	U	50	111	27	62	23	49	24	61	14	39	9	22	26	50	13	23	14	27
	Uncl.	1	80	1	46	N	34	1	69	1	40	N	29	N	11	N	6	N	5
C. Born in other districts of the State	R	N	6	N	3	N	3	N	5	N	3	N	2	N	1	N	..	N	1
	U	N	4	N	3	N	1	N	2	N	2	N	..	N	2	N	1	N	1
	Uncl.	N	2	N	1	N	1	N	2	N	1	N	1	N	1	N	..	N	..
II States in India beyond the state of enumeration	R	266	327	188	212	78	115	123	189	75	111	48	78	143	138	113	101	30	37
	U	130	213	79	124	51	89	17	62	12	39	6	23	113	151	67	85	46	66
	Uncl.	2	29	1	20	1	9	..	9	..	6	..	3	2	20	1	14	1	6
Andhra Pradesh	R	1	1	1	1	N	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	N	..
	U	2	1	1	1	N	1	N	2	N	1	N	1	1	..	1	..	N	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam	R	158	210	98	122	60	88	97	130	53	70	44	60	61	80	45	51	16	28
	U	64	135	36	77	28	58	7	41	4	25	3	16	58	94	32	52	5	41
	Uncl.	1	6	N	4	N	2	N	4	N	3	N	1	1	2	N	1	N	1
Bihar	R	38	68	33	58	4	10	14	33	13	26	2	7	23	35	21	32	3	3
	U	12	14	10	10	2	4	4	4	3	3	N	1	8	10	7	7	2	3
	Uncl.	1	12	1	8	N	4	N	4	N	2	N	2	N		N	6	N	2
Gujarat	R	1	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
	U	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
	Uncl.	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..
Haryana	R	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir	R	N	1	N	1	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	1	N	1	N	..
	U	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerala	R	4	2	3	2	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	3	2	1	2	N	..
	U	2	2	1	2	1	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	2	2	1	2	1	..
	Uncl.	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	R	N	2	N	1	N	1	N	2	N	1	..	1	N	..	N	..	N	..
	U	1	3	1	2	1	1	N	2	N	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..
	Uncl.	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..
Maharashtra	R	1	1	1	1	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..
	U	2	3	1	2	1	1	N	1	N	1	N	..	2	2	1	1	N	1
	Uncl.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Mysore	R	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	N	N	..	N	..
	U	1	..	1	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	1	..	1	..	N	..
	Uncl.	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Nagaland	R	7	3	5	1	1	2	1	2	N	1	N	1	6	1	5	..	1	1
	U	2	4	-	2	-	2	N	1	N	1	N	..	2	3	1	1	1	2
	Uncl.	N	1	N	1	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	1	N	1	N	..
Orissa	R	2	..	1	..	N	..	1	..	1	..	N	..	1	..	1	..	N	..
	U	1	1	N	1	N	..	N	1	N	1	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
	Uncl.	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..
Punjab	R	18	5	23	4	4	1	1	..	1	..	N	..	17	5	14	4	3	1
	U	7	1	4	1	3	..	1	..	N	..	N	..	6	1	3	1	3	..
	Uncl.	N	2	N	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	2	N	1	..	1
Rajasthan	R	6	4	5	2	2	2	N	1	N	1	N	..	6	3	4	1	1	2
	U	3	..	2	..	1	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	3	..	2	..	2	..
	Uncl	N	1	N	1	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	1	N	1	N	..
Sikkim	R	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Tamil Nadu	R	3	1	2	..	N	1	1	1	1	..	N	1	2	1	2	1	N	..
	U	2	1	1	1	-	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
	Uncl.	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	R	15	14	13	9	2	5	2	10	2	6	N	4	13	4	11	3	2	1
	U	9	16	6	6	3	10	-	6	-	3	N	3	8	10	5	3	3	7
	Uncl.	N	4	N	1	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	1	N	1	N	..
West Bengal	R	8	6	23	3	2		3	3	2	..	1	3	4	3	3	3	1	7
	U	18	19	10	11	8	8	3	1	2	..	1	1	15	18	8	11	7	1
	Uncl.	N	2	N	1	N	1	N	1	..	1	N	..	N	1	N	..	N	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chandigarh	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	R	N	2	N	1	N	1	N	1	..	1	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	1
	U	2	..	1	..	1	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
Goa Damaan and Diu	R	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
Arunachal Pradesh	R/U/ Uncl.	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
Manipur	R	3	6	2	5	1	1	1	4	N	3	N	1	2	2	2	2	N	2
	U	1	4	-	2	N	2	N	1	N	1	N	..	-	3	1	1	N	..
	Uncl.	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..
Pondicherry	R/U/ Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura	R	1	2	1	1	N	1	N	1	N	1	N	..	1	1	1	2	N	1
	U	-	4	-	3	-	1	N	1	N	1	N	..	-	3	1	..	1	1
	Uncl.	N	1	N	..	N	1	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	1	N	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	R	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
	U	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
L. M. &. A. Islands	R/U/ Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unclassified Area of India	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
B.—Born in countries in Asia beyond India	..	..	515	..	295	..	220	..	357	..	193	..	164	..	158	..	120	..	56
U.S.S.R.	..	386	..	247	..	139	..	184	..	117	..	67	..	202	..	130	..	72	..
Afghanistan	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..
Burma	..	2	2	1	1	1	1	N	1	N	..	N	1	2	1	1	1	1	..
Ceylon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Malasyia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	..	126	146	88	93	37	53	61	96	44	57	17	39	65	50	45	36	20	14
Pakistan	..	256	366	156	200	100	166	122	260	73	136	49	124	134	106	83	64	51	42
U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elsewhere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT IX.1 (a) Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C.—Countries in Europe excluding	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1
U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
U. K. Including N. Ireland	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Elsewhere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.—Countries in Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union of South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elsewhere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E.—Countries in two Americas	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.S.A.	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Elsewhere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.—Countries in Oceania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elsewhere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
G.—Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT IX.1 (b)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total Population		1000	1000	516	514	484	493	1,000	1,000	507	510	493	490	1,000	1,000	567	535	433	465
A. Born in India	R	855	826	435	420	420	405	944	887	474	449	470	438	243	182	155	107	88	74
	U	94	112	49	58	45	54	6	14	4	9	2	5	581	683	299	341	282	342
	Uncl.	N	11	N	7	N	4	N	9	N	5	N	4	2	21	1	14	N	7
1. Within the State of Enumeration	R	821	793	410	399	410	394	926	867	463	437	462	430	122	88	59	39	62	49
	U	77	91	39	45	38	45	4	7	2	5	1	2	485	580	241	283	244	297
	Uncl.	N	8	N	5	..	3	N	8	N	5	..	3	..	7	..	4	..	3
(a) Born in place of enumeration	R	680	658	330	324	350	333	785	730	381	360	404	370	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	71	8	35	39	35	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	463	545	231	267	232	278
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration.	R	140	135	80	74	60	60	140	136	83	76	58	59	122	87	59	39	62	48
	U	7	11	4	6	3	5	4	7	2	4	1	2	22	34	10	16	12	18
	Uncl.	N	8	N	N	N	3	N	8	N	4	N	3	N	7	N	4	N	3
(c) Born in other District of the state	R	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	..	N	1
	U	N	N	N	1	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	1	N	1	N	1
	Uncl.	N	N	N	21	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	25
II. States in India beyond the State of Enumeration.	R	34	32	24	12	10	11	18	21	11	12	7	9	122	94	96	69	26	45
	U	17	21	10	2	5	9	3	7	2	4	1	3	97	103	57	58	39	4
	Uncl.	N	3	N	1	..	1	N	1	N	1	N	N	2	14	1	10	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	R	R	1	N	1	N	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	1	..	1	..	N	..
	U	N	1	N	1	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	..	1	..	N	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam	R	21	21	13	12	8	9	15	20	8	8	7	7	52	54	38	35	14	19
	U	8	13	5	8	4	6	1	6	1	3	N	2	49	64	27	35	21	28
	Uncl.	N	6	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	1	1	1	1	N	1
Bihar	R	5	7	4	6	1	N	2	5	2	3	N	1	20	24	18	22	3	2
	U	2	1	1	1	N	N	1	1	N	N	N	N	7	7	6	5	2	2
	Uncl.	N	1	N	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	5	N	4	N	1
Gujarat	R	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haryana	R	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir	R	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	1	N	1	N	..
	U	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerala	R	1	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	3	2	3	2	N	..
	U	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
	Uncl.	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
Madhya Pradesh	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	1	..	N	..	N	..
	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	1	1	1	1	1	..
	Uncl.	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..
Maharashtra	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	1	1	1	1	1	..
	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	2	2	1	1	N	1
	Uncl.	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Mysore	R	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
	U	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	1	..	1	..	N	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..
Nagaland	R	1	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	5	1	4	..	1	1
	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	2	2	1	1	1	1
	Uncl.	N	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	1	N	1	N	..
Orissa	R	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N	N	N	..	1	..	1	..	N	..
	U	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
	Uncl.	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..
Punjab	R	2	N	3	N	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	14	3	12	3	3	1
	U	1	N	1	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	5	1	3	1	3	..
	Uncl.	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	1	N	1	..	1
Rajasthan	R	1	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	5	2	3	1	1	1
	U	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	3	..	2	..	2	..
	Uncl.	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	1	N	1	N	..

STATEMENT IX. 1(b) Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sikkim		N	N	..	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Tamil Nadu	R	N	N	N	..	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	2	1	2	1	N	..
	U	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
	Uncl.	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	R	2	1	2	1	N	N	N	2	N	1	N	N	11	3	9	2	2	1
	U	1	2	1	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	7	7	4	2	3	5
	Uncl.	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	1	N	1	N	..
West Bengal	N	1	N	3	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	3	N	3	2	1	..
	U	2	1	2	1	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	13	12	7	17	6	5
	Uncl.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	1	N	..	N	1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	R	N	6	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	1	2	1	N	1
	U	N	4	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	1	2	1	1	N	..
	Uncl.	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	1	1	1	1	N	1
	U	N	4	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	1	2	1	..	1	1
	Uncl.	N	N	N	..	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	1	N	..	..	1
Himachal Pradesh	R	N	N	N	..	N								N		N		N	
	U	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
	Uncl.	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chandigarh		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	..	N	1	N	..	N	1
Goa, Daman and Diu		N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
Arunachal Pradesh		N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
L.M. & A. Islands		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unclassified area in India		..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
B. Born in countries in Asia beyond India Incl. U.S.S.R.		50	51	32	29	18	22	28	39	18	21	10	18	87	107	111	82	61	38
Afghanistan		N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..
Burma		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	2	1	1	1	1	..
Ceylon		N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..
China		N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	N	..
Malaysia		N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..
Nepal		16	14	11	9	5	5	9	11	7	6	3	4	55	34	38	24	17	10
Pakistan		33	36	20	20	13	16	18	29	11	15	7	14	114	72	71	44	43	29
U.S.S.R.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elsewhere		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. Countries in Europe including																			
U.S.S.R.		N	N	N	..	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	1	1	1	..	1	1
Ireland		N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..
U.K. inc. N. Ireland		N	N	N	..	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	1	1	N	..	N	1
Elsewhere		..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	1	..	N	..	N	..
D. Countries in Africa		N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	N	..
Kenya		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mozambique		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union of Sau B Africa		N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
Elsewhere		N	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..
E. Countries in two Americas		N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	1	N	1	N	..
Canada		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.S.A.		N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	1	N	1	N	..
Elsewhere		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F. Countries in Oceania		N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
Australia		N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
New Zealand		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elsewhere		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
G. Unclassifiable		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT IX.1 (c)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	11	16	17	18	19	20
Total Population		1,000	1,000	516.49	513.67	483.73	493.46	1,000	1,000	507.28	510.08	492.71	489.91	1,000	1,000	566.80	534.88	433.19	465.11
A. Born in India	R	855	825.90	434.72	419.76	420.42	405.40	943.80	887.48	474.3	449.02	469.50	438.46	243.10	181.56	154.70	107.44	87.55	74.2
	U	94	111.87	49.14	57.51	45.11	54.25	6.15	13.75	4.0	8.80	2.10	4.95	581.40	682.72	299.20	340.68	282.20	342.04
	Uncl.	N	10.99	.26	6.63	.13	4.35	.30	8.80	.15	5.17	.15	3.63	1.70	21.08	.85	13.60	N	7.48
1. Within the State of Enumeration	R	821	793.49	10.28	398.77	10.15	94.02	925.50	866.69	463.05	436.81	462.30	429.88	121.55	87.72	58.65	38.76	62.05	48.96
	U	77	93.76	38.87	45.24	38.48	45.44	3.60	6.93	2.105	4.51	1.35	2.42	485.35	580.04	241.40	282.88	243.95	297.16
	Uncl.	N	8.12	.13	4.65		3.46	.15	7.81	.15	4.51		3.30		7.48		4.08		3.40
(a) Born in place of enumeration	R	680.42	657.84	329.81	324.02	350.48	333.23	785.10	730.29	380.55	360.03	404.40	370.26	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	70.85	7.93	35.36	38.80	35.49	40.49	..	..	..	..	..	..	463.25	544.68	231.20	266.56	232.05	278.12
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Born elsewhere in district of enumeration	R	140.27	135.05	80.47	74.44	59.67	60.48	140.40	135.85	82.50	76.45	57.90	59.40	121.55	87.04	58.65	38.76	62.05	48.28
	U	6.50	10.99	3.51	6.13	2.99	4.85	3.60	6.71	2.10	4.29	1.35	2.42	22.10	34.00	10.20	15.64	11.90	18.36
	Uncl.	.13	7.92	.13	.29	N	3.36	.15	7.59	.15	4.40	N	3.19	N	7.48	N	4.08	N	3.40
(c) Born in other District of the State	R	N	.59	N	.29	N	.29	N	.55	N	.33	N	.22	N	.68	N		N	.68
	U	N	.39	N	.099	N	.099	N	.22	N	.22	N		N	1.36	N	.68	N	.68
	Uncl.	N	.19	N	20.98	N	.099	N	.22	N	.11	N	.11	N		N		N	25.88
II. States in India beyond the state of enumeration	R	34.58	32.40	24.44	12.27	10.14	11.38	18.45	20.79	11.25	12.21	7.20	8.58	121.55	93.84	96.05	68.68	25.50	44.88
	U	16.90	21.10	10.27	1.98	6.63	8.81	2.55	6.82	1.80	4.29	.90	2.53	96.90	102.68	56.95	57.80	39.10	4.08
	Uncl.	.26	2.87	.13	1.99		.89	.15	.99		.66		.33	1.70	13.60	.85	9.52		
Andhra	R	.13	.099	.13	.099	N	..	..	.15	..	.11	..	..	.85	..	.85	..	N	..
	U	.13	.099	.13	.099	N	0.99	N	.30	N	.11	N	ii	.85	..	.85	..	N	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam	R	20.54	20.79	12.74	12.07	7.80	8.71	14.55	19.50	7.95	8.36	6.60	6.60	51.85	59.40	38.25	35.36	13.60	19.04
	U	8.32	13.36	4.68	7.62	3.64	5.74	1.05	6.15	.60	2.75	.45	1.76	49.30	63.92	27.20	35.36	21.25	27.88
	Uncl.	.13	5.94	N	.39	N	.198	N	.60	N	.33	N	.11	.85	1.36	N	.68	N	.68
Bihar	R	4.94	6.73	4.29	5.74	.52	.990	2.10	4.95	1.95	2.86	.30	.77	19.55	23.80	17.85	21.76	2.55	2.04
	U	1.56	1.38	1.30	.99	.26	.396	.60	.60	.45	.33	N	.11	6.80	6.80	5.95	4.76	1.70	2.04
	Uncl.	.13	1.18	.13	.79	N	.396	N	.60	N	.22	N	.22	N	5.44	N	4.08	N	1.36
Gujarat	R	.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haryana	R	..	.198	..	.198	..	.099	..	.15	..	.22	..	.22	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	.099	..	.099	..	..	..	..	..	.22	..	.22	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir	R	N	.099	N	.099	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	.68	N	.68	N	..
	U	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerala	R	.52	.198	.39	.198	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	2.55	1.36	2.55	1.36	N	..
	U	.26	.198	.13	.198	.13	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	1.70	1.36	1.70	1.36	.85	..
	Uncl.	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	R	N	.198	N	.099	N	.099	N	.30	N	.22	..	.11	N	..	N	..	N	..
	U	.13	.297	.13	.198	.13	.099	N	.30	N	.22	..	.11	.85	.68	.85	.68	.85	..
	Uncl.	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..
Maharashtra	R	.13	.099	.13	.099	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	.85	.68	.85	.68	.85	..
	U	.26	.297	.13	.198	.13	.099	N	.15	N	.22	N	..	1.70	1.36	.85	.68	N	.68
	Uncl.	N	.099	..	.099	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.68	..	.68	..	..
Mysore	R	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
	U	.13	..	.13	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	.85	..	.85	..	N	..
	Uncl.	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..
Nagaland	R	.91	.297	.65	.099	.13	.198	.15	.30	N	.22	N	.11	5.10	.68	4.25	..	.85	.68
	U	.26	.396	.13	.198	.13	.198	N	.15	N	.22	N	..	1.70	2.04	.85	.68	.85	1.36
	Uncl.	N	.099	N	.099	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	.68	N	.68	N	..
Orissa	R	.26	..	.13	..	N	..	.15	..	.15	..	N	..	.85	..	.85	..	N	..
	U	.13	.099	N	.099	N	..	N	.15	N	.11	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
	Uncl.	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab	R	2.34	.495	2.99	.39	.52	.099	.15	..	.15	..	N	..	14.45	3.40	11.90	2.72	2.55	.68
	U	.91	.099	.52	.099	.39	..	.15	..	N	..	N	..	5.10	.68	2.55	.68	2.55	..
	Uncl.	N	.198	N	.099	..	.099	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	1.36	N	.68	..	.68
Rajasthan	R	.78	.396	.65	.198	.26	.198	N	.15	N	.11	N	..	5.10	2.04	3.40	.68	.85	1.36
	U	.39	..	.26	..	.13	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	2.55	..	1.70	..	1.70	..
	Uncl.	N	.099	N	.099	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	.68	N	.68	N	..

STATEMENT IX. 1(c)—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sikkim	,,	N	.099	..	.099	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	.68	..	.68	..	..
TamilNadu	R	.39	.099	.26	..	N	.099	.15	.15	.15	..	N	.11	1.70	.68	1.70	.68	N	..
	U	.26	.099	.13	.099	.13	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	1.70	..	.85	..	.85	..
	Uncl.	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	R	1.95	1.38	1.69	.89	.26	.49	.30	1.50	.30	.66	N	.44	11.05	2.72	9.35	2.04	1.70	.68
	U	1.17	1.58	.78	.59	.39	.990	.15	.90	.15	.33	N	.33	6.80	6.80	4.25	2.04	2.55	4.76
	Uncl.	N	.099	N	.099	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	.68	N	.68	N	..
West Bengal	R	1.04	.594	2.99	.29	.26	.297	.45	.30	..	.15	.33	3.40	2.04	2.55	2.04	2.04	.85	..
	U	2.34	1.88	2.30	1.08	1.84	.792	.15	.30	..	.15	.11	12.75	12.24	6.80	17.48	17.48	5.95	4.76
	Uncl.	N	.198	N	.099	N	.099	.15	N	.11	N	..	N	.68	N	..	..	N	.68
A. & N.Islands	R/U/ Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	R	N	.198	N	.099	N	.099	N	.11	..	.11	N	..	N	.68	N	..	N	.68
	U	.26	..	.13	..	.13	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
Goa, Daman and Diu	R	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..
Arunachal Pradesh		N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
Manipur	R	.39	5.94	.26	.495	.13	.099	.15	.44	N	.33	N	.11	1.70	1.36	1.70	1.36	N	..
	U	.13	3.96	.13	.198	N	.198	N	.11	N	.11	N	..	.85	2.04	.85	.68	N	1.36
	Uncl.	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura	R	.13	.198	.13	.099	N	.099	N	.11	N	.11	N	..	.85	.68	.85	1.36	N	.68
	U	.13	3.96	.13	.297	.13	.099	N	.11	N	.11	N	..	.85	2.04	.85	..	.85	.68
	Uncl.	N	.099	N	..	N	.099	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	.68	N	..	..	.68
Himachal Pradesh	R	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
	U	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
L.M. & A. Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unclassified Areas of India	R/U/Uncl	..	.198	..	.198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.36	..	1.36	..	..
B. Born in Countries in Asia beyond India Incl. U.S.S.R.	,,	50.18	50.98	32.11	29.20	18.07	21.78	27.60	39.27	17.55	21.23	10.05	18.04	86.70	107.44	110.50	81.60	61.20	38.08
Afghanistan	,,	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..
Burma	,,	.26	.198	.13	.099	.13	.099	N	.11	N	..	N	.11	1.70	.68	.85	.68	.85	..
Ceylon	,,	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..
China	,,	.13	..	.13	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	.85	..	.85	..	N	..
Malaysia	,,	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..
Nepal	,,	16.38	14.45	11.44	9.20	4.81	5.24	9.15	10.56	6.60	6.27	2.55	4.29	55.25	34.00	38.25	24.48	17.00	9.52
Pakistan	,,	33.28	36.23	20.28	19.80	13.00	16.43	18.30	28.60	10.95	14.96	7.35	13.64	13.90	72.08	70.55	43.52	43.35	28.59
U.S.S.R.	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elsewhere	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C Countries in Europe Excluding U.S.S.R.	,,	.26	.099	.13	..	.13	.099	N	..	N	..	N	..	.85	.68	.85	..	.85	.68
Ireland	,,	.13	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..
U.K. including N.Ireland	,,	.13	.099	N	..	N	.099	N	..	N	..	N	..	.85	.68	N	..	N	.68
Elsewhere	,,	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	.85	..	N	..	N	..

STATEMENT IX.1 (c)—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D. Countries in Africa	,,	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
Kenya	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union of South Africa	,,	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
Elsewhere	,,	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..
E. Countries in two Americas	,,	N	.099	N	.099	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	.68	N	.68	N	..
Canada	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.S A.	,,	N	.099	N	.099	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	.68	N	.68	..	..
Elsewhere	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..
F. Countries in Oceania	,,	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
Australia	,,	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
New Zealand	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elsewhere	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
G. Unclassifiable	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT IX.2

Volume, percentage and decadal growth rate of General, Immobile and Migrant Population in 1961—71

		1961					1971					Decadal growth rate % per decade 1961-71		
	P M F	General population in hundred	Immobile Population		Migrant Population		General Population in hundred	Immobile Population		Migrant Population		General population in hundred	Immobile population Migrant Population	
			No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total	P	7,694	5,778	75.1	1,916	24.9	10,117	6,887	68.1	3,230	31.9	31.5	19.2	68.6
	M	3,973	2,809	70.7	1,164	29.3	5,210	3,306	63.5	1,904	36.5	31.1	17.7	63.6
	F	3,721	2,969	79.7	752	20.2	4,907	3,581	73.0	1,326	27.0	31.9	20.6	76.3
Rural	P	6,519	5,234	80.3	1,285	19.7	8,645	6,037	69.8	2,608	30.2	32.6	15.3	103.10
	M	3,307	2,537	76.7	770	23.3	4,415	2,882	65.3	1,533	34.7	33.5	13.6	99.1
	F	3,212	2,697	84.0	515	16.0	4,230	3,155	74.6	1,075	25.4	31.7	17.0	108.7
Urban	P	1,175	544	46.3	631	53.7	1,472	850	57.7	622	42.3	25.3	56.3	—1.4
	M	666	272	40.8	394	59.2	795	424	53.3	371	46.7	19.2	55.5	—5.8
	F	509	272	53.4	237	46.4	677	426	63.0	251	37.0	33.2	56.4	5.9

Magnitude of population by place of birth

Study of the magnitude of the different categories of population by place of birth is very insignificant from a demographic point of view. However, there is but a very limited interest that the figures of the statement IX.1(a) could create in view of the fact that both sets of data, 1961 and 1971, suffer from limitations already discussed. Nevertheless in the absence of the full count data, it will be worthwhile to consider some of the main features of the data presented in statement IX.1(a) and it is hoped that the full count data to be presented in Chapter V of General Report Part I-B will invoke a greater interest.

Generally speaking, the population of an area can be classified according to the place of birth as follows: (a) born at the place of enumeration, (b) born elsewhere in the district of enumeration, (c) born in other districts of the state, (d) born in other states of India, (e) born in other countries outside India. In general practice, the above categories are also referred to as (a) Immobile (b) Intra-district (c) Inter-district (d) Inter-state (e) outside India or International.

The figures in Statement IX.2 represent the magnitudes of general, immobile and mobile population by different categories of mobilities rounded up to the nearest hundred i.e. the tenth, and the units have been approximated to the hundredth places. As such, it will be unimportant to state the data in terms of absolute numbers. Statement IX.2 presents the relative magnitudes and proportions of the mobile and immobile population and their rural-urban break-up.

Nearly 74% of Meghalaya's population was immobile, according to the 1971 census. In the rural areas, the figure approaches the 77% mark while in the urban areas it is 55%. The corresponding immobility percentages for India* during the 1971 census are about 68.5% for the total population, 70.5% for rural and 60.5% urban. Thus the people of Meghalaya are less mobile in the rural areas and more mobile in urban areas in comparison to India as a whole. The high immobility of the rural population of the state is a consequence of various factors. The settled conditions of villages dominated by agriculturists induced less mobility. The smaller percentage of immobile population in the urban areas of the state is due to a number of socio-economic factors. It may be noted that the three urban centres of the state, viz., Shillong town group, Tura and Jowai, are the only seats of higher education, health and medical institutions. As trade and business centres and also as state and district headquarters, they also provide the motive forces of labour and employment. Under such conditions, it is no wonder that these urban centres should exert the greatest attraction for migrants, resulting in a high percentage of mobile or migrant people among the total urban population.

Considering the over-all population of the state, the percentage of immobile to the general population is higher among females than males. This is a product of both social and economic factors. Economic factors operate more on males for obvious reasons such as exigencies of labour and service. Among the tribal population of Meghalaya, a man on getting married, usually joins the family of his wife. When marriages occurred between persons belonging to different villages or localities, more often than not, men have to change residence and not women. The practice has been directly or indirectly influenced by economic factors closely connected with the present system of inheritance. Looking from this angle, social factors combined with economic factors have generated the male-female mobility differential.

The percentage of immobile to general population exhibited a slight decline from 75.1% in 1961 to about 73.7% in 1971. This phenomenon is more pronounced in rural areas where the percentage shows a decline from 80.3% in 1961 to 76.9% in 1971. In urban areas, however, an opposite trend is being observed. The urban population of the state exhibits increasing immobility of 46.4% in 1961 and 55% in 1971. The male population of the state appears to have a constant immobility percentage during the two censuses. The male population has shown a slight decline from 79.6% in 1961 to 76.9% in 1971. In the rural areas, both males and females showed an increase in mobility. In urban areas, however, an opposite trend seems to prevail. The percentage of the immobile section of the population appears to be building up for both males and females at the two censuses. The increasing mobility in the rural population of the state can be due to the following causes:

(i) Diversification of educational facilities. The establishment of a number of high schools and a large number of middle English schools at certain centres in the rural areas of the state.

(ii) Establishment of community development blocks with subsequent strengthening of their scope and functions.

(iii) Improvement of road and communication facilities in the rural areas which has shown a spurt since 1961.

(iv) On a purely economic ground, population movements are also possible within a district. It may be seen from Chapter III of this report that there exists certain pockets (thanas or mouzas) in the state which exhibits very high growth rates during the decade. These pockets, such as Nongpoh thana in U.K & J Hills and mouzas V, VI & VII of Garo Hills, are either under-exploited, very fertile or rich in economic resources and thereby capable of supporting more people on land. On the other hand, areas bordering Bangladesh, e.g. Cherra thana etc., have shown a very low rate of growth due to closure of the border. The very high growth rates observed in former units might have involved movement of population from the latter units within the state alone. The large-scale shifting of the 'War' people of Cherra thana in recent years to Nongpoh thana provides a case in hand. (The 'War' people are those living on the sloped of Cherra thana).

Decadal trends

While the general population recorded a decadal growth rate of 31.1% during 1961-71 the corresponding percentage increase of immobile population was 28.7% while that of migrants population was 38.5% per decade. In rural areas, the percentage increases were 32.4% for general population, 26.8% for immobile and 54.9% for migrant population. The corresponding figures for urban areas are 24.4%, 47% and 5% respectively.

So far as male population is concerned, decadal percentage of growth in the rural areas is the highest in the case of migrants (46.6%) and lowest for immobile population (29%). In urban areas, however, the growth of migrant male population was the least of all, setting a negative record (—1%) during the decade, whereas the growth of immobile population was very high (44.1%). The female population followed an almost similar pattern.

The growth of immobile population in the rural areas corresponds to natural increase. The high growth rate of the migrant population, males and females, is a definite reflection of the improvement of mobility of the rural population. Perhaps the various causes discussed above are generally responsible for the high growth rates among migrants in the rural areas of the state. The high growth rate of immobile population, both male and female, in urban areas is something which cannot be reconciled with the natural increase (birth minus death) of the urban population. The apparent reason may be the following. Let us consider a person migrating to an urban area with his wife, say, just after 1961 census. By census definition, these two persons are migrants by place of birth, irrespective of the place from where they had come. However, by the same definition, the children born to this couple in their new abode will be counted as immobile population. Thus every young family migrating to a particular urban area, adds to the growth of the immobile population and thereby largely inflates the growth rate of the immobile population. The growth of the immobile population is compounded of two factors, viz., (i) Growth of the 1961 immobile population (ii) Additional growth contributed by post-1961 migrants. The decrease of male migrant population in the urban areas was closely related to the fall in the population of Shillong cantonment: which recorded a net decrease of about 6,618 persons during the decade. Since all or most of these out-migrants were migrant status holders of the 1961 census, their absence in 1971 has caused a decrease in the growth rate of urban migrants.

Statement IX.2 gives the details on a percentage basis of the mobile and immobile population and also the decadal percentage of the growth for each type of mobility during 1961-71. Statement IX.3 shows the relative percentage of different categories of mobility by sex in 1961 and 1971.

The greatest contribution to the volume of migrant population in 1971 comes from intra-district movement, that is from movements of the population which are confined within the administrative boundary of a district. This type of mobility accounted for 59.2% of the total mobile population and 15.4% of the total population of the state. The percentage of mobility was distinctly higher for the males than for females. In rural areas, this type of mobility accounts for 61.0% of the total rural migrant population of the state and 15.8% of the total rural population. By volume, male migrants outnumbered female migrants. However, the percentage of intra-district migrants in the total mobile population is around 61% for both the sexes. The case of urban area is a slightly different one. Here inter-state mobility takes the lead.

STATEMENT IX.3

Statement showing the relative percentage of different categories of mobility among males and females in 1961 and 1971 Censuses and the corresponding decade Growth-rate (Absolute figures in hundreds).

		1961											1971								
		General population	Inter-district		Inter-district		Inter-State		Inter-State		International	General population	Inter-District		Inter-district		Inter-State		Inter-State		International	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total .	P	7,694	1,129	14.7	N	..	1139	14.7	397	5.2	388	5.0	10,164	1554	15.4	12	0.1	1,566	15.5	569	5.6	517	5.1
	M	3,973	647	16.3	N	..	647	16.3	268	6.7	248	6.2	5,184	860	16.6	7	0.1	867	16.7	356	6.9	296	5.7
	F	3,721	482	13.0	N	..	482	13.0	129	3.5	140	3.8	4,980	694	13.9	5	0.1	699	14.0	213	4.3	221	4.4
Rural .	P	6,519	961	14.7	N	..	961	14.7	141	2.2	184	2.8	8,630	1365	15.8	9	0.1	1,374	15.9	260	3.0	357	4.1
	M	3,307	565	17.1	N	..	565	17.1	87	2.6	117	3.5	4,402	774	17.6	6	0.1	780	17.7	156	3.6	193	4.4
	F	3,212	395	12.3	N	..	396	12.3	54	1.7	67	2.1	4-228	591	14.0	3	0.1	594	14.1	104	2.5	164	3.9
Urban	P	1,175	168	14.4	N	..	168	14.4	257	22.0	204	17.3	1,462	189	12.9	3	0.3	192	13.1	309	21.1	178	12.2
	M	666	81	12.2	N	..	81	12.2	181	27.2	131	19.7	782	86	11.0	1	0.1	87	11.1	200	25.6	121	15.9
	F	509	87	17.1	N	..	87	17.1	76	14.9	73	14.3	680	103	15.1	2	0.3	105	15.4	109	16.0	57	8.4

Decadal Growth Rate

		General population	Intra-district	Inter-district	Intra-state	Inter-state	Inter-national
Total	P	+31.2	+37.5	..	+38.6	+43.0	+33.9
	M	+30.5	+32.9	..	+34.0	+32.8	+19.4
	F	+33.8	+44.0	..	+45.0	+65.1	+57.9
Rural	P	+32.4	+42.0	..	+43.0	+84.4	+94.0
	M	+33.1	+37.0	..	+38.1	+79.3	+65.0
	F	+31.6	+49.6	..	+50.4	+92.6	+144.8
Urban	P	+24.4	+11.8	..	+13.6	+19.3	—12.3
	M	+17.4	+6.2	..	+7.4	+10.5	—7.6
	F	+33.6	+18.4	..	+20.7	+43.4	—21.9

A glance at the corresponding figures of the 1961 census shows that the relative percentage strength of intra-district and intra-state mobility has not undergone any appreciable change during the two censuses. However, in terms of volume change, this type of mobility assumed a uniformly high positive decadal growth rate in rural areas, both for males and females, and these rates stand at a higher level than those of the general population. The factors which might have contributed to this are to all intents and purposes the same as those enumerated earlier. In urban areas, however, sub-standard growth rates have been observed in this category of migrant population probably owing to reasons already discussed in connection with the immobility of the urban population of the state.

Inter-state mobility

Inter-state migrants constituted 21.4% of the total volume of migrants population of the state and 5.6% only of the total population of the state. This type of mobility assumed a higher proportion among males than among females. While 23.5% of the total mobile male population and 7.0% of the total male population of the state belonged to the category of migrants, on the female side, the figures stood 19.0% and 4.3% respectively. In rural areas of the state, this category of migrant assumed small percentages of the total population both for males and females. In urban areas of the state, however, 25.6% of the total male population and 16.0% of the total female population belonged to this category of migrants.

So far as relative percentages of the general population are concerned, inter-state mobility rose slightly from 1961 to 1971, especially in rural areas. In urban areas, a slight increase in percentage is observed only in the case of females: the relative proportion among males showed a slight decline. However, in terms of volume changes, inter-state mobility assumed a very high decadal variation. This category of migrants is leading almost all other types of mobility in various growth rates. The high decadal growth rates observed in rural areas of the state may be due to various economic than social factors. Owing to paucity of labour and employment opportunities it is quite possible that people from other states moved to the rural areas where they might find employment. The rural development schemes taken up under the two five year plans of the country have done quite a job to boost the economic development of the rural sector. Besides, it may be noted that the maximum contribution to the volume of inter-state migrants of the state comes from those persons whose birth place is neighbouring Assam.

The following statement gives the number of persons born in other states and union territories of India and enumeraed in this state and also number of persons born in Meghalaya and enumerated in each of the other states and union territories of India. Based on 1% sample data, the figures represent volume of migrants in terms of hundred. (The data on Meghalaya-born migrants enumerated in other states and union territories of India have been extracted from states' migration tables in Appendix-B of the Census of India, 1971, Monograph-I, "Birth place in India" by G. K. Mehrotra, of the office of the Registrar General, India).

STATEMENT IX.4

Migration between Meghalaya and other states and union territories of India

(Figures in hundreds)

Units	Immigrants into Meghalaya			Emigrants from Meghalaya to states noted in col.—1		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2	2	1	..	..	..
Assam	351	203	148	237	115	122
Bihar	94	76	18	..	..	..
Gujarat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haryana	3	3	..	..	..	..
J. & K.	1	1	..	..	..	..
Kerala	4	4	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	5	3	2	..	..	..
Maharashtra	5	4	1	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	1	1	..
Nagaland	8	4	4	4	4	..
Orissa	1	1	..	..	..	..
Punjab	8	6	2	..	..	..
Rajasthan	5	3	2	..	..	..
Tamil Nadu	2	1	1	1	1	..
Uttar Pradesh	31	16	15	..	..	..
West Bengal	27	15	12	..	..	..
A. & N. Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. & N. Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	2	1	1	..	..	..
G.D.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	6	5	1
Manipur	10	7	3	..	..	..
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura	7	4	3	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. M. & A. Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT IX.5

Distribution of different types of migrants by types of movements (in hundred)

Type of Migration		Rural to Rural			Rural to Urban			Urban to Urban			Urban to Rural			Unclassified			Total		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Total Migrants	1971	1,429	809	620	266	158	108	203	109	94	125	80	45	111	67	44	2,135	1,223	912
	1961	1,060	625	435	285	182	103	139	79	60	41	26	15	3	2	1	1,528	915	613
Intra-District (B)	1971	1,235	695	540	128	57	71	50	23	27	61	39	22	80	46	34	1,554	860	694
	1961	837	550	287	142	69	73	26	12	14	23	14	9	1	1	..	1,130	647	483
Inter-District (C)	1971	5	3	2	1	..	1	2	1	1	2	2	..	2	1	1	12	7	5
	1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intra-State	1971	1,240	658	542	128	57	71	52	24	28	63	41	22	82	47	35	1,566	867	695
	1961	937	550	387	142	69	73	26	12	14	23	14	9	1	1	..	1,130	647	483
Inter-State	1971	189	111	78	138	101	37	151	85	66	62	39	23	29	20	9	569	356	213
	1961	123	75	48	143	113	30	113	67	46	18	12	6	2	1	..	298	268	130

STATEMENT IX.6

Percentage distribution of migrants by types of movements by different categories of mobility

Type of Migration		R_R			R_U			U_U			U_R			Unclassified			Total		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Total Migrants	1971	66.9	66.2	68.0	12.5	12.9	11.9	9.5	8.9	10.3	5.9	6.5	5.0	5.2	5.5	4.8	100.0	100.00	100.00
	1961	69.3	68.3	70.9	18.7	19.9	16.8	9.1	8.7	9.7	2.7	2.9	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Intra-District	1971	79.5	80.8	77.8	8.2	6.6	10.2	3.2	2.7	3.9	3.9	4.5	3.2	5.2	5.4	4.9	100	100	100
	1961	82.8	85.0	80.1	12.7	10.7	15.1	2.3	1.9	2.9	2.1	2.2	1.9	0.1	0.2	N	100	100	100
Inter-District	1971	41.6	42.8	40.0	8.3	..	20.0	16.7	14.3	20.0	16.7	28.6	N	16.7	14.3	20.0	100	100	100
	1961	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Intra-State	1971	79.2	80.5	77.6	8.3	6.6	10.2	3.3	2.8	4.0	4.0	4.7	3.2	5.2	5.4	5.0	100	100	100
	1961	82.8	85.0	80.1	12.7	10.7	15.1	2.3	1.9	2.9	2.1	2.2	1.9	0.1	0.2	N	100	100	100
Inter-State	1971	33.2	31.2	36.6	24.3	28.4	17.4	26.5	23.9	31.0	10.9	10.9	10.8	5.1	5.6	4.2	100	100	100
	1961	30.9	28.0	36.9	35.9	42.1	23.1	28.4	25.0	35.4	4.3	4.5	4.6	0.5	0.4	N	100	100	100

Rural-Urban movements of Migrants

The two points of migration involved are the birth-place and the place of enumeration. Thus any migrational movement within the country can be of four possible types namely,

(i) Rural to rural movement, (ii) Rural to urban movement (iii) Urban to rural movement, (iv) Urban to urban movement.

Sometimes it happened that migrants were unable to pin-point their places of birth (origin) or the places of enumeration (destination) or both as rural or urban. In such cases, the term "unclassifiable' has been used.

Rural to rural movement

The total volume of migrant population of the state stood at 2.65 lakhs and constituted 26% of the total population in 1971. Of the four possible types of movements, rural to rural movement appears to be predominant. From statements V and VI, it is seen that there is a large rural turn-over (Migration from one rural to another rural areas) to the extent of 67% of the total population. It is slightly higher among females than among males. About 80% intra-district migrants fall in this category. It appears that village to village migration within a district took place more frequently among males (80.8%) than among females (77.8%). As the volume of inter-district migration is negligible, the rural turn-over among inter-state migrants strictly follows the pattern set by the intra-district rural turn-over.

Even among inter-state migrants, this type of movement maintains its position. However, the rural turn-over among inter-state migrants is very much reduced compared to intra-district migrants. Roughly one-third of the total volume of inter-state migrants is a consequence of the rural turn-over. But unlike intra-district movement, the inter-state movement indicated that relatively higher proportions (36.6%) of females than male migrants (31.2%) are involved in the rural to rural movement.

Compared with the corresponding data of the 1961 census, it may be seen from statement V that there has been a slight fall in the relative percentages of migrants who were involved in rural to rural movements in the category of intra-district migration and also among the total migrant population of the state in general including both male and female migrants. There appeared, however, a slight increase of the same among the inter-state migrant population of the state. However, as seen from statement V, the above observation is not true in terms of absolute numbers; the volume of migrants of all categories of mobility involved in rural to rural movement being larger in the 1971 census than in the 1961 census. It is interesting to note that out of the corresponding values of migrants, more intra-district migrants were involved in rural to rural movements in 1961 than in 1971. It was the reverse in the case of inter-state migrants.

Rural to urban movement

The rural push (migration from a rural to an urban area) followed the rural turn-over in order of preferential movement among the total migrant population of the state. The percentage of migrants involved in this type of movement is small, being about one-eighth of the total volume of the migrant population. Unlike the rural to rural movement, this type of movement shows a slightly lower percentage among females. The rural push has got a very small influence on intra-district and intra-state movements, that is on the internal movement of the population of the state. Hardly one-twelfth of the total volume of intra-state migrants responded to this type of movement. The response is lower among males (6.6%) and more active among female migrants (10.2%). In the case of inter-state migration, the rural push has a relatively strong influence. About one-fourth of the total inter-state migrants fell in this type of movement. While 28.4% of all inter-state male migrants have been influenced by the rural push, the corresponding proportion among females was small (17.4%).

Compared with the 1961 census data, it may be seen from statement VI that there has been a considerable decrease in the relative proportions of migrants of different categories involved in rural to urban movements. More interesting is also the fact that percentage and magnitudes have both fallen. Hence the rural push appears to be losing strength.

From the above analysis of rural to rural and rural to urban movements, the important points of observation can be summarised as follows:—

(i) There exists a large rural turn-over migration among the total migrants, especially among intra-district migrants.

(ii) The rural turn-over among intra-district migrants exhibited higher proportions among males and females.

(iii) A phenomenon just the reverse of (ii) above is observed in the case of inter-state migrants.

(iv) Both intra-state and intra-district migrants exhibited a female bias in rural push migration.

(v) In the case of inter-state migration the rural push is male-biased.

(vi) There is a fall in the relative percentages of rural turn-over among total, intra-district and intra-state migrants between 1961 and 1971.
(vii) There is an increase in relative percentages of rural turn-over migration among inter-state migrants between 1961 and 1971.
(viii) The rural-push migration (migration from rural to urban areas) is less evident.

Urban to urban movement

Movement of people from one urban area to another urban area is slightly less than one-tenth (9.5%) of the total migrant population of the state. It is only among inter-state migrants that this type of movement assumed greater importance to the extent of sharing more than onefourth of the total inter-state migrant population. In terms of relative percentages, this movement claims higher percentages among females than males being 31.0% and 23.9% respectively. However, in terms of magnitude, the volumes of migrant are comparable for both the sexes, being approximately 8.3 per hundred for males and 6.6 per hundred for females. Besides, the movement appears to be gaining strength from 1961 to 1971 in terms of magnitude for all categories of migrants though in terms of proportion there is a slight decrease in the category of inter-state migrants. In general, this type of movement is effected by service transfers, existence of services and employment opportunities, extension of business, trade or commercial activities, etc. Hence this type of migration may be termed as economic migration. Judging by the volume of male and female migrants involved in this type of movement, it may be said that the proportion of individual migration is higher than family migrants.

Urban to rural movement

This movement is the least favoured. Only about 6% of all migrants are involved in urban to rural movements which is also termed as return-migration or reverse-migration. In terms of magnitude the volume of migrants involved in this movement is larger for males than for females, in terms of relative percentages, the differentials involved are very small. There is, however, a strong indication that the involvement of migrants in this type of movement is gaining strength in as much as the volume of migrants participating in this movement showed a great improvement in the 1971 census over that of 1961.

The preferential movement of the rural-born and urban-born migrants has been shown in statement VII. It may be seen that out of the total rural-born migrants, 84.2% moved to rural areas of the state, 82.6% among males and 86.5% among the female migrants. In the case of intra-district and intra-state migration, 90% of rural-born migrants appeared to have moved to other rural areas of the state. The percentages is slightly higher in the case of male than female migrants. The remaining proportions of the rural born intra-district migrants were urban-bound migrants. The case of inter-state migrants is quite different, 82.3% of the rural born males and 68.0% of the rural born females of the migrants from other states of India were netted in the rural areas of the state while 17.7% of the males and 32.0% of the female rural-born migrants were found in urban areas.

Among urban born migrants, 57.8% of males and 67.7% of females moved to urban areas while the remaining portions among them found their way to the rural areas of the state. Among the urban-born intra-district/intra-state migrants, 37% of males and 55% of females were found in urban areas and the rest were found in the rural areas. Among inter-state migrants, a greater proportion of the urban male and female migrants moved to urban areas than to rural areas. About 67.0% of the urban born male and 74.1% of the urban born female migrants from other states found their way to urban areas and the remaining moved to the rural areas of the state.

From the above analysis, it may be seen that in the case of short-distance migration, rural born migrants mostly found their way to other rural areas of the state. In the case of urban born migrants, less than half of the males and slightly more than half of the female migrants moved to urban areas while more than half of the males and about half of the females moved to rural areas. In the case of long distance (inter-state) migration, however, slightly over half of the rural-born migrants found their way to rural areas of the state and a considerable portion of them moved to urban areas. Of the urban-born migrants, the major portion moved to urban areas of the state. In fact, two-thirds of the males and three-fourths of the female migrants were found in urban areas.

STATEMENT IX.7

Percentage distribution of rural-born and urban-born migrants by types of migration and movement

Type of Migration		Total Rural-born migrants			Rural to Rural			Rural to Urban			Total Urban born Migrants			Urban to Urban			Urban to Rural		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Total Migrants	1971	100	100	100	84.2	82.6	86.5	15.8	17.4	13.5	100	100	100	61.8	57.8	67.7	38.2	42.2	32.3
	1961	100	100	100	78.7	77.4	81.4	21.3	22.6	18.6	100	100	100	77.2	75.0	80.0	22.8	25.0	20.0
Intra-District(B)	1971	100	100	100	90.0	92.0	88.5	10.0	8.0	11.5	100	100	100	45.0	37.0	55.0	58.0	63.0	45.0
	1961	100	100	100	76.2	89.8	84.1	13.8	10.5	16.9	100	100	100	52.0	46.0	61.0	48.0	14.0	39.0
Intra-District(C)	1971	100	100	100	83.5	100	67.0	16.7	..	33.0	100	100	100	50.0	33.0	100	50.0	67.0	..
	1961	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Intra-State	1971	100	100	100	90.0	92.0	83.5	10.0	8.0	11.5	100	100	100	45.0	37.0	55.0	58.0	63.0	45.0
	1961	100	100	100	76.2	89.8	84.1	13.8	10.5	16.9	100	100	100	52.0	46.0	61.0	48.0	14.0	39.0
Inter-State(H)	1971	100	100	100	57.8	82.3	68.0	42.2	47.7	32.0	100	100	100	71.0	67.0	74.1	29.0	33.0	25.1
	1961	100	100	100	42.5	38.9	61.5	57.5	61.1	38.5	100	100	100	87.0	85.0	90.0	13.0	15.0	10.0

Compared with the 1961 census data, it may be seen that the rural to rural movement among the rural born migrants shows an over-all increase in magnitudes and percentage in all the categories of migration. A corresponding fall in the urban movement of the rural born migrants follows as a consequence. In the case of urban born migrants, an increase in magnitudes is observed for all categories of migration (short and long distance migration) and for both types of movement, viz., urban-bound and rural-bound.

CHAPTER X

Conclusion

Meghalaya encompases an area of 22,489 km² and has a population of 1,011,699 according to the 1971 census. It ranks 19th in size and 21st in population among the states and union territories of India. Its population constitutes 0.18 per cent of the total population of India.

The population in the two districts of the state is not evenly distributed and not proportionate to their respective area. The U.K & J Hills district with an area of 14,405 km² has a population of 605,084. Garo Hills district with an area of 8,084 km², has a population of 406,615. The average population of a district is 505,850. The density of population varies 50 persons per km² in Garo Hills district, 42 in the U.K & J Hills district. There is also a wide variation in rural and urban densities. The rural density for the state is 39 while the urban density is 3,852. The very high urban density is due to the much smaller area of the urban units as compared to the rural units. Garo Hills district has a rural density of 48 and an urban density of 1,702. The U.K & J Hills district has a rural density of 33 and an urban density of 4,525.

The state recorded an increase of 242,319 persons during the decade 1961-1971. The growth rate (31.50%) is higher than the all-India average growth rate (24.80%). In the years 1901 to 1951, the population grew slowly and steadily. Census year 1961 was a turning point. There was a sharp increase from 8.97% in 1941-51 to 27.03% in 1951-1961. A similar picture is seen in the districts of the state in which a rapid increase in the population took place after 1951.

The 1971 census showed the state's total population of 1,011,699, 864,529 persons (85.45%) lived in the rural areas and 147,170 persons (14.55%) lived in the urban areas. The rural population was spread over 4,583 villages, 399 villages were uninhabited. Villages of less than 500 population accounted for highest proportion of the rural population representing 71.51%. Villages of size 500—999 accounted for 18.31% of the rural population. Villages of less than 500 population each accounted for 93.50% of the total number of villages while that of 500—999 population accounted for 5.17%.

The urban population in Meghalaya is 14.55% of the total population. There are six towns, Shillong Municipality, Nongthymmai, Mawlai and Shillong Cantonment constitute the Shillong urban agglomeration with a population of 122,752 presenting 12.30% of the total population The two other towns are Tura and Jowai. All the six towns account for 147,170 persons or 14.55% of the total population. The decadal urban growth was 25.27%. During this decade the highest urban growth rate was recorded in Tura, where population rose by 74.27%. Shillong cantonment recorded a fall in its population by 58.32% during the decade. This is due to the fact that its population is constituted mostly by military personnel and their families who are liable to transfer from one place to another.

The state returned 520,967 males and 490,732 females in the 1971 census. The sex ratio, therefore, stands at 942 females per 1,000 males against the all-India sex ratio of 930 per 1,000 males. The sex ratios in the two districts of Meghalaya are 936 in the U.K & J Hills and 950 in Garo Hills. In the U.K & J Hills there were more females than males from 1901 to 1921. The trend then changed and the ratio began falling from 978 in 1931 to 936 in 1971. In Garo Hills there was a fall in sex ratio from 974 in 1901 to 956 in 1911, then it rose slightly to 959 in 1921 and to 975 in 1941; came down again to 951 in 1951, rose to 960 in 1961 and came down to 950 in 1971.

The age structure in this state follows the pattern obtaining in the rest of the country. A high proportion of the population of this state (43.56%) is made up of age group 0—14. Aged people, those 60 and above, form 4.64% of the total population. The populations in these two age groups are generally considered non-working and therefore dependent on those in the working age group 15—59. The ratio of the former age groups to the latter age groups is defined as the dependency of ratio. Considering all ages, every 100 workers have to support 126 dependents. This ratio is much higher among females than among males.

In measuring the rate of literacy in a population it is customery to exclude children in age group 0—4. Of the total population of 1,011,699 in this state 298,312 are literate, representing 35.06%. The literacy rate among males is 40.44 per cent and among females 29.31%. In the country as a whole, 34.35% are literates, the male literacy is 45.95% and female literacy 21.97%. Meghalaya ranks 19th on the all-India literacy scale. The state's literate population grew from 31.96% in 1961 to 35.06% in 1971. Thus the growth rate of literacy during the decade was 44.04%. The growth rate was 38.36% among males and 53.15% among females. In Garo Hills the growth rate of literacy was 52.41% among males and 63.71% among females. In the U.K & J Hills, it was 32.03% among males and 49.36% among females. The growth rate of literacy in the state among females is very encouraging.

Scheduled tribes form the bulk (80.48%) of the population of the state of Meghalaya. The scheduled castes form 0.38%. Among the scheduled tribes, the Khasi and Jaintia are the most numerous (56.09%).

Migration is an important factor which determines the increase or decrease of population at any point of time. About 68.1% of the population of the state

was immobile according to the 1971 census. The rural people of Meghalaya are less mobile while its urban residents are more mobile in comparison to India as a whole. The mobile or migrant population accounts for 31.9% of the state's total population.

Out of the total population of the state, 44.17% constitute the working force. The working force among males accounts for 53.21% and among females 34.57%. Cultivators constitute the largest category (69.15%) of the total workers. Agricultural labourers constitute 9.88%. In both, female workers outnumber males. Among cultivators, female workers constitute 78.30% as against 63.55% male workers. Among agricultural labourers, female workers comprises 10.0% and male workers 9.34%. In category IX—Other services, the proportion is relatively high, accounting for 10.63%. Males account for 14.13% and females 4.90%.

Work participation rates rise steadily from age group 15—19 to age group 60 and above. Workers in age group 0—14 which is considered economically inactive form 6.91% of the total population. This shows that there is an economic need which compels children to join the labour force. Age group 40—49 forms the largest proportion of workers (83.02% of the total population). Males account for 96.57% and females 65.74%. Within the labour force itself, participation rate rises steadily from age group 15—19 (53.23%) to age group 40—49 (83.02%) and thereafter it falls in age group 50—59 (79.78%) and in age group 60 and above (63.26%). The participation rate among males is greater than among females in all age groups. In all the age groups rural participation rates are higher than in urban areas for both males and females.

GIPN—S4—307 R. G. India/78—24-3-80—300

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 Kuvi 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 Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar.	(Reg.)
	46	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road.	(Reg.)
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, E.20, Niranjan Pally, 24-Parganas.	(Reg.)
BAREILLY—			
	51	Agarwal Bros., Bara Bazar.	(Reg.)
	52	Pathak Pustak Bhawan, Ram Narain Park.	(Rest.)
BARODA—			
	53	New Medical Book House, 540, Madanzampa 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 Shirahetti 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-Mangoo 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, Sarder 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, 186, 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 25-11-75

FOR LOCAL SALES

1 Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Unit No. 21, Emporia Building, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi (Phone 343708).
2 Govt. of India Book Dept., 8, Ks. Roy Road, Calcutta (Phone No. 23-3813).
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.

S & R AGENTS

1 The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.
2 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar, Hyderabad-18.
3 The Asstt. Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I., Ministry of C & I, Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum.
4 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.I.).
5 The Asstt. Director, Footwear, Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur.
6 The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Guj.).
7 The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
8 The Dy. Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I., C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim.
9 The Director, Govt. Press, Hyderabad.
10 The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.
11 The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat.
12 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh.
13 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhawan, Morena.
14 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua.
15 The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad.
16 The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona.
17 The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt. B. D., Gauhati.
18 The Officer-in-Charge, Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur.
19 The Officer-in-Charge, Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi.
20 The Officer-in-Charge, State Information Centre, Hyderabad.
21 The Officer-in-Charge, S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda.
22 The Officer-in-Cbarge, S.I.S.I. Habra, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas.
23 The Officer-in-Charge, University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
24 The Officer-in-Charge, S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra, 33/1, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46.
25 The Officer-in-Charge, S.I.S.O. Extension Centre (Foot-wear), Calcutta-2.
26 The Officer-in-Charge, S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Puyali Nagar, P.O. Burnapur, 24 Parganas.
27 Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi.
28 The Press Officer, Orissa Sectt., Cuttack.
29 The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Bldg., 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P.B. 1530, Madras.
30 The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong.
31 The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Journal Road, Patna-1
32 The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore.
33 The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100, Marine Drive, Bombay.
34 The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State Samachar Bldg., Ahmedabad.
35 The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior (M.P.).
36 The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-837, Hyder Guda, Hyderabad.
37 The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 70, Feet Road, Ernakulam.
38 The Registrar of Companies, M. G. Road, West Cott. Building, P.O. Box 334, Kanpur.
39 The Registrar of Companies, Naryani Bldg., Brabourne Road, Calcutta.
40 The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack, Chandi, Cuttack.
41 The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry.
42 The Registrar of Companies, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City.
43 The Registrar of Companies, Rajasthan & Ajmer, Sh. Kumta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
44 The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Bldg., Ajmeri Gate, Extension, New Delhi.
45 The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
46 Soochna Sahita Depot, (State Book Depot), Lucknow.
47 Supdt., Bhupendra State Press, Patiala.
48 Supdt., Govt. Press & Book Depot, Nagpur.
49 Supdt., Govt. Press, Mount Road, Madras.
50 Supdt., Govt. Stationery, Stores and Pubs., P.O. Gulzarbagh, Patna.
51 Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery Depot, Rajasthan, Jaipur City.
52 Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Rajkot
53 Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab, Chandigarh.
54 Supdt., Govt. State Emporium, V. P. Rewa.
55 Dy. Controller, Printing & Stationery Office, Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
56 Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Allahabad. Uttar Pradesh
57 Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior.
58 Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay.
59 Supdt., State Govt. Press, Bhopal.
60 The Assistant Director, Publicity & Information, Vidhan Saudha, Bangalore-1.
61 Supdt., Govt. Press, Trivandrum.
62 Asstt. Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar.
63 Chief Controller of Imports & Exports Panjim, Goa.
64 Employment Officer, Employment Exchange (Near Bus Stop) Sidhi (M.P.).
65 The Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Alipur, Calcutta.
66 The Asstt. Director, State Information Centre, Hubli.
67 The Director of Supplies and Disposals, Deptt. of Supply, 10, Mount Road, Madras-2.
68 Director General of Supplies and Disposals, N.I.C. Bldg., New Delhi.
69 The Controller of Imports and Exports, Rajkot.
70 The Inspector, Dock Safety, M/I&E Madras Harbour, Madras.
71 The Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner of Income Tax, Kerala, Ernakulam.
72 The Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Sectt., Parliament House, New Delhi.
73 Controller of Imports & Exports, 7, Portland Park, Visakhapatnam.
74 The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Botawalla Chambers, Sir P. M. Road, Bombay.
75 Controller of Imports & Exports, I.B., 14-P, Pondicherry.
76 Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., Sahakar Bhawan, Trikon Bagicha, Rajkot.
77 The Publicity and Liaison Officer, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Near Forest, P.O. Dehradun.
78 The Asstt. Controller of Imports and Exports, Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Kandla.
79 The Deputy Director (S.D.), Esplanade East, Calcutta.
80 The Director, Govt. of India S.I.S.I., Ministry of I. & S. Industrial Areas-B, Ludhiana.
81 The Govt. Epigraphist for India.
82 The Asstt. Director, I/C, S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Varanasi.
83 The Director of Supplies, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur.
84 The Asstt. Director (Admn.). Office of the Directorate of Supplies & Disposals, Bombay.
85 The Chief Controller of I & B, Ministry of International Trade, Madras.
86 The Dy. Controller of Customs, Custom House, Visakhapatnam.

S. & R. AGENTS

87 The Principal Officer, Marcantile Marine Deptt., Calcutta.
88 The Director, S.I.S.I., Karan Nagar, Srinagar.
89 The Director, S.I.S.I., 107, Industrial Estate, Kanpur.
90 The Director of Inspection, New Marine Lines, Bombay-1.
91 The Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, T. D. Road, Ernakulam.
92 The Asstt. Director, Govt. Stationery Book Depot, Aurangabad.
93 The Asstt. Director, I/C, S.I.S.I. Club Road, Hubli.
94 The Employment Officer, Talcher.
95 The Director of Inspection, Directorate General of Supplies & Disposal, 1, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.
96 The Collector of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay.
97 The Controller of Imports & Exports, Bangalore.
98 The Admn. Officer, Tariff Commission, 101, Queen's Road, Bombay.
99 The Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala.
100 The Director, Ministry of I. & Supply, (Deptt. of Industry) Cuttack.
101 The Dy. Director of Public Relations, State Information Centre, Patna.
102 The Officer-in-Charge, State Information Centre, Madras.
103 The Asstt. Director, S.I.S.M.I. Road, Jaipur.
104 The Collector of Customs, Madras.
105 National Building Organisation, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
106 The Controller of Communication, Bombay Region, Bombay.
107 The Karnatak University, Dharwar.
108 The Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
109 The Director of Industries & Commerce, Bangalore-1.
110 The Principal Publications Officer, Sending Commission for Scientific & Tech. Terminology, UGC Building, New Delhi.
111 The Officer I/C, Information Centre, Swai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur.
112 The Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi.
113 Controller of Aerodromes, Delhi.
114 Controller of Aerodromes, Calcutta.
115 Controller of Aerodromes, Bombay.
116 Controller of Aerodromes, Madras.
117 The Registrar, Punjab Agril. University, Ludhiana.
118 The Land & Development Officer, Ministry of Health and Family Planning, W. H. & D., Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
119 Acting Secretary, Official Language (Leg.) Commission, Ministry of Law, Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi.
120 Registrar General India, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-11.
121 The Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Khusro Manzil. Hyderabad-4.
122 The Director of Census Operations, Assam, G.S. Road. Ulubari, Gauhati-7.
123 The Director of Census Operations, Bihar, Boring Canal Road, Patna.
124 The Director of Census Operations, Gujarat, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6.
125 The Director of Census Operations, Haryana, Kothi No. 1, Sector-10-A. Chandigarh.
126 The Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Boswel, Simla-5.
127 The Director of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir, 19 Karan Nagar, Srinagar.
128 The Director of Census Operations, Kerala, Kowdiar Avenue Road, Trivandrum-3.
129 The Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Civil Lines, Bhopal-2.
130 The Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Sprott Road, Bombay-1 (BR).
131 The Director of Census Operations, Manipur, Imphal.
132 The Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Nangri Hills, Shillong-3.
133 The Director of Census Operations, Mysore, Basappa Cross Road, Shanti Nagar, Bangalore-1.
134 The Director of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima
135 The Director of Census Operations, Orissa, Chandni Chowk, Cuttack-1.
136 The Director of Census Operations, Punjab, No. 72, Sector-5, Chandigarh.
137 The Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Rambag Palace, Jaipur.
138 The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-86.
139 The Director of Census Operations, Tripura, Durga Bari, West Compound, Agartala.
140 The Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, 6 Park Road, Lucknow.
141 The Director of Census Operations, West Bengal, 20, British India Street, 10th Floor, Calcutta-1.
142 The Director of Census Operations, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair.
143 The Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh, S.C.D. No. 18, Floor No. 1, Madhya Marg, Sector-26, Chandigarh-160026.
144 The Director of Census Operations, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Panaji.
145 The Director of Census Operations, Delhi, 2 Under Hills Road, Delhi-6.
146 The Director of Census Operations, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dr. A. Borkar Road, Panaji.
147 The Director of Census Operations, L. M. & A. Islands, Kavaratti.
148 The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry, 10, Poes Garden, Madras.
149 The Director of Census Operations, Union Territory, Chandigarh,
150 The Director of Social Science Documentation Centre, New Delhi.
151 The District Employment Officer, Distt. Employment Exchange, Malappuram (Kerala St.).
152 The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Custom & Central Excise, Shillong.
153 The Asstt. Collector of Central Excise, I.D.O.I Div., Visakhapatnam.
154 The Hqrs. Asstt. Collector, Central Excise, Hyderabad
155 The Public Relations Officer, Collectorate of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay-1.
156 The Divisional Officer, Collectorate of Central Excise, Integrated Division, Jabalpur.
157 The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Collectorate of Central Excise, Madhya Pradesh & Vidarbha, Nagpur-440 001.
158 The Hqrs. Asstt. Collector of Central Excise, Guntur (A.P.).
159 The Asstt. Collector of Central Excise, Ernakulam-1, Division Ernakulam, Cochin-11.
160 The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Collector of Central Excise, Nungambakkam, High Road, Madras-34.
161 The Asstt. Collector of Central Excise, Divisional Office, Ujjain.
162 The Divisional Officer, Central Excise, Division Office Amravati.
163 The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise, Division, Bhopal (M.P.).
164 The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise, M.O.D.I., New Delhi.
165 The Asstt. Collector of Central Excise, Int. Division, Indore.
166 The Director of H.A.U. Book Shop. Nehru Library Bldg., H.A.U. Hissar (Haryana).
167 The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise & Customs, Dhubri.
168 The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise Cuttack (Orissa).
169 The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise, Varanasi (U.P.).
170 The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise & Customs, Rourkela.
171 The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.) Central Excise, New Excise Bldg., Churchgate, Bombay-400 020.
172 The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Central Excise, Bhubaneswar (Orissa).
173 The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Central Excise, Allahabad.

S. & R. AGENTS

174 The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Customs & Central Excise, Cochin-11.
175 The Dy. Collector of Central Excise, Coimbatore-18.
176 The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise Division, Sitapur.
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180 The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Central Excise, Patna, C/o Collectorate of Central Excise & Customs, Patna.
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14 S/s Store Nordiske Videnskaboghandel, Remersgade, 27 DK 1362, Copenhagen K. (Denmark).
15 The Ex-Libris, Buchhandeisgelischaff, Harinnon Oswold & Co., K.G. Frankfurt Main (Germany).
16 Dr. Ludwig Hantaschel Universitytas-Buchhandlung, 34-C, Ottingen (Germany).
17 Otto Koelitz Antiquaiat, 624, Koenigsting Taunus, Rerrnwaldstr-6 (W Germany).
18 Asia Library Service, 1841, 69th Avenyes, California, (U.S.A.).
19 Publishing and Distributing Co. Ltd., Mitre House, 177, Regent Street, London W-I.
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21 Arthur Probsthain Oriental Book Sellers & Publisher, 41, Great Russel Street (London W.C.-I).
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23 Inter Continental Marketing Corporation, Tokyo (Japan).
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