सत्यमेव जयते

# CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES 4

## BIHAR

PAPER-1 OF 1981

# PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS


B. B. LAL

OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

*Director of Census Operations, Bihar*

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# FIGURES AT A GLANCE

## CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

### PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. Population of Bihar .. | Total | .. | 69,823,154 |
| | Males | .. | 35,865,467 |
| | Females | .. | 33,957,687 |
| B. Decennial Population Growth 1971—81 | | | |
| (1) Absolute .. .. .. | | | 13,469,785 |
| (2) Percentage .. .. .. | | | 23.90 |
| C. Density of Population. . .. .. | | | 402 per sq. Km. |
| D. Sex Ratio .. .. .. | | | 947 females per 1,000 males. |
| E. Literacy rate .. | Total | .. | 26.01 per cent |
| | Males | .. | 37.78 per cent |
| | Females | .. | 13.58 per cent |

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This paper contains the first fruits of the collective endeavour of the multitude of Census officials who toiled with an extraordinary spirit of co-operation to accomplish this great national task within the appointed time. The purpose behind the publication of provisional results is to make available to the Government and the people the basic population figures immediately after the count. To hazard an attempt to interpret these figures or draw conclusions would be ill-advised since these must await the preparation of detailed tables based on final figures. However, some of the striking features of the provisional figures have been mentioned in the Analytical Note.

The overwhelming co-operation extended by the different agencies to us throughout has been our main source of strength. But the realisation that henceforth we shall be confined to desk exercises alone suddenly makes us melancholy at the prospect of the cessation of the warm reciprocation that went on between us and the field agencies all these months when, in a spirit of total dedication to the cause of census, we matched effort with effort and excellence with excellence. I treat this as the principal achievement and the fact that Bihar has been the first State to report provisional figures as incidental to it.

The credit for such a commendable performance goes to the multitude of Enumerators and Supervisors, who braved the burden of very comprehensive instructions, equally detailed schedules, the constraints of time and an admixture of very willing and taciturn respondents.

We are grateful to the vast field machinery of the State Government that accomplished the task so creditably. The Collectors, who were notified as Principal Census Officers, provided the required leadership in the district. The Subdivisional Officers played a very key role since they were directly responsible for the field operation. The District Census Officers, Additional District Census Officers and Subdivisional Census Officers, provided the necessary staff support. The Divisional Conferences provided a very good opportunity for review of the operations. We are grateful to the Divisional Commissioners for the same.

We have always received unstinted support and encouragement from the Chief Minister but for whose active interest the operation could not have been conducted so successfully.

I am particularly grateful to Sri K. A. Ramasubramaniam and Sri L. Dayal, ex-Chief Secretaries, whose affectionate guidance I received during the preliminary stages and Sri P. P. Nayyar, Chief Secretary, who electrified things in the final phase. Thanks are due to Sri S. N. Sharma, ex-Land Reforms Commissioner, Sri K. N. Ardhanareeswaran, Education Commissioner and Sri S. K. Shrivastava, Land Reforms Commissioner for the help and co-operation extended by them. I am grateful to Sri P. C. Singh, ex-Revenue Secretary, who helped in the initial planning for the operation.

I am personally indebted to Sri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General and Census Commissioner for India under whose affectionate guidance it has been a rare privilege to strive for excellence.

Each member of my team shares the glory of success. The missionary zeal with which they toiled incessantly is an experience I would cherish lifelong.

The largest part of the credit goes to the people of Bihar who co-operated excellently with the Enumerator. Words of praise are due to the Press and other publicity media who helped us carry the message of Census to the people effectively.

The Bihar Secretariat Press deserves a special word of praise for its prompt response to our requests and excellent printing. All this has been possible due to the keen interest taken by Sri A. K. Banerjee, the Superintendent of the Press, in our publication.

PATNA:
*25th March*, 1981.

B. B. LAL,
*Director of Census Operations, Bihar*

## STATEMENT SHOWING A COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF THE POPULATION

1981 *CENSUS*
(*Provisional figures*)

| State/District | Total Population | | Decennial Growth rates (Percentage) | | Density of Population 1981 (Per Km²) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population in 1971 (and rank) | Population in 1981 (and rank) | 1961—71 | 1971—81 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **BIHAR** | **56,353,369** | **69,823,154** | **+21.33** | **+23.90** | **402** |
| Patna .. .. .. | 2,250,883 (8) | 3,031,463 (6) | +20.90 | +34.68 | 947 |
| Nalanda .. .. .. | 1,306,062 (26) | 1,638,364 (26) | +20.05 | +25.44 | 692 |
| Nawada .. .. .. | 893,937 (31) | 1,099,067 (31) | +20.54 | +22.95 | 441 |
| Gaya .. .. .. | 2,547,442 (5) | 3,138,316 (4) | +22.75 | +23-19 | 479 |
| Aurangabad .. .. .. | 1,016,094 (30) | 1,236,528 (30) | +22.28 | +21.69 | 374 |
| Rohtas .. .. .. | 1,943,888 (12) | 2,363,905 (12) | +25.38 | +21.61 | 328 |
| Bhojpur .. .. .. | 1,995,146 (10) | 2,389,658 (11) | +20.40 | +19.77 | 583 |
| Saran .. .. .. | 1,709,722 (16) | 2,074,267 (18) | +18.13 | +21.32 | 785 |
| Siwan .. .. .. | 1,462,067 (23) | 1,778,050 (23) | +20.51 | +21.61 | 801 |
| Gopalganj .. .. .. | 1,107,464 (29) | 1,361,555 (29) | +19.50 | +22.94 | 670 |
| Paschimi Champaran .. .. | 1,587,019 (19) | 1,967,579 (20) | +19.76 | +23.98 | 376 |
| Purbi Champaran .. .. .. | 1,956,084 (11) | 2,427,749 (10) | +16.36 | +24.11 | 612 |
| Sitamarhi .. .. .. | 1,582,632 (20) | 1,929,827 (21) | +14.11 | +21.94 | 730 |
| Muzaffarpur .. .. .. | 1,909,059 (13) | 2,353 283 (13) | +19.44 | +23.27 | 742 |
| Vaishali .. .. .. | 1,348,990 (25) | 1,661,512 (25) | +19.05 | +23.17 | 816 |
| Begusarai .. .. .. | 1,147,429 (27) | 1,456,512 (27) | +20.23 | +26.94 | 759 |
| Samastipur .. .. .. | 1,719,053 (15) | 2,116,741 (16) | +16.61 | +23.13 | 729 |
| Darbhanga .. .. .. | 1,622,812 (18) | 2,004,583 (19) | +21.30 | +23.53 | 880 |
| Madhubani .. .. .. | 1,892,039 (14) | 2,324,074 (14) | +18.18 | +22.83 | 664 |
| Saharsa .. .. .. | 2,350,268 (7) | 2,952,234 (7) | +24.50 | +25.61 | 500 |
| Purnia .. .. .. | 2,804,869 (2) | 3,592,637 (2) | +28.78 | +28.09 | 452 |
| Katihar .. .. .. | 1,136,994 (28) | 1,427,197 (28) | +24.80 | +25.52 | 467 |
| Munger .. .. .. | 2,745,180 (3) | 3,314,806 (3) | +21.01 | +20.75 | 419 |
| Bhagalpur .. .. .. | 2,091,103 (9) | 2,610,719 (9) | +22.21 | +24.85 | 467 |
| Santhal Pargana .. .. .. | 3,186,908 (1) | 3,707,160 (1) | +19.13 | +16.32 | 261 |
| Dhanbad .. .. .. | 1,466,417 (22) | 2,104,381 (17) | +23.97 | +43.50 | 702 |
| Giridih .. .. .. | 1,374,376 (24) | 1,730,478 (24) | +24,95 | +25.91 | 251 |
| Hazaribag .. .. .. | 1,645,838 (17) | 2,195,735 (15) | +29.36 | +33.41 | 197 |
| Palamu .. .. .. | 1,504,350 (21) | 1,916,152 (22) | +26.65 | +27.37 | 150 |
| Ranchi .. .. .. | 2,611,445 (4) | 3,059,362 (5) | +22.11 | +17.15 | 167 |
| Singhbhum .. .. .. | 2,437,799 (6) | 2,859,260 (8) | +18.92 | +17.29 | 213 |

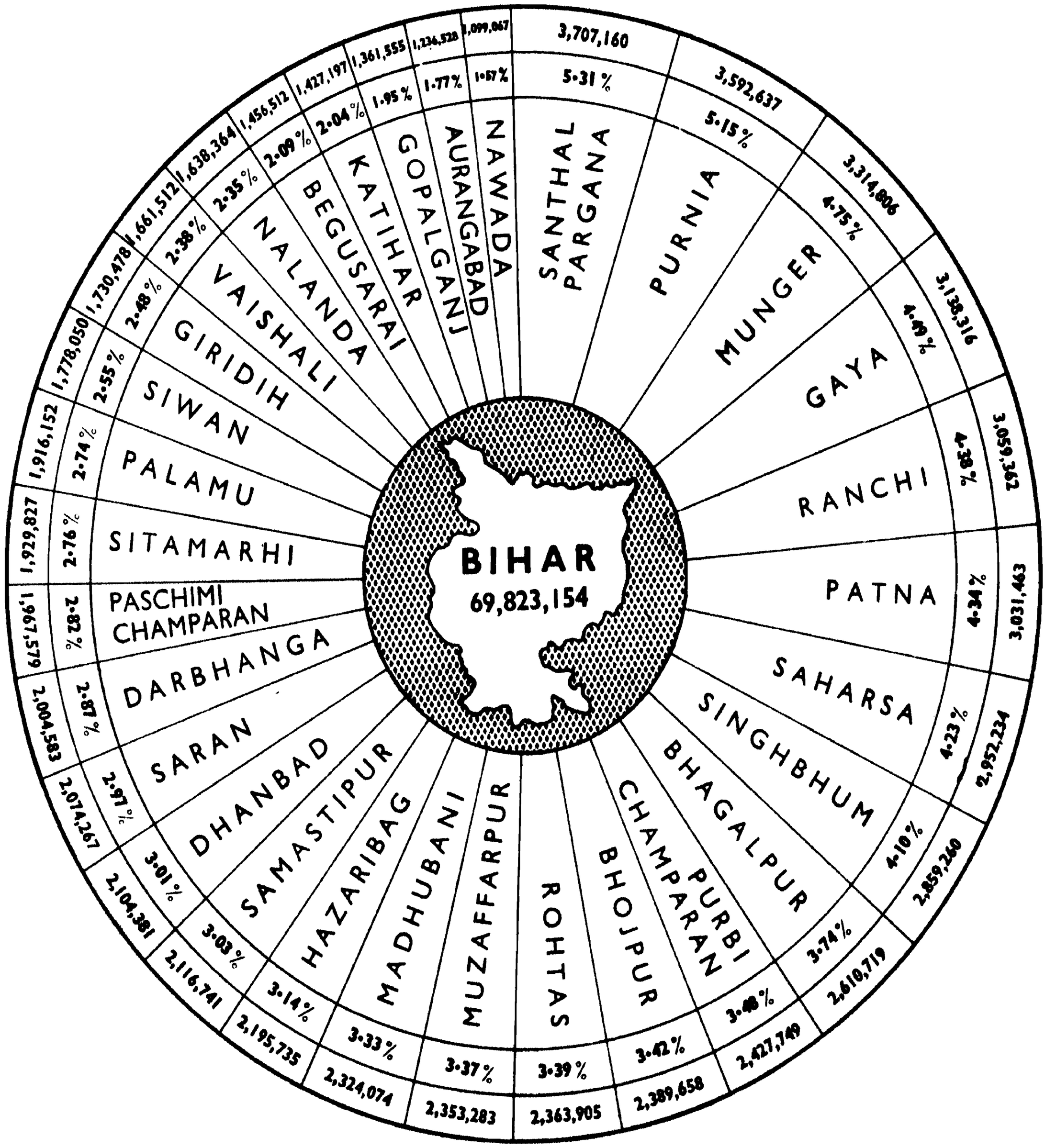
NOTE : Spellings of Munger, Purnia, Santhal Pargana, Palamu and Hazaribag as finalised by the Surveyor General of India have been adopted.

# MAPS
# AND
# CHARTS

# BIHAR

## COMPARATIVE POPULATION SIZE OF THE DISTRICTS, 1981

(PROVISIONAL)

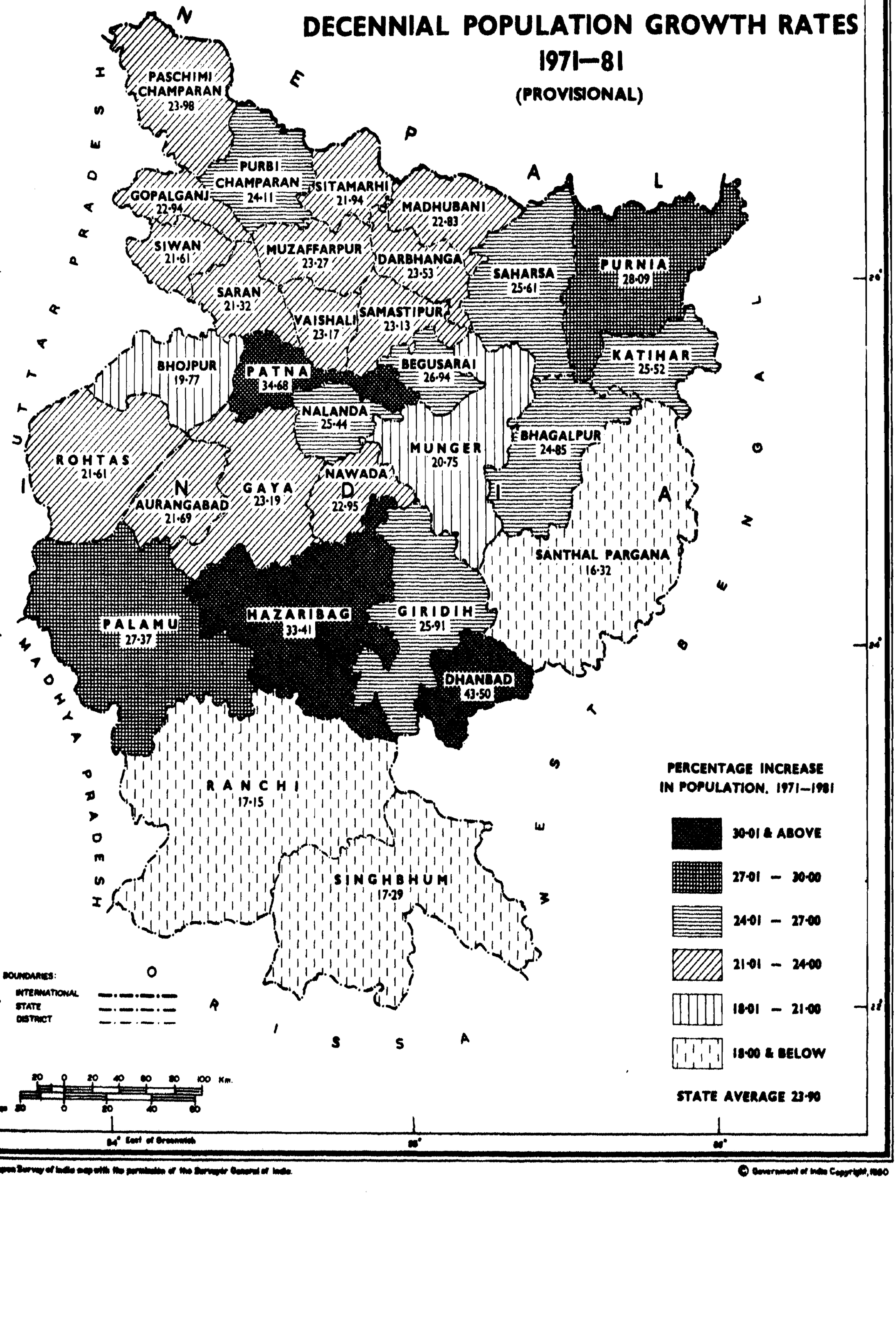


# BIHAR

## DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATES

## 1971—81

(PROVISIONAL)




### PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN POPULATION, 1971—1981

- 30·01 & ABOVE
- 27·01 — 30·00
- 24·01 — 27·00
- 21·01 — 24·00
- 18·01 — 21·00
- 18·00 & BELOW

STATE AVERAGE 23·90

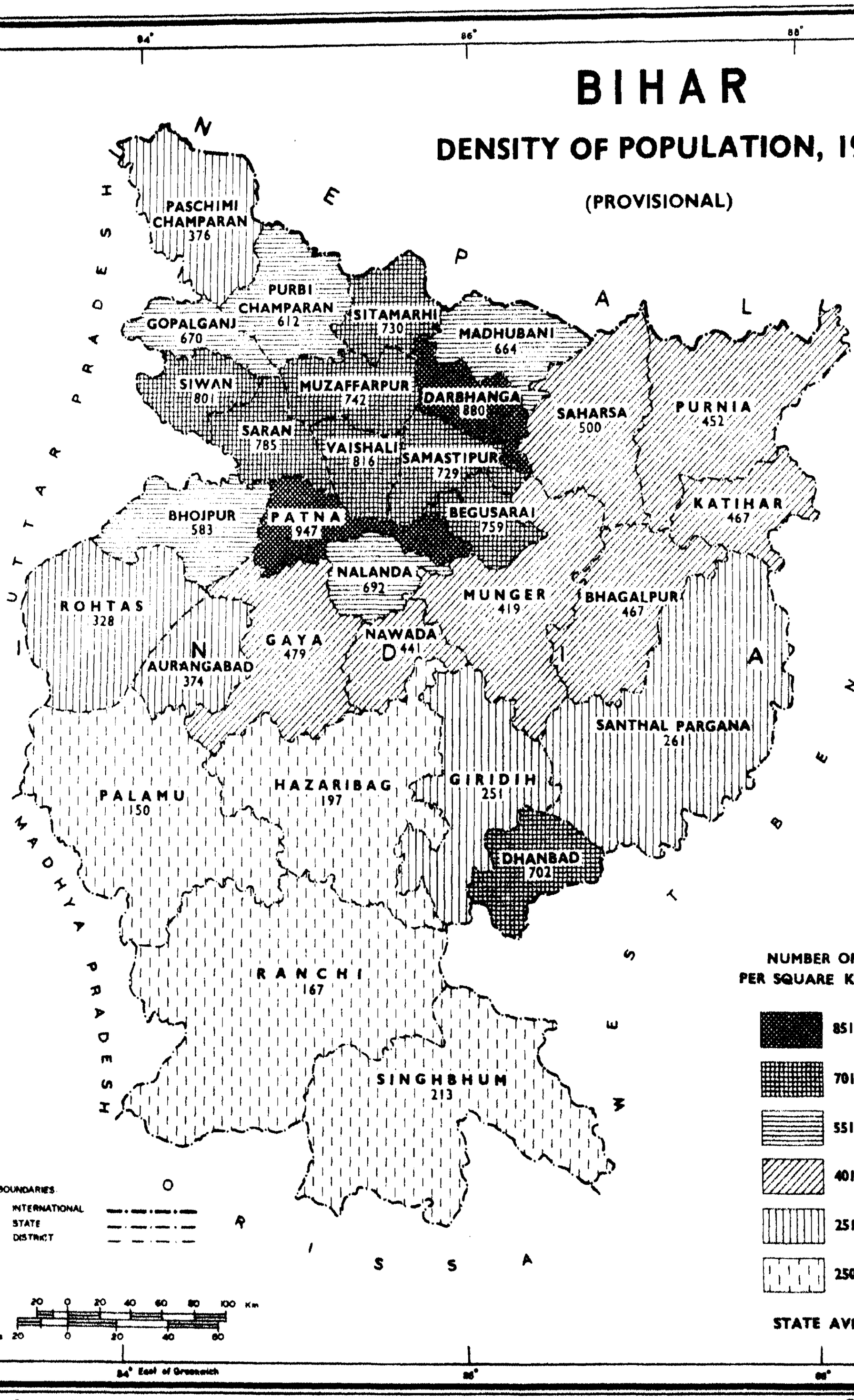
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# BIHAR

## DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1981

(PROVISIONAL)



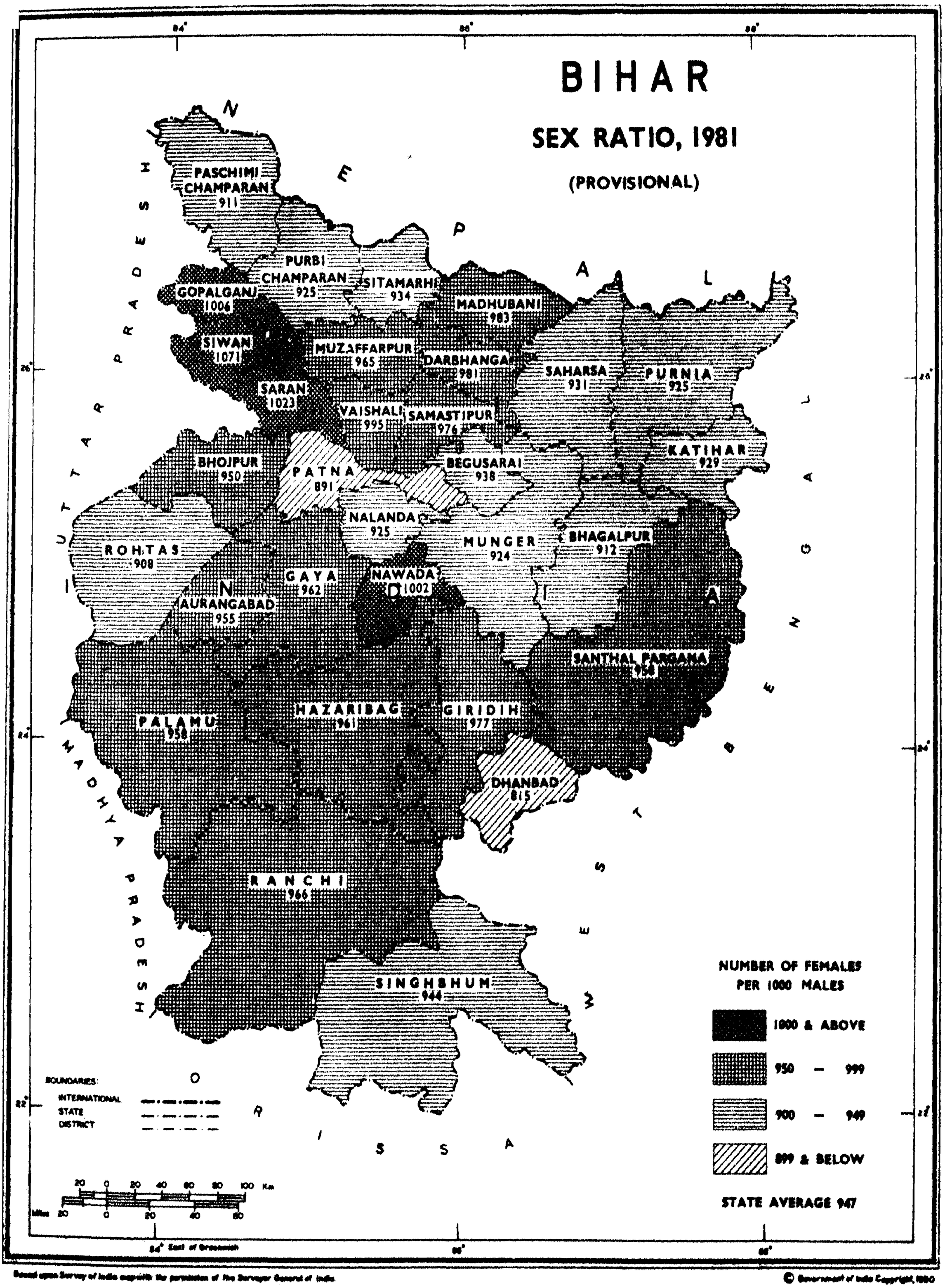

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# BIHAR

## SEX RATIO, 1981

(PROVISIONAL)




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# BIHAR

## LITERACY, 1981

### PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION

### (PROVISIONAL)

PASCHIMI CHAMPARAN 18·79
PURBI CHAMPARAN 18·96
SITAMARHI 19·39
GOPALGANJ 21·25
MADHUBANI 21·95
SIWAN 23·77
MUZAFFARPUR 24·14
DARBHANGA 23·87
SAHARSA 20·18
PURNIA 19·18
SARAN 27·00
VAISHALI 25·52
SAMASTIPUR 24·71
KATIHAR 20·76
BHOJPUR 30·93
PATNA 39·71
BEGUSARAI 24·63
NALANDA 33·04
BHAGALPUR 27·45
ROHTAS 30·69
MUNGER 26·42
NAWADA 26·66
GAYA 29·02
AURANGABAD 28·42
SANTHAL PARGANA 22·06
PALAMU 20·34
HAZARIBAG 23·56
GIRIDIH 24·01
DHANBAD 39·25
RANCHI 31·32
SINGHBHUM 33·63

UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION, 1981

- 35·01 & ABOVE
- 30·01 — 35·00
- 25·01 — 30·00
- 20·01 — 25·00
- 20·00 & BELOW

STATE AVERAGE 24·01

BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT

80 0 20 40 60 80 100 Km
Miles 20 0 20 40 60

84° East of Greenwich

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CENSUS 1981

# BACKGROUND NOTE

## A BACKGROUND NOTE

The twelfth decennial Census in Bihar was conducted between 9th and 28th February, 1981 followed by a revisional round between 1st and 3rd March. Census operations involve the collection, compilation and analysis of demographic and socio-economic data. In a State of the size of Bihar the collection of such data on the basis of house to house canvassing is a stupendous task but we have the satisfaction that the task has been performed with commendable promptness and accuracy as in the past.

2. Our country has an unbroken tradition of decennial censuses since 1872. However, it is from 1881 that India has had a regular and synchronous census in the first year of every decade.

3. We have, however, travelled far since then. As against the traditional layman's concept of Census being a mere head count the census has come to mean the total process of collecting, compiling and publishing socio-economic and demographic data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country.

4. Originally the main objectives of census were to determine the military, tax and labour obligations of individuals and to ascertain changes in their local status. However, with the passage of time and growth of the concept of the welfare State, the scope of census has extended considerably so as to meet the growing requirements of planning and administration. Besides, the requirements of educational institutions, research organisations and similar other related bodies have occasioned a further enlargement of the ambit of census operations. Consequently the census schedules now reflect a much enlarged area of inquiry relating to factors such as migration, economic characteristics, fertility, social security, etc.

5. Till 1931 the main enumeration was conducted on a single day. Though the Enumerators were required to move in their areas for a few weeks and make provisional entries they finally counted every person on the main day of enumeration wherever he was found. Obviously this method was inconvenient. The method of extended enumeration was introduced in 1941 when the Enumerators collected the information over a period of thirteen days in the rural areas and twenty days in the urban areas. The system of revisional round also was introduced during 1941. The revisional round involved a second visit by the Enumerator to each household in his area to note the births and deaths that might have occurred between the date of enumeration and the reference date, i.e., 1st March, 1941 (sunrise). This extended method has been followed thereafter and the sunrise of 1st March has been the reference date for the censuses in 1951 and 1961. In 1971, however, enumeration had to be postponed on account of the midterm Parliamentary Election and the reference date had to be shifted to 1st April (sunrise). During Census 1981, however, the usual reference date, i.e., 1st March (sunrise) was retained.

6. Though Census is a central subject the achievements of the Indian censuses have always been the outcome of the joint endeavour of the Central and State Governments. The entire field operation of census, which consisted of two phases, viz., houselisting and enumeration, was organised through the general administrative machinery of the State Government. The District Officer, who was notified as the Principal Census Officer for his district was in overall charge of census operations in the district. He was assisted by a Deputy Collector, who had been notified as the District Census Officer. In a number of districts the District Officers had placed an officer of the rank of Additional District Magistrate in superior charge of the operations. The Subdivisional Officers organised and supervised the operations in their jurisdiction, assisted by a Deputy Collector, who had been notified as the Subdivisional Census Officer. The Block Development Officers/Project Executive Officers/Anchal Adhikaries functioned as Charge Superintendents in the rural areas while the Chairmen/Special Officers/Administrators/Executive Officers were notified as Charge Superintendents in the urban areas such as the Municipal Corporations, Municipalities

and Notified Areas. In the Census towns the Block Development Officers or the Anchal Adhikaries functioned as Charge Superintendents. Effective assistance was provided to the Charge Superintendents in the form of Assistant Charge Superintendents, who were generally supervisory officers working under them. Besides, the various Extension Officers posted in the Community Development Blocks were also appointed as Census Supervisors. However, the bulk of the work of enumeration and field supervision during the actual operation was done by the teachers of Primary, Middle and High Schools and such field officials as Village Level Workers, Panchayat Sevaks and Halka Karmacharies.

7. The field operation relating to Census was conducted in two phases, viz., houselisting in April, 1980 and enumeration in February-March, 1981. Very elaborate preparatory arrangements had to be made to ensure total and correct coverage and to avoid duplication. These included verification of the jurisdiction of the various administrative units ranging from Revenue villages to districts, formation of rural and urban charges, division of the charges into enumeration blocks and supervisory circles, preparation of census divisional maps, appointment of various census officials, e.g., Enumerators, Supervisors, Charge Superintendents, District and Subdivisional Census Officers and Principal Census Officers and a very thorough and comprehensive training of the census officials at different levels. Most of these items of work were completed by December, 1979 and the training for houselisting was conducted in the months of December, 1979 and January and February, 1980. Training for enumeration was held between September, 1980 and January, 1981. While the Director of Census Operations trained up the Subdivisional Officers, the District Census Officers, Additional District Census Officers and Charge Superintendents the Deputy and Assistant Directors and other officials of the Census Directorate conducted another round of training for these officials at the subdivisional level and the Charge Superintendents organised training classes for Enumerators and Supervisors. The magnitude of efforts involved in training can be assumed from the fact that in all about 10,000 training classes were conducted at various levels for enumeration alone. The Enumerators and Supervisors were trained atleast thrice and in many charges even four times. Theoretical training was followed by practical tests also and thus the functionaries were fully equipped to conduct enumeration successfully.

8. Houselisting operations were conducted in the State in April, 1980 as per schedule. It is noteworthy that this task was accomplished by the District Administration quite efficiently and on time in spite of its preoccupation with the drought relief operations and preparation for midterm election. The purpose of houselisting was to identify the places where people live or can live and also to number the structures. This exercise provided a frame for enumeration. This time economic census was also integrated with houselisting as an experimental measure. As a part of the economic census all enterprises were identified and enterprise list was canvassed in respect of them. Another special feature of the houselisting was the collection of data on three categories of physically handicapped persons, viz., the totally blind, totally crippled and the totally dumb. It may be noted that this exercise was done for the first time after 1931.

9. Enumeration of population was conducted in February-March, 1981. For this about 1,25,000 Enumerators and 25,000 Supervisors were deployed in 814 charges in the State. While 587 charges were rural, corresponding to the number of Community Development Blocks, 220 charges were urban and there were seven special charges.

10. All efforts were made to monitor the progress of the operations as closely and effectively as possible. Besides the Charge Superintendents, the Subdivisional Officers, the District Census Officers, Additional District Census Officers and Subdivisional Census Officers moved very intensively in their areas and supervised the operations. Each district was divided into a number of zones, each zone consisting of 2-3 charges and a Magistrate was made incharge of the zone. The Collectors and Commissioners made field inspections and conducted test checks. The Collectors had

issued very detailed district orders for the timely and efficient conduct of enumeration and District and Subdivisional Control Rooms functioned during the enumeration period to closely monitor the entire operations. The State Government had permitted the use of Police Radio network besides the Teleprinter System and this made immediate transmission of messages possible. Besides the above arrangements, the officers and staff posted at Regional Tabulation Offices also moved intensively in the charges and kept a check on the quality and speed of enumeration. Officers and staff were deputed from the Headquarters also for this purpose. The officials of the Census Directorate succeeded in covering almost every charge during the period of enumeration. This system of multi-level supervision and monitoring paid very great dividends and Bihar was the first State to report the provisional figures of population to the Registrar General, India.

11. During the enumeration operation, just concluded, information was collected for the first time on the following items :

(*a*) Every individual was asked to indicate if he/she was attending a school or a college.

(*b*) Every non-worker or marginal worker was asked to indicate if he or she was seeking a job or available for work.

(*c*) Reason for migration was also ascertained.

(*d*) The scope of fertility questions was enlarged and information was collected about the total number of children born to any ever-married woman and the total number of children surviving.

(*e*) Fertility and migration questions were canvassed in only 20 per cent areas.

(*f*) Twenty per cent field sampling was done for the first time. This involved a sophisticated exercise for the staff of the Charge Offices. The practice during the earlier censuses had been to sample the canvassed schedules.

12. In an operation like Census where public co-operation is a *sine qua non* of success, effective publicity measures have to be taken to educate the people and enlist their willing co-operation. Accordingly a massive multi-faceted publicity campaign was launched in the State with the help of All India Radio, Directorate of Field Publicity, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Public Relations Department of the State Government. Publicity units of public and private sector undertakings were also actively associated in this campaign. The tempo was gradually built up so as to culminate in February, the month of enumeration. We got full co-operation from the Press in carrying the message of census effectively to the remote corners of the State. A documentary film on census was screened throughout the State. Besides, posters, folders, handbills, etc., were also distributed in large number. All these measures proved quite effective and brought in willing public co-operation in ample measure.

# APPENDIX I

## List of Officers of the Directorate

| Name of the Officer | Designation |
|---|---|
| Sri R. D. Aggrawal .. | .. Deputy Director, Headquarters, Patna. |
| Sri N.M. Alvi .. | .. Assistant Director, Headquarters, Patna. |
| Sri S.K. Pathak .. | .. Assistant Director, Headquarters, Patna. |
| Sri G. C. Mishra .. | .. Assistant Director, D.D.E. System, Patna. |
| Sri R. B. Singh .. | .. Deputy Director, R.T.O., Patna Urban I. |
| Sri H. H. Sahay .. | .. Deputy Director, R.T.O., Patna Urban II. |
| Sri A. P. S. Sinha .. | .. Deputy Director, R.T.O., Patna East. |
| Sri Lalan Prasad .. | .. Deputy Director, R.T.O., Patna West. |
| Sri S.M.S. Kumar .. | .. Deputy Director, R.T.O., Darbhanga. |
| Sri H.S. Mina .. | .. Assistant Director, R.T.O., Darbhanga. |
| Sri S.D. Prasad .. | .. Deputy Director, R.T.O., Muzaffarpur. |
| Sri U. S. Chaturbedi .. | .. Assistant Director, R.T.O., Muzaffarpur. |
| Sri A.K. Shrivastava .. | .. Deputy Director, R.T.O., Chapra. |
| Sri Mohan Lal .. | .. Deputy Director, R.T.O., Purnia. |
| Sri G. K. Verma .. | .. Deputy Director, R.T.O., Gaya. |
| Sri Nageshwar Prasad .. | .. Deputy Director, R.T.O., Hazaribag. |
| Sri S. S. Niket .. | .. Assistant Director, R.T.O., Ranchi. |

## APPENDIX II

**Officials who worked in the "Provisional Population Totals—1981 Census Project"**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| COMPILATION | .. .. | 1. Sri P.N. Sinha, Investigator. |
| | | 2. Sri S.K. Sinha, Investigator. |
| | | 3. Sri T.N. Singh, T.O. |
| | | 4. Sri Sukhdeo Prasad, T.O. |
| | | 5. Sri Ramanuj Sharma, S.A. |
| | | 6. Sri Kailash Prasad, S.A. |
| | | 7. Miss Gouri Ghosh, S.A. |
| | | 8. Sri P.N. Verma, S.A. |
| | | 9. Sri R.N. Verma, S.A. |
| | | 10. Sri S.N.P. Verma, S.A. |
| | | 11. Sri Sudama Chaudhary, S.A. |
| | | 12. Sri D.P. Shrivastava, S.A. |
| | | 13. Sri Kishori Sharan, A.C. |
| MAPPING | .. .. | 1. Sri M. Abbas, Senior Geographer. |
| | | 2. Sri J. Lakra, T.O. |
| | | 3. Sri A.R. Sharma, Artist. |
| | | 4. Sri I. K. Mishra, Draftsman. |
| | | 5. Sri S. Bara, A.C. |
| PRINTING | .. .. | 1. Sri A.L. Das, Investigator. |
| | | 2. Sri Sheo Prasad, Printing Inspector. |
| | | 3. Sri Ganga Prasad, S.A. |
| | | 4. Sri B.K. Srivastava, Proof Reader. |

# ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

There were only 17 districts in Bihar when Census was taken in 1971 and data were published accordingly. However, later reorganisation of districts took place and their number went up to 31. Of the old districts, ten, viz., Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Munger, Purnia and Hazaribag have been affected by the reorganisation. The jurisdiction of the 31 districts as existing during 1981 Census is given below :

| District | Jurisdiction |
|---|---|
| 1. Patna .. | .. Old Patna City Subdivision, old Patna Sadar Subdivision, old Dinapur Subdivision and old Barh Subdivision excluding Harnaut and Sarmera Development Blocks. |
| 2. Nalanda .. | .. Old Bihar Subdivision and Harnaut and Sarmera Development Blocks of old Barh Subdivision. |
| 3. Gaya .. | .. Old Gaya Sadar Subdivision and old Jehanabad Subdivision. |
| 4. Aurangabad | .. Old Aurangabad Subdivision. |
| 5. Nawada .. | .. Old Nawada Subdivision. |
| 6. Bhojpur .. | .. Old Arrah Sadar Subdivision and old Buxar Subdivision. |
| 7. Rohtas .. | .. Old Sasaram Subdivision and old Bhabua Subdivision. |
| 8. Saran .. | .. Old Chapra Sadar Subdivision. |
| 9. Siwan .. | .. Old Siwan Subdivision. |
| 10. Gopalganj .. | .. Old Gopalganj Subdivision. |
| 11. Purbi Champaran | .. Old Motihari Sadar Subdivision. |
| 12. Paschimi Champaran | .. Old Bettiah Subdivision. |
| 13. Muzaffarpur | .. Old Muzaffarpur Sadar Subdivision. |
| 14. Vaishali .. | .. Old Hajipur Subdivision. |
| 15. Sitamarhi .. | .. Old Sitamarhi Subdivision. |
| 16. Darbhanga .. | .. Old Darbhanga Sadar Subdivision and C.D. Block Kusheshwar Asthan of old Samastipur Subdivision. |
| 17. Madhubani .. | .. Old Madhubani Subdivision. |
| 18. Samastipur .. | .. Old Samastipur Subdivision excluding Kusheshwar Asthan C.D. Block. |
| 19. Munger .. | .. Old Munger Sadar Subdivision, old Khagaria Subdivision and old Jamui Subdivision. |
| 20. Begusarai .. | .. Old Begusarai Subdivision. |
| 21. Bhagalpur .. | .. No change in jurisdiction since 1971 Census. |
| 22. Saharsa .. | .. Ditto. |
| 23. Purnia .. | .. Old Purnia Sadar Subdivision, old Araria Subdivision and old Kishanganj Subdivision. |
| 24. Katihar .. | .. Old Katihar Subdivision. |
| 25. Santhal Pargana | .. No change in jurisdiction since 1971 Census. |
| 26. Palamu .. | .. Ditto. |
| 27. Hazaribag | .. Old Hazaribag Sadar Subdivision excluding Bagodar, Gumia, Peterbar, Kasmar and Jaridih Development Blocks, Satgawan Development Block of old Giridih Subdivision and old Chatra Subdivision. |
| 28. Giridih .. | .. Old Giridih Subdivision excluding Satgawan Development Block and 5 Development Blocks, viz., Bagodar, Gumia, Peterbar, Kasmar and Jaridih of old Hazaribag Sadar Subdivision. |
| 29. Ranchi .. | .. No change in jurisdiction since 1971 Census. |
| 30. Dhanbad .. | .. Ditto. |
| 31. Singhbhum .. | .. Ditto. |

No mention has been made of the new Subdivisions since provisional figures are being presented districtwise only.

The following four tables based on the 1981 Provisional Population of Bihar are presented in this paper :

Table 1—Distribution of Population, Sex Ratio, Growth Rate and Density of Population by Districts (page 38)
Table 2—Decadal variation in Population since 1901 (page 39)
Table 3—Literacy (including population in age-group 0—4) (page 40)
Table 4—Cities/Urban Agglomerations with a population of 100,000 and above (page 42)

**Population**

The population of Bihar at the sunrise of 1st March, 1981 as revealed from the provisional abstracts was 69,823,154 as against 683,810,051 of the country. Bihar accounts for 10.21 per cent of the population of the country and ranks next only to Uttar Pradesh which has 16.21 per cent of the population of the country. Thus Uttar Pradesh has a little over one and half times of the population of Bihar. The following statement reveals the relative position of Bihar among the first ten populous States of the country :

| State | Population | Percentage of the national population |
|---|---|---|
| Uttar Pradesh .. .. | 110,858,019 | 16.21 |
| Bihar .. .. .. | 69,823,154 | 10.21 |
| Maharashtra .. .. .. | 62,693,898 | 9.17 |
| West Bengal .. .. | 54,485,560 | 7.97 |
| Andhra Pradesh .. .. | 53,403,619 | 7.81 |
| Madhya Pradesh .. .. | 52,131,717 | 7.62 |
| Tamil Nadu .. .. .. | 48,297,456 | 7.06 |
| Karnataka .. .. .. | 37,043,451 | 5.42 |
| Rajasthan .. .. .. | 34,102,912 | 4.99 |
| Gujarat .. .. .. | 33,960,905 | 4.96 |

Table 1 at page 38 shows the distribution of population of the State among its different districts. Santhal Pargana district has the highest population of the State followed by Purnia district. Out of every 100 persons of the State 5 each represent these two districts. In 1971 Census Darbhanga district had the highest share in population followed by Muzaffarpur district. Now these two districts are much smaller in size as a result of the reorganisation of their jurisdiction after 1971 Census. The percentage share of population of different districts can be seen from the statement given below :

| District | Percentage of State population |
|---|---|
| Santhal Pargana .. .. .. | 5.31 |
| Purnia .. .. .. .. | 5.15 |
| Munger .. .. .. .. | 4.75 |
| Gaya .. .. .. .. | 4.49 |
| Ranchi .. .. .. .. | 4.38 |
| Patna .. .. .. .. | 4.34 |
| Saharsa .. .. .. .. | 4.23 |
| Singhbhum .. .. .. .. | 4.10 |
| Bhagalpur .. .. .. .. | 3.74 |
| Purbi Champaran .. .. .. | 3.48 |
| Bhojpur .. .. .. .. | 3.42 |
| Rohtas .. .. .. .. | 3.39 |
| Muzaffarpur .. .. .. .. | 3.37 |
| Madhubani .. .. .. .. | 3.33 |

| District | Percentage of State population |
|---|---|
| Hazaribag .. .. .. .. | 3.14 |
| Samastipur .. .. .. .. | 3.03 |
| Dhanbad .. .. .. .. | 3.01 |
| Saran .. .. .. .. | 2.97 |
| Darbhanga .. .. .. .. | 2.87 |
| Paschimi Champaran .. .. .. | 2.82 |
| Sitamarhi .. .. .. .. | 2.76 |
| Palamu .. .. .. .. | 2.74 |
| Siwan .. .. .. .. | 2.56 |
| Giridih .. .. .. .. | 2.48 |
| Vaishali .. .. .. .. | 2.38 |
| Nalanda .. .. .. .. | 2.35 |
| Begusarai .. .. .. .. | 2.09 |
| Katihar .. .. .. .. | 2.04 |
| Gopalganj .. .. .. .. | 1.96 |
| Aurangabad .. .. .. .. | 1.77 |
| Nawada .. .. .. .. | 1.57 |

The comparative distribution of population among the districts is set out in the diagram at page 13 .

## Rate of growth

The population of Bihar on 1st April, 1971 was 56,353,369. In the decade 1971—81 the population has gone up by about 1.35 crores representing a rise of 23.90 per cent. This is lower than the corresponding national growth rate of 24.75 per cent. During the decade 1961—71, too, the rate of growth in Bihar (21.33) was lower than that of the country (24.80). Among the 22 States of the country only 7 States, viz., Punjab (23.01), West Bengal (22.96) Andhra Pradesh (22.76), Himachal Pradesh (22.46), Orissa (19.72), Tamil Nadu (17.23) and Kerala (19.00) have growth rates lower than that in Bihar.

Table 2 at page 39 shows the districtwise decadal variation in population since 1901. The map of Bihar depicting the decennial population growth rates (1971—81) is presented at page 15. The rate of increase in population during the decade varies from 16.32 per cent for Santhal Pargana district to 43.50 per cent for Dhanbad district. 13 districts have recorded growth rates higher than that for Bihar (23.90 per cent). The following table indicates the comparative position of these districts having higher growth rates than the State average :

| District | Rate of growth (per cent) |
|---|---|
| Dhanbad .. .. .. .. | 43.50 |
| Patna .. .. .. .. | 34.68 |
| Hazaribag .. .. .. .. | 33.41 |
| Purnia .. .. .. .. | 28.09 |
| Palamu .. .. .. .. | 27.37 |
| Begusarai .. .. .. .. | 26.94 |
| Giridih .. .. .. .. | 25.91 |
| Saharsa .. .. .. .. | 25.61 |
| Katihar .. .. .. .. | 25.52 |
| Nalanda .. .. .. .. | 25.44 |
| Bhagalpur .. .. .. .. | 24.85 |
| Purbi Champaran .. .. .. | 24.11 |
| Paschimi Champa.an .. .. .. | 23.98 |

The districts having lower growth rate (below 20 per cent) than the State average are Santhal Pargana, Ranchi, Singhbhum and Bhojpur. The comparative growth rates of these districts are the following :

| District | Rate of growth (per cent) |
|---|---|
| Santhal Pargana .. .. .. | 16.32 |
| Ranchi .. .. .. .. | 17.15 |
| Singhbhum .. .. .. .. | 17.29 |
| Bhojpur .. .. .. .. | 19.77 |

The growth rates of remaining districts vary from 20.75 for Munger to 23.53 for Darbhanga. Among these the growth rates of Darbhanga (23.53), Muzaffarpur (23.27), Gaya (23.19), Vaishali (23.17), Samastipur (23.13) are slightly lower than that of Bihar.

An analysis of cols. 9 and 10 of Table 1 offers interesting conclusions. While the growth rate for the State has risen from 21.33 during 1961—71 to 23.90 during 1971—81, the highest growth rate recorded by any district has risen from 29.36 for Hazaribag during 1961—71 to 43.50 for Dhanbad during 1971—81. Besides, two more districts, viz., Patna (34.68) and Hazaribag (33.41) have recorded growth rates higher than the highest growth rate for any district during 1961—71. Though reasons of different rates of growth in different districts can be analysed fully only after a comprehensive study of migration, employment pattern, pace of industrialisation and urbanization, the latter attracting influx from other districts as well, certain significant features can be identified. The phenomenal rate of growth in Dhanbad district can be attributed to the fast pace of industrialisation, most significant being the coming up of Bokaro Steel City and its agglomerate, as also rise in mining activities. Industrial and mining activities account for the growth rate of Hazaribag also. The reason for the rise in the growth rate of Patna district is mainly the much greater employment opportunities in the Capital City. If we take into account the difference between the rates of growth for 1961—71 and 1971—81 we find that among the agricultural districts Gaya (+0.44%) and Katihar (+0.72%) have shown only a marginal rise in growth rate whereas Rohtas, Bhojpur, Aurangabad, Purnia and Munger have shown a decline. Nalanda, Purbi Champaran, Sitamarhi, Samastipur and Begusarai have shown a considerable rise in growth rate (above 5%). Patna has registered a rise of 13.78 per cent but the most significant factor for this rise has been a tremendous spurt in the population of the Capital City (70.68%).

In the industrial-*cum*-mining belt of the State Ranchi and Singhbhum have shown a decline in growth rate. With Santhal Pargana also showing a fall, it may be said that the tribal belt as a whole has registered a slower growth rate during 1971—81.

## Density of Population

Bihar with a density of 402 persons per sq. Km. ranks third among the States. The density for 1971 was 324. As in 1971, the two States having higher density of population are Kerala (654) and West Bengal (614).

The density of population for entire State as also for each district has increased, as will be apparent from Table 1 of this paper. The districts with high and low densities are the following :

| District | Density |
|---|---|
| **High Density** | |
| Patna .. .. .. .. | 947 |
| Darbhanga .. .. .. .. | 880 |
| Vaishali .. .. .. .. | 816 |
| Siwan .. .. .. .. | 801 |
| Saran .. .. .. .. | 785 |
| Begusarai .. .. .. .. | 759 |
| Muzaffarpur .. .. .. .. | 742 |
| Sitamarhi .. .. .. .. | 730 |
| Samastipur .. .. .. .. | 729 |
| Dhanbad .. .. .. .. | 702 |
| Nalanda .. .. .. .. | 692 |
| Gopalganj .. .. .. .. | 670 |
| Madhubani .. .. .. .. | 664 |
| Purbi Champaran .. .. .. | 612 |
| **Low Density** | |
| Palamu .. .. .. .. | 150 |
| Ranchi .. .. .. .. | 167 |
| Hazaribag .. .. .. .. | 197 |
| Singhbhum .. .. .. .. | 213 |
| Giridih .. .. .. .. | 251 |
| Santhal Pargana .. .. .. | 261 |

It appears that districts belonging to plain region of the State are densely populated. In 1971 also this region had the highest density. As in 1971, the districts belonging to the hilly region of Chotanagpur Plateau, with the exception of Dhanbad district, have the lowest density in the State. The high density of Dhanbad is mainly because of rapid growth of urban areas, large number of mines and industrial activities.

A perusal of columns 7 and 8 of Table 1 would give an idea of the rate of increase in the density of population. While for the State the increase has been to the extent of 24.07 per cent, for Patna and Darbhanga, the two most densely populated districts, the corresponding figures are 34.71 per cent and 23.60 per cent. Similarly for Ranchi and Palamu, the two districts with very low density, the rate of increase is 16.78 per cent and 27.12 per cent respectively. These figures are in consonance with the growth rates of population, as would be clear from the statement below :

| State/District | Percentage increase in population | Percentage increase in density |
|---|---|---|
| **BIHAR .. .. ..** | **23.90** | **24.07** |
| **Patna .. .. ..** | **34.68** | **34.71** |
| **Darbhanga .. ..** | **23.53** | **23.60** |
| **Palamu .. .. ..** | **27.37** | **27.12** |
| **Ranchi .. .. ..** | **17·15** | **16.78** |

## Sex Ratio

Sex ratio means the number of females per 1,000 males. The sex ratio of Bihar according to the provisional population figures for 1981 is 947, i.e., for every 1,000 males there are 947 females. In 1971 it was 954. The sex ratio of this State is higher than that of the country (935). As in 1971, Kerala is the only State in India having more females per 1,000 males, the sex ratio being 1,034. States having higher sex ratio than that of Bihar are Himachal Pradesh (988), Orissa (982), Tamil Nadu (978), Andhra Pradesh (975), Manipur (972), Karnataka (963), Meghalaya (956), Jammu and Kashmir (953) and Tripura (948).

It will appear from Table 1 that except in eight districts namely, Patna, Gaya, Samastipur, Saharsa, Purnia, Katihar, Dhanbad and Singhbhum, there has been general decline in sex ratio for the State and its remaining 23 districts. A comprehensive study of this decline can be had only after a detailed analysis of the migration pattern and other concomitant factors.

As in 1971, Siwan (1,071), Saran (1,023), Gopalganj (1,006) and Nawada (1,002) are the only districts within the State having more females than males. The districts having higher sex ratio than that of the State are Vaishali (995), Madhubani (983), Darbhanga (981), Giridih (977), Samastipur (976), Ranchi (966), Muzaffarpur (965), Gaya (962), Hazaribag (961), Santhal Pargana (958), Palamu (958), Aurangabad (955), and Bhojpur (950). The industrial district of Dhanbad, as in 1971, has a remarkably low sex ratio (815) in the State. This is because the district has industrial and mining belts which attract large number of male workers from different parts of Bihar and adjoining States resulting in a favourable sex ratio. Map showing sex ratio for 1981 for the districts is presented at page 17.

## Literacy

For Census 1981 a person with ability to read and write with understanding in any language has been treated as literate. Following this criterion it has been found that out of every 100 persons in Bihar only 26 are literates. This is considerably low compared to the all-India average of 34.80 per cent excluding Jammu and Kashmir and Assam. Among the States in the country only Rajasthan has a lower literacy rate. During 1971 Census, out of every 100 persons of the State about 20 were literates. Thus during the decade literacy rate had increased by only 6 per cent. Among the districts literacy rate is the highest in Patna (39.7 per cent) followed by Dhanbad (39.3 per cent), Singhbhum (33.6 per cent), Nalanda (33.0 per cent) and Ranchi (31.3 per cent). The 5 districts at the bottom are Paschimi Champaran (18.8 per cent) followed by Purbi Champaran (19.0 per cent), Purnia (19.2 per cent), Sitamarhi (19.4 per cent) and Saharsa (20.2 per cent).

Table 3 at page 40 of this paper shows the literate population and its percentage to total population. A map showing percentage of literates to total population is presented at page 18.

## Cities

A town having a population of one lakh or more is called a City. During 1971 Census Bihar had 9 cities, viz., Patna, Biharsharif, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Munger, Bhagalpur, Ranchi and Jamshedpur. In 1981 Census there are five new entrants to this group. These are Arrah, Chapra, Katihar, Dhanbad and Bokaro Steel City. Table 4 at page 42 gives the total population, sex ratio, literate population and literacy rate of cities. Dhanbad City has registered the highest rate of literacy (65.70 per cent) followed by Ranchi (63.91 per cent) and Muzaffarpur (60.06 per cent). Patna ranks fourth as out of every 100 persons of Patna, about 59 are literates. Chapra has recorded the lowest rate of literacy, i.e., 49.65 per cent.

The sex ratio of all the cities except Dhanbad and Bokaro Steel City varies from 801 for Katihar to 893 for Biharsharif. The sex ratios of Dhanbad and Bokaro Steel City are 769 and 736 respectively. The low sex ratio in these two cities can be attributed to mining and industrial activities in Dhanbad and Bokaro Steel City. Males from different parts of the State as well as of the country are working in different mining and industrial centres located in these two cities. These two cities also have a large concentration of unemployed youth who stay here to seek employment. Patna, Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Bokaro Steel City and Dhanbad have been shown in Table 4 as cities in their individual capacity for comparative study with other cities although they constitute parts of urban agglomerations. Figures for 2 urban agglomerations namely, Purnia and Bermo have also been shown in the table as these two urban agglomerations have a population of more than one lakh each.

# PROVISIONAL
# POPULATION TABLES

## TABLE 1

**Distribution of Population, Sex Ratio, Growth Rate and Density of Population by districts.**

1981 *CENSUS*

(*Provisional Figures*)

| State/District | Population 1981 | | | Sex-ratio (Females per 1,000 Males) | | Density of Population per Km² | | Decennial Growth rate of Population | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | 1971 | 1981 | 1971 | 1981 | 1961–71 | 1971–81 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **BIHAR** .. .. | **69,823,154** | **35,865,467** | **33,957,687** | **951** | **947** | **324** | **402** | **+21.33** | **+23.90** |
| Patna .. .. | 3,031,463 | 1,603,375 | 1,428,088 | 890 | 891 | 703 | 947 | +20.90 | +34.68 |
| Nalanda .. .. | 1,638,364 | 850,959 | 787,405 | 933 | 925 | 552 | 692 | +20.05 | +25.44 |
| Nawada .. .. | 1,099,067 | 549,006 | 550,061 | 1,017 | 1,002 | 358 | 441 | +20.54 | +22.95 |
| Gaya .. .. | 3,138,316 | 1,599,248 | 1,539,068 | 959 | 962 | 389 | 479 | +22.75 | +23.19 |
| Aurangabad .. .. | 1,236,528 | 632,492 | 604,036 | 964 | 955 | 307 | 374 | +22.28 | +21.69 |
| Rohtas .. .. | 2,363,905 | 1,238,685 | 1,125,220 | 927 | 908 | 269 | 328 | +25.38 | +21.61 |
| Bhojpur .. .. | 2,389,658 | 1,225,370 | 1,164,288 | 967 | 950 | 487 | 583 | +20.40 | +19.77 |
| Saran .. .. | 2,074,267 | 1,025,205 | 1,049,062 | 1,052 | 1,023 | 647 | 785 | +18.13 | +21.32 |
| Siwan .. .. | 1,778,050 | 858,642 | 919,408 | 1,076 | 1,071 | 659 | 801 | +20.51 | +21.61 |
| Gopalganj .. .. | 1,361,555 | 678,831 | 682,724 | 1,018 | 1,006 | 545 | 670 | +19.50 | +22.94 |
| Paschimi Champaran .. | 1,967,579 | 1,029,544 | 938,035 | 918 | 911 | 304 | 376 | +19.76 | +23.98 |
| Purbi Champaran .. | 2,427,749 | 1,261,440 | 1,166,309 | 942 | 925 | 493 | 612 | +16.36 | +24.11 |
| Sitamarhi .. .. | 1,929,827 | 997,864 | 931,963 | 961 | 934 | 599 | 730 | +14.11 | +21.94 |
| Muzaffarpur .. .. | 2,353,283 | 1,197,314 | 1,155,969 | 992 | 965 | 602 | 742 | +19.44 | +23.27 |
| Vaishali .. .. | 1,661,512 | 832,842 | 828,670 | 1,017 | 995 | 663 | 816 | +19.05 | +23.17 |
| Begusarai .. .. | 1,456,512 | 751,386 | 705,126 | 940 | 938 | 598 | 759 | +20.23 | +26.94 |
| Samastipur .. .. | 2,116,741 | 1,071,323 | 1,045,418 | 967 | 976 | 592 | 729 | +16.61 | +23.13 |
| Darbhanga .. .. | 2,004,583 | 1,012,041 | 992,542 | 990 | 981 | 712 | 880 | +21.30 | +23.53 |
| Madhubani .. .. | 2,324,074 | 1,172,169 | 1,151,905 | 991 | 983 | 540 | 664 | +18.18 | +22.83 |
| Saharsa .. .. | 2,952,234 | 1,529,102 | 1,423,132 | 919 | 931 | 398 | 500 | +24.50 | +25.61 |
| Purnia .. .. | 3,592,637 | 1,866,624 | 1,726,013 | 915 | 925 | 353 | 452 | +28.78 | +28.09 |
| Katihar .. .. | 1,427,197 | 739,984 | 687,213 | 925 | 929 | 372 | 467 | +24.80 | +25.52 |
| Munger .. .. | 3,314,806 | 1,722,835 | 1,591,971 | 932 | 924 | 347 | 419 | +21.01 | +20.75 |
| Bhagalpur .. .. | 2,610,719 | 1,365,235 | 1,245,484 | 914 | 912 | 374 | 467 | +22.21 | +24.85 |
| Santhal Pargana .. | 3,707,160 | 1,893,424 | 1,813,736 | 959 | 958 | 224 | 261 | +19.13 | +16.32 |
| Dhanbad .. .. | 2,104,381 | 1,159,655 | 944,726 | 792 | 815 | 489 | 702 | +23.97 | +43.50 |
| Giridih .. .. | 1,730,478 | 875,351 | 855,127 | 981 | 977 | 199 | 261 | +24.95 | +25.91 |
| Hazaribag .. .. | 2,195,735 | 1,119,477 | 1,076,258 | 977 | 961 | 147 | 197 | +29.36 | +33.41 |
| Palamu .. .. | 1,916,152 | 978,855 | 937,297 | 963 | 958 | 118 | 150 | +26.65 | +27.37 |
| Ranchi .. .. | 3,059,362 | 1,556,007 | 1,503,355 | 973 | 966 | 143 | 167 | +22.11 | +17.15 |
| Singhbhum .. .. | 2,859,260 | 1,471,182 | 1,388,078 | 942 | 944 | 181 | 213 | +18.92 | +17.29 |

## TABLE 2

### Decadal Variation in Population since 1901



(*Provisional Figures*)

| State/District | Percentage decadal variation in population | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 - 1911 | 1911 - 1921 | 1921 - 1931 | 1931 - 1941 | 1941 - 1951 | 1951 - 1961 | 1961 - 1971 | 1971 - 1981 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **BIHAR** .. .. | **+3.67** | **−0.66** | **+11.45** | **+12.20** | **+10.27** | **+19.76** | **+21.33** | **+23.90** |
| Patna .. .. .. | −0.96 | −1.98 | +17.10 | +16.14 | +17.89 | +16.34 | +20.90 | +34.68 |
| Nalanda .. .. .. | − 0.96 | − 1.98 | +17.10 | +16.14 | +17.89 | +17.24 | +20.05 | +25.44 |
| Nawada .. .. .. | +4.81 | − 0.37 | +10.94 | +16.20 | +10.63 | +20.84 | +20.54 | +22.95 |
| Gaya .. .. .. | +4.81 | −0.37 | +10.94 | +16.20 | +10.63 | +17.87 | +22.75 | +23.19 |
| Aurangabad .. .. | +4.81 | − 0.37 | +10.94 | +16.20 | +10.63 | +19.38 | +22.28 | +21.69 |
| Rohtas .. .. .. | −4.96 | − 2.62 | +9.88 | +16.81 | +15.45 | +22.42 | +25.38 | +21.61 |
| Bhojpur .. .. .. | −4.96 | −2.62 | +9.88 | +16.81 | +15.45 | +16.97 | +20.40 | +19.77 |
| Saran .. .. .. | −4.97 | +2.20 | +6.26 | +15.03 | +10.30 | +15.20 | +18.13 | +21.32 |
| Siwan .. .. .. | −4.97 | +2.20 | +6.26 | +15.03 | +10.30 | +12.61 | +20.51 | +21.61 |
| Gopalganj .. .. .. | −4.97 | +2.20 | +6.26 | +15.03 | +10.30 | +12.62 | +19.50 | +22.94 |
| Paschimi Champaran .. .. | +6.59 | +1.70 | +10.55 | +11.74 | +4.91 | +23.68 | +19.76 | +23.98 |
| Purbi Champaran .. .. | +6.59 | +1.70 | +10.55 | +11.74 | +4.91 | +16.42 | +16.36 | +24.11 |
| Sitamarhi .. .. | +3.24 | − 3.18 | +6.75 | +10.32 | +8.51 | +15.48 | +14.11 | +21.94 |
| Muzaffarpur .. .. | +3.24 | −3.18 | +6.75 | +10.32 | +8.51 | +16.06 | +19.44 | +23.27 |
| Vaishali .. .. .. | +3.24 | −3.18 | +6.75 | +10.32 | +8.51 | +20.22 | +19.05 | +23.17 |
| Begusarai .. .. | +3.13 | −4.91 | +12.60 | +13.05 | +10.52 | +20.20 | +20.23 | +26.94 |
| Samastipur .. .. | +0.59 | −0.55 | +8.67 | +9.19 | +9.04 | +17.25 | +16.61 | +23.13 |
| Darbhanga .. .. | +0.59 | −0.55 | +8.67 | +9.19 | +9.04 | +16.27 | +21.30 | +23.53 |
| Madhubani .. .. | +0.59 | −0.55 | +8.67 | +9.19 | +9.04 | +17.58 | +18.18 | +22.83 |
| Saharsa .. .. .. | +3.09 | −3.44 | +5.81 | +0.78 | +15.94 | +30.22 | +24.50 | +25.61 |
| Purnia .. .. .. | +7.46 | +6.78 | +8.16 | +8.86 | +6.13 | +39.66 | +28.78 | +28.09 |
| Katihar .. .. .. | +7.46 | +6.78 | +8.16 | +8.86 | +6.13 | +31.09 | +24.80 | +25.52 |
| Munger .. .. .. | +3.13 | 4.91 | +12.60 | +13.05 | +10.52 | +18.54 | +21.01 | +20.75 |
| Bhagalpur .. .. | +1.70 | −6.70 | +15.24 | +14.28 | +12.25 | +19.74 | +22.21 | +24.85 |
| Santhal Pargana .. .. | +4.04 | −4.46 | +14.30 | +8.99 | +3.92 | +15.21 | +19.13 | +16.32 |
| Dhanbad .. .. .. | +31.99 | +12.40 | +15.89 | +13.33 | +21.71 | +27.91 | +23.97 | +43.50 |
| Giridih .. .. .. | +9.39 | −0.91 | +18.83 | +15.42 | +10.61 | +22.51 | +24.95 | +25.91 |
| Hazaribag .. .. .. | +9.39 | +0.91 | +18.83 | +15.42 | +10.61 | +24.68 | +29.36 | +33.41 |
| Palamu .. .. .. | +10.90 | +6.64 | +11.64 | +11.48 | +8.00 | +20.49 | +26.65 | +27.37 |
| Ranchi .. .. .. | +16.81 | +3.79 | +17.44 | +6.91 | +11.09 | +15.86 | +22.11 | +17.15 |
| Singhbhum .. .. | +11.65 | +5.77 | +22.19 | +19.25 | +8.64 | +20.54 | +18.92 | +17.29 |

## TABLE 3

**Literacy (including population in age-group 0—4)**

1981 *CENSUS*
(*Provisional Figures*)

| State/District | Total Population 1981 | | | Literate Population 1981 | | | Percentage of Literates to total Population | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 1971 | | | 1981 | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **BIHAR** .. .. | 69,823,154 | 35,865,467 | 33,957,687 | 18,163,410 | 13,551,736 | 4,611,674 | 19.94 | 30.64 | 8.72 | 26.01 | 37.78 | 13.58 |
| Patna .. .. | 3,031,463 | 1,603,375 | 1,428,088 | 1,203,848 | 839,110 | 364,738 | 32.72 | 45.83 | 18.01 | 39.71 | 52.33 | 25.54 |
| Nalanda .. .. | 1,638,364 | 850,959 | 787,405 | 541,331 | 396,642 | 144,689 | 25.51 | 39.18 | 10.87 | 33.04 | 46.61 | 18.38 |
| Nawada .. .. | 1,099,067 | 549,006 | 550,061 | 292,971 | 221,899 | 71,072 | 19.82 | 31.91 | 7.93 | 26.66 | 40.42 | 12.92 |
| Gaya .. .. | 3,138,316 | 1,599,248 | 1,539,068 | 910,742 | 673,779 | 236,963 | 22.19 | 34.23 | 9.63 | 29.02 | 42.13 | 15.40 |
| Aurangabad .. .. | 1,236,528 | 632,492 | 604,036 | 351,425 | 268,174 | 83,251 | 21.77 | 34.65 | 8.41 | 28.42 | 42.40 | 13.78 |
| Rohtas .. .. | 2,363,905 | 1,238,685 | 1,125,220 | 725,547 | 549,350 | 176,197 | 23.73 | 36.58 | 9.87 | 30.69 | 44.35 | 15.66 |
| Bhojpur .. .. | 2,389,658 | 1,225,370 | 1,164,288 | 739,152 | 563,766 | 175,386 | 25.38 | 39.86 | 10.41 | 30.93 | 46.01 | 15.06 |
| Saran .. .. | 2,074,267 | 1,025,205 | 1,049,062 | 559,962 | 434,189 | 125,773 | 22.00 | 36.41 | 8.29 | 27.00 | 42.35 | 11.99 |
| Siwan .. .. | 1,778,050 | 858,642 | 919,408 | 422,645 | 322,893 | 99,752 | 18.31 | 31.07 | 6.45 | 23.77 | 37.61 | 10.85 |
| Gopalganj .. .. | 1,361,555 | 678,831 | 682,724 | 289,298 | 232,391 | 56,907 | 16.11 | 27.40 | 5.02 | 21.25 | 34.23 | 8.34 |
| Paschimi Champaran .. | 1,967,579 | 1,029,544 | 938,035 | 369,680 | 284,866 | 84,814 | 13·99 | 21.80 | 5.48 | 18.79 | 27.67 | 9.04 |
| Purbi Champaran .. | 2,427,749 | 1,261,440 | 1,166,309 | 460,203 | 359,713 | 100,490 | 14.30 | 22.27 | 5.84 | 18.96 | 28.52 | 8.62 |
| Sitamarhi .. .. | 1,929,827 | 997,864 | 931,963 | 374,172 | 285,947 | 88,225 | 14.28 | 22.43 | 5.80 | 19.39 | 28.66 | 9.47 |
| Muzaffarpur .. .. | 2,353,283 | 1,197,314 | 1,155,969 | 568,161 | 415,338 | 152,823 | 18.35 | 28.38 | 8.25 | 24.14 | 34.69 | 13.22 |
| Vaishali .. .. | 1,661,512 | 832,842 | 828,670 | 424,065 | 319,154 | 104,911 | 19.48 | 31.47 | 7.69 | 25.52 | 38.32 | 12.66 |
| Begusarai .. .. | 1,456,512 | 751,386 | 705,126 | 358,764 | 259,536 | 99,228 | 18.98 | 28.72 | 8.62 | 24.63 | 34.54 | 14.07 |
| Samastipur .. .. | 2,116,741 | 1,071,323 | 1,045,418 | 523,051 | 389,401 | 133,650 | 18.97 | 29.69 | 7.88 | 24.71 | 36.35 | 12.78 |
| Darbhanga .. .. | 2,004,583 | 1,012,041 | 992,542 | 478,533 | 351,511 | 127,022 | 18.22 | 28.39 | 7.94 | 23.87 | 34.73 | 12.80 |
| Madhubani .. .. | 2,324,074 | 1,172,169 | 1,151,905 | 510,191 | 397,463 | 112,728 | 17.03 | 27.67 | 6.30 | 21.95 | 33.91 | 9.79 |
| Saharsa .. .. | 2,952,234 | 1,529,102 | 1,423,132 | 595,784 | 466,277 | 129,507 | 15,49 | 24.63 | 5.55 | 20.18 | 30.49 | 9.10 |
| Purnia .. .. | 3,592,637 | 1,866,624 | 1,726,013 | 689,169 | 528,572 | 160,597 | 15.32 | 23.80 | 6.04 | 19.18 | 28.32 | 9.30 |
| Katihar .. .. | 1,427,197 | 739,984 | 687,213 | 296,292 | 219,941 | 76,351 | 16.75 | 25.37 | 7.42 | 20.76 | 29.72 | 11.11 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Munger .. | .. | 3,314,806 | 1,722,835 | 1,591,971 | 875,900 | 650,932 | 224,968 | 21.00 | 31.73 | 9.49 | 26.42 | 37.78 | 14.13 |
| Bhagalpur .. | .. | 2,610,719 | 1,365,235 | 1,245,484 | 716,635 | 519,941 | 196,694 | 21.51 | 31.10 | 11.02 | 27.45 | 38.08 | 15.79 |
| Santhal Pargana | .. | 3,707,160 | 1,893,424 | 1,813,736 | 817,642 | 628,795 | 188,847 | 15.93 | 25.03 | 6.44 | 22.06 | 33.21 | 10.41 |
| Dhanbad .. | .. | 2,104,381 | 1,159,655 | 944,726 | 826,013 | 606,054 | 219,959 | 29.51 | 40.91 | 15.09 | 39.25 | 52.26 | 23.28 |
| Giridih .. | .. | 1,730,478 | 875,351 | 855,127 | 415,425 | 329,007 | 86,418 | 16.72 | 27.16 | 6.09 | 24.01 | 37.59 | 10.11 |
| Hazaribag .. | .. | 2,195,735 | 1,119,477 | 1,076,258 | 517,378 | 399,545 | 117,833 | 16.17 | 25.50 | 6.63 | 23.56 | 35.69 | 10.95 |
| Palamu .. | .. | 1,916,152 | 978,855 | 937,297 | 389,666 | 304,341 | 85,325 | 15.12 | 24.29 | 5.60 | 20.34 | 31.09 | 9.10 |
| Ranchi .. | .. | 3,059,362 | 1,556,007 | 1,503,355 | 958,291 | 659,976 | 298,315 | 23.24 | 33.22 | 12.99 | 31.32 | 42.41 | 19.84 |
| Singhbhum .. | .. | 2,859,260 | 1,471,182 | 1,388,078 | 961,474 | 673,233 | 288,241 | 25.86 | 37.12 | 13.92 | 33.63 | 45.76 | 20.77 |

## TABLE 4

### Cities/U.As. with a population of 100,000 and above

1981 *CENSUS*

*Provisional Figures*)

| Sl. no. | Name of City/U.A. | Provisional Population 1981 | | | Sex-ratio | Total Literate | | | Literacy rate | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons | Males | Females | | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1 | Patna .. .. | 811,249 | 447,623 | 363,626 | 812 | 477,094 | 303,928 | 173,166 | 58.81 | 67.90 | 47.62 | |
| | (*i*) Patna (M.C.) .. | 773,720 | 427,326 | 346,394 | 811 | 458,350 | 291,491 | 166,859 | 59.24 | 68.21 | 48.17 | |
| | (*ii*) Pataliputra Housing Colony (O.G.) | 3,713 | 2,147 | 1,566 | 729 | 3,111 | 1,843 | 1,268 | 83.79 | 85.84 | 80.97 | |
| | (*iii*) Digha-Mainpura(O.G.) | 33,816 | 18,150 | 15,666 | 863 | 15,633 | 10,594 | 5,039 | 46.23 | 58.37 | 32.17 | |
| 2 | Ranchi (M.C.) .. | 487,485 | 267,504 | 219,981 | 822 | 311,560 | 192,691 | 118,869 | 63.91 | 72.03 | 54.04 | |
| 3 | Jamshedpur .. | 457,440 | 248,092 | 209,348 | 844 | 263,763 | 159,280 | 104,483 | 57.66 | 64.20 | 49.91 | |
| | (*i*) Jamshedpur (N) .. | 438,781 | 237,651 | 201,130 | 846 | 252,789 | 152,253 | 100,536 | 57.61 | 64.07 | 49.99 | |
| | (*ii*) Tatanagar Rly.Colony (O.G.) | 18,659 | 10,441 | 8,218 | 787 | 10,974 | 7,027 | 3,947 | 58.81 | 67.30 | 48.03 | |
| 4 | Gaya (M) .. .. | 246,778 | 132,086 | 114,692 | 868 | 138,332 | 87,958 | 50,374 | 56.06 | 66.59 | 43.92 | |
| 5 | Bhagalpur (M) .. | 221,276 | 120,105 | 101,171 | 842 | 120,460 | 77,024 | 43,436 | 54.44 | 64.13 | 42.93 | |
| 6 | Bokaro Steel City .. | 220,907 | 127,246 | 93,661 | 736 | 124,526 | 86,514 | 38,012 | 56.37 | 67.99 | 40.58 | |
| 7 | Muzaffarpur (M) .. | 189,765 | 105,135 | 84,630 | 805 | 113,966 | 71,508 | 42,458 | 60.06 | 68.02 | 50.17 | |
| 8 | Darbhanga (M) .. | 175,879 | 93,807 | 82,072 | 875 | 89,825 | 59,045 | 30,780 | 51.07 | 62.94 | 37.50 | |
| 9 | Bihar (M) .. .. | 151,308 | 79,935 | 71,373 | 893 | 79,627 | 50,394 | 29,233 | 52.63 | 63.04 | 40.96 | |
| 10 | Munger (M) .. | 129,187 | 69,357 | 59,830 | 863 | 70,491 | 44,962 | 25,529 | 54.57 | 64.83 | 42.67 | |
| 11 | Arrah (M) .. .. | 124,614 | 67,169 | 57,445 | 855 | 69,898 | 45,128 | 24,770 | 56.09 | 67.19 | 43.12 | |
| 12 | Katihar .. .. | 121,693 | 67,584 | 54,109 | 801 | 61,658 | 40,907 | 20,751 | 50.67 | 60.53 | 38.35 | |
| | (*i*) Katihar (M) .. | 104,528 | 57,901 | 46,627 | 805 | 50,365 | 33,778 | 16,587 | 48.18 | 58.34 | 35.57 | |
| | (*ii*) Katihar Rly. Colony (O.G.) | 17,165 | 9,683 | 7,482 | 773 | 11,293 | 7,129 | 4,164 | 65.79 | 73.62 | 55.65 | |
| 13 | Dhanbad (M) .. | 119,807 | 67,741 | 52,066 | 769 | 78,716 | 49,407 | 29,309 | 65.70 | 72.94 | 56.29 | |
| 14 | Chapra (M).. .. | 111,461 | 59,653 | 51,808 | 868 | 55,345 | 36,381 | 18,964 | 49.65 | 60.99 | 36.60 | |
| 15 | Purnia U.A. .. | 109,649 | 60,448 | 49,201 | 814 | 53,082 | 34,490 | 18,592 | 48.41 | 57.06 | 37.79 | |
| 16 | Bermo U.A. .. | 101,502 | 55,818 | 45,684 | 818 | 42,469 | 29,629 | 12,840 | 41.84 | 53.08 | 28.11 | |

NOTE: M.C. - Municipal Corporation; M - Municipality; N - Notified Area; O.G. - Outgrowth and U.A. - Urban Agglomeration.

B.S.P. (Census) 29 - M. G. - 2,000 - 27-3-1981 - S. P.