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CENSUS OF INDIA

1971

SERIES—4

BIHAR

Paper 1 of 1971

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of the Indian Administrative Service

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With best compliments from

The Director of Census Operations, Bihar

PREFACE

The figures presented in this paper give some basic characteristics of the population of Bihar as on 1st April, 1971 (sunrise) as recorded in 1971 Census. These are only provisional figures compiled on the basis of the abstracts of population data prepared by the Enumerators and passed on to us through the various levels in the census hierarchy. The final and accurate picture can be had only after the slips filled in by the Enumerators are sorted and cross-tables connecting various characteristics of the population are prepared.

The purpose behind publishing these provisional figures is to acquaint the government and the people with the basic population figures as quickly as possible after the completion of census. It is not the intention at this stage either to interpret these figures or to draw conclusions from them which must await preparation of detailed tables from the final figures. However, some of the striking features in the provisional figures have been taken note of and mentioned at appropriate places in this paper.

After a brief introductory note in the beginning four tables have been presented. Table I gives the districtwise figures of population, sex ratio, population density and growth rate. Table II contains the decadal growth rate, districtwise, since 1901—11. In Table III there is a list of cities with figures of population and growth rate. Table IV gives the districtwise figures of literacy.

The collection of these data during census has been possible only by the untiring efforts of Enumerators, Supervisors, Charge Superintendents, Subdivisional Officers, Subdivisional Census Officers, District Census Officers and District Officers. My sincere thanks are due to each one of them. I offer my thanks to the people of this State who have facilitated the work of Enumerators by extending co-operation to them in getting answers to the lengthy census questionnaire. I am obliged to the State Government and, particularly, to Shree R. S. Mandal, the present Chief Secretary and Shree S. N. Sinha the previous Chief Secretary for the help which I have received from time to time.

I am grateful to my own organisation for all the strains it has undergone in meticulously planning the work and making the conduct of census smooth in the field. It will be a long list if I give all the names, however, particular mention may be made of those who have been directly associated with compilation of these provisional figures and preparation of this paper. These are Shree U. P. Shrivastava, Deputy Director, Shree Ram Bahadur Singh, Investigator, Shree Maheshwar Prasad, Shree Kanhaiya Lal and Shree Priya Nath Sinha, Tabulation Officers, Shree M. Abbas, Geographer, Shree K. P. Mehrotra and Shree Sukhdeo Prasad, Statistical Assistants, Shree Sheo Prasad, Printing Inspector and Shree Shafi Ahmad, Junior Investigator.

My thanks are due to Shree S.N. Chatterjee, the Superintendent of the Bihar Secretariat Press, Patna who is always so helpful in printing census papers in the Secretariat Press.

Before concluding I must express my indebtedness to Shree A. Chandra Sekhar, the Registrar General and *ex officio* Census Commissioner of India whose guidance and inspiration lies behind every action that we take in fulfilling the task assigned to us by the government.

PATNA:
April 15, 1971.

B. L. DAS,
Director of Census Operations, Bihar.

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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS, BIHAR STATE

(i) Population of Bihar State ..	Total	..	56,387,296
	Males	..	28,839,524
	Females	..	27,547,772
(ii) Decennial Population Growth rate 1961—71			21.38 per cent
(iii) Density of Population ..		..	324 persons per Sq. Km.
(iv) Sex Ratio		..	955 females per 1,000 males
(v) Literacy rate	Total	..	19.97 per cent
	Males	..	30.65 per cent
	Females	..	8.79 per cent

PROVISIONAL POPULATION FIGURES

AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Introduction

The eleventh census in Bihar started on the 10th March, 1971. It marked the centenary of this gigantic operation which began in 1872 in the Province of Bengal as it then was. In that year Mr. H. Beverley, the Inspector General of Registration, organised for the first time a systematic and comprehensive operation for the collection of population data throughout the Province with a vast army of Enumerators, both literate and illiterate. While the former noted the particulars in the forms the latter moved in their respective areas with coloured strings (different colours for males and females) putting a knot on a string for each person.

Till 1931 the main count of census was conducted on a single day. Though the Enumerators moved in their areas making provisional entries in census forms for a few weeks, they finally counted every person on the main census day wherever he was found. It was inconvenient and irksome. People had to keep awake during the night and even trains had to be stopped to ensure the enumeration of the passengers. In 1941 extended enumeration was started. The Enumerators collected the information over a period of 13 days in rural areas and 20 days in urban areas. There was no single-day count. After the enumeration period was over the Enumerators went on a revisional round noting the births and deaths occurring between their visit to the particular family and the reference date, i.e., 1st March, 1941 (sunrise). Similar extended method has been followed thereafter. 1st March continued to remain the reference date in 1951 and 1961. The census data from 1941 to 1961, therefore, related to 1st March (sunrise) of the census year.

Due to the mid-term Parliamentary Election enumeration had to be postponed in 1971 Census. The reference date was changed to 1st April (sunrise). The main enumeration was conducted between 10th and 31st March and the revisional round between 1st and 3rd April.

The entire field operation of census was organised through the normal administrative machinery of the State Government. The District Officer was in overall charge of the work in the district. The Sub-divisional Officers and Block Development Officers|Project Executive Officers organised the work in their respective areas. In municipalities and notified areas Chairmen|Special Officers|Administrators|Executive Officers were entrusted with the work. Though the supervisory officers of the Community Development Blocks and the village level revenue and development officials were also drawn in, the bulk of the work of enumeration and initial supervision was done by the teachers of primary, middle and high schools.

The first stage in census is listing out all villages and towns and delineation of the jurisdiction of each Enumerator accurately and clearly so that there is no likelihood of any area being left out or duplicated. This work was largely completed by December, 1969. Thereafter, in May, 1970, the Houselisting operation was conducted in which each Enumerator first prepared a notional map (map not to scale) showing all the houses in his area. All houses and all households living therein were numbered and listed. This list provided a frame for enumeration. Besides, this operation was a regular census of houses and establishments.

The main enumeration of population was started on the 10th March, 1971 by about eightyfive thousand Enumerators throughout the State. Their work was primarily supervised by about sixteen thousand Supervisors. An Enumerator went to each household and filled in a slip for each person living there. The revisional round was conducted from 1st to 3rd April

in order to make the information correct with reference to 1st April (sunrise). The houseless persons like pavement dwellers and similar others were counted on the night of 31st March.

Population

The population of Bihar at the sunrise of 1st April, 1971 as revealed from the provisional abstracts was 56,387,296. This State thus has the share of 10.3 per cent of the population of the country which is 546,955,945. Among the various States only Uttar Pradesh ranks higher in population size. The following statement shows the relative position of Bihar among some of the populous States :

State	Population	Percentage of country's population
Uttar Pradesh ..	88,299,453	16.1
Bihar	**56,387,296**	**10.3**
Maharashtra ..	50,295,081	9.2
West Bengal ..	44,440,095	8.1
Andhra Pradesh ..	43,394,951	7.9
Madhya Pradesh ..	41,449,729	7.6
Tamilnadu ..	41,103,125	7.5

Table I at page 8 shows the district-wise population within the State. Darbhanga district has the highest population as it had even during 1961. The percentage share of population of different districts will be clear from the following statement:

District	Percentage of State population
Darbhanga ..	9.30
Muzaffarpur ..	8.58
Gaya ..	7.95
Saran ..	7.59
Shahabad ..	7.00
Purnea ..	6.99
Monghyr ..	6.97
Patna ..	6.32
Champaran ..	6.28
Santal Parganas ..	5.65
Hazaribagh ..	5.34
Ranchi ..	4.60
Singhbhum ..	4.32
Saharsa ..	4.16
Bhagalpur ..	3.69
Palamau ..	2.66
Dhanbad ..	2.60

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

The Rate of Growth

The population of Bihar on 1st March, 1961 was 46,455,610. In the decade 1961—71, therefore, the population has increased by about one crore which is equivalent to 21.38 per cent rise. This is lower than the country's rate of rise which is 24.57 per cent. During the decade 1951—61, too, the rate of growth in Bihar (19.77) was lower than that in the country (21.51). Among the different States in the country only Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab have growth rates lower than that in Bihar. The comparative figures are given in the following statement :

State	Rate of growth (per cent)
Bihar ...	**21.38**
Punjab ..	21.00
Andhra Pradesh ...	20.60
Uttar Pradesh ..	19.73

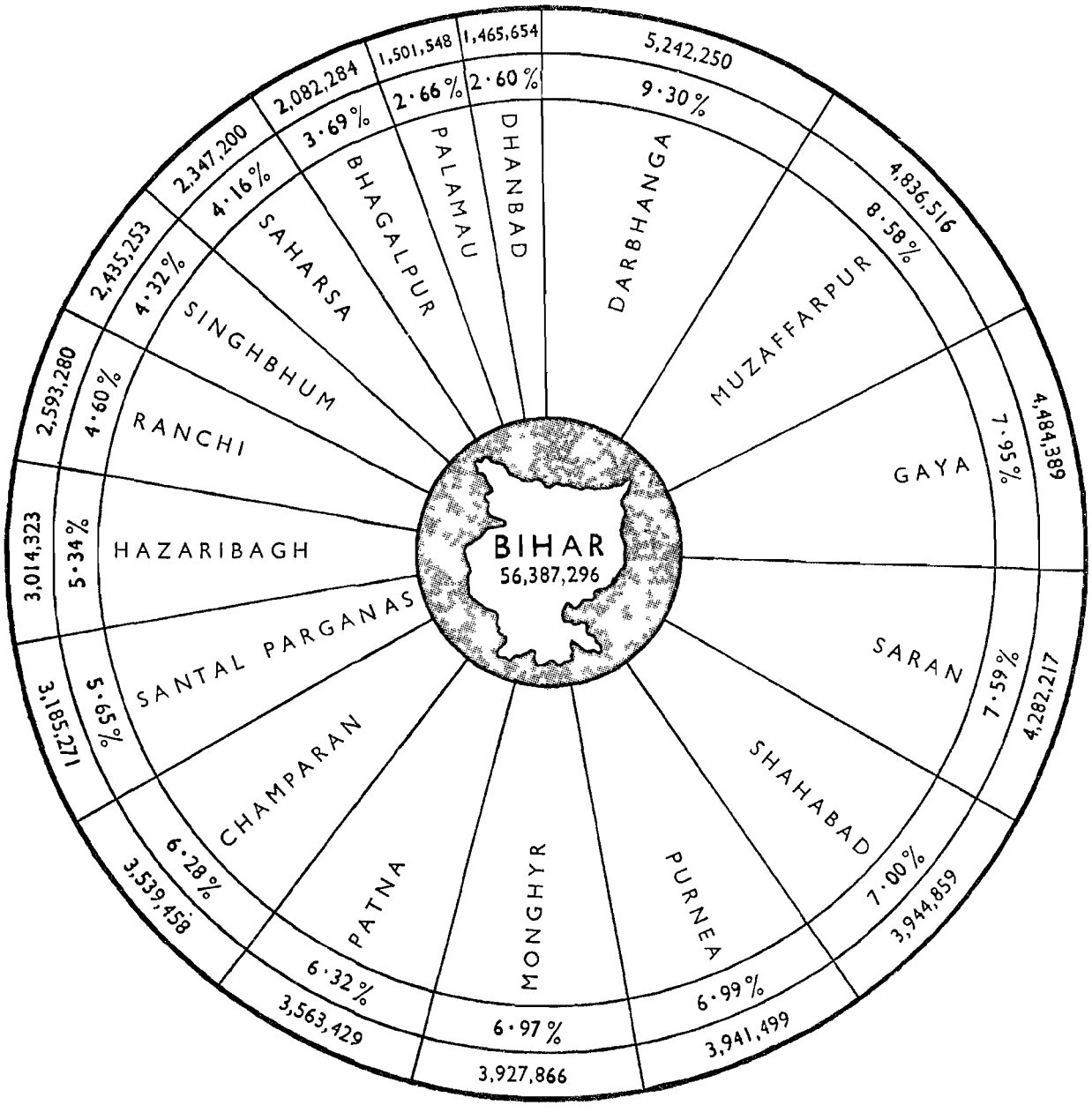
All the other States have higher rates of growth, some of them very high, e.g., Assam (33.51), Hariana (31.36), and Nagaland (39.64).

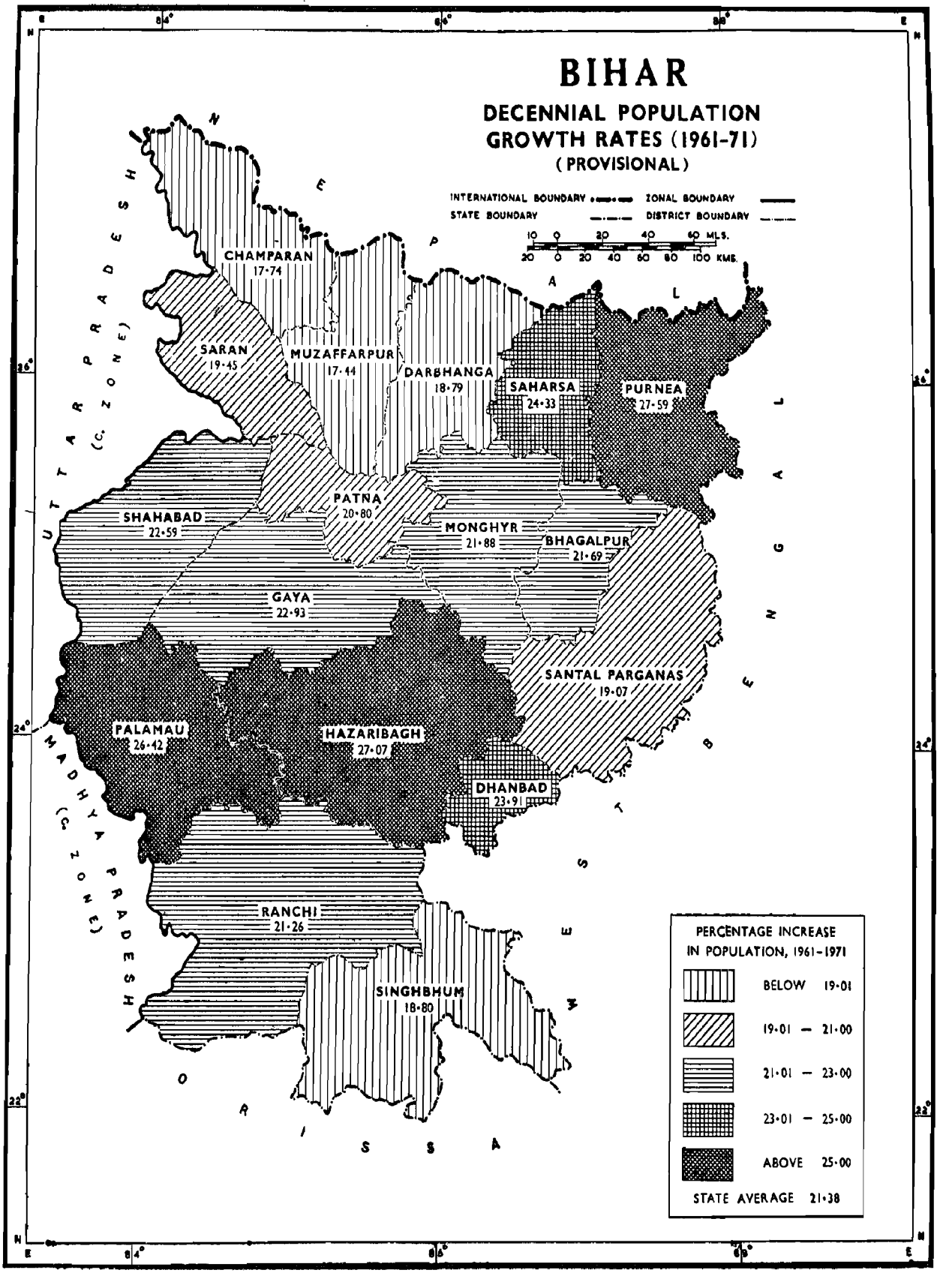
Table II at page 10 shows decadal variation in population since 1901. Map of Bihar depicting the decennial population growth rates (1961—71) is presented at page 4. Within the State the highest growth rate has been recorded in Purnea

BIHAR

COMPARATIVE POPULATION SIZE OF THE DISTRICTS

(1971 CENSUS – PROVISIONAL)




BIHAR
DECENNIAL POPULATION
GROWTH RATES (1961-71)
(PROVISIONAL)
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
10 0 20 40 60 MLS.
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KMS.
CHAMPARAN
17·74
SARAN
19·45
MUZAFFARPUR
17·44
DARBHANGA
18·79
SAHARSA
24·33
PURNEA
27·59
PATNA
20·80
SHAHABAD
22·59
MONGHYR
21·88
BHAGALPUR
21·69
GAYA
22·93
SANTAL PARGANAS
19·07
PALAMAU
26·42
HAZARIBAGH
27·07
DHANBAD
23·91
RANCHI
21·26
SINGHBHUM
18·80
UTTAR PRADESH (C. ZONE)
MADHYA PRADESH (C. ZONE)
BENGAL
ORISSA
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
IN POPULATION, 1961-1971
BELOW 19·01
19·01 — 21·00
21·01 — 23·00
23·01 — 25·00
ABOVE 25·00
STATE AVERAGE 21·38

district. Hazaribagh, Palamau, Saharsa and Dhanbad come thereafter. The following statements will show the comparative position of districts having high growth rates :

District	Rate of growth (per cent)
Purnea ..	27.59
Hazaribagh ..	27.07
Palamau ..	26.42
Saharsa ..	24.33
Dhanbad ..	23.91

Among the districts having comparatively low growth rates are the following :

District	Rate of growth (per cent)
Muzaffarpur ..	17.44
Champaran ..	17.74
Darbhanga ..	18.79

During 1951—61 also the rate of growth was the highest in Purnea district (37.02). The other districts with comparatively high rates were Saharsa (30.22), Dhanbad (27.91) and Hazaribagh (23.67). Though the reason of different rates of growth in different districts and the nature of such growth can be analysed fully only after a detailed study of migration, employment pattern and other related characteristics, yet certain significant and striking features can be noted even at this preliminary stage. The region of Dhanbad and Hazaribagh districts with widespread mines and other industries has had high rate of growth in 1961—71 as in the previous decade. The rate of increase of population of Ranchi district, though lower than the State average, is still very much higher than what it was in the previous decade.

Among the agricultural districts an interesting feature is the high growth rate of population in the region of Purnea and Saharsa districts. The former has, in fact, the highest rate of growth among the districts. Even during 1951—61 Purnea had recorded the highest growth rate and Saharsa the next highest. Though any firm conclusion regarding the reason of high increase of population in this region can be drawn only after a more detailed study, yet it is likely that the growth has probably been influenced by a significant diminution in the ravages of Kosi-floods and malaria.

Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur, the two most populous districts in the State, have recorded low rate of growth. In the previous dacade also the rate of increase of population in this region was comparatively low. Even Saran and Champaran have much lower rate of growth than the State average.

Density of Population

The density of population in Bihar is 324 persons per square kilometre. It is considerably high compared to the density in the country which is 182 persons per square kilometre. Among the States only Kerala (548) and West Bengal (507) have density higher than that in Bihar.

The density of population for the entire State as also for each of the districts has increased since 1961 as will be apparent from Table I. The districts with particularly high and low density are the following :

High Density

District	Density
Patna ..	637
Saran ..	620
Muzaffarpur ..	618
Darbhanga ..	605

Low Density

District	Density
Palamau ..	118
Ranchi ..	142
Hazaribagh ..	166
Singhbhum ..	181

Apart from Patna district the most dense region in the State is that covered by the agricultural districts of Saran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga in the plains of North Bihar. In 1961 also this region had the highest density.

The lowest density is in the hilly region of Chotanagpur plateau with the exception of Dhanbad district where the density is high mainly because of a large number of mines and other industries packed in comparatively small area. Map of Bihar showing density of population 1971 has been presented at facing page.

Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is measured by the number of females per 1,000 males. The ratio for the State as a whole is 955 as against 994 during 1961. A significant decrease in sex ratio has been recorded not only for the State as a whole but for each of the districts (Table I). A comprehensive study of this phenomenon can be possible only after a detailed analysis of the migration pattern and other related factors.

Though Saran is the only district within the State having more females than males, the intensely agricultural and densely populated region of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts also has high proportion of females to males compared to other districts. During 1961 also the high density region of Saran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga had recorded high sex ratio. The industrial district of Dhanbad as in 1961 has remarkably low sex ratio. Though a detailed analysis must necessarily await a close study of migration these facts do indicate the possibility of comparatively high out-migration of males from the densely populated agricultural region and high in-migration of males into the intensely industrial region.

Literacy

A person knowing how to read and write with understanding is considered literate in census. Following this criterion it has been found that 19.97 per cent of the persons in Bihar are literate. This is considerably low compared to the all India average literacy which is 29.35 per cent.

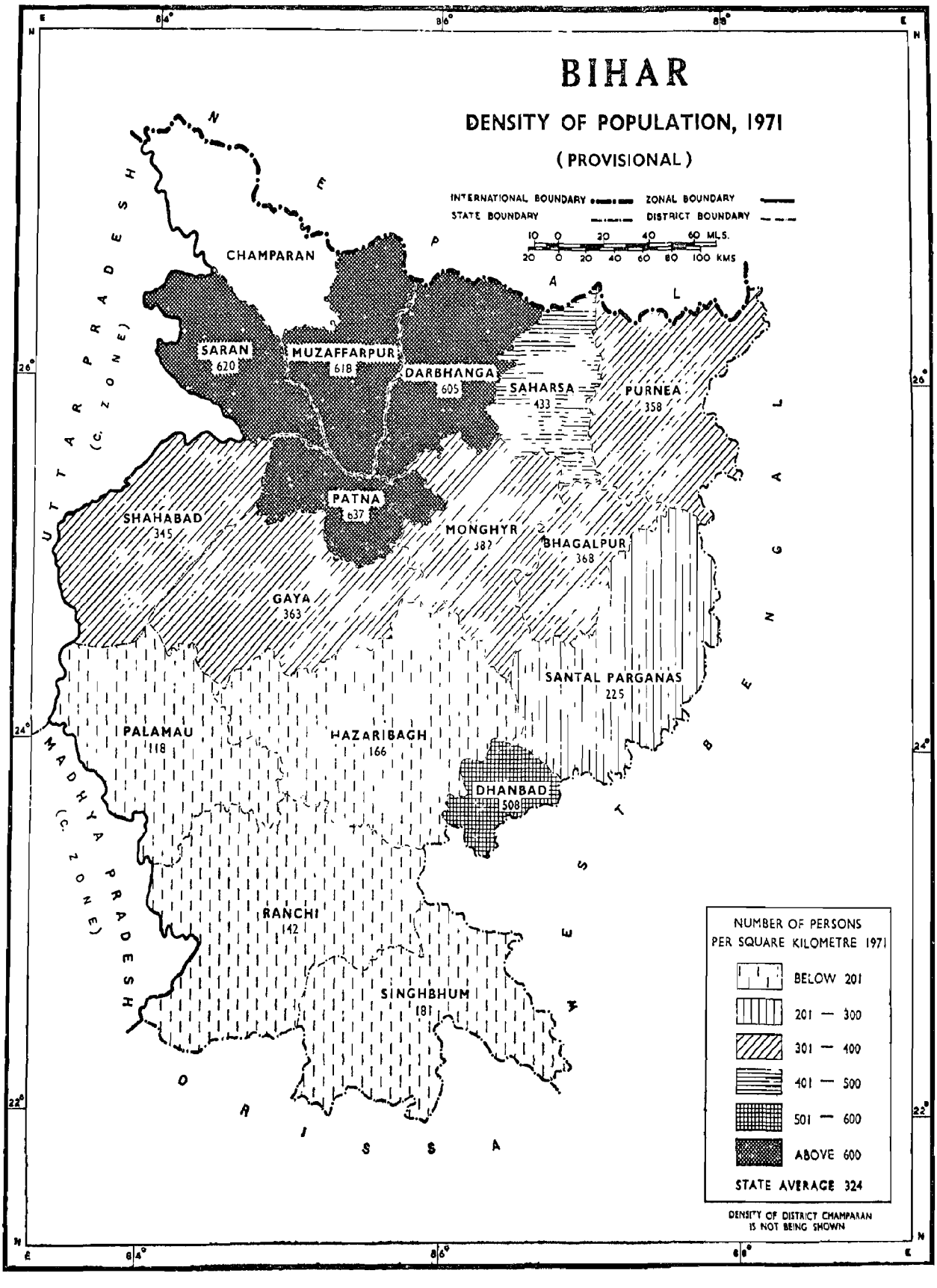
During 1961 the literate population in Bihar was 18.40 per cent of the total population. Among the districts Patna (29.81), Dhanbad (29.71), Singhbhum (25.46) and Shahabad (25.21) have comparatively high literacy rate. During 1961 also these districts had high literacy and the ranking of these districts in this respect was the same as in 1971.

Champaran (12.93) has the lowest literacy and Palamau (15.04) is the next in this regard. These two districts ranked last in literacy even in 1961. Table IV at page 12 shows the literate population and its percentage to total population.

One interesting feature which emerges out of the differential literacy rates of males and females is that the districts with comparatively high overall literacy have higher ratio of female literacy to male literacy, and the districts with low literacy have this ratio lower. It indicates that higher literacy probably causes more pronounced concern for accelerated growth of literacy among female population.

Cities

Towns with population of one lakh or more are designated as cities. During 1961 Bihar had seven cities, viz., Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Ranchi and Jamshedpur. During 1971 there have been two new entrants to this group. Monghyr and Bihar have crossed the one lakh limit, the latter by a very slender margin of only 52. Ranchi has had the highest rate of increase of population during 1961–71 which may be due to the impact of industrial growth on its periphery. During the decade Patna has increased in population by 29.89 per cent. Darbhanga and Bihar, too, have had comparatively high rise. But the rise in the population of other cities, viz., Gaya, Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr and even Jamshedpur has been rather low. Table III at page 11 gives the population and growth rate of cities.


BIHAR
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971
(PROVISIONAL)
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
10 0 20 40 60 MLS.
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KMS
CHAMPARAN
SARAN 620
MUZAFFARPUR 618
DARBHANGA 605
SAHARSA 433
PURNEA 358
PATNA 637
SHAHABAD 345
MONGHYR 387
BHAGALPUR 368
GAYA 363
SANTAL PARGANAS 225
PALAMAU 118
HAZARIBAGH 166
DHANBAD 508
RANCHI 142
SINGHBHUM 181
UTTAR PRADESH (C. ZONE)
MADHYA PRADESH (C. ZONE)
BENGAL
ORISSA
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE KILOMETRE 1971
BELOW 201
201 — 300
301 — 400
401 — 500
501 — 600
ABOVE 600
STATE AVERAGE 324
DENSITY OF DISTRICT CHAMPARAN IS NOT BEING SHOWN

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, GROWTH RATE AND

State/District	Population 1971			Sex Ratio, i.e., females per 1,000 males	
	Persons	Males	Females	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
BIHAR	**56,387,296**	**28,839,524**	**27,547,772**	**994**	**955**
Patna	3,563,429	1,869,138	1,694,291	937	906
Gaya	4,484,389	2,270,777	2,213,612	1,010	975
Shahabad	3,944,859	2,019,829	1,925,030	990	953
Saran	4,282,217	2,084,447	2,197,770	1,137	1,054
Champaran	3,539,458	1,829,880	1,709,578	978	934
Muzaffarpur	4,836,516	2,427,966	2,408,550	1,047	992
Darbhanga	5,242,250	2,641,595	2,600,655	1,059	985
Monghyr	3,927,866	2,030,181	1,897,685	990	935
Bhagalpur	2,082,284	1,086,780	995,504	951	916
Saharsa	2,347,200	1,222,036	1,125,164	946	921
Purnea	3,941,499	2,061,523	1,879,976	922	912
Santal Parganas	3,185,271	1,624,171	1,561,100	980	961
Palamau	1,501,548	764,390	737,158	984	964
Hazaribagh	3,014,323	1,522,834	1,491,489	992	979
Ranchi	2,593,280	1,314,730	1,278,550	987	972
Dhanbad	1,465,654	820,598	645,056	795	786
Singhbhum	2,435,253	1,248,649	1,186,604	960	950

I

DENSITY OF POPULATION BY DISTRICTS

Density of Population per Sq. Km.		Decennial Growth Rate of Population		State/District
1961	1971	1951—1961	1961—1971	
7	8	9	10	1
267	**324**	**+19.77**	**+21.38**	**BIHAR**
527	637	+16.67	+20.80	Patna
296	363	+18.80	+22.93	Gaya
282	345	+19.70	+22.59	Shahabad
519	620	+13.62	+19.45	Saran
		+19.51	+17.74	Champaran
526	618	+16.98	+17.44	Muzaffarpur
509	605	+17.07	+18.79	Darbhanga
313	382	+19.03	+21.88	Monghyr
303	368	+19.74	+21.69	Bhagalpur
348	433	+30.22	+24.33	Saharsa
281	358	+37.02	+27.59	Purnea
189	225	+15.21	+19.07	Santal Parganas
93	118	+20.49	+26.42	Palamau
131	166	+23.67	+27.07	Hazaribagh
117	142	+15.86	+21.26	Ranchi
410	508	+27.91	+23.91	Dhanbad
152	181	+20.54	+18.80	Singhbhum

*Density not shown.

TABLE II

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

State/District	Percentage Decadal Variation in Population						
	1901—11	1911—21	1921—31	1931—41	1941—51	1951—61	1961—71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR	+3.67	—0.66	+11.45	+12.20	+10.27	+19.77	+21.38
Patna	—0.96	—1.98	+17.10	+16.14	+17.89	+16.67	+20.80
Gaya	+4.81	—0.37	+10.94	+16.20	+10.63	+18.80	+22.93
Shahabad	—4.94	—2.62	+9.88	+16.81	+15.45	+19.70	+22.59
Saran	—4.97	+2.21	+6.26	+15.03	+10.30	+13.62	+19.45
Champaran	+6.59	+1.70	+10.55	+11.74	+4.91	+19.51	+17.74
Muzaffarpur ..	+3.24	—3.18	+6.75	+10.32	+8.51	+16.98	+17.44
Darbhanga	+0.59	—0.55	+8.67	+9.19	+9.04	+17.07	+18.79
Monghyr	+3.13	—4.91	+12.60	+13.05	+10.52	+19.03	+21.88
Bhagalpur	+1.70	—6.70	+15.24	+14.28	+12.25	+19.74	+21.69
Saharsa	+3.09	—3.44	+5.81	+0.78	+15.94	+30.22	+24.33
Purnea	+7.46	+6.78	+8.16	+8.86	+6.13	+37.02	+27.59
Santal Parganas ..	+4.04	—4.46	+14.30	+8.99	+3.92	+15.21	+19.07
Palamau	+10.90	+6.64	+11.64	+11.48	+8.00	+20.49	+26.42
Hazaribagh ..	+9.39	—0.91	+18.83	+15.42	+10.61	+23.67	+27.07
Ranchi	+16.81	—3.79	+17.44	+6.91	+11.09	+15.86	+21.26
Dhanbad	+31.99	+12.40	+15.89	+13.33	+21.71	+27.91	+23.91
Singhbhum	+11.65	+5.77	+22.19	+19.25	+8.64	+20.54	+18.80

TABLE III

POPULATION BY SEX OF CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION IN 1971 AND THE GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION 1961—71

Name of City	1971 Population			Percentage Decade Variation (1961—71)
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Patna	473,572	265,228	208,344	+29.89
(*i*) Patna Municipal Corporation ..	471,274	263,920	207,354	+29.58
(*ii*) Pataliputra Housing Construction Co-operative Society Ltd.	2,298	1,308	990	+157.05
2. Jamshedpur*	355,783	198,299	157,484	+17.22
(*i*) Jamshedpur(N)	340,564	189,561	151,003	+16.72
(*ii*) Tatanagar Railway Colony ..	15,219	8,738	6,481	+29.80
3. Gaya	179,826	97,537	82,289	+19.01
4. Ranchi†	176,225	96,942	79,283	+43.96
5. Bhagalpur	168,791	93,555	75,236	+17.34
6. Darbhanga	132,129	71,641	60,488	+28.26
7. Muzaffarpur	127,045	72,887	54,158	+16.50
8. Monghyr	101,864	55,571	46,293	+13.47
9. Bihar	100,052	53,342	46,710	+27.32

*The figures of Jamshedpur City do not include the figures of Jugsalai (N).

†The figures of Ranchi City do not include the figures of Doranda (N) and Jagannathnagar Town.

TABLE

LITE

State/District	Total Population			Literate Population 1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR	**56,387,295**	**28,839,524**	**27,547,772**	**11,259,948**	**8,839,273**	**2,420,675**
Patna	3,563,429	1,869,138	1,694,291	1,062,212	807,831	254,381
Gaya	4,484,389	2,270,777	2,213,612	955,573	761,542	194,031
Shahabad	3,944,859	2,019,829	1,925,030	994,669	770,480	224,189
Saran	4,282,217	2,084,447	2,197,770	817,353	673,953	143,400
Champaran ..	3,539,458	1,829,880	1,709,578	457,569	364,572	92,997
Muzaffarpur ..	4,836,516	2,427,966	2,408,550	834,226	660,321	173,905
Darbhanga ..	5,242,250	2,641,595	2,600,655	947,255	751,728	195,527
Monghyr	3,927,866	2,030,181	1,897,685	789,660	617,148	172,512
Bhagalpur.. ..	2,082,284	1,086,780	995,504	445,348	338,680	106,668
Saharsa	2,347,200	1,222,036	1,125,164	362,175	300,705	61,470
Purnea	3,941,499	2,061,523	1,879,976	752,517	599,861	152,656
Santal Parganas ..	3,185,271	1,624,171	1,561,100	495,963	397,698	98,265
Palamau	1,501,548	764,390	737,158	225,859	185,380	40,479
Hazaribagh ..	3,014,323	1,522,834	1,491,489	487,277	395,629	91,648
Ranchi	2,593,280	1,314,730	1,278,550	576,863	412,937	163,926
Dhanbad	1,465,654	820,598	645,056	435,445	339,521	95,924
Singhbhum ..	2,435,253	1,248,649	1,186,604	619,984	461,287	158,697

IV

RACY

Percentage of Literates to Total Population						
1961			1971			State /District
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
18.40	**29.83**	**6.90**	**19.97**	**30.65**	**8.79**	**BIHAR**
28.73	43.51	12.97	29.81	43.22	15.01	Patna
19.17	31.50	6.96	21.31	33.54	8.77	Gaya
21.78	36.06	7.35	25.21	38.15	11.65	Shahabad
18.25	32.47	5.73	19.09	32.33	6.52	Saran
13.16	21.56	4.58	12.93	19.92	5.44	Champaran
17.17	28.32	6.52	17.25	27.20	7.22	Muzaffarpur
16.76	28.37	5.80	18.07	28.46	7.52	Darbhanga
19.32	30.91	7.62	20.10	30.40	9.09	Monghyr
20.31	31.09	8.97	21.39	31.16	10.71	Bhagalpur
13.87	23.15	4.06	15.43	24.61	5.46	Saharsa
16.13	25 52	5.94	19.09	29.10	8.12	Purnea
14.62	24.07	4.99	15.57	24.49	6.29	Santal Parganas
13.57	22.88	4.12	15.04	24.25	5.49	Palamau
14.48	24.36	4.52	16.17	25.98	6.14	Hazaribagh
19.14	29.17	8.97	22.24	31.41	12.82	Ranchi
25.24	36.96	10.50	29.71	41.37	14.87	Dhanbad
22.93	35.02	10.34	25.46	36.94	13.37	Singhbhum

BSP (Census —MG—1,500—16-4-1971 S. Pd.