



# **CENSUS OF INDIA 1971**

**SERIES 27**

**MEGHALAYA**

**PAPER I OF 1971**

**PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS**

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## P R E F A C E

Preliminarily, an attempt is made here to present in this paper some basic particulars about the people of Meghalaya as collected during the recent Census culminating on 1st April, 1971. The ad hoc figures sifted from consolidated abstracts of the districts and subdivisions as compiled by a host of enumerators and supervisors are very raw indeed, and may not stand the test of a more detailed process of tabulation which will be taken up shortly. Primarily, therefore, the purpose to set in hand in black and white of these provisional totals is to satisfy the immediate expectations of the people of the country to know the broad results of the Census of 1971.

In good time, the exacting process of tabulation will be taken up and compilation of a number of tables will be made in order to present to the readers at large social and economic structure and demographic characteristics of the population of the State. This process is a time consuming one though bound within a time schedule. It will entail sorting out of Individual slips, that is, going down to data collected by enumerators at Village and Block levels.

Seven tables are presented in this paper relating to distribution of popu-

lation district-wise, distribution of population between sexes, Sex ratio, Growth rate and density of population by districts ; decadal variation in population since 1901; rural and urban composition of population; population of towns; literacy ; distribution of population by workers and non-workers ; and distribution of working population by agricultural and other workers. The appendix shows the comparative picture of population in various States and Union Territories of the country and another showing distribution of population by sex and sex ratio in various States and Union Territories. Seven tables and a chart are preceded by an introductory note.

A record of appreciation to Shri Newman Philip, Deputy Director of Census Operations for Meghalaya, Shri S. L. Marbaniang Tabulation Officer, Shri K. S. Lyngdoh, Tabulation Officer, Shri A. Massar, Tabulation Officer and other colleagues who have worked hard in this particular project.

Shillong the  
21st April, 1971.

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**FIGURES AT A GLANCE**  
**(PROVISIONAL FIGURES, CENSUS 1971)**

POPULATION OF MEGHALAYA	:	TOTAL	9,83,336
		MALES	5,03,351
		FEMALES	4,79,985
DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (1961-71)	:	32.02 PERCENT	
DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQUARE KILOMETRE	:	44 PERSONS	
SEX-RATIO PER 1,000 MALES	:	954 FEMALES	
PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULA- TION TO TOTAL POPULATION	:	13.02 PERCENT	
LITERACY RATE	:	TOTAL	28.43 PERCENT
		MALES	32.94 PERCENT
		FEMALES	23.70 PERCENT
WORK PARTICIPATION RATE (i. e., PROPORTION OF ECONOMI- CALLY ACTIVE WORKERS)	:	TOTAL	44.92 PERCENT
		MALES	53.36 PERCENT
		FEMALES	36.06 PERCENT





## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

### Size and Distribution of population

Meghalaya with a total area of 22,500 Sq. Km. consists of two districts namely U.K. & J. Hills with an area of 14,400 Sq. Km. and Garo Hills District with an area of 8,100 Sq. Km. According to instructions of the Government of India, the entire area of Shillong Municipality and Cantonment was censused by the Director of Census Operations for Assam but the figures presented in this paper includes also the 9 Wards of Shillong Municipality as made available by Assam Census. The population figure of that part of Shillong that falls under Assam viz., Jail Road, Police Bazar, European Ward of Shillong Municipality and Shillong Cantonment is 18,819 and the population figure of that portion of Shillong that falls in Meghalaya is 73,529.

The population of Meghalaya excluding European Ward, Police Bazar Ward, Jail Road Ward of Shillong Municipality and Shillong Cantonment is, as at sunrise of 1st April, 1971; 9,83,336. There are 5,03,351 males and 4,79,985 females.

The population of India at sunrise of 1st April, 1971 was 546,955,945. Thus Meghalaya constitutes 0.18% of the population of India. The population of Assam at sunrise of 1st April, 1971 was 14,952,108. Meghalaya ranks twentyfirst in respect of population of States and Union Territories and other areas of the country.

### Growth rate of population

In 1961, the population of Meghalaya was 7,44,833. The State thus registered an overall decennial growth rate of 32.02 percent from 1961-71, while the growth

rate from 1951-61 was 25.97%. An overall decennial growth rate of population in respect of India during 1961-1971 is 24.57%. Meghalaya State therefore shows a higher figure above the all-India average regarding the decennial rate of growth. It is interesting to note that Meghalaya ranks third in respect of States in India preceded by Nagaland with an overall decennial growth rate of 39.64% and Assam with an overall decennial growth rate of 33.51%. But Meghalaya falls far below the over-all decennial growth rate registered by Union Territories and other areas as of Chandigarh 114.36%; Andaman & Nicobar Islands 81.11%; Delhi 52.12%; Manipur 37.12%; Goa, Daman & Diu 36.78%; Tripura 36.32%. It may be seen that at the all-India level the rate of growth of population in the decade 1961-71 was 13.6% faster than when it was in the previous decade. Meghalaya also shows a higher figure than the all-India average. The population of U.K. & J. Hills district in 1971 was 5,84,812 while the population of Garo Hills district in 1971 was 3,98,524. The decennial growth rate of population from 1961-1971 is 33.64% in respect of U.K.&J. Hills district while it is 29.72% in respect of Garo Hills district. The decennial growth rate of population from 1951-1961 in respect of U.K.&J. Hills district is 21.94% and Garo Hills district is 26.91%. The table below shows the percentage growth rate of population of the decade 1961-1971 and the decade 1951-1961 and the percentage variation:—

State/District	1961-71	1951-61	Percentage Variation
Meghalaya	32.02	25.97	26%
U.K.&J. Hills	33.64	21.94	53%
Garo Hills	29.72	26.91	11%

It will be interesting to see that for the decade 1961-1971 the decennial rate of growth of U. K. & J. Hills district is higher than that of the overall decennial growth rate for the State and Garo Hills is below the overall decennial rate of growth, while the position in the decade 1951-1961 is just the reverse. It may be seen that the rate of growth of population in the decade 1961-1971 for the whole State was 26% faster than when it was in the previous decade. The most interesting thing is that the percentage variation for U. K. & J. Hills district of 53% is more than double that of the State figure while the percentage in respect of Garo Hills of 11% is less than half.

### Density of population

The density of population in Meghalaya per Sq. Km. in 1971 is 44 persons while in 1961 was 33 persons. The density of population of India is 182 persons per Sq. Km. while the density in Assam State is 149 persons per Sq. Km. A comparison may be struck here with the areas of India which have more or less similar terrains. Manipur State has a density of 48 persons per Sq. Km., Himachal Pradesh has 62 persons per Sq. Km., Andaman & Nicobar Islands has 14 persons per Sq. Km.

A study of region-wise density of the State reveals that the central part of U. K. & J. Hills and the southern part of Garo Hills districts are more densely populated than the rest.

### Sex ratio

The sex ratio, that is, number of females per 1,000 males in 1971 for India is 932 and 941 in 1961. The sex ratio for the State in 1971 is 954 and in 1961, 953.

The only State in India that shows the figure in favour of females in 1971 is Kerala with 1,019 females per 1,000 males. Dadra and Nagar Haveli has 1,007 females per 1,000 males, while Andaman and Nicobar Islands has 644 females per 1,000 males, Chandigarh has 749 females per 1,000 males. The picture of Meghalaya together with other States of India shows that it is adverse to females. In 1971, in U. K. & J Hills the sex ratio is 952 females per 1,000 males while in Garo Hills district it is 956. While in 1961 the sex ratio for U. K. & J Hills district is 947 per 1,000 males, Garo Hills District had 960.

### Literacy

One most important thing that Census reveals is literacy. For the purpose of Census a person is deemed 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 customary to exclude the age-group 0-4 while recording the rate of literacy in the population. But for the purpose of the present paper we are taking the population excluding the age-group 0-4, for in the provisional population totals that we have now, age-group 0-4 is not available.

In Meghalaya out of the total population of 9,83,336 there are 2,79,566 literate persons out of which 1,65,799 are male literates and 1,13,767 are females. The percentage of literacy rate comes to 28.43% of which percentage for males is 32.94% and for females is 23.70%. Literacy rate in 1971 for India is 29.35% while that of Assam is 28.74%, Kerala 60.16%, West Bengal 33.05%, Nagaland 27.33%, Tripura 30.87%, Manipur 32.80%. In 1971, taking the country as a whole the female literacy is 18.47% as against the general literacy

of 29.34%. In 1961, the female literacy was 20.45% in respect of Meghalaya. In 1971 the female literacy of the State is 23.70% against the general literacy of 28.43%.

### Urban Composition of Population

Out of 9,83,336 people in Meghalaya 8,55,325 live in rural areas whereas 1,28,011 live in urban areas. The percentage of urban to total population in 1971 is 13.02 for Meghalaya whereas the percentage increase of U. K. & J Hills district comes to 19.26% and 3.85% in case of Garo Hills district. In 1961, the percentage increase of urbanisation for the State is 4.3% while the percentage increase of urbanisation of U. K. & J Hills district is only 3% and that of Garo Hills is 33.2%. For the purpose of Census the area of Shillong which falls under my jurisdiction and Nongthymmai, Mawlai, Tura and Jowai are censused as urban areas. The population for Shillong area minus the three wards and Shillong Cantonment plus Mawlai and Nongthymmai which forms what can be called a greater Shillong has a total population of 1,03,832 whereas if we include the three wards of Shillong and Cantonment the total comes to 1,22,651.

The table below shows the population of towns of Meghalaya in 1971 compared with 1961 and the percentage rate increase in the decade 1961-1971.

**TABLE**

Town	1971	1961	Percentage rate of increase
Shillong minus 3 wards and Cantonment	73,529	59,239	24.12

Town	1971	1961	Percentage rate of increase
Nongthymmai	16,050	10,084	59.2
Tura	15,352	8,888	72.7
Mawlai	14,253	8,528	67.1
Jowai	8,827	6,197	42.4

The table shows that although there is a phenomenal percentage increase of population in the towns it has made little impact on the rate of urbanisation for the State as a whole. The table also shows that Tura being the only town in Garo Hills district, the rate of increase of urbanisation in the decade is the highest. It is also noticeable that the percentage increase in Shillong towns is itself the lowest, while the increase in its suburbs is very high showing that the rate of urbanisation has been siphoned to the sub-urban areas of Shillong as there is very little space left in the town of Shillong.

### Work participation rate

Out of the total population of 9,83,336 the workers are 4,41,668 out of which male workers are 2,68,579 and female workers 1,73,089. The percentage of workers to total population therefore is 44.92% and the percentage of male workers to total population is 53.36% while that of female workers is 36.06%. It is worthwhile to compare that in 1961 the percentage of workers in the total population is 52.48% while the male percentage is 57.94% and the female percentage is 46.77%. Work participation rate in Assam is 28.6% according to 1971 Census while that of 1961 was 42.6%. The male percentage in 1971 for Assam is 48.9% and female percentage is 6.2%. The work participation

rate of Meghalaya State is higher than that of Assam and percentage of female workers to total population shows a very balanced distribution of work participation in Meghalaya between males and females. The reason for this sharp decline of percentage of work participation in Meghalaya during the decade is mainly due to the change in the approach to the economic questions and in the definition of workers in 1971. For that reason there cannot be a comparison of work participation rate between 1961 and 1971. In 1961 Census dependents who undertook some household industries even for their own consumption were rated as workers whereas in 1971 the definition of worker is one who is economically active i.e. a worker earns his living from his economic activity. There is no scope at present to analyse persons with secondary activities and those who are non-workers. A clear picture will therefore be available only after detailed process of tabulation.

#### **Distribution of working population by Agriculture and other workers**

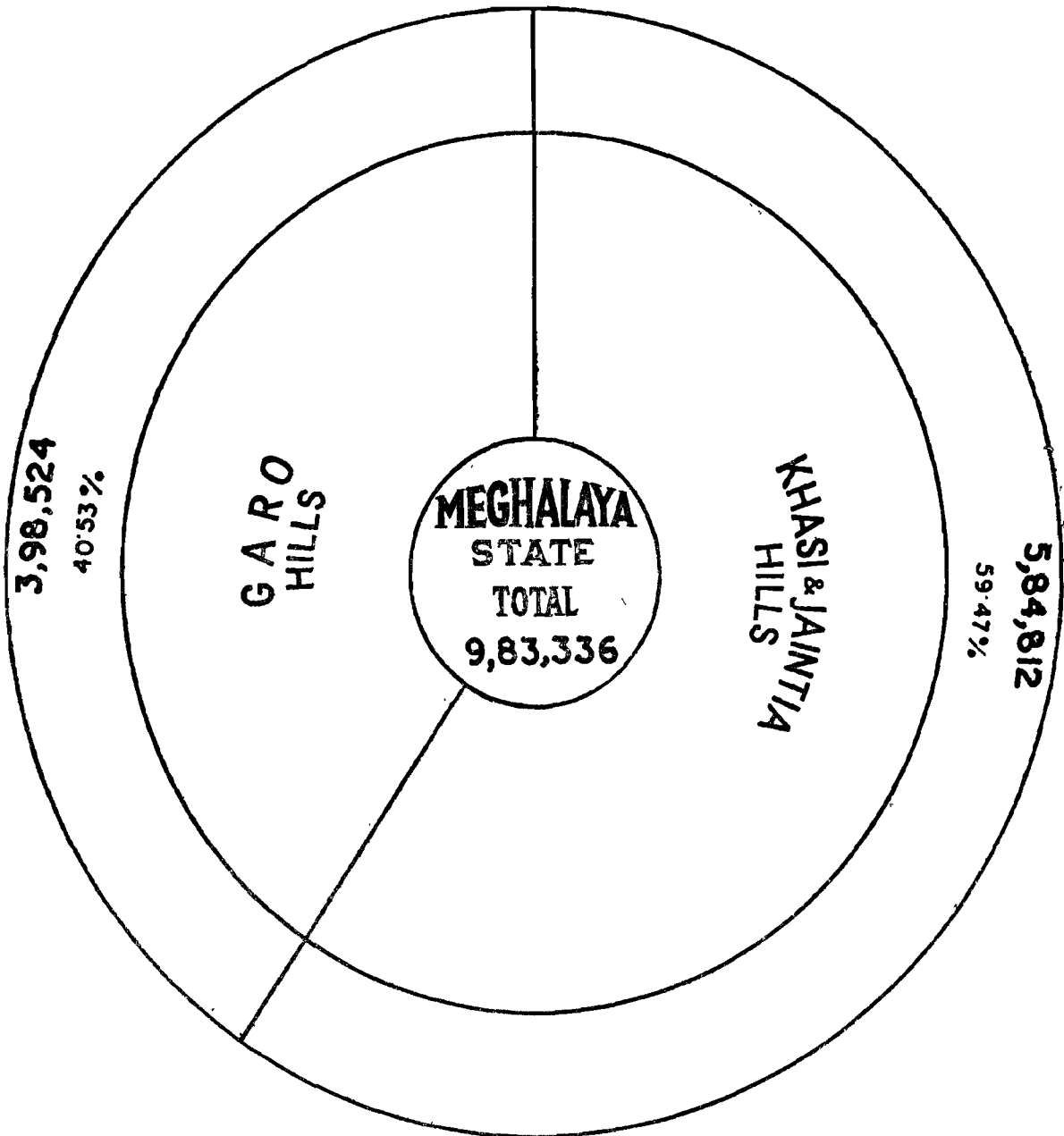
The percentage of cultivators to the total population in 1971 shows a figure of 70.81%, while in 1961 was 75.44%. The picture shows that a sizeable majority of the people of the State are still attached to Agriculture. But at the same time it shows that there has been a good percentage of people who have adopted other economic activities instead of agriculture. However, the percentage of agricultural labourers to the total population had increased during the decade from 4.39% in 1961 to 9.73% in 1971. The percentage of other workers also shows an increase from 10.39% in 1961 to 18.14% in 1971. The definition of other workers also includes plantation workers and therefore no picture will be available at present showing the percentage of people who are attached to the soil.

—o—

CHART SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE  
POPULATION SIZE OF THE DISTRICTS

# MEGHALAYA STATE

(1971 CENSUS - PROVISIONAL)



90°

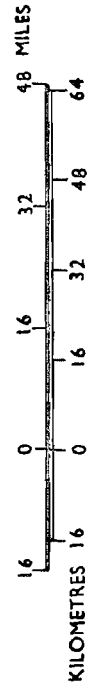
91°

92°

93°

# MEGHALAYA

## DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATES 1961-71 (PROVISIONAL)

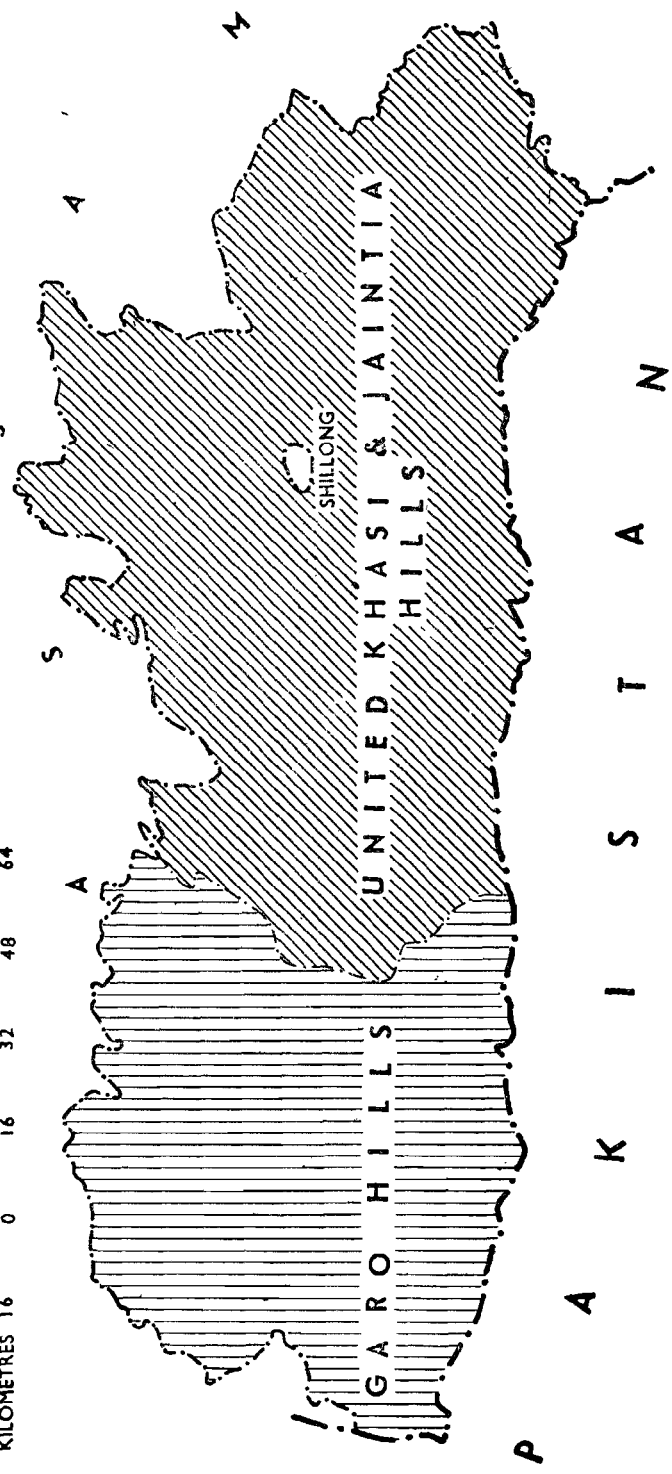


-27°

-27°

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P  
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- BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL .....- - -
- " AUTONOMOUS STATE .....
- " DISTRICT .....

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF POPULATION  
(1961 - 71)



90° EAST OF GREENWICH

91°

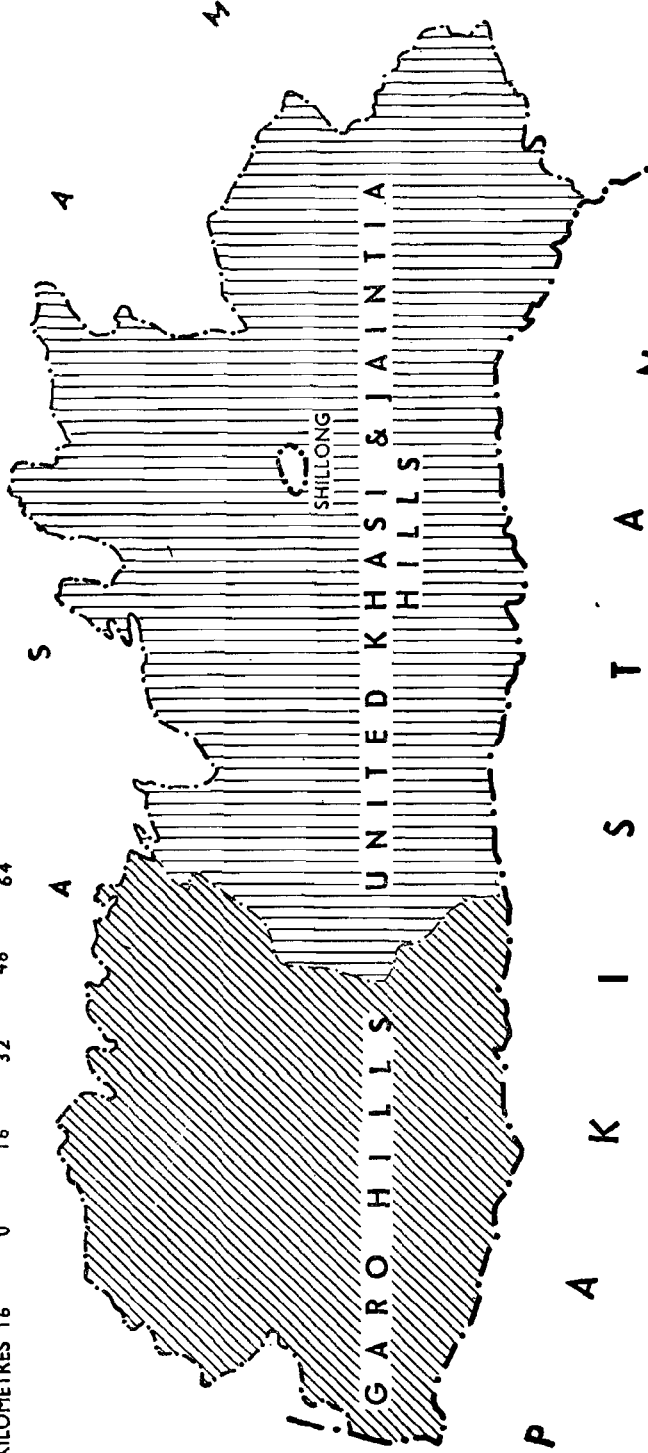
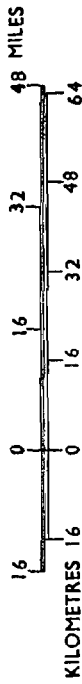
92°

93°

MEGHALAYA - 32.02 P.C.

# MEGHALAYA

DENSITY OF POPULATION  
NO. OF PERSONS PER SQ. KILOMETRE  
1971  
(PROVISIONAL)



90° EAST OF GREENWICH      91°      92°      93°

MEGHALAYA 44 PERSONS





# **T A B L E S**

**TABLE****DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, GROWTH RATE**

State/District	Population 1971			Sex Ratio, i.e., females per 1,000 males	
	Persons	Males	Females	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
MEGHALAYA	9,83,336	503,351	479,985	953	954
(U) K. & J. Hills	5,84,812	299,568	285,244	947	952
Garó Hills	3,98,524	203,783	194,741	960	956

**I**1971 CENSUS  
(Provisional figures)**AND DENSITY OF POPULATION BY DISTRICTS**

Density of Population per Sq. Km.		Decennial Growth Rate of Population	
1961	1971	1951-61	1961-71
7	8	9	10
33	44	25.97	32.02 (2,38,503)
31	41	21.94	33.64 (1,47,207)
38	49	26.91	29.72 (91,296)



**TABLE II****1971 CENSUS  
(Provisional figures)****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
MEGHALAYA	15.58	7.29	12.89	15.06	8.94	25.97	32.02
(U) K. & J. Hills	16.24	3.86	17.87	14.09	10.48	21.94	33.64
Garro Hills	14.94	12.71	6.57	17.11	8.28	26.91	29.72

**TABLE****RURAL AND URBAN COMPOSITION**

State/District	Population 1971		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
MEGHALAYA	9,83,336	8,55,325	1,28,011
U K. & J. Hills	5,84,812	4,72,153	1,12,659
Garro Hills	3,98,524	3,83,172	15,352

**III****1971 CENSUS  
(Provisional figures)****OF POPULATION**

Percentage of Urban to Total Population		Decennial Growth Rate 1961-71		
1961	1971	Total	Rural	Urban
5	6	7	8	9
12.48	13.02	32.02	31.21	37.74
19.21	19.26	33.64	33.54	34.04
2.89	3.85	29.72	28.43	72.73

TABLE

## POPULATION

Total of each size class Towns Population size 20,000 +	Population 1971		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
ALL CLASSES (No. of towns—5)	1,28,011	67,999	60,012
A. Total Class I (100,000+) (No. of towns—NIL).	...	...	...
B. Total Class II (50,000—99,999) (No. of towns—1)	73,529	39,025	34,504
Shillong (excluding European Ward, Police Bazar, Jail Road and Shillong Cantonment).	73,529	39,025	34,504
C. Total Class III (20,000—49,999) (No. of towns—NIL).	...	...	...
D. Total Class IV (10,000—19,999). (No. of Towns—3)	45,655	24,482	21,173
Nongthymmai ———	16,050	8,541	7,509
Tura ———	15,352	8,581	6,771
Mawlai ———	14,253	7,360	6,893
E. Total Class V (5,000—9,999). No. of towns—1)	8,827	4,492	4,335
Jowai ———	8,827	4,492	4,335
F. Total Class VI (Less than 5,000) (No. of towns—NIL).	...	...	...



IV

OF TOWNS

1971 CENSUS  
(Provisional figures)

Proportion of Population in each Size Class to Total Urban Population		Growth Rate	Sex Ratio
1961	1971	1961-71	1971
5	6	7	8
100.00	100.00	+ 37.74	883
...	...	...	...
63.74	57.44	+ 24.12	884
63.74	57.44	+ 24.12	884
...	...	...	...
29.59	35.66	+ 66.02	865
10.85	12.54	+ 59.16	879
9.56	11.99	+ 72.73	789
9.18	11.13	+ 67.13	937
6.67	6.90	+ 42.44	965
6.67	6.90	+ 42.44	965
...	...	...	...

**TABLE****L I T E**

State/District	Total Population			Literate Population	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males
1	2	3	4	5	6
MEGHALAYA	9,83,336	5,03,351	479,985	279,566	165,799
(U) K. & J. Hills	5,84,812	2,99,568	285,244	189,274	107,262
Garó Hills	3,98,524	2,03,783	194,741	90,292	58,537

V

1971 CENSUS  
(Provisional figures)

R A C Y

1971 Females 7	Percentage of Literates to Total Population					
	1961			1971		
	Persons 8	Males 9	Females 10	Persons 11	Males 12	Females 13
113,767	25.70	30.71	20.45	28.43	32.94	23.70
82,012	29.73	34.08	25.15	32.36	35.81	28.75
31,755	19.96	25.87	13.80	22.66	28.73	16.31



TABLE VI

1971 CENSUS  
(Provisional figures)

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

State/District	Persons Males Females	Total Population	Workers	Percentage of Worker to Total Population	
				1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
MEGHALAYA	P	9,83,336	4,41,668	52.48	44.92
	M	5,03,351	2,68,579	57.94	53.36
	F	4,79,985	1,73,089	46.77	36.06
U. K. & J. Hills	P	5,84,812	2,71,086	49.64	46.35
	M	2,99,568	1,61,571	56.76	53.93
	F	2,85,244	1,09,515	42.14	38.39
Garo Hills	P	3,98,524	1,70,582	56.54	42.80
	M	2,03,783	1,07,008	59.63	52.51
	F	1,94,741	63,574	53.31	32.65

TABLE

## DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION

State/District	Persons Males Females	Total Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers
1	2	3	4	5
MEGHALAYA	P	4,41,668	3,12,765	42,986
	M	2,68,579	1,76,431	25,010
	F	1,73,089	1,36,334	17,976
U. K. & J. Hills	P	2,71,086	1,67,016	32,958
	M	1,61,571	89,711	17,804
	F	1,09,515	77,305	15,154
Garo Hills	P	1,70,582	1,45,749	10,028
	M	1,07,008	86,720	7,206
	F	63,574	59,029	2,822

**VII**

1971 CENSUS  
 (Provisional figures)

**BY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER WORKERS**

Other Workers	Percentage of Agricultural and Other Workers to Total Workers					
	Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Other Workers	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
80,134	75.44	70.81	4.38	9.73	10.39	18.14
63,845	69.83	65.69	4.20	9.31	14.25	23.77
16,289	82.73	78.77	4.63	10.36	5.37	9.41
67,266	62.36	61.61	6.39	12.16	16.15	24.81
52,042	56.28	55.52	5.65	11.02	20.73	32.21
15,224	71.01	70.59	7.43	13.84	9.64	13.90
12,868	91.79	85.44	1.88	5.88	3.18	7.54
11,803	88.33	81.04	2.21	6.73	5.41	11.03
1,065	95.82	92.85	1.50	4.44	0.59	1.68





# **APPENDIX**



**A COMPERATIVE PICTURE OF THE POPULATION OF STATES OF INDIA**

**1971 CENSUS—PROVISIONAL FIGURES**

India/States and Union Territories	Population 1971	Rank		Decennial growth of population		Density of population (per sq. km)	
		1971	1961	1951-61	1961-71	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. INDIA .. .. .	546,955,945			+21.64	+24.57	138	182
<i>States—</i>							
2. Andhra Pradesh .. .. .	43,394,951	5	4	+15.65	+20.60	131	157
3. Assam (excluding Meghalaya and NEFA)	14,857,314	13	14	+35.06	+33.51	112	149
4. Bihar -- -- --	56,387,296	2	2	+19.77	+21.38	268	324
5. Gujarat -- -- --	26,660,929	9	9	+26.88	+29.21	112	136
6. Haryana -- -- --	9,971,165	15	15	+33.79	+31.36	172	225
7. Himachal Pradesh .. .. .	3,424,332	18	17	+17.87	+21.76	51	92
8. Jammu & Kashmir .. .. .	4,615,176	16	16	+ 9.44	+29.60	..	..
9. Kerala ... .. .	21,280,397	12	12	+24.76	+25.89	435	549
10. Madhya Pradesh .. .. .	41,449,729	6	7	+24.17	+28.04	74	38
11. Maharashtra .. .. .	50,295,081	3	3	+23.60	+27.16	129	163
12. Mysore ... .. .	29,224,046	8	8	+21.57	+23.90	123	15
13. Nagaland .. .. .	515,561	23	23	+14.07	+39.64	22	38
14. Orissa -- -- --	21,934,827	11	11	+19.82	+24.99	113	145
15. Punjab ... .. .	13,472,972	14	13	+21.56	+21.00	221	266
16. Rajasthan .. .. .	25,724,142	10	10	+26.20	+27.63	59	71
17. Tamil Nadu ... .. .	41,103,125	7	6	+11.85	+22.01	259	311
18. Uttar Pradesh .. .. .	88,299,453	1	1	+16.66	+19.73	25	300
19. West Bengal .. .. .	44,440,095	4	5	+32.86	+27.24	394	507



1971—CENSUS (PROVISIONAL FIGURES)

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND SEX RATIO, BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Serial No.	India/State and Union Territory	POPULATION 1971			Sex Ratio, i.e., Females per 1000 Males	
		Persons	Males	Females	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIA	.. 546,955,945	283,055,987	263,899,958	941	932
<i>States—</i>						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	.. 43,394,951	21,944,826	21,450,125	981	977
2.	Assam	.. 14,857,314	7,813,565	7,043,749	871	901
3.	Bihar	.. 56,387,296	28,839,524	27,547,772	994	955
4.	Gujarat	.. 26,660,929	13,771,613	12,889,316	940	936
5.	Haryana	.. 9,971,165	5,317,149	4,654,016	868	875
6.	Himachal Pradesh	.. 3,424,332	1,735,106	1,689,226	938	974
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	.. 4,615,176	2,452,661	2,162,515	878	882
8.	Kerala	.. 21,280,397	10,538,873	10,741,524	1022	1019
9.	Madhya Pradesh	.. 41,449,729	21,352,291	20,097,438	953	941
10.	Maharashtra	.. 50,295,081	26,024,146	24,270,935	936	933
11.	Mysore	.. 29,224,046	14,910,851	14,313,195	959	960
12.	Nagaland	.. 515,561	275,359	240,202	933	872
13.	Orissa	.. 21,934,827	11,028,036	10,906,791	1001	989
14.	Punjab	.. 13,472,972	7,192,305	6,280,667	854	873
15.	Rajasthan	.. 25,724,142	13,442,056	12,282,086	908	914
16.	Tamil Nadu	.. 41,103,125	20,772,549	20,330,576	992	979
17.	Uttar Pradesh	.. 88,299,453	46,896,648	41,402,805	909	883
18.	West Bengal	.. 44,440,095	23,488,244	20,951,851	878	892
<i>Union Territories &amp; Other Areas:—</i>						
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands*	115,090	70,005	45,085	617	644
2.	Chandigarh	.. 256,979	146,888	110,091	652	749
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.. 74,165	36,949	37,216	963	1007
4.	Delhi	.. 4,044,338	2,244,290	1,800,048	785	802
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	.. 857,180	431,026	426,154	1071	989
6.	L. M. & A. Islands	.. 31,798	16,062	15,736	1020	980
7.	Manipur	.. 1,069,555	539,101	530,454	1015	984
8.	Meghalaya	.. 983,336	503,351	479,985	953	954
9.	N. E. F. A.	.. 444,744	233,154	211,590	894	908
10.	Pondicherry	.. 471,347	236,850	234,497	1013	990
11.	Tripura	.. 1,556,822	802,509	754,313	932	940

\*Excluding Jawar & Sentinal