



CENSUS OF INDIA 1991

SERIES 16 MEGHALAYA

Supplement to Paper 1 of 1991 PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

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PREFACE

Immediately after the enumeration which began on 9th February was over, the first provisional results of Meghalaya was released to the press on 27th March, 1991. Paper 1 of 1991 — Provisional Population Totals of Meghalaya was published on 3rd April, 1991. In this paper some basic tables such as population, sex ratio, density and literacy were presented.

As compilation and processing of data will take at least one year or so before they could be finalised, some more tables on the population aspects of 1991 Census are brought out in this Supplement to Paper 1 of 1991—Provisional Population Totals. The main purpose for bringing out this paper is to throw some more light on the important characteristics of the population with the hope that it would help the data users in their venture for study, research, planning etc. The tables presented in this paper are generated from the Enumerator's working sheets prepared for each enumeration block by the enumerator.

I would like to place on record my sincere appreciation for the services rendered by Shri D.P. Khobragade, Deputy Director and Shri K.S. Lyngdoh, Assistant Director all through the Census Operations. I am grateful to all my staff who have put in their best effort especially to Shri B. Marbaniang, Investigator and his team in compiling and preparing the tables in this paper. I am also grateful to Smt. L. Lyngdoh, Sr. Stenographer who has typed the manuscript and to Smt. B. Kharsati who has typed the tables and also to Shri S.K. Kar, Cartographer and his team who have prepared the maps and charts.

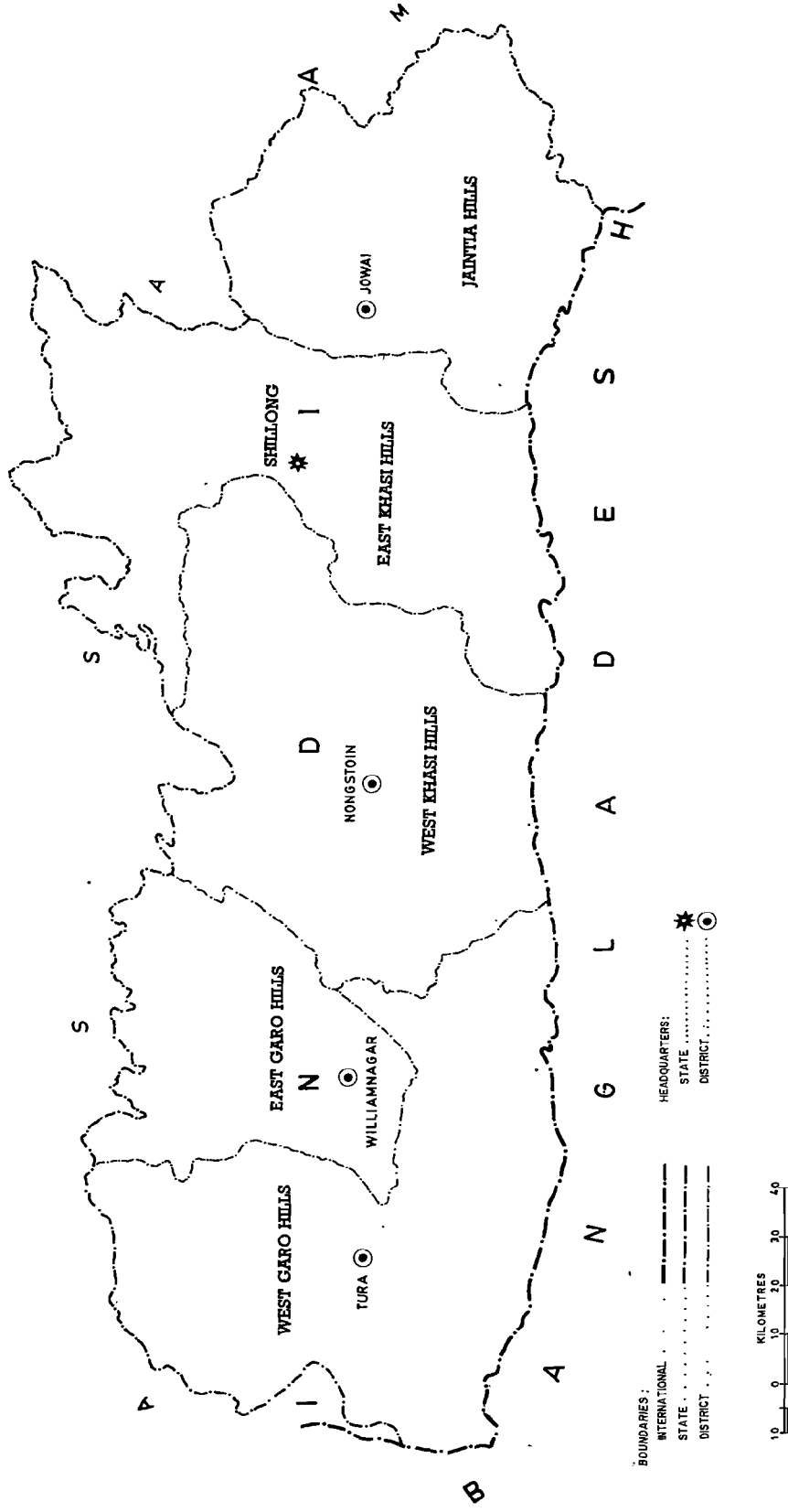
Shillong
December, 1991

T. SENAPATI
Director of Census Operations
Meghalaya

MEGHALAYA

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

1991



Based upon Survey of India maps with the permission of the Surveyor General of India. The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as incorporated from the North-Eastern Areas (Re-Organisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

The Indo-Bangladesh boundary shown on this map is the one existing prior to the conclusion of the agreement on July 16, 1974 between India and Bangladesh.

FIGURES AT A GLANCE
PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS OF MEGHALAYA

(1) Population	Total	P	1,760,626
		M	904,308
		F	856,318
	Rural	P	1,431,547
		M	731,491
		F	700,056
	Urban	P	329,079
		M	172,817
		F	156,262
(2) Decennial growth of population (1981—91)	Total		31.80
	Rural		30.80
	Urban		36.36
(3) Area in Sq. Km.			22,429.00
(4) Density of population in Sq. Km.			78
(5) Sex-Ratio (Number of females per 1,000 males)	Total		947
	Rural		957
	Urban		904
(6) Literacy by sex		P	689,419
		M	377,281
		F	312,138
(7) Percentage of urban population			18.69
(8) Percentage of workers to total population	(i) Total workers	P	43.06
		M	49.09
		F	36.69
	(ii) Main workers	P	40.85
		M	47.98
		F	33.31
	(iii) Marginal workers	P	2.21
		M	1.11
		F	3.38
(9) Break-up of main workers (Percentage among main workers)	(i) Cultivators	P	56.25
		M	50.76
		F	64.61
	(ii) Agricultural labourers	P	13.33
		M	12.58
		F	14.47
	(iii) Household industry	P	1.00
		M	1.01
		F	0.97
	(iv) Other workers	P	29.42
		M	35.65
		F	19.95

INTRODUCTION

In Paper 1 of 1991 — Provisional Population Totals Series 16, Meghalaya, which was released on 3rd April, 1991 four basic tables were presented up to district level only. These were (1) distribution of population, sex ratio, growth-rate and density of population by districts (2) decadal variation in population since 1901, (3) Statement showing cities with a population of 100,000 and above and (4) Literacy.

In the present paper which is being brought out as Supplement to Paper 1 of 1991, an effort has been made to present the provisional data upto town level. The supplement tables presented in this paper are:—

- Supplement Table 1 — Population and literates by residence and sex, 1991
- Supplement Table 2 — Percentage of urban population to total population and decennial growth rate and sex ratio by residence
- Supplement Table 3 — Population of Towns
- Supplement Table 4 — Growth of urban Population
- Supplement Table 5 — Total workers, main workers, marginal workers and their percentage to total population
- Supplement Table 6 — Distribution of main workers as cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other workers

The supplement tables presented in this paper have been generated on the basis of the Enumerator's working sheets prepared for each enumeration block by the enumerators and have been aggregated to obtain figures at district and town level. These tables contain more detailed information about the general characteristics of the population and each table is preceded by a fly-leaf.

TABLE 1

Fly-Leaf

Table 1 presents the total population of the state, the districts, Shillong Urban Agglomeration and towns with rural and urban break-up, the area in Sq. Km., literates both males and females.

It has been the tradition of Indian Census to present census data for rural and urban areas separately. In fact, in all censuses throughout the world this classification of census data into rural and urban areas is generally recognised and the data is presented accordingly. The basic unit for rural areas is the revenue village which has definite surveyed boundaries. But for non-revenue villages or unsurveyed villages as in the case of Meghalaya, each habitation area with locally recognised boundaries is treated as one unit. The village may comprise several hamlets but the entire village is taken as one unit for presentation of data. In forest areas each habitation area within each forest range officer's beat is treated as one unit.

Urban areas are specially defined for census purposes.

These are:—

- (a) All places with a municipal corporation or cantonment board or notified town area.
- (b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria.
 - (i) A minimum population of 5,000.
 - (ii) At least 75% of the male working population is engaged in non-agricultural and allied activity.
 - (iii) A population of at least 400 persons per Sq. Km. (or one thousand per Sq. Mile).

An "Urban Agglomeration" is defined as a continuous spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous well recognised urban outgrowths if any. The following are the possible different situations in which urban agglomerations could be constituted.

- (i) A city or town with a continuous outgrowth

(the part of growth being outside the statutory limits) but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages.

- (ii) Two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths as in (i) above.
- (iii) A city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread.

A town having a population of 100,000 above is called a city. Shillong Municipality in its own right is the only city in Meghalaya having a population of 1,30,691.

There are altogether 12 towns in Meghalaya, that is, 7 in East Khasi Hills, 1 each in Jaintia Hills, West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills and 2 in West Garo Hills.

As will be seen from the table, West Garo Hills occupies the largest area in the state with 5564.0 Sq. Km. The next in order comes West Khasi Hills with 5247.0 Sq. Km. The smallest district in the state is East Garo Hills with only 2603.0 Sq. Km. As far as population size is concerned, East Khasi Hills with an area of 5196.0 Sq. Km. has a population of 657,160 and the density of population is 126 persons per sq. Km. West Garo Hills which occupies the biggest chunk of the area of the state, has a density of 86 persons per Sq. Km.

Coming to the towns, we find Tura in West Garo Hills occupies the largest area among the towns in the state with 18.32 Sq.Km. The next in size is Shillong Municipality with 10.36 Sq.Km. The smallest town in the State is the Shillong Cantonment with only 1.84 Sq.Km. Looking at the density of population we find that Tura has a density of 2,493 persons per Sq.Km., Shillong Municipality 12,615 and Shillong Cantonment 6,019. Thus, Shillong Municipality has the highest density among the towns of the State. In 1981, the density of Shillong Municipality was 10,545 as against 12,615 in 1991.

In census parlance, a person is deemed literate if he or she can read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but

cannot write is not literate. In 1991 Census all children below 7 years of age have been treated as illiterate.

Out of 689,419 literates in the state, 377,281 are males and 312,138 are females.

The number of literates in rural areas are 466,694 persons including 255,715 males and 210,979 females. In the urban areas the number of literates are 222,725 with 121,566 males and 101,159 females. Jaintia Hills is the only district where the number of female literates 31,047, exceeds that of their male counterparts, 30,322.

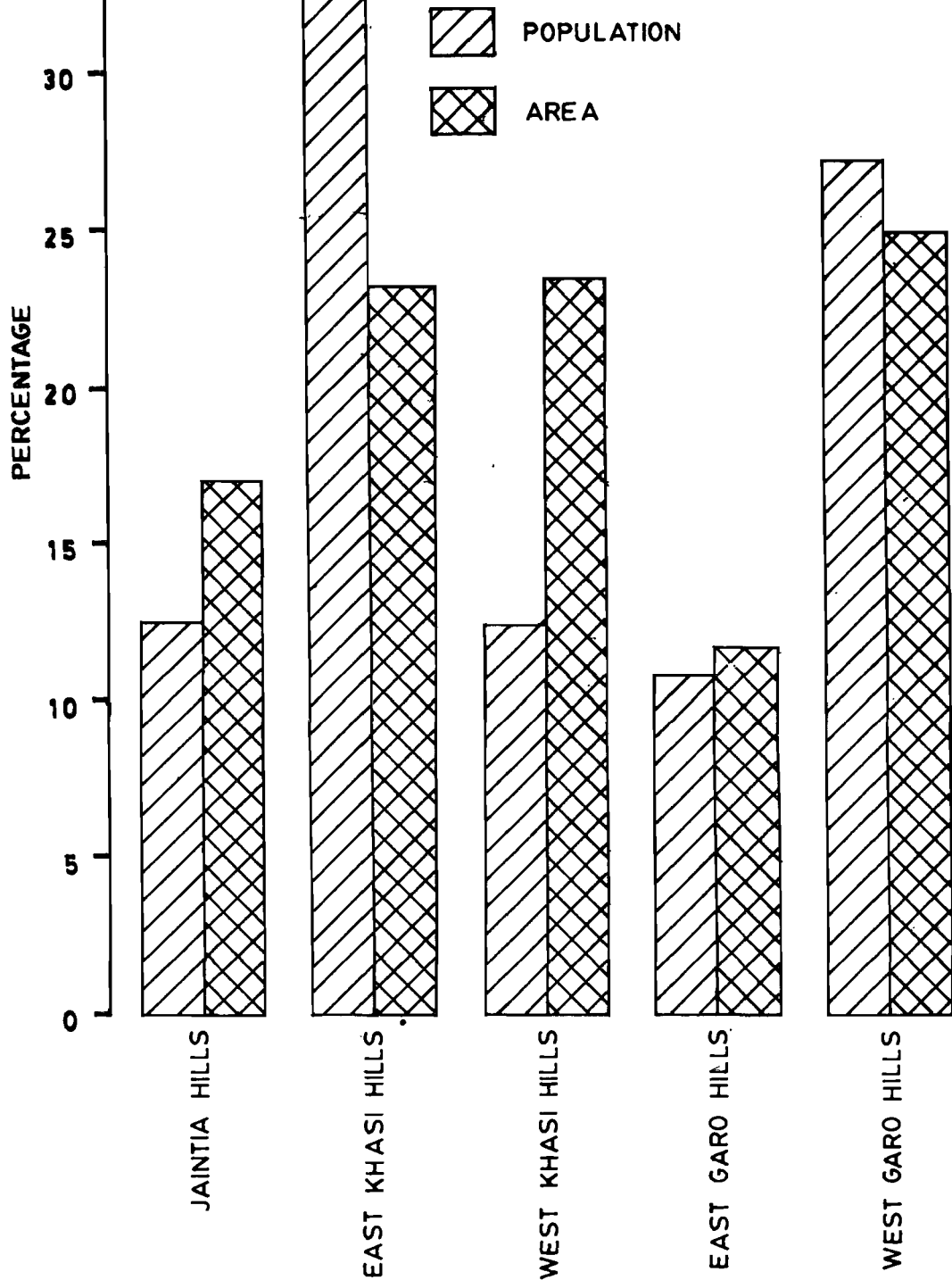
SUPPLEMENT TABLE 1
POPULATION AND LITERATES BY RESIDENCE AND SEX 1991

State/District/ UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km ²)	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 ^a	9
Meghalaya	Total	22,429.00	1,760,626	904,308	856,318	689,419	377,281	312,138
	Rural		1,431,547	731,491	700,056	466,694	255,715	210,979
	Urban		329,079	172,817	156,262	222,725	121,566	101,159
Jaintia Hills District	Total	3,819.00	219,186	110,929	108,257	61,369	30,322	31,047
	Rural		198,473	100,471	98,002	47,939	23,353	24,586
	Urban		20,713	10,458	10,255	13,430	6,969	6,461
Jowai Town	Urban	7.20	20,713	10,458	10,255	13,430	6,969	6,461
East Khasi Hills	Total	5,196.00	657,160	341,216	315,944	319,878	172,659	147,219
	Rural		427,054	220,052	207,002	157,658	81,962	75,696
	Urban		230,106	121,164	108,942	162,220	90,697	71,523
(a) Shillong U.A.	Urban	25.40	222,273	117,211	105,062	157,450	88,235	69,215
(i) Shillong Municipality	Urban	10.36	130,691	69,224	61,467	96,873	54,638	42,235
(ii) Mawlai	Urban	6.14	30,442	15,273	15,169	19,008	9,905	9,103
(iii) Nongthymmal	Urban	2.93	26,816	13,625	13,191	19,994	10,569	9,425
(iv) Pynthorumkhrah	Urban	2.02	14,322	7,908	6,414	8,296	5,117	3,179
(v) Shillong Cantonment	Urban	1.84	11,075	6,646	4,429	7,725	5,023	2,702
(vi) Madanrting	Urban	2.11	8,927	4,335	4,392	5,554	2,983	2,571
(b) Cherrapunjee Town	Urban	7.80	7,833	3,953	3,880	4,770	2,462	2,308
West Khasi Hills	Total	5,247.00	217,462	111,051	106,411	84,938	45,009	39,929
	Rural		203,084	103,637	99,447	77,281	40,900	36,381
	Urban		14,378	7,414	6,964	7,657	4,109	3,548
Nongstoin Town	Urban	76.00	14,378	7,414	6,964	7,657	4,109	3,548
East Garo Hills	Total	2,603.00	189,043	96,439	92,604	70,030	40,676	29,354
	Rural		177,058	90,042	87,016	63,716	36,932	26,784
	Urban		11,985 ^b	6,397	5,588	6,314	3,744	2,570
Williamnagar Town	Urban		11,985	6,397	5,588	6,314	3,744	2,570
West Garo Hills	Total	5,564.00	477,775	244,673	233,102	153,204	88,615	64,589
	Rural		425,878	217,289	208,589	120,100	72,568	47,532
	Urban		51,897	27,384	24,513	33,104	16,047	17,057
Tura Town	Urban	18.32	45,677	24,076	21,601	29,561	14,034	15,527
Baghmara Town	Urban		6,220	3,308	2,912	3,543	2,013	1,530

MEGHALAYA
AREA AND POPULATION

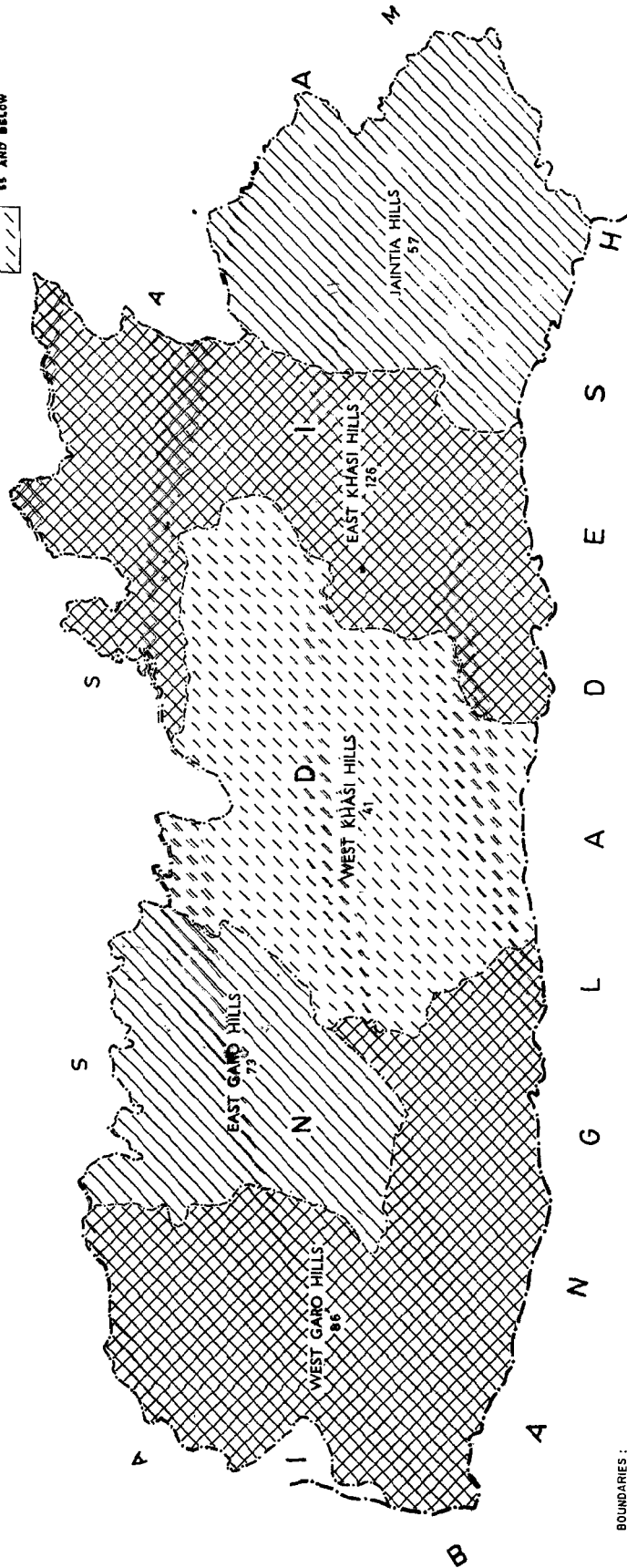
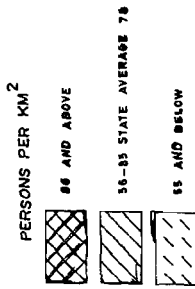
1991

POPULATION 17 60 626
AREA 22 429 Km²



MEGHALAYA

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1991



BOUNDARIES :
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT

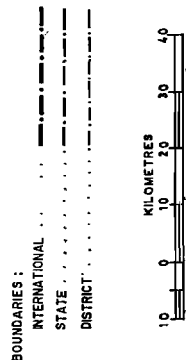
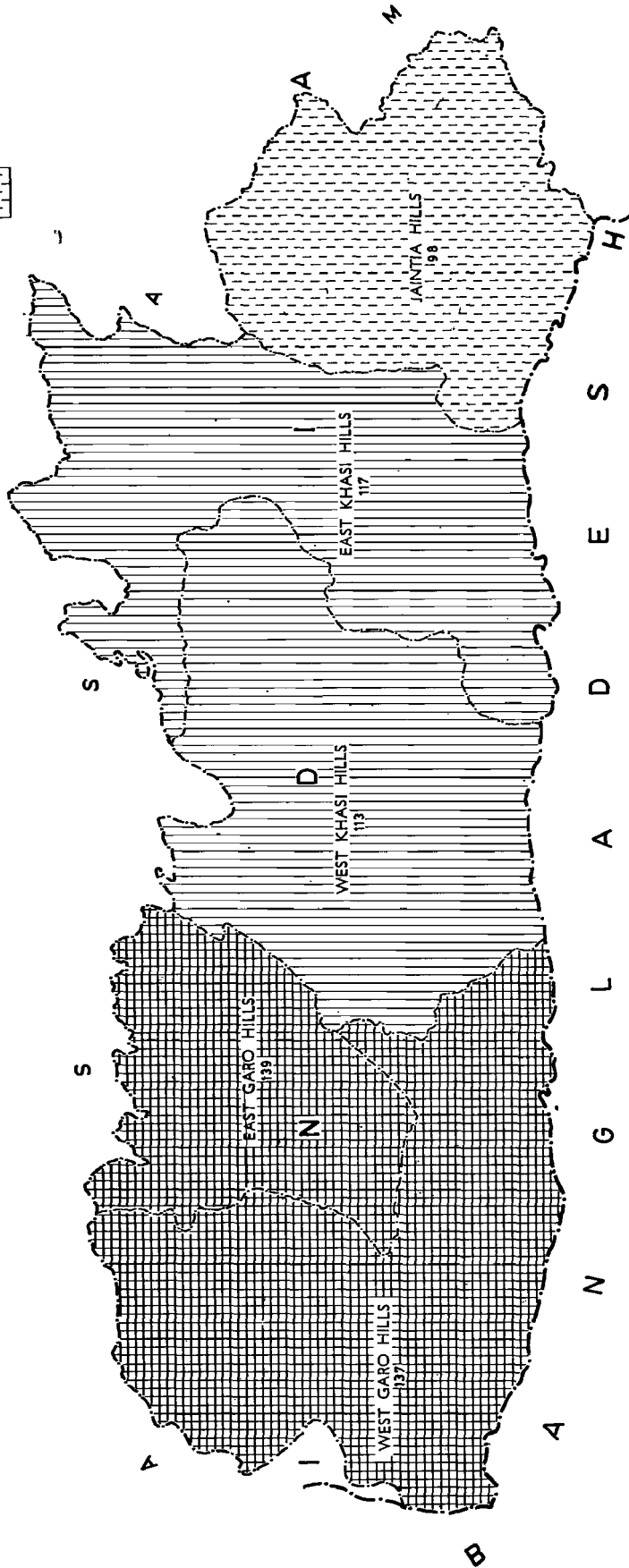
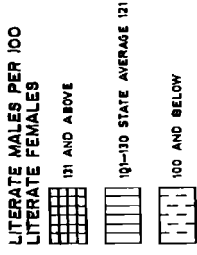


Based upon Survey of India maps with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas
(Re-Organisation) Act, 1951, but has yet to be verified.

The inter-district boundary shown on this map is the one existing prior to the
conclusion of the agreement on May 18, 1974 between India and Bangladesh.

MEGHALAYA

MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENTIAL IN LITERACY 1991



The Indo-Bangladesh boundary shown on this map is the one existing prior to the conclusion of the agreement on May 14, 1974 between India and Bangladesh.

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India. The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Area (Pre-Organisation) Act, 1951, but has yet to be verified.

TABLE 2

Fly-Leaf

Table 2 shows the percentage of urban population to total population and decennial growth rate and sex ratio by residence.

Looking at the table, we find that the percentage of urban population to total population at the State level has remained more or less constant in the last two censuses. Looking at the district level, we find that West Khasi Hills has recorded the highest percentage increase of urban population from 2.40 per cent in 1981 to 6.61 per cent in 1991. In East Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills, the percentage of urban population to total population has more or less remained constant in 1981 and 1991.

The decennial growth rate in the rural areas of the State is 30.80 per cent and in the urban areas 36.36 per cent. Here again we find that West Khasi Hills has recorded the largest increase in the decennial growth rate in the urban areas with 270.57 per cent. Next comes East Garo Hills with a growth rate of

179.31 per cent in the urban areas. Nongstoin town in West Khasi Hills and Williamnagar in East Garo Hills are the district headquarters and the main urban centres in these districts. These are relatively new districts created in the year 1976. The two towns were declared as census towns only in 1981 and subsequently have seen very rapid population growth owing to the creation of the new districts. East Khasi Hills has recorded the lowest growth rate in the urban areas with only 27.27 per cent.

Coming to the sex ratio, that is, females per 1,000 males, we find that the rural areas of the State register a higher sex ratio than the urban areas. The sex ratio in the rural areas is 957 while in the urban areas it is 904. With the exception of Jaintia Hills district which has a higher sex ratio in the urban areas than the rural areas, the remaining districts follow the State pattern of higher sex ratio in rural areas.

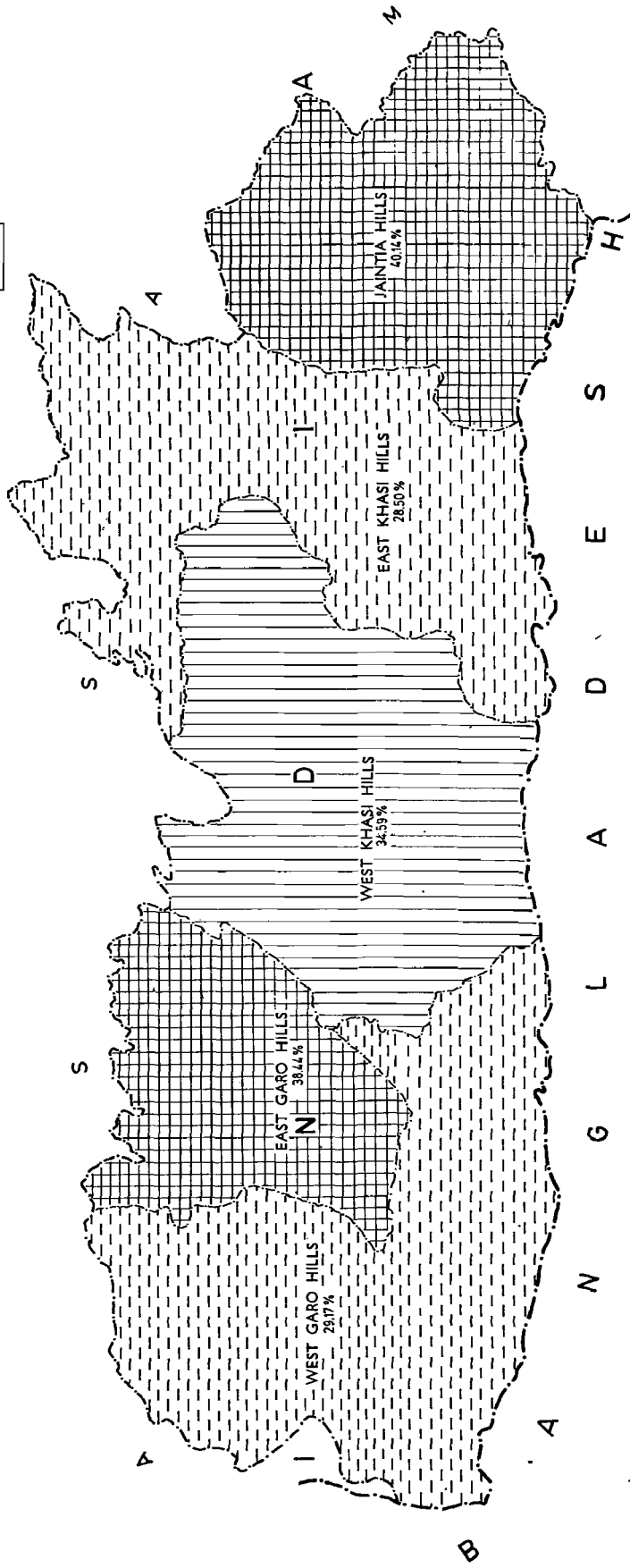
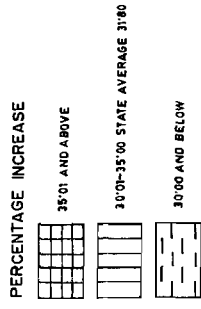
SUPPLEMENT TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION AND DECENNIAL GROWTH RATE AND SEX RATIO BY RESIDENCE

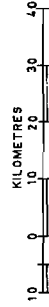
State/District	Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population		Decennial Growth Rate 1981-1991			Sex Ratio, 1991 (Females per 1,000 Males)		
	1981	1991	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meghalaya State	18.07	18.69	31.80	30.80	36.36	947	957	904
Jaintia Hills District	8.26	9.45	40.14	38.33	60.28	976	975	981
East Khasi Hills District	35.35	35.02	28.50	29.17	27.27	926	941	899
West Khasi Hills District	2.40	6.61	34.59	28.78	270.57	958	960	939
East Garo Hills District	3.14	6.34	38.44	33.87	179.31	960	966	874
West Garo Hills District	10.66	10.86	29.17	28.88	31.56	953	960	895

MEGHALAYA

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1981-91



BOUNDARIES:
 INTERNATIONAL
 STATE
 DISTRICT

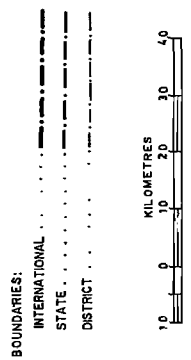
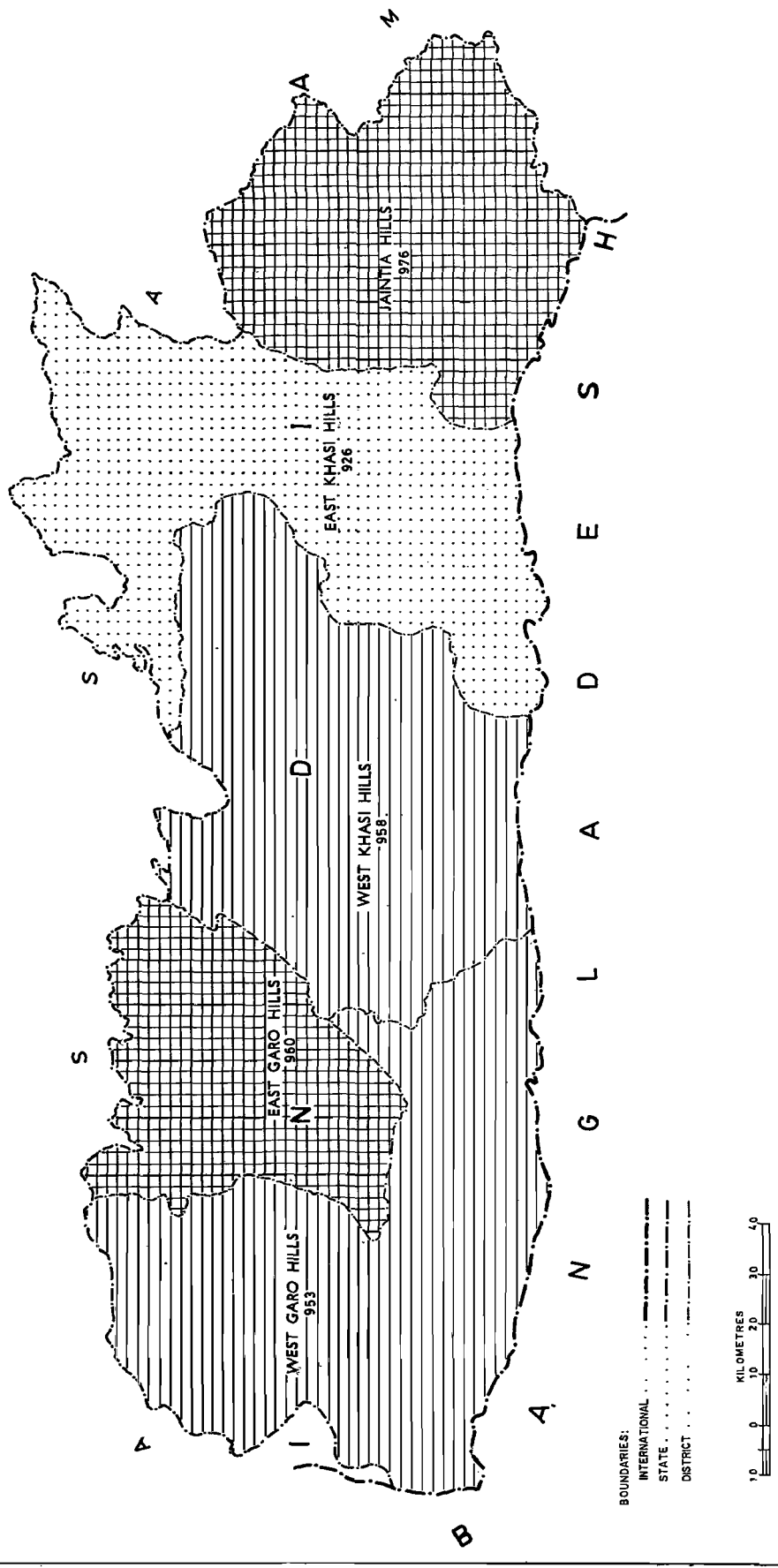
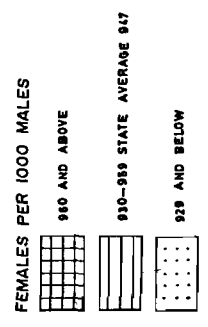


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MEGHALAYA

SEX RATIO 1991



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TABLE 3

Fly-Leaf

This table shows the population of towns and Urban Agglomeration by size, class, growth rate and sex ratio.

Towns are divided into the following six classes according to their population size.

- Class I — a population of 100,000 and above
- Class II — a population of 50,000—99,999
- Class III— a population of 20,000—49,999
- Class IV— a population of 10,000—19,999
- Class V — a population of 5,000—9,999
- Class VI— a population of less than 5,000

In Meghalaya, as already stated Shillong Municipality is the only Class I city in its own right which has a population of more than 1,00,000. Shillong Municipality is a part of Shillong Urban Agglomeration and the entire Shillong Urban Agglomeration has been treated as Class I city. There is no Class II and Class VI towns in the State at the 1991 Census. The constituent units (towns) of Shillong Urban Agglomeration are (i) Shillong Municipality, (ii) Shillong Cantonment, (iii) Mawlai, (iv) Nongthymmai, (v) Pynthorumkhrah and (vi) Madanrting. Other classes of towns in descending order are class III—Tura and Jowai, Class IV—Nongstoin and Williamnagar; and Class V Cherrapunjee and Baghmara.

It will be noticed that there is a substantive decrease in the urban growth rate of all classes of towns during the decades 1971—1981 and 1981—1991. During 1971—1981 the urban growth rate with an all time high of 63.98 per cent has sharply come down to 36.36 per cent during 1981—1991 though the overall growth rate in the State has come down from 32.04% during 1971—1981 to 31.80% during 1981—1991, a decrease of only 0.24%. The growth rate of Shillong Urban Agglomeration in general and Shillong

Municipality in particular has come down to less than half during these two decades. Shillong Urban Agglomeration which has recorded a growth rate of 42.32 per cent in 1971—1981 has shown a sharp fall to 27.23 per cent in 1981—1991. Similarly, Shillong Municipality which has a growth rate of 24.62 per cent in 1971—1981 has recorded a steep fall to 19.63 per cent in 1981—1991. The only towns in the agglomeration which have registered an increase in the growth rate during the two decades are Shillong Cantonment from 39.96 per cent in 1971—1981 to 67.30 per cent in 1981—1991 and Mawlai from 43.09 per cent in 1971—1981 to 49.19 per cent in 1981—1991. Pynthorumkhrah and Madanrting were declared towns for the first time in 1981. Other new towns in 1981 are Cherrapunjee, Nongstoin, Williamnagar and Baghmara. It may be noted that there is no town in 1981 which has been declassified in 1991 and also no town of 1981 which has been merged with other towns in 1991. The number of towns remains the same as in 1981.

During the last decade 1981—1991 the urban growth rate of 36.36% is higher than the growth rate of the State 31.80% though there is a reduction from the urban growth recorded during 1971—1981. This is due to the fact that during the period 1971—1981 the number of towns have doubled from 6 to 12 whereas during the period 1981—1991 the number of urban centres have remained constant.

Looking at the sex ratio among the cities and towns in the State we find that Mawlai has recorded the highest sex ratio with 993 females per 1000 males. It is being followed by Cherrapunjee with 982 and Jowai with 981. For obvious reasons, Shillong Cantonment has recorded the lowest sex ratio with 666 females per 1000 males.

SUPPLEMENT TABLE 3
POPULATION OF TOWNS

Size Class of Towns/ City/UA/Towns	Name of District	Population 1991			Growth Rate		Sex Ratio 1991 (Females per 1,000 Males)
		Persons	Males	Females	1971-1981	1981-1991	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Classes		329,079	172,817	156,262	+63.98	+36.36	904
1 Urban Agglomeration and 6 Towns							
A. Class I (100,000+)							
1 Urban Agglomeration	East Khasi Hills	222,273	117,211	105,062	+42.32-	+27.23	896
(a) Shillong Municipality	"	130,691	69,224	61,467	+24.62	+19.63	888
(b) Mawlai	"	30,442	15,273	15,169	+43.09	+49.19	993
(c) Nongthymmai	"	26,816	13,625	13,625	+33.88	+24.39	968
(d) Pynthorumkhrah*	"	14,322	7,908	6,414	—	+33.71	811
(e) Shillong Cantt.	"	11,075	6,646	4,429	+39.96	+67.30	666
(f) Madanrting*	"	8,927	4,535	4,392	—	+44.80	968
B. Class II (50,000—99,999)		—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Class III (20,000—49,999)		66,390	34,534	31,856	—	88.30	922
(a) Tura Town	West Garo Hills	45,677	24,076 ¹	21,601	+127.63	29.55	897
(b) Jowai Town	Jaintia Hills	20,713	10,458	10,255	44.73	60.28	981
D. Class IV (10,000—19,999)		26,363	13,811	12,552	-16.57	+104.00	909
(a) Nongstoin Town*	West Khasi Hills	14,378	7,414	6,964	—	+270.57	939
(b) Williamnagar Town*	East Garo Hills	11,985	6,397	5,588	—	+179.37	874
E. Class V (5,000—9,999)		14,053	7,261	6,792	-31.72	+130.49	935
(a) Cherrapunjee Town*	East Khasi Hills	7,833	3,953	3,880	—	+28.47	982
(b) Baghmara Town*	West Garo Hills	6,220	3,308	2,912	—	+48.70	880
F. Class VI (Less than 5,000)		—	—	—	—	—	—

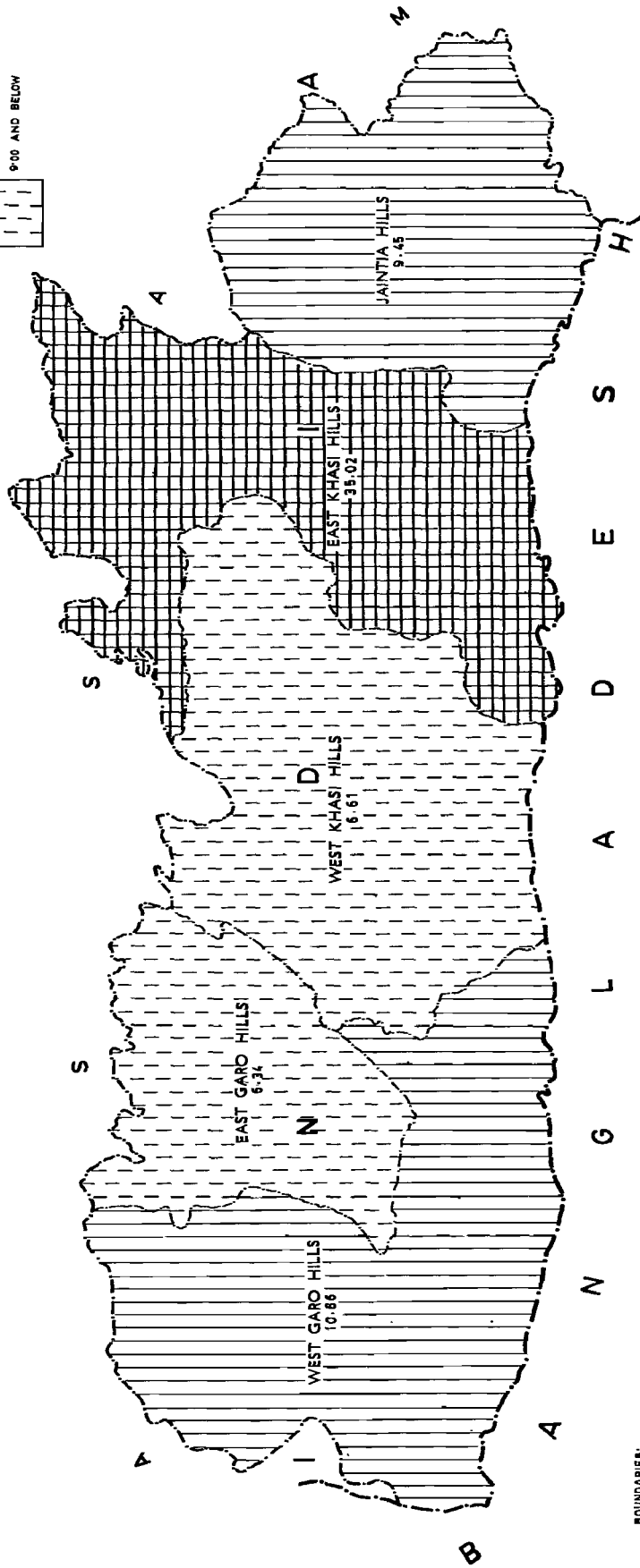
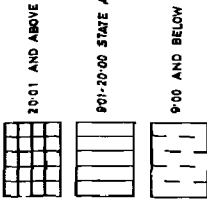
*Towns which were treated for the first time in 1981 and continuing as such in 1991.

MEGHALAYA

LEVEL OF URBANIZATION

1991

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION
TO TOTAL POPULATION



BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Re-Organization) Act, 1951, but has yet to be verified.

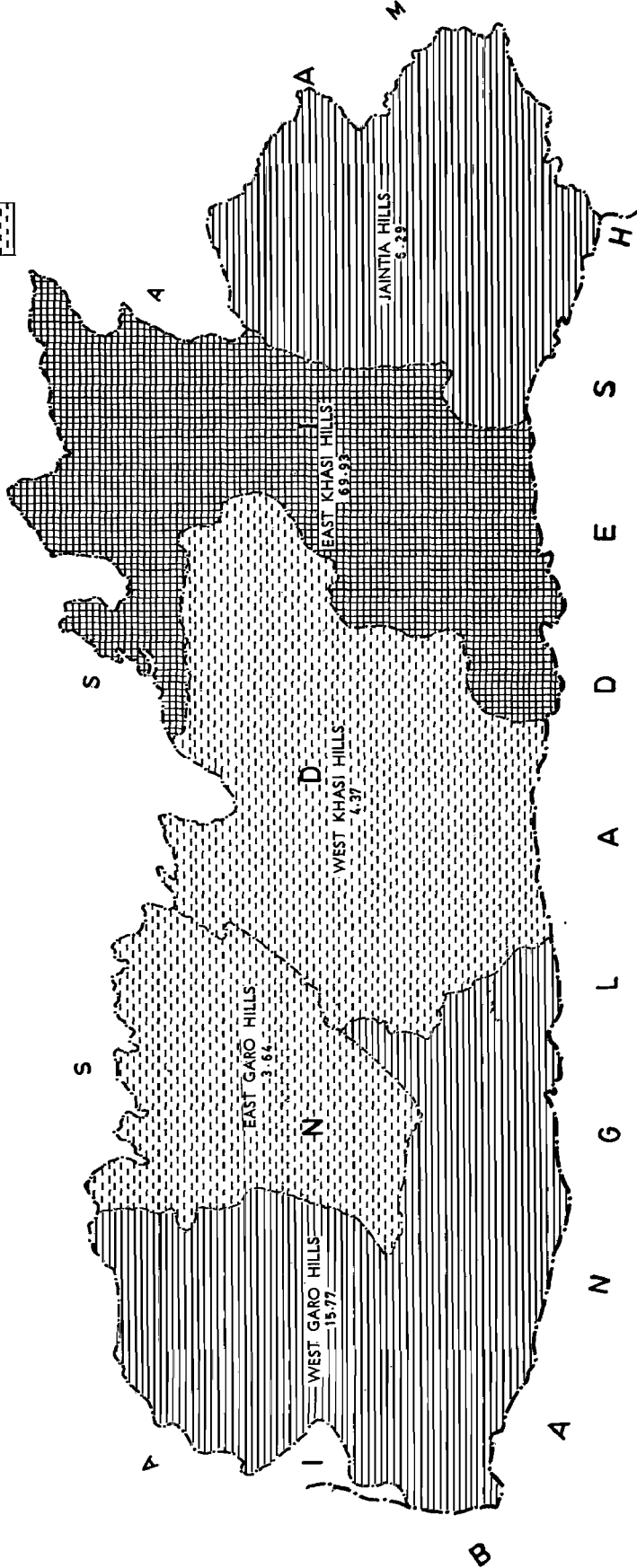
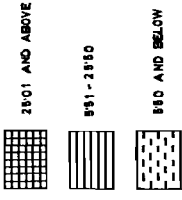
This India-Bangladesh boundary shown on this map is the one existing prior to the conclusion of the agreement on May 18, 1974 between India and Bangladesh.

MEGHALAYA

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION

1991

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION OF THE STATE



BOUNDARIES:
 INTERNATIONAL
 STATE
 DISTRICT



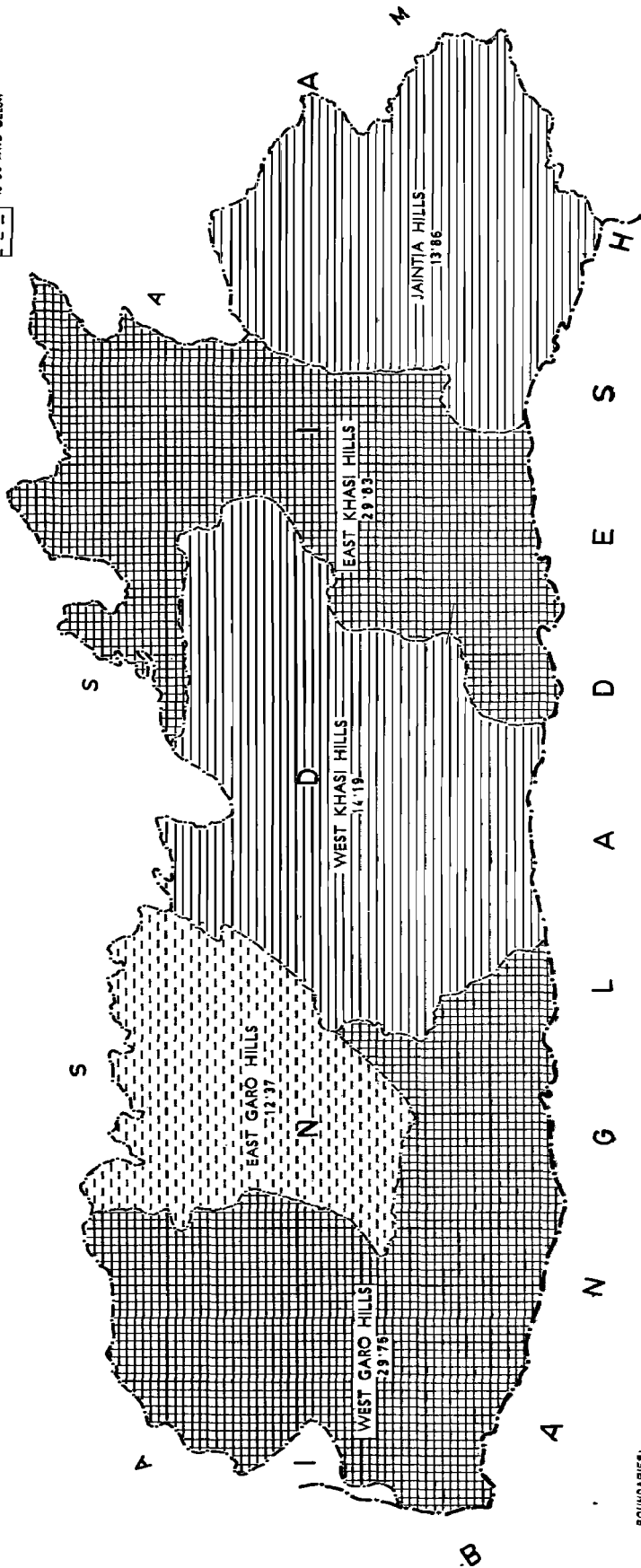
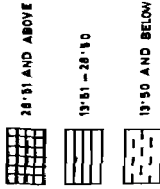
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 The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Dis-Organisation) Act, 1951, but may yet to be varied.

The Indo-Bangladesh boundary shown on this map is, in one adding note, to the contents of the agreement on May 26, 1974 between India and Bangladesh.

MEGHALAYA

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION 1991

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION TO
TOTAL RURAL POPULATION OF THE STATE

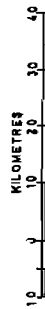


BOUNDARIES:

INTERNATIONAL

STATE

DISTRICT



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The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas
Regulation Act, 1951, but has yet to be verified.

The Indo-Bangladesh boundary shown on this map is the one existing prior to the
conclusion of the agreement on July 16, 1974 between India and Bangladesh.

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TABLE 4

Fly-Leaf

This table shows the growth rate of urban population in the State during the decade 1971-1981 and 1981-1991.

The urban population of the State has steadily been rising from 1,47,170 in 1971 to 2,41,333 in 1981 and to 3,29,079 in 1991. The proportion of population in each size-class to total urban population varies from one census to another. In Class I cities of the State which includes Shillong Municipality, the proportion of population to total urban population shows a decline from 83.41 per cent in 1971 to 72.39 per cent in 1981 and to 66.35 per cent in 1991. The population of Class IV towns shows a similar decrease from 10.52 per cent in 1971 to 5.35 per cent in 1981 and rose to 8.30 per cent in 1991 of the total urban population. The population of Class V towns which registered an increase of 6.07 per cent in 1971 fell down to 2.53 per cent in 1981 and increased to

4.43 percent in 1991. The population of class III towns register an increase from 14.61 per cent in 1981 to 20.92 per cent in 1991.

Looking at the growth of urban population according to the size-class given in 1971 we find that the population of Class I town i.e., Shillong Municipality registers a growth of 42.32 per cent which is the highest amongst all classes of towns and cities. On the other hand, looking at the growth of urban population according to the size-class of the town in 1981, we find that Class V towns recorded the highest growth accounting for 130.49 per cent. Looking at the growth rate during the decade 1981-1991 according to the size-class of towns in 1981, we find that Class IV town registers the highest growth rate accounting for 60.28 per cent whereas Class I towns register a growth rate of 27.23 per cent only.

SUPPLEMENT TABLE 4
GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION

Size Class	No. of UAs/Towns			Total Population			Proportion of Population in each size class to total Urban Population			Inter Census Growth Rate			
										1971-1981		1981-1991	
	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All Classes	3*	7*	7	147,170	241,333	329,079	100.00	100.00	100.00	63.98	51.45	31.51	36.36
Class I (100,000 and above)	1 UA	1 UA	1 UA	122,752	174,703	222,273	83.41	72.39	66.35	42.32	42.32	27.23	27.23
Class II (50,000—99,999)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class III (20,000—49,999)	—	1	2	—	35,257	66,390	—	14.61	20.72	—	—	88.30	29.55
Class IV (10,000—19,999)	1	1	2	15,489	12,923	26,363	10.52	5.35	8.30	-16.57	127.63	104.00	60.28
Class V (5,000—9,999)	1	1	2	8,929	6,097	14,053	6.07	2.53	4.43	-31.69	44.73	130.49	28.47
Class VI (Below 5,000)	—	3	—	—	12,353	—	—	5.12	—	—	—	—	163.77

*Includes Shillong Urban Agglomeration.

(a) Refers to the growth of urban population according to the size class given in each Census.

(b) Refers to the growth of population according to the size class of the town in the 1971 Census in respect of the decade 1971-81 and in the 1981 Census in respect of the decade 1981-91.

TABLE 5

Fly-Leaf

The table shows the total number of workers, main workers, marginal workers and their percentage to total population for 1981 and 1991.

It has been the tradition in the Indian Census to divide the population into workers and non-workers. A worker is defined as a person who participated in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. It also includes unpaid work on farm or in family enterprise. The reference period is the one year preceding the date of enumeration. Certain types of works such as agriculture, household industry like gur-making etc., are carried on either throughout the year or only during certain seasons or parts of the year, depending on local circumstances. In such cases what we are concerned with is the broad time-span of the agricultural seasons preceding the enumeration.

For this purpose, the economic questions in the Individual slip were canvassed to find out the number of workers and non-workers and among the workers who had worked for the major part of the year and those who did not work for the major part of the year. Those who had worked for the major part of the year are termed as 'main workers'. Those who had not worked for the major part of the year, i.e. those who had worked for less than six months (183 days) in the year are termed 'marginal workers'. While deciding whether a person is a worker or not, certain important points are kept in mind and these are:—

- (1) A person who normally works but has been absent from work during the reference period on account of illness, holiday, temporary closure, strike, etc., were treated as engaged in work.
- (2) Persons under training such as apprentices, with or without stipends or wages are treated as workers.
- (3) A person who has merely been offered work

but has not actually joined yet, are not treated as engaged in work.

- (4) If a person is engaged in some economic activity but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a school etc., he or she would be treated basically as a worker.
- (5) A person who merely receives an income such as a rent receiver or a pensioner who does not have to work for receiving the income is not treated as economically active unless the person is also engaged for some part of the year in some economic activity. Similarly beggars, pensioners, receivers of agricultural or non-agricultural royalty or of rents or dividends who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work are not treated as working unless they also work in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce.
- (6) A person who engaged himself/herself in work such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle for wages or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or selling grass etc., or any other work like cultivation etc., he/she is treated as working. However, any person who is engaged only in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources is not considered as working.

As will be seen from the table the percentage of total workers to the total population has registered a decrease from 45.92 per cent in 1981 to 43.06 per cent in 1991 in the State. Similarly the percentage of main workers and marginal workers to total population has also registered a decrease during the decade. In the case of males the percentage of main workers registered a sharp decline from 53.11 per cent in 1981 to 47.98 per cent in 1991. While in the case of females the percentage increase is more or less the same during the decade. The percentage of marginal workers has shows a slight increase in the

case of males and in the case of females it has registered a decrease from 4.20 per cent in 1981 to 3.38 per cent in 1991.

A similar picture is seen in the percentage decrease of workers in both the rural and urban areas of the State except in the case of females in the urban areas where the percentage of total workers to total population increases from 16.12 per cent in 1981 to 17.06 per cent in 1991 and of the main workers from 15.61 per cent in 1981 to 16.54 per cent in 1991. The percentage of female marginal workers in the urban areas has also shown a slight increase during the

decade. The percentage of workers to total population for each district has recorded a uniform rate with that of the State except that of females in the rural and urban areas of East Khasi Hills. In the rural areas of East Khasi Hills, the percentage of female workers has registered an increase from 37.66 per cent in 1981 to 43.26 per cent in 1991 while in the urban areas it has increased from 16.04 per cent in 1981 to 16.72 per cent in 1991. It will be seen that the percentage increase of female workers in the urban areas of East Khasi Hills is reflected in Shillong Municipality.

SUPPLEMENT TABLE 5
TOTAL WORKERS, MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND THEIR PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION

State/District/ U.A./City	Total Rural Urban	Persons Males Females	Total Popula- tion	Total Work- ers	Main Work- ers	Marginal Workers	Percentage to total population of					
							Total Workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers	
							1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Meghalaya	Total	Persons	1,760,626	758,118	719,205	38,913	45.92	43.06	43.43	40.85	2.49	2.21
		Males	904,308	443,949	433,941	10,008	53.96	49.09	53.11	47.98	0.85	1.11
		Females	856,318	314,169	285,264	28,905	37.49	36.69	33.29	33.31	4.20	3.38
	Rural	Persons	1,431,547	657,852	620,564	37,288	48.85	45.95	45.90	43.35	2.95	2.60
		Males	731,491	370,349	361,143	9,206	55.42	50.63	54.43	49.37	0.99	1.26
		Females	700,056	287,503	259,421	28,082	42.05	41.07	37.06	37.06	4.99	4.01
	Urban	Persons	327,079	100,266	98,641	1,625	32.63	30.47	32.27	29.92	0.36	0.49
		Males	172,817	73,600	72,798	802	47.55	42.59	47.33	42.13	0.22	0.46
		Females	156,262	26,666	25,843	823	16.12	17.06	15.61	16.54	0.51	0.52
Jaintia Hills	Total	Persons	219,186	101,603	98,974	2,629	49.36	46.35	48.80	45.15	0.56	1.20
		Males	110,929	58,219	57,015	1,204	55.90	52.48	55.76	51.40	0.14	1.08
		Females	108,257	43,384	41,959	1,425	42.67	40.08	41.68	38.76	0.99	1.32
	Rural	Persons	198,473	94,581	92,012	2,569	50.61	47.65	50.00	46.36	0.61	1.29
		Males	100,471	53,721	52,518	1,203	56.76	53.47	56.60	52.27	0.16	1.20
		Females	98,002	40,860	39,494	1,366	44.31	41.69	43.24	40.30	1.07	1.39
	Urban	Persons	20,713	7,022	6,962	60	35.49	33.90	35.46	33.61	0.03	0.29
		Males	10,458	4,498	4,497	1	46.30	43.01	46.29	43.00	0.01	0.01
		Females	10,255	2,524	2,465	59	24.60	24.61	24.56	24.04	0.04	0.51
East Khasi Hills	Total	Persons	657,160	273,812	267,076	6,736	41.62	41.67	40.67	40.64	0.95	1.03
		Males	341,216	166,045	164,145	1,900	52.44	48.66	52.05	48.10	0.39	0.56
		Females	315,944	107,767	102,931	4,836	30.17	34.11	28.63	32.58	1.54	1.53
	Rural	Persons	427,054	203,137	197,508	5,629	46.41	47.57	45.14	46.25	1.27	1.32
		Males	220,052	113,586	112,375	1,211	54.88	51.62	54.41	51.07	0.47	0.55
		Females	207,002	89,551	85,133	4,418	37.66	43.26	35.55	41.13	2.11	2.13
	Urban	Persons	230,106	70,675	69,568	1,107	32.85	30.71	32.50	30.23	0.35	0.48
		Males	121,164	52,459	51,770	689	48.11	43.30	47.87	42.73	0.24	0.57
		Females	118,942	18,216	17,798	418	16.04	16.72	15.58	16.34	0.46	0.38
Shillong U.A.	Urban	Persons	222,273	67,737	66,789	948	32.79	30.47	32.43	30.05	0.36	0.42
		Males	117,211	50,244	49,562	682	48.14	42.87	47.89	42.29	0.25	0.58
		Females	105,062	17,493	17,227	266	15.81	16.65	25.34	16.40	0.48	0.25
Shillong Municipality	Urban	Persons	130,691	38,626	38,289	337	33.54	29.56	33.25	29.30	0.31	0.26
		Males	69,224	28,247	28,024	223	48.99	40.26	48.79	40.48	0.21	0.32
		Females	61,467	10,379	10,265	114	15.76	16.89	15.35	16.70	0.41	0.19
West Khasi Hills	Total	Persons	217,462	91,193	87,817	3,376	51.24	41.94	50.08	40.39	1.16	1.55
		Males	111,051	49,736	48,115	1,621	54.05	44.19	53.54	43.33	0.51	1.46
		Females	106,411	41,457	39,702	1,755	48.28	38.96	46.42	37.31	1.86	1.65
	Rural	Persons	203,084	86,598	83,368	3,230	51.48	42.64	50.29	41.05	1.19	1.59
		Males	103,637	46,714	45,115	1,599	54.05	45.07	53.53	43.53	0.52	1.54
		Females	99,447	39,884	38,253	1,631	48.79	40.11	46.89	38.47	1.90	1.64
	Urban	Persons	14,378	4,595	4,449	146	41.55	31.96	41.47	30.94	0.08	1.02
		Males	7,414	3,022	3,000	22	54.23	40.76	54.23	40.46	—	0.31
		Females	6,964	1,573	1,449	124	25.60	22.59	25.42	20.81	0.18	1.78

SUPPLEMENT TABLE 5
TOTAL WORKERS, MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND THEIR PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION

State/District/ U.A./City	Total Rural Urban	Persons Males Females	Total Popula- tion	Total Work- ers	Main Work- ers	Marginal Workers	Percentage to total population of					
							Total Workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers	
							1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
East Garo Hills	Total	Persons	189,043	82,742	75,534	7,208	45.59	43.77	40.09	39.96	5.50	3.81
		Males	96,439	46,736	45,669	1,067	52.36	48.46	50.34	47.35	2.02	1.11
		Females	92,604	36,006	29,865	6,141	38.40	38.88	29.20	32.25	9.20	6.63
	Rural	Persons	177,058	79,125	72,036	7,089	45.94	44.69	40.29	40.69	5.65	4.00
		Males	90,042	44,119	43,064	1,055	52.50	49.00	50.42	47.83	2.08	1.17
		Females	87,016	35,006	28,972	6,034	39.02	40.23	29.59	33.30	9.43	6.93
	Urban	Persons	11,985	3,617	3,498	119	34.76	30.18	33.83	29.19	0.93	0.99
		Males	6,397	2,617	2,605	12	48.36	40.91	47.91	40.72	0.45	0.19
		Females	5,588	1,000	893	107	17.12	17.90	15.57	15.98	1.55	1.92
West Garo Hills	Total	Persons	477,775	208,768	189,804	18,964	48.21	43.70	43.32	39.13	4.89	3.97
		Males	244,673	123,213	118,997	4,216	55.85	50.86	54.35	48.64	1.50	1.72
		Females	233,102	85,555	70,807	14,748	40.29	36.70	31.87	30.37	8.42	6.33
	Rural	Persons	425,878	194,411	175,640	18,771	50.44	45.65	45.02	41.24	5.42	4.41
		Males	217,289	112,209	108,071	4,138	57.25	51.64	55.59	49.74	1.66	1.90
		Females	208,589	82,202	67,569	14,633	43.44	39.41	34.16	32.39	9.28	7.02
	Urban	Persons	51,897	14,357	14,164	193	29.55	27.66	29.05	27.29	0.50	0.37
		Males	27,384	11,004	10,926	78	44.62	40.18	44.43	39.90	0.19	0.28
		Females	24,513	3,353	3,238	115	12.56	13.68	11.72	13.21	0.84	0.47

WORKERS 1991

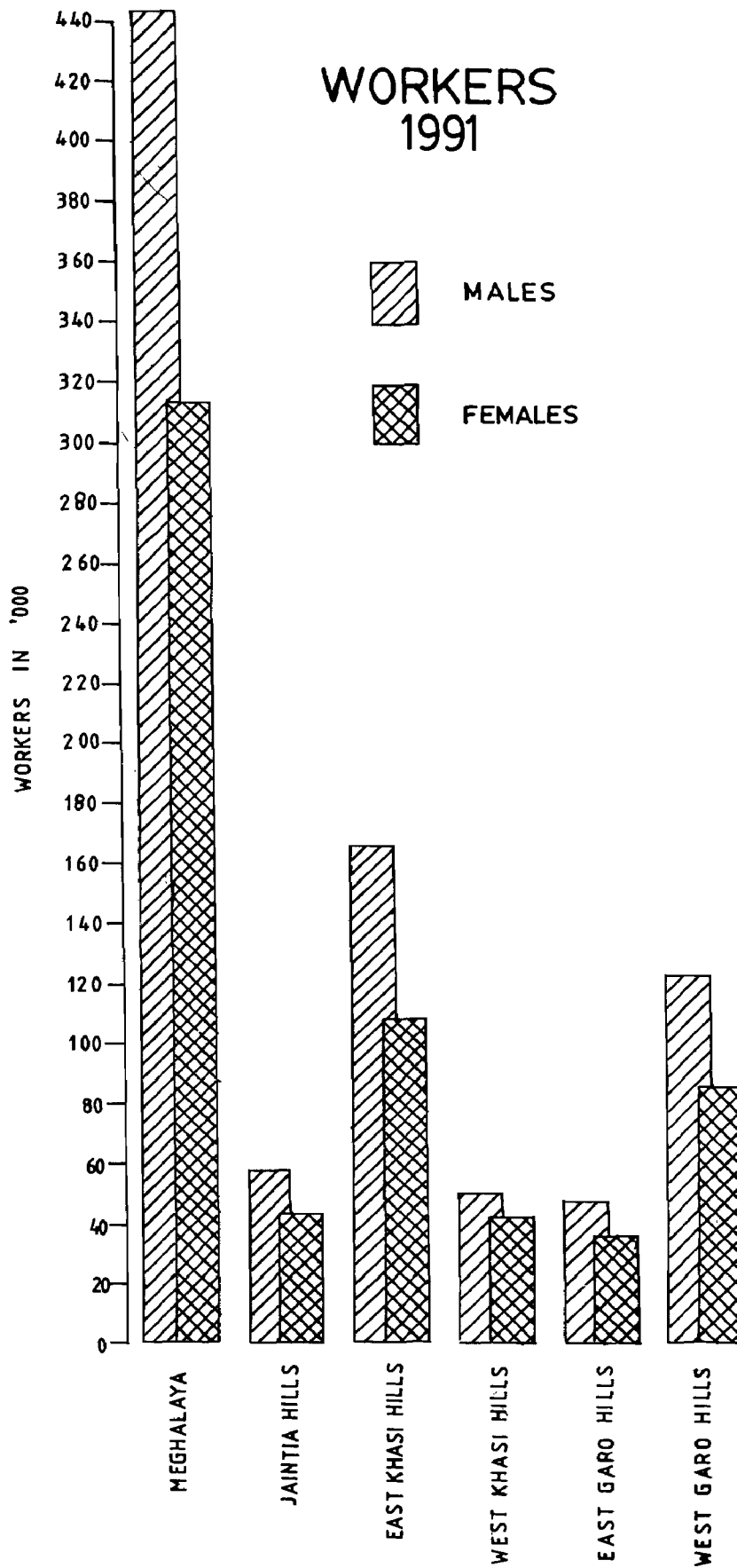


TABLE 6

Fly-Leaf

This table presents the distribution of main workers as cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other workers.

The term 'main workers' has already been defined earlier. All those who had worked for major part of the year (the reference period is any time during the year preceding the date of enumeration) are termed as 'main workers'. "Major part of the year" means more than six months or 183 days.

For purposes of the census, a person is working as cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, tapioca, etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibrecrops, cotton etc., and does not include fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves or working on plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations.

A person who works on another person's land for wages in money, kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. He or she has no risk in the cultivation but he/she merely works on another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right or lease or contract on land on which he/she works.

Household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and/or by the members of the household at home or in the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be near the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act. Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of

goods. It does not include profession such as a Pleader, Doctor, Barber, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, Dhobi, Astrologer etc., or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or service are run at home by the members of the household.

All workers, i.e., those who have been engaged in some economic activity during the last one year who are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or in the Household Industry are 'Other Workers'. The type of workers that come under this category include factory workers, plantation workers, those in trade, commerce, transport, mining, construction, political or social work, all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, priests, entertainment artists, etc. In effect all those who work in any field of economic activity other than cultivator, agricultural labourers or household industry are 'Other Workers.'

Out of 719,205 main workers in the State, 404,561 are cultivators, 95,895 are agricultural labourers, 7,151 are engaged in household industry and 211,598 are 'Other workers' or engaged in works other than cultivation, agricultural labourers and household industry. In all cases, the rural areas registered a higher proportion of workers than the urban areas.

The percentage of main workers to total workers has increased during the last decade except that of cultivators. It is interesting to note that the percentage of cultivators has come down from 62.56 per cent in 1981 to 56.25 per cent in 1991 while the percentage of agricultural labourers has risen from 9.98 per cent in 1981 to 13.33 per cent in 1991. This change is more perceptible in the rural areas of the State which shows that the land-man ratio is unfavourable in the rural areas that most cultivators have to go in for agricultural labour and other works. Coming to other districts, we find that with the exception of East Garo Hills all the remaining districts show a similar pattern of that of the State. In East Garo Hills, the percentage of cultivators has increased from 81.57 per cent in 1981 to 83.93 per cent in 1991 while that of agricultural labourers has come down from 7.07 per cent in 1981 to 5.36 per cent in 1991. The percentage of those working in household industry and other works has also shown a slight decrease during the decade.

In both the rural and urban areas of the State the percentage of females working as cultivators is more than the male counterparts. In cultivation the percentage of females is 70.49 per cent as against 57.83 per cent that of males in 1981 and in 1991 the percentage of females in this sector is 64.61 per cent as against 50.76 per cent that of males. Similarly, in agricultural labour the percentage of females in 1981 is 10.91 per cent as against 9.42 per cent that of males and in 1991 the female participation in agricultural labour is 14.47 per cent while the male participation is 12.58 per cent. There is not much difference in the percentage of both sexes working in household industry in both the rural and urban areas

of the State. The proportion of male participation in other works is higher than that of females in both rural and urban areas.

A similar picture is also seen among the districts of the State. Except the urban areas of Jaintia Hills and the rural areas of East Khasi Hills the remaining areas of the State register a higher percentage of female participation in cultivation and agricultural labour than the males. In 'Other Works' the percentage of male participation is higher than that of female except in the urban areas of jaintia Hills where the proportion of females is more than that of males.

SUPPLEMENT TABLE 6
DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS AS CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND OTHER WORKERS

State/District/ U.A./City	Total Rural Urban	Persons Males Females	Total Main Wor- kers	Agri- cultural Culti- vators	House- hold Indus- try	Other Work- ers	Percentage of Main Workers in Cultivation, Agricultural Labourer, Household Industry and other Work to total Main Workers								
							Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Worker in Household Industry		Other Workers		
							1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Meghalaya	Total	P	719,205	404,661	95,895	7,151	211,598	62.56	56.25	9.58	13.33	0.84	0.99	26.62	29.43
		M	433,941	220,251	54,604	4,398	154,688	57.83	50.76	9.42	12.58	0.74	1.01	32.01	35.65
		F	285,264	184,310	41,291	2,753	56,910	70.49	64.61	10.91	14.47	1.01	0.97	17.59	19.95
	Rural	P	620,564	401,098	93,015	5,420	121,031	71.80	64.63	11.12	14.99	0.72	0.88	16.36	19.50
		M	361,143	218,278	52,663	3,179	87,023	68.82	60.44	10.83	14.58	0.58	0.88	19.77	24.10
		F	259,421	182,820	40,352	2,241	34,008	76.34	70.47	11.55	15.55	0.93	0.86	11.18	13.12
	Urban	P	98,641	3,463	2,880	1,731	90,567	3.50	3.51	2.64	2.92	1.60	1.75	92.77	91.82
		M	72,798	1,973	1,941	1,219	67,665	2.29	2.71	2.31	2.67	1.51	1.67	93.89	92.95
		F	25,843	1,490	939	512	22,902	5.36	5.77	3.74	3.63	1.89	1.98	89.02	88.62
Jaintia Hills	Total	P	98,974	58,722	16,017	850	23,385	66.34	59.33	11.47	16.18	0.62	0.86	21.57	23.63
		M	57,015	32,810	8,148	544	15,513	64.15	57.55	9.28	14.29	0.56	0.95	26.01	27.21
		F	41,959	25,912	7,869	306	7,872	69.32	61.76	14.47	18.75	0.71	0.73	15.50	18.76
	Rural	P	92,012	58,658	15,996	737	16,621	70.51	63.76	12.15	17.38	0.45	0.80	16.89	18.06
		M	52,518	32,760	8,129	458	11,171	68.75	62.38	9.88	15.48	0.36	0.87	21.01	21.27
		F	39,494	25,898	7,867	279	5,450	72.85	65.57	15.18	19.92	0.59	0.71	11.38	13.80
	Urban	P	6,962	64	21	113	6,764	1.60	0.92	0.89	0.30	3.25	1.62	94.86	97.76
		M	4,497	50	19	86	4,342	1.13	1.11	1.00	0.42	3.33	1.91	94.54	96.56
		F	2,465	14	2	27	2,422	0.76	0.57	0.70	0.08	3.10	1.10	95.44	98.25
East Khasi Hills	Total	P	267,076	88,756	36,401	3,116	138,803	35.85	33.23	11.89	13.63	1.36	1.17	50.90	51.97
		M	164,145	41,425	22,139	1,953	98,628	31.55	25.24	11.04	13.49	0.99	1.18	56.42	60.09
		F	102,931	47,331	14,262	1,163	40,175	44.11	45.98	13.51	13.86	2.07	1.13	40.31	39.03
	Rural	P	197,508	87,889	35,271	1,845	72,503	49.39	44.50	15.74	17.86	1.31	0.93	33.56	36.71
		M	112,375	40,851	21,403	1,029	49,092	46.56	36.35	15.58	19.05	0.79	0.91	37.07	43.69
		F	85,133	47,038	13,868	816	23,411	53.88	55.25	15.98	16.29	2.12	0.96	28.02	27.50
	Urban	P	69,568	867	1,130	1,271	66,300	1.45	1.25	2.12	1.62	1.51	1.83	94.92	95.30
		M	51,770	574	736	924	49,536	1.29	1.11	1.90	1.42	1.40	1.78	95.40	95.69
		F	17,798	293	394	347	16,764	2.00	1.65	2.85	2.21	1.85	1.95	93.30	94.19
West Khasi Hills	Total	P	87,817	62,915	14,364	730	9,808	88.92	71.64	5.22	16.36	0.15	0.83	5.71	11.17
		M	48,115	33,015	7,578	423	7,099	85.54	68.62	5.75	15.75	0.16	0.88	8.55	14.75
		F	39,702	29,900	6,786	307	2,709	93.03	75.32	4.67	17.09	0.14	0.77	2.26	6.82
	Rural	P	83,368	62,090	13,725	614	6,939	90.12	74.48	5.23	16.46	0.09	0.74	4.56	8.32
		M	45,115	32,597	7,193	364	4,961	87.31	72.25	5.78	15.94	0.07	0.81	6.84	11.00
		F	38,253	29,493	6,532	250	1,978	93.47	77.10	4.56	17.08	0.11	0.65	1.86	5.17
	Urban	P	4,449	825	639	116	2,869	29.96	18.54	4.91	14.36	3.23	2.61	61.90	64.49
		M	3,000	418	385	59	2,138	20.05	13.93	4.78	12.83	3.58	1.97	71.59	71.27
		F	1,449	407	254	57	731	56.52	28.09	5.26	17.53	2.29	3.93	38.93	50.45
East Garo Hills	Total	P	75,534	63,393	4,048	273	7,820	81.57	83.93	7.07	6.36	0.56	0.36	10.80	10.35
		M	45,669	36,652	2,113	198	6,706	78.00	80.26	6.60	4.63	0.46	0.43	14.94	14.68
		F	29,865	26,741	1,935	75	1,114	88.11	89.54	7.92	6.48	0.73	0.25	3.24	3.73
	Rural	P	72,036	62,272	3,848	241	5,675	83.39	86.45	6.82	5.34	0.51	0.33	9.28	7.88
		M	43,064	36,067	1,940	176	4,881	80.33	83.75	6.45	4.50	0.39	0.41	12.83	11.34
		F	28,972	26,205	1,908	65	794	88.90	90.46	7.48	6.59	0.73	0.22	2.89	2.74
	Urban	P	3,498	1,121	200	32	2,145	14.75	32.05	16.13	5.72	2.34	0.91	66.78	61.31
		M	2,605	585	173	22	1,825	9.31	22.46	11.03	6.64	2.59	0.84	77.07	70.06
		F	893	536	27	10	320	36.43	60.02	36.43	3.02	1.37	1.12	25.77	35.84

SUPPLEMENT TABLE 6
DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS AS CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND OTHER WORKERS

State/District/ U.A./City	Total Rural Urban	Persons Males Females	Total Main Wor- kers	Culti- vators	Agri- cultural Labour- ers	House- hold Indus- try	Other Work- ers	Percentage of Main Workers in Cultivation, Agricultural Labourer, Household Industry and other Work to total Main Workers							
								Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Worker in Household Industry		Other Workers	
								1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
West Garo Hills	Total	P	189,804	130,775	25,065	2,182	31,782	76.65	68.90	10.14	13.21	0.70	1.15	13.46	16.74
		M	118,997	76,349	14,626	1,280	26,742	71.24	64.16	9.88	12.29	0.82	1.08	18.06	22.47
		F	70,807	54,426	10,439	902	5,040	83.47	76.87	10.73	14.74	0.51	1.27	5.29	7.12
	Rural	P	175,640	130,189	24,175	1,983	19,293	80.98	74.12	10.67	13.76	6.67	1.13	7.68	10.99
		M	108,071	76,003	13,998	1,152	16,918	81.12	70.33	10.54	12.96	0.79	1.07	10.78	15.64
		F	67,569	54,186	10,177	831	2,375	86.15	80.19	10.89	15.06	0.48	1.23	2.48	3.52
	Urban	P	14,164	586	890	199	12,489	6.43	4.14	3.95	6.28	1.08	1.40	88.54	88.18
		M	10,926	346	628	128	9,824	4.44	3.17	3.31	5.75	1.04	1.17	91.21	89.91
		F	3,238	240	262	71	2,665	14.95	7.41	6.72	8.09	1.25	2.19	77.09	82.30
Urban Agglomeration	Urban	P	66,789	839	1,120	1,222	63,608	1.35	1.26	2.19	1.68	1.45	1.83	95.01	95.23
		M	49,562	549	729	890	47,394	1.20	1.11	1.96	1.47	1.36	1.80	95.48	95.62
		F	17,227	290	391	332	76,214	1.84	1.68	3.00	2.27	1.77	1.93	93.39	94.12

APPENDIX

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLE 1
POPULATION AND LITERATES IN DISTRICTS BY RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1991

Sl. No.	State/District/ UA/City (100,000+)	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km ²)	Population			Literates		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	MEGHALAYA	Total	22,429	1,760,626	904,308	856,318	689,419	377,281	312,138
		Rural		1,431,547	731,491	700,056	466,694	255,715	210,979
		Urban		329,079	172,817	156,262	222,725	121,566	101,159
1	Jaintia Hills	Total	3,819	219,186	110,929	108,257	61,369	30,322	31,047
		Rural		198,473	100,471	98,002	47,939	23,353	24,586
		Urban		20,713	10,458	10,255	13,430	6,969	6,461
2	East Khasi Hills	Total	5,196	657,160	341,216	315,944	319,878	172,659	147,219
		Rural		427,054	220,052	207,002	157,658	81,962	75,696
		Urban		230,106	121,164	108,942	162,220	90,697	71,523
	Shillong UA	Urban		222,273	117,211	105,062	157,450	88,235	69,215
3	West Khasi Hills	Total	5,247	217,462	111,051	106,411	84,938	45,009	39,929
		Rural		203,084	103,637	99,447	77,281	40,900	36,381
		Urban		14,378	7,414	6,964	7,657	4,109	3,548
4	East Garo Hills	Total	2,603	189,043	96,439	92,604	70,030	40,676	29,354
		Rural		177,058	90,042	87,016	63,716	36,932	26,784
		Urban		11,985	6,397	5,588	6,314	3,744	2,570
5	West Garo Hills	Total	5,564	477,775	244,673	233,102	153,204	88,615	64,589
		Rural		425,878	217,289	208,589	120,100	72,568	47,532
		Urban		51,897	27,384	24,513	33,104	16,047	17,057

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLE 2

POPULATION OF URBAN POPULATION, DECENNIAL GROWTH RATE, SEX RATIO BY RESIDENCE AND DENSITY

Sl. No.	State/District	Urban population as percentage of total population		Decennial growth rate of population (per cent) 1981-91			Sex ratio, 1991 (Females per 1,000 males)			Density (Population per sq. km.)
		1981	1991	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	MEGHALAYA	18.07	18.69	31.80	30.80	36.36	947	957	904	78
1	Jaintia Hills	8.26	9.45	40.14	38.33	60.28	976	975	981	57
2	East Khasi Hills	35.35	35.02	28.50	29.17	27.27	926	941	899	126
3	West Khasi Hills	2.40	6.61	34.59	28.78	270.57	958	960	939	41
4	East Garo Hills	3.14	6.34	38.44	33.87	179.37	960	966	874	73
5	West Garo Hills	10.66	10.86	29.17	28.88	31.58	953	960	895	86

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLE 3
POPULATION OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS, CITIES AND TOWNS, 1991

Sl. No.	Size class of Towns/ City/UA/Town	District	Population, 1991			Growth rate		Sex ratio, 1991 (Females per 1,000 males)
			Persons	Males	Females	1971-81	1981-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MEGHALAYA								
	All Classes (No. of UAs : 1; Towns : 6)		329,079	172,817	156,262	63.98	36.36	904
	Class I (100,000 & above) (No. of UAs: 1)		222,273	117,211	105,062	42.32	27.23	896
1	Shillong	UA East Khasi Hills	222,273	117,211	105,062	42.32	27.23	896
	(a) Shillong	M "	130,691	69,224	61,467	24.62	19.63	888
	(b) Mawlai	" "	30,442	15,273	15,169	43.09	49.19	993
	(c) Nongthymmai	" "	26,816	13,625	13,191	33.88	24.39	968
	(d) *Pynthorumkhrah	" "	14,322	7,908	6,414	—	33.71	811
	(e) Shillong	Cantt. "	11,075	6,646	4,429	39.96	67.30	666
	(f) *Madanrtng	" "	8,927	4,535	4,392	—	44.80	968
	Class II (50,000—99,999)		—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class III (20,000—49,999) (No. of Towns: 2)		66,390	34,534	31,856	—	88.30	922
1	Tura	West Garo Hills	45,677	24,076	21,601	127.63	29.55	897
2	Jowai	Jaintia Hills	20,713	10,458	10,255	44.73	60.28	981
	Class IV (10,000—19,999) (No. of Towns: 2)		26,363	13,811	12,552	-16.57	104.00	909
1	*Nongstoin	West Khasi Hills	14,378	7,414	6,964	—	270.57	939
2	*Williamnagar	East Garo Hills	11,985	6,397	5,588	—	179.37	874
	Class V (5,000—9,999) (No. of Towns: 2)		14,053	7,261	6,792	-31.72	130.49	935
1	*Cherrapunjee	East Khasi Hills	7,833	3,953	3,880	—	28.47	982
2	*Baghmara	West Garo Hills	6,220	3,308	2,912	—	48.70	880
	Class VI (Less than 5,000)		—	—	—	—	—	—

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLE 4

POPULATION, TOTAL WORKERS, MAIN WORKERS AND MARGINAL WORKERS IN DISTRICTS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/CITIES (EACH WITH A POPULATION OF 100,000 AND ABOVE) BY RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1991

Sl. No.	State/District/UA or City (100,000+)	Total Rural Urban	Persons Males Females	Total Population	Total Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	MEGHALAYA	Total	Persons	1,760,626	758,118	719,205	38,913
			Males	904,308	443,949	433,941	10,008
			Females	856,318	314,169	285,264	28,905
		Rural	Persons	1,431,547	657,852	620,564	37,288
			Males	731,491	370,349	361,143	9,206
			Females	700,056	287,503	259,421	28,082
		Urban	Persons	329,079	100,266	98,641	1,625
			Males	172,817	73,600	72,798	802
			Females	156,262	26,666	25,843	823
1	Jaintia Hills	Total	Persons	219,186	101,603	98,974	2,629
			Males	110,929	58,219	57,015	1,204
			Females	108,257	43,384	41,959	1,425
		Rural	Persons	198,473	94,581	92,012	2,569
			Males	100,471	53,721	52,518	1,203
			Females	98,002	40,860	39,494	1,366
		Urban	Persons	20,713	7,022	6,962	60
			Males	10,458	4,498	4,497	1
			Females	10,255	2,524	2,465	59
2	East Khasi Hills	Total	Persons	657,160	273,812	267,076	6,736
			Males	341,216	166,045	164,145	1,900
			Females	315,944	107,767	102,931	4,836
		Rural	Persons	427,054	203,137	197,508	5,629
			Males	220,052	113,586	112,375	1,211
			Females	207,002	89,551	85,133	4,418
		Urban	Persons	230,106	70,675	69,568	1,107
			Males	121,164	52,459	51,770	689
			Females	108,94	18,216	17,798	418
	Shillong	UA	Persons	222,273	67,737	66,789	948
			Males	117,211	50,244	49,562	682
			Females	105,062	17,493	17,227	266
3	West Khasi Hills	Total	Persons	217,462	91,193	87,817	3,376
			Males	111,051	49,736	48,115	1,621
			Females	106,411	41,457	39,702	1,755
		Rural	Persons	203,084	86,598	83,368	3,230
			Males	103,637	46,714	45,115	1,599
			Females	99,447	39,884	38,253	1,631
		Urban	Persons	14,378	4,595	4,449	146
			Males	7,414	3,022	3,000	22
			Females	6,964	1,573	1,449	124

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLE 4

POPULATION, TOTAL WORKERS, MAIN WORKERS AND MARGINAL WORKERS IN DISTRICTS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/CITIES (EACH WITH A POPULATION OF 100,000 AND ABOVE) BY RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1991

Sl. No.	State/District/UA or City (100,000+)	Total Rural Urban	Persons Males Females	Total Population	Total Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	East Garo Hills	Total	Persons	189,043	82,742	75,534	7,208
			Males	96,439	46,736	45,669	1,067
			Females	92,604	36,006	29,865	6,141
		Rural	Persons	177,058	79,125	72,036	7,089
			Males	90,042	44,119	43,064	1,055
			Females	87,016	35,006	28,972	6,034
		Urban	Persons	11,985	3,617	3,498	119
			Males	6,397	2,617	2,605	12
			Females	5,588	1,000	893	107
5	West Garo Hills	Total	Persons	477,775	208,768	189,804	18,964
			Males	244,673	123,213	118,997	4,216
			Females	233,102	85,555	70,807	14,748
		Rural	Persons	425,878	194,411	175,640	18,771
			Males	217,289	112,209	108,071	4,138
			Females	208,589	82,202	67,569	14,633
		Urban	Persons	51,897	14,357	14,164	193
			Males	27,384	11,004	10,926	78
			Females	24,513	3,353	3,238	115

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLE 5

**DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS AS CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
WORKERS AND OTHER WORKERS IN DISTRICTS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/CITIES
(EACH WITH A POPULATION OF 100,000 AND ABOVE) BY RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1991**

Sl. No.	State/District/UA or City (100,000+)	Total Rural Urban	Persons Males Females	Total Main Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	House-	Other
							hold Industry Workers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MEGHALAYA	Total	Persons	719,205	404,561	95,895	7,151	211,598
			Males	433,941	220,251	54,604	4,398	154,688
			Females	285,264	184,310	41,291	2,753	56,910
		Rural	Persons	620,564	401,098	93,015	5,420	121,031
			Males	361,143	218,278	52,663	3,179	87,023
			Females	259,421	182,820	40,352	2,241	34,008
		Urban	Persons	98,641	3,463	2,880	1,731	90,567
			Males	72,798	1,973	1,941	1,219	67,665
			Females	25,843	1,490	939	512	22,902
1	Jaintia Hills	Total	Persons	98,974	58,722	16,017	850	23,385
			Males	57,015	32,810	8,148	544	15,513
			Females	41,959	25,912	7,869	306	7,872
		Rural	Persons	92,012	58,658	15,996	737	16,621
			Males	52,518	32,760	8,129	458	11,171
			Females	39,494	25,898	7,867	279	5,450
		Urban	Persons	6,962	64	21	113	6,764
			Males	4,497	50	19	86	4,342
			Females	2,465	14	2	27	2,422
2	East Khasi Hills	Total	Persons	267,076	88,756	36,401	3,116	138,803
			Males	164,145	41,425	22,139	1,953	98,628
			Females	102,931	47,331	14,262	1,163	40,175
		Rural	Persons	197,508	87,889	35,271	1,845	72,503
			Males	112,375	40,851	21,403	1,029	49,092
			Females	85,133	47,038	13,868	816	23,411
		Urban	Persons	69,568	867	1,130	1,271	66,300
			Males	51,770	574	736	924	49,536
			Females	17,798	293	394	347	16,764
	Shillong UA	Urban	Persons	66,789	839	1,120	1,222	63,608
			Males	49,562	549	729	890	47,394
			Females	17,227	290	391	332	16,214
3	West Khasi Hills	Total	Persons	87,817	62,915	14,364	730	9,808
			Males	48,115	33,015	7,578	423	7,099
			Females	39,702	29,900	6,786	307	2,709
		Rural	Persons	83,368	62,090	13,725	614	6,939
			Males	45,115	32,597	7,193	364	4,961
			Females	38,253	29,493	6,532	250	1,978
		Urban	Persons	4,449	825	639	116	2,869
			Males	3,000	418	385	59	2,138
			Females	1,449	407	254	57	731

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLE 5

**DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS AS CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
WORKERS AND OTHER WORKERS IN DISTRICTS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/CITIES
(EACH WITH A POPULATION OF 100,000 AND ABOVE) BY RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1991**

Sl. No.	State/District/UA or City (100,000+)	Total Rural Urban	Persons Males Females	Total Main Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry Workers	Other Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	East Garo Hills	Total	Persons	75,534	63,393	4,048	273	7,820
			Males	45,669	36,652	2,113	198	6,706
			Females	29,865	26,741	1,935	75	1,114
		Rural	Persons	72,036	62,272	3,848	241	5,675
			Males	43,064	36,067	1,940	176	4,881
			Females	28,972	26,205	1,908	65	794
		Urban	Persons	3,498	1,121	200	32	2,145
			Males	2,605	585	173	22	1,825
			Females	893	536	27	10	320
5	West Garo Hills	Total	Persons	189,804	130,775	25,065	2,182	31,782
			Males	118,997	76,349	14,626	1,280	26,742
			Females	70,807	54,426	10,439	902	5,040
		Rural	Persons	175,640	130,189	24,175	1,983	19,293
			Males	108,071	76,003	13,998	1,152	16,918
			Females	67,569	54,186	10,177	831	2,375
		Urban	Persons	14,164	586	890	199	12,489
			Males	10,926	346	628	128	9,824
			Females	3,238	240	262	71	2,665

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLE 6

PROPORTION OF TOTAL WORKERS, MAIN WORKERS AND MARGINAL WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION IN DISTRICTS BY RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1981-1991

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Rural Urban	Persons Males Females	Percentage of Total Population					
				Total Workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers	
				1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	MEGHALAYA	Total	Persons	45.92	43.06	43.43	40.85	2.49	2.21
			Males	53.96	49.09	53.11	47.98	0.85	1.11
			Females	37.49	36.69	33.29	33.31	4.20	3.38
		Rural	Persons	48.85	45.95	45.90	43.35	2.95	2.60
			Males	55.42	50.63	54.43	49.37	0.99	1.26
			Females	42.05	41.07	37.06	37.06	4.99	4.01
		Urban	Persons	32.63	30.47	32.27	29.98	0.36	0.49
			Males	47.55	42.59	47.33	42.13	0.22	0.46
			Females	16.12	17.06	15.61	16.54	0.51	0.52
1	Jaintia Hills	Total	Persons	49.36	46.35	48.80	45.15	0.56	1.20
			Males	55.90	52.48	55.76	51.40	0.14	1.08
			Females	42.67	40.08	41.68	38.76	0.99	1.32
		Rural	Persons	50.61	47.65	50.00	46.36	0.61	1.29
			Males	56.76	53.47	56.60	52.27	0.16	1.20
			Females	44.31	41.69	43.24	40.30	1.07	1.39
		Urban	Persons	35.49	33.90	35.46	33.61	0.03	0.29
			Males	46.30	43.01	46.29	43.00	0.01	0.01
			Females	24.60	24.61	24.56	24.04	0.04	0.57
2	East Khasi Hills	Total	Persons	41.62	41.67	40.67	40.64	0.95	1.03
			Males	52.44	48.66	52.05	48.10	0.39	0.56
			Females	30.17	34.11	28.63	32.58	1.54	1.53
		Rural	Persons	46.41	47.57	45.14	46.25	1.27	1.32
			Males	54.88	51.62	54.41	51.07	0.47	0.55
			Females	37.66	43.26	35.55	41.13	2.11	2.13
		Urban	Persons	32.85	30.71	32.50	30.23	0.35	0.48
			Males	48.11	43.30	47.87	42.73	0.24	0.57
			Females	16.04	16.72	15.58	16.34	0.46	0.38
3	West Khasi Hills	Total	Persons	51.24	41.94	50.08	40.39	1.16	1.55
			Males	54.05	44.79	53.54	43.33	0.51	1.46
			Females	48.28	38.96	46.42	37.31	1.86	1.65
		Rural	Persons	51.48	42.64	50.29	41.05	1.19	1.59
			Males	54.05	45.07	53.53	43.53	0.52	1.54
			Females	48.79	40.11	46.89	38.47	1.90	1.64
		Urban	Persons	41.55	31.96	41.47	30.94	0.08	1.02
			Males	54.23	40.76	54.23	40.46	...	0.30
			Females	25.60	22.59	25.42	20.81	0.18	1.78

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLE 6

PROPORTION OF TOTAL WORKERS, MAIN WORKERS AND MARGINAL WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION IN DISTRICTS BY RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1981-1991

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Rural Urban	Persons Males Females	Percentage of Total Population					
				Total Workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers	
				1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	East Garo Hills	Total	Persons	45.59	43.77	40.09	39.96	5.50	3.81
			Males	52.36	48.46	50.34	47.35	2.02	1.11
			Females	38.40	38.88	29.20	32.25	9.20	6.63
		Rural	Persons	45.94	44.69	40.29	40.69	5.65	4.00
			Males	52.50	49.00	50.42	47.83	2.08	1.17
			Females	39.02	40.23	29.59	33.30	9.43	6.93
		Urban	Persons	34.76	30.18	33.83	29.19	0.93	0.99
			Males	48.36	40.91	47.91	40.72	0.45	0.19
			Females	17.12	17.90	15.57	15.98	1.55	1.92
5	West Garo Hills	Total	Persons	48.21	43.70	43.32	39.73	4.89	3.97
			Males	55.85	50.36	54.35	48.64	1.50	1.72
			Females	40.29	36.70	31.87	30.37	8.42	6.33
		Rural	Persons	50.44	45.65	45.02	41.24	5.42	4.41
			Males	57.25	51.64	55.59	49.74	1.66	1.90
			Females	43.44	39.41	34.16	32.39	9.28	7.02
		Urban	Persons	29.55	27.66	29.05	27.29	0.50	0.37
			Males	44.62	40.18	44.43	39.90	0.19	0.28
			Females	12.56	13.68	11.72	13.21	0.84	0.47

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLE 7

POPULATION AND LITERATES IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES BY RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1991

Sl. No.	India/State or Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km ²)	Population			Literates		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA*	Total	3,287,263†	844,324,222	437,805,805	406,518,417	362,174,360	230,406,841	131,767,519
		Rural		627,146,597	323,105,149	304,041,448	228,009,191	151,594,125	76,415,066
		Urban		217,177,625	114,700,656	102,476,969	134,165,169	78,812,716	55,352,453
	INDIA (Excluding Jammu & Kashmir)	Total	3,065,027	836,605,522	433,791,705	402,813,817	362,174,360	230,406,841	131,767,519
		Rural		621,267,297	320,062,940	301,204,357	228,009,191	151,594,125	76,415,066
		Urban		215,338,225	113,728,765	101,609,460	134,165,169	78,812,716	55,352,453
	INDIA (Excluding Assam and Jammu & Kashmir)	Total	2,986,589	814,310,960	422,212,012	392,098,948	352,542,831	224,544,726	127,998,105
		Rural		601,443,623	309,826,978	291,616,645	220,087,361	146,728,662	73,358,699
		Urban		212,867,337	112,385,034	100,482,303	132,455,470	77,816,064	54,639,406
STATES									
1	Andhra Pradesh	Total	275,045	66,354,559	33,637,906	32,716,653	24,940,887	15,743,559	9,197,328
		Rural		48,541,866	24,535,717	24,006,149	14,821,472	9,834,396	4,987,076
		Urban		17,812,693	9,102,189	8,710,504	10,119,415	5,909,163	4,210,252
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Total	83,743	858,392	461,242	397,150	282,147	190,691	91,456
		Rural		753,586	401,467	352,119	221,640	152,338	69,302
		Urban		104,806	59,775	45,031	60,507	38,353	22,154
3	Assam	Total	78,438	22,294,562	11,579,693	10,714,869	9,631,529	5,862,115	3,769,414
		Rural		19,823,674	10,235,962	9,587,712	7,921,830	4,865,463	3,056,367
		Urban		2,470,888	1,343,731	1,127,157	1,709,699	996,652	713,047
4	Bihar	Total	173,877	86,338,853	45,147,280	41,191,573	26,854,389	19,176,364	7,678,025
		Rural		74,969,964	38,988,737	35,981,227	20,368,563	15,105,968	5,262,595
		Urban		11,368,889	6,158,543	5,210,346	6,485,826	4,070,396	2,415,430
5	Goa	Total	3,702	1,168,622	593,563	575,059	782,002	440,396	341,606
		Rural		689,201	345,601	343,600	441,270	249,841	191,429
		Urban		479,421	247,962	231,459	340,732	190,555	150,177
6	Gujarat	Total	196,024	41,174,343	21,271,102	19,903,241	21,276,549	13,080,998	8,195,551
		Rural		27,010,042	13,849,774	13,160,268	12,096,895	7,782,567	4,314,328
		Urban		14,164,301	7,421,328	6,742,973	9,179,654	5,298,431	3,881,223
7	Haryana	Total	44,212	16,317,715	8,705,379	7,612,336	7,431,708	4,872,757	2,558,951
		Rural		12,272,545	6,539,958	5,732,587	4,939,138	3,386,087	1,553,051
		Urban		4,045,170	2,165,421	1,879,749	2,492,570	1,486,670	1,005,900
8	Himachal Pradesh	Total	55,673	5,111,079	2,560,894	2,550,185	2,724,609	1,602,266	1,122,343
		Rural		4,666,255	2,317,601	2,348,654	2,396,730	1,411,630	985,100
		Urban		444,824	243,293	201,531	327,879	190,636	137,243
9	Jammu & Kashmir*	Total	222,236†	7,718,700	4,014,100	3,704,600	NA	NA	NA
		Rural		5,879,300	3,042,209	2,837,091	NA	NA	NA
		Urban		1,839,400	971,891	867,509	NA	NA	NA

* The 1991 Census has not been held in Jammu & Kashmir. Total, rural and urban population include projections for Jammu & Kashmir as on 1.3.1991, made by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections (October, 1989). The projected population figures exclude population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.

Literates do not include figures for Jammu & Kashmir where the 1991 Census has not been held.

† Includes 78,114 sq. km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 sq. km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq. km. under illegal occupation of China in Ladakh district.

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLE 7
POPULATION AND LITERATES IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES BY RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1991

Sl. No.	India/State or Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km ²)	Population			Literates		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	Karnataka	Total	191,791	44,806,468	22,846,613	21,959,855	21,080,920	12,886,799	8,194,121
		Rural		30,955,766	15,669,860	15,285,906	12,267,993	7,828,158	4,439,835
		Urban		13,850,702	7,176,753	6,673,949	8,812,927	5,058,641	3,754,286
11	Kerala	Total	38,863	29,032,828	14,230,391	14,802,437	22,671,821	11,516,040	11,155,781
		Rural		21,356,457	10,455,208	10,901,249	16,443,641	8,359,228	8,084,413
		Urban		7,676,371	3,775,183	3,901,188	6,228,180	3,156,812	3,071,368
12	Madhya Pradesh	Total	443,446	66,135,862	34,232,048	31,903,814	23,491,956	16,101,046	7,390,910
		Rural		50,787,815	26,123,971	24,663,844	14,464,428	10,601,527	3,862,901
		Urban		15,348,047	8,108,077	7,239,970	9,027,528	5,499,519	3,528,009
13	Maharashtra	Total	307,713	78,748,215	40,686,254	38,061,961	42,939,491	26,279,235	16,660,256
		Rural		48,251,863	24,427,060	23,824,803	22,164,921	14,105,391	8,059,530
		Urban		30,496,352	16,259,194	14,237,158	20,774,570	12,173,844	8,600,726
14	Manipur	Total	22,327	1,826,714	931,511	895,203	895,223	542,513	352,710
		Rural		1,320,866	674,782	646,084	591,162	362,540	228,622
		Urban		505,848	256,729	249,119	304,061	179,973	124,088
15	Meghalaya	Total	22,429	1,760,626	904,308	856,318	689,419	377,281	312,138
		Rural		1,431,547	731,491	700,056	466,694	255,715	210,979
		Urban		329,079	172,817	156,262	222,725	121,566	101,159
16	Mizoram	Total	21,081	686,217	356,672	329,545	462,246	250,962	211,284
		Rural		369,177	192,723	176,454	215,570	120,265	95,305
		Urban		317,040	163,949	153,091	246,676	130,697	115,979
17	Nagaland	Total	16,579	1,215,573	643,273	572,300	621,048	360,526	260,522
		Rural		1,005,478	525,827	479,651	478,572	277,737	200,835
		Urban		210,095	117,446	92,649	142,476	82,789	59,687
18	Orissa	Total	155,707	31,512,070	15,979,904	15,532,166	12,911,905	8,392,320	4,519,585
		Rural		27,279,615	13,712,156	13,567,459	10,303,681	6,806,202	3,497,479
		Urban		4,232,455	2,267,748	1,964,707	2,608,224	1,586,118	1,022,106
19	Punjab	Total	50,362	20,190,795	10,695,136	9,495,659	9,952,965	5,897,599	4,055,366
		Rural		14,189,913	7,486,546	6,703,367	6,253,432	3,782,696	2,470,736
		Urban		6,000,882	3,208,590	2,792,292	3,699,533	2,114,903	1,584,630
20	Rajasthan	Total	342,239	43,880,640	22,935,895	20,944,745	13,618,272	10,143,275	3,474,997
		Rural		33,840,522	17,599,080	16,241,442	8,189,562	6,689,540	1,500,022
		Urban		10,040,118	5,336,815	4,703,303	5,428,710	3,453,735	1,974,975
21	Sikkim	Total	7,096	405,505	215,900	189,605	190,606	117,771	72,835
		Rural		368,521	194,737	173,784	164,660	101,870	62,790
		Urban		36,984	21,163	15,821	25,946	15,901	10,045
22	Tamil Nadu	Total	130,058	55,638,318	28,217,947	27,420,371	30,383,416	18,066,226	12,317,190
		Rural		36,611,285	18,466,088	18,145,197	17,424,520	10,756,292	6,668,228
		Urban		19,027,033	9,751,859	9,275,174	12,958,896	7,309,934	5,648,962
23	Tripura	Total	10,486	2,744,827	1,410,545	1,334,282	1,368,567	821,403	547,164
		Rural		2,325,844	1,196,530	1,129,314	1,065,893	657,311	408,582
		Urban		418,983	214,015	204,968	302,674	164,092	138,582